## Tarsac

## Le République-fédérale du Tarsac

## Die Bundesrepublik der Tarsac

## The Federal Republic of Tarsac

**Regions speaking primarily Alpinisch:**

Le duché de L’alpinroyaume Das Herzogtum der Alpinreich The Duchy of the Alpenreach

La marquessat du Melvern Der Marquesstand der Melwern The Marquessate of Melvern

Le comté des Bois-nord Der Grafenstand dem Nordwalds

The Earldom of the Nordwald

La barronie de Hastenrath Die Baronie der Hastenrath The Barony of Hastenrath

La barronie de Hesburn Die Baronie der Hesburn The Barony of Hesburn

La barronie de Karnitz Die Baronie der Karnitz The Barony of Karnitz

La barronie de Kethen Die Baronie der Köthen The Barony of Köthen

La barronie de Rieden Die Baronie der Rieden The Barony of Rieden

La barronie de Stern Die Baronie der Stern The Barony of Stern

La barronie de Voitsreuth Die Baronie der Voitsreuth The Barony of Voitsreuth

**Regions speaking primarily Tarsaçe:**

Le duché du Oudren Das Herzogtum der Oudren The Duchy of Oudren

La marquessat du Gasney Der Marquesstand der Gasney The Marquessate of Gasney

Le comté du Bailley Der Grafenstand der Bailley The Earldom of Bailley

Le comté du Whitney Der Grafenstand der Whitney The Earldom of Whitney

La barronie de Lauthiers Der Baronie der Lauthiers The Barony of Lauthiers

La barronie de Mercier Die Baronie der Mercier The Barony of Mercier

La barronie de Midcroft Die Baronie der Midcroft The Barony of Midcroft

## Tarsaçe

Tarsaçe is spoken throughout Tarsac, especially in the south and west. It is the primary language of Oudren, Gasney, Bailley, Whitney, and the cities of Mercier and Midcroft. As a langue de sud, Tarsaçe orthography includes letters that do not correspond to sounds in an utterance, but the rules governing pronunciation are regular.

#### Diacritical Markings

Tarsaçe orthography alters vowels with acute (*é*), grave (*à*, *è*, *ù*), and circumflex accents (*â*, *ê*, *î*, *ô*, *û*), but these do not indicate stress as there are no stresses in the language. With the exception of *e*, this is used to differentiate between written words and does not indicate a change in the pronunciation of the vowel. The tréme (*ë*, *ï*, *ü*) indicates to pronounce vowel combinations as separate syllables rather than a diphthong. Its orthography also includes the cedilla (*ç*), which represents a voiceless alveolar fricative.

#### Vowels and Diphthongs

Vowels in Tarsaçe are nasalized when they are followed by an undoubled nasal consonant (*n* or *m*) that is not itself followed by another vowel.

**Orthography Phoneme English Equivalent Use**

-a- -a- *a* in “card”

-a- -ɑ̃- *aw* in “pawn” Before undoubled *m* or *n*.

-ai-, -ay- -ɛ- *ay* in “say”

-ail- -ai- *i* in “wine”

-ais, -ait -æ- *e* in “ten”

-au -o- *oa* in “boat”

-aen- -ɛ̃- *ain* in “paint”

-e- -ə- unstressed schwa

-e Silent Silent unless following an undoubled alveolar.

-é- -ɛ-

-è-, -ê- -æ-

-eau- -o-

-er, -et, -ez, -eil -ɛ-

-eu- -ʊ- *oo* in “book”

-en-, -em- -ɑ̃-

-ean- -ɑ̃-

-i-, -ie- -i- *ee* in “see”

-il, -ille -i-

-in-, -im- -ɛ̃-

-o- -ɔ- *ou* in “thought”

-oeu- -ɘ-

-oi- -wɑ-

-ou- -u- *oo* in “root”

-oui- -wi-

-u- -y- *ou* in “tour”

-u- -ɔ̃- *au* in “flaunt” Before undoubled *m* or *n*.

