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

A a

Á á

B b

C c

Č č

D d

Ď ď

E e

É é

Ě ě

F f

G g

H h

I i

Í í

J j

K k

L l

M m

N n

Ň ň

O o

Ó ó

P p

Q q

R r

Ř ř

S s

Š š

T t

Ť ť

U u

Ú ú

Ů ů

V v

W w

X x

Y y

Ý ý

Z z

Ž ž

List of vowels (only lowercase):

a á e é ě i í o ó u ú ů y ý

List of glides (only lowercase):

j

List of liquids (only lowercase):

l r

List of nasals (only lowercase):

m n ň

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

b, c, č, d, ď, f, g, h, k, p, q, ř, s, š, t, ť, v, w, x, z, ž

If l or r occurs between two consonants, it becomes syllabic and plays the role of a vowel.

Example: vlna (= wave) is a 2-syllabic word, with syllabification vl-na (syllable length 2 and 2); vrba (= willow) is a 2-syllabic word, with syllabification vr-ba (syllable length 2 and 2).

There are two exceptions in which m becomes syllabic and plays a role of a vowel: sedm (se-dm), osm (o-sm). It is syllabic only in these two word forms, not in word derived from them (sed-mou etc).

There are 4 zero-syllable words in Czech: k, s, v, z.

Always attach them to the word which follows them (all of them are prepositions).

The length of a syllable is the number of letters which the syllable contains, with the following exceptions:

1. sequences ch, dž cannot be divided into different syllables, they represent one sound
2. sequences bě, fě, mě, pě, vě represent three sounds (= bje, fje, mňe, pje, vje)
3. rewrite sequences ia, ie, ii, io, iu as ija, ije, iji, ijo, iju – such a transcription respects the pronunciation (which determines the syllabification)

example: biologie will be changed to bijologije and syllabified as bi-jo-lo-gi-je

1. letters q, x represent always two sounds
2. sequence au is always a diphthong; hence it represents one sound and it cannot be divided into two syllables (example: automatický au-to-ma-ti-cký)
3. sequence ou is usually a diphthong and hence represents usually one sound (and, consequently, it cannot be divided into different syllables); however, there are exceptions – it represents two sounds (two vowels, which are then divided into two different syllables) in words which begin with one of the following strings:

pouč, pouka, pouká, poukl, poulič, poum, použ, poupr, pouráž, pousm, pous, poute, pouvaž, pouzen, douč, douprav, doužív, douzov, doupřesn, doudit, doudí

examples:

pouze pou-ze

použil po-u-žil (the word begins with použ, which appears in the list above, hence ou is not a diphthong in this word, rather, it is a sequence of two vowels)

1. the behavior of the sequence eu is exactly opposite – it usually represents two sounds (i.e., there is a syllable border after e), but there are exceptions in which it is a diphthong and hence represents usually one sound (and, consequently, it cannot be divided into different sylalbles); the exceptions occur in the words which begin with the following strings:

eufemi, eufor, euro, eutan, farmaceut, feud, koloseu, koreu, leuk, linoleu, mauzoleu, muzeu, neutral, neutrál, pneum, pseudo, terapeut, eufon, eunuch, eunuš, zeugm, jubilee

examples:

farmaceutický fa-rma-ceu-ti-cký (the word begins with farmaceut, which appears in the list above, hence eu is a diphthong in this words)

neurčitý ne-ur-či-tý