

Quenya

Outline of Phonology

This account deals briefly with the changes of the Eldarin sounds which produced the Valinorean Quenya or "Aven" language. The form primarily described is that of the ancient Parmaquesta or "Book-language", which was originally the spoken language of the Noldor of Tûna as it was at approximately period VY 1500.

The archaic forms of Ancient Quenya are also referred to; also the later developments in Vanyarin and Noldorin speech before the Exile, especially those that characterized the Tarquesta of the Exiled Noldor. The Tarquesta was the name given to Quenya, when used as a taught spoken language, after its obsolescence as a native language among the Noldor in Beleriand. Its pronunciation was thus largely dependent on the spelling of Parmaquesta, but reflected the later speech habits of the divergent diurnal tongues of the Eldar. The older stages of Quenya were, and doubtless still are, known to the loremasters of the Eldar, but we know only such incidental notes and statements of the grammarian Rámiel as Alfwine reported. It appears from these notices that besides certain ancient songs and compilations of lore that were orally preserved, there existed also some books and many ancient inscriptions in the Rúmilian alphabet, first used c. VY 1180. Ancient Quenya (AQ) is thus a vague term referring to forms of the language before about VY 1200, or before the devising of the Feänorian alphabet (c. VY 1250). But some of the matter orally preserved was of much greater antiquity, reaching back even to Common Eldarin and the days of the landing in Beleriand or the Great March. It is plainly from such sources that the loremasters of the Noldor derived their knowledge of Common Eldarin, which is often seen to be more precise and detailed than the deductions of comparison could be, if based only on the later written languages of the Eldar.

PARMA ELÖALAMBERON XIX

QUENYA PHONOLOGY

by J. R. R. TOLKIEN

PARMA ELDALAMBERON
The Book of Elven-tongues

❖
Number 19

J. R. R. TOLKIEN

Quenya Phonology

Comparative Tables

Outline of Phonetic Development

Outline of Phonology

Edited by
Christopher Gilson

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IN MEMORIAM

Charles Dean Gilson

1929 – 2010

Atarinya tye-meláne.

Table of Contents

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| Foreword | 5. |
| Comparative Tables | |
| Consonants | 18. |
| Vowels | 25. |
| General Characteristics | 26. |
| Outline of Phonetic Development | 29. |
| The Consonants | 30. |
| 1. General Developments in Isolation | 30. |
| 2. Initial Groups | 34. |
| 3. Medial Combinations | 38. |
| Final Consonants | 52. |
| Development of the Vowels | 53. |
| Changes Produced in Hiatus | 62. |
| Final Syllables | 66. |
| Outline of Phonology | 68. |
| The Consonants | 69. |
| A. General Development in Isolation | 69. |
| B. Initial Consonant Groups | 74. |
| C. Medial Combinations of Consonants | 81. |
| D. Consonants Standing Finally | 102. |
| The Vowels | 105. |
| List of Abbreviations | 108. |

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Foreword

In 1937 or soon thereafter J. R. R. Tolkien composed the *Tengwesta Qenderinwa*, a grammatical description of the phonology, root-structure and word-stem formation of Quendian, the original speech of the Elves that he imagined to be the source from which his invented Quenya, Noldorin and Ilkorin languages were descended. This text included as its first part the *Lambion Ontale*, or “Descent of Tongues,” outlining the historical divisions by which these languages emerged. Tolkien prepared a revised version of the *Tengwesta Qenderinwa*, probably in 1951, as can be seen from certain changes to the names of the various Elvish languages, corresponding to revisions in the nomenclature used in the *Quenta Silmarillion* at this time.¹

Closely associated with TQ 1 is the first of the texts presented here, which is called simply **Comparative Tables**. This is a set of five charts laying out the regular correspondences among the consonants and vowels of the various languages descended from Valarin and Primitive Quendian. These charts have the following subtitles:

Consonants.

Initial developments.

Primary initial Combinations.

Later Combinations.

Normal Medial developments.

Comparative Vowel Tables.

Normal developments only.

We will refer to these *Comparative Tables* as CT. The languages included in them are Quenya, Lindarin, Telerin, Old Noldorin, Noldorin, Ilkorin, Danian, East Danian, Taliskan, and West, North and East Lemberin. Placed by Tolkien after the third chart of CT is a note written on a torn half-slip of paper in which he describes the language types exemplified by the ranges of consonant sounds and combinations found in them. Thus Telerin is described as “of an approximately *Latin* type,” and similarly Noldorin of *Welsh* type, Danian of *Germanic* type, etc. Tolkien placed a longer set of notes immediately behind CT, with the following introductory explanation:

The phonology of the later Quendian languages was divergent and in some cases, especially that of Beleriandic, intricate. Some of the general characteristics only are here given.

That the charts and the notes placed with them are closely associated with each other is shown by their inclusion of the same set of languages, and by a similar change made to the nomenclature in each of them. In the first chart of CT the headings that referred to West, North and East Lemberin were changed to refer to West, North and East Avarin. Similarly in the note on language types the first two occurrences of the name “Lemberin” in the original composition were replaced by “Avarin,” and the same change was made at the only original occurrence of this name in the notes on general characteristics. In these notes Tolkien also

¹ *Tengwesta Qenderinwa*, edited by Christopher Gilson and Patrick H. Wynne, *Parma Eldalamberon*, no. 18, pp. 5–107. The two versions are referred to as TQ 1 and TQ 2. See PE 18, pp. 9–10, 19–20 for the evidence of their dating.

altered a mention of “prehistoric *Beleriandic*” to “prehistoric *Lembarin (Beleriandic)*.” These changes are all connected with Tolkien’s decision to revise various names in his legendarium, including the older name of the non-Eldarin Elves who did not follow Oromë on the journey westward from Kuiviënen, *Lembi* ‘the Forsaken’, which was replaced by *Avari* ‘the Unwilling’. The name *Lembi*, in the sense of ‘the Lingerers’, was reapplied to the Ilkorin Elves who remained in Beleriand.²

These changes show that the original composition of CT must predate TQ 1, in which the language names *Avarin* and *Lemberin* were used with their later applications in the original composition of the text. They were described by Tolkien in a note listing various alterations to be made in the nomenclature used in the *Quenta Silmarillion* (V 200). Sometime after the first layer of composition in TQ 1 Tolkien altered the two occurrences of the name *Ilkorin* to *Alkorin*, and this change was also listed in the note on name-changes, although later rejected there. This note was dated November 20, 1937, so that the composition of TQ 1 and therefore that of CT as well must have begun before this date.

Another more extensive change to CT made after its earliest layer of composition, which involves more than an indication to alter a particular name, was to reassign certain whole sets of consonant sounds in the tables to different languages. Originally the seventh to ninth columns in the consonantal tables were labeled by the abbreviations “I.”; “D.”; and “ED.” In a list at the beginning of CT these three abbreviations are said to refer to: “Ilkorin, esp. of Doriath”; “Danian in Ossiriand”; and “East Danian (& Taliskan) beyond Eredlindon.” Later Tolkien altered the labels for these three columns to “D.”; “ED.”; and “Taliska,” and added a new column for Ilkorin.

Tolkien first incorporated Taliska into the linguistic scheme of his legendarium in the second version of the essay called the *Lhammas* or ‘Account of Tongues’. There it is said that the language of “the folk of Bëor and Haleth and Hádor ... was greatly influenced by the Green-elves, and it was of old named *Taliska*, and this tongue was known still to Tuor ... and it was in part recorded by the wise men of Gondolin” (V 179). In the subsequent shorter version of this essay, called the *Lammasethen*, Taliska is only explicitly named in a list of languages at the end, where it is grouped with the Danian language Ossiriandic. But the text does mention “the tongue of the Western Men” and says that “already in ancient days the Elf-friends spake mostly Noldorin, or Beleriandic; their own tongue was itself of Quendian origin, being learned east of the Mountains from a branch of the Danians” (V 194). Thus Taliska was essentially a dialect spoken by Men of the East Danian language they learned from Elves. This would seem to correspond to the original conception in the consonantal tables of CT where the phonological pattern of East Danian is also that of Taliskan.

“The Tree of Tongues” that accompanies the *Lammasethen* has Taliskan, Leikvian (East Danian), and Ossiriandic as branches of Danian, of which Taliskan is shown as separating from the main branch slightly earlier than the division between East Danian and Ossiriandic (V 196). This is suggestive of the language types given in CT after the revision described above, where the three divisions of Danian have phonologies of a Germanic type: Taliska like that of Gothic; East Danian like Old Norse; and Ossiriandic like Old English. When Tolkien had begun the composition of CT Ilkorin and Danian were both of Germanic type, with Doriathrin being like Old English and Ossiriandic like Old Norse.

² See *The Lost Road*, edited by Christopher Tolkien, 1987, pp. 197, 214–15, 218–19. This is *The History of Middle-earth*, Volume V (hereafter simply V).

Tolkien seems to have made this change in the course of tabulating the developments of the long vowels and diphthongs. This table was arranged with the different sounds in numbered columns and each language on a separate row. When he came to the set of Germanic type languages Tolkien first composed a row which he originally labelled “Prim. Ilk.” followed by rows labelled “Dor.” and “Ossir.” The latter two rows corresponded to the columns originally assigned to Ilkorin and Danian in the consonant charts. The three labels were later changed, respectively, to “Prim. Danian”; “Ossir.”; and “East Dan.” And this corresponds to the reassignment of the originally Ilkorin consonants to Danian, and the original Danian ones to East Danian. But the next row of vowels was labelled “Tal.” as originally composed, suggesting that Tolkien decided to make these changes before he wrote out this row of vowels.

The impetus for this change may have come from consideration of the set of vowels that were at first assigned to Primitive Ilkorin. The reason for introducing this row into the vowel chart was probably the fact that the development of the long vowels and diphthongs of the Old English type language from those of Primitive Quendian fell logically into two phases, where (1) four different pairs of sounds each merged: $\bar{a}, \bar{q} > \bar{q}$; $\bar{u}, ui > \bar{u}$; $ai, oi > ai$; and $ou, au > au$, after which (2) among other changes three of the resulting sounds underwent additional shifts: $\bar{q} > uo > \bar{u}a$; $ai > \bar{a}x$; $au > \bar{q} > \bar{o}$. Now when Tolkien wrote out the row for the Old Norse type language originally labelled Ossiriandic it was clear that its vowels must have undergone the same four innovations postulated for Primitive Ilkorin. This would have meant that Doriathrin and Ossiriandic shared the same historical development in the early part of their descent from Primitive Quendian, for which the history of their speakers provided no explanation. By making the language like Old English be Ossiriandic and the one like Old Norse be East Danian, with their shared ancestor redesignated Primitive Danian, Tolkien made the historical facts fit the linguistic pattern. This in turn led him to devise a new set of sound correspondences for Ilkorin, or “Belor.” (for Beleriandic) as it was labelled in the bottom row of the vowel chart.

These changes to CT apparently predated the *Etymologies*, as is shown by certain entries in the latter work which cite Ilkorin or Danian words that have undergone sound changes according to the revised scheme in CT.³ For example, the entry for base *WIL* cites primitive **wilwā* ‘air, lower air’ with the cognates Q *wilwa* > *vilwa*; N *gwelw* ‘air (as substance)’; and Ilk. *gwelu*, *gwelo*, where the shift of word-initial *w* to *gw* is characteristic of the new conception of Ilkorin, rather than the earlier conception where initial *w* remained as such. Under the base *STAB* the primitive forms **stavnō*, **stavrō* ‘carpenter, wright, builder’ yield Q *samno*; ON *sthambro(ndo)*, N *thavron*; Ilk. *thavon*, where the shift of word-initial *st* to *th* is a feature of Ilkorin in the new conception, whereas in the earlier one initial *st* was retained. On the other hand, under the base *SKWAR* ‘crooked’ Tolkien cites Q *hwarin* ‘crooked’ and Dan. *swarn* ‘perverse, obstinate, hard to deal with’, where word-initial *skw* > Dan. *sw* accords with the new conception in CT of Danian as Old English in type, as opposed to the shift of *skw* > *sv* when its phonology was originally conceived of as like that of Old Norse.

Although not all of the sound correspondences tabulated in the *Comparative Tables* are exemplified in the *Etymologies* – the Lemberin (later Avarin) languages are not represented at all, and the Ilkorin and Danian more sporadically than the Quenya and Noldorin – the close association of these two works can still be seen from an examination of the sets of cognate words included in the latter work. We give here a short illustration of this in a list of items

³ *The Etymologies (Etym.)*, edited by Christopher Tolkien, V 339–400. Also cf. “Addenda and Corrigenda to the *Etymologies*,” edited by Carl F. Hostetter and Patrick H. Wynne, *Vinyar Tengwar (VT)*, nos. 45 and 46.

that display various word-initial consonants and consonant groups, which can be compared with the first two charts in CT.

**parmā*: Q *parna* ‘book’, ON *parma*, N *parf* (s.v. PAR).

**targā* ‘tough, stiff’: Q *tarya*; ON *targa*, N *tara*; Ilk. *targ* (s.v. TÁRAG).

KYÉLEP (and TÉLEP ?) ‘silver’. Q *tyelpe* ‘silver’; T *telpe*; ON *kelepe*, N *celeb* ‘silver’; Ilk. *telf*.

**kuznā*: N *cûn* ‘bowed, bow-shaped, bent’; Ilk. **kogna* > *coun*, *caun*; Dan. *cogn* (s.v. KU3).

**kwenedē*: Q *qende* ‘Elf’; N *penedh*; Dor. *cwend*; Dan. *cwenda* (s.v. KWEN(ED)).

PHÉLEG ‘cave’. Q *felya*; T *felga*; ON *phelga*, N *fela*.

**thindi* ‘pallid, grey, wan’: Q *sinde* ‘grey’; N *thind*, *thinn* ‘grey, pale’; Ilk. *thind* (s.v. THIN).

KHYEL(ES) ‘glass’. Q *hyelle*; ON *khelesa*, *kheleha*, N *hele*.

**khithwa*: Q *hiswa* ‘grey’; N *hethw* ‘foggy, obscure, vague’; Dor. *heðu* ‘grey’ (s.v. KHIS).

**besnō* ‘husband’: Q *venno*; ON *benno*, EN *benn* ‘man’; Ilk. *benn* ‘husband’; Dan. *beorn* ‘man’ (s.v. BES).

DO3, DÔ. Q *lóme* ‘Night, night-time, shades of night’; ON *dogme*, *dougme*, *doume*; EN *daw* ‘night-time, gloom’; Ilk. *daum*.

**gyernā* ‘old, worn, decrepit’: Q *yerna* ‘old, worn’; N *gern* ‘worn, old’ (s.v. GYER).

GÁLAD ‘tree’. Q *alda*; N *galadh*; Dor. *gald*.

GWEN. Q *wenya* ‘green, yellow-green, fresh’; N *bein* ‘fair’; Ilk. *gwene* ‘green’.

**mizdē*: Q *miste* ‘fine rain’; N *mídh* ‘dew’; Dor. *míd* ‘moisture’; Dan. *meord* ‘fine rain’ (s.v. MIZD).

NEÑ-WI ‘nose’. Q *nengwe*; N *nemb*, *nem*; Dor. *nîw*.

ÑOL ‘smell’. Q, L *holme* (>> *olme*) ‘odour’; N *ûl* ‘odour’.

SALÁK-(WE). Q *salqe* ‘grass’; ON *salape* ‘herb, green food plant’, N *salab* ‘herb’; Ilk. *salch*.

**wedā*: ON *weda* ‘bond’, N *gweð*; Ilk. *gweð* (s.v. WED).

YAR ‘blood’. Q *yár*; N *iâr*; Ilk. *ôr* ‘blood’.

3AN ‘male’. Q *hanu* ‘a male (of Men or Elves), male animal’; ON *anu*, N *anw*; Dor. *ganu*.

**laik-wā*: Q *laiqa* ‘green’; N *lhoeb* ‘fresh’; Ilk. *laig* ‘keen, sharp, fresh, lively’ (s.v. LÁYAK).

**rista-*: Q *rista* ‘a cut’; N *rhest*; Ilk. *rest* (s.v. RIS).

MBARAT. Q *marta* ‘fey, fated’; N *barad* ‘doomed’; Q *umbar* ‘fate, doom’; N *ammarth*.

NDOL. Q *nóla* ‘round head, knoll’; ON *ndolo*, N *dól* ‘head’; Dor. *Ndolmed*, *Dolmed* ‘Wet Head’.

ÑGYÔ, ÑGYON ‘grandchild, descendant’. Q *indyo*; T *endo*; ON *ango*.

ÑGOLOD ‘one of the wise folk, Gnome’. Q *ñoldo*; T *golodo*; ON *ngolodo*, N *golodh*; Dor. (n)gold; Dan. *golda*.

ÑGWAL ‘torment’. Q *ungwale* ‘torture’, *nwalka* ‘cruel’; N *balch* ‘cruel’.

**spangā*: Q *fanga*; T *spanga*; ON *sphanga* ‘beard’, N *fang* (s.v. SPÁNAG).

STINTĀ ‘short’. Q *sinta*; ON *sthinta*, N *thent*.

**skyapat-* ‘shore’: Q *hyapat*; ON *skhapa*, N *habad* ‘shore’ (s.v. SKYAP).

SKAL ‘screen, hide (from light), overshadow’. Q *halya-* ‘veil, conceal, screen from light’, ON *skhalia-*; N *haltha-* ‘to screen’; Dan. *sc(i)ella* ‘shade, screen’.

**smalu* ‘pollen, yellow powder’: Q *malo*; ON *malo* (>> *smalo*), N *mâl* (>> *hmâl*) (s.v. SMAL).

SNAS, SNAT. Q *nasta* ‘spear-head/point, gore, triangle’; N *naith* ‘gore’; Dan. *snâs*.

**sliwē* ‘sickness’: Q *líve*; ON *slíwe*, *thlíwe*, N *thliw* > *fliw* (s.v. SLIW).

**syalmā*: Q *hyalma* ‘shell, conch, horn of Ulmo’; N *half* ‘seashell’ (s.v. SYAL).

**swesta-*: Q *hwesta* ‘breath, breeze, puff of air’; ON *hwesta*, N *chwest* ‘puff, breath, breeze’ (s.v. SWES).

Also associated with the *Tengwesta Qenderinwa* is another grammatical work, about which Tolkien said: “This account deals briefly with the changes of the *Eldarin* sounds that produced the *Quenya* language.” The work exists in two versions, each of which is in fact substantial in length. The title of the earlier of the two texts is **Outline of Phonetic Development**, and that of the later, **Outline of Phonology**. Both versions have an overall heading “*Quenya*,” centered above each title, probably because the *Outline* was intended to be part of a comprehensive grammatical treatment of the language. Both texts have a similar overall arrangement, according to the various sounds and sound combinations of *Eldarin*, although in the earlier version the discussion of consonants is divided into numbered parts, while in the later version these parts are given lettered designations, and there are a few differences in the order that some topics are presented within these parts. The following is a list of the contents of the *Outline of Phonetic Development* with the subtitles of its sections:

The Consonants.

1. *General developments in isolation.*
2. *Initial groups.*
3. *Medial combinations.*
 - (1) *Some general tendencies.*
 - (2) *Details of the development of consonant-groups.*
 - (i) *Voiceless stops + other consonants.*
 - (ii) *Aspirates before or after another consonant.*
 - (iii) *The voiced stops: b, d, g.*
 - (iv) *The nasals.*
 - (v) *The continuants: l, r, y, w.*
 - (vi) *[s], [z].*

Summary.

Final consonants.

Development of the Vowels.

Changes produced in hiatus.

The following is a similar list of the contents of the *Outline of Phonology*:

The Consonants.

Development of the consonants.

- A. *General development in isolation.*
- B. *Initial consonant groups.*
- C. *Medial combinations of sounds.*
 1. *Some general tendencies.*
 2. *Details of the development of Medial Consonant-groups.*
 - i. *Voiceless Stops followed or preceded by other consonants.*
 - ii. *Aspirates before or after other consonants.*
 - iii. *The voiced stops: b, d, g.*
 - iv. *The nasals m, n, ñ.*
 - v. *The continuants r, l; y, w.*
 - vi. *The spirant s and the derived voiced z.*
- D. *Consonants standing finally.*
 1. *Common Eldarin final consonants.*

The *Outline of Phonology* has a section on vowels, but it bears no title and was left incomplete, although covering the same material that begins the section on vowels in the *Outline of Phonetic Development*. And indeed, the similarity in arrangement and scope and even in much of the wording of the two texts shows that, despite the change in title, the later is a revision and elaboration of the earlier. We will refer to the *Outline of Phonetic Development* as **OP 1** and the *Outline of Phonology* as **OP 2**. Both texts describe in detail how the sounds of Eldarin developed into the sounds of Quenya, including differences that existed among the varieties of Quenya: *Ancient Quenya* (as recorded in the Rúmilian script); *Parmaquesta* ‘Book-language’ (the language spoken in Valinor and recorded by the Noldor when the Feänorian script was devised); and *Tarquesta* or “high speech” (used in ceremony and lore based on the spelling of *Parmaquesta* but the later “speech-habits” of the Eldar). Because of their systematic arrangement, both texts also describe in effect all of the possible sounds and sound-combinations that occur in Quenya, as well as accounting for why those (and only those) sounds can occur.

The text of OP 1 was written for the most part with a nib pen. There are minor revisions throughout the text, many in the same ink and probably made in the course of composition or soon after; but also there are revisions in red ink with a nib pen, or in red ball-point, and a few in pencil. There is an earlier draft of the introductory paragraphs of OP 1 that precede the table of consonants, and a draft of sections 1 (a) and (b), which are about the voiceless and aspirated stops. Sometime after Tolkien rewrote the beginning of OP 1 he numbered its pages continuously from 1 to 33 in pencil, up to the end of the discussion of consonants, the last page being rough notes about word-final consonants. Subsequent to this pagination he rewrote sections 1 (a) and (b) again, and also sections 1 (f) about the spirants; 2 (a) about the initial combinations with *y*; and 3 (2) (i) (b) about the medial combinations *pt*, *kt*. This is shown by the fact that the earlier (already paginated) versions survive, the backs or blank portions of the sheets being used for later writings. Section 3 (1) about general tendencies in the development of medial combinations and items 3 (2) (vi) (a), (b) and (c), about combinations with *s* and *z*, seem to be revisions made after the original composition as well, since they appear to have been written using a narrower nib pen; but if so the earlier versions did not survive. There is an earlier draft of one page of the summary list of medial consonant developments, and this bears the page number 27 which was later used for section 3 (2) (vi); so perhaps this whole summary list (now on pages 29 to 32) was rewritten and renumbered after a revision and expansion of the previous sections of the text.

The parts of OP 1 dealing with vowels and accent have a separate pagination, also in pencil. Much of the text exists in two or more drafts; and the first of these bears the simple title *Vowels*, and has pages numbered from 1 to 7. This draft ends with the only version of the section on *Changes produced in hiatus*. The first four pages were each struck through in pencil, while the fifth has a notation: “This needs revision.” The subsequent version, placed in front of this one by Tolkien, has a longer title, *Development of Vowels*. These pages are lettered rather than numbered, from (a) to (k). There are also interim versions of the section about long diphthongs and the part called *Changes due to accent and stress*, on pages originally lettered (c) to (f). The bulk of the text on these four pages was struck through, and the expanded and rearranged version was written on new pages (c) through (i), while portions of the earlier pages (d) and (e) were retained and given the new letters (j) and (k). Subsequently Tolkien added riders written on half-page slips which he pinned onto the new pages (d) and (e). Finally there is a longer sheet of lined paper, placed between the lettered and numbered pages,

which contains rough notes on the developments of vowels in final syllables, and a more carefully written discussion of syncope in Quenya.

Most of the text of OP 2 was also written with a nib pen, but in a beautifully calligraphic style that was maintained as far as the revised text extends to the beginning of the discussion of vowels. The pages were numbered in pencil continuously from 1 to 44, at which point the text breaks off, before any sections on long diphthongs, accent, or developments in hiatus. At the corresponding point in OP 1 there is a large asterisk in the margin and an annotation, “rev. so far,” presumably referring to OP 2 as explicitly a *revision* of OP 1. This also suggests that Tolkien had the earlier text before him as he composed the later, which is corroborated by another annotation in OP 1. The item 3 (2) (i) (d) about voiceless stops combined with following nasals, after explaining that the stops in these combinations were first voiced and then nasalized, describes the later development of certain of the resulting sequences of nasals, including the following:

In early PQ $\tilde{n}n$ remained as in *tekna* ‘a letter’ > *teñna*. But in TQ pronunciation this is represented by *nn*, a development that may be due to actual natural pronunciation in later classical PQ, since the spelling *nn* is also there frequently found. Compare the assimilation of back-nasal $\tilde{n} > n$ before other dentals.

At some point after writing this Tolkien added a note in pencil in the left margin: “But $i\tilde{n}n > ín$; $u\tilde{n}n > ún$,” and beneath this the forms *Tūna*, *Tuknā*, apparently exemplifying the second of these developments, i.e. $*Tuknā > Tūna$ by way of the change $ukn > ugn > u\tilde{n}n > ún$. Subsequently he rewrote the note in ink in the same calligraphic style as OP 2, overwriting the pencil version in the margin of OP 1. And in OP 2 in the corresponding item C 2 (i) (d) this special development of $i\tilde{n}n$ and $u\tilde{n}n$ was incorporated into the text as first written:

In the case of $\tilde{n}n$ the development was less simple. Earliest $i\tilde{n}n$, $u\tilde{n}n > ín$, $ún$ (with nasalized vowel, later normal). Later, after *e*, *a*, *o*, \tilde{n} was assimilated to *n* (as, probably at the same period, it became *n* before other dental consonants). Thus in PQ and TQ *mn*, *nn* remained; $\tilde{n}m > ñgw$; $nm > nw$; $\tilde{n}n > nn$ (or *n* with lengthening of *i*, *u*).

The difference between the emphases of the two titles *Outline of Phonetic Development* and *Outline of Phonology* might reflect a slight change in the role Tolkien envisioned for the text and its position in the comprehensive historical-comparative and descriptive grammatical treatment he was compiling for all of his invented languages in their fictional context. The first two-thirds of the manuscript pages for OP 1 (dealing with the consonants) and all of the pages for OP 2 were placed by Tolkien immediately following the manuscript of TQ 2. In OP 1 and OP 2 there are cross-references to the *Tengwesta Qenderinwa*, which is referred to as the “General Account.” For example, in the section on *Medial combinations* in OP 1, after listing the medial consonantal groups possessed by Classical Quenya, Tolkien stated: “The oldest changes occurring when consonants come into contact medially — those belonging at least to all the Eldarin dialects — are set out in General Account (pp. 24–26).” This apparently refers to TQ 2, Part E, specifically to the sections on *Contact of Consonants* and *Metathesis*, the pages of which were numbered 24–6 when Tolkien first assigned a continuous pagination to what were later designated Parts B through F of TQ 2 (see PE 18, pp. 15–16). Probably work on TQ 1 that led to the composition of TQ 2 also led to revisions in OP 1 and eventually to the composition of OP 2.

The manuscript pages for the sections of OP 1 about the *Development of the Vowels* were left by Tolkien in the same box-file as the manuscript of TQ 1, with the *Comparative Tables* and their related notes placed between them. This suggests that OP 1 was (at least to begin with) meant

as an elaboration and full explanation of the columns and rows of CT that list the sounds of Quenya and Lindarin. The sections of OP 1 that cover the general developments of consonants in isolation closely parallel the first three tables of CT. The order in which consonants with different manners of articulation are considered — (a) voiceless stops; (b) aspirated stops; (c) voiced stops; (d) nasals; (e) oral continuants; and (e) spirants — is the same as the order of the numbered sections of the first table in CT, except for the position there of the spirant *s*. Placing the item for *s* (and *z*) at the end of the section in OP 1 reflects the positioning of the spirants at the bottom of the table of Eldarin consonants and the similar table of Quendian consonants in TQ 1, Part B, probably because *s* is outside of the tripartite system of the other grades in these tables (cf. VT 46, p. 28).

The last three items of the following section in OP 1 — (c) nasalized groups; (d) groups with prefixed *s*; (e) later initial groups — cover the same developments as the second and third tables in CT. The first two items in this section of OP 1 describe the developments of the consonant combinations with *y* (i.e. *ky*, *khy*, *gy*, *ñy*) and those with *w* (i.e. *kw*, *khw*, *gw*, *ñw*). These were included in the first table of CT in rows immediately before and after the rows for *k*, *kh*, *g* and *ñ*, respectively. In TQ 1, Part D, Tolkien explained that these sounds originated in Quendian as “the specialization by the consonants of the *k*-series of the extreme [ki] and [ku] positions as distinct consonants. These early developed into fronted *k* + *y*, and liprounded *k* + *w*, and were analyzed as addition of [y] and [w] to simple *k*-series consonants” (PE 18, p. 41). While the placement of these sounds in CT is motivated by their origins in the primitive phonology as variants of the corresponding simple *k*-series sounds, the discussion of their later development in Quenya is tied to their subsequent analysis as consonant groups.

The outcomes of the phonetic developments described in OP 1 are the same as those tabulated in CT for Quenya, and Lindarin developments are also discussed where they differ from those of Quenya. For example, Eldarin *ky* became Quenya *ty* but Lindarin [tʃ] (the sound of English *ch*, represented by *č* in CT); and Eldarin *w* remained in Q *w* but became L *v*, falling together with Q *v* derived from Eldarin *b*. Tolkien also occasionally mentions divergent developments in Telerin or Noldorin, such as the fact that Eldarin *kw* remained unchanged in Quenya (where it is transcribed as *q* or *qu*) but became *p* in the Noldorin and Telerin of Valinor. OP 1 supplies more detail about how certain phonetic developments came about historically. Thus Tolkien explains that Eldarin *ph* produced a bilabial spirant [p̥] in Quenya, which later became the labio-dental spirant *f* in the Tarquesta pronunciation. And he notes some conditional developments that are not indicated in CT, such as the fact that *ph* produced Vanyarin *h* when it occurred before the vowels *ũ* or *ui*, as in *huine* ‘deep shadow, nightshade’ (cf. Q *fuine*, *huine* ‘deep shadow’ in the *Etymologies*, s.v. PHUY). And the greater part of OP 1 deals with the development of consonants in medial combinations, which Tolkien had begun to tabulate in CT but decided were “too intricate to be set out” there.

It is clear that TQ 1 was written before OP 1, because the name of the language of the Telerin Elves that remained in Beleriand has the form *Lembarin* in the latter text as originally composed, but this form was a revision of original *Lemberin* in the earlier text, along with *Lembar* as a revision of *Lembi*. The forms *Lembar* and *Lembarin* also appear in TQ 2, where later the older forms were tentatively restored, but subsequently replaced by the new terms *Sindar* and *Sindarin*. The latter term appears in OP 2 as originally composed, so presumably this text was written after TQ 2. The sequence of composition is corroborated by the terms used for the First Kindred of the Elves and their language. TQ 1 has *Lindar* and *Lindarin*; OP 1 and TQ 2 as originally composed had these same names but some of their occurrences near the beginning

of each text were later revised, *Lindar* >> *Vanyar* and *Lindarin* >> *Vanyarin*; and this new language name *Vanyarin* appears in OP 2 as originally composed.

These changes in nomenclature also provide an approximate date of composition. The name *Vanyar* seems to have emerged in Tolkien's legendarium in the *Annals of Aman*, in a passage describing the three hosts of the Eldar: "First came the Vanyar, the most eager for the road, the people of Ingwë. Next came the Noldor, a greater host (though some remained behind), the people of Finwë. Last came the Teleri, and they were the least eager. Yet their host that began the March was greatest of all, and they had therefore two lords: Elwë Singollo, and Olwë his brother."⁴ Christopher Tolkien says that this "work undoubtedly belongs with the large development and recasting of the Matter of the Elder Days that my father undertook when *The Lord of the Rings* was finished" in the years 1950 and 1951 (X 3, 47). It was in a passage of the *Quenta Silmarillion* revised at this time that the name *Sindar* also arose: "They came from the host of Elwë the Grey. He was lost in the woods and many of his folk sought him long in vain; and thus when their kindred departed over Sea they were left behind and went not into the West. Therefore they are called the Sindar, the Grey Elves, but themselves they named Eglath, the Forsaken" (X 164, 170).

In the course of composing the *Grey Annals* around this same time Tolkien worked out another change to the linguistic scheme of the Eldarin languages that involved more than a revision to the nomenclature. Having written in connection with Thingol's lack of welcome towards the princes of the Noldor, eager for new realms in Beleriand, that "in their long severance the tongues of the Sindar and the Noldor had drawn apart, and at first parley was not easy between them," Tolkien then wrote a long *Excursus on the languages of Beleriand*. In the first draft of this he explained that, "whereas the tongue of the Noldor had changed for the most part only in the making of new words (for things new and old), and in the wilful altering of the ancient tongue of the Quendi to forms and patterns that seemed to the Eldar more beautiful — in which Vanyar, Noldor, and Teleri differed and drew apart — the tongue of the Sindar had changed as living things change by growth — yet only so as in the later world might pass in 400 years."⁵ Tolkien goes on to explain the further linguistic history of the Noldor and Sindar, introducing a new conception:

Soon, however, it came to pass that the Noldor in daily use took on the Sindarin tongue, and this tongue enriched by words and devices from Noldorin became the tongue of all the Eldar in Beleriand (save in the country of the Green[-elves]) and the language of all the Eldar, either in Middle-earth, or that (as shall be told) went back from exile into the West and dwelt and dwell now upon Eressëa. In Valinor the ancient Elven-speech is maintained, and the Noldor never forsook it; but it became for them no longer a cradle-tongue, a mother-tongue, but a learned language of lore, and of high song and noble and solemn use (XI 20–21).

In the *Lammaseten* it had been Noldorin that "lives still in Tol-eressëa"; although Tolkien added there that "it has much of Beleriandic" and "it has somewhat of Ossiriand," i.e. Noldorin had borrowed either words or devices from these other languages (V 194).

In the first version of the *Excursus* this new idea of the Noldor having eventually adopted the use of Sindarin was accommodated to the existing linguistic scheme, with its distinct Exilic Noldorin, Doriathrin, and Danian languages for which Tolkien had already devised historical

⁴ *Morgoth's Ring* (hereafter X), edited by Christopher Tolkien, 1993, pp. 82, 88.

⁵ *The War of the Jewels* (XI), edited by Christopher Tolkien, 1994, pp. 19, 28.

and phonological outlines. He gives various reasons including the fact that the Sindar outnumbered the Noldor in Beleriand, and “that the Noldor having forsaken Aman themselves began to be subject to change undesigned while they were yet upon the march, and at the Rising of the Sun this change became swift — and the change in their daily tongue was such that, whether by reason of the like clime and soil and the like fortunes, whether by intercourse and mingling of blood, it changed in the same ways as did the Sindarin, and the two tongues grew towards one another. Thus it came that words taken from Noldorin into Telerin entered not in the true forms of High Speech but as it were altered and fitted to the character of the tongue of Beleriand” (XI 21).

In the second version of the *Excursus* Tolkien further elaborated this conception, writing that the Noldor “became subject to change undesigned in a measure beyond even that of the Sindar, and their own tongue in daily use swiftly became unlike the high tongue of Valinor. But the Noldor, being loremasters, retained that high tongue in lore, and ceased not to use it for noble purposes and to teach it to their children. Therefore the form of their speech in daily use came to be held as debased, and the Noldor would use either the High Tongue as a learned language, or else in daily business and in all matters that concerned all the Eldar of Beleriand in general they would use rather the tongue of that land” (XI 25). Subsequently and “probably after no long interval” Tolkien revised the text of the *Excursus* to simplify this conception, removing all mention of the speech of the Noldor being subject to unintentional changes in Beleriand, but retaining the fact that they adopted Sindarin for daily use (XI 26–7).

This new conception of the linguistic history of the Noldor is reflected in details about the Tarquesta pronunciation among the Noldor, which were incorporated into OP 2. For example, according to OP 1 the Eldarin aspirated stop *th* became an interdental spirant [p̪] (the *th* of English *thin*) in Quenya, and this spirant became *s* in Vanyarin, a pronunciation that was generalized in Tarquesta, except among the learned. The older pronunciation was usually preserved by “the Noldor, who beside being the chief lore-masters, also possessed the sound [p̪] in their own tongue.” In OP 2 there is a revised conception that Vanyarin preserved the sound [p̪] derived from Eldarin *th*, but it became *s* in the speech of the Noldor not long before their Exile. The Parmaquesta “spelling with distinct signs for *p̪* and *s* was, however, maintained and later many among the Exiles restored the sound [p̪], after their adoption of Sindarin as their diurnal speech, a language which favoured the sound [p̪].” The idea that the daily speech of the Noldor influenced their usual pronunciation of Quenya in this and other respects is retained, but that speech is conceived of as Sindarin rather than Exilic Noldorin.

Along the same lines we can observe that, where Tolkien has given examples from other Eldarin languages in etymologies cited in OP 1 to illustrate particular phonetic developments of Quenya, citations from Exilic Noldorin are replaced in OP 2 by citations from Sindarin. Thus in illustration of the unvoicing of the Eldarin combination *zd* to Q *st* the earlier text cites: “√_{SED} ‘rest’: *Ezdē* ‘Rest’, especially as name of spouse of Olofantur Lorien: Q *Este*; T *Erde*; N *Īđ* (< *ēd* < *ezd*); Dor. *Ēd*.” This was replaced in the composition of the later text by: “√_{SED} ‘rest’: *Ezdē* ‘peace, rest’; Quenya *Este*, name or title of the spouse of Lorien Olofantur; T *Erde* (the same); Sin. *Īđ* ‘peace’.” This etymology was later revised to eliminate the Telerin variant of the name, and then replaced on a rider inserted in OP 2 with: “√_{SED} ‘rest,’ *ezdē* ‘repose’: Q *Este* ‘Peace’ (as name of the wife of the Vala, Lórien); S *īdh*, peace, tranquility.” Here the Sindarin form in OP 2 is phonetically closer to the Noldorin form than to the Doriathrin form cited in OP 1.

Another example is Eldarin *khagdā* ‘heap; piled mound’ with descendant forms Q *hahta*, T *hāda*, N *haeð*, Dor. *hauð*. Here the phonetic development in the Noldorin form was appropriate

for a Sindarin cognate that would show that the *ht* in Q *hahta* came from Eldarin *gd*. But apparently Tolkien wished to retain the Doriathrin form as the word for ‘funeral mound’ in Sindarin, probably because of names such as *Hauð-na-Dengin* or *Hauð-en-Ellas* in the Grey Annals (XI 72, 92). A name of a funeral mound incorporating this word, *Haudh in Gwanûr*, was used in *The Lord of the Rings*, Appendix A I (iv), and thus published in 1955.⁶ On the rider mentioned above, Tolkien resolved this difficulty by redefining \sqrt{KHAG} to mean ‘stake’, from which are derived Eldarin *khagdā* ‘fence of stakes, palisade’, Q *hahta*, T *hacta*, *hatta* ‘fence, hedge’ and S *haeth* ‘fenced enclosure’; and invented a new base \sqrt{KHAB} ‘heap up, pile up’, from which to derive Eldarin *khabdā* ‘pile, (artificial) mound’ and its descendent, S *haudh* ‘funeral mound’. This rider was written on the back of two pages from a desk-calendar for the weeks of October 4–10 and 18–24, 1959. Clearly Tolkien continued to revise OP 2 after the publication of *The Lord of the Rings*.

The text incorporates two other sheets that were inserted after the original pagination. One of these is headed “Quenya *h*” and marked “p. 7 continued” to come at the end of Part A, *General development in isolation*, sections 1 through 6 of which take up pages 4 to 7. This inserted text was written with a nib pen, though not in the calligraphic style of the rest of OP 2. It describes the evidence for “*h*-breath as an independent consonant in Eldarin,” which is distinguishable from original *kh* by the fact that Quenya “shows words or whole stems with initial *h*- where the *Telerin* branch all show vocalic beginning.” No examples of such words or stems are cited; but we can presumably compare cognates like Q *heka!* ‘be gone! stand aside!’ *hekil* ‘one lost or forsaken by friends’, S *ego!* ‘be off!’ *Eglan* ‘the Forsaken’, cited as derivatives of the element **HEK* in the essay *Quendi and Eldar* (XI 364–5).

Another sheet with page number “20 (a)” was inserted in the section on voiceless stops in medial combinations, revising item C 2 (i) (d) about voiceless stops + nasals and adding a new item C 2 (i) (h) about voiceless stops following other consonants. The former item introduces a new conception, that the voiceless stops were *not* voiced and nasalized by assimilation to an immediately following nasal consonant, but instead became slightly aspirated and developed similarly to the original aspirated stops. They caused the following nasal to become unvoiced and lose its nasal quality; so that, for example, $k + n > k^h\check{n} > k^ht > ht$ or $k + m > k^h\check{m} > khv > kw$. Again there are no examples cited in the revised text; but the change in conception seems to be connected with an entry in “Words, Phrases and Passages,” Tolkien’s own linguistic commentary on *The Lord of the Rings*. In his analysis of the sentence, *Celebrimbor o Eregion teithant i thiw hin* ‘Celebrimbor of Hollin drew these signs’, from the Moria-gate inscription, he said: “S **i thiw hin** (*the letters those*) = these letters, pl. of *i dew hen* ‘this letter’: *tew*, pl. *tiw*, letter = Q *tengwar* [*< tek-mā ?*]” This shows the same earlier conception whereby $k + m > gm > \check{n}m > \check{n}w > \check{n}gw$, as exemplified by **tekmē* > Q *tengwe* ‘writing, grammar’ in the original item C 2 (i) (d) of OP 2. In the margin of the page with the explanation of S *i thiw hin* Tolkien wrote a note that began: “The phonology of *k, t, p* + nasals in Quenya needs revising”; and to the left of the queried form *tek-mā* he wrote a new etymology: “S **tew** ‘letter’ is (as Q *tengwa* shows) from **teiw*, < *teñwa*, $\sqrt{TE\check{N}}$, show, sign, indicate” (PE 17, p. 44). This newly proposed root is required to explain Q *tengwa*, because the earlier derivation from \sqrt{TEK} no longer fits the new phonology.

Throughout most of OP 2 the original ink text has later deletions, alterations and additions, primarily notes or insertions written in the margins, mostly in red or green ball-point, but occasionally in blue ball-point or pencil. The differences in writing-implement or ink-color are

⁶ *The Return of the King*, Houghton Mifflin, 1956, p. 335. Cf. *hauð* ‘mound in sward’, in the draft of “Words, Phrases and Passages in various tongues in *The Lord of the Rings*,” edited by Christopher Gilson (PE 17, p. 116).

probably not very significant in themselves, but Tolkien seems to have made such switches in order to discern more readily the layers of revision. In some places the green ball-point changes were clearly made after the red, as in the beginning of Part C, *Medial combinations of consonants*, where Tolkien first lists the medial groups possessed by the Parmaquesta. Where the combinations of *r/l* + nasals are listed as *rn*, *rm* and *lm*, he later added a long footnote in red ball-point, explaining that the sound *ŋ* could only occur immediately after another consonant in cases where the second element of a compound originally began with *ñ* or *ñg*. About this development of *ñ*, *ñg* > *ñ* he wrote: “This did not often occur, but in the known cases *ñ* remained in spelling (owing to absence from the alphabet of a letter for separate stop *g*) but the pronunciation became *g* actually after *n* (*ñ*), *l*, *r*. The best known case is *Morñobō* [pronounced *Morgobō*, *Morgos*] contracted from *Moriñgothō*.” Subsequently Tolkien made three changes in green ball-point to this description of what is clearly the Quenya form of the Sindarin name *Morgoth*. He altered the sentence to begin: “The best known case is *Morñobō* > *Morñot/s*”; he changed the pronunciation *Morgobō* to *Morgot/s*; and he cited the original compound elements as *morī* ‘dark’ and *ñgothō* ‘foe’.

There is a more complicated instance of layered changes in item A 6 (i), where Tolkien first explained that original spirant *s* remained word-initially but was voiced to *z* between vowels in Vanyarin and Noldorin Quenya. A note incorporated in the original ink text gives the further developments of *s* and *z*, beginning with: “This sound *z* was retained in Noldorin, and so in their Tarquesta. In Vanyarin *z* became first the same as the *ř* (derived from *d*) and later with that became merged with *r*.” It is said that this Vanyarin pronunciation was also used “by some of the Ñoldor, especially those hostile to Feänor, but for that reason it was not a normal feature of Exilic TQ.” Tolkien later inserted an asterisk at this point and added a marginal note, written in the same ink as the original text:

* In early times the Vanyarin forms, however, were used in the House of Finrod, and so became usual in the later TQ of Lindon, and Imladris (also of Lórien).

Subsequently he added the phrase, “and of the Númenoreans,” written in red ball-point at the end of this marginal note. Later Tolkien revised the conception of rhotacism in Quenya, switching the normal developments in Vanyarin and Noldorin, and he altered the note incorporated in the main text so that it began: “This sound *z* was retained in Vanyarin, and so in their Tarquesta. In Ñoldorin & Telerin not long before the Exile *z* became first the same as the *ř* (derived from *d*) and later with that became merged with *r*.” This pronunciation as *r* was “avoided” by those hostile to Feänor, “but it was a normal feature of Exilic TQ.” These alterations to the text were all made with green ball-point, and the marginal note was struck through and replaced, also in green:

* It is said that Vanyar (*z*) pronunciation was used by the children of *Indis*, second wife of *Finwë*, but this was not liked by the general people, even those faithful to *Fingolfin* & *Finarfin* and hostile to *Feanor*.

At some time after making these changes Tolkien inserted a second note into the main text, describing an exception to the usual development of *z*: “When *r* preceded or followed *z* (even with an intervening vowel) the *rhotacism* did not take place in Ñ. or Tel. In such cases *z* was again unvoiced to *s* by the Noldor in Beleriand. So *raze* (*rase*), sticks out (not *rare*). In this case medial *d/s* are distinguished — since *d* here became *l*.” This note was written in red ball-point, but is shown to post-date the revisions in green because the last part of it trails around the text of the note about the pronunciation of the children of *Indis*.

Another revision in green ball-point suggests that some of these changes may date from the late 1960s. Item C 2 vi (a) describes how the Common Eldarin combinations *zb*, *zd*, *zg* were unvoiced to *sp*, *st*, *sk* in Parmaquesta and then *sp* and *sk* were metathesized to *ps* and *ks*, except in the combination *skw*. To exemplify this exception to the development of *zg* > *ks*, Tolkien cited the following etymology: “√NASAG-: *nazgwē* > PQ *nasque* ‘evil spectre’.” Later he replaced this with an etymology of two Quenya words that illustrate both the regular and exceptional developments of *zg*, written in green ball-point in the margin: “cf. *nasag* > *nazg*-, Q *naxa*, bond, fetter, *nazgwē*, bondage, durance,* Q *nasque*.” The asterisk refers to an accompanying footnote, also in green:

- * The Black-Speech *nazg* ‘magic-ring’ is possibly an early loan from Elvish — since *Melkor* (who invented a speech for the Orcs) was imitative. Its origin[al] sense was compulsion, bond.

This statement about the meaning of Black-Speech *nazg* is reminiscent of the draft of a letter, written in August 1967 but never sent, where Tolkien explains why he thinks it probable that this invented word *nazg* was inspired by a similar word in Gaelic:

Through actual congruences (of form + sense) occur in unrelated real languages, and it is impossible in constructing imaginary languages from a limited number of component sounds to avoid such resemblances (if one tries — I do not), it remains remarkable that *nasc* is the word for ‘ring’ in Gaelic (Irish: in Scottish usually written *nasg*). It also fits well in meaning, since it also means, and prob. originally meant, a *bond*, and can be used for an ‘obligation’. Nonetheless I only became aware, or again aware, of its existence recently in looking for something in a Gaelic dictionary.⁷

The evidence is circumstantial, as Tolkien might have elaborated the history of *nazg* before rediscovering the details of its likely inspiration. That he was making revisions around this time to linguistic materials written much earlier is shown, however, by the documents placed by Tolkien immediately after OP 2 in the same box-file. These bear the overall title *Common Eldarin Morphology* on the first sheet, which also lists the five parts of the text. This sheet has a note in red ball-point saying the text needs revision for changes in the history such as the fact that “the Noldor in Beleriand adopted the native *Sindarin* tongue” (and some revisions of this sort were made in the text). Above this note Tolkien later wrote in green ball-point: “Green notes are 1970 and not yet authoritative.” In the event only a few minor revisions were actually made in green near the beginning of the text; but this suggests that still at this late date Tolkien viewed much of the linguistic material written around the time of the completion of *The Lord of the Rings* as remaining essentially valid in overall outline and many details of its presentation, even though he continued to revise and elaborate some of his conceptions.

In this edition we present the *Outline of Phonetic Development* and the *Outline of Phonology*, giving the latest form achieved in each text, incorporating all of the manuscript revisions. Earlier readings are given in the footnotes, including an indication of any layers of multiple changes, together with references to other published writings that illuminate the evolution of the linguistic conceptions that Tolkien described in these documents.



⁷ *The Letters of J. R. R. Tolkien*, edited by Humphrey Carpenter, 1981, pp. 384–5.

Comparative Tables.

Consonants.

V = Valarin & Primitive Quendian. Q = Quenya. L = Lindarin. T = Telerin. ON = Old Noldorin (Feorian). N = Noldorin (Gondolinian & later). I = Ilkorin, especially of Doriath. D = Danian in Ossiriand. ED = East Danian (& Taliskan) beyond Eredlindon. WL = West Lemberin. NL = North Lemberin. EL = East Lemberin.

Initial developments

Alternatives thus *c/g* indicate the special initial variations or mutations in Noldorin. Alternatives thus *k, ċ* indicate variations of which the second is a secondary (and rarer) derivative but regularly found in given circumstances. Alternatives in brackets are rarer and irregular variations, often of dialectal origin. * marks notable, aberrant developments.

