

THE UMMO LANGUAGE – A Study on Phonetics

WORDS and EXPRESSIONS PHONETICMENTS

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The following whole reflection is based on two alternatives:

- **Alternative 1:** A typist tries to write as best he can what he has just heard from a "strange" sound (one of their words), using the rules of oral-written transcription of his language (most often Spanish) as close as possible to what he perceives. The Ummains do not correct these writings, considering that the typist is in the best position to transcribe in writing what he hears.

-**Alternative 2:** The Ummains, who are familiar with the rules of oral-written transcription, provide the typist with a string of letters (or syllables) as a transcription of each of their words. In very specific cases, they write the letters themselves (**see letters NR-13 to NR-20**).

The first alternative has my preference because of "letters from typists" which explain the conditions under which the typists wrote certain letters under dictation by Ummains.

But in both cases, many of their words can be written in several ways (and sometimes without even giving a result that is totally true to the sound of the English, as it is also difficult for us to transcribe in writing certain languages spoken on earth). The editors therefore try to "delineate" the original sound by writing the words in several ways so as to give us a "phonetic field" that points to the original sound that is probably unattainable anyway with the Western phonetic set (and it would be the same for any language). Sometimes, in Spanish, they will write BUAUE or BUAAU and other times BUAWU. or BUAWA because in Spanish the sounds WA and UA, or WE and EU, are identical (and in addition the original final sound of BUAUE is "between" the sounds A and E Spanish). The (the ?) typists (Spanish, Ummains or others) will never be able to faithfully transcribe the words in Spanish or other Western language (although one can imagine that there are earthly languages that would be phonetically close to their own).

Let's start with the pronunciation.

- **"H":** Is absolutely silent in Spanish as well as in French or Italian.

An example that confirms this: we find UUDIE BIEE and UUDIE BIEHE. So, in a Spanish reading a word like UUDIE BIEHE, could pronounce something like OUOUDIÉ BIÉÉ , but if he suspects an English "origin" for these words he will pronounce OUOUDIÉ BIÉJÉ (with the sound H (j) as silent).

- **"G"** and **"J"**:

Manuel R. tells us:

In Spanish we have a foreign sound to most Roman languages, it is the sound "j" (and/or "g"). The "g" sound is similar to what it is in French when it precedes a, o, u (black son u is sound or French) i.e., we pronounce:

The group: **ga, go, gu = gou.** as the French do.

While for the group: **ge = je** (there is no difference in pronunciation for the Spanish), **gi = ji** (no difference in pronunciation), and **ja, jo, Ju,** are sounds inherited from our stage of Arab domination (in Arabic languages there are several sounds of this type). We pronounce these sounds (ja, I (ge), ji (gi), jo, ju) much like the English pronounce their "h" in sounds like Happening, Hel, Hill, Holland, Who, but much harsher. Because we have a "j" sound stems from the Spanish tendency to use the sound "j" when we read foreign words where there is an "h", if we suspect that it should be pronounced as an English "h" and so in words like **"Hippie"** (it amuses us to hear the French say "Ipie") that we will pronounce **"Jipi"** (with the J sound as an aspiration).

For us, the sounds GA (in OYAGAA for example) and GE (in GEE) are absolutely different. That is, if an Englishman for example tries to write their words GAS and HILL with Spanish phonetic rules to get a Spanish to utter those words closest to their real sounds, he will probably write GAS and G1L (or J1L), but it would be an abuse to assume that the original sound for G in GAS and G1L are equal.

To get the G sound of the type GA, GO, GU, but previous vowel E or I one must write a U between the letter G and the E or I. That is, the G sound in GUE, and GUI belongs to the same phonetic set as GA, GO and GU. We can see that it is the same rule as in French where we can make two phonetic sets:

GA, GUE, GUI, GO, GU (GOU for you because we do not sound U as you pronounce it is what makes that for the Spanish, hearing the French U sound, it will always be likened to the sound I, a rare and more closed, but an I at the end).

