

Dansk tengwar modus — Danish tengwar mode

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Consonants:			
ᑭ tinco t	ᑭ parma p	ᑭ calma ch, tj [tʃ] ⁸	ᑭ quessë k, c [k] ⁹
ᑭᑭ ando d (hårdt [d]) ⁴	ᑭᑭ umbar b	ᑭᑭ anga	ᑭᑭ ungwë g (hårdt) ⁵
ᑭᑭ thúlë	ᑭᑭ formen f, ph	ᑭᑭ aha sch, sh, ch [ʃ] ⁸	ᑭᑭ hwesta
ᑭᑭ anto d (blødt[ð]) ⁴	ᑭᑭ ampa v	ᑭᑭ anca	ᑭᑭ unquë g (blødt) ⁵
ᑭᑭ númen n	ᑭᑭ malta m	ᑭᑭ noldo	ᑭᑭ nwalmë ng [ŋ]
ᑭᑭ órë r ¹³	ᑭᑭ vala w -u diftong ¹²	ᑭᑭ anna j -i diftong ⁷	ᑭᑭ vilya
ᑭᑭ rómen r ¹³	ᑭᑭ arda	ᑭᑭ lambë l	ᑭᑭ alda
ᑭᑭ silmë s ⁹	ᑭᑭ silmë nuquerna s, c [s] ⁹	ᑭᑭ essë z	ᑭᑭ essë nuquerna z
ᑭᑭ hyarmen h	ᑭᑭ hwesta sindarinwa hv ¹⁰	ᑭᑭ yanta	ᑭᑭ úrë
ᑭᑭ ossë	ᑭᑭ halla h (stumt) ¹¹	ᑭᑭ telco vokal	ᑭᑭ ára (kun for å) ¹
ᑭᑭ extended tinco th [t] ⁶	ᑭᑭ extended parma ph [f]	ᑭᑭ extended calma	ᑭᑭ extended quessë
ᑭᑭ extended ando d (stumt) ⁴	ᑭᑭ extended umbar	ᑭᑭ extended anga	ᑭᑭ extended ungwë
Vowels::			
ᑭᑭ a	ᑭᑭ e	ᑭᑭ i	ᑭᑭ o
ᑭᑭ u	ᑭᑭ y	ᑭᑭ æ	ᑭᑭ ø
ᑭᑭ å	ᑭᑭ ü ¹	ᑭᑭ e (stumt)	

Notes (English):