The usual transcriptions are used. *j* is [j] except in EL where it = *dž*. *y* = [j]. **ph** in ON is bilabial *f*. **kh** (**ch**), **th** = [x, ɸ] except in V. where **kh**, **th** are aspirate stops. *c* is stop = [k] except in late pronunciation of Lindarin where it became [tʃ] before *i, e*. **ʋ** or **ɣ** = [ŋ] back nasal. **ḥ**, **h̥** = voiceless *j, w* respectively. **mh** is nasal *v*. **bh, dh** = *v, ð*. **q, qu** = *kw*.

| | V. | Q. | L. | T. | Ilk. | ON. | N. ¹ | D. | ED. | Tal. ² | WAv. | NA. | EA. ³ |
|----|------|--------|--------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----|------------------|
| 1. | p. | p. | p. | p. | p. | p. | p/b. | f.* | f.* | f.* | h.* | p. | p. |
| | t. | t. | t. | t. | t. | t. | t/d. | t. | t. | t. | t/th. | t. | t. |
| | kj. | ty. | č.* | c. | c. ⁴ | k. | c/g. | c. | k. | k. | c/ch. | k. | š. |
| | k. | k. | c. | c. | c. | k. | c/g. | c. | k. | k. | c/ch. | k. | k, č. |
| | kw. | q. | qu. | p. | cw.* | p. | p/b. | cw, c. | kv, k. | q. | c/ch. | k. | k, č. |
| 2. | ph. | f. | f. | f. | f. | ph/f. | f. ⁵ | f. | f. | f. | h.* | h. | p. |
| | th. | s. | s. | ɸ > f.* | th. | th/ɸ. ⁶ | th. | ɸ. | ɸ. | ɸ. | t/th. | s. | t. |
| | khj. | hy. | š. | h. | h. | kh/χ. | ch. ⁷ | h. | h. | h. | c/ch. | h. | š. |
| | kh. | h. | h. | h. | h. | kh/χ. | ch. | h. | h. | h. | c/ch. | h. | k, č. |
| | khw. | hw. | f.* | f. | hw.* | ph/f. | f/f. ⁸ | hw. | hw. | ḥ. | c/ch. | h. | k, č. |
| 3. | b. | v. | v. | b. | b. | b. | b/bh, v. | b. | b. | b. | b/bh. | p. | b. |
| | d. | l (r). | l (r). | d. | d. | d. | d/dh, ð. | d. | d. | d. | d/dh. | t. | d. |
| | gj. | y. | y. | g. | g. ⁹ | g. | g/gh, -. | g. | g. | g. | g/gh. | k. | ž. |
| | g. | -. | -. | g. | g. | g. | g/gh, -. | g. | g. | g. | g/gh. | k. | g, j. |
| | gw. | w. | v. | b. ¹⁰ | gw. | b. | b/bh, v. | w.* | w.* | w.* | b*/bh. | k. | g, j. |

¹ The headings for Old Noldorin and Noldorin are grouped by a brace above them, here and on the next page.

² The original headings for Ilkorin, Danian and East Danian were changed to D., ED and Taliska (abbreviated "Tal." on subsequent pages), and a column for Ilk. was inserted to the right of Telerin. Danian and ED had been grouped by a brace above, which was altered so that they were grouped with Taliska.

³ The original headings for West, North and East Lemberin, grouped by a brace, were later altered in pencil to "WAv.", "NA" and "EA," and "Avarin" written above the brace. This change was not extended to the other tables.

⁴ Lindarin "t*" was altered to "č*" and Ilkorin "t*" >> "c."

⁵ Old Noldorin "ḥ > h" >> "ph > h" >> "ph/f," the latter change in pencil, and Noldorin "h" >> "f/chw" >> "f."

⁶ Telerin "f" >> "ɸ > f" and ON "th" >> "th/ɸ," both changes in pencil.

⁷ L. "s*" >> "š"; ON "kh" >> "kh/χ" (twice); and N. "h/ch" >> "ch" (twice), the first two changes made in pencil.

⁸ ON "khw" >> "ph" >> "ph/f"; and N. "f/chw" >> "f/f," the latter two changes in pencil.

⁹ Ilk. "d*" >> "g"; and to the left of T. "g" what might be "j (dy)" was added in pencil and then heavily deleted.

¹⁰ T. "v" >> "b, v" >> "b"; and below Quenya "w" the phrase "(later v)" was added and deleted, all in pencil.

| | V. | Q. | L. | T. | ON. | N. | D. | ED. | Tal. | WL. | NL. | EL. | ilk. ¹¹ |
|----|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----|-----------|----|-----|------|----------------------|-----|-------|--------------------|
| 4. | m. | m. | m. | m. | m. | m/mh, v. | m. | m. | m | m/mh. | m. | m. | m. |
| | n. | n. | n. | n. | n. | n. | n. | n. | n. | n. | n. | n. | n. |
| | ηj. ¹² | n, ny. ¹³ | ñ.* ¹⁴ | g. ¹⁵ | j. | i or nil. | g. | g. | g. | g/gh. | j. | ž. | g.* ¹⁶ |
| | η. | (3) > -. | -. | g. ¹⁷ | -. | -. | g. | g. | g. | g/gh. | -. | g, j. | g. |
| | ηw. | 3w > w. | v, f. ¹⁸ | m. | w. | gw/w. | w. | w. | w. | *m/mh. ¹⁹ | v. | g, j. | gw. |

Note Q η > 3 at same time as g > 3. Old 3 > h.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|------------------|---------|-------|----|----|----|-------------------|----|-------|------------------|
| 5. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s/h. | s. | s. | s. | s/h. | s. | s. | s. |
| 6 | w. | w. | v. | v. | w. | gw/w. | w. | w. | w. | *f. ²⁰ | v. | v. | gw. |
| | j. | y. | y. | j. | j or -. | i, -. | i. | -. | j. | *h. | j. | y. | -. ²¹ |
| | 3. | -. | -. | g. ²² | -. | -. | g. | g. | g. | g. | -. | g, j. | g. |
| | l. | l. | l. | l. | l. | lh/l. | l. | l. | l. | l. | l. | r. | l. |
| | r. | r. | r. | r. | r. | rh/r. | r. | r. | r. | r. | r. | r. | r. |

¹¹ The original columns for Ilkorin, Danian and East Danian were relabelled as on the previous page, with a brace above grouping them together; and a new column for "ilk." was added at the right edge of the page.

¹² In the Valarin column the letter represented here by η is consistently written with a short tail; but η has a long tail where it occurs in the Quenya column (see footnotes 17 and 18). Tolkien indicated above that the two forms of this letter designate the same "back nasal" sound.

¹³ Tolkien's intention here is uncertain; the reading might be "h, ny." He first wrote "ny"; deleted this and wrote "ny" (or perhaps "hy") above it; then struck through the "y" and wrote "ny" immediately to the right of this.

¹⁴ An "h" was added in pencil to the right of "ñ*" and later deleted or merely smudged, i.e. perhaps read "ñ*, h."

¹⁵ Original T. "-" was changed in pencil to "j" and then to "g." There is a faint "y" in pencil to the right of this.

¹⁶ ilk. "n*" >> "g*." Perhaps the * was not intended to be retained, as it does not appear in the next Ilkorin entry.

¹⁷ Q. "η > n" >> "3 > -, h" >> "(3) > -"; L. "n*" >> "h" >> "-"; and T. "-" >> "g" in pencil.

¹⁸ Q. "m*" >> "ηw > nw" >> "3w > w"; and L. "m*" >> "v," then "f" added in pencil to the right. After L. "m*" was struck through it was circled in ink, and deleted again in pencil; so perhaps there was an interim reading "m*, v."

¹⁹ WL "m*" >> "*m/mh." After this change Tolkien started placing the * in front of "notable, aberrant" items.

²⁰ Q. "w (v)" >> "w > v" >> "w"; and WL "v" >> "*f."

²¹ ED "j" >> "-"; EL "j" >> "y"; and ilk. "d*" >> "-." Below the last of these Tolkien wrote "= nil."

²² Q. "h" >> "h, -" >> "-"; the same sequence of changes for Lindarin; and T. "-" >> "g" in pencil.

Primary initial Combinations.

| | [V. | Q. | L. | T. | ON. | N. | D. | ED. | Tal. | WL. | NL. | EL. | Ilk.] |
|--------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|--------|----------------------|-------|
| 1. mb. | m | m | m | mb | b/mb, mm | b. | b. | b. | mb. | m. | b. | b, mb. ²³ | |
| | umb. ²⁴ | umb. | (emb). ²⁵ | amb. ²⁶ | amm | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| nd. | n | n | n | nd | d/nd | d. | d. | d. | nd. | n. | d. | d, nd. | |
| | and. | and. | (end). | and. | ann | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ŋgj. | ny | ñ | *g ²⁸ | g | g/ŋg | g. | g. | g. | ŋg. | j. | ž. | g, ŋg. | |
| | indy, iny. | ind. | (ang). | ang. | ang | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ŋg. | ŋ > n | n | ŋg | ŋg ²⁹ | g/ŋg | g. | g. | g. | ŋg. | -. | g, j. | g, ŋg. | |
| | ing. ³⁰ | ing. | (eng). | ang. | ang | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ŋgw. | ŋw > nw | *m | m | mb | b/mb, mm | w. | w. | w. | *mb. | v. | g, j. | gw, ngw. | |
| | ungw. | ungu. | (emb). | amb. | amm | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. sp. | f (ips). | f (ips). | sp. | sph. ³¹ | f. ³² | sp. | sp. | sp. | f. | h. | sp. | f. | |
| st. | s (ist). | s (ist). | st. | sth. | th. | st. | st. | st. | s. | s. | st. | th. ³³ | |
| skj. | hy (isty). | š (isč). ³⁴ | sc. | skh. | h/ch. | sc. | sk. | sk. | sc. | h. | š. | h. | |
| sk. | h (iks). | h (iks). | sc. | skh. | h/ch. | sc. | sk. | sk. | sc. | h. | sk, č. | h. | |
| skw. | hw (isq). | f.* | sp. | sph. | f. | *sw. | sv. | sw. | sc. | h. | sk, č. | hw. | |

For *sp*, *skw* > *hv* later dividing into *f* initially/*chw* medially, cf. *ph*.³⁵

²³ EL “b” >> “b, m” >> “b”; and Ilk. “m” >> “b, mb”, all in pencil. And similarly on the next two lines, EL “d” >> “d, n” >> “d”; Ilk. “n” >> “d, nd”; and “n*” >> “nd” >> “g, ŋg.”

²⁴ Q. “m” and “umb” are connected by a brace to the right showing they are alternative variants; the four Quenya items below this and the corresponding Lindarin, Old Noldorin and Noldorin entries are also marked by braces.

²⁵ T. “amb” >> “emb” in pencil; similarly in the entries below “and” >> “end”; “ang” >> “eng”; and “amb” >> “emb.”

²⁶ ON “b” >> “mb” in ink; and similarly in the next entry “d” >> “nd.”

²⁷ N. “bh, v” >> “mb, mm” and the phrase “and anal. v” added below, both in pencil, and similarly in the fourth subsequent entry; in the next three entries “dh” >> “nd” and “gh, -” >> “ng” (twice), with three corresponding statements about analogical developments, the last being indicated by a ditto mark (“”).

²⁸ Possibly original T. “n” >> “*g”; and in the next entry “g” >> “ŋg” in pencil, the *ŋ* being uncertain here.

²⁹ ON “g” >> “ŋg” in pencil; and similarly “b” >> “mb” in the next entry.

³⁰ Q. “ŋ” >> “ŋ > n”; and in the following entry “*m” >> “ŋw > nw.”

³¹ ON “khw (esp)” >> “ph > hv (esp)” >> “sp” >> “sph” (the last in pencil); and similarly below “th (est)” >> “st” >> “sth”; “kh (esk)” >> “sk” >> “skh” (twice); and “khw (esp)” >> “ph > hv (esp)” >> “sp” >> “sph.”

³² N. “f/chw (esb)” >> “f”; and on the lines below “th (est)” >> “th”; “h/ch (esg)” >> “h/ch” (the second occurrence indicated by a ditto mark); and “f/chw (esb)” >> “f,” all of the changes in pencil.

³³ Ilk. “th” >> “t” >> “th”; and on the next line “ch*” >> “h” in pencil.

³⁴ L. “[??] (ist)” >> “š (ist)” >> “š (isč)” (the latter in pencil); and on the second following line “h*” >> “f.*”

³⁵ This note refers to an earlier version of the Old Noldorin and Noldorin entries (see footnotes 31 and 32).

| | V. | Q. | L. | T. | ON. | N. | D. | ED. | Tal. | WL. | NL. | EL. | ilk. |
|----|-----|-------------------|-----|------|-----------------------|-------------------|------|------|-------------------|-----|-----|---------|------------------|
| 3. | sm. | m. | m. | m. | m. | m/mh, v. | sm. | sm. | sm. | sm. | m. | sm. | m. |
| | sn. | n. | n. | n. | n. | n. | sn. | sn. | sn. | sn. | n. | sn. | n. |
| | sl. | lh. ³⁶ | l. | fl.* | sl. | lh. ³⁷ | sl. | sl. | sl. ³⁸ | sl. | l. | sr. | lh. |
| | sr. | rh. | r. | fr.* | sr. | rh. | str. | str. | str. | sr. | r. | sr. | rh. |
| | sj. | hy. | š. | s. | h* > χ. ³⁹ | h/ch. | s. | s. | s. | h. | h. | sy > š. | s. ⁴⁰ |
| | sw. | hw. | f.* | su. | hv. | f/chw. | sw. | sw. | sw. | f. | h. | sv. | hw. |

N.B. Q, L *m, n* from *sm, sn* through *mm, nn* > *m, n*, etc. The vocalized forms (rare) are *umm, ann*, of *sl, ill*. None of *sr*.

Later Combinations.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|------|--------------------------|------|------|------|-----|------|-----|-------------------|
| pr. | p-r. | p-r. | pr. | pr. | pr/br. | fr.* | fr.* | fr.* | r. | p-r. | pr. | pr. |
| phr. | f-r. | f-r. | fr. | phr. | fr. ⁴¹ | fr. | fr. | fr. | r. | r. | pr. | fr. |
| br. | v-r | v-r | br. | br. | br/vr. | br. | br. | br. | br. | p-r. | br. | br. |
| | (ur). | (ur). | ⁴² | | | | | | | | | |
| tr. | t-r, rh. | t-r, r. ⁴³ | tr. | tr. | tr/dr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | r. | tr. | tr. |
| thr. | s-r, rh. | s-r, r. | fr.* | thr. | thr. | þr. | þr. | þr. | tr. | r. | tr. | thr. |
| dr. | r. | r. | r.* | dr. | dr/ðr (r). ⁴⁴ | dr. | dr. | dr. | dr. | r. | dr. | dr. |
| kr. | k-r. | c-r. | cr. | kr. | cr/gr. | cr. | kr. | kr. | cr. | k-r. | kr. | cr. |
| khr. | h-r/rh. | h-r/r. | cr.* | khr. | chr. ⁴⁵ | hr. | hr. | hr. | cr. | r. | kr. | rh. |
| gr. | ar, r. | ar, r. | gr. | gr. | gr/r. | gr. | gr. | gr. | gr. | k-r. | gr. | gr. |
| pl. | p-l. | p-l. | pl. | pl. | pl/bl. | fl.* | fl.* | fl.* | l. | p-l. | pr. | pl. |
| phl. | f-l. | f-l. | fl. | phl. | fl. | fl. | fl. | fl. | l. | l. | pr. | fl. |
| bl. | v-l (ul). | v-l (ul). ⁴⁶ | bl. | bl. | bl/vl. | bl. | bl. | bl. | bl. | p-l. | br. | bl. |
| tl. | t-l, ty. ⁴⁷ | t-l, t. | cl. | tl. | tl/dl | cl. | kl. | kl. | tl. | l. | tr. | cl. |
| | | | | | dial. cl/gl. | | | | | | | |
| thl. | s-l, lh. | s-l, l. | fl.* | thl. | thl, dial. | fl. | fl. | þl. | tl. | l. | tr. | thl. |
| dl. | l. | l. | l.* | dl. | dl, dial. | gl. | gl. | gl. | dl. | l. | dr. | gl. |
| kl. | ty, k-l. ⁴⁸ | t, k-l. | cl. | kl. | cl/gl. | cl. | kl. | kl. | cl. | k-l. | kr. | cl. |
| khl. | lh, h-l. | l, h-l. | cl.* | khl. | lh/chl/l. ⁴⁹ | hl. | hl. | hl. | cl. | l. | kr. | lh. |
| gl. | (aly) ly. | (aly) ly. ⁵⁰ | gl. | gl. | gl/l. | gl. | gl. | gl. | gl. | k-l. | gr. | gl. ⁵¹ |

³⁶ Q. "l" >> "l (s-l ?)" >> "lh" (the former change in pencil); and similarly below "r" >> "r (s-r ?)" >> "rh."

³⁷ ON "sl > thl" >> "sl"; N. "thl, dial[ectal] fl" >> "lh"; and on the next line ON "sr > thr" >> "sr"; N. "thr" >> "rh."

³⁸ D. "fl" >> "sl"; ED "fl" >> "sl"; and Tal. "þl" >> "sl."

³⁹ In this Noldorin entry "h" was changed to "χ"; and on the next line "hv > h" >> "hv."

⁴⁰ L. "s*" >> "h" >> "š"; and ðlk. "h" >> "s."

⁴¹ ON "pr*" >> "phr"; N. "pr" >> "fr/ch(w)r" >> "fr"; and similarly (in the V. "phl" line) N. "fl/ch(w)l" >> "fl."

⁴² The Quenya and Lindarin variants "(ur)" were added later in pencil.

⁴³ Q. "t-r, s" >> "t-r, rh"; L. "t-r, s" >> "t-r, rh" >> "t-r, r" (all changes in pencil); and similarly on the next line "s-r, s" >> "s-r, rh"; and "s-r, s" >> "s-r, rh" >> "s-r, r."

⁴⁴ N. "dr/ðr" >> "dr/ðr (r)" in pencil.

⁴⁵ Q. "h-r" >> "h-r/rh"; L. "h-r" >> "h-r/r"; T. "khr" >> "cr*"; and N. "rh/chr" >> "rh/chr/r" >> "chr." The Quenya and Lindarin changes and the first Noldorin change were made in pencil.

⁴⁶ The Quenya and Lindarin variants "(ul)" were added later in pencil.

⁴⁷ Q. "t-l, ty" >> "t-l, lh" >> "t-l, ty"; and below "s-l, hy" >> "s-l, lh"; and L. "s-l, s" >> "s-l, lh" >> "s-l, l" (all in pencil).

⁴⁸ Q. "ty, k-l" >> "k-l" >> "ty, k-l"; and below "hy, h-l" >> "lh, h-l"; and L. "s, h-l" >> "l, h-l" (all in pencil).

⁴⁹ N. "lh/chl" >> "lh/chl/l" in pencil.

tw, thw, dw do not appear in Lindarin (Quenya), Telerin, Noldorin or Ilkorin. In Danian they appear as *tw, bw, dw*, respectively. (*nw, lw, rw* are not found.)

ty, thy, dy, ny, ly only appear in Lindarin (Quenya) and as *ty, hy, y, ny, ly* respectively. Telerin, Noldorin, Ilkorin, Danian have plain dentals to correspond. (*ry* does not occur as an initial group.) Quenya *ly* is partly derived from *gl*.

Labials + *y, w* do not occur in Quendian languages initially.⁵²

Notes on comparative Tables.

Telerin is of an approximately **Latin** type, but with labialization of *qu > p*. Note *sl, sr > fl, fr*, and initial change of *th, þ* generally to *f*. Note anomalous *kh, khl > cr, cl* (cf. Lat. *ghr*).⁵³

Noldorin is approximate of **Welsh** type, but without ancient loss of *p, ph*. Note *w > gw*.

Danian has in general a **Germanic** type.⁵⁴ Note *skw > sw; gw > w*. The chief peculiarity is early change of initial *p > ph* hence *> f*, so that except in loans (from Noldorin chiefly) Ilkorin, Danian have no initial *p*. Ossir[iandic] has approx[imately] **Old English** type, East Danian **Old Norse**, Taliska **Gothic**.⁵⁵

Doriath[rin] etc. = Noldorin (viz. as it used to be).⁵⁶

The Avarin groups are not connected.⁵⁷

West Avarin is nearest connected to Eldarin. It has approx. **Irish** type with coalescence of *k, kj, kw* but labialization of *gw, ηw*; with *w, j > hv, h > f, h* (sim[ilarly] initial *sp, sw, sj*); with early weakening and loss of *p, ph* here only reaching *h* initially. But it shows, as East Lemberin and as no Eldarin language, *stops* for the aspirates *kh, th*.

North Lemberin is peculiar — approx. of **Finnish** type. No initial groups. Coalesc[ence] of *kj, k, kw* &c. Conversion of voiced stops into voiceless (init[ial] only).

East Lemberin is of **Lithuanian** type.

⁵⁰ Q. “al, ly” >> “(aly) ly”; and L. “al, l” >> “(aly) ly” (both changes in pencil).

⁵¹ Below this a further original section of the table was deleted with a single wavy line:

| [V. | Q. | L. | T. | ON. | N. | D. | ED. | Tal. | WL. | NL. | EL. | Ilk.] |
|-----|------|------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-------|
| ml. | m-l. | m-l. | bl. | bl. | bl/vl. | bl. | bl. | bl. | ml. | m-l. | mr. | bl. |
| mr. | m-r. | m-r. | br. | br. | br/br. | br. | br. | br. | mr. | m-r. | mr. | br. |
| wl. | ul. | ul. | l. | bl. | bl/vl. | wl. | l. | wl. | fl. | ul. | vr. | gl. |
| wr. | ur. | ur. | r. | br. | br/vr. | wr. | r. | wr. | fr. | ur. | vr. | gr. |

Before being deleted the following changes were made in pencil in the third and fourth lines: ON “wl” >> “bl”; N. “g(w)l/(w)l” >> “bl/vl”; ON “wr” >> “br”; and N. “g(w)r/(w)r” >> “br/vr.”

⁵² These three paragraphs appear on a torn half-sheet, replacing the following table before it was completed:

| V. | Q. L. | Tel. | Ilk. | ON. | N. | Dan. | ED. | Tal. | WA. | NA. | EA. |
|------|--------|------|------|-----|----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| tw. | t, tu- | t. | tw. | t. | t. | tw. | ~ | ~ | t. | p. | tv. |
| thw. | s, su- | f. | þw. | th. | þ. | þw. | | | | | |

⁵³ The reference to “Lat. *ghr*” alludes to the fact that the Proto-Indo-European consonant group reconstructed as **ghr* lost its aspiration in Latin and became *gr*, as in the word *grāmen* ‘grass’ from PIE **ghrǵ-* ‘to grow’ (cf. English *grass, grow*). On the other hand PIE **bhr* became spirantized to *fr*, e.g. in Lat. *frāter* ‘brother’ (cf. Sanskrit *bhrātara*).

⁵⁴ This sentence originally read: “Ilkorin and Danian — that is Eldarin not of Valinor — has in general a **Germanic** type.” When it was changed to apply to Danian only, Tolkien neglected to delete the later mention of “Ilkorin.”

⁵⁵ The original reading was: “Doriath. has approx. OE type, Ossir. **O. Norse**. E. Danian and Taliska **Gothic**.”

⁵⁶ In this note “viz.” is uncertain; but the meaning seems to be that the language of Doriath was now the one approximately of Welsh type, as Noldorin “used to be” when the notes were first written.

⁵⁷ Here and in the following sentence “Lemberin” >> “Avarin”; but the corresponding changes were not made to the subsequent mentions of “North Lemberin” or “East Lemberin.”

Normal Medial developments

| V. | Q. | L. | T. | ON. | N. | Ilk. | D. | ED. | Tal. | WL. | NL. | EL. |
|---|----------|------------------|-----------|------|---------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| p. | p. | p. | p. | p. | b. | b. | p. | p. | p. | -. | p, v. | p. |
| t. | t. | t. | t. | t. | d. | d. | t. | t. | t. | th. | t, r. | t. |
| kj. | ty. | ty. | ci. | kj. | gi. | d. | c(i). | kj. | kj. | ch(i). ⁵⁸ | kj, j. | š. |
| k. | k. | c. | c. | k. | g. | g. | c. | k. | k. | ch. | k, -. | k, č. |
| kw. | q. | qu. | p. | p. | b. | g(w). | c. | k(v). | q. | ch. | k, v. | k, č. |
| ph. was rare and developments are not in general clear; but <i>ph</i> was used in many new formations in Ilk. and Danian, whence medial <i>f</i> . The probable development is: ⁵⁹ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *p. | p. ⁶⁰ | b. | ph. | f. | v. ⁶¹ | f = v. | f = v. | f. | -. | h. | p. |
| th. | *t. | t. | d, b. | th. | th. | ð. | þ, ð. | ð. | þ. | th. | h. | t. |
| khj. | *ty. | ty. | gi/di. | khj. | ch(i). | ð̣. | -(i). | -(j). | hj. | ch(i). | h. | š. |
| kh. | *k. | c. | g. | kh. | ch. | h > (-). | -. | -. | h. | ch. | h. | k, č. |
| khw. | *q. | qu. | b. | khw. | ch(w). | h. | -. | -(v). | hw. | ch. | h. | k, č. |
| b. | v. | v. | b. | b. | v. | v. | f. | f. | b. | bh. | v. ⁶² | b. |
| d. | r. | r. | d. | d. | ð. | ð. | d. | ð, d. | d. | dh. | r. | d. |
| gj. | ɿy. | ɿy. | gi/di. | gj. | i(ɿ). | ɿ. | g(i). | g(j). | gj. | gh(i). | j. | j. ⁶³ |
| g. | -. | -. | g. | g. | -. | -. | g. | g. | g. | gh. | -. | g, j. |
| gw. | uw. | uv. | b. | b. | v. | w. | w, g. | v, g. ⁶⁴ | w, g. | gh. | v. | g, j. |
| m. | m. | m. | m. | m. | mh, v. | m. | m. | m. | m. | mh. | m. | m. |
| n. | n. | n. | n. | n. | n. | n. | n. | n. | n. | n. | n. | n. |
| ɱj. | ndy, ny. | ny. | ngɿ, ndɿ. | ng. | ng. | nd. ⁶⁵ | ng, iɿ > ig. | This is <i>z + y</i> . ⁶⁶ | gh(i). | j. | iy. | |
| ɱ. | -. | -. | -. | -. | -. | (z). | g. | g. | g. | gh. | -. | -. |
| ɱw. | ngw | ngw | mb.* | mb. | mb, mm. | ng. ⁶⁷ | uɿ > | gg(v). | ggw. | mh. ⁶⁸ | v. | uv. |
| | nw. | nw > m. | | | | | gg(w). ⁶⁹ | | | | | |
| s. | r. | r. | r. | s. | h, -. | s. | s. | s. | s. | (h) -. | h. | s. |
| w. | w, v. | v (u). | u, v. | w. | w. | w. | w. | v. | w. | -. | v. | v. |
| j. | y, i. | y, i. | i. | j. | i. | ɿ. | i. | j. | j. | -. | j. | y. |
| ʒ. | -. | -. | -. | -. | -. | -. | g. | g. | g. | gh. | -. | -. |

⁵⁸ Ilk. "gi" >> "d"; and WL "t(i)" >> "ch(i)." Above and below the latter perhaps "t" >> "th"; and "c" >> "ch" (twice).

⁵⁹ The second sentence of the note on V. "ph" was added later, along with the line of developments from it.

⁶⁰ Q. "hw" >> "*p"; L. "hw" >> "p"; and below Q. "s" >> "s, t" >> "*t"; "hy" >> "hy, ty" >> "*ty"; "h" >> "h, k" >> "*k"; "hw" >> "hw, q" >> "*q"; L. "s" >> "t"; "hy" >> "ty"; "h" >> "c"; "hw" >> "qu." Connected to these entries Tolkien wrote: "Note loss of aspiration in Q., L. medially." Later he deleted this and wrote beside it in pencil: "No! *th* > *s*."

⁶¹ N. "f, chw" >> "f" in pencil; Ilk. "f" >> "v"; and below Ilk. "th" >> "ð"; "chi" >> "ð̣"; "ch" >> "gh > -" >> "h > (-)"; "chw" >> "w" >> "h"; and next to the last of these D. "-(w)" >> "-."

⁶² NL "p" >> "v"; or perhaps "p, v" >> "v."

⁶³ T. "gi" >> "gi/di" in pencil, the added alternative perhaps intended to be *ḍi*; and EL "ž" >> "j."

⁶⁴ ED "w, g" >> "v, g."

⁶⁵ Q. "ny" >> "ndy, ny"; L. "ny" >> "nd" >> "ny" (the last in pencil); T. "ig" >> "ng" >> "ngɿ, ndɿ" (the last in pencil); perhaps ON "ig" >> "ng"; N. "ig" >> "ng"; and Ilk. "ng" >> "nd." A line was added under the first five of these items.

⁶⁶ The original entries here were D. "gg(i)"; ED "gg(j)"; and Tal. "gj" >> "ddj." These were deleted with a single stroke and "ng" was written below and (perhaps later) "iɿ > ig. This is *z + y*," written above, all in pencil.

⁶⁷ Q. "uw" >> "ngw" >> "ngw, nw" (in pencil); L. "uv" >> "ngw" >> "ngw, nw > m," (in pencil); ON "w" >> "mb"; N. "w" >> "mb, mm"; and Ilk. "ngw" >> "ng" (in pencil). A line was added under all six of these items.

⁶⁸ ED "gg(w)" >> "gg(v)"; and WL "b" (perhaps a false start on *bh*) >> "mh."

⁶⁹ Original D. "gg(w)" has a light pencil stroke through it and "uɿ >" written above, also in pencil.

- l. retained in all save EL where $l > r$. l.
- r. retained in all. r.

For medial combinations which are too intricate to be set out in table, see individual languages.⁷⁰

Note above that in Ilk. & Dan. etc. voiced stops became spirantal medially [Dor., Dan. f medially = v] hence $\eta > z$, z , g fell together.⁷¹ But in Q., L. where voiced stops become spirantal generally z was weakened too early[?], similarly $\eta > z > \text{nil}$. But note specially that in Q., L., T., N. ηj , ηw became lengthened **before denasalization** $> \bar{\eta}j$, $\bar{\eta}w > \eta gj$, ηgw (cf. $\eta\eta > \eta g$) and so fell in with the combinations ηgj , ηgw . This is a special Eldarin (including Ilkorin but not Danian) development.*⁷² Elsewhere η fell in with z everywhere except before back consonants (or in $\eta\eta > \text{PQ } \eta g$) where it remained – save only in WL where $\eta w > m$ everywhere before denasalization.⁷³

* medially. Initially it only occurred in Q. where ηj , ηw fell together with PQ ηgj , ηgw .

Note that medial zj , zw , products of suffixion, became in PQ jj , ww with various sequels.⁷⁴ In this case the same development occurred in Ilkorin with η .⁷⁵ $gj > gj$, but ɹ-j , zj , $\eta j > jj > ggj$, ddj . $gw > g(w)$ or w , but zw , ηw , $u-w > ww > ggw$.⁷⁶

⁷⁰ Tolkien began the following table, then deleted it with a single diagonal stroke:

Medial combs.

| | V. | Q. | L. | T. | ON. | N. | I. | D. | ED. | WL. | NL. | EL. |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | mb. | mb. | mb. | mb. | mb. | m(m). | mb. | mb. | | | | |

⁷¹ The phrase “in Ilk. etc.” \gg “in Ilk. & Dan. etc.” The brackets in this sentence are Tolkien’s.

⁷² In this sentence “Valarin” \gg “Eldarin” probably before Tolkien added the footnote, where “PQ” seems to mean Primitive Quendian. Tolkien indicated the insertion of a remark (without showing exactly where), which he later replaced: “but in Ilk. Telerin as $\eta j > \eta j > n$ not ηj medially” \gg “including Ilkorin but not Danian.”

⁷³ In this sentence Tolkien started to change “Elsewhere” \gg “Elsewhere in Dan...” \gg “Elsewhere in Danian Eld...” but deleted these insertions before completing either of them.

⁷⁴ Tolkien originally wrote: “Similarly zj , zw were strengthened in Valinorian and did not give same as j , w but $> jj$, ww with various sequels.” In the revision “PQ jj , ww ” was first written as “PQ ij , $uw > jj$, ww .”

⁷⁵ The phrase “with η ” was added later in pencil at the end of this sentence.

⁷⁶ Tolkien wrote “ zj , ηw , $u-w > ww$ ” in this sentence; but in the context he must have intended zw instead of zj .

Comparative Vowel Tables
Normal developments only.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|----------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------|-------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Val. | <u>ī</u> | <u>ē</u> | <u>ǣ</u> | <u>ā</u> | <u>ō̄</u> | <u>ō</u> | <u>ū</u> | : ei | ai | oi | ui | : ou | au | eu | iu |
| Q. | <u>ī</u> | <u>ē</u> | <u>ē⁷⁷</u> | <u>ā</u> | <u>ō</u> | <u>ō</u> | <u>ū</u> | : ī, ai | ai | oi | ui | ú, au | au | ú, au | iu |
| L. | <u>ī</u> | <u>ē</u> | <u>ē</u> | <u>ā</u> | <u>ō</u> | <u>ō</u> | <u>ū</u> | : ī, ai | ai | oi | ui | ú, au | au | ú, au | iu |
| T. | <u>ī</u> | <u>ē</u> | <u>ā</u> | <u>ā</u> | <u>ā</u> | <u>ō</u> | <u>ū</u> | : ai | ai | ui | ui | au | au | *iu | *iu |
| later. | | | | | | | | ae, ē | ae, e | ū | ō̄ | ō̄ | | (j)ū | |
| ON. | <u>ī</u> | <u>ī</u> | ē>ei | ō̄>ou | ō̄>ou | <u>ū</u> | <u>ū</u> | : oi, ui | ē>ei | oi, ui | ui | ū | ō̄>ou | ou>ū | ū (ī) ⁷⁸ |
| N. | <u>ī</u> | <u>ī</u> | ae | <u>au</u> | <u>au</u> | <u>ú</u> | <u>ú</u> | : ui | ae | ui | ui | ū | au | ū | ū (ī) ⁷⁹ |
| Prim. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Danian ⁸⁰ | <u>ī</u> | <u>ē</u> | <u>ǣ</u> | <u>ō̄</u> | <u>ō̄</u> | <u>ō</u> | <u>ū</u> | : ī | ai | ai | ū | au | au | eu | iu |
| Ossir. | <u>ī</u> | <u>ē</u> | <u>ēa</u> | (uo>) | (uo>) | <u>ō</u> | <u>ū</u> | : ī | <u>ǣ</u> | <u>ǣ</u> | ū | ō̄ | ō̄ | eo | iu |
| | | | <u>ūa</u> | <u>ūa</u> | | | | | later ē | ē | | later ō | ō | io | io |
| East Dan. | <u>ī</u> | <u>ē</u> | <u>ā</u> | <u>ō</u> | <u>ō</u> | <u>ō</u> | <u>ū</u> | : ī | ai | ai | ū | au | au | jó | jú |
| Tal. | <u>ī</u> | <u>ē</u> | <u>ē</u> | <u>ō</u> | <u>ō</u> | <u>ō</u> | <u>ū</u> | : ī | ai | ai | ū | au | au | iu | iu |
| WLem. | <u>ī</u> | <u>ī</u> | <u>ā</u> | <u>ā</u> | <u>ā</u> | <u>ū</u> | <u>ū</u> | : (ē) ia | <u>ae</u> | <u>oe, ae</u> | ui | (ō) ua | au | ō (ua) | io ⁸¹ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | later o | | | |
| NL. | <u>ī</u> | <u>ē</u> | <u>ē</u> | <u>ā</u> | <u>ō</u> | <u>ō</u> | <u>ū</u> | : ei | ai | oi | ui | au | au | eu | iu |
| EL. | <u>ī</u> | <u>ē</u> | <u>ā</u> | <u>ā</u> | <u>ā</u> | <u>ō</u> | <u>ū</u> | : ai | ai | ai | ū | au | au | au | ī |
| | | | | | | | | | later ē | | | later ō | | | |
| Belér. | <u>ī</u> | <u>ē</u> | <u>ē</u> | <u>ō</u> | <u>ō</u> | <u>ō</u> | <u>ū</u> | : ī | ai | <u>ui</u> | <u>ui</u> | ū | au | <u>io</u> | <u>io</u> . ⁸² |

❧

⁷⁷ Note that the lines under multiple entries represent braces in the manuscript, by which Tolkien indicated many of those instances where more than one Valarin sound has coalesced into a single sound in one of the descendant languages, as here Valarin *ē* and *ǣ* have merged in Quenya *ē*.

⁷⁸ ON “ui” >> “*y*, *ī*” >> “ui” in column 11, and “*y*, *ī*” >> “*ū* (*ī*)” in col. 15, the latter two changes made in pencil.

⁷⁹ N. “ui” >> “*ū*” >> “ui” in col. 11, and “*ū*” >> “*ū* (*ī*)” in col. 15, all changes made in pencil.

⁸⁰ Three row captions were changed: “Prim. Ilk.” >> “Prim. Danian”; “Dor.” >> “Ossir.”; and “Ossir.” > “East Dan.”

⁸¹ WL “*ē*, *ia*” >> “*ā*” in col. 3, “*ē*, *ia*” >> “(*ē*) *ia*” in col. 8, and “*ō*, *ua*” >> “(*ō*) *ua*” in col. 12.

⁸² Beleriandic “*ī*” >> “*ē*” in col. 2, “*ai*” >> “*ē*” in col. 3, “*au*” >> “*ō*” in col. 5, and “*ū*” >> “*ō*” in col. 6.

The phonology of the later Quendian languages was divergent and in some cases, especially that of Beleriandic, intricate. Some of the general characteristics only are here given.⁸³

The vowels:

The short vowels in general were least changed, apart from the later exterior influences of consonants and the ‘mutations’ caused by following *i, a, u* in the next syllable which played a considerable part in Beleriand-Ilkorin, in Ossiriandic, and a certain part in later Noldorin. The treatment of the reduction of *ě, ǎ, ǒ [ə]* varied widely, and was largely dependent on the original Valarin or Quendian accent. The most important general change affecting the short vowels was the shift of *ǒ > a* in prehistoric Danian, which also caused the coalescence of *ai, oi* in *ai*, and of *au, ou* in *au*. In East Danian & Taliska *e* became normally *i*.

The long vowels and diphthongs were more liable to change. In no language were the 7 long vowels all kept apart. In **Lindarin** and **Qenya** *ē, æ* and *ō, ȳ* ultimately coalesced in a middle *ē* and *ō*. In Noldorin *ē, ei* and *ō, ou* early coalesced in *ē* and *ō* respectively, while later *ā* and *ȳ* coalesced in *ȳ*. In prehistoric **Lembarin (Beleriandic)** the coalescence of *ā, ȳ* in an open *ȳ* was early, but otherwise the remaining 5 long vowels were generally kept apart.⁸⁴ In prehistoric Danian the same coalescence of *ā, ȳ* in *ȳ* was early, but was later followed by coalescence of this *ȳ* with *ō* — in an originally open *ȳ* — whereas *æ* remained distinct from *ē* and in West Danian became *ā*.⁸⁵

The diphthongs were much altered. In particular *ei, ou* were liable to change: either to coalescence with *ī, ū* as in Qenya (or in Danian in case of *ei*), or with *ē, ȳ* as in Noldorin, or *ai, au* as in Telerin, or *ei* with *oi* as in Beleriand.⁸⁶ *eu* frequently (but by different processes) coalesced with *ou*. The following table presents the normal developments of the long vowels and diphthongs in **stressed syllables**.⁸⁷

In **Danian** short *ǒ* became *ǎ* in all places (so *oi, ou* also *> ai, au*) while *ā, ȳ, ȳ* in reverse direction all became *ō*; originally *ē* remained but *æ* (after shift of *ā > ȳ*) became *ā* in West Danian.

Thus W. Danian:

ī ē ā ȳ ȳ ȳ ū.

The **Avarin** dialects never had any common development.⁸⁸

One group seem anciently to have reduced all varieties of *ě, ǎ, ǒ > ǎ*. Thus:

ī ā ā ā ā ā ū.
ĩ ǎ ǎ ǎ ǎ ǎ ŭ

Another, more westerly, seems to have had an original development similar to *Danian*.

⁸³ These notes on the general characteristics of Quendian phonology were written on five sheets of Oxford paper and placed within a folded sheet on which Tolkien wrote: “To be revised when the individual langs. are *done*.” The back of the sheet has a false start on a note entitled *Medial Groups*, which says only: “Medial groups could be developed by suppressi[on] ...” The notes thus enclosed were placed in the box-file that contains the earlier version of the *Tengwesta Qenderinwa*, immediately following the tables given above.

⁸⁴ The phrase “prehistoric **Beleriandic**” >> “prehistoric **Lembarin (Beleriandic)**” in pencil.

⁸⁵ The developments described here as “West Danian” are those labelled “Ossir.” (>> “East Dan.”) in the table.

⁸⁶ In this sentence “or with *ē, ȳ* as in” >> “or with *ai, au*” >> “or with *ē, ȳ* as in Noldorin, or *ai, au* as in Telerin.”

⁸⁷ A sentence was deleted before this one: “Early Noldorin had a special development of *ei, ou* which kept their sequels quoted[?].” Tolkien may have intended at first to explain the circumstances for exceptions to the Noldorin results “quoted” in the table, but decided to mention only that the table presents “normal developments.”

⁸⁸ In this sentence **Lembian** was replaced by **Avarin** in pencil.

In[itial] Consonants.

Lindarin and *Quenya* became early marked by avoidance or reduction of all initial groups. In written 'Classical' form *Qenya* is found with **no** initial groups but *ty*, and *kw* [written **Ƶ** usually transcribed **q**]. The transcriptions **hy**, **hw** represent single consonants, voiceless spirantal *j* and *w* respectively.

Beleriandic partly shared this early tendency, but in general shows its early connexion with *Telerin* in hesitation in this matter (producing for instance both *f* and *esp* from initial *sp*).⁸⁹

Telerin preserves many original groups: such as *sp*, *st*.

Noldorin and *Telerin* also agree in treating initial *mb*, *nd*, *ng* usually as *b*, *d*, *g* while in *L.* and *Q.* they became *m*, *n*, *ñ* (= *ŋ*).

The **voiceless stops** usually remained as such in all the languages, but in *N.* and *Dor.* frequently became, through aspirates, spirants in certain positions. *Doriath[rin]* and the related *Ilkorin* dialects are marked by a peculiar change of *p* > *ph* and then of *ph* original and from *p* > *h* (often lost medially). This did not occur in *Danian*.

The **voiceless aspirated stops** became in common *Eldarin* and *Danian* normally spirants. *Kornoldorin* was archaic in this respect and its earliest form shows here still aspirated stops generally (though these developed later in *N.* to spirants). *Telerin* shows an irregular treatment whereby *kh*, *khl* > *kr*, *kl* although the aspiration and subsequent spirantalization was preserved in *ph*, *phl*, *thl*, *thr*.⁹⁰ *Doriath[rin]* shows *ph* > *h* (see above). *Telerin* is marked by the peculiar change of *th* > *þ* > *f* (*Telerin* is in general marked by labialisation). This is not seen in *Dor.* and was probably of relatively recent development. (The development in certain groups of *Avarin* dialects points to coalescence of aspirates and simple stops, either both as spirants, or both as simple stops.)⁹¹

The **voiced stops**. There was in most of the dialects a general tendency towards loosening of the contact in these sounds, and the development of spirantal *b*, *d*, *z* (and later sequels); but this belonged entirely to the history of the later languages. It was earliest seen in *Lindarin*, and is already fully developed in *Qenya*. Only *Q.* and *Lind.* change *b*, *d*, *g* **initially** to continuants (*Q* *v*, *l* and *z* > nil). All dialects in older stages preserved *mb*, *nd*, *ng*.

The **nasals** *m*, *n* as a rule suffered no general change in isolation. *ŋ* normally became denasalized to *g* or *z*, before vowels or non-nasal sonants. In *Noldorin* and *Danian* it fell entirely together with *g*, in *Doriath[rin]* and *Telerin* it fell together with *z*, and so was normally lost, as was original *z*; the same change in later *Lindarin* was independent.⁹² In *Qenya* representing partly an archaic *Lindarin* stage, and partly reassociation with *Valarin*, *ŋ* remained initially and medially, even though original *z* (and *g* > *z*) were lost. Thus the sound had a special letter in the Feanorian script [**Ɔ**], and this is retained in the more correct and 'high' *Qenya* orthography. The pronunciation [ŋ] still in fact remains in **Ingiquenya**.⁹³ But in *Lindarin* itself later *ŋ* became *z* and so vanished initially and medially, except before (*g*, *k*). Thus none of the *Eldarin* or *Ilkorin* languages later possessed the sound [ŋ] in isolation. In the common pronunciation,

⁸⁹ In this sentence *Noldorin* >> *Beleriandic* and the phrase "later association" >> "early connexion" in pencil.

⁹⁰ This was altered in pencil from: "Korn[oldorin] and *Telerin* share the irregular treatment whereby *thl*, *kh*, *khl* > *tl*, *kr*, *kl* although the aspiration and subsequent spirantalization was preserved in *ph*, *phl*, *thr*."

⁹¹ "Lembian" >> "Avarin" in pencil.

⁹² This sentence was originally: "In *Noldorin* and *Ilkorin* it fell entirely together with *g* initially as did original *z*; and with *z* medially (thereby it was early lost). In *Dor.* and *Danian* it also fell together with *z*, but was lost[?] **initially**, as was original *z*."

⁹³ The reading of **Ingiquenya** is certain, but below in the paragraph on the sound *w* the name is spelled *Ingwiqenya*.

therefore, of Qenya *n* (Feaorian sign **ᵛ**) was usually substituted initially, and *ŋg* (Feaorian **ᵛᵛ**) medially, and this change is frequent even in writing. Hence such transcriptions as *Noldo*, **ᵛᵛ** *ᵛoldo* : the base is **ŋGOLOD-*, and the Noldorin form actually *golodh*.

The **voiceless spirant s** usually remained initially (though the combinations of *s* + consonant were liable especially to change and simplification). In Noldorin (of Beleriand) and Doriath[rin] it was normally weakened to an *h* medially and so lost. In *Lindarin* and so Q. it very early became voiced medially and then changed to *r* except before voiceless sounds. This change was old and preceded syncope.⁹⁴ Thus Q. **nestā* > *nesta*, but **nésekā* > *nerka*. A similar change, but much later occurred in Telerin.

3.⁹⁵

w originally remained in all the languages.⁹⁶ In older *Lindarin* and *Ingwiqenya* it remained and so is still orthographically distinct from *v* (usually the product of *b*) — *wa* is **ᵛ**, *va* is **ᵛᵛ** in the Feaorian alphabet usually employed for Qenya. But in common pronunciation of Qenya (as in *Lindarin* colloquial) *w* has become pronounced as *v* (labiodental spirant). In *Telerin* originally it remained **ᵛ**, but later became *v* also, initially and between vowels. It still remained *w* (**ᵛ**) in *Kornoldorin*. In Beleriand *w* > *gw* initially both in the Noldorin, and the Ilkorin dialects of Telerin. It remained *w* in Ossiriandic. This development *w* > *gw-* was produced in common by N. and D. and occurred probably in the first century of the Sun.

j transcribed *y-* in Qenya generally remained.

z remained in the early stages and occasionally later stages of certain Lembian groups.⁹⁷ It was preserved apparently originally also in original Danian (and still appears in Taliskan). In O[ssiriandic] it became *r*.

Another change occurring in common in N. and D. during the Beleriand period was the **voicing** of voiceless stops medially between vowels and generally before sonants (*r*, *l* etc.) also. This change is not yet seen in *Kornoldorin*. **After** sonants and in conjunctions of stops the development in N. and D. was also similar, but not identical. In general the voiceless stops here through aspirates became spirants *f*, *b*, *χ*.

Only in Dor[iathrin] at a later period did medial single **m** between vowels and also largely before sonants (as *l*, *r*) become opened to a nasalized *v* or *w*.⁹⁸ It was still written *m* (beside *mh*), but probably already nasal *v* in early historic period. Later this *mh* became *v* (or *w*).

ᵛ ᵛ

⁹⁴ The phrase “preceded syncope (even of N. obscured ə)” >> “preceded syncope.”

⁹⁵ Tolkien wrote this letter in pencil below the paragraph on *s* and left the lower half of the sheet blank, perhaps indicating an intention to write a paragraph about *z* that was never completed.

⁹⁶ Above this paragraph, at the top of the page, is a deleted sentence: “A similar change took place in *Telerin* but later, and after the departure of the Noldor.”

⁹⁷ The phrase “remained only in the early stages” >> “remained in the early stages.”

⁹⁸ In this sentence “N.” >> “Dor.”; and in the next sentence “ON (Gondolic)” >> “early historic period.”

Quenya.

Outline of Phonetic Development.

This account deals briefly with the changes of the *Eldarin* sounds that produced the *Quenya* language. The form described primarily is that of the older ‘classical’ *Parmaquesta* or book-language. Later changes are also noted, and the peculiarities of pronunciation in the *Tarquesta* are also referred to. The classical period of PQ endured until after the end of the First Age, as far as writing was concerned. But the colloquial speech of the Elves of Valinor had already changed much before the Exile of the Noldor, affecting the representation of the written signs of PQ, and producing the so-called *Tarquesta* (TQ).¹

The *Tarquesta* was in effect simply *Quenya* used after its obsolescence as a native language, as a high speech of ceremonial and song, and as a language of intercourse among the *Kalaquendi* in later days after their various tongues had diverged.² Its pronunciation was, however, derived from the **spelling** of *Parmaquesta*, and showed markedly the influence of the later speech-habits of the Eldar of Valinor, especially those of the Noldor.³ In grammar and in vocabulary TQ also showed a number of changes from the older classical forms.⁴ In grammar these changes were simplifications and reflect a post-classical state of the language in its course of development towards the later colloquial dialect of Valinor.⁵ In vocabulary many post-classical words appear, partly later inventions (with or without need), partly loans from *Telerin*, and from the later colloquial speech.⁶

Older stages of *Quenya* (*Ancient Quenya*, AQ) were, and no doubt still are, known to the loremasters of the Elves, but of these we know only such incidental notes and statements of the grammarian Rúmil as Ælfwine reports. It would appear from these that, beside certain

¹ The last two sentences of this paragraph were added later, written in the left margin with an arrow to indicate their placement. *Lindar* >> “Elves of Valinor” (in pencil); and “TQ or *Tarquesta*” >> “*Tarquesta* (TQ).”

² In this sentence “a language” >> “a language of intercourse”; and *Quendi* >> *Kalaquendi*.

³ The second clause in this sentence was altered in pencil from: “and while it showed markedly the influence of the later speech-habits of the *Lindar*, it was also affected by those of other Kindreds.”

⁴ In this sentence “it” >> “TQ.”

⁵ The phrase “of the *Lindar*” >> “of Valinor.”

⁶ “*Lindarin*, and other later dialects” >> “*Telerin*, and the later colloquial speech” (in pencil). Another version of the beginning paragraphs of the text was rejected with a single vertical stroke:

Quenya

Outline of Phonetic Development

This account deals briefly with the changes of the *Eldarin* sounds that produced the *Quenya* language. The form described is that of the ‘classical’ *Parmaquesta* or “book-language.” Notes are added on the peculiarities of the pronunciation in the *Tarquesta*.

The classical period of {*Ancient*} *Quenya* {(AQ)} endured until after the end of the First Age, as far as **writing** was concerned. But long before the end of the First Age the colloquial speech of the *Lindar* had already changed much, and this affected the spoken representation of the written signs of PQ (*Parmaquesta*), producing the so-called *Tarquesta* (TQ) or “High Speech.”

The TQ was in effect simply *Quenya* used, after its obsolescence as a native daily language, as a high speech of ceremonial and song, and also as a language of intercourse among the *Kalaquendi* in later times after their various tongues had diverged too far for mutual understanding. All the *Kalaquendi* thus possessed two languages: their native idiom, and the TQ (in some points modified by their native speech-habits). For the **pronunciation** of TQ was based on PQ spelling. This showed in the first instance the marked influence of later *Lindarin*; but it was also affected by other languages.

ancient songs and fragments of prose-lore orally preserved among the loremasters, there also existed ancient inscriptions in the Rúmilian alphabet.

The transcription used in this grammatical account is not that usually employed in the histories for the representation of Elvish words and names. The latter is due in the main to Ælfwine, who followed Latin usage as far as possible, though he was not unaffected by the usages of Old English, and in any case he represented TQ pronunciation as he heard it in Eressea rather than PQ spelling.⁷ In this account for the sake of clarity and uniformity *k*, *kw*, *ks* are used for Ælfwine's *c*, *qu* (*q*, *cw*), *x*. For the actual *Parmaquestarin* alphabet and its variations see the Alphabets.

