Guide to `pIluy`

Latin	pIqaD[1]	pIluy	IPA	Latin	pIqaD	pIluy	IPA	Latin	pIqaD	pIluy	IPA	Latin	pIqaD	פּ״ה	IPA
b		ב	/b/	m		[2]מ	/m/	S		שׂ	/ṣ/	a		אַ	/ɑ/
ch		ט	/t͡ʃ/	n		[3]נ	/n/	t		ת	/tʰ/	e		[4]אֶ	/ɛ/
D		ד	/ɖ/	ng		ע	/ŋ/	tlh		צ	/t͡ɬ/	I		אִ	/ɪ/
gh		ג	/ɣ/	p		[5]פ	/pʰ/	v		בֿ	/v/	o		אֹ	/o/
H		ח	/x/[6]	q		ק	/qʰ/	w		ו	/w/	u		אֻ	/u/
j		ז	/d͡ʒ/	Q		[7]כ	/q͡χ/[8]	y		י	/j/	9		אְ	∅
l		ל	/l/	r		ר	/r/	'		א	/ʔ/	10		ּ	/ː/

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1 …according to the system encoded in the ConScript Unicode Registry. Computers without an appropriate font installed will be unable to display this column.

2 Word-finally, written as ם

3 Word-finally, written as ן

4 Before y, written as אֵ

5 Word-finally, written as ף

6 If you would permit the creative licence, one of the key means by which Okrand distinguishes Klingon dialects, as well as one of the key means by which Jewish dialects of languages are distinct from non-Jewish dialects, is through specific phonetic distinctions that lead to a "Jewish accent." Consequently, the editor suggests that in the Judeo-Klingon dialect, H be pronounced not as normative Klingon /x/ but as a distinctly pharyngeal [ħ].

7 Word-finally, written as ך.

8 See note 14. The editor suggests that in the Judeo-Klingon dialect, Q be pronounced not as normative Klingon /q͡χ/ but as an unaffricated [χ]. This shift is already attested in the canonical Morskan dialect.

9 For syllable-final but not word-final consonants

10 In both Latin and `pIqaD` gemination (lengthened consonants) is written using a doubled letter, but in `pIluy` it is exclusively written using a `dogheS`