

LENITION

FOUR CONCEPTS - LENITION

The four possible concept to be explored for dealing with Lenition

Concept One - Ligatures (radical)

IDEA
This concept sees the afflicted consonants merged to a single ligature to make it easier to understand the change in language, without loosing the integrity of the overall writing system. The emphasis is to achieve ‘read how you speak’.

- Pros:**
- It heightens the awareness where lenition is used, makes it easier to grasp
 - It makes it easier to remember how lenition is spoken and what the words mean

- Cons:**
- It creates new glyphs, which need to be learnt (figure 3) the ‘m’ looks like a ‘w’
 - It requires amendments in writing system
 - Consonants like ‘bh’ which are spoken ‘w’ and ‘y’ will create a ligature that might have little resemblance left with ‘bh’ as it is spoken totally different (see Table 1)

The main problem with this solution, even though followed through in the studies leading up to this Master Thesis is that comparing this option with Karen’s (2006, p70) guidelines for a **successful writing system**, it lacks in two essential parts: *Motivation* and *Representation*, here i refer to it that all existing learners, books and institutions would need to learn new letter combinations (*Motivation*) and in regards to *Representation* it would be actually easier just to write the letter ‘w’ instead of ‘bh’ as this would be the best practice “...represents the sounds of the language accurately through written characters” (see Concept Four). This solution would be ‘meeting somewhere half way’, because of these reason I am discarding this option **theoretically**.



Aspirated consonants			
Broad consonant	Pronounced	Slender consonant	Pronounced
bh	Eng. “w”	bh	Eng. “v”
ch	As in “loch” or “chutzpah”	ch	Like the broad version
dh	Like “ch” but based on a “g” sound	dh	Eng. “y”
fh	Silent	fh	Silent
gh	Like “ch” but based on a “g” sound	gh	Eng. “y”
mh	Eng. “w”	mh	Eng. “v”
ph	Eng. “f”	ph	Eng. “f”
sh	Eng. “h”	sh	Eng. “h”
th	Eng. “h”	th	Eng. “h”

Table 1

Bhí ár gceannáibh síos go talamh
a’ piocadh linn ‘s ár naprúin lán.
Mise is túisce a d’ardáig m’arharc
Nuair a chualamar fuaim na máidí rátha.
Ní fhéadfáinn a rá an cúigear nó seisear
De fhearabih a bhí istigh sa mbád.
Bhí duine acu thiar ina deireadh á stiúradh
Is gan aon chor as ach oiread leis an mbás.

Text written with provisional handwritten typeface

USER TESTS
I tested this concept with the material from last term with four children (neighbors - attending primary school and learning Irish Gaelic), my partner and extended family. Even though, the ligatures were perceived with interest and individually well liked, once the test typeface was put in practice (see report page 6 and page 28) and the above poem shown, there were difficulties to make sense of the ligatures highlighted in green ‘mh’ and ‘gh’. Even though individually easy to understand - in context of a text - however, they were felt to be difficult to place/understand.

This practical test underlined two issues - *perception of ligatures individually and in context of a piece of text on one side and the mental switch of an already learned context of a language to new elements/ revisions* on the other. The user tests show on a practical note that some ligatures like ‘adh’ (note the ‘d’ is the uncial d) have been read without problems and were found easy to understand, the same goes for the ‘ai’. These ligatures were developed using a ‘soft method’, with this I mean the letters are still readable as in common practice and not forming a new typographic picture. In my user tests in design practice, I found confirmation with *the theoretically practice that only manifest itself, when the ligatures in words are put into the context of a piece of text*. The outcome of this user test leads to the discarding of this concept also in **design practice**.

CONCLUSION
The findings show the need to test theoretically the following further concepts springing from the failure of the first and initial concept.

Concept Two: Application of ‘soft’ ligatures, with this I mean the usage of ligatures *only* to indicate lenition, and keeping the integrity of the letters that are generally used in common practice intact.
Concept Three: Concept Two could lead to an interesting development for a typeface for Irish Gaelic language learners (beginners like me). In concept three the ‘soft’ ligatures could incorporate a grapheme with the spoken sound on top or bottom, that teach the learner how the letter/words are spoken, but show as well the correct writing system going with it through the main ligatures.
Concept Four: This concept would see a very radical way, of writing as you speak. This concept is highly ambitious as in Karen’s (2006) guidelines, *history and language and cultural development* are also part of a writing system. Such a concept would most possibly fail on several levels: *grammatical rules* (the ones I am not aware of and capable learning in this short period of time), *acceptance of current Irish Gaelic speakers* (who would not most likely not support a massive step like that).

At this point, I think and feel that *Concept Three* (also incorporating *Concept Two*) is not only within the guidelines of the general writing system theoretically, but practically it might help novices like me to find an entrance into a very complex language. This is a very exiting prospect, as for the first time I truly feel to be the right person developing the ‘Avow’ with the emphasis of *language learners*.

New Typeface

Comparison of Concepts

Concept 1:
bh using descriptor
at the bottom of lenition
that shows the spoken
equivalent sound in
english

Concept 1a:
bh becomes connected ligature
using descriptor at the bottom
of lenition that shows the
spoken equivalent sound in
english

Concept 1b:
bh becomes connected
ligature and just
indicates nasalisation

Concept 1
broad b

bh bh bh bh bh bh
w w w w w w

Concept 1
slender b

bh bh bh bh bh bh
v v v v v v

Concept 1
broad ch
slender ch
like 'loch'

ch ch ch ch ch ch
ch ch ch ch ch ch

Eventually the standard practice was to use the dot when writing in Gaelic script and the following h when writing in antiqua. Thus ċ and ch represent the same phonetic element in Modern Irish - therefore it would be good to simplify and write as spoken when possible - it should be omitted from lenition and written as it is spoken - a gurrall 'ch' like loch.

