## TUNG SCRIPT ED Cale

**7** ng (N) b Cd **c** ch (C) **3** k C t **c** dh (D)  $\mathcal{L} \operatorname{zh}(Z)$ **9** gh (G) • th (T) **6** sh (S) f **k**h (K) 1 ) W wh(W) E lh(L) e yh(Y) trh(R) This alphabet is a phonemic alphabet. It is based on shape of the toungue (I) r 1/2 -u (O/U)

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It is based on shape of the toungue and/or lips in the mouth, the right of the letters being the front of the mouth and the height, the height of the letters. The " 

" shows that the letter is unvoiced.

The first characters shown are the letters, the second, a simple phonemic transcription, and the third, if the transcription is double lettered, the single key-stroke needed to print it.

The alphabet is available as a truetype font called Tung True, and an openscript font called Tung Open. ~ e ~ - ~ o

**~** uh (∧)

ra ah (A)

Here's an explanation of the keystrokes and pronunciations of the various letters and combinations that might not be so obvious;

- 5 (N) the sound of "ng" in sing
- c (D) the sound of "th" in that
- **©** (T) the sound of "th" in thin
- c (Z) the sound of "z" in azure
- (K) the sound of "ch" in Bach

The letters  $\cdot$  (I) and  $\cdot$  (U) represent the use of the letters -i and -u as the second letter of vowel diphthongs.

- (iI) the sound of "ee" in see, i.e. "long e"
- (eI) the sound of "ei" in weigh, i.e. "long a"
- (OI) the sound of "oi" in oil
- (AI) the sound of "y" in fly, i.e. "long i"
- (yuU) the sound of "u" in use, i.e. "long u"
- (uU) the sound of "oo" in fool
- (OU) the sound of "ow" in flow, i.e. "long o"
- (AU) the sound of "ow" in how
- (-) is used after consonants that are not followed by a vowel as a tie to the next consonant. It may also used at the end of a word if the last letter is a consonant and the first letter of the next word is a consonant also.
  - $\zeta$  (r) is never followed by  $\zeta$  (-)

The combination  $\mathcal{L}$  (^r) is always pronounced like the "ur" in fur, or the "ir" in fir when it occurs at the end of a word or before a consonant. When it occurs before a vowel the r forms a syllable with that vowel and the  $\mathcal{L}$  is pronounced like the "u" in but, (as shown below).

- (i) the sound of "i" in bit, i.e. "short i"
- (e) the sound of "e" in bet, i.e. "short e"
- (a) the sound of "a" in bat, i.e. "short a"
- ~ (^) the sound of "u" in but, "o" in of, "a" in circa
- (u) the sound of "u" in put, i.e. "short u"
- (o) the sound of "o" in or, i.e. "short o"
- (A) the sound of "a" in ma, "o" in top

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ر جبارة بابقورا بالة عالما بقد باعبلاءة حباقور بقد لماهه، جبار بقديد بوليوة بقد بقد بقد بقد فد بعد جبانده بة بقوا بة با صطابة بمالكالماد.

## The Lord's Prayer a cic'e succi

द्राट प्रद्रा द्राये. द्रा क्रिट्य क्रि. द्रा यद या दर, رقد و مو مو موتي . عی و چو چدیا چیچد بالرد. ão pisso e si alayeo, مح عد عزی و و هن هن و هنو عد Jãoe e. La cu le çe la cululque, seccial ealituse. शं दार्टे व व वर्डेटरें, ão a qui, ão a açin, عِلَى الدرعة الدراد.