

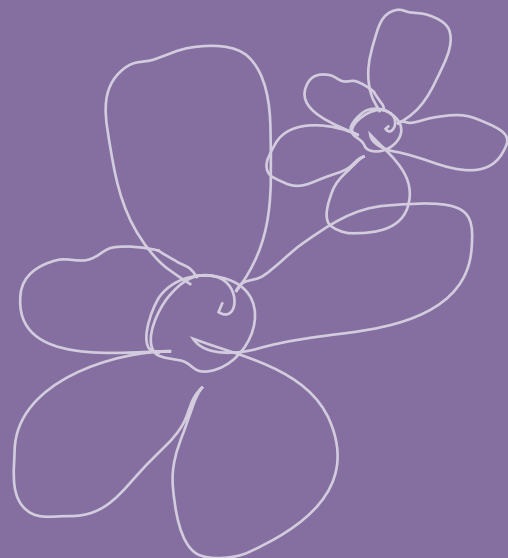
The matter of the survey

The end of my final Master project is in sight. However, I am in need of help. A great deal of help.

Therefore I am asking you, if you could spare some minutes to look at my concepts and vote for your favorite options.

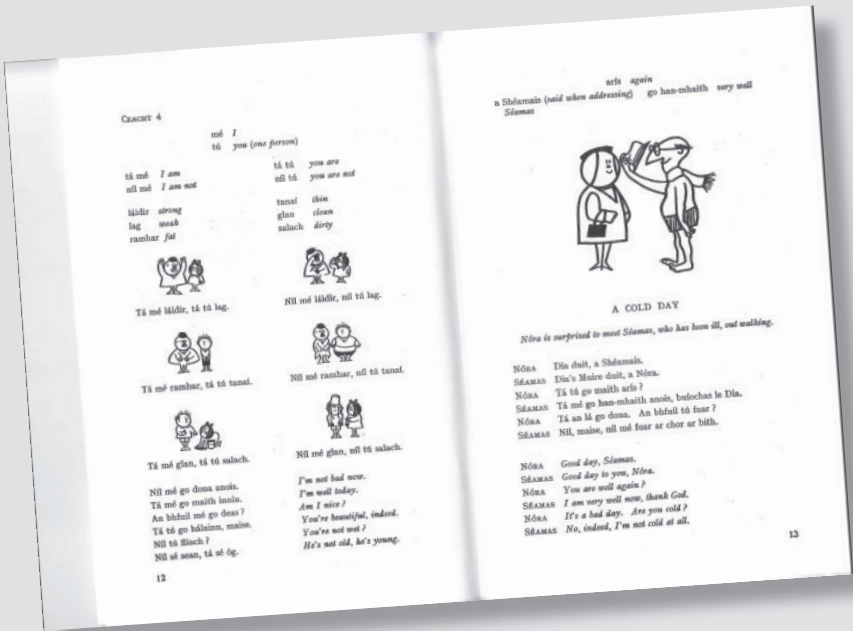
I remain with many thanks and kindest regards,

Lisa



Concepts in Action / Survey - As Gaelige

Before you start a few words to why on earth I started this project:
“Once upon a time there was a foreign girl that wanted to speak Irish Gaelic”



This Irish course is accompanied with a learning CD. By hearing the CD the spoken Irish Gaelic has little in common what you actually read. Furthermore the audio are spoken fast, so that you end up entangling your tongue. I tested various audio course with the same result.

It would be easier to learn the language if the typeface would indicate Lenition, Eclipsis etc. and its usage. In my project I am trying to develop solutions to bridge the gap between spoken and written account, starting with Lenition.

On the right hand side is an example of an Irish Gaelic - Chinese learning course book - a current project at Kunnert&Tierney the agency I am working for the last six years. The pinyin system was developed in the 1950s based on earlier forms of romanisation to make it easier to learn the language. Pinyin means translated “spelled-out sounds”.

This system is the inspiration for my project. At the end, I will use the most popular option of my proposed systems as a typeface running above the Irish Gaelic sentences to make it easier to bridge the mental gap, between reading and speaking.



Example: How to vote ...

Concept 1 - Pick your favourite out of the option

Variation 1	Variation 2	Variation 3
leab _h har, mo b _h us	leab _h har, mo b _h us	leab _h har, mo b _h us
oíche, loch	oíche, loch	oíche, loch
dhá dhoras, veidhlín	dhá dhoras, veidhlín	dhá dhoras, veidhlín
an fuinneog	an fuinneog	an fuinneog
sa ghairdín, foghlaim	sa ghairdín, foghlaim	sa ghairdín, foghlaim
talamh, snámh	talamh, snámh	talamh, snámh
mo phóca	mo phóca	mo phóca
a sheoladh	a sheoladh	a sheoladh
thug, máthair	thug, máthair	thug, máthair

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1. Traditional approach
Concept 1 for learning Irish Gaelic with spoken sound: for example 'bh' using descriptor at the bottom of lenition that shows the spoken equivalent sound in English. First test of concepts and their variations with the following words, that use the main occurrences of lenition:

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

Tick the check box for each of your favorite option

What is Lenition? Lenition (lat. lenere = weaken) means that a consonant is spoken without a stop of the flow of air i.e. with breath or aspirated. It is because of this that lenition is sometimes referred to as aspiration.

