

Télzrək Language



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The Télzrək language mindset

The word ək means *Earth*. The concept of ək is the core feature of the Télzrək language because within ək (earth) everything is alive and breathes. ək is the first mystery that cannot be explained. The Télzrək people recognize that all things come from earth and so they must respect it always. Təl means *everything on earth*. zr means *breathes* and *spirits*. Therefore, the word Télzrək means “everything on earth lives and breathes.”

The Télzrək language is spoken by the noble, kind, stouthearted, and strong people of society. The Télzrək language contains the mysteries of life, truth, hidden things of existence, that one could only understand if they were truly noble, kind, stouthearted, and strong. Only these people can truly understand the secrets of the universe.

For example, according to Télzrək beliefs color is the ultimate form of wisdom because it is silent. Color makes no sound. The wind cannot make it speak. Nothing on earth can move it. Color can only speak to those who will listen in silence. Color exists in all things. One cannot describe colors. Colors can only be seen. Without color one can only see a shadow or nothing at all. Color is light and beauty. Without color there is no beauty on ək. Without color nothing would exist since everything is color. What we call “God” is color. Without the light colors cannot be seen.

Each color has its own personality. Colors are alive in and of themselves apart from what they give life to. Color is the greatest mystery. One cannot feel color. Color captures the eyes. Color flows through all things yet we cannot comprehend it. The absence of color is the absence of light and what we call day.

Shadows tell us what our ək would look like without color. The color of the darkness at night is black and shadowy. Nighttime is black and no colors can be seen. There are five types of black: darkness of night, closing one's eyes, the color black, shadows, and complete darkness. This complete darkness can be compared to sitting in a completely dark room. One must ponder these hidden things of ək.

Təlʒrək Creation Myth

In the beginning, light and colors jumped into complete darkness. This confounded complete darkness as his swirling hole became mixed with colors and ək came into existence and everything in it. This was part of light and colors plan to overthrow complete darkness. To this day, complete darkness is still fighting back against light and colors to rid his body of beauty. This is the reason why good, and evil coexist on earth. There are two superpowers in the universe, light and beauty and complete darkness. Təlʒrək religion is to stay in contact with light and colors at all times of the day and by any means one chooses to overcome complete darkness.

Təlʒrək meditation is called TəlJi

Say words aloud one at a time that have personal meaning (positive words). Let these words form their own connections to thoughts and other related words. Say those words aloud too. TəlJi will help a person to gain power and control of thoughts.

ʊ:jəM (body energy) and Pət jə't jə'ch jə (skeleton moves a.k.a dance).

