Chomsky and Halle (1968) have invoked the feature
[+ heightened subglottal pressure] to characterise the contrast
between aspirated & unaspirated and murmured & non-murmured sounds.
They claim that [ph], [bh] etc. are produced with heightened sub-
glottal pressure, and their unaspirated counterparts without it.
This claim is controverted by experimental data from Sindhi, which
shows that although [bh, dh, ḍh, gh] are produced with higher sub-
glottal pressure than their non-murmered counterparts, the palatal
sound [ʒh] has less subglottal pressure than its non-murmured
counterpart [ʒ].

It is therefore proposed here to introduce the feature
[+ increased airflow rate] i.e. 'mahā-prāna' to replace Chomsky
and Halle's feature [+ heightened subglottal pressure] which does
not seem to be phonetically well-motivated. Instrumental findings
clearly indicate that both 'voiceless aspirated' and 'murmured'
sounds differ from the 'voiceless unaspirated' and 'voiced' sounds
by having higher airflow rate, which concurs with the phonetic
labelling of the distinction between aspirate and non-aspirate,
namely 'mahā-prāṇa' and 'alpa-prāṇa' as suggested by the ancient
Hindu grammarians.