Concept 1
broad d

dh dh dh dh dh dh
g g g g g g

Concept 1
broad d

dh dh dh dh dh dh
y y y y y y

Old Typeface

Comparison of Concepts

Concept 1:
bh using descriptor
at the bottom of lenition
that shows the spoken
equivalent sound in
english

Concept 1a:
bh becomes connected ligature
using descriptor at the bottom
of lenition that shows the
spoken equivalent sound in
english

Concept 1b:
bh becomes connected
ligature and just
indicates nasalisation

Concept 1
broad w

bh bh bh bh bh bh
w w w w w w

Concept 1
slender v

bh bh bh bh bh bh
v v v v v v

Concept 1
broad ch
slender ch
like 'loch'

ch ch ch ch ch ch
ch ch ch ch ch ch

Concept 1
broad g

dh dh dh dh dh dh
g g g g g g

Concept 1
broad y

dh dh dh dh dh dh
y y y y y y

not readable

voted out in assessment session in design agency by four test persons:
Elaine Tierney, Christian Kunnert and Kristin Haberstroh

New Typeface

Comparison of Concepts

Concept 1:
bh using descriptor at the bottom of lenition that shows the spoken equivalent sound in english

Concept 1a:
bh becomes connected ligature using descriptor at the bottom of lenition that shows the spoken equivalent sound in english

Concept 1b:
bh becomes connected ligature and just indicates nasalisation

Concept 1
lenition silent

fh fh ~~fh~~ fh fh fh
ø ø - ø - ø ø

not needed anymore

fh (broad and slender) - silent, go on and pronounce what follows. There are two possibilities 1. the omission of letter and creating irregular verb or grapheme that indicates phonetic omission, here a strike through - f with two lines indicates letter is not spoken.

f f f
ø ø ø

Concept 1
broad g

gh gh gh gh gh gh
g g g- g g

slender g

gh gh gh gh gh gh
y y y- y y

Concept 1
broad g

mh mah mth mth mth mth
w w w- w w

Concept 1
slender g

mh mah mth mth mth mth
v v v- v v

Concept 1
lenition silent

fh
not readable
ø

fh
ø

fh
not readable
- ø -

fh
not readable
- ø -

fh
not readable
- ø -

fh
not readable

Concept 1
broad g

gh
not readable
G

gh
G

gh
not readable
G-

gh
not readable
G-

gh
not readable
G

gh
not readable

Concept 1
broad y

gh
not readable
Y

gh
Y

gh
not readable
Y-

gh
not readable
Y-

gh
not readable
Y

gh
not readable

Concept 1
broad w

mh
not readable
W

mh
W

mh
not readable
- w -

mh
not readable
- w -

mh
not readable
- w

mh
not readable

Concept 1
slender v

mh
not readable
V

mh
V

mh
not readable
- v -

mh
not readable
- v -

mh
not readable
- v

mh
not readable

Concept 1:
fh using descriptor at the bottom of lenition that shows the spoken equivalent sound in english - here silent sound

Concept 1a:
fh becomes connected ligature using descriptor at the bottom of lenition that shows the spoken equivalent sound in english - here silent sound

Concept 1b:
fh becomes connected ligature and just indicates nasalisation

New Typeface

Comparison of Concepts

Concept 1:
bh using descriptor
at the bottom of lenition
that shows the spoken
equivalent sound in
english

Concept 1a:
bh becomes connected ligature
using descriptor at the bottom
of lenition that shows the
spoken equivalent sound in
english

Concept 1b:
bh becomes connected
ligature and just
indicates nasalisation

Concept 1
broad p
slender p

ph ph ph ph ph ph
g g g g g g

Concept 1
broad s
slender s

sh sh sh sh sh sh
h h h h h h

Concept 1
broad t
slender t

th th th th th th
h h h h h h

Concept 1:
ph using descriptor
at the bottom of lenition
that shows the spoken
equivalent sound in
english

Concept 1a:
ph becomes connected ligature
using descriptor at the bottom
of lenition that shows the
spoken equivalent sound in
english

Concept 1b:
bh becomes connected
ligature and just
indicates nasalisation

Concept 1
broad f
slender f

ph ph ph ph ph ph
F F F F F F

Concept 1
broad h
slender h

sh sh sh sh sh sh
H H H H H H

Concept 1
broad h
slender h

th th th th th th
H H H H H H

LENITION

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Concept Two - Graphemes

IDEA

Concept Two could lead to an interesting development for a typeface for Irish Gaelic language learners (beginners like me). In concept three the ‘soft’ ligatures could incorporate a grapheme with the spoken sound on top or bottom, that teach the learner how the letter/ words are spoken, but show as well the correct writing system going with it through the main ligatures.

Pros:

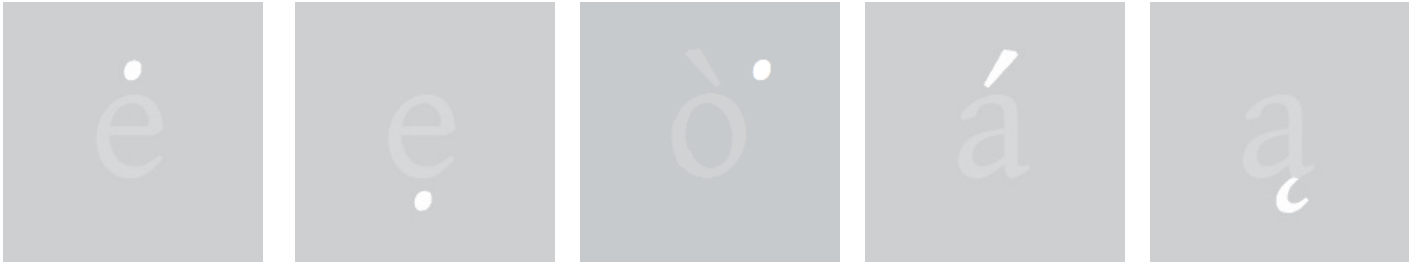
- It heightens the awareness where lenition is used, makes it easier to grasp
- It makes it easier to remember how lenition is spoken and what the words mean

Cons:

- It requires switch in language settings to Irish palette for typeface to work on computer, but these days most fonts support the dot in glyph in the majority of typefaces
- It requires amendments in writing system in the case of the dot - fall back to old usage

Aspirated consonants			
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th	Eng. “h”	th	Eng. “h”

Table 1 in this concept the ‘h’ will be replaced the old grapheme the dot or the ogonek used in other languages such as Polish, Old Church Slavonic, Navajo, Western Apache, Chiricahua, Tłjchq Yatii, Slavey, Dëne Sųliné and Dalecarlian it indicates that the vowel is nasalized.



