

Uw Oygangand Phoneme Inventory

Consonant phonemes

Bold face characters show the phonemes in the standard orthography. IPA symbols in square brackets show the principal allophone(s) of each phoneme.

	Bilabial	Lamino-dental	Apico-alveolar	Apico-postalveolar	Lamino-alveopalatal	Dorso-velar
Voiceless, aspirated stop	p, ph ¹ [p ^h] [ɸ]	th [t ^h]	t [t ^h]		ch [c ^h]	k [k ^h]
Voiced stop	b [b]	dh [d̪]	d [d]		j [ɟ]	g [g] [ɣ]
Nasal	m [m]	nh [n̪]	n [n]		ny [ɲ]	ng [ŋ]
Pre-stopped nasal	bm [b̚m]	dnh [d̚n̪]	dn [d̚n]		jny [ɟ̚ɲ]	gng [g̚ŋ]
Lateral		lh [l̪]	l [l]		ly [ɭ]	
Trill			rr [r] [r̄]			
Approximant	w [w]			r [ɻ]	y [j]	gh [ɰ] [ɣ]

Vowel phonemes

	Front	Central	Back
High	i [i] [ɪ]		u [u] [ʊ]
Mid	e [ɛ] [ɐ]		o [ɔ]
Low		a [a] [ə] [ʌ]	

¹ The phones [p^h] and [ɸ] are in complementary distribution. The former occurs following a nasal ([amp^h'aɪ] 'food'), and is written **p** (i.e. ampay, 'food'). The latter occurs in other contexts: between oral sonorants as in [uɸ'aɟaɾ] 'cotton tree', and (surface) word-finally as in [iɸ] 'liver'). This allophone is written **ph** (i.e. uphadharr 'cotton tree' and iph 'liver'). This allophonic pattern is obligatory and exceptionless, with the exception of the word apichar 'dollar bird' which has been heard as both [aɸicaɻ] and [ap^hicaɻ].