The original *Quenderin* sounds, from which those of the Eldarin tongues were derived, have already been described above.⁸ Here may be set out again the simple sounds that appear to have existed in Eldarin before its differentiation into the various dialects of the *Vanyar*, *Noldor*, and *Teleri*.⁹

The Consonants.

| | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Stops | { 1. Voiceless : | p. | t. | k. |
| | { 2. Aspirate : | ph. | th. | kh. |
| | { 3. Voiced : | b. | d. | g. |
| Continuants | { 1. Nasal : | m. | n. | ñ. |
| | { 2. Oral : | w. | l, r. | y, ʒ, w. |
| | { 3. Spirant : | | | |
| | voiceless : | | s. | |
| | voiced : : | | z. | |

z only occurred as the form taken by *s* before the voiced consonants *d*, *b*, *g* and probably *m*, *n*.¹⁰

1. General developments in isolation.

(a) The voiceless stops *p*, *t*, *k* were unchanged.

(b) The aspirated stops *ph*, *th*, *kh* remained probably in AQ; but in PQ (probably early) they were opened to strong **voiceless spirants**.

(i) **ph**: produced a bilabial spirant [p].

(ii) **th**: produced an interdental spirant [p], more or less identical with the sound in English *thin*. This remained the learned and correct pronunciation in the classical period.

(iii) **kh**: produced a back spirant [χ], as *ch* in Welsh. It was not markedly fronted by adjacent front vowels (*e*, *i*), at least no more than the corresponding stop *k*. During the PQ period this spirant became weakened to breath [h] *initially* (and initially in the second elements of recognized or loose compounds), but remained a spirant medially.

Two systems of transcription are possible: either: *ph*, *th*, *kh* (*ch*); or: *f*, *þ*, *h* following Ælfwine's *f*, *þ*, *h* (or occasionally medial *ch*). In the phonological sections the former is preferred, except that initial *kh* is transcribed *h*.

⁷ The last clause in this sentence was added later in the left margin with an arrow to indicate its placement.

⁸ "Eldarin" >> *Quenderin*; and "Quenderin" >> "Eldarin" in this and the next sentence.

⁹ *Lindar* >> *Vanyar* in red ball-point.

¹⁰ In this note "before certain voiced consonants, such as" >> "before the voiced consonants."

Later or *Tarquesta* changes. **ph** > **p** became the labio-dental **f** (as in English *fin*), but in Vanyarin before **ũ**, **ui** **h** was produced, as in *huine* (PQ *phuine*) “deep shadow; nightshade.”¹¹ The pronunciation of *ph* as *f* became normal in all varieties of TQ.¹²

☞ Note: the V. change was paralleled by a change of *hw* (*lv*) > *f* and is part only of a general change: coalescence of *p/hv* in *lv(p)* > *f* except before **ũ**, **ui**.¹³ But owing to preservation of separate letter for *hw* the Lindarin pronunciation of *hw* or *f* was not imitated by other kindreds.

In V. *th* (**þ**) > *s*. This became very general in TQ, with result that **þ**, *s* were confused in TQ both in spelling and pronunciation except among the learned. In learned and formal writing the distinction was maintained in writing; and the Noldor, who beside being the chief loremasters, also possessed the sound [b] in their own tongue, usually represented AQ, PQ *th* by (**þ**). In Lindarin also *kh* became weakened to *h* (but not lost) medially; except in *ht*, and in *rh*, *lh*. This weakening was very general in all varieties of TQ, but a spirant was usually maintained in *ht*, *rh*, *lh* [Lindarin **tt**; and *rh*, *lh* > **rrh**, **llh**, long voiceless *r*, *l*].

☞ Even in Lindarin the products of *ph*, *th*, *kh* were never voiced, even medially. Hence medial *s* < **þ** remained distinct (or voiceless) from older *s* (as voiced *z*) medially. Thus *þil*, *moon* > TQ *Isil* [never *Izil*, *Iril*].¹⁴

¹¹ This sentence was originally: “In Lindarin **ph** > **p** became the labio-dental **f** (as in English *fin*), except before **ũ**, **ui** where **h** was produced, as in *huine* (PQ *phuine*) ‘deep shadow; nightshade’.” Tolkien changed *Lindarin* >> *Noldorin* >> *Vanyarin*; then subsequently deleted “In *Vanyarin*”; changed “except” >> “but in *Vanyarin*”; and deleted “where,” all of these changes being made in red ball-point.

¹² This sentence originally had another clause: “though the Lindarin *h* as in *huine* was only preserved where the TQ {form} actually adopted the Lindarin form in spelling.” In this “though the Lindarin” >> “and the *Vanyarin*” before the whole clause was struck through, both the correction and deletion made in red ball-point.

¹³ “L.” >> “V.” in red ball-point; and similarly, although “Lindarin” was (inadvertently) allowed to stand in next sentence, it was changed to “V.” in the sentence after that one.

¹⁴ Cf. *Etym.* ITHIL ‘Moon’, Q *Isil*, N *Ithil* (V 361). There are two earlier versions of the beginning of the section on *General developments in isolation*. Tolkien rejected the first with three diagonal strokes in pencil:

1. General developments when not combined or in contact with other consonants.

(a) The voiceless stops *p*, *t*, *k* were unchanged.

(b) The aspirated stops *ph*, *th*, *kh*. These appear to have become spirants even before the PQ stage. At first they produced **p** (bilabial *f*), **þ**, and **χ**. **þ** is here transcribed *th*. It remained as a voiceless spirant, probably identical with English voiceless *th* (in *thin*), in classical PQ. **p** became already in PQ labiodental *f*, as in English *fin*, but **þũ** became **hũ**. **χ** probably remained in early PQ as a back spirant (only affected by neighbouring front vowels to a slight extent) in all positions. But in absolute initial position it was already weakened to breath *h* in PQ. *kh* > **χ** > *h*- is the normal source of initial *h* in Quenya.

☞ The product of *kh* is here always transcribed by *h* but though the weakening to *h* is usual medially in TQ pronunciation it is not certain that this actually occurred.

Note ☞ Medially as is seen in PQ spelling the spirantal sound was still maintained in the classical period. Before *t* it is still maintained by many speakers. But the product of *kh* is here transcribed *h* throughout.

Some of which were shared by all the Koreldarin or Kalaquendian Eldarin tongues, some by the Kalaquenderin, some by Koreldarin.

ñ became denasalized and fell together with [z] unless it (a) stood before a stop or another nasal, (b) became changed to another nasal as in *ñy* > *ny* in Quenya. (c) ...

This change was shared by all Eldarin tongues.

[??] medial *ñy*, *ñw* became *ñgy*, *ñgw*.

The second version is more substantial and underwent some revisions before being rejected in turn:

1. General developments in isolation.

(a) The voiceless stops *p*, *t*, *k* were unchanged.

(c) The voiced stops *b, d, g*. These all became weakened, ceasing to be stops and becoming continuants or weak spirants.

(i) **b** became *ḃ* (bilabial *v*).¹⁵ Later, where preserved, *ḃ* became labio-dental *v*, as in English *vine*.

(ii) **d** became *l* initially. Medially between vowels it would appear to have been slightly retracted and to have become a weak untrilled [r], distinct from original *r*. The two sounds have distinct letters in early PQ spelling; but the distinction disappeared already in the classical period, a lightly trilled [r] being used for both.¹⁶

Medially *l* also occurs, but this is apparently by dissimilation since it is seen only where *r* already occurs in the word: thus **r-d* regularly becomes *r-l*.

(iii) **g** probably became [ʒ] but this stage was already past in early classical PQ. Initially in AQ and early PQ the sign **ḡ** was used.¹⁷ It appears to have represented the 'clear beginning' (or smooth breathing). But it soon disappeared. Medially [ʒ] disappeared.

☞ See below and note that the disappearance of medial [ʒ] and [ʔ] derived from *g* was later than that of original [ʒ], and was not followed by contraction of vowels except in the case of identicals: as *aʒa* > *ā*; or of vowels + *i, u* which became diphthongal. Between vowels *g* > *ʒ* > *y* before *ē* (*ei*), with same later development as original *y*.

(d) The nasals, *m, n, ñ*.

(i) **ñ**. Initially *ñ* vanished without trace (as in Kal[*aquendian*] generally) except that *ñy* > *ny* at time that *ky* > *ty* and so remained in Q. *ny* but in N., T. > *y* whereas *ñw* > *m* in N., T.

(b) The aspirated stops *ph, th, kh* became voiceless spirants. This development {probably occurred already in AQ >>} had probably not occurred in AQ, but developed during the First Age.

(i) **ph**. This appears at first to have produced a bilabial spirant [p̥]. {Before *ū* this {*p*(*ū*) >>} [p̥] produced *h*; so *phū* > *hū*. Later but in the classical period the bilabial spirant (where not changed to *h*) became the voiceless labio-dental *f*, as in English *fin*.} [*The following sentence was inserted here, but subsequently moved to "Later changes" (below):*] In *Lindarin* this *ph* [p̥] became *f* {but before *ū, ui* it became *h*} (voiceless labiodental spirant); except before *ū, ui* where it became *h*. It is here transcribed *ph*.

(ii) **th**. This became [t̥], probably identical with the voiceless *th* in English *thin*, and remained so during the classical period. It is here transcribed *th* (*Ælfwine th* and *þ*).

(iii) **kh**. This became the back spirant [x̥], as *ch* in Welsh. It was not markedly fronted by either preceding or following front vowels (*i, e*); no more at least than the corresponding stop *k*. This spirant became in early PQ the breath *h*, when initial only. It remained a spirant medially between vowels in the classical period. But here the product of *kh* is uniformly transcribed *h* (*Ælfwine ch, h*) except in the phonology where *kh* (*ch*) is retained medially.

[*Added in the left margin:*] Two systems of transcription are possible. *ph, th, kh* (*ch*) or *f, þ, h*. In the purely phonological sections the former is preferred.

Later changes:— {In *Lindarin* [p̥] became *s* >>} (i) In *Lindarin* this *ph* [p̥] became *f* (voiceless labiodental spirant); except before *ū, ui* where it became *h*; (ii) [p̥] became *s*. The normal and received *Tarquesta* pronunciation thus confuses *s* and *th*, though the distinction in spelling was as a rule retained in formal writing. Among the *Noldor*, who possessed [p̥] in their own language, the older pronunciation was often preserved. In the normal TQ pronunciation medial *h* was also weakened to a breath *h* between vowels.

☞ Note that the products of the aspirates did not become voiced medially. Hence medial *s* < *th* (*þ*) remained distinct from old *s* which was voiced between vowels. Thus *Isildur*, the TQ form of Classical *Ithildur* (*Iþildur*).

¹⁵ The following sentence was deleted here: "*ḃ* was lost before *ū* (cf. *phū* > *hū*)."

¹⁶ The phrase "a trilled [r]" >> "a lightly trilled [r]."

¹⁷ The phrase "in early PQ" >> "in AQ and early PQ" in red ink.

at time $kw > p$ and so remained. Medially \tilde{n} also vanished (via z ?) in Q. between vowels and vowel + r, l . It remained before **nasals**, or when assimilated before **stops**, s to n, m .¹⁸

(ii) **m, n** suffered no change.

(e) The oral continuants: l, r, y, ζ, w .

(i) **l, r** suffered no change. Variation (medially) between l, r is not infrequent, as revealed by comparison with other related languages; but as the two sounds were closely related etymologically, it is difficult to distinguish later change (by dissimilation, etc.) from ancient alternation. Initially l, r were more fixed, and at least as far as the Eldarin languages are concerned variation is here seldom seen.¹⁹

(ii) **y** suffered no change initially. For its weakening and loss medially between vowels in certain cases see the *Vowels*.

(iii) **w** originally remained unchanged. As y it was, like English y and w in *yes, we*, semivocalic and hardly spirantal or frictional at all. For its weakening and loss medially between vowels in certain cases see the *Vowels*. The signs for v and w remained distinct in classical PQ. In the normal (Lindarin) pronunciation of TQ v, w fell together in v , except in $kw, (\tilde{n})gw, tw, rw, nw$.²⁰

(iv) **z**, and with it ζ derived from denasalized \tilde{n} , early disappeared (already in common Eldarin) medially, with resultant vocalic contractions. Initially also it had vanished without trace already in Ancient Quenya.²¹

(f) The spirants.

s. Initially this remained unchanged. Medially in AQ and the earliest PQ it also remained unchanged, except in certain combinations discussed below.²² Later, but in the classical period it became voiced to $[z]$ between vowels.²³ This pronunciation as $[z]$ remained the standard TQ pronunciation, serving as it did to distinguish early classical s, th after the development of $th, \beta > s$ (but never to z).²⁴

Note 1. In Lindarin z went on to r falling in with d, r .²⁵ In TQ and later writings certain forms with r of Lindarin origin appear. This is especially the case with names. For Example: Q *Tindómirel* ‘nightingale’ (and name of Thingol’s daughter), N *Tinnúviel* from Eldarin **Tindōmi-seldē. Tindómirel* (PQ *Tindómisel*).²⁶

¹⁸ This item is a replacement in red ink for: “(i) \tilde{n} . This had become denasalized in {Quendian >>} Eldarin generally at a prehistoric period and fell in with original $[z]$. Thus **laña > lã > lā*.”

¹⁹ “Quendian” >> “Eldarin” here and also in item (iv).

²⁰ In this sentence “tended to fall” >> “fell”; and “so also between vowels” >> “except in $kw, (\tilde{n})gw, nw$, and after diphthongs ai, oi, au etc. where $w \dots$ ” >> “except in $kw, (\tilde{n})gw, tw, rw, nw$,” in which tw, rw were inserted in red ink.

²¹ The phrase “without trace in Quenya” >> “without trace already in Ancient Quenya.”

²² In this sentence “in classical PQ” >> “in early classical PQ” >> “in AQ and the earliest PQ”; and “later discussed” >> “discussed below,” the last change made in red ink.

²³ In this sentence “prob[ably] before the end of the classic...” >> “before the end of the classical period, in the Lindarin pronunciation (after the departure of the exiled Noldor when a period followed of nearer approach of Lindarin and Telerin)” >> “but in the classical period.”

²⁴ The phrase “became the standard” >> “remained the standard.”

²⁵ “Telerin” >> “Lindarin” in this and the following sentence; and the phrase “falling in with d, r ” inserted later, all in red ink.

²⁶ “Q *Tindómeril*” >> “Q *Tindómirel*”; parentheses added around “and name of Thingol’s daughter”; “Eldarin **Tindōmi-sildā*, which in pure Q. would have given *Tindómisil, -izil*” >> “Eldarin **Tindōmi-seldē*” the latter two changes made in red ink; and the forms “*Tindómirel* (PQ *Tindómisel*)” added in the left margin, also in red ink. Cf. **Tindōmiselde, Q Tindómerel, N tindūmhiell, Tinnúviel, Tinúviel* = ‘daughter of twilight; nightingale’ (Etym. s.v. TIN).

Note 2. The Noldor who had in their later native speech [p] but not [z] usually retained archaic medial *s*, and *þ* in place of usual TQ *z*, *s* < *s*, *th*.²⁷ They were therefore often called the Lispers.

In this book *z* is used for medial *s*.

z only occurred in certain consonantal groups discussed below.²⁸

2. *Initial groups*. There was a general tendency to loosen and simplify initial groups.

(a) The combinations with *y*: *ky*, *khy*, *gy*, *ñy*. *ñy* became *ny* (at time *ky* > *ty*) [??] (*ny* as in English *new*).²⁹ *khy* became *χy* with [χ] fronted. The ultimate result was a strong voiceless *y* [h], here transcribed *hy* – similar to (but more strongly spirantal than) the sound of English *huge*. (This became in Lindarin [ʃ] as in English *shoe*, and this [ʃ] was frequently used in TQ pronunciation especially by Lindar). *gy* became a spirantal *y*, but this fell in, in PQ, with original *y*.³⁰

²⁷ “Exiled Noldor who departed before this change and had also in their native speech” >> “Noldor who had in their later native speech”; and “continued even after their return to retain” >> “usually retained.”

²⁸ There is an early version of the section on spirants, which underwent much revision before being rejected:

(f) The Spirants.

s remained {initially} unchanged. {Medially >> Later in Lindarin medially >>} Medially between vowels it became voiced to *z*. {The pronunciation... This *z* became later in both Lindarin and Telerin...}

{In Lindarin this *z* again later became *r* and in TQ some forms with *r* of Lindarin origin appear. Since later Lindarin ...}

The same change appeared also {in Telerin, but in Telerin this *z* later became *r* >>} in Telerin. In {both} Telerin and in {later Lindarin >>} later Lindarin (after exile of Noldor) this *z* later became *r*. Actual forms with *r* of {Telerin >>} this later origin appear occasionally in TQ. [Added:] Tindómeril. {In any case the Teleri when using TQ tended to pronounce *z* as *r* since they had no *z* >> And since in later time none of the Eldar...} {In ... >> The Noldor on the other hand >>} In Noldorin, {however,} *s* remained voiceless and became medially *h*. [Inserted:] It {so >>} thus came about that {in} none of the Eldar had the sound [z] in their native {speech >>} speeches; and except among the learned it thus became the habit in TQt. {to pronounce PQ *z* as *s*, and often to substitute[?] *s* for *z* [??].} [Inserted and deleted:] {Thus medial *th* and *z* tended[?] to become[?] the same.} {In pronouncing TQ therefore, the Teleri and Noldor having no *z* in their native speeches tended to represent *z* by *s*.} [Inserted and deleted:] {Since [?]thus to pronounce *z* as {s[?] >>} *r*[?] after Lindarin (and Telerin) habits and to confuse *z*/*r* medially... The Noldor [??] often pronounced *z* as *s*, espec. when [?]possessing] ancient[?] (*þ*). In some cases later forms inherited[?] in TQ as in *Tindómeril* showing *ir* > *er*... The Noldor however often used archaic *s* or the[?] (*þ*) and were called the Lispers.} {In the Noldorin usage, however, no confusion resulted since the Noldor usually retained the older [p] for the voiceless *s*.} In this book *z* is retained as always[?] in good[?] classical PQt.

z did not occur independently.

²⁹ In this sentence “became *ñgy* > *ndy*, which was usually simplified to *ny*” >> “became *ny*”; and “[??] similar to that in[?] English *new*” >> “(at time[?] *ky* > *ty*) [??] (*ny* as in English *new*).”

³⁰ The beginning of the section on *Initial groups* is written in red ink with later emendations in black. It replaced the original version, written on the same page as the earlier version of the section on spirants:

2. *Initial groups*.

{(i) The groups with follo... >>} There was a general tendency to loosen and simplify initial groups.

{(i) >>} (a) the combinations with *y*, {*w*.}

ky, *khy*, *gy*, *ñy*.

{Here *ñ* was fronted and so became *n* and did not become denasalized >>} *ñy* became first *ñgy* and was then fronted to *ndy* which was simplified. The result was *ny*, palatal *n* followed by *ɿ* (very similar to the sound in English *new*, *nuisance*).

In *ky* the *k* was fronted. The result is transcribed *ty*. The sound was probably closely similar to *t* in English *tune*. For this sound Lindarin developed [tʃ] (*ch* in *church*) and this was often substituted for *ty* in TQ (especially by Lindar).³¹

(b) The combinations with *w*.³²


kw, khw, gw, ñw.

ñw. *ñ* vanished and *w* developed as old *w*. N, T *ñw* > *m* at time when *kw* > *p*.³³

khw became [χw]. This combination was rare except initially. There, parallel to the development of *khy*, it became spirantal voiceless *w* [h].³⁴ It was more tense and spirantal than English (northern) initial *wh*.³⁵ It became *f* in Lindarin but in TQ (except occasionally by Lindar) *hw* and *f* were kept apart. It is transcribed *hw*.³⁶

gw became *zw*. This later [ʒ], see above, was still present in AQ but already in classical PQ it had disappeared and *gw* had become *w* falling together with *w*, *zw*.³⁷

kw remained unchanged, and a fondness for this combination was a characteristic of Quenya. It is except in phonetic accounts, as here, usually transcribed *q*, or *qu*.

[ In Noldorin and Telerin of Valinor it became *p*. But *kw* also appeared in Lemberin and Danian.]³⁸

(c) The nasalized initial groups.

These were originally found both with simple stops and with stops followed by *y*, *w*; but were not found with aspirated stops. Thus: *mp, nt, ñk, ñky, ñkw; mb, nd, ñg, ñgy, ñgw*.³⁹ (i) Initial *mp, nt, ñk* (*ñky, ñkw*) also do not appear in Quenya, since these probably rare combinations in Eldarin lost their nasal initially, except in a few cases where the nasal became vocalic. For the product of this vocalic nasal see below.⁴⁰

(ii) The groups with voiced stops normally became simplified to *simple nasals* initially. The intermediate stage was probably one of long nasals *mm, nn, ññ*, but these had already in AQ been reduced to normal length.

khy became [χy] with *χ* fronted. The result is transcribed *hy*. The sound was that of *h* in *huge* but more spirantal: more nearly the German *ich*-laut followed by *ɪ*. For this sound in (Lindarin) pronunciation of TQ [ʃ] as in *shoe* was often substituted.

gy became spirantal *y* which already in AQ fell together with original *y*.

This earlier text was at first assigned a new page number, so as to follow the new version of the section on spirants; but it was later rejected and its replacement added below the revised section on spirants.

³¹ This sentence was altered in red ink from: "For this sound in TQ [tʃ] (*ch* in *church*) was often substituted."

³² The original item number "(ii)" changed to a letter "(b)"; and similarly below "(iii)" >> "(c)"; "(iv)" >> "(d)."

³³ This item was originally: "**ñw** became *zw* in Eldarin and so became in Quenya *w*, identical with original *w*." This was altered in red ink to: "**ñw** in Eldarin became *ñgw*, and so fell in with *ñgw* [see below], becoming initially *ñw*. On later TQ pronunciation as *nw* see below." This was struck through and the replacement written in the left margin.

³⁴ In this sentence *kh* >> *khy*.

³⁵ This sentence originally continued: "and was in TQ often made into bilabial *f* [p], or (especially by Teleri) often confounded with *f*." This was deleted and the next sentence added, both in red ink.

³⁶ The following sentence was added after this one: "In Lindarin it eventually[?] became [f] (parallel to *w* > *v*)." It was later struck through, presumably before the preceding sentence was inserted in red (see footnote 35).

³⁷ Here *w, ñw, zw* >> *w, zw*. The *ñw* was heavily deleted with red ink.

³⁸ "Lembarin" >> "Lemberin"; the brackets around this note are Tolkien's.

³⁹ This sentence was added later to introduce the next one, which was originally a shorter list with a following remark: "*mp, nt, ñk; mb, nd, ñg*. As noted above initial *mph, nth, ñkh* do not appear."

⁴⁰ This replaced an explicit but uncompleted explanation: "In the latter case the nasal became *um* ..."

Thus **mb-** > *m* as in **mbar-* > *már* 'habitation'
nd- > *n* as in **ndōrē* > *nóre* 'land'
ñg > *ñ* as in *ñgolodō* > *ñoldo* 'gnome'.
ñgy (including older *ñy*) > *ny* as in *ñyara-* 'recite (in sing-song voice), relate'
ñgw (excluding older *ñw*) > *ñw* as in *ñwara-* 'gnaw, erode, wear away'.⁴¹

☞ Note that nasal *ñ* when derived from *ñg* endured in classical PQ, and had a distinct alphabetic sign. But *ñ* [ɲ] in isolation was not a sound found later in Lindarin or Telerin, and the initial *ñ* of PQ was usually replaced by *n* in TQ pronunciation (and hence in the transcription of nouns such as *Noldor* in the histories). The *Noldor*, however, who possessed the sound [ɲ], and in certain circumstances used it initially, in their own language, often retained *ñ*.

(iii) As in the case of nasals before *voiceless stops* the nasal in certain cases became syllabic and vocalic. In these cases the consonant group was treated as medially.

m̥ became *um* : as in *umbart-* 'doom'.

n̥ became *an* : as in ...

ñ̥ became *iñ* : as in *Iñgolonde*, but became *uñ* before *kw*, *gw*, as in *uñqale*.⁴²

ṅ < *ñ* before *ty* (< *ky*), *dy* (< *gy*) became *in* as in ...

The circumstances in which the nasal became syllabic are not certain. It is probable that phonetically the syllabic nasal developed (a) in absolute initial position (at the beginning of a sentence), especially before a stressed syllable; and (b) after a preceding word ending in a consonant. But the simplified form occurring in other cases was as a rule generalized.

(d) The groups with prefixed *s-*.

These fell into three groups:—

(i) before stops (voiceless only): *sp*, *st*, *sk*, *sky*, *skw*.

(ii) before nasals: *sm*, *sn*.

(iii) before continuants: *sr*, *sl*, *sy*, *sw*.

(i) **sky**, **skw** became simplified to [χy, χw] whence Q *hy*, *hw*, identical with the products of *khy*, *khw*: see above.

The same development was common in the case of *sp*, *st*, *sk* which thus became [p, β, χ] > *f*, *th* (*s*), *h* initially.⁴³ But as will be seen medially Q. favoured the sequences *ps*, *ks* rather than *sp*, *sk* (while favouring *st*). Thus at an early period initial *sp*, *sk* (**not st**) became *ps*, *ks* and these combinations endured in classical PQ and were the most usual representations of Eldarin *sp-*, *sk-*. In TQ though the spelling is retained *ps*, *ks* initial are commonly rendered by simple *s* or *ps*, *ks* > *ups*, *iks*.⁴⁴

A third form, parallel to that seen in the nasal groups but rarer, was the development of *s* before *p*, *t*, *k* to syllabic *ʃ* > Q *is*.⁴⁵ As in ... Hence for *sp*, *sk* also *ips*, *iks*.

⁴¹ The parenthetical notes and the glosses in these two lines were added later in red ink. Cf. *Etym.* *MBAR* 'dwell, inhabit', Q *mar*, ON *mbar* 'home' (VT 45, p. 33); *NDOR* 'dwell, stay, rest, abide', Q *nóre* 'land, dwelling place, region where certain people live'; *ÑGÓLOD* 'one of the wise folk, Gnome', Q *noldo*; *NAR* (Q *NYAR*) 'tell, relate', Q *nyarin* 'I tell'.

⁴² Cf. *Etym.* *MBARAT*, Q *umbar* (*umbarten*) 'fate, doom'; TQ 1, Part D, **ñgolóndē*, Q *Ingolonde* 'Gnome-realm'; √*KWAL* 'die', Q *unqale* 'death agony' < **ñkwalē* (PE 18, pp. 40, 42).

⁴³ In this sentence "frequent" >> "not uncommon" >> "common."

⁴⁴ Here original *ips* was replaced in pencil by *ups*.

⁴⁵ Here "development" >> "form"; and "vocalizatio[n]" >> "syllabific[ation]" >> "development" (the latter changes apparently made as the sentence was being composed).

- (ii) **sm, sn** [*sñ* either did not occur or was changed prehistorically > *sn*]. Here [parallel to the opening of initial *sp, st, sk* > *pp, bb, χχ* > *f, th, h*] initial *sm, sn* produced *hm, hn* or more strictly *ṁm, ṁn*, brief voiceless *m, n* followed by *m, n*. In AQ and in early classical PQ these sounds still appeared represented by signs that may be transcribed *hm, hn*. But later in classical PQ initial *hm, hn* become normal *m, n*.⁴⁶ *hm, hn* are never retained in TQ. In effect *s* was lost initially before *m, n*. (Cf. medial developments.)
- (iii) **sr, sl** produced voiceless *ř, ĺ* and were represented by signs that may be transcribed *hr, hl*. These remained the genuine classical PQ forms, and are retained still in correct and careful spelling. But since *hr, hl* > *r, l* already in later pronunciation even of the classical period in TQ *hr, hl* are usually represented by *r, l* and in spelling the distinction is often neglected.

The Noldor possessed initial voiceless *ř, ĺ* and hence often retained the early classical pronunciation.⁴⁷ The distinction between voiceless *l, r* and voiced was always made by the lore-masters or in ceremonial recitations of ancient texts.⁴⁸

sy, sw became voiceless *y*, and *w* and so *hy, hw* falling in with the products of *khy, khw*.

(e) The later initial groups. Of these Vanyarin and so AQ only possessed *dr, dl, gr, gl*, or according to some theories had converted such forms as *trak* into TALAT bases, as *tarak*.⁴⁹ In Q. *dr, gr* > *r, gl, dl* > *l*, but also *ər, əl* with *ə* redeveloping as full vowel appear, *alaure* beside *laure*, *glaire* [beside] *laire*.⁵⁰

Classical Quenya thus possessed the following initial consonants:

p, t, k; f, th, s, h, hw, hy; m, n, ñ, v, l, hl, r, hr, w, y.

all of which except *ñ* could also appear singly in the middle of words, though in early PQ *h* medially represented [*χ*].

As initial groups it possessed only:

ps; ty, ny; ks, kw, ñw.

p was derived from *p, mp*.

t was derived from *t, nt*.

k was derived from *k, ñk*.

f was derived from *ph, sp*.

th was derived from *th, st*.

h was derived from *kh, sk*.

s was derived from *s*. also TQ < *ps, ks < sp, sk*.⁵¹

⁴⁶ These three sentences were originally: "Here it is probable that parallel to the opening of initial *sp, st, sk* > *pp, bb, χχ* > *f, th, h* initial *sm, sn* anciently produced (long) voiceless *m, n*. It is said that in the most earliest inscriptions of AQ these sounds (reduced to normal length) still appeared represented by signs that may be transcribed *hm, hn*. But of these there is no trace in classical PQ where the voiceless initial {*m, n* >>} sounds had already become normal *m, n*." Note that the brackets in the first two sentences of this paragraph are Tolkien's.

⁴⁷ This sentence originally had an additional clause: "but in TQ they did not do so, since they knew Q. only from the later written forms (affected by Lindarin pronunciation)."

⁴⁸ The phrase "was thus only made" >> "was always made."

⁴⁹ "Lindarin" >> "Vanyarin" in pencil. Cf. *Etym.* TARÁK 'horn (of animals)', Q *tarka* 'horn'; and see PE 18, p. 45.

⁵⁰ The second clause of this sentence was written later and hastily at the bottom of the page, so that the intended phrasing is uncertain. The following was also deleted below the beginning of the sentence: "*ər* > *ar, or*." Cf. *Etym.* LÁWAR (N GLÁWAR), **laurē* 'light of the golden Tree *Laurelin*; gold', Q *laure*, N *glaur*; GLIR (N. form of LIR), Q *laire* 'poem', N *glær* 'long lay, narrative poem'.

⁵¹ This phrase was added in pencil following original "s was derived from *s, ts*." Later *ts* was struck through in ink.

hy was derived from *khy, sy, sky*.
hw was derived from *khw, sw, skw*.
m [was derived from] *m, mb, sm*.
n [was derived from] *n, nd, sn*. rarely *d* as in *nerno*.
ñ [was derived from] *ñg*.
v [was derived from] *b*.
w [was derived from] *w, gw*.⁵²
y [was derived from] *y, gy*.
l [was derived from] *l, d (dl-, gl-)*.
r [was derived from] *r, dr-, gr-*.
hl [was derived from] *sl*.
hr [was derived from] *sr*.
 Vocalic beginning was derived from *nil, ʒ, ñ, g*.
ps was derived from *sp*.
ks was derived from *sk*.
ty [was derived from] *ky, ñky*.
ny [was derived from] *ñy, ñgy*.
kw (qu) [was derived from] *kw, ñkw*.
ñw [was derived from] *ñgw, ñw*.

3. Medial combinations.

Classical Quenya possessed the following medial consonantal groups.

- (i) long or double :— *pp, tt, kk; mm, nn; ss; ll, rr*.
- (ii) spirant + stop :— *pht (pt), st, ht; sty, hty; (sk) skw*.
- (iii) stop + spirant :— *ps, ts, ks (x)*.
- (iv) stop + *y, w*. *ty, py, kw*.
- (v) spirant + *y, w*. *fy, (zy, zw), thy, hy, þw, hw*.⁵³
- (vi) nasal + stop :— (a) *mp, nt, ñk; mb, nd, ñg*; (b) the triconsonantal *ndy, nty, ñkw, ñgw*.⁵⁴
- (vii) continuant + stop. *ld, rd, lb* (older *lv = lḅ*), *rb ? lp, lt, lty, lk, lkʷ; rp, rt, rty, rk, rkʷ*.
 continuant + spirant. *ls, rs, (Old PQ lth, rth); lph, rph, lh, rh, lhy, rhy, lhw, rhw; rv*.⁵⁵
- (viii) nasal + nasal. *mn*.
- (ix) continuant + nasal. *lm, rm, rn*.
- (x) nasal + continuant. *my, ny, nw*.⁵⁶
- (xi) continuant + continuant. *lw, ly, rw, ry*.
- (xii) continuant + spirant. *ls, rs*.⁵⁷

☞ Note: There are no triconsonantal combinations except those ending in *ty, kw, dy, gw*.⁵⁸

⁵² This was altered from: “*w* [was derived from] *w, ʒw, gw, ñw > ʒw*.”

⁵³ These items (iv) and (v) were added later, and original (iv) to (viii) renumbered (vi) to (x). In item (v) “(*ry, zy*)” >> “(*zy, zw*)”; and *thy, hy, þw, hw* added later in red ink.

⁵⁴ These combinations were originally listed together: *mp, nt, nky, ñk, ñkw; mb, nd, ndy (ny), ñg, ñgw*.

⁵⁵ In the first half of this item “*rb ?*” was added in red ink; and in the second half original *lf, rþ, lh, rh* and *rth* were deleted, and *lph, rph, lh, rh, lhy, rhy, lhw, rhw; rv* were added in red ink.

⁵⁶ The original item (ix) was deleted following this one: “(ix) nasal + spirant. *ns*.” (See footnote 53.)

⁵⁷ This item originally had a second line: “[continuant] + voiced spirant. *lv, rv*.”

⁵⁸ In this sentence “trissyllabic” >> “triconsonantal.”

Notably absent are groups ending in *-r*, *-l* (as *tr*, *kl*, *ntr*, etc.) frequent in other languages, and in fact frequent even in other Eldarin dialects.⁵⁹

The oldest changes occurring when consonants come into contact medially — those belonging at least to all the Eldarin dialects — are set out in General Account (pp. 24–26).⁶⁰

The further developments in the separate history of *Quenya* are here considered.

(1) Some general tendencies.⁶¹

(i) *Quenya* did not tolerate a combination of two different **stops**. When these anciently occurred, as in *pt*, *kt*, one of the two, or both, became open and spirantal.

☞ The older development of similar kind, whereby *t + t*, *d + d* produced by *suffixion* (i.e. genuine double consonants) > *st*, *zd*, belongs to Common Eldarin. The long *tt*, *dd* produced by “dynamic” lengthening (see above) remained as stops in *Quenya*.

(ii) Assimilation of consonant (in voice or in place of articulation) normally proceeded **forwards**. But the *aspirates* naturally had an unvoicing effect even on succeeding consonants. Even the *nasals*, the consonants that were in general least susceptible in Eldarin to unvoicing, were **unvoiced** both before and after the *aspirates*. The continuants: *l*, *r*, *y*, *w* were also liable to the influence of *preceding* consonants, and became unvoiced or partly unvoiced *after* voiceless stops or aspirates.⁶²

(iii) Triconsonantal (or longer) combinations were not tolerated in *Quenya* as a rule. The only exceptions being the cases where *w* followed after *k*, *h*, *g*, or *y* after *t*, *th*, *h*, *d* (in *Quenya* terms). *Quenya* permitted such groups as *ñkw*, *nty*, *sty*, *htw*, *lkw*, *lhy* etc.⁶³ In other cases *y*, *w* became syllabic *i*, *u* after a consonant group.⁶⁴

(iv) *Quenya* was peculiar in not favouring the combinations of consonants, especially stops, + *r*, *l*, while specially favouring the groups *r*, *l* + stop. All combinations with *r*, *l* as last element were altered.

☞ On the early sporadic changes by **metathesis**: *tr*, *tl*, *kl*, *ml* etc. > *rt*, *lt*, *lk*, *lm* etc.: see General Account, p. 26.

Where the original sequence was maintained before *l* a vocalic element was very early developed, normally of the same quality as the vowel preceding the stop: thus *maklā* > *makal*.⁶⁵ The [l] was thus early removed from the unvoicing influence of *p*, *t*, *k*. The vocalic element was *not* however developed before *r* at an early period. In Q. [r]

⁵⁹ Two paragraphs were struck through following this one:

The reductions and simplifications that produced this limited selection from the greater wealth of common Eldarin are largely due to certain general lines of changes.

a) *Metathesis*, see above p. ...

⁶⁰ The cross-reference is to TQ 2, Part E, the sections on *Contact of Consonants* and *Metathesis*. The pages of the former were originally numbered 24–5, while the page of the latter, originally part of TQ 1, was renumbered 26 as part of TQ 2. In its table of contents TQ 2 was called a “General Account.” See PE 18, pp. 15–18, 54–5, 70, 101–2.

⁶¹ This heading was inserted apparently after the following seven items were composed. These items were originally numbered “(1.)” to “(7.)” and later redesignated “(i)” to “(vii)” when the heading numbers “I” and “II” were changed to “(1)” and “(2).” (See footnote 74.)

⁶² “The weaker continuants: *l*, *r*, *y*, *w* were” >> “The continuants: *l*, *r*, *y*, *w* were.” Note that by assimilation proceeding **forwards** Tolkien means that usually the consonant at the beginning of a combination would be altered.

⁶³ In this sentence *k*, *ñg* >> *k*, *h*, *g*; *t*, *nd* >> *t*, *th*, *h*, *d*; *hty* >> *htw*; and *lhy* was added later.

⁶⁴ This sentence was originally: “In other cases the continuant became syllabic *i*, *u* after a consonant group, while *r*, *l* produced *ur*, *il* (*ul*).”

⁶⁵ Cf. *Etym.* MAK ‘sword; fight (with sword), cleave’, **makla*, Q *makil* ‘sword’, N *magl*, *magol*.

before or after other consonants other than [r], was weaker than in isolation, and was in such cases only slightly trilled.⁶⁶

Consequently when unvoiced, as after *p, ph; t, th; k, kh* [r] became evidently in AQ a voiceless, probably untrilled, ř.⁶⁷ This was transformed into *s* prehistorically — before the spirantalization of aspirates, so that the original products of say *pr, phr* were alike *ps*, identical with the products of *p, ph* + ancient *s*.⁶⁸

Where later, by analogy or by renewed suffixion, *r* (voiced) was again added to stops or aspirates the voiced *r* became syllabic.⁶⁹ This syllabic *r* after consonants became *ar*, irrespective of the quality of the preceding vowel.⁷⁰

☞ In a few old formations *r, l* followed after consonant groups. Here syllabification was early and the development of *tr > ts* seldom occurred.⁷¹ So √KWET: *kwentrō* ‘reciter’ > Q *quentaro*, beside †*quenso* ‘minstrel’ < *kwentso*, but *tañklā* ‘fastener, brooch’ > *tañkal(ă)*, Q *tañkal*.⁷²

(v) *k, g* were fronted to *t, d* before *y*. Owing to the opening in Q. of all **voiced stops** (except after nasals and *l, r*) *gy > dy* only occurred in *ndy, ldy, rdy* (< *ñgy, lgy, rgy*).⁷³ On the pronunciation of *ty, dy* see below. Medial *gy*, however, became *zy > yy > iy*. ☞ Note *khy* did not become *thy*, but produced via [xy] with fronted [χ] a strongly spirantal (long) voiceless [y], [h]: transcribed *hy*.

(vi) *dd, bb, gg* at an older stage had frequently become or been replaced by *nd, mb, ñg*. Where they remained unnasalized, or where re-produced, they became unvoiced > *tt, pp, kk*. At the same time *zd > st*, and the rare *zb, zg > sp (ps), sk (ks)*.

(vii) The aspirates and stops fell together and developed in Q. identically (when not interfered with by grammatical or other analogy) in the following cases:

(a) before or after [s]. (b) when dynamically lengthened: as *pp, pph* etc. (c) in combination with other stops: as *pht, pth* etc.

Before [s] the aspiration appears to have been lost, and *phs, ths, khs > ps, ts, ks*. In other cases the two groups coalesced in stops with a **weak** aspiration (insufficient to cause opening and spirantalization): so *pp, pph > pp^h; pht, pth, pt > pt^h* whence later developments.

⁶⁶ This paragraph was altered in red ink from the following: “Where the original sequence was maintained, *l, r* were transformed. It must be noted the normal articulation of *l* in Q. was high and without back-hollowing — hence its usual vocalization as *il*; {while [r], especially >>} while [r] before or after other consonants [inserted and deleted:] {consequently when unvoiced} was weaker than in isolation, and was then only slightly trilled. [Deleted with black ink:] {Both *l, r* were also liable to be unvoiced or partially unvoiced after voiceless consonants (see above), especially stops or aspirates (see above).}”

⁶⁷ At the beginning of this sentence “Thus after” >> “Consequently when unvoiced, as after” in red ink.

⁶⁸ The following paragraph, originally written below this one, was later struck through:

In similar position [l] became palatal and was transformed to (voiceless) *y*. The later products were identical with those of stop or aspirate + *y*.

⁶⁹ In this sentence “*r, l* were again added” >> “*r* (voiced) was again added”; and “*r, l* became” >> “*r* became.”

⁷⁰ This is the alteration of the first of two sentences, the second of which was later deleted: “This syllabic *r* or *r* after consonants became *ar*. The syllabic *l* in like position became *il*, but after *labials (p, mb, m) ul*.”

⁷¹ In this sentence “*tr > ts, tl > ty* seldom occurred” >> “*tr > ts* seldom occurred.”

⁷² The end of this sentence replaced: “similarly *tanklā* ‘fastener, brooch’ > Q *tankila*, beside *tantya*.” Cf. TQ 1, Part E, √KWET ‘say’, **kwe-n-trō* ‘reciter, minstrel’, Q *quentaro*; √TAK ‘fix’, **ta-n-klā* ‘clasp, brooch’, Q *tankala* (PE 18, pp. 50–51).

⁷³ The qualification “(except after nasals and in *ld, rd, lb, rb*)” >> “(except after nasals and *l, r*).”

☞ In case of initial *sp, st, sk* etc., however, the **aspiration** of the stops was strong, and resulted often in spirantalization: see above p. 9.⁷⁴

(2) *Details of the development of consonant-groups.*

(i) **Voiceless stops + other consonants.**

(a) The old long “dynamic” consonants: *pp, tt, kk* remained more or less unchanged. (On the probability of their slight aspiration, see above p. 15).⁷⁵

(b) **pt, kt.** The development here is obscured by the continued use of the special single letters $\text{p̄} \text{ k̄}$, no doubt originally devised to represent AQ *pt, kt*, in spite of later changes in their spoken forms.⁷⁶

The normal PQ (and L.) development of $\text{p̄} \text{ k̄}$ is *ht*.⁷⁷ This is phonetically [χt] with a fairly strong back-spirant [χ], except in *hty* where the *h* is fully fronted.

☞ The Lindarin pronunciation of *ht* remains a weakened [χt]; but *hty* is [štš], a pronunciation often used in TQ by Lindar and imitated by others.

In spoken Lindarin AQ *pt* p̄ is pronounced *ht* or p̄ .⁷⁸ In PQ the pronunciation was probably *pt* in which *p* remained bilabial (and in natural spoken language developed to χ). But in TQ the difference of the letter p̄ (related to $\text{p} = p$) and etymolog[ically] retained *pt* which is pronounced *ft*, or *pt*. In our transcription *pt* (or *pht*) is used. In T. *pt, kt* > *p̄p̄, k̄p̄* > *ps, x*, and some forms of this sort invade TQ.⁷⁹

⁷⁴ In this note “the spirantization of stops” >> “the aspiration of the stops” (presumably changed in the course of composition); the cross-reference is to Section 2 on *Initial groups*, item (d) (i). The present item (vii) replaces an earlier version, which was rejected after Tolkien had begun the next section immediately below it:

7.) The aspirates fell together with stops (and did not phonetically develop into spirants) **before or after** [s] of any origin; and also). They also fell together with the corresponding stops in combination with other stops: i.e. *pth*, etc. developed as *pt*, similarly *pht* > *pt*.

Phonetically it is probable that the aspiration was lost {before *s*. But in other combinations the aspiration merely became weaker, while the first stop of such combinations in fact the aspirates and simple stops >>} before *s*, while in other combinations the aspirates [and] simple stops coalesced in a **weakly aspirated stop**.

II *Details of the development of Consonantal groups.*

1.) Voiceless stop ...

⁷⁵ The cross-reference is to item (vii) in the immediately preceding section.

⁷⁶ This sentence was originally: “The development here is obscured by the continued use of the special single letters $\text{p̄} \text{ k̄}$, no doubt originally devised to represent AQ *pt, kt*, to represent these sounds and their subsequent spoken developments.” The changes are in red ink, except for the second of the tengwar, which was replaced in ball-point. Note that we have reproduced Tolkien’s tengwar from a photocopy of the manuscript where it was practical to do so; but often (as here) we have represented them using the *Tengwar Annatar* font instead.

⁷⁷ In this sentence “TQ” >> “PQ” in pencil; “(and L.)” inserted in ink; and “development is *ps, ht*” >> “development of $\text{p̄} \text{ k̄}$ is *ht*” in red ink, with a corresponding emendation of “The latter being” >> “This is” in the next sentence.

⁷⁸ This sentence was altered in red ink from: “In Lindarin AQ *pt* yields both *ht* and *ps*.” The word “yields” was not struck through when the other changes were made, so the intended reading is not completely certain.

⁷⁹ These four sentences were written in the left margin in red ink to replace the following:

The divergence of *pt, kt*, and the double development of *pt* in Lindarin are probably to be explained as follows:— The earliest development in PQ, obscured by maintenance of the notation $\text{p̄} \text{ k̄}$, was actually to open *both* elements > [p̄p̄, χp̄]. In this combination, however, [p̄] did not develop > labiodental [f]; but in spoken Lindarin developed > *hv* > *h*, [χ]: *pt* and *kt* thus falling together. The recognizable grammatical relationship of [-p + t-] was thus destroyed, and in most cases, where that relationship was still clear, *p* was reintroduced. Thus for *pt* there existed [p̄p̄] in the majority of cases, but *hp̄* only in isolated cases where the relationship to stems in -p was forgotten. For *kt* only *hp̄* existed. There then set in a reaction against a

sequence of two spirants, and one was closed: *hþ* of either origin > *ht*; but *pþ* naturally remained becoming Lindarin and general TQ *ps* (*pþ* being maintained only by those Noldor who usually used their native *þ* for PQ, TQ *th*, *þ*). In TQ only the *ps*, *pþ* was used, because of the permanence of the PQ spelling with a sign **þ** related to [p] **þ** and quite distinct from **ƿ** *kt*, *ht*.

The heading for section (2) and the whole of item (i) replaced an earlier version:

(2) *Details of the development of groups.*

(i) Voiceless stops + other consonants.

(a) The old long “dynamic” consonants: *pp*, *tt*, *kk* remained. On their slight aspiration: see above, p. 15.

(b) **pt**, **kt**: the first element was opened. *kt* certainly became [xt], and is transcribed *ht*. In *hty* the *h* [x] became fronted to a voiceless *y* [h].

The sound of *say mahtya* and *maitya* thus became similar and were confused by some TQ speakers. But in correct and learned pronunciation the *h* was strongly spirantal. In Lindarin *hty* > *šš*, and this pronunciation was much used in TQ especially by Lindar.

Owing to the use of special single letters for *pt*, *kt* (or *pt*, *xt*) the development of *pt* is less certain. The usual TQ pronunciation of the PQ letter **þ** is [ps]. This has been explained thus: the earliest Q. development was *pþ*, *χþ* (compare later Noldorin developments). Later *χþ* by restopping > [xt] *ht* again. But the reverse development occurred with *pþ*, possibly because in *pþ* the development of *p* > *f* was hindered. In this case *pþ* > *pþ* > *ps*. But it must be noted (a) that in no pronunciation (not even that of the Noldor) is any *pþ* preserved; while the actual phonetic development of *pþ* as shown by Lindarin was to *hþ* > *χþ* > *ht*, *pt* and *kt* thus falling together. It is thus probable that [ps] is an artificial TQ pronunciation of **þ** proceeding thus: [xt] {but that} destroyed the grammatical perspicuity in cases like *lep-*, *lepta* > *lehta*; hence **ƿ** was pronounced *lepta* again, but again later owing to dislike of all E. languages for such combinations of different stops changed to *ps*.

In **þ** [pt] a similar development probably occurred though obscured by the PQ use of special single letters for *pt*, *kt*. Thus *pt* > *pt*. The full development of *p* > *f* did **not**, however, occur in this combination and the classical PQ pronunciation was probably bilabial voiceless *w* (*hw*) + *t*. This is preserved {in} by some speakers. In Lindarin this *pt*, *ht* > *ht*, falling in with *kt*. This pronunciation of **þ** is also heard in TQ but only from Lindar. Most frequent is restored *pt* owing to the clear grammatical relations in such cases as √KAP “leap”: *kapta* “make spring, scatter.” (The Noldor who dislike such combinations as *pt*, often render it *pþ*.)

On the page with the conclusion of the last paragraph, it is followed by an interim revision of item (b):

(b) **pt**, **kt**. The development here is obscured by the use in PQ alphabet of special single letters **þ** **ƿ** for these combinations.

It seems, however, clear that *kt* > [xt] transcribed *ht*. This remains the standard TQ pronunciation. In *hty*, as *mahtya*, the *h* became fronted to same sound as that developed by *hy* (see above). The Lindarin pronunciation is *ʃf* — *mašša* — and that is sometimes imitated by other kindreds.

In the case of *pt* however the TQ pronunciation of **þ** is universally *ps*. {Note: not *pþ* {even} among those such as the Noldor who usually represent {ed} Q *þ*, *th* by [p] not [s] >>} [*alterations in red ink:*] (occasionally *pþ* among those of the Noldor who usually represent Q *þ*, *th* by [þ]). [*Struck out in red ink:*] {Occasional misuse of **þ** as [ps] even in documents of the classical period indicate that this development is fairly old.}

{Though not entirely satisfactorily explained this >>} This divergence of *kt*, *pt* probably occurred in the following manner. The earliest AQ development (obscured by writing) was actually the opening of both elements: {*pþ*, *χþ*.} [*In red ink:*] *pþ*, *χþ*. With this compare the Noldorin developments of these combinations. This then became with a reaction and also because [χþ] then became [xt] — by a reaction against sequence of spirants, aided by fact that *ht* was a recognizable grammatical relationship to *-k + t-* suffix. [*In black ink:*] *pþ* similarly became *pt*, but {since *p* in the combination >>} in the combination *pþ* did not proceed to {*ft* >>} *f*, but phonetically in actual Lindarin > {*hvt* > *ht* >>} *hv* > *h* ({falling in >>} *pt* thus falling in with *kt*). {But *ht* had no recognizable grammatical relationship to *-p + t-* >>} The recognizable gram-

(c) **ps, ts, ks** were favoured groups and remained unchanged.