POSSIBLE GRAPHÉMES

Overdot

Language scripts or transcription schemes that use the dot above a letter as a diacritical mark:

- In Arabic romanization, ġ stands for ghayin (غ); ģ stands for qāf (ق).
- Traditional Irish typography, where the dot denotes lenition, and is called a ponc séimhithe or buailte “dot of lenition”: b ċ d f ġ m p s t. Alternatively, lenition may be represented by a following letter h, thus: bh ch dh fh gh mh ph sh th. In Old Irish orthography, the dot was used only for f s, while the following h was used for ch ph th; lenition of other letters was not indicated. Later the two systems spread to the entire set of lenitable consonants and competed with each other. Eventually the standard practice was to use the dot when writing in Gaelic script and the following h when writing in antiqua. Thus ċ and ch represent the same phonetic element in Modern Irish.
- Lithuanian: é is pronounced as [e:], compared to ę, which is pronounced a lower [ɛ:] (formerly nasalised), or e, pronounced [ɛ, ɛ:].
- Maltese: ċ is used for a voiceless postalveolar affricate, ġ for a voiced postalveolar affricate, and ż for a voiced alveolar fricative.
- Old English: In modernized orthography, ċ is used for a voiceless postalveolar affricate /t͡ʃ/, ġ for a palatal approximant /j/ (probably a voiced palatal fricative /j/ in the earliest texts)
- Polish: ż is used for a voiced retroflex fricative.
- The Sioux languages such as Lakota and Dakota sometimes use the dot above to indicate explosive stops.
- In Turkish, the dot above lowercase i and j (and uppercase İ) is not regarded as an independent diacritic but as an integral part of the letter. It is called a tittle.

Underdot

In IAST and National Library at Calcutta romanization, transcribing languages of India, a dot below a letter distinguishes the retroflex consonants ṭ, ḍ, ṛ, ḷ, ṣ, while m with underdot (ṁ) signifies an anunaasika. Very frequently (in modern transliterations of Sanskrit) an underdot is used instead of the ring (diacritic) below the vocalic r and l.

In romanizations of Afroasiatic languages, a dot below a consonant indicates emphatic consonants. For example, ṣ represents an emphatic s. Ḍ, Ṣ, Ṭ, Ṽ, Ṛ

- In Asturian, ḷḷ (underdotted double ll) represents the voiced retroflex plosive, and ḥ (underdotted h) the voiceless glottal fricative.
- In O’odham language, Ḑ (d with underdot) represents a voiced retroflex stop.
- Vietnamese: The nặng tone (low, glottal) is represented with a dot below the base vowel: ạ ặ ậ ẹ ệ ị ọ ộ ơ ự ự ỵ.
- In Yoruba, the dot is used below the o, the e and the s (ẹ, ọ, ẹ): those three letters can also occur without dot as another letter.
- In Igbo, an underdot can be used on i, o, and u to make ị, ọ, and ụ. The underdot symbolizes a reduction in the vowel height.
- In Americanist phonetic notation, x with underdot ẋ represents a voiceless uvular fricative.

The Ogonek

The ogonek (Polish: [ɔ'gonɛk], “little tail”, the diminutive of ogon; Lithuanian: nosinė) is a diacritic hook placed under the lower right corner of a vowel in the Latin alphabet used in several European languages, and directly under a vowel in several Native American languages.

The use of the ogonek to indicate nasality is common in the transcription of the indigenous languages of the Americas. This usage originated in the orthographies created by Christian missionaries to transcribe these languages. Later, the practice was continued by Americanist anthropologists and linguists who still follow this convention in phonetic transcription to the present day (see Americanist phonetic notation).

The ogonek is also used in academic transliteration of Old Church Slavonic. In Polish, Old Church Slavonic, Navajo, Western Apache, Chiricahua, Tłjchq Yatii, Slavey, Dëne Sųliné and Dalecarlian it indicates that the vowel is nasalized. Even if ę is nasalized e in Polish, ą is nasalized o not a (this is so because of the vowel change — “ą” was a long nasal “a”, which turned into short nasal “o”, when the vowel quantity distinction disappeared).

New Typeface

Comparison of Concepts

Concept 2

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Ogonek - Latin diacritics to introduce lenition

ḃ^w

ḃ^v

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the b in the new writing reform becomes bh, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition and above is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ḃ

ḃ́

Concept 2: the lenition of the b in the new writing reform becomes bh, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition

To indicate slender consonant the diacritical mark ‘grave’ could be used - to indicate the pronunciation of ‘v’.

ḥ^{ch}
ḥ

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the c in the new writing reform becomes ch, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition and above is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ḥ

Concept 2: the lenition of the c in the new writing reform becomes ch, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition

Eventually the standard practice was to use the dot when writing in Gaelic script and the following h when writing in antiqua. Thus ḥ and ch represent the same phonetic element in Modern Irish - therefore it would be good to simplify and write as spoken when possible - it should be omitted from lenition and written as it is spoken - a gurrall ‘ch’ like loch.

