

## II. DETAIL OF THE ALPHABET USED.

---

1. LETTERS AND SIGNS USED FOR THE PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION.—Alphabetical registers.—Modification of the letters and signs: Vowels—Consonants—Syllables in general.
  2. DETAIL OF THE VOWELS.—Pronunciation of the vowels.—The vowel-system of Sanskrit.—Vowels of imperfect formation.—Diphthongs.—Nasal vowels.
  3. DETAIL OF THE CONSONANTS.—Pronunciation of the consonants.—Tibetan consonants not pronounced.—Duplication.—Compound consonants.—Substitution of consonants.
  4. THE ACCENT.—Nature and general occurrence.—Principal accent.—Secondary accents.—Limits to the receding of the accent.
- 

### 1. LETTERS AND SIGNS USED FOR THE PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION.

a (ā, ă, a, ā), ă (ă); b (bh); ch (chh); d (dh); e (ē, ě, ē); f; g (gh); h (', '); i (ī, ī); j (jh); k (kh), kh; l (lh); m; n; o (ō, ō), ö (ö); p (ph); r (rh); s; sh; t (th); u (ū, ū), ü; v; y; z; zh.

#### *Alphabetical Registers.*

In our alphabetical register the letters follow in the order of the alphabet, irrespective of the signs attached to them. This arrangement has the advantage of coinciding as nearly as possible with the system adopted in the dictionaries of the European languages.

#### *Modifications of the Letters and Signs.*

*Vowels.* - above the vowel, makes the vowel long; ˘ indicates its imperfect formation; ~ designates its nasal modification.