## Simple Phonetic Key

Simple con	sonants:										
	Lab		Labial		Coronal:				Dorsal:		
				Anterior		Posterior		Central		Back	
Stop:	Oral	b	p	d	t	ģ	ţ	g	k	ġ	q
	Nasal	m		n		ñ		ŋ		ġ	
Fricative:	Mellow	β	φ	ð	θ			γ	X		
	Strident	v	f	$\mathbf{z}$	S	ž	š			Ϋ́	×
	Lateral			lʒ	ł						
Affricate:	Mellow	bβ	pφ	dð	tθ			gy	kx		
	Strident	bv	pf	dz	c	ď	č			ġġ	qx
	Lateral			dlʒ	tł						
Liquid:	Trill			ř		ř				R	
	Flap			ř		ř					
	Lateral			l		ļ					
The symbo	l on the right	is voicel	less, and	d on the	e left is	voiced.					

Vowel-like glides or extra-short vowels:										
	Fror	Front		Back or rounded						
High	ĭ	ĕ	ŭ							
Mid	ĕ		ŏ							
Low	ě	ă	ŏ							
higher tha	an ‹ǎ›.		cu non	front with no strict height specific	cations. (6) is					
Labial or		ar	w	High-front dorsal	y					
Rhotic			r	Simultaneous «w» and «y»	Ÿ					
Velar			w	Pharyngeal	ħ					
Voiceless			h	Breathy	ĥ					
Glottal ste	ор		?							
<u> <ul> <li>«ŭ» and «w» as well as «ĭ» and «y» are used differently for convenience where two</li> </ul> </u>										
kinds of y-like or w-like glides are present.										

Vowels:								
	Front		Central		Back			
High	i	ü	i	u	ï	u		
Mid	e	ö	ə	θ	ë	0		
Low	æ	ö	a	Э	ä	Э		
The symbol on the right is rounded, and the on the left is unrounded.								

Optional affixes:				
Nasalized _n Prenasalized or poststoppe				
Labialized or labiovelarized	_w	Dorsal high-fronting	_y	
Rhotacized	_r	Simultaneous _w and _y	_ <b>w</b>	
Velarized	_w	Pharyngealized	<u>_</u> ħ	
Aspirated	_h	Breathy	_h	
Glottalized	_3	Long or tense	_:	
Voiceless	h_	Preglottalized	?_	
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Optionally, a single segment is bounded by  $\langle \cdot \rangle$ , and a sequence of segments or a sub-segmental component is bounded by  $\langle \cdot \rangle$ . Where clarification is necessary, segments in a sequence as well as the surrounding symbols  $\langle \cdot \rangle$  are spaced, e.g.,  $\langle \cdot \rangle$  or  $\langle \cdot \rangle$  for *apple*.

Complex phones can be represented by combining existing symbols of similar qualities, e.g., <dl> for prestopped lateral liquid.

Where necessary, language-specific adjustments are made. For example, for some languages the symbol may be used for an aspirated voiceless plosive and <b> for an unaspirated voiceless plosive.

Phones for which appropriate symbols cannot be found are described with a hyphenated one-word description suffixed to a symbol of a reasonably similar sound, e.g.,  $\langle l\text{-velar}\rangle$  or  $\langle w\text{-lateral}\rangle$  for a velar lateral liquid. The hyphenated label may be substituted with a subscript label:  $\langle l\text{-velar}\rangle$ ,  $\langle w\text{-lateral}\rangle$ . The same is done to distinguish multiple phones that fall into the definition of the same basic symbol, e.g.,  $\langle t\text{-apical}\rangle$  and  $\langle t\text{-laminal}\rangle$ .