(d) Before **nasals**, which in Q. exercised a strong voicing influence on preceding consonants, *p, t, k* were first (already earliest AQ) voiced to *b, d, g*. But in the earliest PQ *b, d, g*, whether original or thus derived from *p, t, k*, were nasalized to *m, n, ñ*.

Since *ñ* did not occur as a suffixal consonant, and *m* was seldom used after labials (*p, ph, b*) we are concerned only with *pn > bn > mn; tn > dn > nn; tm > dm > nm; kn > gn > ñn; km > gm > ñm*.

All these combinations are said still to appear in AQ, but in classical PQ: *nm > nw* (a favoured group); and *ñm > ñw > ñgw*. Thus √_{TEK} 'write': **tekmā* "writing, grammar" > *tegmā, teñma, teñgwa*.⁸⁰

In early PQ *ñn* remained as in *tekna* 'a letter' > *teñna*. But in TQ pronunciation this is represented by *nn*, a development that may be due to actual natural pronunciation in later classical PQ, since the spelling *nn* is also there frequently found. Compare the assimilation of back-nasal *ñ > n* before other dentals.

But *iñn > ín; uñn > ún. Tūna, Tūknā. Tuzna*.⁸¹

(e) Before **y, w**. The *y, w* were unvoiced. *py* remained; *ty* also. *ky* became *ty*. *pw* did not occur (or had become *pp* prehistorically). *tw* remained. *kw* remained, and was a specially favoured group — usually in names transcribed *qu* (or *q*).

In *Lindarin ty* of any origin became [tš] — as *ch* in English 'church' — and this pronunciation was frequent in TQ. [It was normal in Númenórean pronunciation of *Quenya*].

(f) Before **r, l**. On the special developments in this case see above p. 13, 14: (1) iv 'General tendencies':— *pr, tr, kr > ps, ts, ks* beside syllabic *par, tar, kar*, where the (voiced) suffix *r* was again later introduced.⁸² Medial *-l* however normally became syllabic *l* with a preceding vowel of same quality as that of the preceding vowel. In case of *-l* (not *-r*) there appear also to be some instance[s] of transposition (similar to the much more ancient metathesis), especially of *tl > lt, kl > lk*.

(ii) **Aspirates before or after another consonant.**

(a) The geminates or 'dynamic' long **pph, tth, kkh** being weakened in aspiration became identical with *pp, tt, kk*. (The latter were, probably, in all Eldarin weakly

matal relationship to the series *-p + t-* is thus destroyed, and by a reaction (aided later by artificial reading of PQ) {*pb* was reinstated >>} *p* was reintroduced. And while *hb > ht* by a reaction against[?] 2 spir[ants,] *pb* remained [?going ?to] *ps*. That this[?] is[?] not solely a TQ [?extrapolation] is shown by fact that *Lindarin* has *ht < pt* only in a few isolated cases where the grammatic[al] rel[ation] was[?] obscured or forgotten but *ps* in such[?] cases[?] as Q ~~ᑭᑭ~~ *kapta*, make spring, *L kapsa*.

⁸⁰ Cf. *Etym.* _{TEK} 'make a mark, write or draw (signs or letters)', **tekma*, Q *tengwa* 'letter', *tengwe* 'writing'.

⁸¹ This sentence and the forms of the name *Tūna* were written in pencil in the left margin; and the sentence was later rewritten in black ink. The form *Tuzna* (positioned beneath *Tūna*) is very faint and might be read as *Tugna*.

⁸² The end of this sentence was modified and a following note was deleted. The original reading was:

On the special developments in this case see above p. 13, 14: (1) iv 'General tendencies':—

pr, tr, kr > ps, ts, ks beside syllabic *par, tar, kar*.

tl, kl > ty or to syllabic *til, kil*.

☞ But note after *p* the palatal character of *l* was not present and it could not develop to *py*. The development of *pl* was thus only to syllabic *pul* (except for sporadic, mostly ancient, cases of metathesis to *lp*). Cf. below *ml > lm* or *mul*.

The note was replaced by the following which was deleted in turn:

☞ But note after *p* [l] was only sufficiently palatal to develop to [y] when followed by the front vowels *i, e*.

aspirated; but in Noldorin the aspiration became strong so that *pp*, *p^hh* etc. coalesced in *p^hh* etc. and eventually (in Exilic) produced spirantal combinations.)

(b) before **t**, **th**. Where either element of a group was originally aspirated, in Common Eldarin the result was *stop + aspirate*: so *p-th*, *ph-t*, *ph-th* > *p^hth*. There was no distinction in Q. between the development of *p^hth*, *k^hth* and of *pt*, *kt*. On their passage to *pt* (*ft*, *ht*), *kt* see *Stops*.⁸³

(c) before **nasals**. Nasals did not voice aspirates, but were themselves *unvoiced* (in pure phonetic development, unaffected by analogy). Most of these combinations were rare, since they were largely got rid of prehistorically by metathesis (or by substitution of nasal infixion for suffixion); or by avoidance of a nasal suffix.

No cases of *phm* occur; and no clear case of *phn*. Medial *ph* was not frequent. Probably:—

thn > *thñ* (with voiceless *n*) > *tth* > *tt* or analogical *st*.

khn > *khñ* (with voiceless *n*) > *kht* > *ht*.

but *thm* > *þm̃* (with voiceless *m*) > *thw*, TQ *sw* (☞ n.b. **not** *hw*).

k^hm > *χñ* (with voiceless *m*) > *hw*.

(d) **phr**, **thr**, **khr**. Here the oldest development was probably *phř*, *thř*, *khř* > *phs* etc. before opening or full opening of the spirants, hence with the products *ps*, *ts*, *ks*. Later formations show *far*, *þar*, *har*.

As after *p*, *t*, *k* the development of *l* after spirants (aspirates) to syllabic *l* was early enough to prevent unvoicing, and the normal products are *f-l*, *þ-l*, *h-l*, with intervening vowel taking the quality of the vowel preceding the spirant.⁸⁴

(e) Before **y**, **w**. *phy* > *fy* with voiceless *y* occurs, but is rare; *phw* does not occur. Note *thy* remained in PQ as *þy*, and the resultant TQ *sy* remains as such in careful pronunciation; some speakers especially Lindar make it [š] merging it with *hy*. *thw* remained as such in PQ and remains as *sw* in TQ and never becomes *hw*. *khy* became *hy* [L. š], and *khw* became *hw*.

☞ Note that whereas initially *hy*, *hw* represent (now TQ) simple sounds (strong fricative voiceless *y*, *w*), medially they remain *long*, being derived from combinations of two consonants; and a vowel before them is in a metrically long syllable.

(f) After **nasals**. The nasals were anciently *unvoiced* and the ultimate products were *pp*, *tt*, *kk*. Thus *mph* > *m̃ph* > *p^hph*, *pp*. These ancient forms usually survived in PQ, since they had a sufficient phonetic relationship with the simpler forms: e.g. in nasal-infixion: as in past-tense formations such as *raphe* “seizes,” *rappe* “seized.” But other cases occur (a) where nasal was reintroduced after opening of spirant: *mp*, *nþ*, *ñχ* then result in *mp*, *nt*, *ñk*; and (b) reintroduction producing TQ *nth*, *ns*.⁸⁵

(g) after **r**, **l**. Here spirants developed as between vowels.

rph, *rth*, *rkh* > *rf*, *rþ*, *rh*, in the latter *h* being in PQ a strong spirant: the Lindarin development of *rh*, *lh* to long voiceless *ř*, *ļ* being seldom intruded into TQ pronunciation and never by Noldor.

lph, *lth*, *lk^h* > *lf*, *lþ*, *lh*.

☞ Note *ls*, *rs* developed in TQ from PQ *lþ*, *rþ* remain as such, with strong voiceless *s*.

⁸³ This was altered in red ink from: “On their passage via *pþ*, *χþ* > *ps* (*ht*), *ht*: see above under *stops*.”

⁸⁴ The phrase “to syllabic *l*” was inserted later.

⁸⁵ The second item in this sentence was altered in pencil from: “and (b) of later reintroduction producing TQ *mph*, *mf*; *nth*, *ns* (not *nh*).” Tolkien wrote a hasty note or addition below, also in pencil: “So late[?] *ns* in[?] TQ.”

Since *r, l* were partly unvoiced before the aspirates or resultant spirants, and before [s], there was a strong tendency for *rp > rs* to become in TQ ss.⁸⁶ (This was in any case the normal development in Lindarin.)

Permitted but not frequent were *lhw* (< *lkh-w*); *lhy* (< *lkh-y*); similarly *rhw, rhy*, also *lthy, rthy*. In TQ with change of **p** > s *lthy, rthy* > *lš, rš*, hence falling in with *lhy, rhy* in pronunciation and spelling.⁸⁷

(h) The aspirates did not occur after s since in CE they had lost their aspiration or merged with *p, t, k* in this position. *s-th*, the only suffixal group of this type, became *st*.

(iii) **The voiced stops: b, d, g.**

(a) On their prehistoric unvoicing, and consequent merging with *p, t, k*, before other voiceless consonants, especially *t, s*, see General account.⁸⁸

☞ The historical or phonetical forms were frequently set aside by analogy, especially in case of *b*, since they so frequently obscured grammatical relationships. New formations were then produced by the introduction of the medial form of the consonant (as developed in normal or intervocalic positions) before the suffix. Thus ABA/BA ‘away’, ‘go away’: the weak present should have produced **abtā* > *apta*, TQ *apsa*. This does indeed occur, but has become entirely dissociated from the pa.t. *avante*. For *apsa* a new pa.t. *apsane* was made; for *avante* a new present *auta*,[†] in which *b, v* > *u* has same development as before medial voiced consonants. Similarly *rt* for *d-t* instead of *st*.⁸⁹

† But some hold that a base $\sqrt{\text{AWA}}$ also existed.

(b) With voiced stops: only **bd, gd, d-d** were produced by suffixion. These became *bd, zd, zd* (the last in CE). They were unvoiced in AQ producing *pþ, hþ, st* > *pþ (ps), ht, st*. Since these forms were rare, and usually grammatically isolated, they survived without alteration, if at all.

Examples are: $\sqrt{\text{LAB}}$, lick: **labdā*: Q *lapsa*, licking up (food or drink), gluttonous eating; T *lauda*, N *lauð*, Dor. *lauð*. $\sqrt{\text{KHAG}}$ ‘pile up’: *khagdā* “heap,” ‘piled mound’: Q *hahta*; T *hāda*, N *haeð*, Dor. *hauð*. $\sqrt{\text{SED}}$ ‘rest’: *Ezdē* ‘Rest’, especially as name of spouse of Olofantur Lorien: Q *Este*; T *Erde*; N *Īð* (< *ēd* < *ezd*); Dor. *Ēd*.⁹⁰

Dynamic *bb, dd, gg* were usually avoided, and the nasalized forms *mb, nd, ñg* substituted. The rarer cases of these long consonants in onomatopoeic words (such as *lubbū* “a clumsy piece or lump”) were also, where the words were preserved at all, unvoiced in Q.: as *luppo*.

(c) before **nasals**: *b, d, g* were nasalized to *m, n, ñ*, falling in with the products of *p, t, k* + nasal (see above). The later changes were also identical with those described for *p, t, k*. As noted above under (a) the medial forms were sometimes substituted: so *aun* from *añ* (instead of *amn* from *abn*); *arn* for *añ* (instead of *ann* for *adn*).⁹¹ Thus *hyarna* “compact, compressed” (*syadnā*), after verbal stem *hyar-* (SYAD), beside *hyanna*.⁹²

⁸⁶ In this sentence original “*rs, rp > rs*” was revised in ink to “*rp > rs*.”

⁸⁷ The first sentence of this paragraph was inserted at the end of item (g), with a change of “(< *lkh-y*, or *l-sy*)” >> “(< *lkh-y*)”; and the second sentence was added later in the left margin with an indication where to insert it.

⁸⁸ See TQ 1, Part E §18 (iii), PE 18, p. 53.

⁸⁹ This sentence was inserted after the original composition.

⁹⁰ Cf. *Etym.* LAB ‘lick’, Q *lavīn* ‘I lick’, frequentative *lapsa* ‘to lick’; KHAG, **khagda* ‘pile, mound’, Q *hahta*, N *hauð* ‘mound, grave, tomb’; EZDĒ ‘rest; name of the wife of Lórien’, Q *Este*, ON *Ezde, Eide, Īde*, N *Īdh*, Ilk. *Ēd*.

⁹¹ In this sentence original “*arn* for *adn, añ*” >> “*arn* for *añ*” (or perhaps *adn* >> *añ* at the time of composition).

⁹² Tolkien changed *khyadnā* >> *syadnā* and KHYAD >> SYAD before completing this sentence, and “for **hyanna*” >>

(d) after **nasals**: *b, d, g* remained: so *mb, nd, ñg* which were among the most favoured medial groups of Q; *ñgy > ndy*, see below.⁹³

(e) after **l, r**. In PQ the stops remained: *ld, rd, lg, rg, lb, rb*. *lgw, rgw* became *lw, rw* already in early PQ; *ñgw* remained unchanged. *ldy, rdy, ndy* remained in early PQ but later *> ly, ry, ny*. See below under Nasals, p. 22.⁹⁴ * In **Lindarin** *ld, rd, lb* still remained; but *rb > rv*; while *lg, rg > lʒ, rʒ > ll, rr*; but *lgě, rgě > lye, rye*.⁹⁵

(f) before continuants **l, r, y, w**.

[b] at stage [b̥, bilabial] became vocalized to *ɸ*, sufficiently early for the resultant diphthongs to be treated in the same way as the inherited diphthongs.

[d] became [r] as between vowels, before *y, w*; *dr, dl > rr, ll*.⁹⁶

[g] proceeded to stage [ʒ]. This became [ɹ], before *y*; [ɸ] before *w*; and before *r, l* was lost with lengthening of the preceding vowel. Thus *magyā > mai(y)a*; *dagwe > lau(w)e*, but *magra > mára*; *stegrā > théra*; *soglā > sóla*.

[It is said that AQ shows that in fact [ʒ] > ɹ after *ĩ, ě* but *ei* then *> ē*; similarly [ʒ] > ɸ after *ũ, õ*, but *ou* then *> ó*.]

Metathesis occasionally occurred in these combinations, notably in *dl > ld* (not *ll*); and in *bl > lb*.

(g) before **s** the primitive development was unvoicing: so that *b, d, g + s > ps, ts, ks*; but where restoration occurred (for the preservation of grammatical perspicuity) after opening of *b, d, g* medially to *b̥, ř, ʒ*, the results were *ɸs, řs, ´s*. The *řs* then became *ss* — but *rs* was often preserved by analogy.⁹⁷

(iv) **The nasals**. In CE [ñ] became [ʒ] (originally probably via nasalization of the neighbouring vowels, the nasality of the whole group being then later abandoned), except where it had become assimilated to some other nasal: as *ñt > nt*; also before other nasal, and *y, w* (see below). *m, n* as a rule remained unchanged.

(a) On the *unvoicing* of nasals before *cr* after *aspirates* and the subsequent changes see above (Aspirates).

(b) The combinations with following **stops** were specially favoured, and were preserved, except for the change of *ñk, ñg > nt, nd* before *y*.

☞ In TQ, based on Lindarin pronunciation, *ty* was pronounced [tʃ]. But *dy* in *ndy, ldy, rdy* (none of them very frequent) did **not** develop to the corresponding [dž] in Lindarin. In consequence *ndy, ldy, rdy* tended to be confused with *ny, ly, ry* already in late PQ; and this pronunciation (and also the simplified spelling) is normal in TQ. Hence TQ *Quenya* for early PQ *kwendya*.⁹⁸

"beside *hyanna*" before beginning to compose the next item. Cf. TQ 1, Part E, √SYAD 'compress' (PE 18, p. 51).

⁹³ The final clause was added later, originally in the form: "*ñgy > ndy* (L *ndž*)."⁹⁴ See item (iv) (b) below.

⁹⁴ This sentence was added in the bottom margin with an arrow indicating where to insert it.

⁹⁵ The final clause here was inserted later; and two sentences that originally followed were struck through: "But note *lg, rg > ldy, rdy* (which in Lindarin yield *ldž, rdž*). On their pronunciation, see below under Nasals (*ndy*)."

⁹⁶ In the manuscript there is a dot under the initial phonetic symbol: "[ḍ]" which might indicate a voiced dental stop that is "slightly retracted," as mentioned above in the discussion of the voiced stops in isolation, section 1 (c) (ii); or this may be a deleted underline, i.e. Tolkien may have altered *d >> [ḍ]*."

⁹⁷ This item was added in the left margin. In the lower left corner of the page is a hasty note in red ball-point: "**after l, r.** *rd, ld; rv, lb ? rv; rg, lg*" (the question mark is Tolkien's); this might be connected with item (e) above.

⁹⁸ The last three sentences of this note replaced the following, which was struck through: "*dy* in *ndy, ldy, rdy* was pronounced [dž]. Thus *kwendya* was pronounced *quenja* [kwendža]. But the sound [dž], which did not occur in N. or T., and in Q. only occurred in these not very common combinations, presented difficulties, and ..."

(c) The *nasals* were frequently assimilated to **dentals**: [ñ] always; *m* always except in *mn* which was preserved. *m, ñ + t, d > nt, nd*. *ñs, ms* in old formations similarly > *ns*. Since nasals [n] were unvoiced before [s] the phonetic product was [ss] of all nasals + [s].

In TQ late reformations preserve *ns* (pronounced *nz*). Cf. late *ns* (with voiceless *s*) for *nth*, phonetically *tt*.⁹⁹

(d) For development of nasals after *stops*, voiced and voiceless, see above.

(e) In combination with other **nasals** the results were same as for the combination of *stops + nasal* (see above), since *stops* became *nasals* in this position. But note before suffixed *n, m* the nasality of [ñ] was originally preserved, so that *eñ-ma > eñwa > engwa*; *éma* was here an analogical formation proceeding from medial forms with lost [ñ] via [ʒ].

Thus the geminates *mm, nn* remained. [ññ] could only occur as a dynamic lengthening, since [ñ] was not used in suffixion: this [ññ] > *ñg* in CE. The other dynamic long nasals *mm, nn* had similarly become, as a rule *mb, nd* in CE; so *mm, nn* here considered are chiefly produced by suffixion.

ñm, nm > (ñw >) ñgw, nw. [In older PQ this *w* probably was nasalized.]

ñn remained in older PQ but early became *nn*.

(f) before **y, w**. *my* remained unchanged. *mw* was avoided, or became prehistorically *mm*. *ny, nw* remained unchanged. *ñy, ñw* in CE did not lose nasality but became strengthened > *ññy, ññw > ñgy, ñgw* whence PQ *ndy, ñgw*; TQ *ny, ngw*.

(g) Before **l, r**: Here the developments were closely similar to those observed (above) where a *stop* preceded *l, r*. But after nasals certain metatheses were anciently even more frequent, and were more liable to reappear again later, namely *ml > lm; mr > rm; nr > rn*. This was less frequent in case of *nl*. *ñl, ñr* lost their nasality and became *zl, zr > l, r* (with lengthening of the preceding vowel).

Where the original sequence was maintained, after **m** *l* became syllabic (as after *stops*), and the resultant vowel took its quality from the preceding vowel: *amla > amala; imla > imila* etc.¹⁰⁰ But **nl** became *ll*; and in this case *n-l* is only a later form where it was felt desirable to restore the obscured stem.

mr where not metathesized probably remained later than *ml*, and the ultimate product was *mar*. The phonetic product of *nr*, however, was *rr*; the later “restored” form was *nar*.

(v) **The continuants**: *l, r, y, w*.

These have mostly been dealt with under the previous classes. (a) [*l, r*] generally remained intact, the only exception being the ancient change of *r* (via *ř*) to *s* after voiceless stops and aspirates (see above). Where retained: *l, r* were partly unvoiced before the voiceless stops and aspirates (or their products), and *s*. *ls, rs* were preserved in PQ and so in correct spelling. But the Lindarin pronunciation of *rs* (not *rs < rth!*) as *ss* was frequent in TQ pronunciation.¹⁰¹

⁹⁹ Here “phonetically *tt*” refers to the fact that *nth* became *tt* by regular phonetic development: item (ii) (f) above.

¹⁰⁰ The phrase “after **m**” was inserted later.

¹⁰¹ The last two sentences of this paragraph replaced the following, which was struck through: “Before *s* this resulted in original *rs > Q ss*; but *ls* was preserved. (*rs* was also sometimes restored by grammatical analogy, since the relationship of *r* medial of any origin [d, r] to *ss* was frequent and well understood[*d*] ...”

The combinations of **l, r**: *ll, lr, rl*: These all gave phonetically *ll*; but *lar, r-l* occurred by grammatical analogy. *rr* was preserved.¹⁰²

Before nasals: *m, rm, lm* were favoured and preserved, but *ln > ld*.

For development after *s*: see [s] below.

(b) [*y, w*] were as a rule retained unchanged, except for a marked unvoicing after *p, t, k, f, β*. On the special development of *khy, khw*, see *Aspirates*.¹⁰³

After a consonant group they became syllabic *i, u* (with weak off-glide *ɿ, ʊ*) — except that asyllabic *y* was retained and favoured after *k, g (> t, d), t, d*; and *w* after *k, g*.¹⁰⁴

☞ In these cases a diphthong or a long vowel could also precede: so *mátya, maitya* beside *mantya*, but *kalt-wa > kaltua*.

Before a following consonant of any sort *y, w* became *ɿ, ʊ* and formed diphthongs with the preceding vowel.

For development after *s*: see [s] below.

(c) [ʒ]. The original [ʒ], as distinct from the later [ʒ] derived from Prim. [g] was a weak sound, and though probably anciently frequent initially and medially, had already vanished or been absorbed in CE in most positions — the resulting contractions of vowels are therefore ancient and proceed as if no consonant had intervened.

This evanescent [ʒ] when vocalized took its quality from the preceding vowel, with which it coalesced, to form long vowels. But before *t, th* it was unvoiced in CE > *h*, and this *ht* was preserved in Q., and strengthened, so that it fell in with products of *g, k, kh + t* (etc.). But naturally the *ht* was only preserved in cases free from grammatical analogy.

An example is √*MA3* “hand”: **mahtā*, Q *mahta-*, handle, deal with, wield, treat.¹⁰⁵

Ancient *ʒs* similarly gave *hs* which however became *ss* (not *ks*). Examples in Q. are not frequent, but a case is seen in *masse*, handful, share, just portion (in distribution), measure or capacity (of a person).

There are no certain examples of [ʒ] following after other consonants save the nasal infix. Here the phonetic result of *ñʒ* was *ñg > Q ñg*. A case is seen probably in Q *enge* “ago, once (in past),” originally *pa.t.* (“it was”) of the √*E3* ‘be’ from which the Q *ea* is derived, though the *pa.t. né* is from a different stem.

Other cases do not occur, probably because *ʒ-* did not occur in ancient suffixes; nor in *talat-* or *kalta-* stems. (In the latter case possibly because *ʒ* was either not used or primitively strengthened to *g* after *ñ, l, r*.)

(vi) [s] [z].

(a) [z] had only originally appeared in CE in the groups: *zd, zg*, and rare *zb*. These groups were **unvoiced** in Q. Cf. p. 21 on voiced stops. The resultant *st* remained; *sk, sp* were usually metathesized to *ks, ps*. For examples of *st* see p. 21.¹⁰⁶ **mazgō* “sticky substance, mire”: Q *makso*; **buzbō* ‘large fly’; Q *pupso* ‘blow-fly’ (with assimilative unvoicing of initial *b*); T *burbo*.

¹⁰² This sentence was inserted later.

¹⁰³ This sentence was originally: “On the special development of *sy, sw, khy, khw*, see *Aspirates* and [s].”

¹⁰⁴ “After a consonant group, or after a long vowel + single consonant they became” >> “After a consonant group they became”; and “asyllabic *y, w* were both retained” >> “asyllabic *y* was retained.”

¹⁰⁵ Cf. *Etym.* *MA3* ‘hand’, **ma3-tā* ‘to handle’, Eldarin **mahtā-*, Q *mahta-*.

¹⁰⁶ The cross-references are to item (iii) (b) above.

(b) [s]. Later during the classical period, but after the fixing of spelling so that sign for medial [s] remained same as that for (always voiceless) initial [s], Q s became **voiced** medially between vowels, or between a vowel and a voiced sound (nasal or continuant).

In TQ voiceless medial [s] was in these positions only derived from older *p < th* (in Lindarin pronunciation). The old *ſ*-sign therefore usually signified [z], and there was a tendency (post classical and incorrect) to use the *þ*-sign for initial or medial voiceless [s] of any origin. Where [s] is voiced z is used in transcription in this account.¹⁰⁷

Note that *after* continuants, **ls, rs**, s was strengthened and not unvoiced: see above.¹⁰⁸

The earliest of these voicings, possibly already in CE, or at least AQ, was in *sm, sn > zm, zn*. The product of these in PQ was *mm, nn*.

When later but *before* the general medial voicing of s the suffixes *m, n* were re-added to voiceless [s] the nasal was probably unvoiced and *sm, sn > sw, st*.¹⁰⁹ But cases are rare, and may be usually explained by suffix-alternation.

(c) **sr, sl**. [Metathesis to *rs, ls* occasionally occurs, especially in old isolated forms.]

While s was still voiceless *sr > sř > ss* (similar to developments after stops); but *sl* appears to have remained as such, and asyllabic.¹¹⁰ Hence it later became *zl > ll*.

Later forms have *zar, z-l*.

(d) **sy, sw**. Before the voicing of medial [s], these combinations produced (long) voiceless y, and w: [h] and [hw]: that coalesced with the products of *xy, xw (< khy, khw)*, as they did initially. The products of later reformations after voicing of [s] > [z] were *sy > z-y > zi; sw > zu* with syllabic *i, u*. These re-formations are less common in case of *hy*, since its relationship to s, especially in TQ pronunciation [š], was sufficiently recognizable.¹¹¹

(e) s was preserved unchanged in the groups *st, ts, sk* (usually > *ks*), *ks, ps, ss, sty, skw*.

(f) at end of consonant groups [s] was stronger, and was *not* voiced: hence *rs, ls, ns* remained with (partly) unvoiced *r, l*. The earliest product of *ns* was > *ss*; but *ns* was often reproduced by grammatical analogy in that case.¹¹²

But *ns > nz* as in *Rothinzil*.¹¹³

On the occasional intrusion into Quenya of Lindarin forms with *r < z < s*: see General Changes in isolation.¹¹⁴

¹⁰⁷ This sentence was inserted after the original composition.

¹⁰⁸ In this note **ns, ls, rs** >> **ls, rs** (in pencil); and beneath the deleted *ns* Tolkien wrote "*ns > nz*" (also in pencil).

¹⁰⁹ Against this sentence Tolkien wrote an "X" in pencil in the right margin; and beneath this wrote *zm, nm* (also in pencil), and underlined the second of these combinations.

¹¹⁰ This is a revision of an original sentence, which stood immediately after **sr, sl** and before the bracketed remark: "While s was still voiceless {these >>} *sr* became *sř* >> *ss*; but *sl* did not as after stops become syllabic *s-l*."

¹¹¹ These two sentences replaced the following at the time of composition: "The relationship of stem-s to *hy*- (TQ pronunciation [š]) was sufficiently recognized and reformations [at] a later period in this case are not common. But reformations of *hw > zu* after voicing of medial [s] are frequent. In both cases later *z + y, w* gave syllabic *zi, zu*."

¹¹² In the previous sentence *r, l, n >> r, l*; and here "classical" >> "earliest"; "occasionally" >> "often"; and "in that case" added later, all of these changes being made in pencil.

¹¹³ Cf. Adunaic *Rothinzil* 'Flower of the Foam', in "The Drowning of Anadûnê," *Sauron Defeated*, edited by Christopher Tolkien, 1992, p. 360.

¹¹⁴ The last two sentences were each added later, apparently at separate times.

Summary.

Medial:

derived from older:

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| <i>p.</i> | <i>p.</i> |
| <i>pp.</i> | <i>pp, pph, mph (phm).</i> |
| <i>ps.</i> | <i>ps (< p, ph, b + s); pr, phr; sp (zb); pt (< pt, ph-t, p-th).¹¹⁵</i> |
| <i>py.</i> | <i>py.</i> |
| <i>t.</i> | <i>t.</i> |
| <i>tt.</i> | <i>(long) tt, tth; nth; th-n.¹¹⁶</i> |
| <i>ts.</i> | <i>ts (< t, th, d + s); tr, thr.</i> |
| <i>ty.</i> | <i>ty, ky.</i> |
| <i>tw.</i> | <i>tw.</i> |
| <i>k.</i> | <i>k.</i> |
| <i>kk.</i> | <i>kk, kkh, ñkh.</i> |
| <i>ks.</i> | <i>ks (< k, kh, g + s); kr, khr; sk (zg).</i> |
| <i>kw.</i> | <i>kw.</i> |
| <i>ph, f.</i> | <i>ph.</i> |
| <i>phy, fy.</i> | <i>phy.</i> |
| <i>th (s).</i> | <i>th.</i> |
| <i>thy (sy); thw (sw).</i> | <i>thy; thw.</i> |
| <i>h.</i> | <i>kh.</i> |
| <i>hy.</i> | <i>khy; sy.</i> |
| <i>hw.</i> | <i>khw, sw.</i> |
| <i>v.</i> | <i>b.</i> |
| <i>s (z).</i> | <i>s.</i> |
| <i>m.</i> | <i>m.</i> |
| <i>mm.</i> | <i>mm (pm, bm); sm (> zm).</i> |
| <i>mp.</i> | <i>mp.</i> |
| <i>mb.</i> | <i>mb (bb).</i> |
| <i>my.</i> | <i>my.</i> |
| <i>mn.</i> | <i>mn, pn, bn.</i> |
| <i>n.</i> | <i>n.</i> |
| <i>nn.</i> | <i>nn, tn, dn; sn (> zn); later from ñn (q.v.).</i> |
| <i>nt.</i> | <i>nt.</i> |
| <i>nty.</i> | <i>nty; ñky.</i> |
| <i>nd.</i> | <i>nd.</i> |
| <i>ndy.</i> | <i>ndy; ñgy; ñy.</i> |
| <i>ny.</i> | <i>ny; later from ndy (above).</i> |
| <i>nw.</i> | <i>nw; nm, tm, dm.</i> |
| <i>ns.</i> | <i>n + s reformed; rare ntr; (later TQ = nth).</i> |
| <i>ñk.</i> | <i>ñk (older ñk, m-k, n-k).</i> |
| <i>ñg.</i> | <i>ññ; ñg (gg); ñz.</i> |
| <i>ñkw.</i> | <i>ñkw.</i> |
| <i>ñgw.</i> | <i>ñgw; ñw; ñm, km, gm.</i> |

¹¹⁵ In this list “(zb)” was inserted later; and Tolkien wrote “bd -” above *pt*. See item (2) (iii) (b) above.

¹¹⁶ Here *tth* was inserted later.

| [Medial: | derived from older:] |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| y. | y; (g before \check{e}); zy, gy . |
| w. | w; zw, gw . |
| l. | l; occasionally d. |
| lp. | lp (pl). |
| lph, lf. | lph (phl). |
| lt. | lt (tl). |
| lty. | lty, lky. |
| lth (ls). | lth (thl). |
| rare lthy. | lthy. ¹¹⁷ |
| lk. | lk (kl). |
| lkw. | lkw. |
| lh. | lkh (khl). |
| rare lhy. | lkhy, lsy; [TQ lthy > lsy > [lš]]. |
| rare lhw. | lkhw. |
| lb. | lb (bl). |
| ld. | ld; ln, (dl). |
| ldy. | lgy (lny). > later ly. |
| lg. | lg, (gl). |
| lm. | lm, ml. |
| ls. | ls (TQ lth). |
| ly. | ly; later < ldy (as above). |
| lw. | lw, lgw. |
| ll. | ll, rl, lr, nl, sl (zl). |
| r. | r; d. |
| rp < rp (pr); | rph, rf < rph (phr); |
| rt < rt, (tr); rty < rty, rky; | rth (rs) < rth (thr); rthy (rsy) < rthy. |
| rk < rk, (kr); rkw < rkw; | rh < rkh; rhw < rkhw; rhy < rsy, rkhy (later also rthy). |
| rb < rb (br). ¹¹⁸ | |
| rd < rd (dr); | rdy < rdy, rgy. |
| rg < rg (gr). | |
| rm < rm (mr); | rn < rn (nr); |
| rr < rr. | |
| r < rs, (sr), (later TQ rth). | |
| ry < ry, later from rdy as above. | |
| rw < rw, rgw. | |
| s. | early form of z < s. $\text{z} \rightarrow \text{s}$ finally. |
| ss. | < ss, ns, sr, hs (< zs). |
| st. | st (sth); st < older t-t etc.; zd (from zd, d-d etc.). |
| sty. | sty, sky, (skhy, sthy). |
| sk. | is rare, but occasionally preserved as in <i>liske</i> 'reed' (< <i>lisge</i>) = ks (sk, zg etc.). |
| skw. | skw (skhw). |

¹¹⁷ This item was inserted to the right of the item for *lth*, in the form: "rare *lthy* < *lthy*." Both of these items were originally given between *lph* and *lt*, and later circled with an arrow indicating where to move them.

¹¹⁸ Tolkien wrote "rv?" to the right of this item in red ball-point.

| [Medial: | derived from older:] |
|----------|--|
| h. | kh. |
| hy. | kh _y , sy. |
| hw. | kh _w , sw. |
| ht. | k, kh, g + t (th), d, originally pt (p, ph, b + t (th)); khn. ¹¹⁹ |

Final consonants.

CE did not have many final consonants. In all words inflexional **dentals** *d, t, s, n, r* (*l*) and the labial *m; y, w* not > *u, i* (*u, i*); and the combination *nt*.¹²⁰ In monosyllables some old stems ended in non-inflexional **nasals** *n, m* (*n̄* > *z*), continuants *y* (> *ɹ*), *w* (> *ʋ*), *l, r, ʒ* (> *0*).¹²¹ But uninflected stems probably did not end with consonants save in a few prep[ositions] or pronoun [???].¹²²

Q. insofar as the *phonetics* were concerned preserved all these save: *m* which > *n*; *n̄, ʒ* which were lost; and *d > r*, as **tad* ‘thither’ > *tar* (cf. N *tad* > *tā* > *tō*).¹²³

ondotta. ondōt.

gondōt. ʒondōt. ondōt.

Lindar[in] *m > n* was very[?] early.

¹¹⁹ In this list *d* was inserted in pencil. The second page of an earlier version of the summary of medial consonants was preserved because the back of the page was reused. This text was deleted with a single diagonal stroke:

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|------------|---|------------------------------|
| <i>n̄k</i> | = | older <i>n̄k</i> (also occas[ionally] < <i>mk, n̄k</i>). | | | |
| <i>n̄g</i> | = | older <i>n̄g</i> (occas. < <i>gg</i>); also pre-Eldarin <i>n̄</i> (infix) { <i>g</i> } <i>ʒ; n̄n̄</i> . | | | |
| <i>n̄gw</i> | = | <i>n̄w, n̄gw; n̄m, gm, km</i> . | | | |
| <i>y</i> | = | <i>y</i> . also <i>ʒ</i> before <i>ē</i> ; (<i>ʒy</i>) <i>gy</i> . | <i>w</i> | = | <i>w, (ʒw) gw</i> . |
| <i>l</i> | = | <i>l</i> (occas. <i>d</i>). | | | |
| <i>r</i> | = | <i>r, d</i> . | | | |
| <i>lp</i> | = | <i>lp</i> (<i>pl</i>); | <i>rp</i> | = | <i>rp</i> (<i>pr</i>). |
| <i>lt</i> | = | <i>lt</i> (<i>tl</i>), <i>lth</i> (<i>thl</i>); | <i>rt</i> | = | <i>rt</i> (<i>tr</i>). |
| <i>lty</i> | = | <i>lty, lthy, lky</i> ; | <i>rty</i> | = | <i>rty, rthy</i> . |
| <i>lk</i> | = | <i>lk</i> . | <i>rk</i> | = | <i>rk</i> . |
| <i>lkw</i> | = | <i>lkw</i> . | <i>rkw</i> | = | <i>rkw</i> . |
| <i>ld</i> | = | <i>ld, ln</i> ; | <i>rd</i> | = | <i>rd</i> . |
| <i>lm</i> | = | <i>lm</i> (<i>ml</i>); | <i>rm</i> | = | <i>rm</i> (<i>mr</i>). |
| <i>rn</i> | = | <i>rn</i> (<i>nr</i>). | | | <i>lb</i> = <i>lb</i> . |
| <i>ll</i> | = | <i>ll, lr, rl</i> ; (<i>sl > zl</i>); <i>nl, dl. lʒ</i> . | | | |
| <i>rr</i> | = | <i>rr, (sr > zr). nr, dr. rʒ</i> . | | | |
| <i>lth</i> , later > <i>lt</i> | | from <i>lth</i> . | | | similar <i>rth > rt</i> . |
| <i>ls</i> | = | <i>ls</i> . | <i>rs</i> | = | <i>rs</i> . |
| <i>ly</i> | = | <i>ly</i> . also { <i>ʒ >></i> } <i>lg</i> in <i>lye</i> . | | | |
| <i>ry</i> | = | <i>ry</i> . also { <i>rʒ >></i> } <i>rg</i> in <i>rye</i> . | | | |
| <i>lw</i> | = | <i>lw</i> . | <i>rw</i> | = | <i>rw; rb</i> . |
| { <i>lv, rv</i> | = | { <i>lb, rb</i> } | | | |
| <i>s</i> | | is early form of <i>z</i> . from older <i>s</i> . | | | |
| <i>ss</i> | = | older <i>ss; ns; sr</i> . | | | |
| <i>st</i> | = | <i>st</i> (<i>sth</i>). also <i>s</i> in <i>star, stil</i> < later <i>sr, sl</i> . | | | |
| <i>sty</i> | = | <i>sty, sky, s...</i> | | | |
| <i>sk</i> | | is rare. < older <i>sk</i> (<i>skh</i>). usually > <i>ks</i> . | | | |
| <i>skw</i> | = | <i>skw</i> . | | | |

¹²⁰ “Probably only” >> “In dissyllables and longer” >> “In all words”; and “*y, w* not > *u, i* (*u, i*)” was inserted later.

¹²¹ The phrase “showed also *ʒ, g*?” >> “ended in non-inflexional **nasals** *n, m* (*n̄ > ʒ*)” in the act of composition.

¹²² This replaced the following in the course of composition: “Prob[ably] no others allowed but inflexion ...”

¹²³ Cf. *Etym. TA*, demonstrative stem ‘that’, Q *tar* ‘thither’ (**tad*), ON *tō*.

Quenya.

Development of the Vowels.

The original **Eldarin** vowels were :—

| | | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|----|---------|
| Short : | i, | e, | a, | o, | u |
| Long | ī, | ē, | ē̄, | ā, | ō, ȳ, ū |
| Diphthongs | ei, | ai, | oi, | ui | |
| | ou, | au, | eu, | iu | |

Of these: *ei*, *ai*, *oi* and *ou*, *au*, *eu* could also be long (mainly as the result of contractions, or of compensatory lengthenings).¹²⁴

To these must be added the obscured vowel *ə*, and the syllabic sonants, **l**, **r**, **m**, **n**, **ñ**.¹²⁵

The Quenya vocalic development was much simpler than the consonantal; and the vowels of Eldarin were in Quenya on the whole better preserved than in any other branch.

The general development in stressed stem-syllables was as follows :—

The short vowels. These showed no general change.

When *stressed* the sequence **wo** was usually changed to *wa*. A similar change occurs in Noldorin. But when *unstressed wo* was often reduced (before the unrounding of the *o*) to *o* with loss of *w*. Cf. the development of **gwo*- ‘together’ > *wá*- and *o*-’.¹²⁶

☞ The sequence *wō* remained unchanged. There was no corresponding change of *ye* > *ya*.

The long vowels. The Eldarin open and close *ē̄/ē* and *ō, ȳ* became merged in *ē* and *ō*. These sounds were evidently of middle quality, neither very tense or close nor very slack or open; but they tended rather in the direction of *ē̄, ȳ* than of *ē, ȳ*.

But they had interiorly been reduced to normal length in prehistoric period, except in *final syllables*, q.v. Note that in PQ a stressed final long vowel, only occurring in monosyllables, was longer than normal. Eldarin certainly also possessed “overlong” or trimoric long vowels, parallel to the long diphthongs, produced by contraction (especially in inflexional syllables) as e.g. of *ā + a* (*āzā*).¹²⁷

The diphthongs. *ei* remained in AQ, but became in PQ. *ē* when it bore the PQ stress. But in unstressed syllables (according to PQ. accent), and in final syllables other than monosyllabic words it became [ī]: see below.

Similarly *ou* remained in AQ; but became in PQ. where still stressed *ō*. Otherwise it became *ū*: see below.

☞ The stressed sequences *yei*, *wou* were the first to change. In these cases, loss of *ɹ*, *ɹ̥* by dissimilation producing *yē*, *wō* appeared already in AQ.

The stressed sequence *woi* became *wai*, parallel with the change of *wó* > *wá*. But *wou* became *wō*. The sequence *wau* was not favoured and became (if the word containing it was not replaced) *wā* by dissimilation.

¹²⁴ Here “mainly except in monosyllables as the result of contractions” >> “mainly as the result of contractions.”

¹²⁵ This sentence was inserted here as a replacement for another sentence which Tolkien indicated should be inserted into the table of vowels but then deleted: “There also occurred syllabic (vocalic) **l**, **r**, **m**, **n**, **ñ** {mainly} ...”

¹²⁶ Cf. *Etym.* *wō* ‘together’, “The form *wō* would if stressed > *wa* in Eldarin. In Q. the form *wō*, and the unstressed *wō*, combined to produce prefix *ō*- ‘together’.”

¹²⁷ This paragraph was added later in the left and bottom margins with an arrow indicating where to insert it.

☞ The cases of *w* preceding a diphthong ending in *u* are rare, since bases seldom had *w* as a medial consonant where the initial consonant was *w*, *kw*, *gw* etc.; while suffixal *w*, *u* was as a rule avoided as far as possible in similar cases.

In Parmaquesta *iu*, *ui* remained falling diphthongs: that is they remained *iū*, *uī*. Also *iu*, and *ui* remained wholly distinct from *eu*, *oi* respectively (the latter had ‘open’ first elements).

☞ In TQt., however, especially according to **Lindarin** use, *iu* became shifted to *iū*/*yū*, and *ui* to *uī*/*wī*. This change was due to changes in early Lindarin. But it took place after all the changes of consonants before *y*, *w* above described had been completed. Thus PQ *kiuka* > TQ *kyūka*, but *ky* remained and did not produce *ty*. Similarly PQ *tuile* > TQ *twīle* producing an initial *tw*- not otherwise found in Quenya. The PQ spelling was maintained.

The Noldor who had *uī* as a frequent sound in their own language, and also possessed *iw*, usually avoided this *Lindarin* pronunciation. The much later Lindarin change of *eu* > *iu* > *yū*; and *oi* > *ui* > *wī* was sometimes used (by Lindar) in TQt., but was regarded as incorrect, and avoided by careful or learned speakers.¹²⁸

The **long diphthongs** of Eldarin were all products of contraction (e.g. where one element or both had originally been long), or of compensatory lengthening (e.g. as in *awə* > *āū*). In primitive Lindarin they only remained as such finally in *stressed monosyllables*, and in *final inflexional syllables*. In all other cases they had been reduced to normal length.

☞ Note that all long vowels and diphthongs were over-long (longer than normal) when standing finally in stressed monosyllables.

In AQ the long diphthongs remained distinct (in length) from the normal only when standing absolutely final in syllables that still in AQ after the accent-shift (see below) received a stress, main or secondary. Otherwise they were, by simple phonetic development, shortened to normal length, though not reduced or obscured. But the original phonetic results became much altered, in inflexional syllables, by cross-influence between words of similar declension or conjugation but different accentual patterns.

In PQ (and TQ) long diphthongs remained as such only in *stressed monosyllables*. In TQ their distinction then from the normal diphthongs consists in the extra length of the *first element*.

☞ Long **ui**, **iu** did not occur at all. Since these secondary diphthongs were *only* produced medially by the contact of *u*, *i* and the medial consonant *y*, *w* of a TAL-base before a suffixal consonant, or in the *kalta*-form of KALAT-bases with medial *y*, *w*. Examples: √TUY ‘sprout’; *tuilē* ‘spring’ > Q *tuile* ‘springtime’; √KIWIK: *kiukā* ‘thigh’ > Q *ciuca*.¹²⁹

In composition, derivation, or inflexion *ū*, *ī* + vocalic addition > *w*, *y* or *uw*, *iy*; *ū*, *ī* similarly > *uw*, *iy*, or *ūw*, *īy*.¹³⁰

¹²⁸ In the margin to the left of this paragraph Tolkien wrote “rev. so far” and a large asterisk. Since the *Outline of Phonology*, which appears to have at least begun as a careful revision of the *Outline of Phonetic Development*, ends with a discussion of the vowels that was completed only as far as the treatment of the diphthongs *iu*, *ui*, this marginal note seems to corroborate that part of the *Outline of Phonology* is a revision of the present *Development of the Vowels*, up to this point.

¹²⁹ Cf. *Etym.* TUY ‘spring, sprout’, **tuilē*, Q *tuile* ‘spring-time’; TIW ‘fat, thick’, **tiukō* ‘thigh’, Q *tiuko*.

¹³⁰ These two paragraphs replaced the following, probably in the course of composition:

☞ Long *uī*, *iū* did not occur at all; because these secondary diphthongs were {formed only by the contact of *u* with medial *y* cons...} only formed medially by contact of {*ū* with *ī*, *y*, or *ī* with} *ū* with *ī*, *y*, or of *ī* with *ū*, *w*. In other cases dissyllabic *uwi*, *ūwi*, *uwī*, *ūwī*/*iyu*, *īyu*, *iyū*, *īyū* had arisen. In inflexion *ī* + *ū*, similarly stems in *ū*/*ī*, followed by inflexional vowels yielded *w*, *uw*, *ūw*/*y*, *iy*, *īy*.

The obscured vowel [ə] was not an inherited sound, but was the product of reduction (in Common Eldarin or at least in the prehistoric period of Lindarin) of unstressed *ǎ/ě/ǒ*, under conditions described below (see Accent). Its development (and the development of preceding consonants) in *final* syllables will be described in the section on *Final Syllables in Quenya*. In medial syllables it became *ĩ* before *y*, and *ũ* before *w*. It was usually lost otherwise and the resultant consonant groups treated as described above.¹³¹

The syllabic *m̥, n̥, ñ̥* were only old initially, in that form of the inherited initial groups *mb, nd, ñg* which developed syllabic nasal. In Q. *m̥* > *um*; *n̥* > *an*; *ñ̥* > *iñ* but *ñ̥* + *gw* > *uñ*.

Syllabic nasal was also produced by the comparative prefix *nǒ-* > *nǎ* > *ñ*. This yielded *an* before dentals, *am* before labials and *añ* before back-consonants. This quality *a* in latter cases may have been generalized, but probably the assimilation of *nǎ* > *ñ* to non-dental consonants was after development of *ñ* > *an*. Before vowels *an* appears extracted from pre-consonantal

{Medial *u-ĩ* > *uĩ* or *uwĩ* ...}

ũ, ỹ with *w, y* medial base consonant + suffixal or third-KALAT consonants, as $\sqrt{\text{TUY-}}$, sprout, **tuilē*, spring, $\sqrt{\text{KIWIK}}$, *kuikā* ‘thigh’. before add[ed] vowels in [?derivation], [?composition] or inflexion, *u, i* bec[ame] *w, y* or *uw, iy* and *ũ, ỹ* bec[ame] *uw, iy* or *úw, íy*.

The whole discussion of long diphthongs (including these paragraphs) was a replacement for an earlier version:

The **long diphthongs**. These only occurred in final syllables (including monosyllables) as the products of inflexion, through the coalescence of stem-endings with inflexions, or through compensatory lengthening after loss of ancient final (short) vowels.

These long diphthongs were shortened, probably in Common Eldarin when followed by a final consonant. They remained in AQ when absolutely final, either in stressed monosyllables, or in final syllables that still (in AQ) received a secondary stress (as described below). Otherwise they were shortened, or made of normal length, though *not* reduced or obscured, already in AQ. The original phonetic situation was, however, much altered (especially) in inflexion) by cross-influence between shortened and unshortened forms {in} within the limits of the later declensions and conjugations.

In PQ long diphthongs remained as such *only* in **stressed monosyllables**. They were then chiefly distinguished from the short or normal diphthongs by the length of the first element.

☞ Long **ui, iu** did not occur because in inflexional final syllables these diphthongs did not occur at all, for the product of stem *-u, -i* before a vocalic inflexion was (*u*)*w-*, (*i*)*y-*; while *ui, iu* lengthened by compensation became *uwi, iyu*. [Added in the left margin:] That is diphthongal *ui/iu* only arose (in medial syllables) through contact of *ũ* with vocalized medial *y* + suffixal or third-KALAT consonant; or similarly of *ĩ* + *w*. In all contacts of *ũ, ỹ* + vowel either *u, i* > *w, y*, or a dissyllable was produced.

Eldarin must certainly have possessed, parallel to the long diphthongs, over-long or trimoric simple vowels, produced in inflexional syllables by such coalescences as stem *-ā* + inflexional *-ǎ* > *ā̃*. These were, however, at no time in Q. distinguished in spelling from the normal long vowels. It is probable that in AQ they remained over-long only in stressed monosyllables, and were otherwise reduced to normal long vowels (but not to short vowels).

☞ In PQ **final** long vowels, of any origin were longer than normal when they stood in stressed monosyllables.

¹³¹ The last two sentences in this paragraph were a replacement for the following:

In {medial >>} initial or medial syllables it became *ĩ* {and was} before {*i* >>} *y* {(ĩy) and was absorbed[?]: *ai* and *ay* (aɪ) > *ĩ*; similarly) and *ũ* before {*u* (*ũw*) >>} *w* { : *əu* and *əw* (əu) > *ũ* }. It was {lost >>} usually lost before or after sonants (*l, r* and nasals) producing the syllabic *l, r, ŋ, m̥, ñ̥* described below: as **kwenǎdē* > *kwendē* ...

In medial syllables in contact with other consonants it often became a [inserted and deleted:] {but *as* usually > *is*[?]}, but was also often lost if the resultant consonant group was tolerated in Q. Thus *òkotǎ* > *okətǎ* > *oktǎ*, Q *oh̄ta*.

cases, beside *n* (with lengthening of vowel) which is the phonetic form, but survives only in a few forms, irregular, or grammatically isolated, as ...¹³²

Syllabic *l*, *r* were only produced by loss of *a* (< *ā*, *ǣ*, *ō*). *r* produced *ar*. *l* produced *il/al/ul* according to the surroundings of which the preceding vowel was the strongest influence. Initial *l* only occurred as reduced form of negative prefix *lā*. It yielded usually *al*.¹³³

On the special vocalic development in Q. final syllables see below. The Eldarin and Quenya Accent-patterns must first be considered.

