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

A a

Á á

Ä ä

B b

C c

Č č

D d

Ď ď

E e

É é

F f

G g

H h

I i

Í í

J j

K k

L l

Ĺ ĺ

Ľ ľ

M m

N n

Ň ň

O o

Ó ó

Ô ô

P p

Q q

R r

Ŕ ŕ

S s

Š š

T t

Ť ť

U u

Ú ú

V v

W w

X x

Y y

Ý ý

Z z

Ž ž

List of vowels (only lowercase):

a á ä e é i í o ó ô u ú y ý

$ (ia), & (ie), # (io), % (iu), § (ou), ě (au) [diphthongs]

List of glides (only lowercase):

j

List of liquids (only lowercase):

l ĺ ľ r ŕ

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, s, š, t, ť, w, x, z, ž

A special case: v (a glide if it follows a vowel and precedes a consonant, an obstruent in other positions)

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

Examples: vlna (= wave) is a 2-syllabic word, with syllabification vl-na (syllable length 2 and 2); vĺča (= little wolf) is a 2-syllabic word, with syllabification vĺ-ča (syllable length 2 and 2); zmrzlina (= ice cream) is a 3-syllabic word, with syllabification zmr-zli-na (syllable length 3, 3, and 2); vŕba (= willow) is a 2-syllabic word, with syllabification vŕ-ba (syllable length 2 and 2).

There are 4 zero-syllable words in Slovak: 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, dz, dž cannot be divided into different syllables, they represent one sound
2. letters q, x represent always two sounds

In the output (after the text is syllabified) replace signs for diphthongs with the original sequences of vowels (i.e., replace $ with ia, & with ie, # with io, % with iu, § with ou), and ě with au).