JA, JE (GE), JI (GI), JO, JU (JOU for you. Remember that Spaniards - like Italians - have only five vowel sounds, and so your U and your I are for us only slight variations of the same sound that we represent by I, while your sound OR has for us enough singularity to be represented by a clean sign, which is the letter U).

Thus, it can be inferred that when the Ummains write GEE, UGEE, IGIO, G1IXA, or if they use an intermediate U between G and I or E as in GUIXOEXOO (to change the sound of G), it implies that they are aware of different sounds for the letter G that results from writing IGIO or GUIXOEXOO, similarly G in UGEE has a different sound.

- **"K"**: Is pronounced as it is in English.

- **"R"**: Pronounced "RR" (vibration), but if it is between two vowels, pronounces itself as a simple "R". [MR] We have two different sounds for the letter R (phonetics as well as translation boards, written — oral >, are almost identical to Italian).

1. There is an RR sound (strong vibration). This sound is represented (written) by a single R at the beginning of any word or when preceded by a vowel it goes before a consonant, and by double, R—> RR, when that sound is between two vowels. Examples: Rana (Grenouille), Arma (Arme), Carro (Chariot).

2. There is a softer, less vibrant R sound (somewhat similar to the R sound in French). This sound is written with a single R between two vowels. Examples: Para (For), Pera (Pear). Same in Italian. Same phonetic, same meaning.

- **"V"**: Pronounced "B".

- **"X"**: The typist heard something like "KS" or "CS". or even more simply "S" (Xanmoo - Sanmoo or Xaabi-Saabi). The X sound is exactly KS or CS. Never TS. You can always substitute X with KS or CS without the pronunciation varies. Of course, it is easier to notice the K sound of the KS couple when this sound is between two vowels, for example in the word "exacto" (exact) or you can pronounce by dividing the sound X (ks) between two syllables and in fact we do a bit like that by pronouncing "ek-sacto".

On the other hand, when the letter X is at the beginning of a word, it is more difficult to pronounce the "ks" sound. So, there are very few words that start with X in Spanish (as for French).

Let's take an example: "xenofobia" (xenophobia). One tends, if one is not extremely scrupulous in the pronunciation or if one pronounces quickly, has almost omit the sound "k" of the couple "ks" that conforms the sound X, and pronounces "Senofobia" (senophobia). This would explain why the Ummains write almost indiscriminately Xanmoo or Sanmoo but they still write AAXOO or GU1XOOEXOO but never we will find AASOO, or GU1SOEESOO.

- **"U"**: Is pronounced "OU" (which is why you find "UMMO" and "OUMMO," etc.). But, although pronounceable (in a word such as Ourense, the name of a town in Galicia, we find O and U pronounced O-OU-RÉN-SÉ), there are no Spanish common words beginning with "OU".

- **"W"**: The great debate.....

There are very few words in Spanish beginning with "W" or "X" (a few words "imported") while there are many in Ummites texts. It seems difficult to differentiate by ear the U (your sound OU) and W when these two letters precede another distinct vowel of U (your sound OU). For example, for us is virtually indelible UA or WA (OUA or OI or WA pronounced by a Belgian or by an English in "wash >"), UE or WE (OUE or WE for an English in

Wellington), UI or WI (WI in Wisconsin), UO or WO (OU-O in woman) and WOU would be pronounced OU-O-OU!

If a Frenchman reads WOU, he will say something like the English WHO (and not VU). But it also depends on the French region: in the north of France, WAGON is said to be OUA-GON whereas in other regions it looks more like VA-GON, and "WO" would pronounce as in the English "wood" which is closer to the "(w)oud" with a barely pronounced w. "WOA" would therefore decide OUO-A for a northerner and not "Vo-a" with a "V".

This means that WOAROO (for a Belgian or a northerner) is pronounced in almost the same way as "OAROO" ...

D68 (Spanish - 1967):

This UAAYUBAA is an organism located in the region of OAROO A AXA AN

R18 (French/"Belgian" - 2003):

17% black population is distributed in the central colony WOAROO - included WOAROO AAXAA.

The WOAROO AAXAA Legislative Centre is home to the headquarters of our UMO Council (OUMMOA ELE WE).

