

This system may be represented as follows:

	Sonans	Surd	Fortis	Spirans	Nasal
Velar	ʒ	q	q!	x	-
Palatal	g(w)	k(w)	k!(w)	X	-
Anterior Palatal	g'	k'	k'!	x'	-
Alveolar	d	t	t!	s	n
Dental	dz	ts	ts!	-	-
Labial	b	p	p!	-	m
Lateral	ɾ	L	L!	l	-
Laryngeal catch	ɛ				
	.h, y, w.				

The velar series are k sounds pronounced with the soft palate. x corresponds to ch in German *Bach*. The palatal series correspond to our g (hard) and k. X is like x, but pronounced farther forward. g' and k' sound almost like gy and ky (with consonantic y); x' is the German ch in *ich*. d, t, and s are almost dental. ɾ, L, and L! are pronounced with tip of tongue touching the lower teeth, the back of the tongue extending transversely across the hard palate, so that the air escapes suddenly near the first molars. In l the tip of the tongue is in the same position, but the back of the tongue is narrower, so that the air escapes near the canine teeth. The sound is at the same time slightly less explosive than L. l is the same as the English sound. ɛ is a very faint laryngeal intonation. The exclamation mark is used throughout to indicate increased stress of articulation.

The vowels seem to be quite variable. The indistinct E is very frequent. The two pairs i e and o u probably represent each a single intermediate sound. The whole series of vowels may probably be represented as follows:

E
i e, i, ê, a, ô, o u
î ë, - ä, â, â, ô û

There are a considerable number of rules of euphony which govern the sequences of sounds. The u vowels do not admit of a following anterior palatal, which is changed into a palatal with