

(Revised to 1932.)

(Secondary articulations are shown by symbols in brackets.)

Affricates are normally represented by groups of two consonants (ts, tʃ, dʒ, etc.), but, when necessary, ligatures are used (ts, tʃ, dʒ, etc.), or the marks t^{h} or d^{h} (ts or ts, etc.). c, ɟ may occasionally be used in place of tʃ, dʒ. Aspirated plosives : ph, th, etc.

MODIFIERS.— $\tilde$ nasality. $\circ$ breath ($\underset{\circ}{l}$ = breathed l). $\underset{\circ}{v}$ voice ($\underset{\circ}{s}$ = z). $\overset{'}{ }$ slight aspiration following p, t, etc. $\underset{.}{ }$ specially close vowel ($\underset{.}{e}$ = a very close e). $\underset{.}{\circ}$ specially open vowel ($\underset{.}{e}$ = a rather open e). $\underset{\sim}{n}$ labialization ($\underset{\sim}{n}$ = labialized n). $\underset{\text{d}}{t}$ dental articulation ($\underset{\text{d}}{t}$ = dental t). $\underset{\text{p}}{z}$ palatalization ($\underset{\text{p}}{z}$ = $\underset{\text{p}}{z}$). $\underset{\text{r}}{ }$ tongue slightly raised. $\underset{\text{r}}{ }$ tongue slightly lowered. $\underset{\text{r}}{ }$ lips more rounded. $\underset{\text{r}}{ }$ lips more spread. Central vowels $\underset{\text{r}}{i}$ (= i), $\underset{\text{r}}{u}$ (= u), $\underset{\text{r}}{e}$ (= e), $\underset{\text{r}}{o}$ (= o), $\underset{\text{r}}{\text{e}}$, $\underset{\text{r}}{\text{o}}$. $\underset{\text{r}}{ }$ (e.g. n) syllabic consonant. $\underset{\text{r}}{ }$ consonantal vowel. $\underset{\text{r}}{ }$ variety of $\underset{\text{r}}{f}$ resembling s, etc.