For a description of the probably earliest common *Eldarin* Accent-system, see above in General Account, F. *Minquetyarme*.¹³⁴ The Eldarin Accent was “free,” that is it was not tied to any special position in the word by quantitative or rhythmical rules, but the position of the “main accent” (a) governed the incidence of secondary accents and (b) was associated with variant types of formation: for instance agent-nouns and proper names of persons ending anciently in *ō/ē/ā* were usually oxytone.¹³⁵

It was in this department that Eldarin branches earliest began to diverge (rather than in the actual accentual patterns): that is in the significant employment of accent-place as a defining or derivative method. *Lindarin* adjectives ending in *ā* were frequent and usually oxytone (this probably being an ancient feature), but they were less frequent and seldom oxytone in T. and N. In *Lindarin* the *nē* suffix of the past tense always bore the main stress, not so in T. or N.

The *Lindarin* dialect did *not* pass through a period in which the main accent was retracted to the **first stem syllable** (the initial syllable of the word in most cases, save for a few prefixes that were not stressed). This retraction occurred early in *Telerin*, and later in ancient *Noldorin*; but in *Lindarin* the older accent-pattern with only lesser modifications was maintained for a long time, though it had already been changed before the beginning of records (AQ or PQ).

☞ 1. But N. very early went with T. in abandoning the oxytone accent of words and retracting the main accent to an earlier syllable.¹³⁶ See the accounts of these languages.

2. The chief *Lindarin* modification was the abandonment of the oxytone accent on final **short** vowel (not followed by a consonant). The accent was either retracted, or the accented vowel lengthened.

The Primitive accent seems always (at least in all the Eldarin branches) to have included a fairly marked degree of stress or expiratory force, coinciding with tonal variations: raising (or

¹³² The end of this sentence, which Tolkien left incomplete, was changed from: “but survives only in a few forms no longer associated with the ord[inary] grammatical derivation, as ...”

¹³³ The last two sentences in this paragraph were added in the left margin. These four paragraphs on *a* and the syllabic sonants were written on two sides of a slip with the annotation, “Rider to Vowels (d),” which was pinned onto the page with this letter designation and containing the end of the discussion of long diphthongs and the beginning of the discussion of accentuation, between which it was presumably intended to be inserted. There is and earlier, deleted version of part of the discussion on this slip, at the top of the previous manuscript page:

The syllabic sonants *m*, *n*, *ŋ* occurred *initially* as one of the developments of Prim[itive] initial *mb*, *nd*, *ŋg* etc.; *medially* after reduction of prim. unstressed *a/e/o*, {finally only} *m*, *n* occurred finally as result of reduction of *am*, *an* and *mā*, *nā* (see below); *l*, *r* occurred only ...

¹³⁴ See PE 18, pp. 55–7, 105–6.

¹³⁵ Note that the term *oxytone* means having an acute accent on the last syllable.

¹³⁶ The phrase “retracting the main accent to an earlier syllable” was altered from: “retracting this to the penult (if long) or {antepen[ult]} >> preceding or [?medial] long syllable (if any), or >> to an earlier syllable.”

lowering) above (or below) the normal level.¹³⁷ The element of **stress** was in general increased in all the Eldarin branches as time went on, most markedly of all in the *Lemberin* and *Laiquendian* varieties, markedly in *Telerin* of Valinor, less so in *Noldorin* (until the Exilic period), and least of all in ancient *Lindarin*. The degree of stress was, however, sufficient in all branches at an early period to cause certain vocalic reductions in (anciently) unstressed syllables, which are common to the Eldarin tongues (though not necessarily developed before their actual separation).

As far as Quenya is concerned these very ancient effects of accent are the following:—

- 1) obscuration of *ǎ/ě/ǒ* to murmured [ə] in entirely **atonic** syllables *after* the main stress. This occurred anciently in **stressless** final syllables of all kinds. Also often interiorly in long words with a far-retracted accent — for the most part in *old compounds* — where stressless *ǎ/ě/ǒ* were several syllables removed from the main stress — e.g. *kwenedé*, elf; but *móri-kwenedē* ‘dark elf’ > *móri-kwen(ə)dē* > *móri-kwèn(ə)dě*.¹³⁸
N.B. This reduction did not occur medially before 2 consonants (including *y, ɹ | w, ʷ*) — except that the end of first elements of old compounds were often treated as *final syllables*.
- (2) In similar compounds to those described above long vowels were often reduced to short vowels in medial or final syllables.
- (3) unstressed medial *ǔy-* > *iy-*; unstressed *iw-* > *uw-*.¹³⁹

The position of secondary stresses (often marked and relatively strong) in [the] prehistoric period had important effects on vowel development. This was dependent on the position of the main stress and of the **quantity** of the other syllables according to a pattern that was very similar in all branches, and was liable to reappear again.

The secondary accents were placed (subject to other considerations) on **alternate** syllables in either direction from the main stress. The secondaries that *preceded* the main stress (e.g. in oxytone or paroxytone words) were the strongest.¹⁴⁰

¹³⁷ The phrase “raising (or lowering) above (or below) the normal level” was inserted later.

¹³⁸ In this sentence: “often in” >> “often interiorly in”; “an early” >> “a much-retracted” >> “a far-retracted”; “mainly” >> “for the most part”; and “far-removed” >> “several syllables removed.” Cf. *Etym.* KWEN(ED) ‘Elf’, **kwenedē*, Q *qendē* ‘Elf’ and MOR, **móri* ‘black’, Q *more* ‘black’, *Moriquendi* ‘Dark Elves’.

¹³⁹ These three numbered items were a later replacement for the following deleted items:

1) The obscuration of *a, e, o* producing a murmured vowel (ə) where they stood in entirely **atonic** syllables: notably in stressless *final syllables*, or interiorly {*in syllables* >>} *in weak syllables adjacent to the main accent* and stress, [added:] in long words (especially in second elements of compounds) far from the main stress. * Note that this reduction occurred even when *a, e, o* were followed by a consonant group, or by a final consonant, [inserted clauses:] before *ĩ, y ə > i* (so unstressed *ai > ai > ī*, etc.); before *ũ, w > u*. [Inserted sentence:] So that the diphthongs *ai, ei, oi / au, eu, ou* could be reduced to *ī/ū*. See >> *ai/au* (and hence to *ī, ū*). On the development of [ə] see above. On final syllables see below.

{(2) This [ə] was lost {in final syllables, and was >>} when absolutely final, or when it was followed by a continuant (*l, r, y, w*) or nasal *n, m, ñ*, [(]finally only *n, m*). *ai, au > ī, ū*, but *ya, wə > ĩ, ũ*. On the Q. development of *l, r* resultant syllabic *l, r, m, ŋ, ŋ* see below. [Added in the margin:] A preceding *y, w* thus became syllabic *ĩ, ũ*. A preceding *l, r* became *al, ar*. [A preceding] *m, n* became syllabic *əm, ən*.)

(2) unstressed *uy-* > *iy-*; unstressed *iw-* > *uw-*. Unstressed *ĩ, ũ* were not usually otherwise reduced in prehistoric period: the tendency to produce *e, o* finally or before *r* was a later process.

(3) In very long words, especially in early compounds the second element was often reduced. Thus such a full noun as **taksē* ‘pin, nail’ in the compound **péle-tàksē* ‘pivot’ became *péle-tàksě* and then *péletaks(ə)*. **kwenedē* ‘elf’, {**Móri-kwenedē* >>} **Móri-kwenedē* ‘Dark-elf’ > *Móri-kwèn(ə)dě*.

¹⁴⁰ This sentence was added later. Note that the term *paroxytone* means stressed on the next-to-last syllable.

☞ Two adjacent syllables were not accented, except in the rare case of composition with a stressed monosyllabic first element. In such cases (if the compound was still felt to be so or was “loose”) a secondary could be borne by the first element even if the second element was accented on the initial syllable, as *tál*, foot + *gárta*, hide, ‘leather’ > *tálgárta*, *tálgárta* ‘high boot’.¹⁴¹

But in normal long words, especially those made with derivative suffixes etc., the secondary accent was attracted by [a] long syllable (not adjacent to stress), and never fell on a short final syllable.¹⁴² A **strong secondary** accent was borne by a long syllable separated from the main (a) by one syllable, long or short: types *mándälē*, *kártastā*; or (b) by two syllables: type *kárpalimā*. A **weak secondary** was borne by the furthest of a series of two or three short syllables that preceded the main, types *alakánda*, *kälümälánda*, *kälümälō*.¹⁴³

Note that a long syllable adjacent to the stress did not attract the secondary, so *èrēmälōitē*.¹⁴⁴

But one or two short syllables following the main had no secondary. In the rare cases of three the middle had a light secondary stress: *mándälē*; *nínkwērīta*.

☞ N.B. for this purpose a vowel + syllable with[?] final consonant or pause[?] constitutes a long syllable, hence *nínkwērītār*.

Later but while the ancient accent was still in use the following special Q. developments occurred.¹⁴⁵

(1) In **trissyllabic** (or longer) words, but not in disyllables; a short vowel of any quality, including *ī*, *ū*, was **syncope**d and **lost** before a single consonant, when preceded by a stressed syllable (main or secondary) that contained a vowel of the same quality:— in other words there was a tendency to reduce surviving KALAT-forms to KALT(A)-forms. Thus **nélekī* “teeth” > *nelkī*; **ñgòlodó* “Gnome” > *ñgoldó*; but **òrōmé* (name) remained.¹⁴⁶

This syncope occurred most regularly where the preceding syllable was short, and the intervening consonant one that (after syncope) would form with the next consonant a favoured group, sc. mostly before *s*, *l*, *r*, *y*, *w* and nasals.¹⁴⁷ But it could also occur after a long vowel: as **tāraká* > *tārká*, *tarká*. And before stops and other non-sonant consonants: as **òkotā* > *oktā*.

Syncope of *i*, *u* occasionally occurs after diphthongs in *ī*, *ū* respectively, as *áuluta-* [>] *áulta* > *Q olta*; *Máilikó-r* > *Mailkó(r)* > *Melkor* (cf. *N Maeleg*).

(2) After this syncope, but still before the Q. accent shift: Long vowels that remained in **unstressed medial** syllables were shortened, but not lost. So *òrōmé* > *Oromé* (*Q Orome*).

¹⁴¹ While composing this example in this note Tolkien started to write the derived compound as “> *tàlg...*” apparently with weaker secondary stress on the first element, but replaced this immediately by “> *tálgárta*,” perhaps exemplifying the “strongest” secondary stress mentioned in the sentence inserted before the note. The alternative form *tálgárta* with main stress on the first element may be due to the compound with the meaning ‘high boot’ no longer being felt to reflect the etymological sense of ‘foot-leather’.

¹⁴² In this sentence “normal words” >> “normal long words”; “accent was” >> “secondary accent was” (in the course of composition); and “long syllable” >> “long syllable (not adjacent to stress).”

¹⁴³ Here “the furthest of two or three” >> “the furthest of a series of two or three”; and a second type *èremaloitē* was heavily deleted.

¹⁴⁴ This sentence replaced: “The initial syllable was preferred if ...”; and in it “long vowel” >> “long syllable.”

¹⁴⁵ “While” >> “Later but while.”

¹⁴⁶ Cf. *Etym.* NĒL-EK ‘tooth’, *Q nelet*, *nelki* (or *nelke*); *ORÓM*, **Orōmē*, *Q Orome*.

¹⁴⁷ The final phrase of this sentence was added later in the left margin.

(3) [ə] in final syllables was lost — see Final Syllables — and at end of long words, especially compounds, *ǎ, ě, ǒ*, reductions of *ē, ā, ō* (as described above), were also lost.¹⁴⁸ Thus *kwènedě* > *kwendě*; but *móri-kwènedě* > *móri-kwènadě* > *mórikwèndě* > *mórikwèn(d)*, Q *Moriquen*.

☞ These compounds were often reformed from the old simplex; and sometimes the reverse took place: a form proper to a compound was extracted and used separately. Thus beside *Moriquen* also *Moriquende*. [An interesting case is Q *Vālinor* beside *Vālinóre*. This is derived from *Bálli* + *ndóre* ‘land’ > *Bállindóre*, *Bállindǒrě*, *Balindor* > Q *Valinor* reformed after the simplex *nóre* but preserving the *ǐ* due to ancient *nd*. The compound is old as shown by this formation. In later loose compounds the uninflected singular form only was used in vague adjectival or genitival function. Also later the adjective *Balǎ*, powerful, replaced the old noun *Bǎlě*. Cf. ON *Balandore* > N *Balannor*.]¹⁴⁹

After the above changes and before PQ or AQ there occurred the Q. accent shift. The **main accent** became fixed and possibly somewhat less forcibly stressed (no further vowel obscurations or losses occurred except in final syllables). It now fell on the *penult* where that was long; otherwise it fell on the *antepenult*. But syllables preceding the main stress were not obscured.

In general such interior long vowels as had remained at end of archaic period were still kept — since the accent in fact so frequently stood on them, as in *torómā* > *toróma*.¹⁵⁰ But long vowels in open syllables that were now in the antepenult and just before the main stress tended to be shortened in PQ & though spelling is usually maintained are always shortened in TQ. But a stress-less long vowel is usually maintained in the initial *stem*-syllable. Thus *torómāanna* > PQ *torómánna*, TQ *torománna*. But *kóma*, *kómallò* > Q *cóma*, *cómállǒ*.¹⁵¹

¹⁴⁸ Before the beginning of this item two false starts were deleted: “It was not until these two changes had occurred that the Q. accent shift took place. In consequence in ...”; and “In compounds.” The first clause of the item itself was a replacement in the act of writing for: “final [ə] was lost.” Note that there is a short section on “Final Syllables” following the discussion of stress and the changes related to it.

¹⁴⁹ Cf. *Etym.* BAL, Q *Valinor*, “for [**bálli-ndóre* >] **balǐ-ndǒrě*, reformed after the simplex *nóre* ‘land’, also in form *Valinóre*, land of the Gods in the West,” ON *Balandor* (**bala-ndore*), EN *Balandor* (V 350, VT 45, p. 7).

¹⁵⁰ In this sentence “the accent was in fact so frequently retracted to stand on them” >> “the accent in fact so frequently stood on them.”

¹⁵¹ An earlier version survives of the discussion of changes in Quenya up to the time of the accent shift:

{Changes} At {a period still before >>} a later period, but still before the PQ accent: the so-called Qenya-syncope occurred.

[Introductory phrase added later:] In **trissyllabic or longer** words: A *short vowel* of any quality was elided before a *single consonant* when preceded by a syllable that bore a stress and (main or secondary) {containing >>} contained a vowel of the **same** quality. Thus **néleki* “teeth” > *nelki*; *ngòlodó*, Gnome > {*ngòlodó* >>} *ngoldó*; but **Ōrómě* was at first unaffected.

This syncope occurred most regularly where the preceding syllable was *short*, and the {resultant >>} intervening consonant a continuant or nasal that formed a consonant group that was favoured. But syncope could occur after a *long vowel*, and before other consonants (especially when the resultant consonant group was favoured, as *k-t*). Thus *tárakà* > *tǎrkǎ*; *okotá* > *oktǎ*. Occasionally also syncope of *ǐ, ũ* is found after a diphthong ending *ǐ, ǔ*: e.g. **Mǎilikór* > *Mǎilkór*, PQ *Mélkor*.

Later, but still before PQ, long vowels that remained in medial syllables unstressed and **between** stresses were shortened {though[?] not lost >>} but not lost. So *Ōrómě* > *Ōrómě*, PQ *Ōromě*. In PQ thus such word-patterns as {*tǒlǒmǐ*, *ta...* >>} *kǎrakǎ*, *talaman* show reduction of an old medial long vowel, as *Orome*; or an analogical formation[?] in inflexion of a dissyllable, as **tǎlǎm* > *tǎlǎn* but *talaman* by analogy for *talman*, or of nom[inative] *talma* after *talmar*[?] But {*Ōromě* >> *Ulmō* >> *toro...* >>} *tǒrómā* > PQ *toróma*.

{Later again ...}

The PQ accent.

Final *ĩ, ũ* became opened to *ě, ő*.

Also medial *ĩ, ũ* usually to *e, o* (when unstressed) before *r*.

The **secondary stresses** were usually reorganized and governed by the main stress; but on same principles as those described above for the archaic period — except that a secondary accent (often[?] with low tone) could stand on an *initial syllable* immediately before a long main stress, as in *còmáillo* above.

The secondary accent falling on the initial syllable, or any non-initial long syllable, that was separated (by an intervening stressless long or one or more stressless short) from the main was strong.

Ulmó, gen. *Ulmóvā* > Q *Úlmō*, *Ulmóva*.

The treatment of medial long vowels was however complicated by many reformations. Phonetically oxytone nouns ending in a long vowel would retract forms uninflected or followed by an asyllabic inflexion (so *Ulmó*, *Ulmón* > *Úlmō*, *Úlmōn*) but the earlier accent would remain before a syllabic inflexion, gen. *Ulmóvā*. But in the declensions the oxytone type became a special form limited to animates. Hence *kiryá*, *kiryáva* > *kíryā*, *kíryāvā* after type *kándā*, *kándāvā* > *kandava*, aided also by fact that the two coalesced in longer inflected forms as *kiryālīnen*, *kandālīnen* > *kiryalīnen*, *kandalīnen*.

☞ In noun-declension the main stress (except in a few old [???] nouns) remained fixed on [the] same syllable — *except* that the agglutinated pl. ending always had the **accent**: *kándā* > *kándāli*; and *kiryá*, *kiryā-lí*.

N.B. A long syllable in PQ, TQ is a syllable that contains (a) a long vowel, (b) a diphthong, (c) a vowel followed by any two (or more) consonants, including *ty, hy, kw, hw*.¹⁵²

¹⁵² An earlier version of the description of the Eldarin accent and its effects in Quenya followed immediately after the text of the earlier version of the discussion of long diphthongs given above in footnote 130.

Changes due to accent and stress.

The Primitive accent was “free,” that is, it was not tied to any special position in the word by quantitative or rhythmical rules. See General Account, p. 27. This situation remained unchanged in {Eldarin >>} C. Eldarin, and though each of the Eldarin branches later developed accentually on more or less similar lines, the effective changes observable belonged to the separate histories of the divergent tongues.

The Primitive accent seems always to have included a fairly marked degree of **stress**, together with tonal variations. This element of stress was increased in Eldarin, being anciently most marked in *Telerin* (including *Lemberin*), less so in *Noldorin*, and least in *Lindarin* (or *Quenya*).

The degree of stress was, however, sufficient in all branches of Eldarin to cause certain vocalic reductions in (anciently) unstressed syllables which are common to all the Eldarin tongues. These are treated above in the General Account, pp. 29 ff., but since they were in fact probably developments in the early history of Quenya as a separate language (even if similar events occurred at much the same time in the kindred dialects) they are here presented as a part of the individual history of Quenya.

The Lindarin dialects appear *not* to have passed through a period in which the initial syllable bore the main accent. This occurred in *Telerin*, and (later) in ancient *Noldorin*. But in Lindarin the older accent seems to have been maintained with only lesser modifications until almost the period of the earliest records (AQ).

[An annotation shows that at this point Tolkien inserted a rider, which no longer survives.]

But before the development of the *Parmaquesta* the main stress became fixed. It then fell on the **penultimate** syllable, when that was *long*; where it was *short*, the main stress fell on the **ante-penult**. It never fell further back, nor did it fall on final syllables other than monosyllabic words.

☞ **Long** for this purpose were all syllables that contained: (a) a long vowel; (b) a diphthong; (c) a short vowel followed by any two (or more) consonants, including *ty, kw (qu), hy, hw*.

In *Tarquesta* pronunciation the highest tone-pitch also accompanies as a rule the main stress in words pronounced ‘normally’, sc. in isolation, or in circumstances where no special significant tonal modifications were required. An exception to this rule is provided by long words, especially compounds, in which a very strong secondary accent fell on the initial syllable, while the actual main stress fell later (often on a derivative syllable).¹⁵³ In such cases the initial secondary was in normal circumstances higher in pitch than the succeeding main stress: e.g. *kà¹rpalimáí²te, Vá¹linó²re*.¹⁵⁴

The TQt. tonal range is large, and its verbal and sentence tone-patterns are numerous; while stress is not excessive, and the **quality** of unstressed vowels is clear and not obscured.

It is believed by some loremasters that in AQ and even early PQt. the coincidence of stress and pitch had not yet been fully achieved. Syllables, that had under the previous system borne the main accent, still, on this view, retained a high *tone*, after the main *stress* had been removed from them, even if it now fell on an adjacent (usually preceding) syllable. This is held to account for the preservation of long vowels (in AQ and classical PQ) in syllables no longer stressed, notably in final inflexional endings. But this retention can be otherwise explained: see further below. In TQ or colloquial Lindarin, at any rate, such syllables (i.e. the former bearers of an ancient main accent) do not have a high tone.¹⁵⁵ Even where a syllable that in the Primitive period bore the main accent now still bears a strong secondary stress that syllable as a rule is lower in tone than the main stress — except in the case observed above, of a strong secondary stress on an initial stem-syllable; but the high tone on the secondary in those cases is due not to ancient accent but to contemporary feeling for the special significance of the initial syllable.¹⁵⁶

Note that the “General Account” refers to the *Tengwesta Qenderinwa*, the page numbers indicating specifically TQ 1, Part F, *Accentuation*, as it was renumbered to be incorporated into TQ 2 (see PE 18, pp. 17–18, 55–7). The text given here was rejected up to this point with single diagonal strokes down the page and a half it occupies, but the subsequent three paragraphs were retained. The pages of the *Development of the Vowels*, as revised, were given letter designations (a) through (i), and the two half pages with these three paragraphs were designated (j) and (k) to indicate their incorporation into the revision. For the remainder of the earlier version, see footnote 156 below.
¹⁵³ The phrase “especially compounds” was inserted later in pencil.

¹⁵⁴ The superscripted numbers were written above the vowels in these examples and next to the accent marks, presumably represent relative pitch with 1 being higher pitch than 2. The second example was added in pencil.

¹⁵⁵ In this sentence Tolkien changed “main stress” >> “main accent” in ink.

¹⁵⁶ There is a note to the left of this paragraph, “needs[?] to be revised,” which was scribbled out and “stet” written below, all in pencil. As part of the earlier version of *Changes due to accent and stress* (see footnote 152), the text continued after this paragraph without any break; this continuation later being rejected with diagonal pencil strokes across the page and a half in the manuscript (the brackets around the third paragraph are Tolkien’s):

In **medial syllables**, at various periods in the unrecorded past, the following reductions had taken place.

Early reduction occurred where a **long vowel** stood in an *unstressed* syllable adjacent to a *long stressed* syllable. The unstressed long then became short. Thus in the very old compound — later compounds do not use plural stems as their first element —: **Báli-ndōrē* “land or kindred of the Valar” > Q *Valinor*. This development certainly occurred in Common Eldarin, but was liable to recur again at later periods in similar circumstances.

[The form cited is in fact a special Lindarin-Quenya form re-shaped from CE **Bála-ndōrē* / **Báli-ndōrē*, N *Balannor*, after the change of the simplex *ndōrē* ‘land’ > *nōre* in Q., in consequence partly of the phonetic change of initial *nd* > *n*, and partly of the confusion between this word and Q *nōrē*, family, kin (from a quite different base).]

Though the initial syllable was never in Q. the fixed bearer of the main accent, it still had in Q. a special importance (phonetic and psychological), so that in Q. there do not appear any of those reductions through the loss of a short unstressed vowel (in an initial syllable) before a continuant, especially *l/r*,

Changes produced in hiatus.¹⁵⁷

After long vowels *y*, *w* remained and *w* was strengthened to TQ *v*. So *māya*, *rāwa* [rāva]. In the case of *māya* there was a tendency to *māiya*, often represented in spelling *maia*, *maiya*.¹⁵⁸ When unstressed and shortened the further changes occurred described below.¹⁵⁹

After short vowels they became weakened.

After *ī*, *ū* stressed or not (PQ accent) they became very weak *ɪ*, *ʊ* glides and were seldom written.¹⁶⁰ (Here *w* did **not** > *v*.) So *manduwō* > *manduo*. *tūwō* > *tuo*. *līyē* > *lie*.

Short *āy*, *ēy*, *ōy*; *āw*, *ōw*, *ēw* had a special development. Similarly unstressed *ay*, *aw* etc. < *āy*, *āw*. The *y*, *w* tended to be lost with or without modification of preceding vowel.¹⁶¹

which became a feature of Telerin and Noldorin, and produced in these languages new initial consonant groups not known in Quenya, such as *pl*, *tr*. This is an old point of divergence between the Eldarin dialects, for these reductions must have preceded in T. and N. their later fixed initial stress. [This paragraph was added later, written in the bottom and left margins in ink.]

At an early period diphthongs in similar positions were also reduced, and treated in the same way as when final and unaccented: see below. But examples are not frequent in Quenya. They occurred chiefly in inflexion where the diphthongal forms were usually re-introduced by analogy with other words of similar formation but different syllabic structure and accent.

☞ The shortening of simple long vowels here described only occurred in the interior of words, chiefly old compounds. It did not occur at an early period in monosyllables or dissyllables, even in the unstressed finals. [This note was added later (in ink) in the upper margin with an arrow indicating where to insert it.]

Short vowels in unstressed positions tended at an early period to be **obscured** (*a*, *e*, *o* > *ə*) or **lost**. The earliest development of this kind must be referred at least as far back as Common Eldarin, or further.

In very early loss of a primitive short vowel many would see the origin of some of the old **consonantal** affixes, such as *r*, *t*.

This reduction to obscure [ə] was specially liable to occur before the continuants *y*, *w*, *r*, *l* and the nasals *n*, *m*. Where [ə] was not lost and remained syllabic its quality was largely governed later in Q. by the succeeding consonant. [Sentence originally following the next two paragraphs, with a later indication to insert here:] *a* before *y* > *i*; before *w* > *u*; before *r*, *n* > *a*; before *m* > *u*; before *l* {>} *a* but *i*, *u* if >>} the quality was determined by the vowel of the preceding syllable: *il* after a preceding *i*, *e*, or diphthong in *ɪ*; *ul* after *u*, *o* or diphthong in *ʊ*; otherwise *al*.

Thus *ai*, *ay*; *oi*, *oy*; *ei*, *ey* > *ay*, *ai* > *i*(*y*) before vowels; *ī* before consonants and finally. Similarly *au*, *aw*; *eu*, *ew*; *ou*, *ow* > *u*(*w*), *ū*. At the same period **unstressed** *u*_ɪ > *i*(*y*); *i*_ʊ > *u*(*w*), though *i*, *u* were not normally obscured to [ə].

Similar results were produced by the loss of final unstressed [ə] **after** continuants: *yə*, *wə*, *rə*, *lə*, *mə*, *nə* > *i*, *u*, *r*, *l*, *m*, *n*: final *m* then became *n*. The syllabic *r*, *n* > *ar*, *an*; {the quality of *l* depended on the preceding syllable: thus *il* after preceding *i*/*e* or diphthong in *ɪ*; *ul* after preceding *u*/*o* or diphthong in *ʊ*; otherwise *al* >>} *l* > *il*, *ul*, *al* (as described above).

On the special changes in final (inflexional) syllables: see below under Quenya developments in *Final Syllables*.

Some of the substance of this rejected discussion of accentual effects in unstressed syllables was taken up at an earlier point into the revised discussion of changes due to accent (e.g. see the text in footnote 139).

¹⁵⁷ This section regarding hiatus is on the last two pages of an earlier, shorter discussion of *Vowels*, the rejected and subsequently replaced portions of which are given below (see footnote 166). Although this section was not renumbered to continue the revised pagination of the *Development of the Vowels*, the placement of the manuscript here may indicate that Tolkien intended to incorporate the contents of this section into the revision.

¹⁵⁸ This sentence was written later in the upper margin with an arrow indicating to insert it here.

¹⁵⁹ This was altered from: "When shortened no further changes occurred and *aya*, *awa* (*ava*) remain."

¹⁶⁰ The sentence replaced a false start: "After *ī*, *ū* stressed or unstressed ..."

¹⁶¹ The last two sentences of this paragraph replaced a false start: "They tended to become *ai-*, *ei-*, *oi-*; *au-*, *ou-*, *eu-* and then *ai* > *e*; *ei* > *i*; *ou* > *u*. The ..."

aya > ai-a > **ëa** awa > au-a > **öa**
 aye > ai-e > **ëe** > **ie** awo > au-o > **öö** > **uo**
 ayo > ai-o > **ëo** awe > au-e > **öe**

So kantaya, shapely > kantea; kăyā, 10 > kĕa.

eya > e-a > **ëa** owa > o-a > **öa**
 eye > ei-e > **ie** owo > ou-o > **uo**
 eyo > ei-o > **io** owe > ou-e > **ue**.¹⁶²

In oya etc., ewa the y, w [was] usually preserved, but y van[ished] before e, w va[nished] before o, so ewo > **ëo**, oye > **öë**.¹⁶³

In case of -wa late -va was often reintroduced analogically, as ava etc.

Similar changes were produced by loss of *z* < *g*. Here however allowed hiatus was

{ i + e, a, o
 } u
 ea, eo oa, oe.¹⁶⁴

Like vowels *e/e*, *i/i*, *u/u*, *a/a*, *o/o* contracted to longs.¹⁶⁵ In case of *ae*, *ao* contraction occurred: quality depending on length.

$\bar{a} + \check{e}, \bar{a} + \check{o} > \bar{a}.$ }
 $\bar{a} + \bar{e} / \check{a} + \check{e} > \bar{e}.$ }
 $\bar{a} + \bar{o} / \check{a} + \check{o} > \bar{o}.$ }

iu, *ui* to diphthongs in monosyllables or initial syllables, but in final syllables > *iũ* > *io*, *iyu*[:] > *uĩ* > *ue*, *uvi*.¹⁶⁶

¹⁶² Below this set of examples Tolkien originally gave another (incomplete) set that he later struck through:

oya > o-a > **öa** ewa > e-a > **ea**
 oye > o-e > **öe** ewo > e-o > **eo**
 oyo [ewe > ewe, eve].

Note that the brackets in the third line are Tolkien's and that the vowel sequences emphasized here and in the main text using bold-italic face were circled in the manuscript.

¹⁶³ The exception in this sentence had two earlier wordings, the first a false start: "but *oe* < *oye* and *eo* ..." >> "but *ewo* usually > *eo*, while *oya* usually produces[?] **öa**."

¹⁶⁴ Next to these examples Tolkien began to write other developments but deleted these: "*iu* > *iyu*. *i*..." and "*uwi* ..."

¹⁶⁵ After this sentence another was later struck through: "Also *ae* > \bar{a} ; *ao* > \bar{o} ."

¹⁶⁶ As stated in footnote 157, *Changes produced in hiatus* is on the last two pages of an earlier version of *Development of the Vowels*, the first four pages of which were each rejected by a diagonal stroke in pencil down the length of the page. We give this earlier version here:

Vowels.

The original vowels were:—

short **ī, ē, ā, ō, ū**
 long **ī̄, ē̄, ē̄, ā̄, ō̄, ū̄**
 diphthongs **ei, ai, oi, ui** }
 ou, au, eu, iu. } also long.

The general development in *accented stem syllables*.

Short vowels. These showed no general change in PQ (Parmaquesta). The sequence *wō* was generally changed to *wa* when stressed; when unstressed the [w] was often lost. Cf. the element **gwo-*, together > *wá-*, *o-*. The sequence *wō* remained unchanged. [There was no parallel tendency of *yě* > *yä*.]

The long vowels were also mostly preserved unchanged. But the CE open \bar{e} and \bar{o} fell in with \bar{e} , \bar{o} (which in PQ were medium vowels tending rather to lax \bar{e} , \bar{o} than to tense \bar{e} , \bar{o}). [Tolkien wrote "rather to tense \bar{e} , \bar{o} ," but that must be a slip since the vowels so symbolized are lax and clearly meant to contrast with "tense \bar{e} , \bar{o} ."]

The diphthongs. *ei* {normally became \bar{e} >> became \bar{e} only in stressed in... >> remained *ei* except when >>} remained *ei* (except where already in CE reduced to \bar{e} , as described below) until early classical, and then > \acute{e} in stressed initial syllables, otherwise to \bar{i} . Similarly *ou* to $ou\bar{u}$ (\bar{u}), to \bar{o} in stressed initial syllables. But the sequences *yeí*, *wóu* produced *yē*, *wō* by dissimilation. [Unstressed *yei*, *wou*, however, > $y\bar{i}$ > \bar{i} ; $w\bar{u}$ > \bar{u} .]

The stressed sequence *wóí* > *wai* (cf. $w\bar{o}$ > $w\bar{a}$). [*wóu* however > $w\bar{o}$.] *wau* was avoided or became $w\bar{a}$ by dissimilation.

In Parmaquesta {*eu*,} *iu*, *ui* remained true falling diphthongs { $\bar{e}u$,} $\bar{i}u$, $\bar{u}i$. In TQ they were usually converted into $\bar{i}u$, $\bar{u}i$ ($y\bar{u}$, $w\bar{i}$); but this took place after all the changes of consonants already described. Thus *kiuka* > *kyūka* (not *tyūka*), and *tuile* ‘Spring’ was pronounced *twīle* with an initial *tw-* that could only be produced in this way. The PQ spelling was maintained.*

[Added in pencil:] In Lindarin *oi*, *eu* > *ui*, *iu* > $\bar{u}i$, $\bar{i}u$, but this {was not >>} change was incorrect[?] i[n] TQ.

The long diphthongs were shortened {(normally in CE)} before consonants — mainly in CE but **after** reductions of the unstressed short diphthongs, as *ai*, *au* > $a\bar{i}$, $a\bar{u}$ > \bar{i} , $u\bar{u}$. They remained in stressed monosyllables where final, and in OQ in final inflectional syllables.* Here, however, in PQ they were shortened, but without change of quality.

* In {unstressed syllables >>} unstressed final syllables the diphthongs *ui*, *iu* did not occur. Here they could only have been produced by stem \bar{i} , \bar{u} + affix \bar{u} , \bar{i} . These did not produce diphthongs but produced:

$y\bar{u}$ from \bar{i} + \bar{u} after short stem } $iy\bar{u}$ from \bar{i} + \bar{u} / or \bar{i} + \bar{u} after long
 $w\bar{i}$ from \bar{u} + \bar{i} after short } $uw\bar{i}$ from \bar{u} + \bar{i} / or \bar{u} + \bar{i} after long.

In quality the {shortened} longs developed as stressed shorts. {The {stressed diphthongs >>} stressed long diphthongs of monosyllables show the following peculiarities:

(a) tendency to lose \bar{i} , \bar{u} after *y*, *w* respectively and before change of *ei* > \bar{i} , *ou* > \bar{u} , so :—

yei, *yai*, *yoi* {[yui]} > *yē*, *yā*, *yō*.

wou, *wau*, *weu* {[wui]} > $w\bar{o}$, $w\bar{a}$, $w\bar{ē}$.

{(b) tendency to lose \bar{u} before *m*.}

(b) $\bar{u}i$, $\bar{i}u$ > dissyllabic $\bar{u}i\bar{i}$, $\bar{i}i\bar{u}$.

In unstressed syllables *ui* > { $\bar{u}i$ >>} $\bar{u}i$, after long stem { $u\bar{u}i$ >>} $u\bar{u}i$; *iu* > $\bar{i}u$, after long stem $i\bar{i}u$.

The equivalent longs which could only be formed by contraction did not occur since \bar{u} + \bar{i} > $u\bar{u}i$; \bar{i} + \bar{u} > ...}

Changes due to accentuation.

In CE the freer accent of Quendian became fixed. In the earlier stages of **Quenya** (Lindarin) it appears to have been normally retracted to the initial syllable, though certain *prefixes* such as *al*, *wa* > *o*, etc. were often not stressed.

Before this change there had been a marked tendency to reduction of vowels immediately **after**, or **before** (if not in initial syllable), the main stress. The chief results of this *prehistoric* reduction were (i) shortening of {long >>} **unstressed** long vowels, other than (as a rule) \bar{i} , \bar{u} — {these were >>} even \bar{i} , \bar{u} were occasionally shortened between a stress and a strong secondary (e.g. in compound words) as in *báli-nòrē* > *bálinòrē*, Q *valinor*.

☞ The shortening {of longs did not occur in dissyllables; other than >> of longs only occurred in int... >>} of simple long vowels *only* occurred in the *interior* of words: thus not in monosyllables or dissyllables; and not in final inflectional syllables (because length was here later and significant!). [This note was added later in the upper margin with an arrow indicating the insertion point.]

(ii) reduction of \bar{a} , \bar{e} , \bar{o} > \bar{a} with subsequent loss finally — the probable origin of some of the old consonantal affixes. This reduction was specially liable to occur before the sonants *y* (\bar{i}), *w* (\bar{u}), *r*, *l*, and nasals. {Reduced *a* >>} Hence reduction of *ai* (*ay*), *ei* (*ey*), *oi* (*oy*) > $\bar{a}i$ > \bar{i} or before vowel *iy*. Similarly *au* (*aw*), *ou* (*ow*), *eu* (*ew*) > \bar{u} , $u\bar{w}$. [Added later:] At same period stressless $u\bar{i}$ > $\bar{i}i$ /*iy*; $i\bar{u}$ > $u\bar{u}$ /*uw*.

Final *ya*, *wā*, *rā*, *lā*, *nā*, *mā* > *i*, *u*, *r*, *l*, *n*, *m*. Giving PQ *e*, *o*, *ar*, *il*, *an*, *an*.

☞ Long vowels though reduced in quantity were not obscured in quality or lost.

After the OQ retraction of stress to initial syllable a few further reductions took place.

{Related is >>} The most striking of these was the so-called special Quenya **syncope**. Here {all shorts >>} all original shorts are concerned. *i*, *e*, *a*, *o*, *u* were syncope before a simple consonant (i.e. where not “long by position”) when preceded by a stressed or initial syllable containing the same vowel — this only occurred in *trisyllabic* or longer words.

Thus *néleki* ‘teeth’ > *nelki*, *ngolodó* ‘Gnome’ > *ñoldō*. These even occurred after a long syllable: as in *tārakā* > *tārkā* > *tarka*. And in the case of *i*, *u*, where preceded by a diphthong containing *i*, *u* respectively: as in *Mailikō* > *mailko* later *Melko* (N *Moeleg*). The cases are most frequent where the resulting consonantal group was favoured.

In **Parmaquesta** therefore such word-shapes as *tōlōme*, *tālāman* either (a) show reduction of an old long *tōlōme* > *tolome*, or (b) analogical formation as *talam* > *tālām*, *talān*. Hence inflexion *talaman* for *talman*. (Or by reverse from *talman* uninflected *talma* is deduced.)

{After the retraction of the stress to initial syllables few further reductions took place. The most striking was the ...}

{Long... >>} Interior longs that had not been reduced in CE {were now reduced, if they stood next the accented initial syllable or generally between stress and secondary. So *tōlōmē* > *tolomē* >>} were NOT reduced. [This does not affect final syllables.]

Later final syllables were affected.

In **trisyllables** and *longer* words (**not** dissyllables) final {*i*, *e*, *ā*, *ō* {*ū*} > *ě*, *ǎ*, *ō*. Final *ě*, *ǎ*, *ō* > *ə* and lost. Hence {*nōrē* >>} *nōrě*, land, acc. *nōrē* > OQ *nōre*, *nōrē*, but {*bálinōrē* >>} *bálinōrě*, –*ē* > OQ *valinor*, *válinōrě*. [Compounds of this kind could be reformed to *valinōrē*.]

☞ This had marked effect on declensional system.

☞ *i*, *ū* > *ě*, *ō*.

In PQ the accent later became shifted again to the **penult** when long, otherwise to the antepenult.* Strong secondary accent fell on **initial** or long syllable separated by one or more shorts from stress. So *Èldalísse*, *tyáličéi*. [Added later to the right of this sentence:] *Válinor*{*e*} repres[ents] [?full] compound[?] PreQ. *bálinōrē* but *i* should [?be] pre[served?] between 2 stresses.

* The penult was **long** and bore the accent when it contained (a) a long vowel, (b) a diphthong, (c) a vowel + any two consonants {other than >> [in pencil]} including originally *ty*-, *q*, *hw*, *hy*.

The only places of doubt are therefore in cases of *ty*, *q* {occas[ionally] *hw*, *hy*,} since these are sometimes reductions after accent-fixing of *tty*, *kkw*. The inflexional pronouns –*tye*, –*qe* are short. So *kàritye*, *kàriqe*.

[Heading deleted, then marked to be restored:] Rhythmic lengthening.

The CE shortening had been resisted (by analogy) in that class of noun with fixed final **long** (see declensions), as *Ulmō*, *Vardā*. So *úlmōvā* (not *úlmōvǎ*). It had phonetically been resisted in such cases as *Élenāli*. There thus arose a tendency in long inflected forms to lengthen *ǎ*, *ě*, *ō* after **short penult in stem** before affixes. So *kantěļ*, *kantelēli*. Assisted no doubt by accusative *kantelē*.

Tolkien wrote below this paragraph in ink, “* Revise above,” and later over this in pencil, “This needs revision.” Perhaps in conjunction with the latter he wrote various forms in pencil (some of them later overwritten), among which the following can be made out:

CEldarin *Ūlmōva* < OQuenya *Úlmōva* > Q *Ulmōva*, *Ulmóva*; CE *tōlōme* > OQ *tólome*; CE *ngolōdo* > OQ[?] *ngoldo*.

[??] *tōlōme* [??] from *tólōme* [??] *i/ū* [??] likewise[?].

túlūvāne > *tuluvāne*[?]; *karněbānē* to OQ[?] *kárněaně* [sic] > *karněvānē*.

The following was added in ink in the bottom margin, partially overwriting the pencil examples:

The Quendian free accent shifted only in later individual E. languages. {It became >>} In Quenya it became initial. Longs that then remained[?] and **bore** the PreQuenya **accent** were not shortened. Thus *Ulmōbā* > *Úlmōba*. Those that did not bear prim[itive] accent were shortened especially after accented initial, but elsewhere[?] internally unless they bore a secondary. So *tōlōmē* > *tolome* (but **not** *tolme*). So *karněbā*- (*nē* past ending bore accent) > *karněva* {but *karn...*}.

Two notes written in the middle of the page were circled and connected to this paragraph by an arrow:

Let *i/ū* behave as other long[s].

The[?] Classical trisyllabic [??] came[?] in and longs {afterwards[?]} were shortened before [or] after main stress. *kárněvályā* > *karněvályā*. {So *Válinóre*.}

On the back of the sheet is a hastily written and incomplete text in pencil:

Note longs may by syncope before 2 cons[onants] [be] shortened.

au, *ai* > *o*, *e*.

oi, *eu* > ...

Final syllables.¹⁶⁷

When inflexional in significance stressed[?] ending[?] in CE. Weakening[?] of *a, e, o* > *ə* {(→ nil)} after or before continuant or nasal. {*talam* > *taləm* > *ta...*} This *ə* lost in PreLind[arin?] before, after *y, w*. So [?thus] *yă* etc., *wă* etc. > *yə, wə* > *i, u*.

{Before *l, r*.} after *l, r*. *la* > *l̥* > *al/il/ul*. *ra* > *r̥* > *ar*. {but not loss after hiatus[?]. *əm, ən* > *ən* > *an*. *mə*[?] > *um*} > *m̥, n̥* > *n̥* > *an*.

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| before { <i>l, r</i> }, | before <i>y, w</i> | <i>ī, ū</i> . |
| | [before] <i>l, r</i> | <i>l̥, r̥</i> > <i>al/il/ul, r</i> |
| | [before] <i>m, n</i> | <i>m̥, n̥</i> > <i>n̥</i> . |

Old *ī, ū* and *ĩ, ũ* > *yə* > *e, o* in PQ.¹⁶⁸

| | | |
|------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| [??? | { <i>ái</i> (<i>áú</i>) | > <i>é</i> (<i>ó</i>)} |
| | { <i>ei</i> (<i>ou</i>) | > <i>é</i> (<i>ó</i>)} |
| | { <i>oi</i> (<i>eu</i>) | > <i>oe, eo, ó</i> } |

in final elements of dissyllables[?] also but[?] not[?] in[?] [???

PQ final vowels.¹⁶⁹

[?Final] developments[?]. In [?compounds] the ending[?] of second[?] elements[?] [?were] [?usually] short[ened]. So *-nōrē* > *nōrĕ* [?] *nōrə*. *péltaksē* to *peltaksĕ*/ə.

This *ə* lost. *quende, moriquend*.

In normal[?] words long vowels[?] [?were] [?preserved] [???] as in[?] dissyllables[?] or[?] in long[er?] words were **stressed** in {PQ >>} PLind[arin?] or [???] secondary stress. *kálimā*. i.e. in PQ after short penult. Unstr[essed] longs were[?] shortened. {with *ai, ei*}

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>ai, ei, oi</i> | > <i>ai, ē, ui</i> |
| <i>au, eu, ou</i> | > { <i>ai</i> >>} <i>au, iu, ō</i> |

Final. *ē, ē, u-i* / *wi*
ō, ō, i-u / *yu*.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| <i>ondōi</i> ¹⁷⁰ | <i>ondói</i> | > | <i>óndoi</i> | > | <i>ondui</i> | |
| <i>kaloí</i> | | > | <i>káloi</i> | > | <i>kalui</i> | |
| <i>óndoi</i> | > | <i>ondāi</i> | > | <i>ondī</i> | > | <i>ondī</i> |

At the end of the section on *Changes produced in hiatus* (see above) two final paragraphs were struck through:

Later changes. In TQ. Final longs (and most stressless longs unless in initial syllable) short. Hence distinction between nominative [and] accusative lost in most nouns.

Final diphthongs {were shortened. *ái, au, oi* etc. but *aĩ, ...*} In correct formal speech preserved; but "colloquially" *ai* > *e, au* > *o; oi* > *ui* (*u*). Others not found.

¹⁶⁷ At more than one point in the text of *Development of the Vowels*, Tolkien refers to a section on *Final Syllables*, but this was never composed, except in the form of some very rough notes given here. These were written mostly in ink on two sides of sheet of lined paper that is longer than the paper used for the rest of the Quenya Phonology. (This sheet also contains the early version of the discussion of changes in Quenya given above in footnote 151.) It should be noted that, while the sound combinations and example forms cited here are written fairly clearly, the reading of much of the explanatory text is uncertain and its interpretation speculative.

¹⁶⁸ The first arrow in this sentence perhaps means "pointing to" so that the sense is that *ī, ū* whether original or from *yə* (or *wə*) would become *ē, ō* in final position in Parmaquesta words.

¹⁶⁹ This text starts the second side of the sheet, and Tolkien later added in the upper right in pencil: "Final sylls."

¹⁷⁰ This form was altered from *ondói*. The reading of the revised form might be *ondōi*.

{lassei}

lassē-ī lássēī > lássī > lassī.

Ulmō, Ulmōvā Úlmō, Ulmōva.

longs [?maintained] {[?after] PQ} in[?] PQ.

pōle, polyā [>] pole, pole; polyar > polyī; {polī} pole, polī.

malwa, malo; {malwar} malwī.

{polyī. (y + i).} lli[?].¹⁷¹

TQ all final syllables unstress[ed?] and all longs shortened there[?]. Unstress[ed] longs shortened in **all syllables** where not stress[ed] (main or second[ary]) but careful[?] speakers[?] [??] length in [?initial] stem syll[ables]. *kāránda*.¹⁷²

Final syllables.¹⁷³

[?Earliest] —ě, ǎ, ǒ > (ə) > nil.

Later AQ, PQ ě, ǎ, ǒ lost at end of very long words.

ĩ, ũ > e, o.

lamnǎ, animal [>] lamṅ > laman.

[?Treatment] of consonants[?]

final *m* > *n*. final *s*[?] [?maintained].

ər, ən (əm) [>] ar, an.

yə > ĩ > e -lə > ! > il/ul/al

wə > ũ > o -rə > r > ar

-nə > ṅ > an.

’aĩ, etc. > ī

au, etc. > ū.

•••

¹⁷¹ This note and the example forms were added later in pencil in the margin to the right of those given above.

¹⁷² A hastily written note in pencil after this paragraph seems to relate to final consonants, perhaps those resulting when final ə was lost: “[??] cons. [??]. [?thus] -d > r. TQ nt > ns > s; -t > s.”

¹⁷³ These notes beginning with the repeated heading “Final syllables,” which are written in pencil and take up the bottom third of the sheet, probably constitute a subsequent resummarizing of the preceding notes in ink.

Quenya

Outline of Phonology.

This account deals briefly with the changes of the Eldarin sounds which produced the Valinorean **Quenya** or “Elven” language. The form primarily described is that of the ancient **Parmaquesta** or “Book-language,” which was originally the spoken language of the Noldor of Túna as it was at approximately period VY 1300.

The archaic forms of ‘Ancient Quenya’ are also referred to; also the later developments in Vanyarin and Noldorin speech before the Exile, especially those that characterized the *Tarquesta* of the Exiled Noldor. The **Tarquesta** was the name given to Quenya, when used as a ‘taught’ spoken language, after its obsolescence as a native language among the Noldor in Beleriand. Its pronunciation was thus largely dependent on the spelling of *Parmaquesta*, but reflected the later speech-habits of the divergent diurnal tongues of the Eldar. The older stages of Quenya were, and doubtless still are, known to the loremasters of the Eldar, but we know only such incidental notes and statements of the grammarian *Rúmil* as *Ælfwine* reported. It appears from these notices that besides certain ancient songs and compilations of lore that were orally preserved, there existed also some books and many ancient inscriptions in the *Rúmilian* alphabet, first used c. VY 1180. Ancient Quenya (AQ) is thus a vague term referring to forms of the language before about VY 1200, or before the devising of the Feänorian alphabet (c. VY 1250).¹ But some of the matter orally preserved was of much greater antiquity, reaching back even to ‘Common Eldarin’ and the days of the tarrying in Beleriand or the Great March. It is plainly from such sources that the loremasters of the Noldor derived their knowledge of ‘Common Eldarin,’ which is often seen to be more precise and detailed than the deductions of comparison could be, if based only on the later written languages of the Eldar.

The transcription used in this grammatical account is not that usually employed in the legends and histories for the representation of Elvish words and names. The latter is based on the usage of *Ælfwine*, who followed Latin orthography as far as possible (especially in treating Quenya, which he called *ælf-læden* or “elf-latin”), though he was naturally influenced by the usages of his native Old English (especially in dealing with the more similar Beleriandic Sindarin, which he called *ælfgeþéode*).² In any case his transcription represents the *Tarquesta* pronunciation, as he heard it in Eressea, rather than the strict *Parmaquestarin* spelling.

In this account for the sake of clarity **k**, **kw**, **ks** are used instead of *Ælfwine*’s *c*, *qu* (*q*, *cw*), *x*; while for *ɣ* or *j* (asyllabic and consonantal) **y** is used instead of his ambiguous *i*, or *g*, *ge*. For the actual *Parmaquestarin* alphabet see the account of the Eldarin scripts.

The original Quenderin sounds, from which those of the Eldarin tongues were derived, have already been described. Here may be set out again the sounds that appear to have existed in Eldarin before its differentiation into the various dialects of the Vanyar, Noldor, and Teleri.

¹ Cf. *The Annals of Aman*, where it is said that *Rúmil* first devised letters in the Valian Year (Year of the Trees) 1179, and Feänor devised new letters in the year 1250 (X 92).

² Cf. Old English *ælf* ‘elf’; *Læden* ‘Latin’; *geþéode* ‘language, speech, idiom’. In citing *Ælfwine* here and describing his spelling in the next paragraph Tolkien uses Anglo-Saxon letter-forms for *æ*, *e* and *g*, although *e* varies between this and Tolkien’s usual calligraphic style.

