

Southern Tutchone Alphabet

These are the symbol and symbol combinations used to represent the phonemes of Southern Tutchone in the Yukon Native Language Centre Orthography. Phonemes that have restricted use are indicated in brackets.

Consonants

← front of mouth back of mouth →

	labial	dental	alveolar	lateral	palatal	velar	labial velar	glottal
aspirated plosives (stops)			t			k	kw	'
unaspirated plosives (stops)	(b)		d			g	gw	
ejective plosives (stops)			t'			k'	k'w	
nasals	m		n					
pre-nasalized plosives (stops)	mb		nd		nj			
voiceless fricatives		th	s	ɬ	sh	kh	khw	h
voiced fricatives		dh	z		zh	gh	ghw	
aspirated affricates		tth	ts	tl	ch			
unaspirated affricates		ddh	dz	dl	j			
ejective affricates		tth'	ts'	tl'	ch'			
voiced approximants			r	l	y		w	

Vowels

- Nasalized vowels are written with a nasalization hook under the vowel, as for example ɥ̃.
- High tone vowels are unmarked, as for example u.
- Low tone vowels are indicated with a grave accent, as for example ù.
- Rising tone is indicated with a caron (hacek) over the vowel, as for example ǎ (in earlier YNLC materials the rising tone was written with an acute accent á).
- Falling tone is indicated with a circumflex over the vowel, as for example â (in earlier YNLC materials the falling tone was written with a macron ā).

Vowels

Diphthongs

	front	central	back	front	central	back
close	i	ü	u		äw	
mid	e	ä	o		ay	
open			a			



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Consonants

← front of mouth back of mouth →

	labial	dental	alveolar	lateral	palatal	velar	labial velar	glottal
aspirated plosives (stops)			t, /t ^h /			k, /k ^h /	kw, /k ^{hw} /	ʔ, /ʔ/
unaspirated plosives (stops)	(b), /p/		d, /t/			g, /g/	gw, /k ^w /	
ejective plosives (stops)			tʔ, /tʔ/			kʔ, /kʔ/	kʔw, /kʔ ^w /	
nasals	m, /m/		n, /n/					
prenasalized plosives	mb, / ^m p/		nd, / ⁿ t/		nj, / ⁿ tʃ/			
voiceless fricatives		th, /θ/	s, /s/	ɬ, /ɬ/	sh, /ʃ/	kh, /x/	khw, /x ^w /	h, /h/
voiced fricatives		dh, /ð/	z, /z/		zh, /ʒ/	gh, /ɣ/	ghw, /ɣ ^w /	
aspirated affricates		tth, /tθ ^h /	ts, /ts ^h /	tɬ, /tɬ ^h /	ch, /tʃ ^h /			
unaspirated affricates		ddh, /tθ/	dz, /ts/	dl, /tɬ/	j, /tʃ/			
ejective affricates		tthʔ, /tθʔ/	tsʔ, /tsʔ/	tɬʔ, /tɬʔ/	chʔ, /tʃʔ/			
voiced approximants			r, /ɹ/	l, /l/	y, /j/		(w), /w/	

Vowels

- n after i is pronounced as [ɲ] in some dialects.
- Nasalized vowels are written with a nasalization hook under the vowel, as for example ɥ.
- High tone vowels are unmarked, as for example u.
- Low tone vowels are indicated with a grave accent, as for example ù.
- Rising tone is indicated with a caron (hacek) over the vowel letter, as for example ǎ (in earlier YNLC materials the rising tone was written with an acute accent á).
- Falling tone is indicated with a circumflex over the vowel, as for example â (in earlier YNLC materials the falling tone was written with a macron ā).

Vowels

	front	central	back
high	i, /i/	ü, /ɥ/	u, /u/
mid	e, /ɛ/	ä, /ʌ/	o, /o/
open			a, /ɑ/

Diphthongs

front	central	back
	äw, /əw/	
	ay, /ai/	



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