Concept 2

broad d
silent d

ḡ^g

ḡ^y

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the d in the new writing reform becomes dh, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition and above is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ḡ

ḡ́

Concept 2: the lenition of the g in the new writing reform becomes dh, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition

To indicate slender consonant the diacritical mark ‘grave’ could be used - to indicate the pronunciation of ‘y’.

Concept 2

silent f

ḥ^f
ḥ^ø

Concept 2 for learning Irish fh (broad and slender) - silent, go on and pronounce what follows. There are two possibilities 1. the omission of letter and creating irregular verb or grapheme that indicates phonetic omission, here a strike through - f with two lines indicates letter is not spoken.

ḥ^f

Concept 2: fh (broad and slender) - silent, go on and pronounce what follows. There are two possibilities 1. the omission of letter and creating irregular verb or grapheme that indicates phonetic omission, here a strike through - f with two lines indicates letter is not spoken.

Concept 2

broad g
silentg

ḡ^g

ḡ^y

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the d in the new writing reform becomes gh, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition and above is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ḡ

ḡ́

Concept 2: the lenition of the g in the new writing reform becomes gh, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition

To indicate slender consonant the diacritical mark ‘grave’ could be used - to indicate the pronunciation of ‘v’.

Ogonek - Latin diacritics to introduce lenition

Concept 2

The ogonek is also used in academic transliteration of Old Church Slavonic. In Polish, Old Church Slavonic, Navajo, Western Apache, Chiricahua, Tłjchʼ Yatil, Slavey, Dëne Sųliné and Dalecarlian it indicates that the vowel is nasalized. Even if ę is nasalized e in Polish, ą is nasalized o not a (this is so because of the vowel change — “a” was a long nasal “a”, which turned into short nasal “o”, when the vowel quantity distinction disappeared).

ḃ^w

ḃ^v

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the b in the new writing reform becomes bh, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition and above is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ḃ

Concept 2: the lenition of the b in the new writing reform becomes bh, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition

ḥ^{ch}
ḥ

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the c in the new writing reform becomes ch, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition and above is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ḥ

Concept 2: the lenition of the c in the new writing reform becomes ch, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition

ḡ^g

ḡ^y

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the d in the new writing reform becomes dh, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition and above is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ḡ

Concept 2: the lenition of the g in the new writing reform becomes dh, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition

ḥ^f

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the f in the new writing reform becomes fh, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition and above is spoken sound in broad or slender - here f is silent

ḥ^f

Concept 2: the lenition of the b in the new writing reform becomes fh, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition

ḡ^G

ḡ^Y

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the d in the new writing reform becomes gh, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition and above is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ḡ

Concept 2: the lenition of the g in the new writing reform becomes gh, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition

2

New Typeface

Comparison of Concepts

Ogonek - Latin diacritics to introduce lenition

Concept 2

broad m

silent m

w

m̐

m̑

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound:

the lenition of the m in the new writing reform becomes mh, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition and above is spoken sound in broad or slender.

m̐

m̑

Concept 2:

the lenition of the b in the new writing reform becomes mh, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition

To indicate slender consonant the diacritical mark 'grave' could be used - to indicate the pronunciation of 'v'.

Concept 2

broad p

silent p

f

p̐

p̑

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound:

the lenition of the m in the new writing reform becomes ph, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition and above is spoken sound in broad or slender.

p̐

Concept 2:

the lenition of the b in the new writing reform becomes ph, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition

To indicate slender consonant the diacritical mark 'grave' could be used - to indicate the pronunciation of 'f'.

Concept 2

broad s

silent s

f

s̐

s̑

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound:

the lenition of the s in the new writing reform becomes sh, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition and above is spoken sound in broad or slender.

s̐

Concept 2:

the lenition of the s in the new writing reform becomes sh, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition

Concept 2

broad t

silent t

h

t̐

t̑

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound:

the lenition of the s in the new writing reform becomes sh, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition and above is spoken sound in broad or slender.

t̐

Concept 2:

the lenition of the t in the new writing reform becomes th, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition

Ogonek - Latin diacritics to introduce lenition

Concept 2

The ogonek is also used in academic transliteration of Old Church Slavonic. In Polish, Old Church Slavonic, Navajo, Western Apache, Chiricahua, Tł̥chʼo Yatil, Slavey, Dëne Sų́líné and Dalecarlian it indicates that the vowel is nasalized. Even if ę is nasalized e in Polish, ą is nasalized o not a (this is so because of the vowel change — "ą" was a long nasal "a", which turned into short nasal "o", when the vowel quantity distinction disappeared).

w

m̐

m̑

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the m in the new writing reform becomes mh, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition and above is spoken sound in broad or slender.

m̐

Concept 2: the lenition of the b in the new writing reform becomes mh, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition

f

p̐

p̑

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the m in the new writing reform becomes ph, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition and above is spoken sound in broad or slender.

p̐

Concept 2: the lenition of the b in the new writing reform becomes ph, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition

h

s̐

s̑

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the s in the new writing reform becomes sh, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition and above is spoken sound in broad or slender.

s̐

Concept 2: the lenition of the s in the new writing reform becomes sh, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition

h

t̐

t̑

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the t in the new writing reform becomes th, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition and above is spoken sound in broad or slender.

t̐

Concept 2: the lenition of the t in the new writing reform becomes th, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition

2

The dot above in ċ ġ ž in Maltese, ż in Polish, ě in Lithuanian, and b ċ d f ġ rh p t in traditional Irish typography to denote lenition

New Typeface Comparison of Concepts

Dot above - Latin diacritics to introduce lenition

Concept 2

broad b
silent b

b
w
b
v

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the b in the new writing reform becomes bh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

b
b́

Concept 2: the lenition of the b in the new writing reform becomes bh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

To indicate slender consonant the diacritical mark 'grave' could be used - to indicate the pronunciation of 'v'.