The Consonants.

| | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---|------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Stops | { 1. Voiceless | : | p. | t. | k. |
| | { 2. Aspirate | : | ph. | th. | kh. |
| | { 3. Voiced | : | b. | d. | g. |
| Continuants | { 1. Nasal | : | m. | n. | ñ. |
| | { 2. Oral | : | w. | l, r. | y, [w]. |
| | { 3. Spirant | : | | s. | h.³ |

The **nasal** and **oral** continuants were naturally *voiced* and no voiceless forms existed as separate consonants or word-building elements; but they were susceptible of unvoicing, in various degrees, in composition, especially *after* the voiceless consonants: (a) *p, t, k*; (b) *s*; (c) *ph, th, kh*, in that ascending order of intensity;⁴ after the aspirates they were probably completely unvoiced. This certainly is true of *w, l, r, y* (*z* did not occur in such sequences). The nasals, however, were less susceptible of unvoicing, and in some Eldarin languages even tended to *voice* preceding stops and *s*; only after the aspirates was unvoicing of nasals (and that probably not complete) present in CE. No special signs for the voiceless varieties of the continuants are thus required.

The **spirant** *s* was naturally *voiceless*; and tended to *unvoice* preceding consonants, including even *nasals*. But it became voiced to *z* before the voiced consonants *b, d, g, m, n* (*sñ* did not occur*). Since this voicing was merely contextual and *z* did not occur as a separate word-building element, the use of the special voiced sign *z* is not necessary in denoting CE forms. It is, however, usually employed, since in the derived languages the development of *z* was often peculiar and unlike that of *s*.

* not in normal word-building or derivation. In the verbal inflexion, however, where the dual sign *-s-* was interposed between the stem and pronominal elements, the conjunction (in 1st person *b*) *sñe* probably occurred. Here the development appears to have been *sñe > zñe > ññe > nge*.⁵

h (together with *s*) is probably a survivor of an original Quenderin voiceless spirant series: *?hv, þ, h*, of which *s* early coalesced with *[s]* and *h* remains as survivor of *hv/h*. See below.⁶

Development of the consonants.

A. General development in isolation.

1. The voiceless stops *p, t, k* were unchanged.
2. The voiced stops. These all became weakened, ceasing to be stops and becoming (weak) spirants or continuants.
 - (i) **b** became bilabial **þ**. Later, where preserved, **þ** became labiodental *v*, as in English *vine, liver*.
 - (ii) **d** became *l* initially.[*] Medially between vowels it appears to have been somewhat retracted, and to have become at first a weak untrilled *r* or *ḍ*-like sound distinct from

³ In the previous line of the table the item “**y, z, w**” was altered to “**y, [w]**” (the brackets being added by Tolkien), and in this line the item **h** was added, all these later changes being made with a ball-point pen.

⁴ The phrase “in that order of intensity” >> “in that ascending order of intensity” in ink.

⁵ This is a footnote in the manuscript, written in ink, the second sentence of which covers an earlier note in ball-point (which also mentions the “dual 1 person *b*”). The pronoun is 1st person exclusive ‘he/she and I’.

⁶ This paragraph was added later, written with a red ball-point pen. The query in “*?hv*” is Tolkien’s. The reading “*s* early coalesced with *[s]*” is clear; probably it is a slip for: “*þ* early coalesced with *[s]*.”

original *r*.⁷ The two sounds have distinct letters in earlier Quenya spelling, which may be represented by *r* (original) and *ř* (derived from *d*). $\gamma = r$, $\rho = ř$.⁸ In classical PQ spelling ζ (*s*) or ζ was used for product of *s*, ρ for product of *d*, and γ for original *r*.⁹

In the event this sound generally fell together with the *z*-product of (voiced) *s*. In Van[yarin] pronunciation both *ř* and *z* > *z*. In \tilde{N} [oldorin] *ř* and *z* > *ř*, and this later to *r* (same as original *r*). The spelling of both V. and N. [ρ] was thus normally used for products of medial *d* and *s*, and the special *z*-letter ζ both used. The N. (only) tended to use ρ for products of *r* (γ), but this was considered incorrect by loremasters.¹⁰

[*] A very early change? Cases of *d/l* variation are found in other[?] languages and may go back to C. Eld. or earlier.¹¹

Note: ¶ Medially *l* also occurs as product of older *d*. This is most frequently due to dissimilation, in such sequences as *rad-* > *ral-* (not *rar-*). But there are cases not susceptible of this explanation. Phonetically medial *dy* > *ly* (not *ry*), though this phon[etic] development often set aside.¹² No clear case of initial *r* occurs.

(iii) *g* became at first the open spirant ζ , with weak friction. But except initially this sound had already disappeared in Parmaquesta. Initially in early Parmaquesta *g* > ζ was still represented by the sign [c]. This may be transcribed with [ʔ], as *'ondō* 'stone', since it denoted the 'clear beginning' or sharp glottal opening, not shown by original initial vowels.¹³ But this sound was lost and its representation given up in normal or 'classical' PQ.

Note: ¶. The same situation obtained in AQ. But the Rúmilian alphabet contained a sign for [ʔ], and it appears that in archaic Quenya this sound, as product of *g*, still persisted.¹⁴

¶¶. The relative lateness of the loss of medial [g], via [ʔ], is shown by the fact that it was not followed by vocalic contractions, except in the case of identical vowels (as *aʒa* > *ā*); or of vowels + *i*, *u*, which became diphthongs. Such sequences as *eʒo*, *eʒa* remained disyllabic *ěa*, *ěo*. After *ě*, *ei*, *ĩ* a development *g* > ζ > [ɹ] occurs before a following vowel. But this only produces results of

⁷ In this sentence the phrase "or *d*-like sound" was inserted later with a green ball-point pen.

⁸ These equivalences were written in green ball-point in the margin to the left of the previous sentence; *ř* seems to represent the same thing as *ř* in that sentence, which was altered from *ř* in ink (see footnote 123 below).

⁹ This sentence was a replacement in green ball-point for the original sentence: "But this distinction was already lost in Parmaquesta, a (lightly) trilled *r* having become usual for both."

¹⁰ This paragraph was added in the upper margin in green ball-point with an arrow indicating where to insert it. This insertion appears to have been made before the replacement of the last sentence in the preceding paragraph.

¹¹ This note was added in red ball-point in the margin to the left of the start of item (ii), without an indication of where to insert it, but it appears to concern the first sentence of the item as we have indicated editorially.

¹² This sentence was inserted in green ball-point.

¹³ Cf. PQ *gondō* 'stone — general as a substance or material'; Q *ondo*, archaic S *gond* > *gonn* 'a rock', PE 17, pp. 28–9.

¹⁴ This note originally included another sentence: "The weakening and loss of ζ was common to Vanyarin and Noldorin." This was struck through, and "X?" written beside it in the right margin. In the left margin a sentence in pencil apparently relates to this sentence: "V. & \tilde{N} . were virtually identical languages, and the differences before the Exile were few and of minor importance." This was allowed to stand, although it was no longer relevant to the note.

importance in case $\check{e}\check{g}\check{e} > e\check{t}e > i(1)e$ as $teg\bar{e}$, line, road $> tie$.¹⁵

3. The aspirate stops *ph*, *th*, *kh*. These probably remained unchanged in AQ; but before the PQ period they had become strong **voiceless spirants**.

- (i) **ph** became a bilabial spirant [p]. Later where preserved this became labio-dental [f]. While still at the stage [p] the sound became [h] (voiceless breath) before \check{u} , *ui*: as in *huine* ‘deep shadow, night shade’ < AQ *phuinē*.
- (ii) **th** became the interdental spirant [þ], more or less identical with the sound of *th* in English *thin*.
- (iii) **kh** became the back spirant [χ], as *ch* in Welsh. It was not markedly fronted by adjacent front vowels \check{e} , \check{i} , at least no more than the corresponding stop *k* (or *ck* in English *thick*). In PQ this spirant became weakened to the breath *h* initially (including the beginnings of the second elements of recognized or loose compounds); but remained a spirant medially.

Note: ¶ In the sequel the transcription of the PQ sounds and the letters \bar{b} , \bar{h} , \bar{c} (λ) will be *f*, *þ*, *h*, it being understood that *h* represents both [χ] Feänorian \bar{c} , and [h] initially, Feänorian [λ].

¶¶ The Vanyar preserved the sound [þ]; but this became *s* in the speech of the Ñoldor not long before the Exile.¹⁶ This *s* for *th* $>$ \bar{b} was thus originally characteristic of the Tarquesta, in which CE *th*, *s* coalesced in *s* initially. Not medially, for the spirants derived from aspirates did not become voiced, and *s* $<$ \bar{b} remained voiceless medially while older *s* became *z* (see below). The PQ spelling with distinct signs for \bar{b} and *s* was, however, maintained and later many among the Exiles restored the sound [þ], after their adoption of Sindarin as their diurnal speech, a language which favoured the sound [þ]. Some retained it in imitation of the Vanyar: cf. under [s] and [ñ].¹⁷ This was done chiefly in reciting or reading aloud matter written in PQ. In the actual use of the TQ as a spoken language *s* for \bar{b} remained characteristic of the Ñoldor.

In the TQ, also medial [χ], spirantal *h*, became weakened to breath *h*. This change was common to all the Valinorean dialects. Again the distinction in spelling was usually maintained, and the learned among the Noldor often restored the pronunciation [χ] for \bar{c} (or medial *h*), since that sound was a familiar one (medially) in Sindarin. ¶ Note that in certain combinations, dealt with below, such as *ht*, the weakening to *h* did not occur.

4. The nasal continuants *m*, *n*, \check{n} .

- (i) **m**, **n** suffered no change.
- (ii) \check{n} initially before vowels remained at first unchanged; medially between vowels it

¹⁵ Cf. *Etym.* TE3 (>> TEN) ‘line, direction’, **te3ē*, Q *tie* ‘path, course, line, direction, way’; and base TEG ‘line’ given as the source of Q *tēma* ‘series’, below in C 2 iv (e) (iii). This note was altered in green ball-point from:

¶¶ See further below under original 3, and note that the loss of medial 3 derived from *g* was distinct from and much later than the CE loss of original 3. Thus it was not followed by vocalic contractions, except in the case of identical vowels (as *a3a* $>$ \bar{a}); or of vowels + *i*, *u*, which became diphthongs. Such sequences as *e3o*, *e3a* remained disyllabic $\check{e}\bar{a}$, $\check{e}\bar{o}$. Between vowels and \check{e} , *ei* a development *g* $>$ *3* $>$ *y* often occurs; less frequently a development *g* $>$ *3* $>$ *w* before \check{o} , *ou*.

¹⁶ The phrase “not long before the Exile” was written in the left margin in green ball-point.

¹⁷ This sentence was written in red ball-point in the left margin beside the preceding sentence, but without an indication of precisely where to insert it.

vanished in all the Valinorean or Kalaquenderin dialects.¹⁸ If it at first imparted some nasality to adjacent vowels this also disappeared without observable consonantal traces in the recorded languages.¹⁹

Note: ¶ It is probable that \tilde{n} became denasalized to [ʒ], and so in Quenya suffered the same later changes as [ʒ] from [g]: i.e. it left vocalic hiatus in certain cases, as described above. But it will be observed below that \tilde{n} did not disappear in all combinations, and was frequently preserved as \tilde{n} , or assimilated to some other nasal in consonantal sequences. Initial \tilde{n} was preserved: see further under $\tilde{n}g$.²⁰

5. The oral continuants $l, r; y, w$.²¹

(i) l, r suffered no change. Variation, medially, between l and r was not infrequent, as revealed by comparison with the related languages. The two sounds were, however, closely connected etymologically, and it is not possible in many cases to distinguish between later change in Quenya (by dissimilation, for instance) and ancient alteration. Initial l and r were more fixed, and variation is there seldom observable, as far as the Eldarin dialects are concerned.

(ii) y suffered no change initially. It was also usually preserved medially. Its weakening or loss in certain cases between vowels is treated below under the *Vowels*.

(iii) w also originally remained unchanged, except for certain weakenings or losses medially, treated under the *Vowels*.

Note: ¶ Quenya y, w were anciently like English y, w (as in *yes, we*) semivocalic and showed little or no audible spirantal friction. Thus in PQ w and v (derived from CE b) had quite distinct signs, and long remained as distinct in sound as w, v in English. But later the frictional element of w was increased where it stood initially or remained between vowels, and passing through bilabial v (\tilde{b}) coalesced with $v < CE b$. This change was common to Vanyar and Noldor, and so began fairly early. It was consequently a feature of Tarquesta, and was usually also reflected in spelling (even affecting that of later writings in PQ). At the same time it was later than the reduction of $gw > ʒw > w$ and affected w of that origin equally [but see gw : B 2 below].

[After s (z), n, r, l , and the diphthongs ai, oi however w remained as such, and in N. TQ the tendency was here to change $v > w$.]²²

¹⁸ In this sentence “initially before vowels or medially between vowels vanished” >> “initially before vowels remained at first unchanged; medially between vowels it vanished” in ink.

¹⁹ The phrase “observable traces” >> “observable consonantal traces” in green ball-point.

²⁰ The beginning of this paragraph was altered in green ball-point from: “It is possible that \tilde{n} became denasalized to [ʒ], and so suffered the same later changes.” The final sentence was apparently an addition in ink.

²¹ The list of oral continuants originally included $ʒ$. (See the next footnote.)

²² Both sets of brackets are Tolkien’s. The beginning of the sentence in brackets was altered in ink from: “After r, l , and the diphthong ai however w remained as such.” Following this note Tolkien originally included another item:

(iv) The open consonant $ʒ$ was the weak semivocalic element corresponding to the vowel-position a , as y, w correspond to the vowel positions i and u . Originally, however, in order to be audible and function consonantly, it was more frictional than y, w , and was probably in fact a (weak) back spirant corresponding to normal stop g , though it is not classed as a ‘spirant’ in any of the Eldarin phonetic systems.

In Quenya (as indeed in CE) it became weakened and so disappeared without trace at a very early period, so that its original presence can only be detected, if at all, by etymological considerations, or by its conversion into other sounds (as e.g. $> h$ before t). It had already disappeared, medially and initially, in the most ancient records of AQ.

6. The spirant *s*, and its derivative *z*.

- (i) *s* remained unchanged initially. In the earlier AQ it also remained unchanged medially between vowels. But already in both Vanyarin and Noldorin & Telerin somewhat before the classical PQ (written in Feānorian characters) it became voiced to *z* between vowels.²³ A special sign for *z* was thus provided in the Feānorian alphabet; but (since cases in which *s* = *z* were clear) older *s*-spelling was often retained.²⁴ (See A 2 ii above.)²⁵

Note: ¶ This sound *z* was retained in Vanyarin, and so in their Tarquesta. In *Ñoldorin & Telerin* not long before the Exile *z* became first the same as the *ř* (derived from *d*) and later with that became merged with *r*.²⁶ Some names and words showing this Vanyarin *s/z* were adopted in N. TQ before the Exile.²⁷ Also owing to the prestige of the Vanyar the rhotacism was avoided throughout by some of the *Ñoldor*, especially those hostile to Feānor, but it was nonetheless a normal feature of Exilic TQ.^{*28} Since *z* was not a sound used in Sindarin the pronunciation of *z* as *s* was often heard in Exilic TQ, especially among those that restored *þ* for the *s*-product of CE *th*. This mode was called ‘the Lisp of the Loremasters.’ An example is furnished by AQ *tindōmi-sel(dě)* ‘nightingale’ > *tindómizel* (*Ñ tindómerel*) = Sindarin *tindúmhihel* > *Tinnúviel*.²⁹

- * It is said that Vanyar (*z*) pronunciation was used by the children of *Indis*, second wife of Finwë, but this was not liked by the general people, even those faithful to Fingolfin & Finarfin and hostile to Feanor.³⁰

Note: ¶¶ When *r* preceded or followed *z* (even with an intervening vowel) the rhotacism did not take place in *Ñ.* or *Tel.* In such cases *z* was again unvoiced to *s* by the *Noldor* in *Beleriand*. So *raze* (*rase*), sticks out (not *rare*). In this case

The first paragraph of this item was altered in green ball-point:

- (iv) The open consonant *ʒ* was the weak semivocalic element corresponding to the vowel-position *a*, as *y*, *w* correspond to the vowel positions *i* and *u*. Originally, it may have been not strictly a ‘spirant’, and no more frictional than *y*, *w*, being represented by mere vocalic hiatus or the ‘clear beginning’ [’].

In the upper margin Tolkien added the following, also in green ball-point:

As far as *Eldarin* languages are concerned, however, its existence is simply theoretic and deduced systematically. There is no trace of such a consonant in *Eldarin*, unless it is concealed in some of the apparently monoconsonantal bases as *TĀ* — (high) < ? *TAʒ*.

The item and its revisions were subsequently deleted with a cross-hatching of red ball-point and a note in the left margin also in red: “transfer to Gen. Structure. No [ʒ] existed in *Eldarin*.”

²³ The phrase “& Telerin” was inserted in red ball-point.

²⁴ The second clause of this sentence was added in red ball-point.

²⁵ This cross-reference was written in the margin to the right of the item in green ball-point. Section A, item 2 (ii) regarding the development of primitive *d* has additions (also in green) about the Feānorian spellings of *r*, *s*, and *z*.

²⁶ In the first two sentences of this note “*Noldorin*” >> “*Vanyarin*” and “*Vanyarin*” >> “*Ñoldorin & Telerin* not long before the Exile,” both changes made in green ball-point.

²⁷ The phrase “*Vanyarin* rhotacism” >> “*Vanyarin s/z*” in green ball-point.

²⁸ This sentence was originally: “Also owing to the prestige of the Vanyar the rhotacism was adopted throughout by some of the *Noldor*, especially those hostile to Feānor, but for that reason it was not a normal feature of Exilic TQ.” The phrase “for that reason” was deleted in ink. Later “adopted” >> “avoided” and “not” >> “nonetheless” in green ball-point, in line with the other changes to the effect that rhotacism occurred in *Noldorin* not *Vanyarin*.

²⁹ In this sentence “TQ” >> “Q” and “V” >> “Ñ” in green ball-point.

³⁰ This is a footnote in green ball-point which replaced an earlier note written in the left margin in ink: “* In early times the *Vanyarin* forms, however, were used in the House of Finrod, and so became usual in the later TQ of *Lindon*, and *Imladris* (also of *Lórien*).” Before replacing this Tolkien had added a phrase at the end of it in red ball-point: “and of the *Númenoreans*.”

medial *d/s* are distinguished — since *d* here became *l*.³¹

- (ii) older (CE) *z* only occurred in certain consonantal combinations, treated below. In these it had usually disappeared or been changed before the period of Vanyarin rhotacism.³²

7. Quenya *h*.³³

In a number of correspondences Q. shows words or whole stems with initial *h-* where the *Telerin* branch all show vocalic beginning. Now this *h-* originally had a separate letter *h* (*halla*), distinct from *dh* (product of *kh*), evidently representing a breath *h* while products of *kh* were still spirantal.

It is probably to be explained as descending from *h*-breath as an independent consonant in Eldarin; and possibly as a survivor of a grade of voiceless spirants going with otherwise isolated *s*. In that case *h-* possibly represents both an *hv* belonging to the *p*-series and *h* belonging to the *k*-series.

[The occasional correspondences of Q *hw* to *w-* in *Telerin* branch cannot be referred to [*hw*] since this relation is only occasional and does not necessarily run through *all* the *Telerin* branch: it is therefore almost certainly due to *sw/w* variation.]

In the *Telerin* branch (*Telerin*, *Sindarin* & *Nandorin*) *h-* simply disappeared very early without trace initially. In *all* Eldarin it *vanished medially*, except probably in contact with the voiceless suffixal consonant *t*; *hs* however > *ss*.³⁴ Lost *h* is probably contained in a number of apparently monoconsonantal stems, as CE *mā* < *māha*. Cf. Q *mahta-* 'handle, manage, wield'; *masse*, handful, portion, share, capacity.³⁵

B. Initial consonant groups.

There was a general tendency in Quenya to loosen and simplify such initial groups.

1. The combinations with *y*: *ky*, *khy*, *gy*, *ñy*.

- (i) In *ñy* *ñ* was not lost, but as in the other similar groups became dentalized. Thus *ñy* > *ny* (with a sound as in English *new*), which remained in PQ and TQ, and was indeed a favoured group often used in words of later devising.*

* Since medial *ñy* > *ñgy* > Q *ndy*; and medial *ñw* > Q *ngw* — a change (strengthening or doubling of *ñ* before *y*, *w*) found also in *Telerin* of Valinor — it is probable that the same development occurred initially, and that *ñ/ñg* + *y*; *ñ/ñg* + *w* coalesced in CE in *ñgy*, *ñgw* in all positions.³⁶

³¹ This note was added in red ball-point. For the verb *raze* 'sticks out', cf. *Etym. RAS* 'stick up' (intransitive), Q *rasse*, *rasko* 'horn' (especially on living animal, but also applied to mountains).

³² In this item presumably "Vanyarin" should have been replaced by "Noldorin and Telerin."

³³ This item was originally a note in ink on a separate sheet with the title "Quenya *h*." Tolkien added the item number in red ball-point and the annotations "p. 7" and "7 continued" in the upper right to show that it was to be incorporated into the *Outline of Phonology* ("7" being the number of the page containing item 6).

³⁴ This sentence originally ended with: "except probably in contact with the voiceless suffixal cons[onants] *t*, *th*." The phrase "*hs* {and >>} however > *ss*" was inserted later in ink.

³⁵ The second Quenya example was originally "*mare*[?] 'skill of hand, handiness, dexterity,'" replaced in ink by "*masse*, handful, measure, etc.," the gloss of which was altered in green ball-point to "handful, portion, share, capacity." Below the final paragraph Tolkien added a note hastily written in red ball-point: "have[?] no *ð*, *ř*, *ž* occurring[?] in PQ or earlier[?] CE." This was subsequently struck through with the same red ball-point. Cf. Q *mā* 'hand', *mahta-* 'to handle; treat, manage; make use of; use, control, wield', PE 18, pp. 69, 161–2.

³⁶ This was added as a footnote, apparently with the same pen and in the same style as the original text. The medial result "*ñy* > *ñgy* > Q *ndy*" was altered in red ball-point to "*ñy* > *ñgy* > Q *ndy*."

(ii) **khy** became first [xy] with voiceless y and marked fronting of the [x]. The result already in PQ was initially and medially a strong voiceless y [h̥], here transcribed *hy*, similar to, but more frictional than the initial sound in English *huge*.

Note: ¶ In Vanyarin this sound became [š] as English *sh*, and those among the Noldor who adopted the V. rhotacism (see above) also imitated this feature of Vanyarin. It did not, however, become a feature of Noldorin TQ.

(iii) The dentalization of *k*-series before (initial) *y* was early: it is also shared by Telerin. Thus **gy** > *dy* or *đy* (if the development was after the spirantalization of the voiced stops). The result in any case was *ly*. Cf. *ly* (not *ry*) as the true phonetic development of medial *dy*; also the T. change of *gy* > *d*, as *ky* > *t*. [Medial *gy* became *ɹy*, which coalesced with preceding vowels or formed diphthongs: thus * CE *magyā* > *maiya*, *maia*.] This was because opening of the medial stops was much earlier than in case of the initials; so that *gy* already to *zy* > *ɹy* before dentalization.³⁷

(iv) In **ky** the *k* was fronted and dentalized (as in *ñy* > *ny*). The resultant sound is here transcribed *ty*. It was probably closely similar to *t* in English *tune*. Ælfwine said that the sound as heard in Tol Eressea was like that of the *c* in English *cild* and *ceaf*.³⁸

Note: ¶ Parallel to the change of *hy*, *ty* in Vanyarin acquired the sound [tš], that of *ch* in English *church*. This *ch* was also imitated by some of the Noldor but did not become a feature of Exilic TQ; though it reappeared in Númenórean use of Quenya.³⁹

2. The combinations with **w**: *kw*, *khw*, *gw*, *ñw*.

(i) In **ñw** *ñ* was not lost, and this group persisted in PQ, though it was not of frequent occurrence.

Note: ¶ See footnote to B 1 above, and treatment of medial groups below, for the reasons why *ñ* was not in this sequence lost or denasalized. For the subsequent changes in initial *ñ* see the Nasalized Initial Groups in B 3 below.

(ii) **khw** became first [xw] with unvoiced *w*. Parallel to the development of *khy* this became in PQ a spirantal voiceless *w* [h̥]. It was more tense with closer lip-aperture and more friction than the voiceless *wh* of English. This combination was in CE rare medially, but not uncommon initially. It is here transcribed *hw*.

Note: ¶ In later Vanyarin pronunciation *hw* became *f*, but remained distinct from *f* in Noldorin and in the Exilic TQ.

(iii) **gw** became [ɹw], and then initially a spirantal frictional *w* (with slight friction both at the back and at the lips); but already in PQ this *w* was weakened. The weakening was later than the beginnings of the change of original *w* > *v*, and *w* < *gw* remained as such and distinct from *w*, *v* for some time: in earlier PQ it is not represented by the sign for *v*;

³⁷ This item originally began with the sentence: “**gy** became [ɹy] and then initially a spirantal frictional *y*, which had already in PQ been weakened and coalesced with original *y*.” This was followed by the statement in braces regarding medial *gy*. Subsequently Tolkien wrote a note in pencil in the margin to the left of the item: “or rather the two sounds coalesced in one of moderate friction. Initial TQ *y* was more frictional than [?Eng.] *y*.” Later the beginning of the item was replaced with three sentences written in the bottom margin in ink, with an arrow in red ball-point showing where to insert them. The final sentence of the item was also added later in red ball-point.

³⁸ Cf. OE *cild* ‘child, infant’, *ceaf* ‘chaff’. On the pronunciation of OE palatal *c*: “All that we know for certain is that OE. had a guttural and a palatal *k*, that the former was sometimes written *k* and the latter always *c*, and that the two *k*-sounds had separate characters in the OE. runic alphabet,” Joseph Wright, *Old English Grammar*, 1925, p. 162.

³⁹ The clause “though it reappeared in Númenórean use of Quenya” was added in red ball-point.

but in TQ it had become identified with *w*, *v*. [For medial development of *gw* > *uw*: see below.]

(iv) **kw** remained unchanged. A fondness for this combination was a characteristic of Quenya.

Note: ¶ It is, except in phonetic accounts or phonological history, usually transcribed *qu* on the familiar Latin model. *q* alone is also used (as occasionally by Ælfwine) owing to the close resemblance of the Feänorian sign used for *kw* in PQ: ¶.

3. The nasalized initial groups. These, as described under Eldarin Structure, consisted originally of the voiced (not the voiceless stops or aspirates), simply or in the case of the *k*-series followed by *y* or *w*, to which the homorganic nasal *m*, *n*, or *ñ* was prefixed, forming the unusual, but for Quenya, or rather Quenderin, characteristic initial groups: *mb*; *nd*; *ñg*; *ñgy*; *ñgw*.⁴⁰

These groups functioned as “fortified” forms both of the stops (*b*, *d*, *g*) and of the nasals (*m*, *n*, *ñ*). The parallel fortification of voiceless stop was aspiration.⁴¹

(i)⁴² These groups in Quenya normally became simplified to *nasals* initially.⁴³ (In Telerin they became *b*, *d*, *g*.)

Thus *mb*- > *m*, as in **mbar*- > Q *már* ‘habitation’.

nd- > *n*, as in **ndōrē* > Q *nóre* ‘country’.

ñg- > *ñ*, as in **ñgolodō* > Q *ñoldo* ‘Noldo, Gnome’.

ñgy > *ny*, as in **ñgyar*- > Q *nyare* ‘recites’.

ñgw > *ñw*, as in **ñgwar*- > Q *ñware* ‘frets, wears away’.

¶ The full medial development > *mb*, *nd*, *ñg*, *ndy*, *ñgw* still appeared in AQ in the second element of compounds after a preceding vowel, and after vocalic proclitics such as especially the article *i* (AQ *iñgoldo* ‘the Gnome’). The retention of the medial forms was still frequent in PQ, surviving in many cases, especially in old names, in TQ. But the initial forms tended to spread, even in compounds, and in the case of proclitics, such as the prepositions, the article, or grammatical augments in verbs, were generally substituted in PQ and TQ.

¶¶ The later history of initial *ñ* whether from old simple *ñ* or from *ñg* requires to be noted. It remained in Ñoldorin pronunciation, but became *n*- (by sound substitution) in the colloquial TQ of the Vanyar, though the learned among them continued to employ *ñ* when reading or reciting PQ. The precise nature of

⁴⁰ This sentence was changed in red ball-point from: “These, as described under Eldarin Structure, consisted originally of the voiced and voiceless stops (but not the aspirates), simply or in the case of the *k*-series followed by *y* or *w*, to which the homorganic nasal *m*, *n*, or *ñ* was prefixed, forming the unusual, but for Quenya, or rather Quenderin, characteristic initial groups: *mp*, *mb*; *nt*, *nd*; *ñk*, *ñg*; *ñky*, *ñgy*; *ñkw*, *ñgw*.” Cf. the later version of *Tengwesta Qenderinwa*, Part D §3 (2), regarding the “Prefixion of homorganic nasal,” PE 18, pp. 91–2.

⁴¹ These two sentences were added in red ball-point.

⁴² Another item originally preceded this one, which Tolkien deleted with a cross-hatching in red ball-point:

i. The initial groups containing *voiceless* stops no longer appeared as such in Quenya of any period. These combinations were probably much less frequent in CE than those containing voiced stops. They lost their initial nasal prehistorically in Quenya, except in a few cases where the nasal became vocalic and syllabic, and in some early compounds where the nasal group followed the vocalic ending of preceding element.

¶ For the products of the syllabic nasals *m*, *n*, *ñ* see below.

Along with the deletion of this item, the numbers of the following two items (“ii.” and “iii.”) were adjusted.

⁴³ This sentence was emended from: “The groups containing *voiced* stops normally became simplified to *nasals* initially,” and the following parenthetical remark was added, all in red ball-point.

the change $\tilde{n} > n$ is debatable, owing to the insufficiency of the records of actual colloquial TQ at the period immediately preceding the Exile. A probable view is that in Vanyarin TQ initial $\tilde{n} > n$, though a substitution (and due to distaste for free \tilde{n}), was an actual phonetic development independent of the spelling. The Vanyarin n - (for \tilde{n}) reappears among the Exiled Ñoldor, but must be regarded as parallel to the avoidance of rhotacism, or retention of V. [p]. In the Númenorean use of Quenya initial \tilde{n} was usually pronounced as n — by a similar but independent sound-substitution. Ælfwine appears to have heard both pronunciations.⁴⁴

- ii. The consonantal nasal before voiced stops in some instances became vocalic and syllabic.⁴⁵ In such cases the consonant group was treated as a medial group. The syllabic nasal developed an actual vowel dependent on the quality of the following consonant.

Before *b, gw* the vowel was *u*.

Before *d* the vowel was *a*.

Before *g, gy* (> *dy*) the vowel was *i*.⁴⁶

Thus *m̄bart*- ‘doom’ > Q *umbar*.

ṅdūnē ‘sunset’ > Q *andúne*.⁴⁷

ṅgolondē ‘country of the Noldor’ > Q *Ingolonde*.

⁴⁴ This note was extensively revised in red ball-point from the original:

¶¶ The later history of initial \tilde{n} requires to be noted. It remained in Vanyarin pronunciation, and the learned among the Noldor continued to employ this sound when reading or reciting PQ. But in the colloquial TQ of the Noldor it became n . The precise nature of the process is debatable, owing to the insufficiency of the records of actual colloquial TQ at the period immediately preceding the Exile. A possible view is that in Noldorin TQ \tilde{n} [*inserted in pencil*: from \tilde{n} or \tilde{ng}] naturally and phonetically vanished, repeating the development of older simple \tilde{n} in CE (see above); but that a nasal was restored, especially during the Exile when all forms of Quenya became a ‘taught’ language, under the influence of the spelling. N however was used (not \tilde{n}), since free \tilde{n} , not followed by g or k , was unacceptable to Noldorin speech feeling. Another view is that $\tilde{n} > n$, though a substitution (and due to distaste for free \tilde{n}), was an actual phonetic development in Noldorin independent of the spelling. The latter is the more probable. The occasional spellings with omitted \tilde{n} are few and may be casual errors. The words with no initial nasal [*inserted in ink*: in Noldorin TQ], related to forms with a nasal (in Q. itself or other related dialects), may be due to ancient variation. (Variation between simple and nasal-prefixed stops was frequent in CE.) Some occur in Vanyarin dialect. While the substitution of n for \tilde{n} cannot be referred to the speech-feeling of the Exiles, since they acquired the Sindarin language as a cradle-speech and colloquial tongue, and in S. both free \tilde{n} (finally) and initial \tilde{n} (in grammatical collocations) were frequent. It is thus clear that initial $\tilde{n} > n$ was a special Noldorin development of the period preceding the Exile, and was therefore retained in TQ. In fact, as Ælfwine records, many of the Sindarin-speaking Noldor in Tol Eressëa, especially the loremasters, restored the PQ sound \tilde{n} initially in their pronunciation of TQ, since it was a sound quite familiar to them and accorded with the *older* spelling. (In the actual writing of Exilic TQ the change to n was usually observed in the spelling, but this did not, of course, affect the orthography of ‘books of lore’ in *Parmaquesta*).

In the course of this revision, in the phrase “an actual phonetic development in Noldorin independent of the spelling” Tolkien altered “in Noldorin” >> “in Vanyarin” before deleting the two words. In the revised text “parallel to the adoption of Vanyarin rhotacism” >> “parallel to the avoidance of rhotacism.” The third sentence of the original paragraph was allowed to stand, with the change of “Noldor” to “Vanyar”; but Tolkien’s revisions to the second sentence made this redundant.

⁴⁵ This sentence was emended in red ball-point from: “As in the case of nasals before *voiceless* stops, the nasal before voiced stops also in some instances became vocalic and syllabic.”

⁴⁶ In these sentences: *b, p, gw, kw* >> *b, gw; d, t* >> *d*; and “*g, k, gy* (> *dy*), *ky* (> *ty*)” >> “*g, gy* (> *dy*),” all in red ball-point.

⁴⁷ Cf. *Etym.* NDŪ ‘go down, sink, set (of Sun, etc.)’, Q *andúne* (**ṅdūnē*) ‘sunset’.

ñgyel- 'small bell' > Q *indyel*, beside *nyelle* (*ñgyellē*).⁴⁸

¶ The circumstances in which the nasal became syllabic are not certain. There must in prehistoric periods have been generalization of forms in origin proper only to specific phonetic circumstances. Thus the syllabic nasals were probably developed (or retained ?) in (a) absolute initial position, e.g. at the beginning of a sentence, especially immediately before a *stressed* syllable; and (b) after a preceding word ending in a consonant.⁴⁹

4. The groups with prefixed *s*-

These fell into three groups:—

s- before stops (voiceless only): *sp, st, sk*⁵⁰

s- before nasals: *sm, sn*

s- before oral continuants: *sr, sl, sy, sw*.

i. **sky, skw** did not occur — on principle that only *one* addition to an initial basic consonant could be made. If *sky, skw* existed in C. Quenderin they had become *sy, sw* in Eldarin.⁵¹

ii. **sp, st, sk**. For these initial groups a development to *f, þ, h* identical with that of *ph, th, kh* but probably coalescing with these only at the spirantal stage, is well evidenced, & occurs in many words and stems.

¶ It is improbable that *sp, st, sk* ever became aspirates. They more likely reached the stage *f, þ, h* through long spirants *ff, þþ, χχ* soon simplified.

Only, however, in the case of *st* is the spirantal development to *þ* (later TQ *s* as in the case of original *th*) the normal one in Quenya. Of *sp* and *sk* the most frequent development in PQ was *ps-, ks-*.

¶¶ This development is related to the predilection of Q. for medial *ps, ks* and avoidance of *sp, sk* (usually metathesized); whereas *st* was a favoured sequence and never metathesized to *ts*. In TQ colloquially *ps, ks* were commonly rendered *ups, iks* (see below).⁵²

⁴⁸ The original third example, “*ñkwalē* ‘torment’ > Q *uñquale*,” was deleted; and “beside *nyelle* (*ñgyellē*)” was added, both changes in red ball-point. Cf. *Etym.* NYEL ‘ring, sing, give out a sweet sound’, Q *nyelle* ‘bell’; TQ 2, Part D, √NYEL ‘ring’; GYEL, ÑGYEL ‘ringing’, PE 17, p. 138.

⁴⁹ This note originally continued with the following text, later deleted in red ball-point:

It is, however, possible that some formations showed a *naturally syllabic* nasal. Some loremasters draw a structural distinction between nasal groups (naturally asyllabic) as the initial elements of the *kantar* of ‘bases’, which show the nasal throughout their derivatives, and may but need not have any etymological or semantic relation with unnasalized forms; and the prefixing of a (naturally syllabic) nasal to a simpler base, as an ancient mode of grammar or derivation, parallel to medial nasal-infixion. As far as CE is concerned the nasal groups containing *voiceless* stops seem all to belong to the latter class (as *unquale* to base KWAL), and no distinct (verbal) base with such an initial group as *mp, nt, ñk* can be shown to have existed in CE.

Next to this deletion Tolkien wrote in the left margin: “For this substitute the intensive prefix *an-*. *anquale*.”

⁵⁰ In this list original *sp, st, sk, sky, skw* >> *sp, st, sk* with red ball-point.

⁵¹ This was a replacement in red ball-point for the original item:

i. **sky, skw**. These produced in Quenya *hy, hw*, identical with the products of *khy, khw* (see above) and of *sy, sw* (see below).

¶ Since this result was already achieved in AQ the process remains uncertain. Simplification at an early date > *sy, sw* is likely. But since it is clear (see below) that *sp, st, sk* also developed to spirants initially in certain undetermined circumstances, it is also possible that the development was > *χy, χw* falling in with that of *kh*.

⁵² At the end of this note and in the following two paragraphs original *ips* >> *ups* in red ball-point.

A third development is also found, parallel to the development of syllabic nasals, whereby *s* became syllabic *ʃ* > PQ *is* (before all consonants). This is only seen in individual derivatives or isolated words, never in a stem or base with all its derivatives. The PQ results were: *ups*, *iks* with metathesis, and *ist*.

In TQ *ups*, *iks*, rare in PQ, became frequent as the colloquial rendering of *ps-*, *ks-*, unless a closely connected word ending in a vowel immediately preceded.

iii. **sm, sn.**

In PQ *s* was lost and only *m*, *n* appeared.

¶ The process by which *s* was lost was peculiar to the initial position. There *s* was not voiced, but unvoiced the following nasal. The combinations *s̃m̃*, *s̃ñ* then proceeded with loosening of *s* and assimilation to the following consonant (as seen also in the developments *sk*, *st* > [χχ], [ʃʃ]) to long voiceless *ṃṃ*, *ṅṅ*, later simplified to *ṃ*, *ṅ*. This voiceless *ṃ*, *ṅ* was still present in AQ & was represented by signs that may be transcribed *hm*, *hn*. These voiceless nasals, limited to initial position and not of very frequent occurrence, became normal *m*, *n*.

The occurrence of *hm*, *hn* in AQ is the chief source of evidence for initial *sm*, *sn* in CE; since all the remaining Eldarin dialects (other than Nandorin) also lost *s* in these combinations, and being much later in record than AQ show no clear traces of it. In the Nandorin dialect of Ossiriand *sm*, *sn* persisted, but that language is imperfectly recorded. Initial *sm*, *sn*, becoming medial in old compounds, followed the medial development and so affords occasional evidence of the former presence of *s*.

iv. **sr, sl.** These produced voiceless *ř*, *ľ* and remained in PQ, being denoted by signs that may be transcribed *hr*, *hl*.

Among the Noldor *hr*, *hl* became voiced to *r*, *l* before the Exile, and the use of *r*, *l* in these cases was normal in TQ, as spoken, tho' the spelling was usually maintained.

¶ Since later the Exiles were familiar with voiceless *hr*, *hl* in their Sindarin speech many of them restored this sound in TQ, according to the traditional spelling. The learned had, of course, at all times retained *hr*, *hl* in reading or reciting PQ.

v. **sy, sw.** These became voiceless *y* [h̥] and *w* [hw̥], and so already in AQ coalesced with the products of CE *khy*, *khw*. The signs for these sounds are transcribed *hy*, *hw*. The sounds remained unchanged in TQ.

¶ In Vanyarin *hw* from *sw* became *f* together with *hw* of other origin; while *hy* became [š̥]: see above.

5. The later initial groups. Of these Quenya only possessed *dr*, *dl*; *gr*, *gl*. **dr**, **dl** became > *r*, *l* in PQ. The same result was also usual for **gr**, **gl**; but there are traces especially in AQ and in archaic forms used in poetic PQ of another development. It appears that at the stage *ʒl*, *ʒr*, the *ʒ* sometimes became syllabic and vocalic, producing an indeterminate [ə] that later became a full vowel of a quality decided by the vowel immediately following the *l* or *r*. Thus **glawarē* "sheen of gold" > prim. Q *glaurē*, *ʒlaurē* > AQ, PQ *laurē* beside *ʔalaurē*.

¶ The original presence of these initial groups is also sometimes shown in ancient compounds by their medial development > *rr*, *ll* after a preceding vowel. The chief means of detection of these groups is, however, comparison with the Telerian dialects which usually retained them. Caution is required, nonetheless, in such comparisons,

since the initial groups *dr*, *gr*, *gl* were favoured in Telerian (notably in Sindarin) and undoubtedly in many cases original simple *r*, *l* had in those dialects received an addition of *g*, or *d* after the CE period.

These groups functioned as “fortifications” of *l/r* and **not** of *g*, *d*.⁵³

The strict **Parmaquesta** thus possessed the following simple initial consonants: *p*, *t*, *k*; *f*, *þ*, *s*, *h*, *hy*, *hw*; *m*, *n*, *ñ*; *v*, *l*, *r*, *y*, *w*; *hl*, *hr*. The only tolerated groups were: *ps*; *ty*, *ny*, *ly*; *ks*, *kw*, *ñw*.⁵⁴

All of these also appeared medially, except *hl*, *hr*, and *ñw* (of which the medial form was *ñgw*); while in earlier PQ *h* was still a weak back spirant [χ] medially.

p was derived from *p*.⁵⁵

t was derived from *t*.

k was derived from *k*.

f was derived from *ph*, *sp*; and occasionally from Vanyarin *hw* > *f*.

þ was derived from *th*, *st*.

s was derived from *s*. [In Nold. TQ also from *þ* > *s*.]⁵⁶

h was derived from *kh*, *sk*; and aspirate *h*; also from *ph* before *ũ*, *ui*.⁵⁷

hy was derived from *khy*, *sy*.

hw was derived from *khw*, *sw*.⁵⁸

m was derived from *m*, *mb*, *sm*.

n was derived from *n*, *nd*, *sn* (which possibly included prehistoric *sñ*).*

* It also appears occasionally as product of *d*, instead of *l*, by assimilation to succeeding nasals, as in *dorno* > *norno*.⁵⁹

ñ was derived from *ñ*, *ñg*.⁶⁰

v was derived from *b*. In TQ also from *w* (*w*, *gw*) > *v*.

z was derived from *s* medially.

l was derived from *l*, *d* and sometimes *gl* or *dl*. In TQ also from *hl*.

r was derived from *r* and sometimes *dr*, *gr*. In TQ also from *hr*.

y was derived from *y*, *gy*.

ly was derived from *gy*; and in case only of *lye*, *you* (sg.) by analogy from *le* (after *nye*).

w was derived from *w*, *gw*.

hl was derived from *sl*.

hr was derived from *sr*.

Vocalic beginning was derived from *nil*, or *g*.⁶¹

The groups:

ps was derived from *sp*; *ks* from *sk*.

ty was derived from *ky*; *ny* from *ñy*, *ñgy*.

kw (*qu*) was derived from *kw*; *ñw* from *ñw*, *ñgw*.⁶²

⁵³ This note was written in ball-point in the left margin.

⁵⁴ In this list *ly* was inserted later, as was the item for *ly* below, both in red ball-point.

⁵⁵ This sentence was altered in ball-point from: “*p* was derived from *p* and rare *mp*.” And similarly in the next two sentences with *nt* and *ñk* respectively as the rare alternative sources.

⁵⁶ Brackets were added around this sentences and original “TQ” >> “Nold. TQ” using ball-point.

⁵⁷ Here the additional sources “and aspirate *h*; also from *ph* before *ũ*, *ui*” were added in ball-point.

⁵⁸ In these two items *khy*, *sky*, *sy* >> *khy*, *sy* and *khw*, *skw*, *sw* >> *khw*, *sw*.

⁵⁹ This is a footnote that was apparently part of the original composition.

⁶⁰ In this item *ñg* >> *ñ*, *ñg*.

⁶¹ The sources “*nil*, or *z*, *ñ*, *g*” >> “*nil*, or *g*” in red ball-point.

C. Medial combinations of consonants.

The Parmaquesta possessed the following medial groups:

i. long or double: *pp, tt, kk; mm, nn; ss, ll, rr.*

Of these, the dental combinations *tt, nn, ss, ll*, were greatly favoured.

ii. spirant + stop: *pt* [= *pt*: *p* bilabial *f*], *st, ht; sty, hty; (sk), skw*.⁶³

iii. stop + spirant: *ps, ts, ks.*

iv. stop + *y, w*: *py, ty; tw, kw.*

v. nasal + homorganic stop, voiced or voiceless: *mp, mb, nt, nd, nty, ndy; ñk, ñg, ñkw, ñgw.*

[☞ Since nasals were always assimilated to a following stop, it is not necessary in any transcription to indicate back-quality of *ñ*.]

vi. *r, l + d*: *rd, ld.* In **Vanyarin** pronunciation *rb, lb* also occurred as representative of Eldarin *rb, lb* where Ñoldorin had *rv, lv* (but both dialects distinguished *rb, lb* from *rw, lw* which remained as such: see below).

vii. (a) *r/l + voiceless stops*: *rp, rt, rty, rk, rkw; lp, lt, lty, lk, lkw.*

(b) *r/l + aspirates > spirants*: *rf, rh, lf, lh*.⁶⁴

viii. *r/l + nasals n, m*: *rn, rm; lm*.*

* *ŋ* could not occur normally as *second* element of any consonant combination, since (i) it was not used in suffixal elements; (ii) it did not occur as 2nd element of KALTA-stems; and (iii) it had evaporated before the occurrence of Qenya syncopes that brought the medials and finals of KALAT-stems into contact. Contact with *ñ* could thus only occur exceptionally in compounds. In these the initial *m/mb, n/nd* of the second element usually became *m, n*; and similarly *ñ, ñg > ñ*. This did not often occur, but in the known cases *ñ* remained in spelling (owing to absence from the alphabet of a letter for separate stop *g*) but the pronunciation became *g* actually after *n* (*ñ*), *l, r*. The best known case is *Morñopō > Morñot/s* [pronounced *Morgot/s, Morgos*] contracted from *Moriñgothō*. (Cf. also such names as *Argol(do)* = Noble Ñoldo.) *morñ*, dark + *ñgothō*, foe.⁶⁵

ix. *r/l + v, w, y*: *rv, rw, ry; lv, lw, ly* [*rv, lv* in Ñ. = V *rb, lb* derived only from Eldarin *rb, lb*].

x. nasal + nasal: *mn*; and in earlier Q. (see below) *ñn, ñm*.

xi. *my; ny, nw*. (The unusual combination *nw* was not only retained, but highly favoured.)

xii.⁶⁶ spirants + *y, w*: *by, bw, fy* (rare), [*h + y, w* became single consonants as initially]. Also the voiced combinations: *zy, zw*.

⁶² In these two items “*ky* (*ñky*)” >> *ky* and “*kw* (*ñkw*)” >> *kw*, both changes in red ball-point.

⁶³ In this list “*pt* [= *pt*: *p* bilabial *f*]” was a replacement in red ball-point for the original item “*pht*” for which the intended footnote, presumably indicated by the asterisk, was never composed.

⁶⁴ This list of combinations was originally: *rf, rp, rh, lf, lh*. The second item was deleted in ink.

⁶⁵ This note written primarily in red ball-point was begun at the foot of the page containing items i-ix, but overflowed into the margins of the next page containing items x-xii, and is presumably later than these. The detailed etymology was subsequently altered using green ball-point. The version in red was: “The best known case is *Morñopō* [pronounced *Morgopō, Morgos*] contracted from *Moriñgothō*.” The final explanation of the components of the compound with glosses was also added in green. Cf. *Moriñgotho*, “the ancient form used by Fëanor” of *Morgoth* ‘the Black Foe of the world’, the name he gave to Melkor, in the later *Quenta Silmarillion*, X 294.

⁶⁶ Originally this item was numbered “xiii” and preceding it there was an item: “xii. *ns*.” That was deleted and the current item renumbered in ink, presumably at the time that a fuller explanation of *ns* was included below.

Some other combinations (a) occurred only in the earliest recorded periods and were soon changed; or (b) occurred only in later periods.

(a) *rþ, rþy, lþy, lþ; zm, zn; nm; ñm, ñn*.⁶⁷

rþ, rþy soon became *rt, rty*.⁶⁸ **lþ, lþy** soon became *lt, lty*. Cf. *rđ, lđ* > *rd, ld*: (but *rđy, lđy* > *ry, ly*).

zm, zn > *mm, nn* (unless restored by grammatical analogy).

ñm, ñn: here (though spelling with *ŋ* was retained to indicate nasality) *ñ* ceased to be consonantal and the preceding vowel became nasalized, and lengthened if short: as *teŋ-mā* > *tēma*.

ns from *n/m/ŋ + s*. This soon became *ss* (with unvoicing of *n*).⁶⁹

(b) **sy, sw** from *thy, thw*.

long voiceless **r, l** from older *rh, lh* (originally = [rχ, lχ]). The spelling was often retained, though [h] *l* was sometimes written for *cl* [χ].

Note: no triconsonantal combinations occurred, except those ending in *ty, kw, dy, gw*.

For an account of the oldest changes belonging to CE or to prehistoric Quenya, which occurred when consonants were in contact medially, see the General Description of Eldarin.⁷⁰

Only the further developments in the separate history of Quenya, in the Parmaquesta and subsequent Tarquesta forms, are here treated.

1. Some general tendencies.

i. Quenya did not tolerate the combination of two different **stops**. Where these anciently occurred, as in *pt, kt*, one of the two, or both, became opened and spirantal.

¶ The older development, of similar kind, whereby *t + t, d + d* produced by **suffixion** (that is, where *tt, dd* were actual double consonants in sequence, and not merely lengthened) > *st, zd*, belongs to CE. The long *tt, dd* produced by “dynamic” strengthening remained as stops in Quenya.

ii. Assimilation of consonants, in voice or in place of articulation, usually proceeded **forwards**. There were the following exceptions to this general rule. The **aspirates** were not susceptible of any voicing, and on the contrary unvoiced all following consonants, including even the *nasals*, which were the consonants that otherwise in Quenya most resisted unvoicing. The **continuants** *l, r, y, w* were also liable to the influence of preceding consonants, and became unvoiced or partly unvoiced after voiceless stops or aspirates.

iii. Triconsonantal or longer combinations were not tolerated in Quenya as a rule. The only exceptions were the sequences in which **w** followed *k, h, g*, or **y** followed *h, t, þ, d*. Quenya permitted such groups as *ñkw, lkw, ñgw, rhw; nty, lty, hty, sty, lhy*. In other cases *y, w* became syllabic *i, u*, after consonant-groups.

iv. Quenya was peculiar in avoiding the combinations of consonants ending in **r, l**, especially those consisting of stops + *r, l*, while favouring the groups *r, l* + stop. All combinations ending in *r, l*, were altered.