1. Danish vowels Æ, Ø, and Å: ǿ ǿ and ǿ, respectively. The first two follow the example of the German and Swedish modes. The Å reflects the pre-1948 orthography of writing the letter as Aa. Note that even then, aa was considered a distinct vowel alphabetized at the end of the alphabet. The long carrier (ára) should not be used for other purposes. Y is always a vowel. The german letter ü sometimes appears in names, and can be written as in the German mode ǿ or as y ǿ according to taste.
2. The vowel combination ue can be two distinct vowels written as such, or the e can be silent and be written with the e-dot below: *due* ǿǿ (pigeon) but *vindue* ǿǿ (window).
3. Two juxtaposed vowels are usually just that in Danish, but in the few cases where it is a diphthong they can be written as in the English mode.
4. D is pronounced in three equally common ways: the “hard d” ([d], clearly ando ǿ), the “soft d” ([ð], clearly ando ǿ), and the “silent d”, which I suggest writing as extended ando ǿ.
5. G can also be “hard” or “soft”. Whereas the “hard g” is close to the same sound in English (ungwē ǿ), the so-called soft g is an ill-defined continuum of weak sounds reaching from completely silent, over semivowels [ɪ] and [ʊ], to an sh [ʃ] in loan words from English or French, where we attempt to preserve to pronunciation, but the original voiced sound [ʒ] does not exist in Danish. While the soft G probably deserves several different tengwar, it is suggested to lump it all into unquē ǿ.
6. Th only appear in names, where it is pronounced as T and written with extended tinco ǿ. The thülē sound [θ] does not exist in Danish.
7. J is pronounced as consonant Y in English, and written with anna ǿ. The letter combination ai and ei has in modern orthography been replaced with aj and ej, but still appears in names with the same pronunciation. They can therefore be written as two vowels or with anna, according to taste: The name *Mai* is ǿǿ or ǿǿ whereas the month *maj* is written ǿǿ.
8. The sound [ʃ] appears in German-derived names starting with Sch, in a few borrowed words with sh-, and in a few word like *chokolade*. It can be written with aha: ǿǿ. Other cases of ch are rare, and are mostly the same sound as tj [tʃ] (often even with a choice in orthography), both are written with calma ǿ. *Tjekket* ǿǿ (Czechia).
9. S and C: S is written with silmē, or silmē nuquerna if that makes theta placement more convenient, but should never be written with silmē nuquerna if there is no tetha. At the end of the word an s-hook (sa-rincē) can be used, if desired. S is never voiced, and therefore never written with essē. C is quite rare, and can be pronounced [k] or [s] and is written with quesse or silmē nuquerna, respectively. Silmē nuquerna without a tetha will thus be C, with a tetha it is with high probability an s. *Cirkus*: ǿǿ. The letter Z is pronounced exactly like S in Danish, but should still be written with essē or essē nuquerna.
10. Hv: Words starting with hv are written with hwesta sindarinwa, although the h is completely silent. This is to acknowledge the common origin and almost one-to-one mapping with the wh- words in English (e.g. hvad ǿ = what, hvor = where, hvid = white).
11. Hj: Words starting with hj are written with halla anna as the H is completely silent. No single tengwa is used here, as there is no mapping to similar words in other languages where a single tengwa would be used. In the contrary, these words map almost one-to-one to Icelandic (close to Old Norse), where hj is pronounced as two joined consonant sounds (hard

to pronounce for non-Icelanders). Presumably, Icelandic elves would write these words with *hyarmen anna*, which is shifted to *halla anna* in Danish to reflect that the H is silent. Other words with silent h are also written with *halla* instead of *hyarmen*.

12. W is not officially in the Danish alphabet, but is common in names where it is pronounced as V. Nevertheless, it makes sense to distinguish. Vala can also be used for the rare u-glide diphthongs: *Laura*: $\mathcal{T}\mathring{a}^{\dot{\mathfrak{u}}}\mathfrak{y}^{\dot{\mathfrak{u}}}$.
13. The Danish mode follows the r-rule: órë is used before a consonant and at the end of the word, rómen is used before a vowel. A following word starting with a vowel does *not* change a final órë to rómen, as it does not change the rhoticity of the r (Danish r's are in general not very rhotic).
14. Compound words: Terms consisting of multiple nouns in English are compound words in Danish (office chair, mobile phone, ...). Although it is a travesty to write such words with a hyphen in Danish, the compoundness should be respected when writing with tengwar: A final vowel (or nasal sound) from one part does not “climb onto” the first consonant of the following part. *Kanotur* (canoe trip) is $\mathfrak{C}\mathring{a}^{\dot{\mathfrak{u}}}\mathfrak{n}\mathring{o}^{\dot{\mathfrak{u}}}\mathfrak{t}\mathring{u}^{\dot{\mathfrak{u}}}\mathfrak{r}$ not $\mathfrak{C}\mathring{a}^{\dot{\mathfrak{u}}}\mathfrak{n}\mathring{o}^{\dot{\mathfrak{u}}}\mathfrak{t}\mathring{u}^{\dot{\mathfrak{u}}}\mathfrak{r}$ (Hmm, I am in doubt about this rule).
15. English loan words and names are written according to the English mode, if the original pronunciation is approximately retained. *Jane* is written $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{a}^{\dot{\mathfrak{u}}}\mathfrak{n}\mathring{o}^{\dot{\mathfrak{u}}}$ or $\mathfrak{C}\mathring{a}^{\dot{\mathfrak{u}}}\mathfrak{n}\mathring{o}^{\dot{\mathfrak{u}}}$, depending on how she pronounces it.

Noter (Dansk):

(mangler - missing)