Covering the large equatorial peninsula named WOAROO AAXAA.

So, we have an OAROO script and another WOAROO for the same word and many other examples of "mixing" of the W sound and the "U" sound (recalling that "U" in Spanish is pronounced "OU"):

WAAM was written **UAM** in (D59-2), **UUAMM** and **UAAM-UAAM** in (D105-2)

WAALI was written in **UALI** in (D57-1)

BUAWE was written **BUUIJE** in (D1751)

OAWOLEA was written **OAUOLEA** in (D57-2) or **UAUOLEAA**

OEMBUAW was written **OEMBUAU** in (D357-2) or **OENBUUA** in (D80)

UMMOAELEWE was written **OUMMOAELEUEE** in (D170-1) or **OMMOAELEUE** in (D101 and at least in a dozen other similar)

UMMOWOA was written **UMMOUOA** in (D102-3)

UNAWO was written **UNAUO** in (D42-1)

EEWE was written **EEUE** in (D57-2)

Based on these examples I think that in the majority of cases, the W must represent the sound "OU" (which is written U in Spanish) ...

So, we have: W = U = OU

One can legitimately ask the question of "why not have systematized the employment of one or the other?" ..

My answer is that the two sounds are so close that in the minds of the editors (who did not know that J.P.(Jean Pollion) would make a theory of concepts in the future) that it didn't matter. I think the WOARO writing of the NR18 is here as well to put us on this track.

Manuel R. tells us:

I have sometimes wondered why the Ummains used the letter W so much, which is practically absent from our writing. We in Spain pronounce the letter W exactly like the English. That is to say WA in WAAM must be pronounced as WA in WASHINGTON pronounced by an English (something like OUA-SI-NG-TON or OI-SI-NG-TON in French). For us there is almost no difference in the pronunciation of WAAM and UAAM. Try to distinguish the word WAAM (pronounced as if you were an Englishman) and OUAAM.

What I imagined about this habit of Ummains to write with so many W is that the first drafts and essays of transcriptions of the sounds of their words to earthly languages will have been done in an English environment (Australia? who knows) and to transcribe a sound of the type OUA or OUE, there are few other possibilities in English than WA, WAE or anything like that. They will then have kept these transcripts for French or Spanish because they remain valid, but sometimes they write BUAWA (BOUAWA for you) instead of BUAWA (BOUAWA) because phonetically it is identical and what they seek is to offer us writings that reflect as faithfully as possible the original sound of their words. We have the same original sound that can be written in two different ways, BUAWA or BUAWA. These two words will be read by a Spanish in the same way and in addition the translation explained by the Ummains is always equivalent (soul, mind, consciousness ...) and we can see that the fact that BUAWA or BUAWA is translated by soul or spirit or consciousness does not depend on whether it is BUAWAA or BUAAUA or BUAWA or BUAWA or BUAWEA, i.e. there will be as many translations "souls" for BUAWAA as for BUAWAA, and/or "spirit" for BUAWA or for BUAWA, and therefore this indicates that the couple - way of writing (almost homophone) / translation provided, does not depend on the context.

To complete this reflection, NPRENOM, in its study on language
(<http://www.ummo-sciences.org/activ/science/langue/nprenom1.htm>), **writes:**

It should be noted that Ummites attribute a specific role to the doubling of vowels: according to them, it represents the graphic translation of the lengthening of a sound ("The number of letters written means that in our phonetics we stretch these sounds" D357-2). I therefore consider that the words should be "reprocessed" by eliminating synonyms, which reduces the number of words from 1205 to 659. I should point out, however, that even this explanation (lengthening sounds) is not satisfactory given the number of synonyms we encounter for example, for OYAGAA, the 4 syllables can be elongated (O in OO, Y or 1 in 11, A in AA, GA in GA A), including in combination. The question is, of course, what is the purpose of this extension? It could be the equivalent of a tonic accent, or tone, that alters the meaning of a word or marks a bending for example.

But this is obviously not the case since the meaning is always exactly the same (and conversely, some words are NEVER altered).

