List of all letters in the Croatian language (first uppercase, then lowercase):

A a

B b

C c

Č č

Ć ć

D d

Dž dž

Đ đ

E e

F f

G g

H h

I i

J j

K k

L l

Lj lj

M m

N n

Nj nj

O o

P p

R r

S s

Š š

T t

U u

V v

Z z

Ž ž

List of vowels (only lowercase):

a e i o u

List of glides (only lowercase):

j v

List of liquids (only lowercase):

l lj r

List of nasals (only lowercase):

m n nj

List of other consonants (i.e., obstruents; only lowercase):

b c č ć d dž đ f g h k p s š t z ž

If r occurs between two consonants and the consonant after r is not j, r becomes syllabic and plays the role of a vowel. If r occurs at the end of a word after another consonant, it is syllabic and plays the role of a vowel

Examples: crni (= black, masculine plural nominative) is a 2-syllabic word, with syllabification cr-ni (both syllables have length 2); masakr is a 3-syllabic word (ma-sa-kr, syllable lengths 2-2-2).

But strjelica is syllabified as strje-li-ca (syllable lengths 5-2-2).

There are 2 zero-syllable words in Croatian: k, s.

Always attach them to the word which follows them.

Count lj (sonorant), nj (sonorant), and dž (obstruent consonant) as one unit.

Example: njegov (= his), the syllabification is nje-gov; the first syllable has length 2 and the second one length 3.

The sequence of vowels ije is a diphthong (one unit) with length 1 (e.g. rijeka is syllabified as rije-ka, with syllable lengths 3 and 2).