-ue Silent

-ui- -wi-

-y- -i-

#### Consonants

Consonants included in Tarsaçe orthography at the ends of words are not pronounced, with the exception of *c*, *f*, *l*, and *r*. The terminal *r* remains silent if it follows an *e*. Terminal consonants that would otherwise be silent are pronounced if the next word begins with a vowel or a silent *h*. Vowels affect the pronunciation of some nearby consonants. Front vowels move the voiceless velar plosive forward to become a voiceless alveolar fricative and the voiced velar plosive forward to become a voiced postalveolar fricative.

**Orthography Phoneme English Equivalent Use**

-b- -b- *b* in “boy”

-c- -k- *c* in “cats” Before *a*, *o*, or *u*.

-c- -s- *s* in “see” Before *e* or *i*.

-ce- -s- Before a vowel.

-ç- -s-

-ch- -ʃ- *sh* in “fish”

-d- -d- *d* in “dog”

-f- -f- *f* in “fish”

-g- -g- *g* in “good” Before *a*, *o*, or *u*.

-g- -ʒ- *s* in “measure” Before *e* or *i*.

-ge- -ʒ- Before a vowel.

-gn- -ɲ-

-gu- -g- Before *e*, *i*, or *y*.

-h- Silent

-j- -ʒ-

-lh- -j- *y* in “yet”

-ll- -l- *l* in “long”

-m- -m- *m* in “more”

-n- -n- *n* in “no”

-p- -p- *p* in “pet”

-q- -k-

-r- -ɾ- *r* in “ring”

-s- -z- *z* in “zoo” Between vowels.

-s- -s-

-ss- -s-

-t- -t- *t* in “time”

-tch- -t͡ʃ- *ch* in “lurch”

-th- -t- *t* in “time”

-ti- -si- *sea* in “season” Before a vowel.

-v- -v- *v* in “view”

-x- -z-

-x Silent At the ends of words.

-z- -z-

#### Tarsaçe phonemes and diphthongs:

a ɑ̃ æ ai b d ə ɛ ɛ̃ f g i j k l m n ɲ o ɔ ɔ̃ p ɾ s si ʃ t t͡ʃ u ʊ v wɑ wi y z ʒ

#### Tarsaçe grammar

## Alpinisch

Alpinisch is spoken in the northern regions of Tarsac. It is the primary language of the Nordwald, the Alpenreach, Melvern, and the cities of Rieden, Hastenrath, Hesburn, Köthen, Resle, and Stern. It is also widely spoken in Whitney and eastern Bailley along with Tarsacois. Like the languages of Osten to which it is related, Alpinisch orthography associates a letter with each sound in an utterance.

#### Diacritical Markings

Alpinisch alters the vowels *a*, *o*, and *u* with an umlaut: *ä*, *ö*, and *ü*. It is common practice in modern Tarsac to transcribe these sounds as *ae*, *oe*, and *ue*, although the archaic orthography persists in some regions of the Alpenreach.

#### Vowels

Vowels are short when they precede multiple consonants. Vowels are long when they are doubled in the orthography or when they are followed by the letter *h* (as shown here).

**Orthography Phoneme English Equivalent Use**

-a-, -ah- -a- *a* in “card”

-ä-, -ae- -æ- *e* in “ten”

-eh- -ɛ- *ay* in “say”

-e- -e- *e* in “bend”

-er- -er- *air* in “stair”

-e -ə- unstressed schwa The final syllable of a word.

-ih- -i- *ee* in “see”

-i- -ɪ- *i* in “if”

-oh- -o- *oa* in “boat”

-o- -ɔ- *ou* in “thought”

-ö-, -oe- -ɘ- *i* in “stir”

-uh- -u- *oo* in “root”

-u- -ʊ- *oo* in “book”

-ü-, -ue- -y- *ou* in “tour”

-y- -y-

#### Diphthongs

Alpinisch pronounces vowel combinations as separate syllables except in the diphthongs below. When *i* and *e* are combined in Alpinisch orthography, the resulting sound is closest to the second vowel.

