

" = the rough breathing, or aspirate, as in $\wedge''\text{d}$, ashes. *pekon*

\times = a combination of " and \vee , that is. of the aspirate and k, as in $\text{r}\wedge^{\times}$, at the river. *sejik*

z = r, as in $\text{b}\text{z}'\text{c}$, Christ.

z = l, " $\nabla'\text{f}\text{z}$, angel.

\circ = oo, " $\text{q}\vee\circ$, man. *nafao*

husband

When " and " are placed to the right of a syllable, as in $\wedge\rho^{\circ}\text{q}\circ$, the value of " is absorbed by the syllable, while that of " is affixed. Written in Roman characters the word $\wedge\rho^{\circ}\text{q}\circ$ 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 $\nabla\cdot$, $\Delta\cdot$, $\triangleright\cdot$, $\triangleleft\cdot$, in which, though