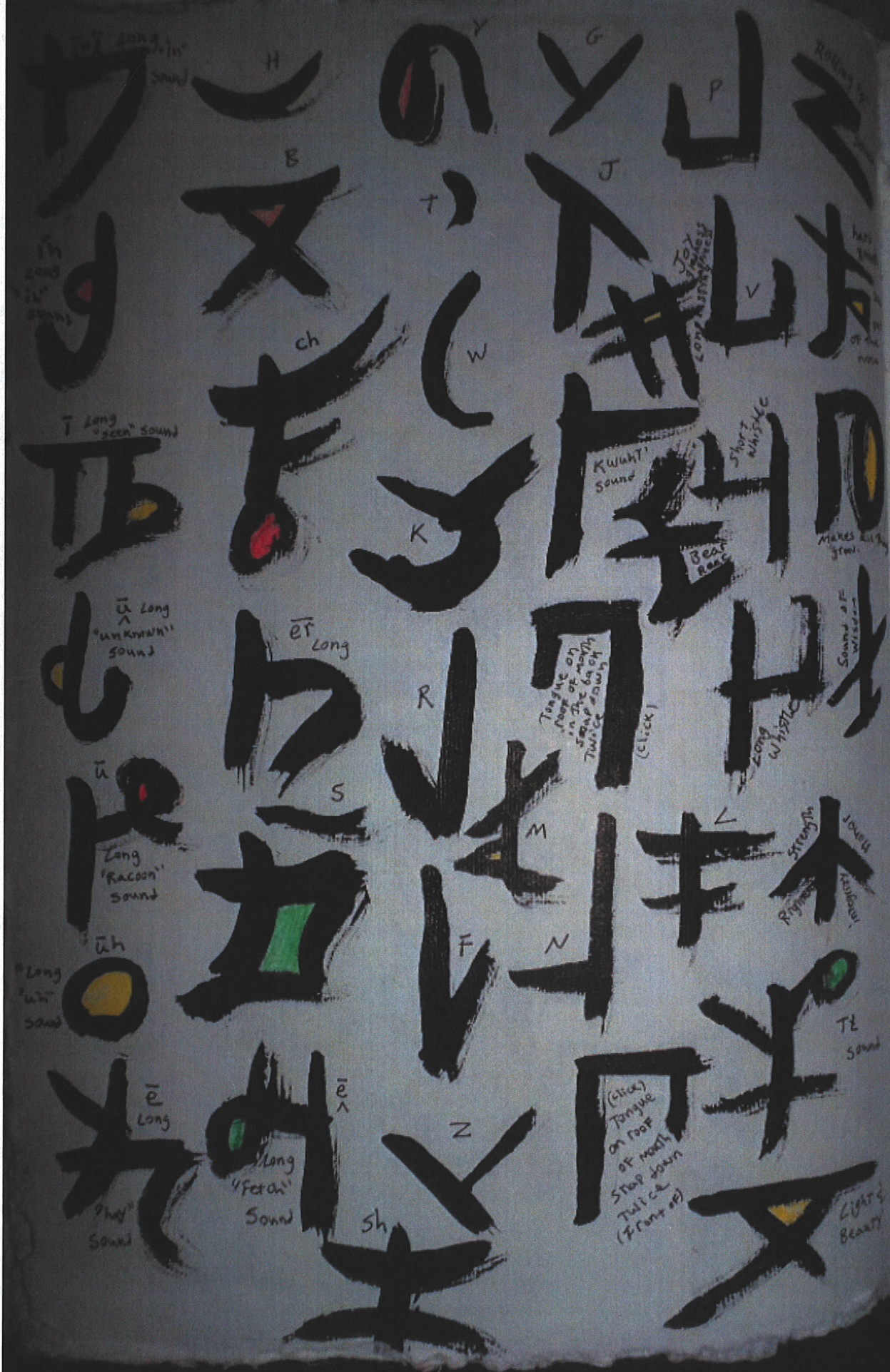
Təlʒrək body movements create positive energies in the environment. These positive energies will benefit and bless the person using them. These movements effect every aspect of a person's mental, emotional, physical, and spiritual well-being. The sum of all these body movements put into motion is called Pət jə't jə'ch jə (dance or English translation is "the dance") because it

looks like a dance routine. Pət jə't jə'ch jə can also be practiced as a martial art. Pət jə't jə'ch jə is born out of the heart and reason not out of hate, anger, wrath, and vengeance. By practicing Pət jə't jə'ch jə the heart and mind will ascend to new levels of consciousness.

Pət jə't jə'ch jə can also be used as a self-defense tool as a last resort to conflict. However, learning how to defend oneself is NOT the goal of Pət jə't jə'ch jə it is merely a result of the dance. The study and practice of Pət jə't jə'ch jə develops confidence. Building one's confidence is another result of the dance. Pət jə't jə'ch jə primary focus is on the feet and hands. Overtime, the dance gradually evolves to using the whole body. There are twelve levels of the dance: black level, white level, pink level, yellow level, brown level, blue level, purple level, teal level, gray level, green level, red level, and orange level. Each level a person completes will receive the corresponding-colored bandana and will wear the bandana on the left ankle.

Ascending to the higher levels of the universe is the goal of Pət jə't jə'ch jə. The Pət jə't jə'ch jə script contains sounds I created for the Təlʒrək language that is not written in the IPA. Do NOT pay attention to these sounds since I was still in the beginning stages of creating the Təlʒrək phonetic alphabet. Since then, I have created an IPA phonetic alphabet for the Təlʒrək language. The Təlʒrək language also has its own script that took me a little over four years to create. You can see the phonetic alphabet and script further on down the pages. Let me explain this a little bit better; I have created 2 scripts; one is for the Pət jə't jə'ch jə dance and the other is for the Təlʒrək language, they are not the same languages, they are 2 different languages -the language of the body and the language of the mouth. The language of the mouth is Təlʒrək and the language of the body is Pət jə't jə'ch jə. Here is the choreographed Pət jə't jə'ch jə script. It reads from the left and down to the right in columns each level represents a level from black to orange:





Télzrak values.

Silence, peace, stillness, tranquility.

Strength, honor, righteousness, integrity.

Love

Light and beauty.

The mystery that makes all things grow.

Joy, gladness, happiness.

Sounds found in nature. Numbers and symbols represent each sound and also have another symbol on the choreography script sheet that is located above.

Sound of Wind. *

Sound of a creek. ////

Tiny high pitched bird sounds. &*...*

Sound of hitting or slapping the earth. @

Sound of feet hitting the ground. 2

Bird flapping wings sound. 3

Sounds of birds singing. 6

Sounds of a waterfall. 4

Sound of a stick snapping. 7

Sounds of a river. >\

Sounds of a Raven. -<

Sound of a Sugar glider purring. ..-

Dog bark. ..}

Wolf howl sounds. }

Coyote yipping sounds.]