**Orthography Phoneme English Equivalent Use**

-ai-, -ay- -ai- *i* in “wine”

-au-, -ow -aʊ- *ow* in “cow”

-äu- -ɔi- *oy* in “boy”

-ei-, -ey- -ai-

-eu- -ɔi-

-ie- -i-

#### Consonants

The pronunciation of plosives and fricatives in Alpinisch depends on their location in a word and on the vowels around them. Front vowels move the voiceless velar plosive forward to become a voiceless alveolar fricative, while back vowels move the voiceless post-alveolar fricative rearward to become a voiceless velar fricative. Both the voiced velar plosive and the voiced alveolar fricative become the voiceless alveolar fricative at the ends of words. Finally, the voiceless alveolar fricative moves rearward to become the voiceless post-alveolar fricative at the beginnings of words.

**Orthography Phoneme English Equivalent Use**

-b- -b- *b* in “boy”

-c- -k- *c* in “cats” Before *a*, *o*, or *u*.

-c- -t͡s- *ts* in “cats” Before *i,* *e*, *y*, or *ä*.

-ch- -x- *ch* in “loch” After *a*, *o*, or *u*.

-ch- -ʃ- *sh* in “fish” After *i*, *e*, *ä*, *ö*, or *ü*.

-ck- -k-

-d- -d- *d* in “dog”

-f- -v- *v* in “vain”

-g- -g- *g* in “good”

-g -ʃ At the ends of words when following vowels.

-h- -h- *h* in “half”

-j- -j- *y* in “yet”

-k- -k-

-l- -l- *l* in “long”

-m- -m- *m* in “more”

-n- -n- *n* in “no”

-ng- -ɲ- *ng* in “ring”

-p- -p- *p* in “pet”

-ph- -f- f in”fish”

-qu- -kv-

-r- -ɾ- *r* in “ring”

-s- -z- *z* in “zoo”

-s -s *s* in “see” At the ends of words.

-ss- -s-

-sch- -ʃ-

sp- ʃp- At the beginnings of words.

-sp- -sp- *sp* in “whisper”

st- ʃt- At the beginnings of words.

-st- -st- *st* in “first”

-t- -t- *t* in “time”

-th- -t-

-v- -f-

-w- -v-

-z- -t͡s-

#### Stresses

Alpinisch words are usually stressed on their first syllable. Exceptions are words with prefixes, in which case the second syllable is stressed; words containing the syllable *ier*, in which case that syllable is stressed; and some words derived from Tarsacois, which are stressed on their last syllables.

#### Alpinisch phonemes and diphthongs:

a ai aʊ æ b d e ə ɛ f g h i ɪ j k kv l m n ɲ o ɔ ɔi p ɾ s sp st ʃ ʃp ʃt t t͡s u ʊ v x y z

***Alpinisch grammar***

## Secondsprache

Secondsprache (“second language” or “second speak,” from a mixture of Tarsaçe and Alpinisch) is a lingua franca that emerged in Whitney and eastern Bailley from the mingling of Alpinisch- and Tarsaçe -speaking populations, and has since spread throughout Tarsac both as a matter of convenience and as an effort to promote greater unity between the two cultures. Most people in Tarsac speak at least a little Secondsprache and some, particularly in central Tarsac or among younger populations, are just as fluent in Secondsprache as they are in Tarsaçe or Alpinisch. Not merely a pidgin, Secondsprache has its own lexicon and grammar that distinguish it from either of its parent languages. It remains, however, highly inflected, and speakers frequently borrow words or phrases into the language from Tarsaçe or Alpinisch.

#### Vowels and Diphthongs

As in Tarsaçe, vowels in Secondsprache are nasalized when they are followed by an undoubled nasal consonant (*n* or *m*) that is not itself followed by another vowel.

