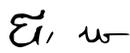
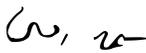
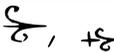
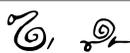
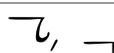
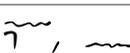
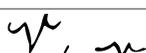
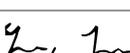
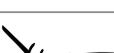
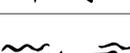
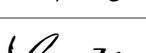
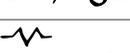


(cont.)

Latin Character	Qedavian	Pronunciation
M, m		M : <i>maverick, lamb, liminal</i>
N, n		N : <i>neck, knuckle, hunk</i>
P, p		P : <i>porous, limp, staple</i>
Q, q		Q : <i>quick, liquid, quiver</i>
R, r		R : <i>rest, ladder, marked</i>
S, s		S : <i>base, lace, concern</i>
Sh, sh		Sh : <i>shock, lash, institution</i>
T, t		T : <i>tower, rate, allot</i>
Th, th		Th : <i>think, sloth, lather</i>
V, v		V : <i>velvet, resolve, Slavic</i>
W, w		W : <i>whet, law, crawler</i>
X, x		X : <i>onyx, minx, relaxed</i>
Y, y		Y : <i>yellow, yield, lay</i>
Z, z		Z : <i>zero, laser, leaves</i>

While the consonants are rather straightforward, the vowels differ in a number of ways – foremost in that they are only as necessary as you need them to be. Many vowels are easily implied, such as in “DSCVR, *discover*” but sometimes vowels are necessarily (if not simply more convenient), such as in LSR – which could be *lesser, loser, or laser*. As you’ll notice, however, that it is still not necessary to include all the vowels, as: *les.r, los.r* and *las.r* are all easily understood. For vowel usage, it’s really a matter of taste. In the aforementioned, I would probably include the “e,” “oo,” and “ā,” but happily drop the vowels in DSTRY (*destroy*), GRNDFTHR (*grandfather*) and DRNK (*drink, drank or drunk* – depending on context). It’s very much up to you.

The vowels are as follow:

Latin Character	Qedavian	Pronunciation
A		A : <i>cat, grab, ash</i>
Ā		A : <i>play, fade, ailment</i>
Ã		A : <i>small, crawl, pizza</i>

E	.	E : <i>bet, sketch, sunset</i>
Ē	..	E : <i>degree, grassy, Yvette</i>
I	x	I : <i>limb, grim, ill</i>
Ī	• /	I : I, eye, sigh
O	..	O : <i>lock, mop, option</i>
Oo	..	Oo: <i>look, swoop, numeral</i>
Ō	~	O : <i>go, stolen, Figaro</i>
U	—	U : <i>up, blunder, sudden</i>
Ū	—	U : <i>fuel, mule, Ulysses</i>

With all that out of the way, let's begin transcribing.
We'll start with something simple:

Go home to your mother.
Go HoM To YR MThR ..

U_o = o w ~ o u — u h — ..

I've left the vowels (in this case all "o"s) intact so that we may transcribe them phonetically.

The first "o" is long: so we will use "~"

The second "o" is the same.

The final "o" makes a sound most akin to "oo," so we use "oo."

Which will leave us with something like:

U ~ = ~ w ~ oo u — u h — ..

Alternately, with intermittent capitalization, we can create something that looks different – perhaps better, perhaps not – that is functionally the same but can appear more cohesive. As an unwritten rule, for vowels that are superscript, such as: Ā, Ñ, Ī, Oo, and Ū, I prefer to use capital letters. Again, it's all a matter of taste.

U ~ = ~ w U^{oo} u — E h — ..

You may notice that in place of a single period, I use " " ,” this is because a single period could be mistaken for the E vowel (though it doesn't appear regularly on the end of words) – so I use a |space| followed by a |double period|, followed by a |space| to mark the end

and beginning of a sentence. The same can be done for a comma by replacing the last “.” with a “,”

For example, using the same sentence:

Which allows you to go on and complete your thought.

Another example:

I do not wish to see this.

IDoo NT W(i)Sh Too See ThS.

Note that the “i” is in parentheses to show that it may or may not be included based on personal preference and context. In this context, I will omit it. The “i” in “this” could also be included so as to not mistake it with “these” or “those,” but in this case, again, I will omit it.

Also notice that I have tacked the “I” – as in I, me, myself – to the beginning of “do.” This is unnecessary, but I find that it keeps things less choppy and eliminates an unnecessary spacing issue – alternately, it could be tacked on at the end to create something like a conjugated verb, Such as DooI. Very, very rarely do I ever use “I” in its lowercase form, even when it’s in the middle of a word, I find it fits more snugly and is much clearer to see.

Which leaves us with something like this:

-- or, with the “conjugated” form –

With the case shift, we have:

Just a few other minor notes, as mentioned I always capitalize I, but I also use the “oo” sounds as a shortened version of the word “you.” It’s not something I do always, but sometimes it’s just more convenient. You could do the same with the long U song (which actually is

homophonic) “ ”, however I find that it isn’t very attractive to look at. Both the “oo” and long “u” symbols may be added to the end of a verb to “conjugate” them, like I did above with “I.”

I’ve also used: ..I(oo) for “we,” ..ooI(short, key: !) for “he/she/it” and .. Ā for “they.” ..ooV could also be used for “you (plural).”

Examples with the verb “go” being:

I go.	
You go.	
He/she/it goes.	
We go.	
You (plural) go.	
They go.	

All dependent on personal taste.

For those interested in downloading the font, here is a list for keys that are not what they read – which are all the vowels except “long I.”

Letter/Sound	Corresponding Key
Ch	C
Sh	O (only available in Cap.)
Th	U
A	,
Ā	:
Ã	~
E	.
Ē	?
I	!
Ī	I
O	/
Oo	*
Ō	=
U	-
Ū	+