Tlingit Alphabet

Adapted from a document prepared by Dzéiwsh, James Crippen, for the TTC-UBC Partnership

These are the symbol and symbol combinations used to represent the phonemes of Tlingit in the Revised Popular Orthography. Phonemes that have restricted use are indicated in brackets.

Consonants	← front of mouth							back of mouth →				
	la dia	direct	Jai posi	direction	, di Qala	id Jola	latia	Jelai Julia	A labia	Juliat diota	A ladial did	
unaspirated plosives (stops)	(b)	d				g	gw	g	gw			
aspirated plosives (stops)	(p)	t				k	kw	<u>k</u>	<u>k</u> w			
ejective plosives (stops)		t'				k'	k'w	<u>k</u> '	<u>k</u> 'w	•	(.w)	
nasals	m	n										
plain fricatives		S	sh	1		X	XW	X	ΣW	h	(hw)	
ejective fricatives		s'		1'		x'	x'w	<u>x</u> '	x'w			
unaspirated affricates		dz	j	dl								
aspirated affricates		ts	ch	tl								
ejective affricates		ts'	ch'	tl'								
approximants				1	у	ÿ	W					

Vowels

- Nasalized vowels are written with a nasalization hook under the vowel, as for example e.
- Low tone vowels are unmarked, as for example a, aa.
- High tone vowels are written with an acute accent over the first vowel letter, as for example á, áa.
- The addition of symbols for nasalized y and nasalized w is under discussion.
- Preceding or following a uvular consonant /uː/ is [oː], written as < oo>. Preceding or following a uvular consonant /u/ is [o], written as < o>.

Vowels

		short		long				
	front	central	back	front	central	back		
close	i		u	ee		00		
mid	e		Ō	ei		ŌΟ		
open		a			aa			





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Consonants

f			11
front	ΛT	mo	IITN
HUIL	UI		uuı

.... back of mouth →

	alia	alued a	at post-à	ine late to	Dolis Office	igi nela	alialu	elai julla	abial	Juliat diat	alia di
unaspirated plosives (stops)	(b), /p/	d, /t/	Q		Q	g, /k/	gw, /k ^w /	g, /q/	gw, /q ^w /	S	
aspirated plosives (stops)	(p), /ph/	t, /t ^h /				k, /k ^h /	kw, /k ^{hw} /	<u>k</u> , /q ^h /	kw, /qhw/		
ejective plosives (stops)		t', /t'/				k', /k'/	k'w, /k' ^w /	<u>k</u> ', /q'/	<u>k</u> 'w, /q'w/	.,/?/	(.w), /? ^w /
nasals	m, /m/	n, /n/									
plain fricatives		s, /s/	sh, /ʃ/	1, /1/		x, /x/	xw, /x ^w /	<u>x</u> , /χ/	<u>x</u> w, /xw/	h, /h/	(hw), /h ^w /
ejective fricatives		s', /s'/		1', /\frac{1}{4}/		x', /x'/	x'w, /x' ^w /	<u>x</u> ', / <u>\(\chi'</u> /	<u>x</u> 'w, /x' ^w /		
unaspirated affricates		dz, /ts/	j, /tʃ/	dl, /t4/							
aspirated affricates		ts, /ts ^h /	ch, /tʃʰ/	tl, /tlh/							
ejective affricates		ts', /ts'/	ch', /tʃ'/	tl', /t4'/							
approximants				1, /1/	y, /j/	ÿ, /ɰ/	w, /w/				

Vowels

- Nasalized vowels may be written with a nasalization hook under the vowel, as for example e.
- High tone vowels are written with an acute accent over the first vowel letter, as for example á, áa.
- Low tone vowels are unmarked, as for example a, aa.
- The addition of symbols for nasalized y and nasalized w is under discussion.
- Preceding or following a uvular consonant /u:/ is [o:], which may be written as < oo>. Preceding or following a uvular consonant /u/ is [o], which may be written as < o>.

Aspirated-Unspirated Contrasts for Tlingit

Instrumental studies (Maddieson, Smith, & Bessell 2001) have reinforced the observations of field researchers that Tlingit speakers who learned the language as one of their first languages use an aspirated vs. unaspirated contrast for plosives (stops) and affricates (indicated in the phonetic transcriptions above by a raised ^h following the symbols for aspirated sounds as opposed to the plain symbols representing unaspirated sounds) rather than a voiced-voiceless contrast that is used for example in English plosives (stops).

Maddieson, Ian, Caroline Smith, & Nicola Bessell. 2001. Aspects of the Phonetics of Tlingit. Anthropological Linguistics 43(2): 135–176.

Vowels

		short		long					
	front	central	back	front	central	back			
close	i, /i/		u, /u/	ee, /iː/		oo, /uː/			
mid	e, /e/		o, [o]	ei, /eː/		00, [0ː]			
open		a, /a/			aa, /aː/				



