When "·" and "o" are placed to the right of a syllable, as in ∧ᑭᖧ·ჿ, the value of "·" is absorbed by the syllable, while that of "o" is affixed. Written in Roman characters the word ∧ᑭᖧ·o will illustrate :—pe-kis-kwāoo ; "w" is within the syllable, and "oo" is affixed to it. The value of "·," which appendage must be placed after the syllable it affects, is always absorbed except in the case of ▽·, △· ▷·, ◁·, in which, though "·" is affixed in position, its value is prefixed. The above combinations are pronounced, wā, wē, wō, wä. The absorbed and the prefixed values of „·„ are met with in the word △·∧ᑭᖧ·o = wē-kē-kis-kwāoo, he wishes to speak.

It will be noticed that there are quantities between ▽ and ◁ ∨ and <, etc., less full than those given in the Alphabet. When quantities similar to the alphabetical ones are very necessary in the pronunciation of a word, the period "·" is placed directly over the long or broad syllable, ᓂᑲ᣷·ᒪᐟ = ni-kă-kwē-tă-män = I shall be in need. ▽ᑯᏟ ᓂᑲ◁ᔅᔭ = I shall be there; here the last syllables are, "ä" and "yän," both broad. ᑲ◁ᔅᔭ = where you are. The last "ᔅ" is not broad, kă-ă-yä-yun.