Concept 2

broad c
silent c

ċ
ch

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the m in the new writing reform becomes ph, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ċ

Concept 2: the lenition of the b in the new writing reform becomes bh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

not needed anymore

Eventually the standard practice was to use the dot when writing in Gaelic script and the following h when writing in antiqua. Thus ċ and ch represent the same phonetic element in Modern Irish - therefore it would be good to simplify and write as spoken when possible - it should be omitted from lenition and written as it is spoken - a gurrall 'ch' like loch.

Concept 2

broad d
silent d

ḋ
g
ḋ
y

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the d in the new writing reform becomes dh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ḋ
ḋ́

Concept 2: the lenition of the d in the new writing reform becomes dh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

To indicate slender consonant the diacritical mark 'grave' could be used - to indicate the pronunciation of 'v'.

Concept 2

broad t
silent t

f
ø

Concept 2: fh (broad and slender) - silent, go on and pronounce what follows. There are two possibilities 1. the omission of letter and creating irregular verb or grapheme that indicates phonetic omission, here a strike through - f with two lines indicates letter is not spoken.

f

Concept 2

broad g
silentg

ḡ
g
ḡ
y

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the d in the new writing reform becomes gh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ḡ
ḡ́

Concept 2: the lenition of the d in the new writing reform becomes gh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

To indicate slender consonant the diacritical mark 'grave' could be used - to indicate the pronunciation of 'v'.

Dot above - Latin diacritics to introduce lenition

Concept 2

The dot above in ċ ġ ž in Maltese, ż in Polish, ě in Lithuanian, and b ċ d f ġ rh p t in traditional Irish typography to denote lenition

b
w

b
v

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the b in the new writing reform becomes bh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

b

Concept 2: the lenition of the b in the new writing reform becomes bh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

Concept 2

The dot above in ċ ġ ž in Maltese, ż in Polish, ě in Lithuanian, and b ċ d f ġ rh p t in traditional Irish typography to denote lenition

ċ
ch

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the c in the new writing reform becomes ch, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ċ

Concept 2: the lenition of the c in the new writing reform becomes ch, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

Concept 2

The dot above in ċ ġ ž in Maltese, ż in Polish, ě in Lithuanian, and b ċ d f ġ rh p t in traditional Irish typography to denote lenition

ḋ
G

ḋ
Y

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the d in the new writing reform becomes dh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ḋ

Concept 2: the lenition of the d in the new writing reform becomes dh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

Concept 2

The dot above in ċ ġ ž in Maltese, ż in Polish, ě in Lithuanian, and b ċ d f ġ rh p t in traditional Irish typography to denote lenition

f
!

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the f in the new writing reform becomes fh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

f

Concept 2: the lenition of the f in the new writing reform becomes fh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

Concept 2

The dot above in ċ ġ ž in Maltese, ż in Polish, ě in Lithuanian, and b ċ d f ġ rh p t in traditional Irish typography to denote lenition

ḡ
G

ḡ
Y

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the g in the new writing reform becomes gh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ḡ

Concept 2: the lenition of the g in the new writing reform becomes gh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

The dot above in ċ ġ ż in Maltese, Ź in Polish, ė in Lithuanian, and b ċ d f ġ rh p t in traditional Irish typography to denote lenition

New Typeface

Comparison of Concepts

Dot above - Latin diacritics to introduce lenition

Concept 2

broad b
silent b

ṁ ṁ
w v

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the b in the new writing reform becomes bh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ṁ ṁ́

Concept 2: the lenition of the b in the new writing reform becomes bh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

To indicate slender consonant the diacritical mark 'grave' could be used - to indicate the pronunciation of 'v'.

Concept 2

broad p
silent p

ṗ
f

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the p in the new writing reform becomes ph, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ṗ

Concept 2: the lenition of the p in the new writing reform becomes ph, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

Concept 2

broad s
silent s

ṡ
h

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the s in the new writing reform becomes sh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition and above is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ṡ

Concept 2: the lenition of the s in the new writing reform becomes sh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

Concept 2

broad t
silent t

ṫ
h

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the t in the new writing reform becomes th, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition and above is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ṫ

Concept 2: the lenition of the t in the new writing reform becomes th, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

Dot above - Latin diacritics to introduce lenition

Concept 2

The dot above in ċ ġ ż in Maltese, Ź in Polish, ė in Lithuanian, and b ċ d f ġ rh p t in traditional Irish typography to denote lenition

ṁ
w

ṁ
v

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the m in the new writing reform becomes mh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ṁ

Concept 2: the lenition of the m in the new writing reform becomes mh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

Concept 2

The dot above in ċ ġ ż in Maltese, Ź in Polish, ė in Lithuanian, and b ċ d f ġ rh p t in traditional Irish typography to denote lenition

ṗ
F

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the p in the new writing reform becomes ph, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ṗ

Concept 2: the lenition of the p in the new writing reform becomes ph, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

Concept 2

The dot above in ċ ġ ż in Maltese, Ź in Polish, ė in Lithuanian, and b ċ d f ġ rh p t in traditional Irish typography to denote lenition

ṡ
H

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the s in the new writing reform becomes sh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition and above is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ṡ

Concept 2: the lenition of the s in the new writing reform becomes sh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

Concept 2

The dot above in ċ ġ ż in Maltese, Ź in Polish, ė in Lithuanian, and b ċ d f ġ rh p t in traditional Irish typography to denote lenition

ṫ
H

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the t in the new writing reform becomes th, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition and above is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ṫ

Concept 2: the lenition of the t in the new writing reform becomes th, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

2

The dot below in a â â ê ê ì ò ô õ ù ú ý in Vietnamese.

