

The Alphabet

The **ALPHABET** comprises 26 letters: 5 vowels (**a, e, i, o, u**) and 21 consonants:

Letter	Noun in Neo	Pronunciation
a	a	th <u>a</u> t, <u>a</u> dd
b	be (bay)	<u>b</u> est
c	ce (chay)	church ⁽¹⁾
d	de (day)	<u>d</u> ay
e	e (ay)	<u>b</u> ed, <u>d</u> ay, <u>N</u> eo
f	ef	<u>f</u> ather
g	ge (gay)	<u>g</u> ay, <u>g</u> oal
h	he (hay)	<u>h</u> ear <u>t</u> , <u>h</u> ome
i	i (ee)	<u>i</u> s, <u>e</u> ar
j	je (jay)	<u>j</u> et, <u>J</u> ohn
k	ke (kay)	<u>k</u> ee <u>p</u> , <u>c</u> an
l	el	<u>l</u> ong
m	em	<u>m</u> other

Letter	Noun in Neo	Pronunciation
n	en	<u>n</u> o, <u>n</u> one
o	o	<u>l</u> ot, <u>n</u> ote
p	pe (pay)	<u>p</u> oor, <u>p</u> erson
q	ku (koo)	<u>q</u> ueen, <u>c</u> ook ⁽²⁾
r	er (air)	<u>r</u> ed, <u>r</u> oom
s	es	<u>s</u> it, <u>s</u> ister
t	te (tay)	<u>t</u> ool, <u>t</u> ea
u	u (oo)	<u>t</u> ool, <u>c</u> ook
v	ve (vay)	<u>v</u> ain, <u>v</u> oid
w	we (way)	<u>w</u> ell, <u>w</u> ay
x	xe (ksay)	a <u>x</u> ⁽³⁾
y	ye (yay)	<u>y</u> es, <u>y</u> et
z	ze (zay)	<u>z</u> oo, <u>r</u> ose

⁽¹⁾ For letter **c** pronunciation **ts** like **tsar** is acceptable.

⁽²⁾ Letter **q** needs no following **u** to convey its **kw** sound, just as the sound of **x** is really **ks**. Rather than proper letters, **q** and **x** are convenient signs to replace respectively **ku** (or **kw**) and **ks**; both **ku** (or **kw**) and **ks** are available if preferred. *Letter q is always followed by a, e, i, or o.*

⁽³⁾ Never **gz** as example

Letter combinations **sh** and **kh** are pronounced same as in English.

PRONUNCIATION

Neo, like Spanish and Italian, is pronounced exactly as it is spelt. No letter is mute.

Every letter has one sound, always the same.

Therefore, if a text is dictated correctly, writing is simple and spelling mistakes are practically excluded.

VARIABILITY OF WORDS

An ending **s** is added to *nouns* and *pronouns* in the plural.

Verbs are conjugated according to [the list](#).

All other words are invariable.

STRESS

STRESS falls on :

1. *the last but on syllable of words ending with a vowel:* **l**í**bro** book; **t**á**blo** table; **p**á**tro** father; **m**á**tro** mother; **á**l**mo** soul; **ko**r**ágo** courage; **ko**r**ága** courageous; **ke**m**íó** chemistry; **se**r**íó** series; **ge**o**gra**f**íó** geography; **ge**o**gra**f**á** geographical; **di**s**tr**í**bo** distribution; **di**s**tr**í**bi** to distribute; **un**á**lma** unanimous; **un**al**méso** unanimity.
2. *the last syllable of words ending with a consonant:* **am**ó**r** love; **am**í**k** friend; **ga**r**dén** garden; **ka**n**ón** gun; **ave**n**túr** adventure; **expe**r**imént** experiment; **mi am**á**r** I love; **vu ve**n**ár** you come; **zi vi**d**ór** they will see; **vu ve**n**úr** you would come.

The **s** of the plural does not displace the stress: **l**í**bro**s****, **t**á**blo**s****, **m**á**tro**s****, **se**r**íó**s****, **am**í**ko**s****, **ga**r**dáno**s****, **ave**n**túro**s****, **expe**r**iménto**s****.

Letter **y**, being a consonant, cannot carry the stress: **fó**l**yo** leaf; **dó**l**yo** mourning, **dó**l**yi** to mourn; **se**r**ye** seriously (**se**r**íe** means "in series").

Before another vowel, **i** always gets stress, even in words that already have another stress: **fo**l**íó** madness; **mí**o**píó** shortsightedness; **bí**o**logíó** biology.

Stress never falls on the vowel **u** in the combination **guo**: **língu**o**** language; **ambígu**e**** ambiguously, or after **a** and **e**: **pláudi** to applause; **káuzo** cause; **kláuzo** clause; **áuto** motor-car; **néutra** neutral; **réumo** rheumatism; **réuma** rheumatic.

Compound words have two or more stresses, each component keeping its own stress: **dórfoskó**l**** village school; **ártístor** Art-History; **ísnón** nineteen; **nónek nónisnón** 999; **vírvéstdepartmént** men's-clothing-department.

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