Inspiration: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M8gjpzqKrlw

Proto-Uralo-Siberian

Phonology

Consonants:

	Labial	**Dental**		**Alveolar**		**Palatal**	**Velar**
		plain	**palatalized**	**plain**	**palatalized**		
Nasal	m			n	nʲ		
Oral stop	p			t	tʲ		k
Affricate				ts			
Fricative	v	ð	ðʲ	s	sʲ		ɣ
Trill				r			
Approximant	w			l	lʲ	j	w

Vowels: i, ɨ, u, e, ə, o, æ, a

Syllable structure: (C)V(C)

Stress: at the beginning of a word

Syntax

The presence of a copula, used as an auxiliary verb.

Negation expressed by an auxiliary verb (known as a negative verb)

Subordinate clauses based on non-finite verb forms.

Grammar

Exclusively suffixal morphology. (Contrasts particularly with Yeniseian and Na-Dene.)

Accusative case, genitive case, and at least three local cases.

singular, plural, and dual for grammatical numbers.

The absence of adjectives and adverbs as morphologically distinct parts of speech.

Evidentiality marking.

Indicative markers based on participles.

Possessive suffixes.

Vostyach

Obvious consonants: p, b, t, tʲ, d, k, (kʲ?), g, m, n, nʲ, ŋ, v/β, s, (h/?), r, l, j, w

Described consonants: a labialized lateral fricative and affricate(ɬʷ or ɮʷ, and tɬʷ or dɮʷ), palatalized retroflex consonants(meaning regular retroflex ones are also included), two or more velar affricates(I'm thinking kx and gɣ.)

(The voiceless lateral consonants might be more likely than the voiced ones, with plain alongside labialized.)

	Labial		**Alveolar**		**Retroflex/Palatal**		**Velar**		**Glottal**
	voiceless	**voiced**	**voiceless**	**voiced**	**voiceless**	**voiced**	**voiceless**	**voiced**	

Nasal	**plain**		m		n				ŋ	
	palatalized				nʲ					
Oral stop	**plain**	p	b	t	d	ʈ	ɖ	k	g	ʔ
	palatalized			tʲ	dʲ	ʈʲ	ɖʲ			
Affricate	**plain**			tɬ				kx	gɣ	
	labialized			tɬʷ						
Continuant			□	s	r		ɻ	x	ɣ	
Lateral fricative	**plain**			ɬ						
	labialized			ɬʷ						
Approximant			w		l		j		w	

(I learned from seeing the Edun showcase and the ending of part 7 of a conlang tutorial that [w] and [j] could become [v] and [ʒ] when bordering obstruents, among other factors. I'm thinking of [w] becoming [□] and [ɣ] resulting in a sound shift that the voiced fricatives of Proto-Uralo-Siberian fortifying to their corresponding oral stops of similar or same places of articulation was the first step of. Yet, I wonder, with [w] mutating to [□] and [ɣ] and eventually gaining them as distinct phonemes, would the same thing happen to [j] as well for this one? Someone also said that [j] could shift to [ð] as well, citing the Brittonic languages. But what are the odds of that?)

(Update: reading about fortition, [j] became [ɻ] in Ket(which doesn't even form part of the Uralo-Siberian hypothesis at all) and Eskimo-Aleut(which does).)

Vowels: i, u, e, ø, ə, o, æ, a

(Might be voiceless vowels alongside vowel length and vowel hiatus.)

Syllable structure: ???

Stress: ???