Ricochet sound. ‘-\

Buffalo and Cow sounds. (.

Cat meow sound. .-.

Feisty cat sound. .-.|

Bear roar. <.””

Tiger chuff. ^<;”

Lion roar. ^<;””””

Black panther scream. ^<”;”

Lynx screams. ^<’:’

Télzrək Phonetics

Consonant sounds:

f: (long f sound).

f (short f as in the English word “foot”).

s: (long s sound).

s (short s as in the English word “sit”).

ʃ (as in the English word “short”).

n: (long n sound).

n (as in the English word “nap”).

ɲ (as in ɲ_je. Absence of a break in sound).

m: (long m sound).

m_je (absence of a break in sound).

M (short m sound as in the English word “mom”).

k_. (breathy k sound).

k^h (aspirated k sound).

k (as in the English word “kite”).

t^h (aspirated t sound).

t_je (absence of break in sound).

t (as in the English word “tiny”).

ɫ (no English equivalent sound. Refer to IPA).

p_{je} (absence of break in sound).

p (as in the English word “pumpkin”).

p’p’p’ (no English equivalent. Refer to IPA).

ch_{je} (“ch” as in the English word chip. Absence of a break in sound).

ch (as in the English word “chip”).

ɣ (no English equivalent sound. Refer to IPA).

g’g’ (no English equivalent sound. Refer to IPA).

g (as in the English word “game”).

H (teeth locked then rolling aspirated h sound).

h (regular English h sound as in “his”).

r~ (as in “er” in the English word “after”).

rː (as in “er” in the English word “after” but held longer).

ɹ (as in the English word “run”).

R (rolling r sound like in Spanish word “tortilla”).

+ (drip sound made by opening and closing the lips rapidly).

b (as in the English word “boy”).

z (as in the English word “zipper”).

J (as in the English word “jump”).

ʒ (refer to IPA).

j (y sound as in the first letter of the English word “yell”)

x (silent letter).

kʌ (Almost like the English word "quick" but an ə sound after the letter u and no ick at the end).

(Tongue on the roof of the mouth in the back. Snap down twice).

! (Tongue on the roof of the mouth in the front. Snap down twice. It makes sort of a clicking sound.

l (as in the English word “lab”).

v (as in the English word “verbal”).

% (short whistle sound).

\$: (long whistle sound).

= (hard breath sound out of the nose).

Vowels

ə (as in the English word “father”).

ɜ: (as in the English word “father” but the a in father is held longer).

é (accented a as in the English word “father” where the a is inflected).

ẽ (nasalized ẽ sound as in the a in father but nasalized).

ẽ: (long nasalized ẽ as in the a in father but nasalized and held longer).

æ (as in the English word “**animal**”).

æ: (as in the English word “**animal**” but the first **a** in animal is held longer).

o (as in the English word “**open**”).

o: (as in the English word “**open**” but the o is held longer).

õ (nasalized õ sound as in the English word “**open**” where the first o in the word open is nasalized).

õ: (as in the English word “**open**” but the o in “**open**” is nasalized and held longer).

ʊ (as in the English word “**book**”).

ʊ: (as in the English word “**book**” but the two o’s in book are held longer).

ĩ (nasalized i sound like the English word “**ink**”).

ĩ: (as in the English word “**ink**” nasalized and the i in the word “**ink**” is held longer).

ɪ (as in the English word “**in**”).

ɪ: (as in the English word “**in**” but the i in “**in**” is held longer).

ɪ̣ (as in the English word “**in**” but i in “**in**” is voiced more).

ɪ̣: (as in the English word “**in**” but the i in “**in**” is voiced more and held longer).

i (as in the English word “**seen**”).

i: (as in the English word “**seen**” but the two e’s in “**seen**” are held longer).

ə (as in the English word “unknown” but the u in “unknown” is voiced more).

əː (as in the English word “unknown” but the u in “unknown” is voiced more and held longer).

ə (as in the English word “run”).

əː (as in the English word “run” and the u in the word “run” is held longer).

u (as in the English word “racoon”).

uː (as in the English word “racoon” and the two o’s in “racoon” are held longer).

e (as in the English word “hay”).

eː (as in the English word “hay” and the ay sound in the word “hay” is held longer).

ɛ (as in the English word “fetch”).

ɛː (as in the English word “fetch” and the e in the word “fetch” is held longer).

w (w sound as in the first letter of the English word “want”).