

SOME MORE DETAIL ON NAVLIPi

[NAVLIPi letter given in red with yellow highlight]

- **Some other non-vowels:**

- **k..** *k*-sound of Arabic (ك) usually written as **q** in Latin transcription, e.g. in *Qoran*. (This is a uvular sound.)
- **t..**, **d..** dental sounds of Arabic (respectively ط and ض in Arabic, sometimes written as **ṭ** and **ḍ**, respectively, in Latin transliteration). (These are “pharyngealized” or “faucal” dental sounds.)
- Other **nasals**:
 - **n_o** (Dewanaagari ण, as in English *king* – velar.)
 - **ɲ** (Dewanaagari ण, as in English *inch*- palatal.)
- **tth_o** the *hs*-like sound of Mandarin, commonly **x** in Latin transcription, e.g. *xie xie* (谢谢, “thank you”). (This is an alveolar fricative.)
- **ʔ** (*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.
- **p_o** for both **p** and **ph_o** sounds of English (as in *put*), since substituting one sound for the other doesn’t change the meaning of a word in English.
- **tt_o** for both **t** and **th_o** 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 after the letter they qualify:**

- **~~z~~** (letter **z** with strikethrough) indicates a click. Clicks are found in languages

of South Africa, but also articulated in languages like English. Thus the *giddyap* sound used to goad horses is written in NAVLIPi as **iz**, since it is an *l*-sound, but with a clicking noise. Similarly, the “tsk tsk” sound is written in NAVLIPi as **tz tz** since it is a *t*-sound, but with a clicking noise.