⁶⁷ In this list *rþ* was inserted in ink after the original composition. (See the next note.)

⁶⁸ This sentence was altered in ink from: “**rþy** was rare, but soon became *rty* (though *rþ* remained).”

⁶⁹ This item was originally given the designation “(b)”; but this was deleted in ink and applied to the next item.

⁷⁰ Cf. TQ 2, Part E, section on *Contact of Consonants*, PE 18, pp. 101–2.

¶ On the early sporadic changes by metathesis: *tr, tl, kl, kr, ml, &c.* > *rt, lt, lk, rk, lm* &c.: see the General Description.⁷¹ Where the original order of sequence was maintained, *l* (but not *r*) became at an early period **syllabic**, and *l̥, əl* then developed a full vowel of the qualities *a, i, u* according to the quality of the vowel **preceding** the stop: thus *makla* > *makal(a)*. The *l* was thus early removed from the unvoicing influence of preceding voiceless stops and aspirates.

¶¶ At this (prehistoric) period *r* did not become syllabic, possibly because it was early more susceptible of unvoicing than *l*. In Q. *r* before or after other consonants (other than *r* itself) was weaker than *r* in isolation, and in such cases only lightly trilled. When unvoiced it became a frictional *ř* which was soon transformed into *s*. This development occurred prehistorically & before the spirantalization of *ph, th, kh*; so that the most ancient products of both *thr* and *tr*, for instance were *ts*, identical with the products of CE *th + s*, and *t + s*.

Where later, in PQ or TQ, by analogy of unaltered stems, or by renewed suffixion in newer formations (voiced) *r* was again added to stops or aspirates both *l* and *r* became syllabic. In the case of *r* the vowel developed was always *a*: *ř* > *ar*. In the case of *l̥* the development was often the same as in the older strata, but in many cases a vowel was developed identical in quality with that immediately **following** the *l̥*.

¶ In a few surviving formations of archaic pattern asyllabic *r, l* had followed after consonant-groups (usually nasal + stop). Here syllabification of *r* > *ar* was probably older and occurrences of the unvoicing to *s* are rare. Thus from base $\sqrt{\text{KWET}}$: *kwentrō* ‘speaker’ > Q *quentaro*, beside the archaic form *quenso*, specialized in the sense ‘minstrel, reciter’. Syllabification of *l* always takes place, as in $\sqrt{\text{TAK}}$: *tanklā* ‘fastener, brooch’ > Q *tañkal* ‘brooch’.

v. **k, g** were fronted > *t, d* before *y*.

Since the opening of all voiced stops to voiced spirants, and of all aspirates to voiceless spirants, had occurred before this full fronting, to or almost to the dental position, it only affected *k*, and *g* that remained a stop (at any rate in AQ): so PQ *ndy, ldy, rdy* from CE *ñgy, lgy, rgy*.

¶ The back-consonants that had already become spirantal were fronted to the *y*-position. Thus *gy* > *zy* > *yy, iy*; *kh y* > *xy* > *h̥ (hy)*.

vi. The long dynamic voiced stops: *bb, dd, gg*. These had been largely replaced by the nasalized forms *mb, nd, ñg*. Where they remained unnasalized or were reproduced, they became **unvoiced** > *tt, pp, kk*.

¶ At the same time *zd*, and the rare *zb, zg* > *st, sp (ps), sk (ks)*.

vii. Aspirates and stops fell together and developed identically in Quenya, when not interfered with by grammatical or other analogy, in the following cases:—

(a) before or after *s*; (b) when dynamically lengthened; (c) in conjunction with other stops: as in *pht, pt, &c.*

Before *s* the aspiration was lost, and *ph-s, th-s, kh-s* > *ps, ts, ks*. In other cases the two varieties coalesced in stops with a weak aspiration (insufficient to cause opening and

⁷¹ Cf. above, *Outline of Phonetic Development*, footnote 60, and the references given there.

spirantalization). Thus: *s-t, s-th* > *st* or more precisely *st^h*; *pp* and *p^hp* > *pp* (*pp^h*); *ph-t, p-th* > *pth* > *pt*; *kht, kth* > *kth* > *hth* > *ht* (sc. *ht^h*).⁷²

* In *pt* the *p* seems [to] have remained bilabial. Changes are obscured by frequent employment of special letters for products of *kt, pt*.⁷³

¶ *sp, sk* were frequently metathesized to *ps, ks*. Where retained (according to some not in genuine Quenya words, but either in loans from Telerin or in words of Exilic TQ influenced by Sindarin) they were *sp^h, sk^h*. Similarly in *skw* which was not metathesized and occurred in a few genuine Quenya words, such as *usque* ‘dim light, especially of early dawn’.

¶¶ In the case of initial *sp, st, sk*, however, the aspiration evidently became much stronger, leading often to spirantalization, as described above.

2. Details of the development of Medial Consonant-groups.

(i) Voiceless Stops followed or preceded by other consonants.

(a) The old long “dynamic” consonants **pp, tt, kk** remained unchanged, except for a weak aspiration or off-glide, as noted above.

(b) **pt, kt**.^{*} The history of the phonetic developments here is obscured by the continued use of special single letters, such as Feänorian *þ ç*, probably originally intended to represent sounds still little or not at all altered from *pt, kt*, after considerable phonetic change had occurred in the spoken language.

* *t* + suffix *t* had already in C. Eld. > *t^ht* > *st*.⁷⁴

The development of *kt* is the more certain. This had become *ht*, in which *h* was a fairly strong spirant, in the spoken language of both Vanyar and Noldor before the Exile, and the opening of the *k* goes back to PQ. Even the loremasters represented PQ *ç* by *ht* in recitation.

¶ In the sequence **hty** *h* was fronted. In Ñ. pronunciation *ity* and *hty* closely resembled one another. In V. pronunciation *hty* > [štš]: see below on *ky*.

* Alter this and make change of *pt* (*þ*) > *pt* normal. Transcription *pt* to show bilabial pronunciation. The combination *ft* was avoided in Q. and Sindarin. In later (post-exilic) Quenya this *pt* seems usually to have been pronounced *ut* with partly[?] unvoiced *u* (cf. approach of *mahtya* > *maitya* in Ñ. Quenya. Thus *lepta* > *lepta* ‘finger’ > *leuta*.⁷⁵

⁷² The last two clauses of this sentence were altered in ink from: “*ph-t, p-th* > *pth* > *pp* (*ps*); or more regularly *kht, kth* > *kth* > *hth* > *ht* (sc. *ht^h*).”

⁷³ This note was written in the left margin in red ball-point.

⁷⁴ This is a footnote written in green ball-point.

⁷⁵ Cf. Q, T *lepta* ‘finger, feel with fingertips’ and the tentative cognate *S leutha-* in *Eldarin Hands, Fingers & Numerals*, edited by Patrick H. Wynne, VT 47, pp. 10, 24. The note here was written in the upper and left margins next to the following three paragraphs, which were deleted with a single diagonal stroke:

By analogy with *kt* > *ht* a development in PQ of *pt* > *pt* would be expected. This in fact seems to have been the {normal phonetic >>} normal first phonetic development. But in this position *p* did not advance, as elsewhere to {bi}labiodental *f*. The actual recorded product in TQ is *ps* for PQ *pth*.

The history of this divergence between *kt* and *pt* is only discoverable by inference. The most probable view is that anciently in *pt, st*, and *kt* both elements were loosened (as was the case in Sindarin). Hence the first stage was *þb, sb, çb*. Compare the initial development of *st-* > *b*. Later, however, and probably soon, there was a reaction against the spirantal sequences and *çb* and medial *sb* became *ht, st*; but *þb* became *pth* > TQ *ps*. Quenya seems to have avoided *ft*, or indeed the combination of *f* with any other consonant, and did not favour

(c) **ps, ts, ks** were favoured groups and remained unchanged, but in Exilic N. *ts* > *ss*.⁷⁶

(d) Voiceless before nasals. **pn, tn, kn;** and **pm, tm, km.**⁷⁷

In these combinations the Q. tendency to intensify (and slightly aspirate) the voiceless stops, which accordingly were not voiced in contact with voiced following consonants, but tended to unvoice them, is seen most clearly. It was perhaps reinforced by the “etymological” tendency to preserve as far as possible in suffixal derivatives the identity of basic medial-consonants, of which *p, t, k* were the most important.

We also see that as usual in Q. the stoppage was tensest in case of dentals and weakest in case of labials.

Thus the development appears therefore to have preceded in this way: *pn, tn, kn** > *p^hn̄, t^hn̄, k^hn̄* with strengthening of *p, t, k* and unvoicing of the nasal. Similarly: *pm, *tm, km* > *p^hm̄, t^hm̄, k^hm̄*. The **tenser** *n̄* then > *t*; the weaker *m* > *lv*; producing

p^ht, tt, k^ht > *pt, tt, ht*

phv, thv, khv > *pp, tw, kw*.

* These were very often transposed to *ɲk, mp* (especially latter).⁷⁸

Suffixal *n* thus produced after *p, t, k* the same results as suffixal *t* except that *tn* > *tt* (not *st*).

Suffixal *m* produced same results as suffixal *w*, though *w* was not usually added to basic medial *p* (never to *b*).

The same results were phonetically produced also by the aspirates + *n, m*; though cases of *phn* are rare, and there are no cases of *phm*.

tt from *thn, tn* is only case of *tt* produced by suffixion. It remained because it was developed long after the C. Eldarin change of *t + t* suffix > *t̄t* > *st*.⁷⁹

even simple *f* as a medial consonant. In any case *p* had in this sequence remained bilabial and was acoustically more *p*-like than *f*-like.

¶ In transcription *pth* is used for PQ β ; *ps* in TQ for β or other symbols in later alphabetic modes.

⁷⁶ The phrase “but in Exilic N. *ts* > *ss*” was added later in red ball-point.

⁷⁷ This item originally began: “(i) **pn, tn, kn;** and **pm, tm, km,**” and above this was a heading, “Consonants before nasals,” apparently for a section of which this was the to be the first item. Tolkien replaced “Consonants” with “V’less” and changed the item letter to “(d)” to replace an earlier version that gave an alternate explanation of the development of voiceless stop + nasal (see footnote 79).

⁷⁸ This note in the left margin and the two asterisks in the preceding paragraph were added in red ball-point.

⁷⁹ This note was added at the end of item (d) in green ball-point. The item itself takes up a full page, which was numbered “20 (a)” and placed between pages 20 and 21, containing the original items (c) through (g). It was redesignated “(d)” to replace the original item (d), which was deleted with diagonal strokes in red ball-point:

(d) Before nasals, which in Quenya exerted a strong voicing influence on preceding consonants (other than aspirates), *p, t, k* were first, already in earliest AQ, voiced to *b, d, g*.

In the earliest PQ *b, d, g* whether original or thus derived, were nasalized to *m, n, ñ*.

Since *ñ* was not used in CE as a suffixal consonant, while *m* was seldom used after labials *p, ph, b*, the only sequences concerned were: {*pn, bn* >} *bn* > *mn*. {*tn, dn* >} *dn* > *nn*. {*tm, dm* >} *dm* > *nm*. {*kn, gn* > *gn* >} *ñn*. {*km, gm* >} *gm* > *ñm*. [Deletions in red ball-point; note that the second *gn* should probably stand as the source of *ñn*.]

These combinations: *mn, nn, nm, ñn, ñm*: {are said still to appear in AQ of early record. But before the PQ period} [changed in red ball-point to:] still remained (in spelling at least) in the PQ period[:] *ñn, ñm*, and *nm* had been altered. *m* was weakened and became *w* (at first nasalized, but later normal: thus *nw* (a favoured group) replaced *nm*; while *ñm* > *ñw* > *ñgw* (following the usual Q. tendency to strengthen *ñ* before *w*).

(e) Before *y*, *w*. **py**, **ty**, **tw**, **kw** remained unchanged, except that *y*, *w* became partly unvoiced. **pw** did not occur, since *w* was seldom used in CE after *p*, *b*, in suffixion (? where it was used *pw* > *pp*).

ky became as initially fronted > *ty*. On the sound denoted see above B I (iv) note. In Vanyarin and among some Ñoldor *py* was sounded with voiceless *y*, sc. as *phy*, which in V. became *pš*.⁸⁰

¶ The sound *tš* (as in English *church*), reported as a feature of Vanyarin, was also, independently developed for *ty* in the Númenórean pronunciation of Quenya.

(f) Before *r*, *l*. On the phonetic developments in this case, see above under General Tendencies, C I (iv).

pr, **tr**, **kr** > *ps*, *ts*, *ks* in older formations, beside *par*, *tar*, *kar* in later formations with renewed suffixion of *r*.

pl, **tl**, **kl** in all cases became syllabic. On the vocalism: *pil*, *pal*, *pul* &c. according to the quality of the preceding vowel in older forms, in later often according to the following vowel, see above C I (iv).

¶ In a few later forms metathesis, similarly to that occurring prehistorically, reappears: especially of *tl* > *lt*; *kl* > *lk*.

(g) Other combinations hardly occurred. The above are all those which could be produced by suffixion. Those producible by the reduction of 2nd *sundóma* in KALAT-bases seldom produced other sequences, since KALAT-bases normally had a continuant as medial consonant, and those rarer examples that had a medial voiceless stop nearly always had a continuant (of **different** series in case of *k*, *p*) or dental *t*, *d*, *th*, *s* as the final consonant.

(h)⁸¹ **After** other consonants *p*, *t*, *k* were generally maintained though in fact (probably in C. Eldarin) after consonants other than [*s*] *p*, *t*, *k* were strengthened and lightly aspirated. [This development in **Sindarin** led to spirantalization as in *rp* > *rf*; but not in the Valinorean dialects.]

In the case of **ñn** the development was less simple. Earliest *ĩñn*, *ũñn* > *in*, *ün* (with nasalized vowel, later normal). Later, after *e*, *a*, *o*, **ñ** was assimilated to *n* (as, probably at the same period, it became *n* before other dental consonants). Thus in PQ and TQ *mn*, *nn* remained; *ñm* > *ñgw*; *nm* > *nw*; *ñn* > *nn* (or *n* with lengthening of *i*, *u*).

Examples: √SAP: {*sapmā* >} *sapnā* > *samna* 'delled hole, pit'.

√KWET: *kwetnā* > *quenna* 'a saying, proverb'.

√NOT: *notmē* > *nonwe* 'calculation, a sum'.

√TEK: *teknā* > *tenna* 'a letter, {a sign >} (epistola)'.

tekmē > *tengwe* 'writing, grammar'.

√STUK: *stuknā* > *thúna*.

√RIK: *riknā* > *rína*.

[Note added in the left margin in ink:] In words where the etymological connexions were still clear, such as *tenna* < *tek-nā*, **ñn** was often written, and [it] is probable that *eñn*{*a*}, *añn*, *oñn* retained **ñ** in early PQ.

¶ In the more careless TQ later *mn* was often assimilated to *nn* (as *m* > *n* before dental *t*, *d*).

Cf. Q *sap*- 'dig', *sapta*, *sapsa* 'pit, grave', PE 16, pp. 75, 145; √KWET 'say (certain things), announce', Q *quēt*-, S *ped*- 'say', PE 17, p. 40, 126; √NOT 'count, reckon', Q *not*- 'count', pp. 62-3; TEÑ 'show, indicate' related to TEK 'sign' >> √TEÑ 'show, sign, indicate', Q *tengwar*, S *tew* 'letter', p. 44.

⁸⁰ This sentence was added in green ball-point.

⁸¹ This item was written on the back of the sheet with the revised item (d). It originally had a different letter designation, probably "(g)," which was altered to "(h)" in green ball-point, at the same time that a note "← (h)" was written (also in green) in the lower left corner of the page ending with item (g).

For double voiceless stops: see above under (a).⁸² Note that only *pt*, ...

For voiceless stops + *t*: see above under (b). ¶ Note that only *pt*, *t-t*, *k-t* were normally produced by suffixion, or contraction. *t + t* produced by early processes, being two separate consonants, had in CE become *st* (via *ṭt*).

[There are traces of an old adjectival suffix or enlargement *-kã*; but this survived in Eldarin mainly in forms producing *s*, *r*, *l*, nasal, or *u*, *ɹ* + *k*. It did not occur after *p*, and *tk* > *kk*.]

After *s*: **st** was maintained and was a highly favoured group; **sty** also occurred. In Van. pronunciation *hty/sty* fell together in *štš*; but were kept distinct in Noldorin.

sk was normally in older words transposed to *ks*, but (rare) **skw** was maintained.

sp was rare medially, since it could only be (in native words of old stock) derived from KALAT-bases of rare KASAP-form. It was reversed to *ps*.

After *r*, *l*, *u*, *ɹ* and nasals no change occurred.

ii. Aspirates before or after other consonants.

(a) The long ‘dynamic’ aspirates* were probably rare in CE. In all the Eldarin dialects they coalesced with the long voiceless stops, either by the loss of their aspiration on the one hand, or by the aspiration of the stops on the other. The latter occurred in Sindarin. In Quenya the aspiration of **pph** &c. was reduced, and these combinations did not become opened or spirantal. On the other hand, after the opening of the simple aspirates to spirants, the voiceless stops became lightly aspirated (as in English), especially initially and when lengthened. CE *pph* &c. and *pp* &c. thus coalesced in the lightly aspirated *pp*, *tt*, *kk*.

* Sc. formative lengthening of medial *ph*, *th*, *kh*.⁸³

(b) Before *t*, *th*. In CE where either element of a group was originally aspirated the result was stop + aspirate: so *p-th*, *ph-t*, and *ph-th* > *pth*. In Quenya there was no distinction between the products of CE **pth**, **kth** and *pt*, *kt*, probably because *pt*, *kt* > *pth*, *kth*. Both varieties then proceeded to [pt^h, χt^x].⁸⁴ The ultimate results were:— *pt* (transcribed *pt*) and *ht*: see above C 2 (i) b.⁸⁵

(c) Before nasals. The results were same as for voiceless stops, see C (d) above.⁸⁶ The nasals did not voice voiceless stops or aspirates, but were themselves unvoiced, in natural phonetic development unaffected by grammatical or etymological analogies.⁸⁷ Most of the possible combinations were actually of infrequent occurrence, since *ph* was itself infrequent medially, while the sequences of aspirate + nasal were largely reduced in number prehistorically by metathesis (as *thn* > *nth*) or by the scarcely distinguishable process of substituting **nasal infixion** for **nasal suffixion**. No certain case of *phm* is known.⁸⁸

⁸² In this sentence “consonants” >> “voiceless stops” in ink. The following sentence was left uncompleted.

⁸³ This note was written in the left margin in green ball-point.

⁸⁴ Here “[p^h, χ^x]” >> “[pt^h, χt^x]” in green ball-point.

⁸⁵ In this sentence “*pp* (TQ *ps*)” >> “*pt* (transcribed *pt*)” in red ball-point.

⁸⁶ This sentence was inserted later in green ball-point; the cross-reference is to item C 2 (i) (d) above.

⁸⁷ The phrase “did not voice aspirates” >> “did not voice voiceless stops or aspirates” in green ball-point.

⁸⁸ This paragraph was originally followed by another which was entirely struck through with green ball-point, presumably at the same time that the cross-reference mentioned above was added, also in green. The indicated changes were made in red ball-point at some time before the paragraph was rejected:

¶⁸⁹ In TQ (after medial *th*, *þ* > *s*) **st** was sometimes substituted by grammatical analogy, e.g. √PATH ‘to smooth’, *pathnā* ‘smoothed, sleek’ > *patta*, TQ *pas-*, *pasta*.⁹⁰

(d) The groups **phr**, **phl**; **thr**, **thl**; **KHR**, **khl**.

The oldest development was, in case of following *r*, > *phř* (or *přh*), *thř*, *khř*. The strong voiceless ř became *s* before the opening of the aspirates; thus the products were *ps*, *ts*, *ks*, as for voiceless stops + *r*. In later formations, made or reconstructed after spirantalization, *far*, *þar*, *har* were produced.

As after voiceless stops, the development of *l* to syllabic ǀ was early enough to prevent the unvoicing of *l*, and the normal products were *f-l*, *þ-l*, *h-l*, with intervening vowels. On the quality of these vowels see above: C 1 (iv).

¶ Only *thr*, *thl* were of frequent occurrence. In the case of **thl** metathesis occasionally reappears, so that *þl* > *lp* > *lt* (see below).

(e) Before *y*, and *w*. In these cases the aspirates developed normally as between vowels to the spirants *f*, *þ*, *h* with their later sequels, as described above: A 3.

¶ **phw** did not occur, having been avoided in CE or converted > *pph*: cf. 2 (i) e above.

¶¶ Whereas initially *hy*, *hw* were simple, i.e. short or of normal consonantal duration, medially, being derived from two consonants, they remained long in PQ, and a vowel before them was held to constitute a metrically long syllable. This was sometimes shown by prefixing ǀ [= *h*] to the normal letter. Thus ǀ = initial *hw* [hw], ǀǀ = *hw* medial [h̄w].⁹¹ In TQ the length was reduced.

¶¶¶ In Vanyarin, as noted above: A 3 Note 2: *hy* became [š̌]. It also was at first long [š̌š̌] medially, though later shortened. Cf. the history of English [š̌] < *sc*. In Vanyarin, however, since *þ* was maintained and did not become *s*, *þy* suffered no further change.⁹² In Noldorin TQ *sy* from *þy* was frequently pronounced š̌(y), but was not confused with *hy*. In Vanyarin *hw* > *f*; in this case medial *hw* remained long (ff) and was not reduced. (ǀ).⁹³

The development was as follows: **thn** > *tñh* (with voiceless *n*) > *tth* > *tt*. Similarly **phn**, **khn** > *pth*, *kth* > {*þþ* (*ps*) >>} *pt*, *ht*. But (as in the case of the {stops >>} voiceless stops + *m*) *m* became loosened, so that the development was **thm** > *tñh* > {*thw* >>} *tw*; and similarly **khm** > *kñh* > {*khw* [χw] > *hw* >>} *kw*. [Added in red:] These were same results as for voiceless stops.

⁸⁹ This note originally began with an additional sentence that was later struck through in green ball-point: “This is the only case of *tt* produced by suffixion: *tth* from *thn* was produced long after the period in which suffixal *t-t* > *t't* > *st*.” Before being deleted “This” >> “This and similar result of *tth*” in red ball-point.

⁹⁰ In this sentence “was substituted by grammatical analogy in some forms” >> “was sometimes substituted by grammatical analogy” in green ball-point. Cf. *Etym.* PATH, **pathnā*, Q *pasta* ‘smooth’. Following this note a second one was struck through with diagonal strokes in red ball-point and also marked with a deletion symbol in green:

¶¶ *khw*, *hw* < *khn* became identical with older *kh-w*. Similarly *thw*, *þw* was identical with older *th-w*. These became pronounced *sw* in TQ but did not become *hw*.

⁹¹ This sentence was inserted in green ball-point.

⁹² In this sentence Tolkien actually wrote “did not become *sy*,” but that appears to be a slip, for the thought seems to be that since in Vanyarin *þ* did not become *s*, as it did in Noldorin, so *þy* did not become *sy*, although it did in Noldorin, as implied in the next sentence, where “Noldorin TQ *sy*” >> “Noldorin TQ *sy* from *þy*” in green ball-point. Also note that, whereas the retention of *þ* in Vanyarin is mentioned above in A 3 Note 2 (i.e. ¶¶), the Vanyarin development of *hy* > [š̌] is actually mentioned under item B 1 (ii) Note ¶.

⁹³ This letter added parenthetically in green ball-point apparently represents the spelling of *ff*.

(f) After nasals.

In older formations the nasal was unvoiced, and final products in PQ of **mph**, **nth**, **ñkh** were *pp*, *tt*, *kk*. The process of change was *mph* > *ṁph* > *pph* > *pp*; and similarly with *th*, *kh*.

These ancient forms frequently survived in PQ, even in grammatical variations, since they had a sufficient phonetic relationship to the simpler forms. For example, beside *raphe*, *rafe* ‘waves, brandishes’, the past tense form (originally made with nasal infixion) *rappe* ‘waved’.

In some later formations where the nasal was reintroduced, after the aspirates had become fully spirantal in unnasalized forms but had not yet shifted point of articulation the nasal was not unvoiced, but the spirant was closed to a stop, producing *mp*, *nt*, *ñk*.⁹⁴ Where this grammatical renewal occurred in TQ after the change of *b* > *s* **ns** remained as in TQ *panse* ‘smoothed’ for PQ *patte*, after *pase* ‘smooths’.⁹⁵ But *panse* soon > *passe*.⁹⁶ This apparent substitution of *ss* for *tt* in cases of words having *s* for basic *th* is peculiar to Noldorin TQ.⁹⁷

No cases of renewal before *f*, *h* occur.⁹⁸

(g) After *r* and *l*. Spirantal forms (if developed) were soon **restopped** so that the normal phonetic products were *rp*, *lp* / *rt*, *lt* / *rk*, *lk*, falling in with voiceless stops.⁹⁹ *r*, and *l* were (as the nasals) generally unfavourable to the development of following spirants. Compare the development of the aspirates after nasals above, and of the voiced stops below.¹⁰⁰

The cases other than *rth*, *lth* (which could be produced by suffixion) were infrequent, since they can only normally be produced for *kalta*-stems of **KALAT**-bases, in which final aspirates (other than *th*) were rare and *ph* not evidenc[ed]; or from occasional ancient derivatives of **KAT**-bases with prefix and suppression of medial *sundóma* as **RATH** > *arthā*. This latter is [the] only source of *rph*, *lph*, as in base **RAPH** ‘seize, grab’, *arp(h)ō* ‘seizer, thief’ > *arpo*.¹⁰¹

⁹⁴ In this sentence “later formations” >> “some later formations”; and “but had not yet shifted point of articulation” was a late insertion, both changes being made in green ball-point.

⁹⁵ “Where this process occurred” >> “Where this grammatical renewal occurred” in green ball-point.

⁹⁶ This sentence was inserted in red ball-point.

⁹⁷ “Such forms as peculiar” >> “Such forms are peculiar” (in red ball-point) >> “This apparent substitution of *ss* for *tt* in cases of words having *s* for basic *th* is peculiar” (in green). For a parallel example of *ss* for *tt*, compare *patta* (‘smoothed’) above in item ii (c) with $\sqrt{\text{PĀTH/PAS}}$ ‘smooth (to feel), silky’, *Q passa* ‘smooth, glabrous’, PE 17, p. 171.

⁹⁸ This sentence was added in green ball-point.

⁹⁹ This sentence was inserted later in green ball-point.

¹⁰⁰ The phrase “after nasals” was inserted in green ball-point.

¹⁰¹ This paragraph was a replacement in green ball-point for three original paragraphs:

In the case of the aspirates after *r*, *l* spirantal forms were only fully developed or maintained in PQ in the {sequence **rph** > *rf* >> [in green]} sequences **rph** > *rf*; **lph** > *lf*. The normal products of the other groups were *rt*, *rk*; {*lp*,} *lt*, *lk*, with loss of aspiration, or more strictly with its reduction so that the aspirates and voiceless stops (which were lightly aspirated in Quenya initially and after *r*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *ñ*) coalesced.

This development precisely corresponds to that of *r*, *l* + voiced stops in which only *rb* becomes spirantal *rv* (in PQ), whereas *b*, *d*, *g* usually remained as stops in these positions. It is possible to explain these results in two ways. By the resistance of *r*, *l* to opening, in all cases save those of *ph*, *b* after *r*; or by a reaction leading to re-stopping of all the spirants, save *f*, *v* after *r*, while they were still otherwise unchanged, sc. homorganic with the stops, as *p*, *b* (not bilabial *f*, *v*), *b*, *ð*, *χ*, *ʒ*.

[Added in the left margin in green ball-point and later deleted:] {In Vanyarin *rph*, *lph* > *rp*, *lp*.}

Since *th*, *kh* > *t*, *k* after *r*, *l* in the infrequent groups **rthy**, **lthy**; **rkhy**, **lkhy**; **rkhw**, **lkhw**: *thy*, *khy* > *ty* (for which see under Voiceless Stops); and *khw* > *kw* (*qu*). In other combinations *y*, *w* became syllabic: thus **lphy** > *lpi*; **rphy** > *rpi*.¹⁰² (*phw* did not occur.)

(h) The aspirates did not occur after *s*, since in CE they had lost their aspiration or merged with *p*, *t*, *k* in this position. The only suffixal combination of this kind was **s-th**, which became *st*.

iii. The voiced stops: *b*, *d*, *g*.

(a) On their prehistoric unvoicing (and consequent merging with *p*, *t*, *k*) before voiceless consonants, chiefly the suffixal consonants *t*, *th*, *s*, see the General Account of Eldarin.¹⁰³

¶ The ancient forms were in current grammatical derivatives, made by devices still actively used or well-recognized, often set aside by analogy, since they frequently obscured the etymological relationships. New formations were produced, many even in early PQ, by the introduction of the medial forms of the consonants, as produced in normal intervocalic position, to stand before the suffix.

Thus: √*ABA/BA*: *ab-ta* > *apta* > *ap̄ba* > *apta*. This occurs, but became dissociated from the original past tense:— *avante* ‘refused, denied, said nay’. For *ap̄ba* a new past tense *aptane* was made in TQ, and for *avante* a new present stem *auta*, in which *b* > *ḅ* > *ṽ* shows the same development as *b* before voiced medial consonants (such as *r*, *l*).¹⁰⁴

(b) With voiced stops. The groups **bd**, **gd**, **d + d** survived only in a few old formations with the suffixal addition *-d*, already obsolescent in C. Eldarin;* and one or two old words derived from the *kalta*-forms of extended *KALAT*-bases or stems with consonantal sequences *x-g-d*, *x-b-d*.

* Probably never very frequent, and generally replaced by its variants *n* (and *r* ?), its area was further reduced by its change to *t* after voiceless stops (and aspirates). It is most often seen in *rd*, *ld*, *nd*, as a variant of *rn*, *ln*, *nn*.¹⁰⁵

d + d could only occur by suffixion (the medials of *KALAT*-stems were never identical with the final consonant). As was the case with *t + t* in C. Eldarin *d + d* > *d^zd* > *zd*.

The latter is the most probable. In fact it appears probable that in PQ the spellings or letters as originally devised were intended to represent pronunciations with spirantal second elements: *rp*, *rḅ*, *rḇ*, *rḁ*, *rḅ*, *rḅ*, *rḅ*; *lp*, *lḅ*, *lḇ*, *lḁ*, *lḅ*, *lḅ*. Only the stoppings *rt*, *rk*; *lp*, *lt*, *lk* and *ld* were certainly of PQ origin (*lt*, *ld* being the earliest). The others were actually later. *lb* belongs only to {Noldorin >> [*in red*]} Vanyarin TQ, and so to {Noldorin >> [*in red*]} Van. representation of PQ, in {Vanyarin >> [*in red*]} Ñoldorin it is *lv*. *rg*, *lg* appear to be artificial, and only used in representation of PQ at a later period when neither Vanyarin nor Noldorin possessed [ʒ]. The actual TQuesta forms proceed from *lḅ*, *rḅ*: see under Voiced Stops below.

¹⁰² Here “but **rphy** > *rḇi*” >> “**rphy** > *rpi*” in green ball-point.

¹⁰³ See TQ 2, Part E, PE 18, p. 102.

¹⁰⁴ In this paragraph the development from *ap̄ba* was originally *apsa*, the form *avante* was un glossed, and the new TQ past tense was *apsane*. The gloss ‘refused, denied, said nay’ was later inserted; and the forms *apsa* >> *apta* and *apsane* >> *aptane*, all in green ball-point. Cf. Tolkien’s “Definitive Linguistic notes” from around 1959 or 1960, where √*ABA*, *BĀ* is used for negation when it involves *refusal* or *negative command*, and is said to be “distinct from *AWA*, *WĀ* ‘away’,” although in these notes *Q auta* is derived from the latter root (PE 17, p. 143, 148).

¹⁰⁵ This is a footnote in the manuscript, apparently composed at the same time as the paragraph to which it relates. A sentence was later added below in red ball-point, written hastily so that the reading is very uncertain: “-*dā* seems[?] [?anciently] to have {been} formed[?] [?p. ?participles] where[?] -*nā* was [?formally ?expected].”

gd was rarer than this **zd** (also derived from *s + d*) and **bd** is infrequent, especially in the Valinorean languages.

In these *gd*, *bd*, *zd*, together with the ‘dynamic’ long *bb*, *dd*, *gg* (see below), were **intensified**, before the opening of the voiced stops began, with the result that they became *kt*, *pt*, *st* and had the same later treatment as original *kt*, *pt*, *st*.

In *Sindarin* on the other hand *zd > d* with lengthening of the preceding vowel so early that these newer long vowels followed the same development as the original long vowels [*ā > ḡ/au*; *ē, ī > ī; ḡ, ū > ū*]. The intervocalic *d* then *> ḏ* (*dh*), as usual. *bd > ḡd > ḡḏ*; and *gd > ʒd > ʒd > ʒḏ*: the diphthongs so formed also followed the development of original diphthongs [*aḡ > ae*; *iḡ > ī*; *eḡ > ē*; *oḡ, uḡ > ui*].

Examples.

(a) *zd* (including *zd < sd*).

√RED “scatter, sow,” **reddā > rezdā* “sown field”: Q, T *resta* “sown field, tilled ground”; S *rīdh*.¹⁰⁶

√SED “rest,” *ezdē* “repose”: Q *Este* “Peace” (as name of the wife of the Vala, Lórien); S *īdh*, peace, tranquility.¹⁰⁷

(b) √KHAG- “stake,” *khagdā*, fence (of stakes), palisade: Q *hahta*, T *hacta*, *hatta*, fence, hedge; S *haeḏ*, fenced enclosure.

√NEG- ‘? ooze, drip’, *negdē*, exudation; Q *nehte* ‘honey’, T *necte*, *nette* ‘honey’, S *nīdh* ‘juice’.¹⁰⁸

√SNAG-, wound, gash; *snagdē*, a wounding, a wound: Q *nahte*, T *nacte*, *natte*; S *naeḏ*, Nand. *snād*.

Though no early form *hnahte* is recorded, the S. and Nand. forms show *nahte* to be in origin unconnected with √NDAK = hew, slay. Cf. Q *nahta-*, hurt, injure, wound.¹⁰⁹

(c) √KHAB- “heap up, pile up”: *khabdā* “pile, (artificial) mound”: S *haudh*, funeral mound. This does not occur in Q., T. where the corresponding form was made with *-nā*: *hamna*.

The sense “funeral mound, especially one in which weapons and other valuables were also buried” shows probably that S *haudh* is also derived from the (perhaps ultimately related) √KHAW “cover up, hide away, lay in store”; with extension *KHAWAD ‘store, hoard’: Q *haura*, *hauza*, T *hauda* ‘hoard, store’. [The use in exilic Q. of *haura* = “funeral mound” is due to S. influence, and the natural equation of Q *haura* / S *haudh*.]¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁶ Cf. *Etym.* RED ‘scatter, sow’, ? *reddā* ‘sown; sown field, acre’ (or **red-tā*), Q *resta*, N *rīḏ*.

¹⁰⁷ Cf. *SED, CE **esdē > *ezdē*, Q *Este* ‘Repose’, T *Ēde* (as names only); S *īdh* ‘rest, repose’, XI 403.

¹⁰⁸ Cf. *Etym.* NEG, **negdē*, Q *nehte* ‘honeycomb’, N *nīdh* (VT 45, p. 38).

¹⁰⁹ The etymology of Q *nahte* was written on the other side of the page containing the *Examples*, alluded by “PTO” after example (c) and itself beginning with an annotation “Add.” (but no indication where to insert it). In late writings Tolkien derives the Quenya verb *nahtan* ‘I slay’ from NDAK ‘hew’ (VT 49, p. 24).

¹¹⁰ All of the text of item iii (b) up to this point, except for the heading “With voiced stops,” is a revision written in ink on the back of two calendar pages for the weeks of October 4–10 and 18–24, 1959. The first of these is headed with relevant item “C 2 iii (b)” written in green ball-point, and an annotation “Riders to Phonol. of Q., p. 25” in red, that being the number of the page with original items iii (a) and (b). The portion of (b) that was replaced is outlined in red and also deleted with a diagonal stroke and a note “Substitute riders” in green:

(b) With voiced stops. Only *bd*, *gd*, *d-d* were produced by suffixion. *d-d > zd* in CE. This became unvoiced in Quenya *> st*. The other combinations were also unvoiced and finally produced the same results as *pt*, *kt*,

Dynamic long *bb*, *dd*, *gg* were rare, the nasalized forms *mb*, *nd*, *ñg* being usually substituted, especially in the higher elements of vocabulary. Those that survived — usually in lower vocabulary, and in onomatopoeic or opprobrious words — were also unvoiced in Q. As: *lubbū* ‘a clumsy piece or lump’ > Q *luppo*.

Other combinations did not occur, since in CE KALAT-bases, or *kalta*-stems were not constructed with the 2nd and 3rd consonants both voiced stops, except in cases where the final consonant was *d*.

(c) Before nasals. In this position *b*, *d*, *g*, at or before the period of spirantalization, became nasalized > *m*, *n*, *ñ*, and thus coalesced with the original nasals *m*, *n*, *ŋ* in the same position. The later changes were therefore identical with those described below under nasals, C 2 iv (e), p. 29.¹¹¹

As was to be expected the intervocalic forms were sometimes substituted for the nasals by grammatical analogy.¹¹² So *aun-* for *añn-* instead of *amn-*; *arn* for *añn*, instead of *ann*. Thus from √SYAD, *syadnā* ‘compressed’ > *hyarna* ‘compact’ for older *hyanna*.

(d) After nasals. In this position the stops remained as such, and **mb**, **nd**, **ñg** were among the most favoured consonantal groups of Quenya. Parallel to the change of *ky* > *ty*, *gy*, which only remained a stop after *ñ* and after *l*, *r* (see next), became *dy*: CE **ñgy** > Q *ndy*.

¶ The groups *mb*, *nd*, *ñg* suffered no further change in ‘correct’ TQ. Colloquially the Sindarin-speaking Noldor often confused *mb/mm* and *nd/nn* — in favour of *mm*, *nn* (the products of *mb*, *nd* in later Sindarin). In Vanyarin on the contrary *mm*, *nn* regularly became *mb*, *nd*.

¶¶ In Vanyarin, parallel to the pronunciation of *ty* as [tš], *dy* was pronounced [dž], as English *j*, and *ndy* and *ny* consequently remained quite distinct. In Noldorin, however, *ndy* > *nny* > *ny* became, in normally pronounced colloquial uninfluenced by the PQ spelling, identical with original *ny*. Similarly with *ldy*, *rdy* and *ly*, *ry* (see next). ¶ The word *Quenya* itself has been cited as an example

namely {*pb* (*ps*) >> [in green]} *pt* and *ht*. The process was probably similar to that of voiceless equivalents: thus **bd** > **bd̥** > **bd̥** > *pb*; but **gd** > **gd̥** > **gd̥** > *ht*. The unvoicing may, however, have been earlier and before the spirantalization.

Since these forms were rare and not produced by living grammatical or derivational devices they survived (if at all) in the historical phonetic forms. Examples are:—

{√LAB ‘lick’: {*labdā* >> [in green]} *labdē* ‘licking up (food or drink)’; Quenya {*lapsa* >> [in green]} *lapte*, gluttonous eating; Telerin *lauda*; Sindarin *lauð*.} [This etymology was later struck through in green.]

{√KHAG ‘pile up’: *khagdā* ‘piled mound, heap’; Q *hahta*; T *hāda*; S {*haeð* >> [in green]} *hauð*.} [This etymology was partially struck through in green.]

[Added to the right in pencil, and later deleted in green:] {KHAW-, Q *haura*, T *hauda*, S *hauð*.}

[Added in the left margin in red ball-point:] (S)NAG, wound, Q *nahta*, T *nāda*, S *naeð*.

√SED ‘rest’: *Ezdē* ‘peace, rest’; {Quenya *Este* >> [in green]} Quenya, Telerin *Este*, name or title of the spouse of Lorien {Olofantur}; {T *Erde* (the same); Sin. *Íð* >> [in green]} T. (the same); Sin. *Íð* ‘peace’.

[Added to the left in ink:] This example belongs rather to C 2 vi, p. 34 below. Of *d-d* > *zd* > *st* an example is:— √RED ‘sow’; *reddā* ‘sown field’; *resta* ‘tilled ground’. ¶ *d* + suffix *d* can only be distinguished in Q. from *d* + *t* by comparison with other dialects of Eldarin. The Sindarin equivalent is *ríð*.

[In the bottom margin in green, probably referring to the name *Este*.] Telerin should agree with *Ñ*. here!

¹¹¹ In this paragraph “the products of *p*, *t*, *k*” >> “the original nasals *m*, *n*, *ŋ*”; and the cross-reference “above under Voiceless Stops: C 2 i (d)” >> “below under nasals C 2 iv (e), p. 29” (both in green ball-point), because after changes to the conception in the former item, it was no longer phonologically comparable.

¹¹² “As noted above under (a)” >> “As was to be expected” in green ball-point.

(e.g. by *Ælfwine*), but this is a mistake due to supposition that *kwenya* was properly *kwendya* and directly derived from the name *Quendi* “Elves.” This appears not to be the case. The word is *quenya* in *Vanyarin*, and always so in *PQ*. It must therefore originally have been made direct from the simple base of $\sqrt{\text{KWEN}}$, of which the word **kwened*, *Q quend-* is itself only a derived stem, and its original significance was thus ‘spoken, articulate’ rather than ‘elvish’, though indeed at the time of its making the *Quendi* were the only people or creatures possessing articulate vocal speech.¹¹³ Cf. *-kwēn* (without *d*) as 2nd element of compounds.¹¹⁴ The adjectives to *Quende-* were older *quenelya* (*kwenedyā*), and later *quenderin*.¹¹⁵

(e) After *r, l*. See above under ii (g), for a discussion of the processes of change here involved. It is probable that in *AQ* the voiced stops were at first opened to spirants after *r, l*; but that a reaction soon supervened, while *ḃ, ḏ, ȝ* were still at that stage, and identical in place of articulation with the original stops (as surviving in *mb, nd, ñg(w)*), causing some at least of these spirants to be re-stopped.¹¹⁶

The earliest and clearest case is *ld* which occurs in *V.* and *N.* The fronting of *gy > dy* had already occurred (which is not surprising since *ky > ty* is already shown in earliest *AQ*): hence *lgy* also *> ldy*.

The case of *rd* is less certain. *rgy* had probably become *rdy* before spirantalization. Both *Vanyarin* and *N. TQ* have *rd*. *Vanyarin* has also *rdy* (pronounced *rdž*), but *TQ* *ry*. The latter, however, was probably a later reduction of *rdy*, as *TQ ndy > ny*, in which *d* was certainly originally a stop.¹¹⁷

In the case of *b* it is probable that *b > ḃ*, and so remained, until after the divergence of *V.* and *N.* In *V.* *rḃ, lḃ > rb, lb*. In *N. TQ* *lḃ, rḃ > lv, rv*.^{*118}

* Note: since *w* remained [u] after *r, l*, *CE lb, rb* remained distinct from *CE lw, rw* in *N.* In *V. TQ* there was a tendency to pronounce *lw, rw* also as *lb, rb*.

In the case of *g, gy* certainly became fronted to *dy* in *AQ* and before spirantalization: *rgy, lgy* thus fell together in *Quenya* with *CE rdy, ldy* and were treated alike: see above. Otherwise the development is less certain. The products of *rg, lg; rgw, lgw* are in (*N.*) *TQ rr, ll* (but *rgē, lgē > rye, lye*); *rw, lw*; in *Vanyarin rg, lg, rw, lw*.¹¹⁹ The *TQ* (*Noldorin*)

¹¹³ The second half of the sentence (about the “original significance” of *quenya*) was struck through in green ball-point, but later reinstated with an annotation “stet.”

¹¹⁴ This reference was written in green in the left margin with an indication to insert it as the end of the previous sentence, when the second half of that sentence was rejected (see the previous footnote). Tolkien wrote the following note at the bottom of the page (also in green), but later struck it through:

There is however in no Elvish tongue any $\sqrt{\text{KWEN}}$ having reference to voice/speech and this seems to be a guess of the Loremasters, perhaps affected by $\sqrt{\text{KWET}}$, say.

See Tolkien’s further remarks on this point in *Quendi and Eldar*, where **KWENE* and **KWETE* are both elaborations of the stem **KWE*, which refers to vocal speech, so that **kwene, *kwēn* have the original meaning ‘speaking, speaker, one using vocal language’, XI 391–3.

¹¹⁵ This sentence was added in the left margin in green without any indication where to insert it.

¹¹⁶ The phrase “in place of articulation” was inserted later in ink, but seems required by the sense of the sentence.

¹¹⁷ In this sentence “may well be” >> “was probably” in green ball-point.

¹¹⁸ These two sentences were altered in green from original: “In *V.* *rḃ, lḃ > rv, lv*. In *TQ* *rḃ > rv*, but *lḃ > lb*, with re-stopping.” The asterisk and note (written in the left margin) were also added in green.

¹¹⁹ This sentence was altered in green from original: “The products of *rg, lg; rgw, lgw* are in *TQ rr, ll; rw, lw*; in *Vanyarin rg, lg, rw (> rv), lw (> lv)*.”

forms, and especially the fact that even in PQ the product of *rgw*, *lgw* is *rw*, *lw*, point to the opening of *g > ʒ*, where it had not become *d*. That the PQ spellings are by the Noldor represented as *rg*, *lg*, independently of the Vanyar, may be due to an artificial reconstruction, since the Sindarin-speaking Noldor had no spoken sound [ʒ], but were familiar with the consonant [g] (though not in the groups *rg*, *lg*).¹²⁰ In view of PQ *rw*, *lw*, this is more likely than the re-opening of *lg*, *rg > lʒ*, *rʒ* in Noldorin dialect (whence later *ll*, *rr*).¹²¹

The Vanyarin *rg*, *lg* must then be produced by re-stopping. That this was possible, however, indicates that in *rʒ*, *lʒ* the spirant ʒ must have remained stronger than either initially or between vowels, where it was lost in both V. and TQ.**

** As there was no letter for separate *g*, when *rŋ*, *lŋ > rg*, *lg* (see above p. 15, C viii note), this V. *rg*, *lg* was spelt *rñ*, *lñ*.¹²²

On the later treatment of *w* and *v* and their partial coalescence (but not identical in detail) in both V. and N. see *w* below.

(f) Before the continuants *l*, *r*, *y*, *w*.

b became **ḅ** and at that stage (before proceeding to *v*) became *w*, *u̇*, forming diphthongs with the preceding vowels. As no marked changes had at the period (AQ) yet affected the older diphthongs, the development of these diphthongs formed with vocalized *b* was the same in PQ and TQ.

d became *ṛ*, as between vowels, before *w*. But **dr**, **dl > rr**, *ll*. In other words, in Quenya, before *l*, *r*, *w* CE *d* and *r* became identical. Phonetically **dy > ly** (owing to greater tensivity[?] of *d + y*), cf. initial *ly < dy* or *< gy*.¹²³

Note *dr*, *dl > rr*, *ll* also occurred in Vanyarin. The assimilation probably took place at stage *řl*, *řr* before V. shift of *ř > z*. But *sl*, *sr > zl*, *zr* had same result in V. (and *Ñ*).¹²⁴

It seems however that in Q. *dl* (and even *d-l* in contact after Q. syncope) developed phon[etically] [?somewhat] differently[?] to [?] [?normal] medial[?] *d*, becoming not *řl* but *ḁl* which could [?also ?be] metathesiz[ed] to *lḁ > ld*, a favoured[?] group.¹²⁵

g proceeded to stage ʒ and then became vocalized, the vocalic character assumed being dependent on the preceding vowel, except where it was followed by *y* or *w*.

Before **y**: *g > ʒ > ɹ* irrespective of the preceding vowel.

Before **w**: *g > ʒ > u̇* irrespective of the preceding vowel.

Thus *magyā > maɹya*, *maia*; *ndagwē > ndau̇we > nauwe*, *naue*.¹²⁶

¹²⁰ Here the original phrase “but *g* survived in *ñg*” >> “but were familiar with the consonant [g] (though not in the groups *rg*, *lg*)” in green.

¹²¹ The phrase “this is probably more likely” >> “this is more likely” in green; and following this sentence Tolkien wrote faintly and then deleted another one, which probably reads: “So *rʒ > N. TQ rr* but Van. *rg*.”

¹²² This note was added at the foot of the page in green.

¹²³ In this paragraph “before *y*, *w*” >> “before *w*”; “before *l*, *r*, *y*, *w*” >> “before *l*, *r*, *w*”; and the third sentence added later, all in green ball-point. The use of the tilde as a diacritic in *ṛ* is probably intended to distinguish this sound from voiceless *ř*. Cf. A 2 (ii) where *ř* as originally written was later altered to *ṛ* (see footnote 8).

¹²⁴ This note was added to the left in green.

¹²⁵ This note was added in the space above the item and to the right, written hastily in red ball-point.

¹²⁶ At the end of the second derivation Tolkien added “> *nāwe*,” and in the right margin an uncompleted note: “The product of *ai̇l*, *āɹl* and of *au̇u*, *āu̇u* fell together, *ai̇l*, *āɹl*”; both were written in ball-point and subsequently deleted.

Before *r, l* in the result *ʒ* was lost being absorbed in the preceding vowel, which was thus lengthened, if previously short. Thus *sagrā > sára; steglō > thélo, bélo (sélo);* and *soglā > sóla.*

¶ As with the voiceless stops metathesis occurred at an early (possibly even CE) period of voiced stops followed by *r, l*. But examples in Quenya are much rarer in the case of the voiced stops, and are limited to *dl > ld*.¹²⁷ The metathesis of *dl* (? *ðl*) *> ld* seems also to have occurred again later. See above p. 27.¹²⁸

¶¶ After the change of *b > ð* to labiodental *v* new forms often arose with re-introduction of *v* for the older *u*. Since Q. did not tolerate the groups *vy, vr, vl* these became syllabic *vi, var, vul* (*vw* did not occur).

(g) In conjunction with *s*. After *s* in CE *zb, zd, zg* were produced. These were unvoiced in PQ *> sp, st, sk*, later usually *ps, st, ks*: cf. C 1 vi & 2 iii b.

None of these were frequent and *zb* rare. All belonged with lower strata of vocabulary, being often obscure[?] or expressive words without regular[?] connexions or base-formants[?]. See further under C 2 vi, p. 34.¹²⁹

Before *s*. In this position the primitive CE development, while *b, d, g* were still stops, was the unvoicing of the voiced stops to *p, t, k*.