I note in passing that some indications on the Ummite pronunciation seems rather incompatible with the concepts: for example, the D21 says "We are from a Planet whose phonetic verbal expression could be written like this: UM-MO (the "U" very closed and guttural, the M could be interpreted as a B) ". By the way, if this is the case, why transcribe this sound with an "M" ? This mystery aside, if the M sounds like a B (which itself sounds like a V in Spanish, at least in Spain), what about the respective concepts? Same problem for the A and the E if we believe the D357-2: "The Collective Soul or BUAUE BIAEII (the "e" is pronounced as a synthesis of A and E): what happens to the two concepts?

Some Ummite reminders found in the letters:

*-We use the terms **ooman, oomoman, oomoan** in our correspondences with your English-speaking brothers in an unwittingly and preferential order.*

-OAWOOLEA UE WA OEMM (whose phonetic roots: OAWOO = dimension; OOLEEA = penetrating break through; UEWAA = vehicle, ship; OEMM = between the stars; sidereal; sematic mass; spherical mass). (Note: The OOLEA phoneme has a different meaning depending on the verbal context in which U is integrated. The most correct accept when it applies to the technical field is change, move from one physical environment to another. In scientific language it means increase or decrease the value of one angle at another infinitesimal angle. This would be, in the case we are studying, the most accurate version of the phonetic root)

-Our planet UMMO on its axis is a XII (read SU) equal to 600 UIW, which is equivalent to 30.92 hours.

-Procreation is prohibited outside the OMGEEYIE (marital couple) - pronounce "omghèyié".

-We are from a Planet whose phonetic verbal expression could be written as follows: UM-MO (the very closed and guttural "U", the M could be interpreted as a B).

-DU-OI-OIYOO (it can be translated by binding language) uses ideograms in their graphic expression and groups of phonemes (hdt: Voz-plural voices: voice), related or connected concepts, values and objects and even ordered complex ideas. [it seems to me that the separation of DU / OY / OIYIO is intended as an indication of pronunciation, since then we have two other indications: "... OIYOYOIDAA (how to express ideas through a coded repetition of different words in the context of a normal conversation)" and "our form of communication OANNEAOIYOYOO (you would say "TELEPATHIC")," where we find (in bold) the "root" of equivalent pronunciation OI-OIYOO (which could well, in my opinion, be translated as "language")].

-My surname is in approximate phonic expression DEEII FOUR VINGT TEN-HUIT GENERATED BY FOUR VINGT DIX-SEPT.

-My name is. in your phonetic transcription. EIDOUAA AA 42. son of EIMEII 12.

-Each sequence of nucleotides capable of replicating a protein receives in our phonetics the name IGOHOAA (gene).

-The mechanic's note: "I'm not sure if he said UAXUOETY or O.AXUOETT".

-The am Collective or BUAUe BIAEII (the "e" is pronounced as a synthesis of A and E).

-For example, **the etymology** of our phoneme NIIO AA which tends to express the same thing as ATOME **have nothing to do with Greek roots (INDIVISIBLE)** but moreover this word NIIO AA also serves us to talk about a chemical molecule or a small group of atoms not related to each other.

- **In a first linguistic interpretation the BUAUAAA phoneme, and the entity or ontological factor that it is attempting to represent or encode could result in the language by: SOUL, SPRIT, PSYCHE, or VITAL MOTOR.**

-On UMMO we use the phoneme XI or SI (it is difficult to find the appropriate letters) which means CYCLE ROTATION or REVOLUTION which has a double acceptance.

- (1) The transcription of our denominations is very difficult to do. We have adopted as usual writing with terrestrial graphics (for this specific case by simulating Spanish spelling) **and words that in our opinion have the greatest similarity with our corresponding acoustic phonemes** because it is impossible to translate the telepathic code that we use among ourselves (until now, all attempts to communicate telepathically with us have failed).

-We will try by all means to freeze you in Spanish spelling the acoustic image of our expressions, although in the majority of cases our phonemes can be rendered by several graphic expressions.

