

PHONETIC VALUES OF SYMBOLS USED IN OUR TRANSCRIPTIONS

We do not include all our symbols here; we omit any that are obvious and not liable to cause any confusion ([t], [s], [l], etc.).

PHONETIC DESCRIPTION OF SOUND	PROTO-LANGUAGE PHONEMES MOST COMMONLY DERIVED FROM	USUAL ORTHOGRAPHIC SYMBOL FOR ANDEAN LANGUAGES	USUAL SYMBOL AMONG ANDEAN LINGUISTS	IPA SYMBOL	OUR SYMBOL IN ACCESS DATABASE
MODERN REALISATIONS OF PROTO-QUECHUA STOPS (including the corresponding fricatives)					
bilabial fricative, voiceless	*/p/	<p>	ϕ	[ϕ]	ϕ
bilabial fricative, voiced	*/w/	<w>	β	[β]	β
velar fricative, voiceless	*/k/	<k>	x	[x]	x
uvular stop, voiceless	*/q/	<q>	q	[q]	q
uvular fricative, voiceless	*/q/	<q>	χ	[χ]	χ
uvular stop, voiced	*/q/	<q>	g.	[G]	ḡ
uvular fricative, voiced	*/q/	<q>		[ʁ]	ɣ ⁺
PALATALISED STOPS					
palatalised dental/alveolar stop, voiceless	*/t/ + HV	<ty>	tʏ	[tʲ]	ty
palatalised dental/alveolar stop, voiced	*/ɫ/	<ll>	dʏ	[dʲ]	dy
AFFRICATES AND FRICATIVES, including RETROFLEX					
post-alveolar fricative, voiceless	*/ʃ/ ??	<sh>	š	[ʃ]	š
retroflex (or apical) fricative, voiceless	*/ʂ/ ??	<sh>	ŝ (š.)	[ʂ]	ŝ
dental/alveolar affricate, voiceless	*/tʃ/; */tʃ̣/	<ts>	ts (c)	[tʃ]	ts
post-alveolar/palatal affricate, voiceless	*/tʃ̣/; */tʃ̣̟/	<ch>	č	[tʃ̣]	č
retroflex affricate, voiceless	*/tʃ̣̟/	<tr>, <ĉ>	ĉ (č.)	[tʃ̣̟]	ĉ
post-alveolar fricative, voiced	*/ʒ/; */ʒ̣/	<ll>; <sh>	ž	[ʒ]	ž
post-alveolar/palatal affricate, voiced	*/ʒ̣/; */ʒ̣̟/	<ll>; <ch>	dž	[dʒ̣]	dž

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NASALS AND LIQUIDS					
palatal lateral	*/ɬ/	<ll>	λ (l, lʲ)	[ɬ]	λ
palatal nasal	*/ɲ/	<ñ>	ñ	[ɲ]	ñ
velar nasal	*/ŋ/	<nh>	η	[ŋ]	η
alveolar fricative trill, voiced	*/r/	<r>	ř	[r]	ř
alveolar fricative trill, voiceless	*/r̥/	<r̥>	ř̥	[r̥]	ř̥
OTHERS					
yod	*/y/	<y>	y	[j]	y
schwa	–		ə	[ə]	ə

† Our use of the Greek gamma symbol γ for a voiced uvular fricative goes somewhat against IPA usage, in that the visually closest symbol in the IPA is [ɣ] for the voiced *velar* fricative. (We have not yet found the need for a voiced velar fricative transcribing Andean varieties, since voicing only tends to affect the uvular fricative). We maintain γ in these transcriptions for its practicality for the Andean languages. The IPA symbol [ɣ] is suitable for languages such as French, where this voiced uvular fricative [ɣ] sound is a reflex of a phoneme /r̥/, and often historically derived from that. For Quechua, however, this is rather counter-intuitive since this sound is a reflex of proto-Quechua */q/, and nothing to do with Proto-Quechua */r̥/.