SOME MORE DETAIL ON NAVLIPI [NAVLIPI letter given in red with yellow highlight]

- Some other non-vowels:
 - k.. k-sound of Arabic (*b*) usually written as q in Latin transcription, e.g. in Qoran. (This is a uvular sound.)
 - t.., d.. dental sounds of Arabic (respectively and in Arabic, sometimes written as <u>t</u> and <u>d</u>, respectively, in Latin transliteration). (These are "pharyngealized" or "faucal" dental sounds.)
 - Other *nasals:*
 - n₀ (Dewanaagari *F*, as in English *king* velar.)
 - η (Dewanaagari *π*, as in English *inch* palatal.)
 - tth_φ the *hs*-like sound of Mandarin, commonly *x* in Latin transcription, e.g.
 xie xie (*谢谢*, "thank you"). (This is an alveolar fricative.)
 - (*विसर्ग* of Hindi). Sound as in the apostrophe in *Hawai'i*. (This is the "glottal stop".)
- Examples of other phonemic*** renditions:
 - xr for both "*throaty-r*" and "*rolled-r*" in (Parisian) French and (Hochdeutsch) German, since substituting one for the other doesn't change the meaning of a word in these languages.
 - p₀ for both p and ph₀ sounds of English (as in put), since substituting one sound for the other doesn't change the meaning of a word in English.
 - tto for both t and tho sounds of English (as in the British or American, but not Indian, pronunciation of to), since substituting one for the other doesn't change the meaning of a word in English.
 - t_o for both dental t, th_o sounds of Tamil.
- Examples of other qualifiers placed <u>after</u> the letter they qualify:
 - \mathbf{z} (letter **z** with strikethrough) indicates a click. Clicks are found in languages Page 1 of 2

of South Africa, but also articulated in languages like English. Thus the *giddyap* sound used to goad horses is written in NAVLIPI as I_{z} , since it is an *I*-sound, but with a clicking noise. Similarly, the "tsk tsk" sound is written in NAVLIPI as I_{z} since it is a *t*-sound, but with a clicking noise.