# 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

$\longleftarrow$ front of mouth
back of mouth $\longrightarrow$


## Vowels

- Nasalized vowels are written with a nasalization hook under the vowel, as for example ę.
- 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 /u:/ is [o:], written as <oo $>$. Preceding or following a uvular consonant /u/ is [o], written as <o $>$.


## Vowels

|  | short |  |  |  | long |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| close | i |  | front | central | back | front |  |
| central | back |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mid | e |  | ee |  | oo |  |  |
| open |  | a | ei |  | oo |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | aa |  |  |  |

Council of Yukon First Nations

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## Consonants



## Vowels

- Nasalized vowels may be written with a nasalization hook under the vowel, as for example eq.
- 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 $<\underline{\mathrm{oo}}\rangle$. Preceding or following a uvular consonant $/ \mathrm{u} /$ is [ o$]$, which may be written as $\langle\underline{o}\rangle$.


## 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, lan, 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, /i:/ |  | 00, /u:/ |
| mid | e, /e/ |  | @, [ o ] | ei, /e:/ |  | oo, [0:] |
| open |  | a, /a/ |  |  | aa, /a:/ |  |

