

German *roh*; ê, long and open as in French *fête*; ô, long and open as in English *saw*, yet with back of tongue not so low.

ɛ (Kwakiutl), short obscure vowel like *e* of German *Rose*; ɪ (Nootka), short open *i*-vowel of rather unclear quality; ɨ (Nootka), occurring as syllabic final after *n* and *m*, barely articulated or murmured (yet not voiceless or whispered) ɪ; ° (Nootka), denotes *a*-timbre of preceding *H* (see below).

*c*, like *sh* in English *ship*: *tc*, corresponding voiceless affricative, *ch* of English *church* (in Nahuatl *ch* is used for *tc*); *dj*, corresponding voiced affricative, *j* of English *joy*; *s* and *ts*, as in English *sit* and *hats* (in Nahuatl *z* and *tz* are respectively used instead); *ś* and *tś*, palatal voiceless sibilant and affricative, acoustically midway between *s-c* and *ts-tc* respectively; *ç* and *tç*, *c* and *tc* pronounced with lower teeth in front of upper; *θ*, interdental voiceless spirant, like *th* in English *thin*.

*q*, voiceless velar stop like Semitic *qāf*; *qw*, labialized form of same; *x*, voiceless spirant of *q*-position; *x̣*, voiceless spirant of *k*-position, not pronounced as far back as German *ch* of *Bach*; *ḳ* and *g̣* (Kwakiutl), anterior palatal stops (palatalized *k*-stops), approximately *ky* and *gy*; *x̣̣* (Kwakiutl), voiceless spirant of *ḳ*-position, *ch* of German *ich*; *ŋ*, voiced nasal of *k*-position, *ng* of English *sing*; *ŋ̣* (Eskimo), voiced nasal of *q*-position.

*ḷ*, voiceless lateral spirant; *L*, corresponding voiceless lateral affricative (written *tl* in Nahuatl); *ḷ̣* (Kwakiutl), corresponding voiced affricative.

ʔ, glottal stop; ʔ̣ (Nootka), strangled-sounding laryngeal stop, similar in resonance to Arabic *ʿain*; *H* (Nootka), strangled-sounding laryngeal spirant, Arabic *ha*; ʰ, aspiration or breath-release of preceding vowel or consonant (*pʰ*, *tʰ*, *kʰ*, and *qʰ* are aspirated voiceless stops); ʔ̣! denotes glottalized stops and affricatives (*pʔ̣!*, *tʔ̣!*, *kʔ̣!*, *qʔ̣!*, *Lʔ̣!*, *tsʔ̣!*, *tcʔ̣!*, *tśʔ̣!*, *tçʔ̣!*, *ḳʔ̣!*), that is, such as are pronounced with simultaneous closure of glottis, but with oral release prior to that of glottal release. All other consonants as in English.

ˈ, stress accent; ˉ, denotes preceding long consonant (except in Kwakiutl *ḳ*-sounds); ˙, denotes nasalization of vowel under which it is placed; ː, denotes excessive length of preceding vowel or consonant.