New Typeface Comparison of Concepts

Dot below - Latin diacritics to introduce lenition

Concept 2

broad b
silent b

^w
ḅ ḅ^v

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the b in the new writing reform becomes bh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ḅ ḅ[´]

Concept 2: the lenition of the b in the new writing reform becomes bh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

To indicate slender consonant the diacritical mark 'grave' could be used - to indicate the pronunciation of 'v'.

Concept 2

broad c
silent c

ch
ç

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the m in the new writing reform becomes ph, but a ogonek could be used instead to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ç

Concept 2: the lenition of the b in the new writing reform becomes bh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

not needed anymore

Eventually the standard practice was to use the dot when writing in Gaelic script and the following h when writing in antiqua. Thus ç and ch represent the same phonetic element in Modern Irish - therefore it would be good to simplify and write as spoken when possible - it should be omitted from lenition and written as it is spoken - a gurrall 'ch' like loch.

Concept 2

broad d
silent d

^g
ḍ ḍ^h

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the d in the new writing reform becomes dh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ḍ ḍ[´]

Concept 2: the lenition of the d in the new writing reform becomes dh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

To indicate slender consonant the diacritical mark 'grave' could be used - to indicate the pronunciation of 'v'.

Concept 2

broad t
silent t

f̣
ø

Concept 2: fh (broad and slender) - silent, go on and pronounce what follows. There are two possibilities 1. the omission of letter and creating irregular verb or grapheme that indicates phonetic omission, here a strike through - f with two lines indicates letter is not spoken.

f̣

Concept 2

broad g
silent g

^g
g̣ g̣^y

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the d in the new writing reform becomes gh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

g̣ g̣[´]

Concept 2: the lenition of the d in the new writing reform becomes gh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

To indicate slender consonant the diacritical mark 'grave' could be used - to indicate the pronunciation of 'v'.

Dot below - Latin diacritics to introduce lenition

Concept 2

The dot below in a â â ê ê ì ò ô õ ù ú ý in Vietnamese.

^w
ḅ

^v
ḅ

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the b in the new writing reform becomes bh, but a dot below could be used to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ḅ

Concept 2: the lenition of the b in the new writing reform becomes bh, but a dot below could be used to indicate lenition

Concept 2

The dot below in a â â ê ê ì ò ô õ ù ú ý in Vietnamese.

ch
ç

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the c in the new writing reform becomes ch, but a dot below could be used to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ç

Concept 2: the lenition of the c in the new writing reform becomes ch, but a dot below could be used to indicate lenition

Concept 2

The dot below in a â â ê ê ì ò ô õ ù ú ý in Vietnamese.

^G
ḍ

^y
ḍ

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the d in the new writing reform becomes dh, but a dot below could be used to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

ḍ

Concept 2: the lenition of the d in the new writing reform becomes dh, but a dot below could be used to indicate lenition

Concept 2

The dot below in a â â ê ê ì ò ô õ ù ú ý in Vietnamese.

f̣
/

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the f in the new writing reform becomes fh, but a dot below could be used to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

f̣

Concept 2: the lenition of the f in the new writing reform becomes fh, but a dot below could be used to indicate lenition

Concept 2

The dot below in a â â ê ê ì ò ô õ ù ú ý in Vietnamese.

^G
g̣

^y
g̣

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: the lenition of the g in the new writing reform becomes gh, but a dot below could be used to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

g̣

Concept 2: the lenition of the g in the new writing reform becomes gh, but a dot below could be used to indicate lenition

The dot below in a â
â ë ê ì ó ô õ ü ý in
Vietnamese.

New Typeface

Comparison of Concepts

Dot below - Latin diacritics to introduce lenition

Concept 2
broad b
silent b

^w
ḿ ḿ

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound:
the lenition of the b in the new writing reform becomes bh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

^v
ḿ ḿ

Concept 2:
the lenition of the b in the new writing reform becomes bh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

To indicate slender consonant the diacritical mark 'grave' could be used - to indicate the pronunciation of 'v'.

Concept 2
broad p
silent p

^f
ḿ ḿ

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound:
the lenition of the p in the new writing reform becomes ph, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

^f
ḿ ḿ

Concept 2:
the lenition of the p in the new writing reform becomes ph, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

Concept 2
broad s
silent s

^h
ḿ ḿ

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound:
the lenition of the s in the new writing reform becomes sh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition and above is spoken sound in broad or slender.

^h
ḿ ḿ

Concept 2:
the lenition of the s in the new writing reform becomes sh, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

Concept 2
broad t
silent t

^h
ḿ ḿ

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound:
the lenition of the t in the new writing reform becomes th, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition and above is spoken sound in broad or slender.

^h
ḿ ḿ

Concept 2:
the lenition of the t in the new writing reform becomes th, but the former used dot could be re-instated to indicate lenition

Dot below - Latin diacritics to introduce lenition

Concept 2

The dot below in a â â ê ê ì ó ô õ ü ý in Vietnamese.

^w
ḿ ḿ

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound:
the lenition of the m in the new writing reform becomes mh, but a dot below could be used to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

^w
ḿ ḿ

Concept 2:
the lenition of the m in the new writing reform becomes mh, but a dot below could be used to indicate lenition

Concept 2

The dot below in a â â ê ê ì ó ô õ ü ý in Vietnamese.

^F
ḿ ḿ

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound:
the lenition of the p in the new writing reform becomes ph, but a dot below could be used to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

^F
ḿ ḿ

Concept 2:
the lenition of the p in the new writing reform becomes ph, but a dot below could be used to indicate lenition

Concept 2

The dot below in a â â ê ê ì ó ô õ ü ý in Vietnamese.

^H
ḿ ḿ

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound:
the lenition of the s in the new writing reform becomes sh, but a dot below could be used to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

^H
ḿ ḿ

Concept 2:
the lenition of the s in the new writing reform becomes sh, but a dot below could be used to indicate lenition

Concept 2

The dot below in a â â ê ê ì ó ô õ ü ý in Vietnamese.

