

PHONEMES

CONSONANTS

	Labial	Postalveolar	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Postvelar	Laryngeal
Plain Stops	p	t	t̥	c	k	q	ʔ
Aspirated Stops	p ^h	t ^h	t̥ ^h	c ^h	k ^h	q ^h	
Glottalized Stops	p̚	t̚	t̥̚	c̚	k̚	q̚	
Voiced Stops	b		d				
Nasals	m		n				
Semivowels	w			y			
Laterals			l, (r)				
Spirants	(f)		s	ʃ			h
Glottalized Affricate			s̚				

/r/ and /f/ occur only in loans from European languages.

VOWELS

	Front Unrounded	Central	Back Rounded
High	i		u
Mid	e		o
Low		a	

PROSODIC PHONEMES

/·/	Length	/˘/	Falling intonation
/˘/	Raised tone	/ˉ/	Level intonation
/˘ ˘/	Heightened contrast	/˘˘/	Rising intonation

NONPHONEMIC SYMBOLS

- /.../ Phonemic brackets enclose Kashaya forms, written phonemically, in an English context. These phonemic brackets may enclose nonphonemic material: spaces, hyphens, and periods.
- [...] Square brackets enclose material added by the translator. For details see the introductory sections: The Transcription, Songs, and The Translation.
- Dashed underlining is used with forms written in English orthography in a Kashaya context.
- Dashed overlining is used for forms too indistinctly taped to be transcribed or translated with certainty.
- A hyphen is used with Kashaya forms cited in the Introduction which are bound and must be joined to another morpheme at the point of placement of the hyphen.