This means that lenition is a kind of sound change that alters consonants, making them more sonorous. Basically, the plosive (stop- or explosive) is replaced by its corresponding fricative.

This document contains 3 pages like the above page that presents concepts to be voted for.

Every of the three concepts has three variations to choose from. At the end I will ask you as well to vote for the favorite concept of the three.

Once you have voted by ticking the check boxes, please save your document so that the check boxes remain ticked and send it back to me. I would be ever grateful if you could participate. Lisa

Concept 1 - Pick your favourite out of the option

Variation 1

leab _w har, mo b _v hus
oíche, loch
dhá _g dhoras, veidhlín _y
an f _ø uinneog
sa gh _g airdín, foghlaim _y
talam _w h, snám _y h
mo phó _g ca
a sheoladh _h _a
thug _h , máthair _h

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Variation 2

leab _{-w-} har, mo b _{-v-} hus
oíche, loch
dhá _{-g-} dhoras, veidhlín _{-y-}
an f _ø uinneog
sa gh _{-g-} airdín, foghlaim _{-y-}
talam _w h, snám _v h
mo phó _{-g-} ca
a sheoladh _{-h-} _{-a-}
thug _{-h-} , máthair _{-h-}

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Variation 3

leab _w h _h ar, mo b _v h _h us
oíche, loch
dhá _g dh _g oras, veidh _y lín
an f _ø uinneog
sa gh _g h _h airdín, foghlaim _y
talam _w h _h , snám _v h _h
mo ph _g hóca
a sh _h heoladh _a
th _h ug, máth _h air

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7. ph > mo phóca (my pocket)
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9. th > thug (gave), máthair

Exceptions:
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 in my concepts.

Because ch represent the same phonetic element in Modern Irish, I decided to simplify and write as spoken when possible - and therefore omitted it from any treatment, as it is written as it is spoken - a gurrall ‘ch’ like loch.

☐

Tick this box if you favour the overall concept one

Concept 2 – Pick your favourite out of the option

Variation 1

leab̃ar, mo b̃us
oíche, loch
ḡá ḡoras, veid̃lín
an f̃uinneog
sa ḡairdín, fog̃laim
talam̃, snám̃
mo p̃óca
a sheol̃ad̃
ṡug, máṡair

☐

Variation 2

leab̃ar, mo b̃us
oíche, loch
ḡá ḡoras, veid̃lín
an f̃uinneog
sa ḡairdín, fog̃laim
talam̃, snám̃
mo p̃óca
a sheol̃ad̃
ṡug, máṡair

☐

Variation 3

leab̃ar, mo b̃us
oíche, loch
ḡá ḡoras, veid̃lín
an f̃uinneog
sa ḡairdín, fog̃laim
talam̃, snám̃
mo p̃óca
a sheol̃ad̃
ṡug, máṡair

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2. Dot above, below or diacritic ogonek used in other latin languages – to introduce lenition

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, accompanies with spoken sound in broad or slender.

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2. ch > oíche (night), loch (lake)
3. dh > dhá dhóras (two doors), veidhlín (violin)
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Tick this box if you favour the overall concept two

Concept 3 – Pick your favourite out of the option

Variation 1

^{ea} ^{bh} l ^{ea} war, mo ^{bh} v ^h us
oíche, loch
^{dh} ^{dh} ^{dh} gá goras, veiylín
an ^ø f ^h uinneog
^{gh} ^{gh} sa gairdín, fo ^{gh} ylaim
^{mh} ^{mh} talaw, snáv
^{ph} mo fóca
^{sh} ^{adh} a heola
^{sh} ^{sh} hug, máhair

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Variation 2

^(ea) ^(bh) l ^(ea) war, mo ^(bh) v ^(h) us
oíche, loch
^(dh) ^(dh) ^(dh) gá goras, veiylín
an ^ø f ^h uinneog
^(gh) ^(gh) sa gairdín, fo ^(gh) ylaim
^(mh) ^(mh) talaw, snáv
^(ph) mo fóca
^(sh) ^(adh) a heola
^(sh) ^(sh) hug, máhair

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Variation 3

la ^h war, mo ^h v ^h us
oíche, loch
gá ^h goras, vei ^h ylín
an ^ø f ^h uinneog
sa ^h gairdín, fo ^h ylaim
tala ^h , sná ^h v
mo ^h fóca
a ^h heolá
h ^h ug, má ^h hair

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3. Radical approach – write as you read
Concept 3 for learning Irish Gaelic with
spoken sound: 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 or has a grapheme that
indicates lenition.

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Tick this box if you favour the overall concept three