^H
ḿ ḿ

Concept 2 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound:
the lenition of the t in the new writing reform becomes th, but a dot below could be used to indicate lenition and below is spoken sound in broad or slender.

^H
ḿ ḿ

Concept 2:
the lenition of the t in the new writing reform becomes th, but a dot below could be used to indicate lenition

3

New Typeface Comparison of Concepts

The spoken sound is written and in this 'upside down' solution the lenition is visualised above > this is concept has the emphasis on spoken sound not written equivalent, but it shows how it is written in its above descriptor.

Radical approach - write as you read

In French, the circumflex generally marks the former presence of a consonant (usually s) that was deleted and is no longer pronounced. It could be applied to Irish Gaelic in the way that the 'w' is spoken, but originally derived from the 'bh'.

Concept 3
broad b
silent b

bh W bh W [bh] W (bh) W ^ W

bh V bh V [bh] V (bh) V ^ V

Concept 3
broad ch
silent ch

ch not needed anymore
Eventually the standard practice was to use the dot when writing in Gaelic script and the following h when writing in antiqua. Thus c and ch represent the same phonetic element in Modern Irish - therefore it would be good to simplify and write as spoken when possible - it should be omitted from lenition and written as it is spoken - a gurrall 'ch' like loch.

Concept 3
broad d
silent d

dh g dh g [dh] g (dh) g ^ g

dh y dh y [dh] y (dh) y ^ y

Writing as speaking

Concept 3
broad w

The spoken sound is written and in this 'upside down' solution the lenition is visualised above > this is concept has the emphasis on spoken sound not written equivalent, but it shows how it is written in its above descriptor.

bh W bh W (bh) W (bh) W [bh] W (bh) W

Concept 3
slender v

bh V bh V [bh] V (bh) V

Concept 3
broad w
slender v

The spoken sound is written and in this 'upside down' solution the lenition is visualised above > this is concept has the emphasis on spoken sound not written equivalent, but it shows how it is written in its above descriptor.

ch ch ch ch [ch] ch (ch) ch

Concept 3
broad g

The spoken sound is written and in this 'upside down' solution the lenition is visualised above > this is concept has the emphasis on spoken sound not written equivalent, but it shows how it is written in its above descriptor.

dh g dh g [dh] g (dh) g

Concept 3
slender y

dh y dh y [dh] y (dh) y

3

New Typeface Comparison of Concepts

The spoken sound is written and in this 'upside down' solution the lenition is visualised above > this is concept has the emphasis on spoken sound not written equivalent, but it shows how it is written in its above descriptor.

Concept 3
broad f
silent f

f

Concept 3
broad g
silent g

gh g [gh] (gh) g

gh y [gh] (gh) y

Concept 3
broad d
silent d

mh W [mh] (mh) W

mh V [mh] (mh) V

Writing as speaking

Concept 3
broad w
slender v

The spoken sound is written and in this 'upside down' solution the lenition is visualised above > this is concept has the emphasis on spoken sound not written equivalent, but it shows how it is written in its above descriptor.

fh fh fh fh [fh] (fh)

voted out in assessment session in design agency by four test persons:
Elaine Tierney, Christian Kunnert and Kristin Haberstroh

Concept 3
broad g

The spoken sound is written and in this 'upside down' solution the lenition is visualised above > this is concept has the emphasis on spoken sound not written equivalent, but it shows how it is written in its above descriptor.

gh g [gh] (gh) g

Concept 3
broad y

gh y [gh] (gh) y

Concept 3
broad w

The spoken sound is written and in this 'upside down' solution the lenition is visualised above > this is concept has the emphasis on spoken sound not written equivalent, but it shows how it is written in its above descriptor.

mh W [mh] (mh) W

Concept 3
slender v

mh V [mh] (mh) V

3

The spoken sound is written and in this 'upside down' solution the lenition is visualised above > this is concept has the emphasis on spoken sound not written equivalent, but it shows how it is written in its above descriptor.

Concept 3
broad p
silent p

New Typeface Comparison of Concepts

Radical approach - write as you read

ph

f

ph

f

[ph]

f

(ph)

f

h

h

sh

h

sh

h

[sh]

h

(sh)

h

h

h

th

h

th

h

[th]

h

(th)

h

h

h

Concept 3
broad s
silent s

Concept 3
broad t
silent t

These are the sound changes that occur with lenition at the beginning of a word:

b -> bh
pronounced like W before A, O, or U; like V before E or I

c -> ch
pronounced like German "ch" (a light, guttural sound) before A, O, U; like German "Ich" (a lighter, breathy, hissy H) before E or I

d -> dh
this is a deep, guttural, throat clearing sound that doesn't exist in English or many other languages. If you can make the "ch" sound, try to vibrate your vocal cords. The result will be how "ch" is pronounced before A, O, U. Before E or I, it is pronounced like "y"

f -> fh
silent

g -> gh
exactly like "dh"

m -> mh
exactly like "bh"

p -> ph
just like in English

s -> sh
this is pronounced just like English "h"

t -> th
just like "sh," this is pronounced like English "h"

Writing as speaking

Concept 3
silent

The spoken sound is written and in this 'upside down' solution the lenition is visualised above > this is concept has the emphasis on spoken sound not written equivalent, but it shows how it is written in its above descriptor.

ph

f

ph

f

ph

f

ph

f

[ph]

f

(ph)

f

Concept 3
slender h

sh

h

sh

h

sh

h

sh

h

[sh]

h

(sh)

h

Concept 3
broad h

The spoken sound is written and in this 'upside down' solution the lenition is visualised above > this is concept has the emphasis on spoken sound not written equivalent, but it shows how it is written in its above descriptor.