The resulting *ps, ts, ks* were, however, often reformed, especially in grammatical derivatives, by restoration of the *ð* (*v*), *ř, ʒ* (or nil) developed between vowels. In these later forms the earliest strata produced *us* (*> uz*), *řs > ss*, and *hs > ss* (cf. original *hs > ss*: above).¹³⁰ The later strata showed *rs* (after the full coalescence of *ř < d*, and *r*) and *'s > 'z* (after the complete disappearance of *ʒ* with lengthening of a preceding short vowel).

iv. The nasals *m, n, ñ*.

(a) *ñ* as noted above became medially [ʒ] in CE, originally with nasalization of the adjacent vowels, though this was later given up where *ŋ* was intervocalic. This [ʒ] was developed probably at the same time as the spirantalization of *g* and so fell together with [ʒ] derived from [g], and vanished in Quenya, though it left vowels in hiatus. *ñ > ʒ* however only occurred between vowels or before *r, l*. Before *y, w* in CE *ñ* was strengthened to *ñg* which persisted and so fell in with older *ñgy, ñgw > ndy, ñgw*. Before *k, g* *ñ* remained unchanged. Before nasals *ñ* naturally remained nasal and so was not lost. Its later changes were therefore the same as those of *ñ < g + nasal* (see above: C 2 ii (c), p. 26). *m, n* usually, and except as shown below, remained unchanged.¹³¹

(b) On the unvoicing of all the nasals adjacent to original Aspirates and after *p, t, k*, and their subsequent changes, see above: C 2 i (d); C 2 ii (c) and (f).¹³²

¹²⁷ This sentence was altered in green ball-point from the original: "But examples in Quenya are rarer in the case of the voiced stops, and chiefly limited to *dl, bl > ld, lb*."

¹²⁸ This cross-reference was added on the left in red ball-point, referring to the previous page (see footnote 125).

¹²⁹ This note was added in the left margin, hastily written in green ball-point.

¹³⁰ Here the cross-reference "(cf. original *ʒs > ss*: below)" *>>* "(cf. original *hs > ss*: above)" in green.

¹³¹ This paragraph was extensively revised in green ball-point. The original reading was:

(a) *ñ* as noted above became [ʒ] in CE, originally (probably) with some nasalization of the adjacent vowels, though this was later given up. This [ʒ] was developed before the spirantalization of *g* and so fell together with CE *ʒ* and vanished altogether in Quenya. *ñ > ʒ* however only occurred between vowels or before *r, l*. Before *y, w* in CE *ñ* was strengthened to *ñg* which persisted. Before *k, g* *ñ* remained unchanged. *ñʒ > ññ > ñg*. Before nasals *ñ* naturally remained nasal and so was not lost. Its later changes were therefore the same as those of *ñ < g, k + nasal*. *m, n* usually, and except as shown below, remained unchanged.

¹³² In this sentence the phrase "and after *p, t, k*," and the cross-reference "C 2 i (d)" were inserted in green.

(c) For the development of nasals after Stops, voiceless and voiced, see above: C 2 i (d) and iii (c).

(d) The combinations of nasal + stops were well preserved, being the most favoured of the consonantal groups in Quenya. The only changes were those of **ñky**, **ñgy** > *nty*, and *ndy*.

¶ As noted above *nty*, *ndy* > [ntš, ndž] in Vanyarin pronunciation. In TQ *nty* remained as such, but *ndy* > *nny* > *ny*.

(e) In combination with other nasals. Here the products were generally and phonetically the same as in the case of the voiced stops + nasals, which had already in AQ become *m*, *n*, *ñ* in this position (see above).¹³³

The groups that could occur were:—

(i) the long ‘dynamic’ **mm**, **nn**, **ññ**. These had as a rule been replaced by, or had become, *mb*, *nd*, *ñg* in CE.

¶ This is the only source of **ññ** (since *ñ* was not used as a suffixal consonant, and did not occur as the third consonant of KALAT-bases or *kalta*-stems) except **ññ** by nasal-infixion in the rare cases of bases with medial *ñ*: see next.

(ii) by grammatical or derivational nasal-infixion before a medial basic nasal: **mm**, **nn**, **ññ**. These even when ancient remained as long nasals in PQ (*mm*, *nn*), except **ññ** which became *ñg*.

¶ **ññ** was or became rare, because after the loss of medial simple *ñ* the relationship of (nil) to *ñg* became etymologically obscure. A probable example is Q *eñge* ‘ago, in the past’, most likely in origin a past formation from √EÑ ‘be’, though no longer so used in PQ.¹³⁴

(iii) by suffixion, or by consonantal contacts in derivatives of KALAT-bases:

nasal + *m*: *mm*, *nm*, *ñm*

nasal + *n*: *mn*, *nn*, *ñn*.

In these cases the historical results were the same as for stops + *m*, *n*. **mn**, **mm**, **nn** remained unchanged. **nm** became either *mm* (with forward assimilation of articulation point common [?with] nasals), or *nw* (a favoured group) by dissimilation. Which is the strictly “phonetic” development is not certain, since “etymological” considerations were at any period likely to have effect. *mm* was probably the older and more phonetic result — since it occurs in cases where the original stem was obscured and etymology of the word as a whole was forgotten; *nw* occurs usually when the stem ended in *n* + *m*-suffix, or in *d* (there are no known cases of *dm* > *nm* > *mm*): sc. when it was felt desirable to retain the **dental** quality of the first element of the group. *mm* also occurs in compounds where it was desirable to preserve the 2nd element or initial of the 2nd word, as *Elemmíre* (name) = “Elven-gem” or “Star-gem.”¹³⁵

ñm, **ñn** originally remained but *ij*, *uj* early became nasalized *ī*, *ū* in these positions (the nasality being still retained in Noldorin), later *eñ*, *añ*, *oñ* became *en*, *an*, *on* by

¹³³ The phrases “were generally the same” >> “were generally and phonetically the same” and “the stops + nasals” >> “the voiced stops + nasals,” both changes being made in green ball-point.

¹³⁴ Q *enge* is used as a verb in Tolkien’s partial translation of the *Gloria Patri*, where it corresponds to Latin *erat* ‘was’; and *enge* is the past form of the verb *ea* ‘exists’ (derived from √EŋE) in a much later bundle of notes from 1969 (VT no. 43, pp. 36, 38; no. 49, pp. 28–9).

¹³⁵ In the later *Quenta Silmarillion* this is the name of both a star (Mercury) and a Vanyarin Elf, X 160, 288, 435.

forward assimilation before *n*, but *eŋ*, *aŋ*, *oŋ* + *m* became long \bar{e} , \bar{a} , \bar{o} . The spellings *ŋn*, *ŋm* were normally retained in PQ.¹³⁶

¶ Owing to the disappearance of medial \tilde{n} the historical developments retaining a stem-nasal were specially liable to later alteration. Thus *tēma*, series, fr[om] TEG- ‘line’: *tegma*, direct[i]on, process > *teñma* > *tēma*.¹³⁷ *eñna* > *enna* might be reformed to *éna*.¹³⁸ The historical forms that survive were usually grammatically or etymologically isolated in the speech-feeling of Quenya-speakers: as *tenna* ‘a thought, notion, idea’ from base $\sqrt{\text{TEÑ}}$; since[?] *teñgwa*, sign, indicator[?], letter is[?] from *teñ-wā*.¹³⁹

¶¶ On V. tendency to convert *mm*, *nn* > *mb*, *nd* and reverse in TQ see above. In colloquial TQ Ñ. changes *mn* > *nn*.¹⁴⁰

(f) Before *y*, *w*. **my** remained in PQ.

In Vanyarin colloquial, but not TQ, it became *ny*.

mw became dissimilated > *nw*.¹⁴¹

Only in the combination *mw* was suffixal *w* normally used after labials in CE or Q.

ny, and **nw** were favoured groups, and remained.

ñy, **ñw** became strengthened > *ññy*, *ññw* > *ñgy*, *ñgw* in CE. Hence PQ *ndy*, *ñgw*.

The usual later changes of *ndy* > V. [ndž] but TQ colloquial *ny* have been noted above.

(g) Before *r*, *l*. In these combinations the developments were similar to those already observed when a stop preceded *r*, *l*. But after nasals certain metatheses were anciently more frequent than after stops, and were repeated again at later periods far more often. The ‘favoured’ metatheses were:— **ml** > *lm*; **mr** > *rm*; **nr** > *nr*; less frequent **nl** > *ln* > *ld*.

Cf. *holmo* > *khomlō* ‘from the heart’ us[ed] as adverb, sincerely, [?heartily].

N.B. CE *khōm*, heart, is not the physical heart, but “the interior” used of the whole range of emotions or feelings. [It] is distinct from *indō* [?applied] to interior reflection[?] or mind.¹⁴²

¹³⁶ These two paragraphs were originally a single, much shorter one:

In these cases the historical results were the same as for stops + *mn*. **mn**, **mm**, **nn** remained unchanged. **nm** > *nw*. **ñm** > *ñw* > *ññw* > *ñgw*. **ñn** > *n* (with lengthening of a preceding short vowel) after \tilde{i} , \tilde{u} ; but *nn* after *e*, *a*, *o*. The fourth sentence was subsequently altered in green ball-point to read: “**ñm** > *m* with lengthening and nasalizing of vowel.” Later Tolkien replaced the second half of the paragraph with the much longer explanation, also written in green, in the bottom, left and right margins of the page. In the paragraph on **ñm**, **ñn** the first occurrence of *eŋ* was an alteration of *eñ* made in the course of composing the revision.

¹³⁷ Cf. *Etym.* TEÑ, Q *téma* ‘row, series, line’; and *tegē* ‘line, road’ > *tie*, given above in A 2 (iii), apparently from the same revised base TEG (see footnote 15).

¹³⁸ This was changed from original: “Thus *eñma* > *eñgwa* might be re-formed to *éma* after *eñ-* > *é*. Similarly *eñna* > *enna* might be reformed to *éna*.” The replacement portion was written hastily in green ball-point.

¹³⁹ The examples for this sentence were originally: “as *tenna* ‘a thought, notion, idea’ from base $\sqrt{\text{TEÑ}}$; *leñgwe* ‘yearning, desire for what is lost or absent’ < *leñ-mē*.” Tolkien struck out the *m* in the final form; wrote next to it “but this is from *leñ-wē*”; and then placed the example and this note in brackets, all in green ball-point. He then added the explanation of *teñgwa* in the left margin, also written hastily in green. Cf. *TEÑ ‘indicate, signify’, whence Q *tengwe* ‘indication, sign, token’, and *tengwa* “the written representation of a spoken *tengwe*,” XI 394, 396.

¹⁴⁰ This sentence was added in green.

¹⁴¹ To the left of this Tolkien wrote lightly in pencil: “or *mw* > *mm*.”

Metathesis did not occur at all in the case of **ñl**, **ñr**. In these cases development was normal. *ñ* > *z* which was lost with lengthening of the preceding vowel, and nasalization (ultimately given up).¹⁴³

Where the original order was maintained, by grammatical or etymological analogy, the older developments were:—

nl > *ll*; **nr** > *rr*; but **mr**, **ml** became syllabic and produced *mar*, *mul*.

¶ Observe that the vowel generated between *m-l* was usually *u* irrespective of the neighbouring vowels: thus *imla* > *imula*.

Where *n-l*, *n-r* were restored or later produced the result was *n-l* (with intervening vowel dependent on the vowel before the *n*) and *nar*.

On the developments after *r*, *l*, see under these, below.

(h) Forward assimilations of nasals to the positions of following consonants.

(i) Before stops and aspirates. Assimilation was regularly carried out and maintained in Quenya.

The oldest assimilation was probably that of **ñ** to labials and dentals; *ñ* thus becoming *m* or *n* in CE was preserved as a nasal. But also of CE age was the assimilation of dental **n** to *m* before labials and *ñ* before *k*, *kh*, *g*. The assimilation of **m** was probably not accomplished in CE. It did not occur in Telerin, were e.g. *mt* > *md*, *mpt*.¹⁴⁴ Only the contacts of *m*, *n*, *ñ* with the dentals *t*, *th*, *d* were of frequent occurrence, since these were the only stops employed in primary suffixion in CE. The contacts of *ñ* with other than suffixal consonants were rare, since *ñ* was very little employed as the medial consonant of KALAT-bases. Bases of the form √LEMEK occurred. Their *kalta*-forms were, however, avoided. No certain example is cited from Telerin. In Quenya the usual assimilation *mk* > *ñk* takes place in those that survive.

(ii) Before nasals, as seen above, assimilation did not anciently occur. In Quenya dissimilation, by loss of nasality, occurred in **ñm**, **nm** > *ñgw*, *nw*; and probably in **ĩñn**, **uñn** > *ín*, *ún* (via *izn*, *uzn* ?). The only assimilation was the comparatively late assimilation of **eñn**, **añn**, **oñn** > *enn*, *ann*, *onn*, and the variant *nm* > *mm* (beside *nw*).¹⁴⁵

(iii) Before the oral continuants there were no assimilations in AQ or PQ. The only assimilation to occur was the late one of **my** > *ny* in spoken Vanyarin, not in Noldorin.¹⁴⁶

(iv) Before *s*. In CE the assimilations in this case proceeded as before voiceless stops. At the end of consonant-groups *s* was too strong to be voiced, while it

¹⁴² These notes were added hastily in the margin with green ball-point. Cf. *Etym.* KHŌ-N ‘heart (physical)’; ID, Q *indo* ‘heart, mood’, N *inn*, *ind* ‘inner thought, meaning, heart’; √IN-ID ‘mind, inner senses’, *indo* ‘mind, region/range of thought, mood’, PE 17, p. 155; *indo* ‘inner thought, in *fea* as exhibited in character or [?personality]’, p. 189.

¹⁴³ This sentence was expanded in green from: “*ñ* > *z* which was lost with lengthening of the preceding vowel.”

¹⁴⁴ The example was added later, hastily written in green at the right. The reading of *md* is uncertain, and the punctuation might instead be interpreted as “where e.g. *mt/md* > *mpt*.”

¹⁴⁵ The phrase “and the variant *nm* > *mm* (beside *nw*)” was added in green.

¹⁴⁶ An original note following this paragraph was struck through in green:

¶ There is no certain example of the occurrence of CE *z* after any nasal save the naturally homorganic nasal-infix. In CE *ñz* > *ññ* > *ñg*.

was not strong enough to unvoice the nasals. Thus in CE as *nt*, *ñt* > *nt*, so **ns**, **ñs** > *ns*; but *mt*, *ms* remained.

In Quenya **ms** was assimilated > *ns* (as *mt* > *nt*). The resultant *ns*, from any nasal + *s*, was then in the oldest strata unvoiced to *ss*.

¶ Reformations of this *ss* seldom occurred in PQ. They were more frequent in TQ especially in the past-tense forms of bases with original medial *s*. In both PQ and TQ they only occurred after the change of intervocalic *s* > *z*. The restored forms thus showed *nz* and were thus distinct from TQ *ns* < *ñp* with restored nasal before medial *th*. Since in Ñ. *s* > *z* > *r* the *nz* forms were also obscured becoming, or being replaced by, *rr* (or *m*).¹⁴⁷

This *nz* remained in Vanyarin, but (where not altered) became *ns* in Ñ. So the borrowing from language of *Atani inzil* (Núm[enórean] *inzil*), flower, lily, became in Exilic Ñ. *insil*.¹⁴⁸

v. The continuants *r*, *l*; *y*, *w*.¹⁴⁹

These have mostly been dealt with already under the consonants of other classes.

(a) **r**, **l** generally remained intact, and were highly favoured consonants. Though they were for Quenya speech-feeling related consonants, alternative forms of the continuant grade of the dental series, they were distinct, and the change from one to the other constituted a distinct base. But in derivational and suffixal elements they could be more freely interchanged without alteration of function or significance. Substitution of *l* for *r* was in such cases more frequent than the reverse, since Quenya in general preferred *l*, and did not object to sequences of *l*, but avoided the sequence *r-r*: there were no bases of that form, and even such a base as CE √RAD became *ral-*, not *rañ-* > *rar*.

¶ But *r-r* did occur in some derivative words, especially those in which *r* had some phonetic or onomatopoeic significance: as *raurō* 'lion', beside older CE *rāw*, archaic Q *rá*. Cf. *Rauros(se)* 'roaring-rain' — name of a large, loud waterfall.¹⁵⁰

r, *l* were partly unvoiced before the voiceless stops, *s*, and the aspirates, in that order, but did not in PQ change their character: *r* for instance remained lightly trilled even when almost completely unvoiced before the aspirates, or their *spirantal* sequels, and *s*, as seems to have been the case in PQ.

¶ The degree of unvoicing naturally shifted, if the following consonant changed its character. Hence *r* was the same in *rt* < *rth*, as in original *rt*.

rs remained in PQ, but the phonetic tendency in the spoken language was evidently to complete unvoicing and reduction of the group > *ss*. The tendency was still operative in TQ after the TQ change of *th*, *þ* > *s*. Both were sounded *ss* in colloquial TQ, but since the traditional spelling was retained *rs* was still used by the 'learned' and regarded as the correct usage. **ls** normally was unchanged.¹⁵¹

¹⁴⁷ In this sentence "V[anyarin]" >> "Ñ[oldorin]" in green.

¹⁴⁸ This paragraph was added in the bottom margin in blue ball-point. Cf. *Inziladûn* 'Flower of the West', *Unfinished Tales*, edited by Christopher Tolkien, 1980, p. 227; *indil* 'a lily, or other large single flower', *Valarin iniðil*, XI 399.

¹⁴⁹ The continuants were originally listed as *r*, *l*; *y*, *w*; *z*. The last was struck out in green ball-point.

¹⁵⁰ This note, originally consisting only of the first sentence, was inserted using the same ink as the original text. Cf. *Etym. RAW*, **rāy*, Q *rá* (pl. *rávi*) 'lion'. The second sentence was added later in blue ball-point. Cf. *Rauros* = 'Rush-rain' or 'Roar-rain', *The Treason of Isengard*, edited by Christopher Tolkien, 1989, p. 285.

¹⁵¹ This sentence was written in blue ball-point.

ll remained, and was a greatly favoured combination; **rl**, and **lr** also became **ll**. In the case of *rl* (not *lr*) later reformations produced *r-l* with intruded vowel determined by the quality of the vowel preceding the *r*.

rn, **rm**, **lm** all remained intact and were favoured groups; but **ln** became *ld* (T *ll*).¹⁵²

(b) **y**, **w** remained as a rule unchanged, except for a marked unvoicing after *p*, *t*, *k*; *s*; and the aspirates.

For the special development of *khy*, *khw* > voiceless *hy*, *hw* (long consonants medially, short initially) in PQ, TQ but *š* (*šš*), and *f* (*ff*) phonetically in Vanyarin see the Aspirates; as also for the TQ development of *thy* > *sy* > colloquial [*šy*]. For the similar developments after *s*, see *s*.

After consonant groups **y**, **w** became syllabic *i*, *u*, except that *y* remained after *t*, *d* (either original or derived in Quenya from *k*, *g*); while *w* remained after *k*, *g*. Before retained *ty* or *kw* a long vowel or diphthong (durational equivalents of short vowel + consonant) could also stand. Thus possible in Q were *mátya*, *maitya*, *mantya* (dissyllabic); whereas *mátwa*, *maitwa*, *mantwa* > *mätwa* (or *mátua*), *maitua*, *mantua*.¹⁵³

Before a following consonant of any sort **y**, **w** became *ɪ*, *ʊ* and formed diphthongs with the preceding vowels. This was the main source of the 'secondary diphthongs' (those other than *ai*, *au*) and a frequent source of *ai*, *au* (identical in sound and in later history with older gradation-diphthongs *ai*, *au*).

When coming to stand (after the loss in PQ or earlier of weak *e*, *a*, *o*) either medially between consonants, or finally after them, **y**, **w** became syllabic *ɨ*, *ʉ*. These with older *ɨ*, *ʉ* became *ě*, *ǫ* finally.

¶ Where this development was ancient the historical form of *ky-* was > *ki*, *ke*. But in all but completely isolated words *ti* > *te* was substituted, after the intervocalic *ty*. Similarly in the case of *dy* < *gy* (in *ndy*, *ldy*, *rdy*): this gave originally *gi* > *ge* usually later reformed to *de*.¹⁵⁴

¹⁵² The parenthetical alternative development of *ln* for Telerin "(T *ll*)" was added in green ball-point.

¹⁵³ Tolkien wrote the forms *saikwe* (the final vowel of which is uncertain) and *laukwa* in the left margin in green, without indicating where to insert them; but presumably they are forms which are also possible in Quenya.

¹⁵⁴ This note originally had a second paragraph, which was struck through in green:

Similarly *hi* > *he* was usually substituted for final (*sy* >) *hy* after the analogy of the medial *hy* and of regular *hi* > *he* in the case of *hy* < CE *khy*. Likewise with *hw* < *sw*.

Following C 2 v (b) an original item (c) was deleted entirely with a note "there was no [ɜ]" written below in green:

(c) The original CE **ɜ**, as distinct from the later **ɜ** independently produced in Quenya, was a weak sound, and though probably anciently (in Quenderin) of frequent occurrence (especially initially) already during the CE period it vanished or was absorbed in most positions. The contractions of vowels thus left in hiatus are thus very old, and proceed as if no consonant had intervened.

This [ɜ] when vocalized took its quality from the preceding vowel, with which it coalesced to form long vowels which were usually indistinguishable from original Quenderin long vowels and had the same later history: see the Vowels.

Before suffixal *t*, *th*, *s*, [ɜ] was unvoiced in CE to *h*. In Quenya the resulting **ht** was preserved and became strengthened to [χt], so that it fell in with the product of *k*, *kh*, *g* + *t*, *th*. This *ht* [= χt] was, however, naturally only maintained in words free from grammatical analogy, and to some extent dissociated etymologically from forms in which [ɜ] had become vocalic. An example is furnished by √MA3- whence PQ *má* 'hand'; but *maɜ-tā* > *mahtā* > PQ *mahta*- 'handle, deal with, treat'.

Ancient **ɜs** similarly produced *hs*, but the breath *h* was here already in CE assimilated to *s*, resulting in *ss* (not therefore in PQ [χs] > *ks*). Examples in PQ are infrequent, but √MA3- again supplies a clear example in

vi. The spirant *s* and the derived voiced *z*.

(a) *z* derived from older *s* (except in *zd* < *dd*) only originally appeared in CE in the groups *zb*, *zd*, *zg*: see C 2 iii g above, and references there. These were unvoiced in PQ, probably at the same time as the voiced combinations ‘dynamic’ *bb*, *dd*, *gg* were also unvoiced. The resulting *st* remained, but *sk*, *sp* were usually metathesized to *ks*, *ps*: not however *skw* (cf. below), as in √NASAG-: cf. *nasag* > *nazg*-, Q *naxa*, *bond*, *fetter*, *nazgwē*, *bondage*, *durance*,* Q *nasque*.¹⁵⁵

* The Black-Speech *nazg* ‘magic-ring’ is possibly an early loan from Elvish — since *Melkor* (who invented a speech for the Orcs) was imitative. Its origin[al] sense was compulsion, bond.

Other examples are:— of the not infrequent *zd* > *st*, Q *resta* ‘acre’ cf. C 2 iii (b) above (*d-d*); *Este*, wife of *Lorien* (*s-d*), *ibid*; also Q *miste* ‘drizzle’ < *mizdē* = Sindarin *mīð* ‘dew’.¹⁵⁶ Of the rare *zb*: *buzbō* ‘large fly’, Tel. *buspo*; Q *puspo*, *pupso* (with assimilative unvoicing of the initial *b*).¹⁵⁷ Of *zg*: √MASAG: *mazgō/ū* ‘sticky substance’, Q *makso* ‘mire’; T *mascu*. In Sindarin *zd* > *’d*, *đ*, but *zg*, *zb* > *đz*, *đb* > *đa*, *đu*, as in *nadha*, *fetter*, *mađa*, *mud*, *buđu*, *large fly*.¹⁵⁸

(b) Later but already accomplished in AQ *s* became voiced medially (a) between vowels, (b) between a vowel and a voiced continuant (nasal, or *r*, *l*).¹⁵⁹ On this and the subsequent changes (e.g. *z* > *ř* > *r* in Ñoldorin), see above A 6 (i) for simple intervocalic *s*.¹⁶⁰

The change of *sm*, *sn* > *zm*, *zn* was the earliest. Here the phonetic change was > *mm*, *nn*. These were preserved in PQ and Noldorin TQ.

¶ In Ñ. after the change of *z* > *r*, in that dialect the etymological or grammatical relations of *r* to *mb/nd* became obscure and *rm*, *rn* were sometimes produced by re-formation as in √LAS ‘listen’, AQ *lammo* ‘listener’ (spy or scout), Ñ *lar^{mo}*.¹⁶¹

¶¶ Note that after continuants *s* was strongly articulated and remained voiceless and unassimilated after nasals (q.v. above).

(c) In the case of *sr*, *sl* metathesis occasionally occurred in CE or a period anterior to Quenya records: as *maslā* > *malsa*.

maz-sē > *mahsē*, *massē*, PQ *masse* originally ‘handful’, but in PQ chiefly used in the senses ‘share; a just portion (in distribution); the personal measure or capacity of a man; a talent’.

As noted above there are no examples in Q. of [ʒ] following after other consonants, save the nasal infix (homorganic): this *ñz* > CE *ññ*, *ñg*. See above iv (h) iii. Other cases do not occur, because *z* did not occur in primary suffixes; nor as the third consonant of KALAT-bases, or *kalta*-stems: in the last possibly because *z* (if used) was primitively strengthened to *g* after nasal, *r*, *l* (the usual medial consonants of such stems).

¹⁵⁵ This sentence originally ended: “as in √NASAG-: *nazgwē* > PQ *nasque* ‘evil spectre’.” This was replaced with the alternative etymology of two words in Quenya and the footnote about *nazg*, all in green ball-point. Cf. Black Speech *nazg* ‘(finger-)ring’, PE 17, pp. 11; and Tolkien’s later observation (in August 1967) that this word was probably inspired by Gaelic *nasc*, *nasg* ‘ring’, which “fits well in meaning, since it also means, and prob. originally meant, a *bond*, and can be used for an ‘obligation’,” *The Letters of J. R. R. Tolkien*, pp. 384–5.

¹⁵⁶ Cf. *Etym.* MIZD, **mizdē*, Q *miste* ‘fine rain’, N *mídh* ‘dew’.

¹⁵⁷ In this sentence the Telerin form *burbo* >> *buspo* in green ball-point.

¹⁵⁸ This sentence and the Telerin example at the end of the previous sentence were added in green.

¹⁵⁹ “PQ” >> “AQ”; and above this “= Parmaquesta” was written somewhat more lightly, both in pencil.

¹⁶⁰ Here “in Vanyarin” >> “in Ñoldorin”; and “In Vanyarin” >> “In Ñ.” in the note below, both in pencil.

¹⁶¹ In this sentence original “changes of *z* > *r*, and *nn*, *mm* > *nd*, *mb*” >> “change of *z* > *r*”; “PQ *lammo*” >> “AQ *lammo*”; and “V *lar^{mo}* for **lambo*” >> “Ñ *lar^{mo}*,” all changes being made in pencil. In accordance with these revisions Tolkien probably meant also to say “grammatical relations of *r* to *mm/nn* became obscure.”

Usually *sr*, *sl* retained their order. In that case there are three developments of **sr**: (a) oldest, while *s* remained voiceless, > *sř* > *ss*: this commonly survived, being sufficiently perspicuous etymologically, in PQ and TQ; (b) after the voicing of intervocalic *s* > *z*, *sr* > *zr* > *rr* (such forms were more frequent in Ñ. dialect, since *z* itself had there become *r*); in late formations *z-r* > *zar*.¹⁶²

sl remained as such until the voicing; then *zl* > *ll*. Only very late formations show *z-l* (with intervening vowel), *N r-l*.¹⁶³

(d) Before *y*, *w*. Here before further change **sy**, **sw** > *zy*, *zw*. The normal change in Ñ. was to *řy*, *řw*. But Van. *zy* > *ž*, *zw* remained.¹⁶⁴

(e) *s* was preserved unchanged in the medial groups: **st**, **ts**; **sk** (usually metathesized > *ks*), **ks**; **sp** (usually > *ps*), **ps**; **ss**; **sty**, **sky**, whether original and descending from CE, or developed in Quenya by changes described above.

D. Consonants standing finally.

1. Common Eldarin final consonants.

Final consonants were avoided in CE. Uninflected independent words seldom ended in a consonant. An exception was formed by a small class of ancient monosyllabic noun-stems, which already ended in the 'subjective' uninflected singular in one of the continuants: **m**, **n**, **ñ**; **r**, **l**, **y**, **w**; and **s**.¹⁶⁵ For example: CE *khōm* 'heart'; *nĕn* 'water'; *peñ* 'mouth'; *nĕr*, *ndĕr* 'man' (male of any of the 'speaking-peoples'); *tāl* 'foot'; *phāy* 'flame, ray of light'; *rāw* 'lion'; *nīs*, *ndīs* 'woman' (feminine equivalent of *nĕr*); *kas* 'head'.¹⁶⁶ Possibly here also **h**? *māh* 'hand' (< *maha*) > *mā*.¹⁶⁷

¶ *ñ* disappeared prehistorically, so that words such as *peñ* were for Quenya long monosyllabic nouns with only an initial consonant: *pē*.¹⁶⁸

¶¶ The limitation to continuants suggests that, in some cases at least, these nouns had lost a final vowel, but in a remote period, and quite independently of later losses of unaccented short final vowels.

Certain ancient adverbial and prepositional forms, both monosyllabic and dissyllabic, may also have anciently ended in consonants, and without limitation (except that no certain case of

¹⁶² In this sentence "in Vanyarin dialect" >> "in Ñ. dialect"; and the phrase "(not found in Vanyarin)" deleted following "z-r > zar," both changes made in pencil.

¹⁶³ This sentence was altered in pencil from: "Very late formations only show z-l (with intervening vowel), V r-l."

¹⁶⁴ Except for the introductory phrase, "Before y, w," this item was a replacement in green ball-point for original:

(d) Before *y*, *w*. CE **sy**, **sw** became already in AQ voiceless *y*, *w*, transcribed *hy*, *hw*. Since these were medially **long** consonants they were **not** voiced later when simple intervocalic *s* > *z*. They became identical with the products of CE *khy*, *khw*, and like these remained in TQ but became [š] and [f] in Vanyarin dialect.

In some later formations (after *s* > *z*) *zī*, *zū* were produced. These, as the similar reformation *vī* (for *by* > *uy*), became syllabic *zi*, *zu*. They were infrequent since the etymological relation of *s* ~ *z* ~ *hy* remained recognizable.

To the left of this Tolkien wrote a note in pencil: "Won't do, as we have in Galadriel's Lament -*rya* = **her** < *syā*."

¹⁶⁵ The list of continuants was originally: **m**, **n**, **ñ**; **r**, **l**, **y**, **z**, **w**; and **s**; the letter *z* was struck out in green ball-point.

¹⁶⁶ Cf. *Etym.* PEG 'mouth', Q *pē*; NĒR (Q. stem for DER 'man'), NDER (strengthened form of DER), Q *nĕr* 'man'; TAL 'foot', Q *tāl*; NDIS (strengthening of NIS 'woman'), Q *nīs*; KAS 'head', Q *kār* (*kas*-); √NĒN 'water', Q *nĕn*, PE 17, pp. 52, 167.

¹⁶⁷ In the list of CE forms original *māz* 'hand' was deleted following *rāw* 'lion'; and the queried possibility and alternative etymology of the word for 'hand' were added, all of these changes being made in green. In *Quendi and Eldar*, "*mā* 'hand' was perceived to be a contraction of older **maha* after prehistoric loss of intervocalic *h*," VT 39, p. 11.

¹⁶⁸ This note was altered in green from original:

¶ *ñ*, *z* fell together in *z* and disappeared prehistorically, so that words such as *peñ*, *maz* were for Quenya long monosyllabic nouns with only an initial consonant: *pē*, *mā*.

final *p*, *ph*, *b* is cited). But these were for the most part not strictly independent but proclitic, and survived in CE mainly as prepositions that could not stand alone, or as agglutinated prefixes.

Nonetheless the inflexional elements already employed in CE often ended in a consonant, though only those consonants seem to have been permitted which also appear in the list of consonants used in primary suffixion: namely the dentals **t**, **s**, **d**, **th**, **n**, **r**, **l** (all frequent except *th*) and the labial nasal **m** (frequent). In addition the combination **-nt** (though usually a coalescence of more than one inflexional element) seems also to have been permitted; possibly also **st**. No other consonant groups were tolerated. *y*, *w* are not included, since they naturally took the syllabic forms *i*, *u* as suffixed elements.

¶ Some of these inflexional elements must have been originally independent elements agglutinated to ancient bare stems, and in subordination already reduced (by loss of vowels once present) at a remote period. This, however, is not necessarily the origin of all. For instance, the addition of nasals, as prefix or infix is so enormously frequent in Eldarin as a device of **phonetic** modification to which various functions or significances were attributed, that the addition say of final *n*, *m* may often have been a 'dynamic' enrichment rather than an agglutination. And since there are various indications surviving in Eldarin which suggest that other continuants (such as *s*, *l*) were anciently employed similarly, if much less frequently, in some cases *l*, *r*, *s* as 'inflexions' may have the same ultimate origin. There was also another process, related to but not identical with the preceding, which may be called 'abstraction'. This certainly played a considerable part in the production of Eldarin suffixes, both primary and secondary, and in defining (more or less precisely) their functions, as it has also in the history of other languages. By 'abstraction' some **part** of [a] word *originally integral* is taken from it and added to other words, as an indicator of their sharing in some part of the significance or character of the source word. Initially this could give rise to a system of functional prefixes, though it may result in no more than the existence of a series of stems (especially verbal stems) with the same or similar initial consonants and a general similarity of significance. Finally it might have similar results. Thus the association (observable in Eldarin) of **r** in suffixal elements with *masculinity*; but **s** with *femininity* may in origin depend, at least in part, on the accident that the most ancient basic word for *man* ended in **r**, and the equivalent word for *woman* in **s**. Several of the most ancient bases expressing number, frequency, or abundance contain **l** (**r**) or **m**, and the appearance of *l*, *r* and *m* as plural inflexions may be connected with that fact.

The Quenya treatment of these ancient final consonantal elements was as follows:—

m became *n* and so remained. Q. only tolerated final dentals.

n remained and was the most used final consonant in Quenya.

r remained. **l** > *r* at an early period: the plural indicator *r* (in CE only attached to otherwise uninflected **verbal** stems, but much extended in PQ) is probably derived from *l*. But at a later period, though already AQ, final *l* again became permitted, especially after the loss of vowels that left many CE non-final *ls* again at the word end. Final *l* was then restored where the stem in all inflected forms ended in *l* — if indeed this grammatical and etymological analogy had not throughout preserved *l*. Thus AQ, PQ *tal* 'foot'.

s remained and was not voiced: thus *kas* 'head' (stem later *kaz*). (**st** became *s* in PQ.)

y, **w** becoming *i*, *u* formed final diphthongs, for the treatment of which see the *Vowels*.

But in ancient monosyllables *y*, *w* were commonly **lost** after the long vowels in such

words as *phāy*, *rāw*: so PQ *fá*, *rá*. Often these words were given up in favour of longer derivative forms: as *fea* (AQ *fāyā*) < *phayā*; *rauro* ‘lion’ < *raurō* ‘roarer’.¹⁶⁹

Final **t** was preserved in Q.; and **nt** in classical PQ (TQ *n*).

th became *t* and as such remained.

d > *ř* > *r*, as in CE *tad* ‘thither’, PQ *tar*. Cf. Sindarin *taw*, *daw*, *do* from pre-record S *tā* < *tað*, *tad*. N.B. here *ř* > *r* in Vanyarin (and not *z*).¹⁷⁰

This list of ‘permissible finals’: *n*, *r*, *l*, *s*, *t* and *nt* remained constant in Quenya speech-feeling. Weak vowels were most readily lost when their disappearance left simple *n*, *r*, *l*, *s*, *t* finally. And when vowels were lost after other consonants or after groups, as happened in later AQ and PQ under certain conditions (e.g. especially in long compound words), these consonants or groups were changed or reduced to one of these permitted dentals: *m* > *n*, and stops > *t*; *d* > *r*; *th*, *þ* > *t*.

Consonantal groups were simplified. Mostly by dropping all but the first constituent: as **nd** > *n*; and modifying that if necessary: as **mb**, **ñg** > *m*, *ñ* > *n*. But all combinations containing *s* (**ps**, **ts**, **ks**, **ss**, **st**) were reduced to *s*; and those containing **ht** > *t*.

¶ The last may often actually go back to a period when *kt*- still existed as such and in fact show **kt**- > *k* > *t*. In PQ *t* also occurs for **pt**.¹⁷¹ But in TQ *s* was substituted for *t* < **th**, after the change of *þ* > *s*, on the analogy of the treatment of groups containing ancient *s*. *t* remained in Vanyarin dialect the normal final representative of *þ*.

In TQ final **-t** was often lost by grammatical not phonetic change. But where retained, either as an inflexion or as a reduced final in suffixes or compounded stems, it eventually became *s*. This probably originated in a dissimilative tendency, since this *s* is earliest found at the end of final syllables beginning with *d*, *t*. Sequences such as *ondot* were apparently not felt to be euphonious, and replaced by *ondos* &c. But later a weakening or opening of final *t* > *þ*, *s* seems to have become general. Similar developments (but not identical) occurred in Vanyarin. Here *t* remained, but later > *þ*, and it was only then that dissimilation set in: in sequence *þ*·vowel·*þ* > *þ*·vowel·*s*. This *s* then became general.

¹⁶⁹ “The particular spirit indwelling in a body they called *fëa* [< *fāyā*],” PE 17, p. 124; “Quenya *fëa* (dissyllabic) is from older **phāya*,” in the *Glossary* to “Athrabeth Finrod ah Andreth” (X 349).

¹⁷⁰ This sentence was added in green. Note that *ř* (which here actually looks like *ř*) is being used to represent the same sound as *ř*.

¹⁷¹ The original phrase “occurs for *pth* (TQ *ps*) < **pt**” >> “occurs for **pt**” in green ball-point.

[The Vowels.]

The original Quenderin vowels had acquired the following qualities and system in Common Eldarin before the divergence of the later dialects.

Short basic vowels : **i** **e** **a** **o** **u**.
 Long (or lengthened) : **ī**, **ē**, **ē̄** **ā** **ō**, **ō̄** **ū**.
 Primary diphthongs : **ai** **au**
 Secondary diphthongs : { **ei**, **ai**, **oi**, **ui**
 } **ou**, **au**, **eu**, **iu**

Of the diphthongs all but *ui*, *iu* could also have long forms, produced by contractions and compensatory lengthenings, but already in CE distinct in length from the normal almost solely in final syllables, including monosyllables. The over-long simple vowels produced in the same ways were also only preserved in CE finally.

Reduced vowels : **ə** and the syllabic continuants:
 l̥, **r̥**, **m̥**, **ŋ̥**, **ŋ̥̃**.

These were not inherited but the results of vocalic reductions, under defined accentual conditions, during the Common Eldarin period.

¶ The Eldarin diphthongs were all falling diphthongs. The primary **ai**, **au** were phonetic modifications (or “fortifications”) of basic *i*, *u* by the intrusion of *a*. The secondaries were produced by vocalization of consonantal **y** (ʔ) before suffixes, or before the third consonant of the *kalta*-forms of KALAT-bases, or by contraction of vowels with following **i**, **u** in hiatus (as in inflexion), or after the loss at different periods of such weak inter-vocalic consonants as **z**, **ñ**.

The long diphthongs were of the same duration as over-long ‘trimoric’ simple vowels, and of similar origins: usually the contraction of vowels with **ī̃**, **ū̃**, or with **ai** in the course of inflexion. They retained their abnormal length in CE only when not followed by a consonant. Their abnormal length was distributed so that both elements were longer than normal, but the first and fully vocalic element much more so than the *i*, *u*. This was the case whatever the origin of the diphthong: thus **ā-ī̃**, **a-ī̃**, **ā-āĩ** all produced **āĩ**.

The sign [ə] is used to represent an obscured vocalic sound that resulted from the reduction, in atonic stressless positions, of older **ě**, **ǎ**, **ǒ**. It was usually lost in PQ, or indeed already in AQ. Syllabic **l̥**, **r̥**, **m̥**, **ŋ̥**, **ŋ̥̃** were further reductions of **l̥ə**, **əl̥** &c.; but the syllabic nasals could also be produced by the consonantal initial groups **mb**, **nd**, **ŋg** &c. They occurred both as suffixes and inflexions and as reduced prefixes.

This vocalic system of Quenya is much simpler than its consonantal system, and its treatment is also much simpler. Whereas the early history of the Quenya-branch shows much greater consonantal change than [the] Telerin branch of the same period, the Eldarin vowels were on the whole much better preserved in Quenya.

The general development in *stressed stem-syllables* was as follows:—

The short vowels showed no general changes.

¶ When stressed the sequence **wo** was usually changed > *wa*. A similar change also occurred in Sindarin. But when unstressed *wo* was often reduced to *o* with loss of *w*. An example of both is provided by CE *gwo* ‘together’ > *wa-* as a stressed prefix or element, but *o-* as an unstressed pretonic prefix.¹⁷²

The sequence **wō** remained unchanged. There was no corresponding change of *ye* > *ya*.

The long vowels.

CE open \bar{e} and close \bar{e} became merged in \bar{e} .

CE open \bar{o} and close \bar{o} became merged in \bar{o} .

¶ These sounds Q \bar{e} , \bar{o} were and remained of middle quality, neither very tense and close nor very slack and open.

Trimoric vowels, the products of contractions (as e.g. of $\bar{a}za > \bar{a}$) or of compensatory lengthenings (as e.g. of $m\bar{a}z > m\bar{a}$ ‘hand’), were reduced to normal length except in final syllables (not followed by a consonant). The abnormal length had no effect on their qualitative development in Quenya.

The diphthongs.

ei remained in AQ, but became \bar{e} in PQ.

This development occurred only in stressed syllables (according to the accentual system observable in *Parmaquesta*). In final syllables other than stressed monosyllables, and in unstressed medial syllables it became \bar{i} . This \bar{i} was often substituted for \bar{e} , in other than basic stem-syllables, especially by grammatical analogy. So *lassēi* (pl. of *lassē* ‘leaf’) > *lássei*, PQ *lassī*, whence also PQ instrumental pl. *lassínen* for **lassēnen* < AQ *lasséinen*.

ou similarly remained in AQ, but became \bar{o} in PQ.

Similarly *ou* > \bar{u} in unstressed (PQ) syllables. *ou* was, however, much rarer than *ei*, since *ow* was rarer in bases than *ey*, and in grammatical forms nouns ending in $-\bar{o}$ were rarer than those ending in $-\bar{e}$. \bar{u} also was little used in inflexional elements, save of the obsolescent dual, and that in AQ replaced and did not form diphthongs with the vocalic ending of noun-stems.

Minor and later changes.

woi, *wou*. When stressed the sequence **woi** > *wai*, parallel to the change of *wo* > *wa*. But **wou** > $w\bar{o}$. The dissimilative change (by loss of \bar{u}) was older than the general change of *ou* > \bar{o} ; hence *wou* no longer existed at the period of the dissimilative change *wo*, *woi* > *wa*, *wai*.

In any case, whereas *wai* was an acceptable grouping, **wau** was avoided, and where it arose became by dissimilative loss *au* or $w\bar{a}$. The base $\sqrt{\text{NGAW}}$ ‘howl’ provides, according to probable etymology, an example of both. Thus $\bar{n}g\text{waur}\bar{o}$ ‘wolf’ (but usually not used of ‘wild wolves’, and in TQ specially applied to the ‘werewolves’ of Morgoth) > $\bar{n}aur\bar{o}$. But $\bar{n}g\text{waum}\bar{e}$ ‘wolvish howling’ > $\bar{n}w\bar{a}me$.

¹⁷² Cf. “*wo in forms **wō* and **wo-* (the latter only as a prefix): this was a dual adverb ‘together’, referring to the junction of two things, or groups, in a pair or whole”; prefixes Q \bar{o} - (unstressed *o-*); S *gwa-*, *go-* ‘together, co-, com-’, “developed from **wo* > **wa* > *gwa*, when stressed in prehistoric Sindarin ... **wo* > **gwo* > *go*, when primitively unstressed,” X 361, 367–8. For the change of CE **gw* > *w*, see above under *Initial consonant groups*, B 2 (iii).

¶ If this commonly received etymology is sound, and the words in question are derived from a common base, rather than from an onomatopoetic series: (*ñ*)*gwā*; (*ñ*)*gwawa* &c., then dissimilation must in some cases go back to CE. For Sindarin shows *ñgaurō* > *gaur* for ‘werewolf’; but *mbauñ* > *baw* ‘howling’ which may go back either to CE *ñgwaum-* or to *ñgwām* (stressed *ā*, *au* both produced S *au*).¹⁷³

¶¶ The cases of *w* preceding a diphthong ending in *u* are infrequent, since except in onomatopoetic forms bases beginning with *w*, *gw*, *kw* &c. seldom employed medial *w*.

iu, *ui* in later forms.

In PQ ***iu***, ***ui*** remained falling diphthongs: *iū*, *uī*. Also *iu*, *ui* remained clearly distinct from *eu*, *oi* respectively: the latter had ‘open’ first elements identical with *e*, *o* in other positions.

It is probable that before the Exile Vanyarin and Noldorin in common shifted *iu*, *ui* to rising diphthongs *iū*, *uī*. In both TQ and spoken V. the pronunciation of *iu* as *iū* is usual. On the other hand in TQ *ui* was still a rising diphthong, and so remains (as reported).¹⁷⁴

This divergence can be explained in two ways. First, that the shift had only begun at the time of the departure of the Noldor, and had as yet only affected *iū* > *iū*, and never affected *ui* in TQ. This is quite possible on general principles, since the greater sonority of *u* makes *iū* more liable to the shift of stress. Second, that the Sindarin-speaking Noldor restored *uī*, which was a frequent and favoured diphthong in their daily language. This also is possible, for though there existed a strong tradition among the Exiles, concerning PQ and TQ, minor phonetic and phonological details about the past were known only to the “masters of speech-lore”: for most users of TQ the spelling was the standard, and was naturally affected in its oral representation at many points by the phonetics and spelling-habits of Sindarin.

¶ In any case the shift of *iu* > *iū* and *ui* > *wī* was late. The former occurred long after the Q. frontings before *y*. Thus PQ *kiukā* > TQ *kiuka* pronounced [*kyūka*] without any tendency to change [*ky*] > [*ty*], or in Vanyarin to pronounce it as [*tš*]. Similarly *tuile* > V. [*twīle*] which contained an initial consonant group not formerly occurring or tolerated in Quenya.

In colloquial V. however *siu* > *syū* did become phonetically [š] and so become identical with CE *syu*, though the spellings remained distinct. [Cf. English *sugar* beside *should* both containing [š], the first derived from older [*s₁ugr*] < *siu* < *sū*.]

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¹⁷³ Cf. *Etym.* *ÑGAW* ‘howl’, N *gaur* ‘werewolf’, Q *ñauro*; N *gaul*, Q *naule* ‘wolf-howl’; √*ÑGAW* ‘falsify, deform, disguise’, S *gaur*, *ngaur* ‘were-wolf’ (properly ‘false, disguised, deformed’), “in Exilic Quenya ... adopted as *ñauro*,” PE 17, p. 39.

¹⁷⁴ The further details in the following paragraph suggest that here Tolkien meant to say “in TQ *ui* was still a falling diphthong,” as both *iu* and *ui* had been falling diphthongs in Parmaquesta. But possibly his conception was changing as he composed, for in the previous sentence the manuscript reads “the pronunciation of *iu* as *iū* is usual,” apparently showing that there Tolkien began to write the falling diphthong *iū*, then added a macron as the beginning of a revision to the form of the rising diphthong *iū*.

List of Abbreviations

- AQ = Ancient Quenya.
 Beler. = Beleriandic.
 CE, C. Eld. = Common Eldarin.
 cf. = refer to.
 CT = *Comparative Tables*.
 D., Dan. = Danian.
 Dor. = Doriathrin.
 E. = Eldarin.
 EA = East Avarin.
 ED = East Danian.
 e.g. = for example.
 EL = East Lemberin.
 etc., &c. = et cetera.
 Etym. = *The Etymologies* (in V).
 I., Ilk. = Ilkorin.
 i.e. = that is.
 L., Lind. = Lindarin.
 N., Ñ., Nold. = Noldorin, Ñoldorin.
 NA = North Avarin.
 Nand. = Nandorin.
 N.B. = note well.
 NL = North Lemberin.
 no. = number.
 ON = Old Noldorin.
 OP 1 = *Outline of Phonetic Development*.
 OP 2 = *Outline of Phonology*.
 OQ = Old Quenya.
 p., pp. = page, pages.
 pa.t. = past tense.
 PE = *Parma Eldalamberon*.
 PQ, PQt. = Parmaqesta.
 Prim. = Primitive.
 Q. = Quenya.
 S., Sin. = Sindarin.
 sc. = to wit, namely.
 T., Tel. = Telerin.
 Tal. = Taliska, Taliskan.
 TQ, TQt. = Tarquesta.
 TQ 1 = *Tengwesta Qenderinwa 1*.
 TQ 2 = *Tengwesta Qenderinwa 2*.
 V., Val. = Valarin (in CT).
 V., Van. = Vanyarin (in OP 1, OP 2).
 VT = *Vinyar Tengwar*.
 VY = Valian Year.
 WA, WAv. = West Avarin.
 WL = West Lemberin.
The History of Middle-earth, 12 volumes, edited by Christopher Tolkien, 1984–96:
 V = *The Lost Road and Other Writings*.
 X = *Morgoth's Ring*.
 XI = *The War of the Jewels*.
 & = and.
 * = unattested.
 † = archaic or poetic.
 √ = base.
 < = derived from (historically).
 > = shifted to (historically).
 >> = changed to (in the manuscript).
 {...} = deleted (in the manuscript).
 [...] = phonetic spelling; added editorially.
 Tolkien occasionally used brackets to mark text he was apparently considering for removal. Editorial brackets are placed around missing words needed for the sense; expansions of uncertain abbreviations; and words that are unclear in the manuscript.
 *, **, ¶, ¶¶, ¶¶¶, ¶¶¶¶ = signs used by Tolkien to mark his own notes in the manuscripts.
italic and **bold** text (the difference is editorial) are used to represent Tolkien's underlining for emphasis, or to highlight sounds, words and phrases of Elvish and other languages.
 CAPITALS are used for bases and primitive stems.

The transcription used in this grammatical account is not that usually employed in the legends and histories for the representation of Elvish words and names. The latter is based on the usage of Alfwine, who followed Latin orthography as far as possible (especially in treating Quenya, which he called *Elfleder* or "elf.latin"), though he was naturally influenced by the usages of his native Old English (especially in dealing with the more similar Belerandic Sindarin, which he called *alfgeþeode*). In any case his transcription represents the *Tarquesta* pronunciation, as he heard it in Eressea, rather than the strict *Pannaquestarin* spelling.

In this account for the sake of clarity *k*, *kw*, *ks* are used instead of Alfwine's *c*, *qu* (*q*, *cw*), *x*; while for *i* or *j* (syllabic and consonantal) *y* is used instead of his ambiguous *i*, or *ī*, *īē*. For the actual *Pannaquestarin* alphabet see the account of the Eldarin scripts.

Outline of Phonology J. R. R. Tolkien