For example: we express your verb by the **phoneme AIOOYA "EXIST, TO BE,"**.

-In reality, the true meaning of the OXUO KEAIA **phoneme should be, given the absence of an equivalent word in the Spanish language: " ART TO SIMULTANEOUSLY TRAIN THE OEMII (PHYSIOLOGICAL STRUCTURE) AND THE MENTAL FACULTIES"** So. semantically, translation "GAME" "TABLE" or "SPORT" is inappropriate when we refer to the OXUO KEAIA.

-Understanding our language is difficult for you because normally we overlay two simultaneous streams of expression within the same series of phonemes. **The modulation of these sounds and the repetition of phonemes is not redundant, but it constitutes a course of ideas distinct from that expressed by the pronunciation of words and their ordinance.**

*-In our last report we revealed to you the existence of a factor as yet unknown in the biochemistry TERRESTRE, and which we name by the phoneme **BAAYIODUU** (the Y is almost mute and the D can be taken as a very soft Z).*

-For example, I have tried to limit the inclusion of Indigenous phonemes to a minimum by replacing them with their terrestrial equivalent, for example, arbitrary and ineffective as they are.

-The OOLEA phoneme has a different meaning depending on the verbal context in which U is integrated.

-The XOOGU phoneme (the G is pronounced as an aspirated H) applies to a whole technical system that the terrestrial engineers, your brothers, do not yet know but which they will develop in a more or less near future.

- whose physical characteristics are similar to those of TERRE and whose approximate graphics can be translated from a phoneme that is familiar to us. Oumo ("m" extended for pronunciation).

-AYUBAAYII: We've already said that it's a living being, but on Ummo this phoneme represents much more. Its exact meaning would be: AYUUBAAYII: a network of entities with negative, self-reproducible entropy that contain bimolecularly coded information within them.

*-The phoneme by which we refer to our "OYAA" can be transcribed into Spanish as follows: **UMMO**, (U farm).*

-Two modes of expression capable of being phonetically simultaneous (one by a linguacultural mechanism similar to TERRE languages, and the other by a code that involves sequential repetitions of phonemes) The first one. DU-OI-OIYOO (it can be translated as binding language) uses ideograms in their graphic expression and groups of phonemes (Editor's note: Voz-plural voices: voice, noise, cry, word, word) linked or connected that represent concrete concepts, values and objects and even ordered complex ideas. It is a vehicle used to converse with routine questions (domestic language, technique, vulgarized macrosocial) (see note 8).

-We will try to answer all these questions in Twist, but before it is necessary to clarify the double interpretation that represents for us the phoneme BUAWE BIAEI: a first meaning (the old one) is synonymous with "COLLECTIONIVITE of EESEOMI" The second represents our current concept of "COLLECTIVE SPRIT". Without this clarification we could come up with an amphibological deception that would make it even more difficult to understand our thinking.

*-We designate our planet with a phoneme that you could transcribe as follows: **UMMO**.*

In the end, I think that the phonemes were not written with great will for precision and that it is therefore impossible to consider that simple letters are concepts in the sense of Jean Pollion.

Indeed, the similarities of meaning combined with the auditory similarities (for a Spanish) did not impose spelling identities.

The best example is BUAUe for which they tell us that the "e" is a synthesis of A and E .. and actually, we find both writings ... BOUAWA and BUAWE are exactly the same considering as for a Spanish U = OU = W and can be transcribed phonetically by boua-ou-ae (considering that the "ae" symbolized represents precisely this sound between A and E of which they tell us. Once the phonetic expression was closer to A and so the typist wrote A, another time closer to E and the typist wrote E.

You might also think that doubling the letters is meaningful. Well, no, it is at least not specified: *"The number of letters written means that in our phonetics we stretch these sounds"* ... logic would have wanted it to be on the occasion of this phonetic precision!

For my part, I spotted 197 "inseparable" sounds, 69 of them at the beginning of words. This work cannot be considered 100% reliable.

At this point, I admit that I have no idea how their language is constructed, but I see three hypotheses.