**Orthography Phoneme English Equivalent Use**

#### Consonants

**Orthography Phoneme English Equivalent Use**

#### Stresses

#### All Secondsprache phonemes and diphthongs:

a ɑ̃ ai aʊ æ b d e ə ɛ ɛ̃ f g h i ɪ j k kv l m n ɲ o ɔ ɔ̃ ɔi p ɾ s si sp st ʃ ʃp ʃt t t͡s t͡ʃ u ʊ v wa wi x y z ʒ

## Time

Quelle heure est-il? Wie viel Uhr ist es? What time is it?

Il est… Es ist… It is…

… zero heure (minuit). … Null Uhr (Mitternacht). … 0:00 (Midnight).

… une heure. … Eins Uhr. … 1:00.

… deux heure. … Zwei Uhr. … 2:00.

… trois heure. … Drei Uhr. … 3:00.

… quatre heure. … Vier Uhr. … 4:00.

… cinq heure. … Fünf Uhr. … 5:00.

… six heure. … Sechs Uhr. … 6:00.

… sept heure. … Sieben Uhr. … 7:00.

… huit heure. … Acht Uhr. … 8:00.

… neuf heure. … Neun Uhr. … 9:00.

… dix heure. … Zehn Uhr. … 10:00.

… onze heure. … Elf Uhr. … 11:00.

… douze heure (midi). … Zwolf Uhr (Mittag). … 12:00 (Midday).

… treize heure. … Dreissig Uhr. … 13:00.

… quatorze heure. … Vierzehn Uhr. … 14:00.

… quinze heure. … Fünfzehn Uhr. … 15:00.

… seize heure. … Sechzehn Uhr. … 16:00.

… dix-sept heure. … Siebzehn Uhr. … 17:00.

… dix-huit heure. … Achtzehn Uhr. … 18:00.

… dix-neuf heure. … Neunzehn Uhr. … 19:00.

… vignt heure. … Zwanzig Uhr. … 20:00.

… vignt et une heure. … Einundzwanzig Uhr. … 21:00.

… vignt-deux heure. … Zweiundzwanzig Uhr. … 22:00.

… vignt-trois heure. … Dreiundzwanzig Uhr. … 23:00.

… quatre heures dix. … Vier Uhr zehn. … ten minutes past four (4:10).

… quatre heures et quart. …Viertel nach Vier. … a quarter past four (4:15).

… quatre heures et demie. … Halb Fünf. … half past four (4:30).

… midi et demi … half past midday (12:30)

… minuit et demi … half past midnight (12:30)

… cinq heures moins le quart. … Viertel vor Fünf. … a quarter to five (4:45).

… vers cinq heures. … so gegen Fünf Uhr. … about five (5:00).

à cinq heures. um Fünf Uhr. at five (5:00).

## Days of the Week

lundi (Monday)

mardi (Tuesday)

mercredi (Wednesday)

jeudi (Thursday)

vendredi (Friday)

samedi (Saturday)

dimanche (Sunday)

## Months

Vendémiaire (22 September-22 October: Autumnal Equinox + 30 days)

Brumaire (23 October-21 November: 30 days)

Frimaire (22 November-21 December: 30 days)

Nivôse (22 December-21 January: Winter Solstice + 30 days)

Pluviôse (22 January-20 February: 30 days)

Ventôse (21 February-22 March: 30 days; 31 days every fourth year)

Germinal (23 March-22 April: Spring Equinox + 30 days)

Floréal (23 April-22 May: 30 days)

Prairial (23 May-21 June: 30 days)

Messidor (22 June-22 July: Summer Solstice + 30 days)

Thermidor (23 July-21 August: 30 days)

Fructidor (22 August-21 September: 31 days)

## Seasons

automne Herbst (Vendémiaire, Brumaire, & Frimaire)

hiver Winter (Nivôse, Pluviôse, & Ventôse)

printemps Frühling (Germinal, Floréal, & Prairial)

été Sommer (Messidor, Thermidor, & Fructidor)

## Years