

Here is the consonant inventory which reflects phonetic-phonological distinction in consonants between geographic and diachronic variations of Japanese and thereby is good to show consonantal correspondence between the variations:

	_i	_u	_e	_o	_a		_i	_u	_e	_o	_a
<i>Ka-gyō</i> :	// k	k	k	k	k //		<i>Ha-gyō</i> :	// f	f	f	f f //
<i>Ga-gyō</i> :	// g	g	g	g	g //		<i>Pa-gyō</i> :	// p	p	p	p p //
<i>Sa-gyō</i> :	// s	s	s	s	s //		<i>Ba-gyō</i> :	// b	b	b	b b //
<i>Za-gyō</i> :	// z	z	z	z	z //		<i>Ma-gyō</i> :	// m	m	m	m m //
<i>Ta-gyō</i> :	// $\widehat{ts}$	$\widehat{ts}$	t	t	t //		<i>Ya-gyō</i> :	// j	j	j	j j //
<i>Da-gyō</i> :	// $\widehat{dz}$	$\widehat{dz}$	d	d	d //		<i>Ra-gyō</i> :	// r	r	l	l l //
<i>Na-gyō</i> :	// n	n	n	n	n //		<i>Wa-gyō</i> :	// w	w	w	w w //

Their representative phonetic values are as follows:

- //f// [p, φ, h] = voiceless bilabial obstruent or voiceless fricative
- //p// [p]
- //b// [b, mb, β] = voiced bilabial obstruent
- //m// [m]
- //w// [w̄]
- //s// [s, ε,  $\widehat{ts}$ ,  $\widehat{te}$ ] = voiceless coronal obstruent with friction
- //z// [ $\widehat{dz}$ ,  $nd\widehat{z}$ , z, n<sup>j</sup>, j] = voiced coronal obstruent
- // $\widehat{ts}$ // [t,  $\widehat{ts}$ ,  $\widehat{dz}$ , z] = alveolar obstruent with friction
- // $\widehat{dz}$ // [d,  $\widehat{dz}$ ,  $nd\widehat{z}$ , z, n<sup>j</sup>, j] = voiced coronal obstruent
- //t// [t,  $\widehat{ts}$ , d, l] = alveolar with contact
- //d// [d, nd, n, l] = voiced alveolar with contact
- //n// [n] = alveolar nasal
- //r// [ $\widehat{dz}$ , ɿ, j] = voiced alveolar with lateral stricture or coronal sonorant
- //l// [d, l, j] = voiced alveolar without lateral stricture or coronal sonorant
- //j// [j]
- //k// [k, g] = velar stop
- //g// [g, ɣ, ɳ] = voiced velar obstruent