th

h

th

h

th

h

th

h

[th]

h

(th)

h

4

Concepts in Action *Comparison of Concepts*

First test of concepts and their variations with the following words, that use the main occurrences of lenition:

1. bh > leabhar (book), mo bhus (my bus),
2. ch > oíche (night), loch (lake)
3. dh > dhá dhoras (two doors), veidhlín (violin)
4. fh > an fhuinneog (the window)
5. gh > sa ghairdín (in the garden), foghlaim (learning, to learn)
6. mh > talamh (land), snámh (swimming, to swim)
7. ph > mo phóca (my pocket)
8. sh > a sheoladh (his address)
9. th > thug (gave), máthair

bh > leabhar (book), mo bhus (my bus)

Concept 1

leab_whar, mo b_vhus

leab_whar, mo b_vhus

leab_whar, mo b_vhus

leab_whar, mo b_vhus

leab_whar, mo b_vhus

leab_whar, mo b_vhus

Concept 2

leab_whar, mo b_vhus

leab_whar, mo b_vhus

leab_whar, mo b_vhus

leab_whar, mo b_vhus

leab_whar, mo b_vhus

leab_whar, mo b_vhus

Concept 3

^{ea}l^{bh}āwar, mo ^{bh}v^{us}

^{ea}l^{bh}āwar, mo ^{bh}v^{us}

^[ea]l^[bh]awar, mo ^[bh]v^{us}

^(ea)l^(bh)awar, mo ^(bh)v^{us}

la^{wa}r, mo v^us

ch > oíche (night), loch (lake)

Concept 1, 2, 3

oíche, loch

dh > dhá dhoras (two doors), veidhlín (violin)

Concept 1

dhá dhoras, veidhlín

dhá dhoras, veidhlín

dhá dhoras, veidhlín

dhá dhoras, veidhlín

dhá dhoras, veidhlín

dhá dhoras, veidhlín

Concept 2

đá đoras, veiđlín

đá đoras, veiđlín

đá đoras, veiđlín

đá đoras, veiđlín

đá đoras, veiđlín

đá đoras, veiđlín

Concept 3

gá goras, veiylín

gá goras, veiylín

gá goras, veiylín

gá goras, veiylín

gá goras, veiylín

fh > an fhuinneog (the window)

Concept 1, 2

an fhuinneog

an fhuinneog

an fhuinneog

an fhuinneog

an fhuinneog

Concept 3

an fhuinneog

an fhuinneog

an fhuinneog

an fhuinneog

an fhuinneog

gh > sa ghairdín (in the garden), foghlaim (learning, to learn)

Concept 1

sa g _g hairdín, fogh _y laim	sa g _{g-} hairdín, fogh _{y-} laim
sa g _g hairdín, fogh _y laim	sa g _g hairdín, fogh _y laim
sa g _g hairdín, fogh _y laim	sa g _g hairdín, fogh _y laim

Concept 2

sa ġ _ç airdín, foġ _ç laim	sa ġ _ç airdín, foġ _ç laim
sa ġ _g airdín, foġ _y laim	sa ġ _g airdín, foġ _y laim
sa ġ _g airdín, foġ _y laim	

Concept 3

sa ġ ^{gh} airdín, foġ ^{gh} laim	sa ġ ^{gh} airdín, foġ ^{gh} laim
sa ġ ^[gh] airdín, foġ ^[gh] laim	sa ġ ^(gh) airdín, foġ ^(gh) laim
sa ġ ^{gh} airdín, foġ ^{gh} laim	

mh > talamh (land), snámh (swimming, to swim)

Concept 1

talam _w h, snám _y h	talam _w h, snám _v h
talam _w h, snám _v h	talam _w h, snám _v h
talam _w h, snám _v h	talam _w h, snám _v h

Concept 2

talam _w h, snám _v h	talam _w h, snám _v h
talam _w h, snám _v h	talam _w h, snám _v h
talam _w h, snám _v h	talam _w h, snám _v h

Concept 3

talam ^{mh} h, snám ^{mh} h	talam ^{mh} h, snám ^{mh} h
talam ^[mh] h, snám ^[mh] h	talam ^(mh) h, snám ^(mh) h
talam ^{mh} h, snám ^{mh} h	

Concept 1

mo phóca	mo <u>ph</u> óca
mo <u>ph</u> óca	mo <u>ph</u> óca
mo <u>ph</u> óca	mo <u>ph</u> óca

Concept 2

mo <u>p</u> óca	mo <u>p</u> óca
mo <u>p</u> óca	mo <u>p</u> óca
mo <u>p</u> óca	

Concept 3

mo <u>ph</u> óca	mo <u>ph</u> óca
mo <u>[ph]</u> óca	mo <u>(ph)</u> óca
mo <u>h</u> óca	

Concept 1

a sheoladh	a <u>sheoladh</u>
a <u>sheoladh</u>	a <u>sheoladh</u>
a <u>sheoladh</u>	a <u>sheoladh</u>

Concept 2

a <u>sheoladh</u>	a <u>sheoladh</u>
a <u>sheoladh</u>	a <u>sheoladh</u>
a <u>sheoladh</u>	a <u>sheoladh</u>

Concept 3

a <u>sh</u> heoladh	a <u>sh</u> heoladh
a <u>[sh]</u> heoladh	a <u>(sh)</u> heoladh
a <u>h</u> heoladh	

Concept 1

th_hug, máth_hair

th_{-h-}ug, máth_{-h-}air

th_hug, máth_hair

th_hug, máth_hair

th_hug, máth_hair

thug, máthair

Concept 2

th_hug, máth_hair

th_hug, máth_hair

th_hug, máth_hair

thug, máthair

thug, máthair

thug, máthair

Concept 3

sh_hug, másh_hair

sh_[sh]ug, másh_[sh]air

shug, máshair

sh_hug, másh_hair

sh_(sh)ug, másh_(sh)air

shug, máshair