- Either it is a language built like ours from "roots" and words composed from these roots represent "words - objects" (each word expresses an object, a verb, an adjective, etc.). The number of syllables found is only a representation of the inability of typists to accurately transmit sounds corresponding to words. This explains the different transcriptions of words that have the same or almost the same meaning.

-Either the inseparable sounds are meant individually as "sound objects" and their juxtaposition specifies an initial meaning.

-Either it is actually concepts in the sense of J.P., but in this case it is more than likely that there are many more than 17 and that there are differences with those that J.P. has isolated (X/S, U/OU/W, Y7B, etc.). The length of the sound might itself be significant.

As a reminder, Jean Pollion believes that letters/sounds express an idea, an abstraction:

- A** - effectiveness,
- B** - contribution,
- D** - form, demonstration,
- E** - mental image, perception, idea
- G** - organization (**JP does not include "J"** – ga, go, gu)
- I** - difference, otherness
- K** - mix, reconciliation
- L** - equivalence, correspondence
- M** - relationship
- N** - flow, transfer
- O** - dimensional reality, being, creature
- R** - imitation
- S** - cycle, alternating
- T** - evolution
- U** - dependency => **pronounces "OU"**
- W** - change, information => **pronounces "OU"**
- Y** - together, package, group

And doubling a sound would double the idea of equality, balance and permanence to the idea conveyed by sound.

It is evident that the following, as well as the file in links, is ONLY my interpretation basic sounds that typists could have heard.... I wasn't there and I have, alas, never heard of the Ummains by a resident of Ummo.

Nor do these tables claim to be absolutely complete and verified in every detail. It's already a big compilation job, but I think they represent at least 90% of "possible" sounds, excluding proper names. My goal was to show that there were many "basic sounds" in the vocabulary.

(Unknown Author)

Ummo Phonetics

A - AS

(16) a, aa, ar, aar, as, aas, ae, ai, ak, aks, an, ann, anx, ao, aou, ay

BA - BAA

(19) ba, baa

BI - BIA - BIÉ - BIO

be, béé, bi, bia, bié, bii, bio

BOU - BOUA - BOUÉ

bo, boo, bos, bou, boua, boué

BOUTZ

bous, bout, boutz, bouz

DI

(15) da, daa, dé, déé, di, dié, dii, din, dio, diou

DO

do, doo

DOU

dou, doun, douou

GA - GAA - GHÉ - GO

(14) ga, gaa, gaé, gé, géé, ghé, gi, giam, gii, go, goo

GOU

gou, gouou, gu

I - II - IM

(16) i, ii, im, ia, iag, iaou, ias, ié, ien, ies

IOU

io, ioum, iouou, iu, is

JI - JII

(6) jé, ji, jia, jii, jio, jiou

KA - KE - KO

(4) ka, kaa, ké, ko

LA - LÉ

(7) la, laa, lé, léé, li, lo, loo

Only used within words

(16) ma, maa, man, mao, mas, mi, mia, mié, mii, mma, mmé, mmi, mmo, moan, moi, moo

NA - NÉ - NI - NO

(14) na, naa, naou, né, ne, néé

NI - NO

ni, nia, nii, no, noo

NOU - NOY

noi, nou, noy

O - OB - OM - ON - OY

(10) oa, ob, oen, oi, om, on, oo, os, ossé, oy

OU

(18) ou

OUA (whoua)

oua, ouaa, ouaa, ouam

OUI (ou-i)

oue, ouie, oui, ouii, ouii

OUKS (houkx)

ous, outz

OUL

wou

OUM

oum, oun

WHO (ou-o)

ouo, ououl

WHOU ("who" in English)

wou

Only used within words

(8) ra, raa, ré, réé, ri, ro, roo, rou

SA - SAN

(16) sa, saa, sada, san

SI

se, see, séé, si, sia, sii, siia

SO - SOU

sio, sion, so, soo, sou

TA - TAS - TO

(4) ta, taa, tas, to

YA (YA short - YIA long) (8) ya, yaa

YÉ (yié) yé

YI yi, yii

YO (yio) yo, yio, you

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