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

A a

B b

C c

Č č

Ć ć

D d

E e

Ě ě

F f

G g

H h

I i

J j

K k

L l

Ł ł

M m

N n

Ń ń

O o

Ó ó

P p

R r

Ř ř

S s

Š š

T t

U u

W w

Y y

Z z

Ž ž

Ź ź

List of vowels (only lowercase):

a e ě i o ó u y

List of glides (only lowercase):

j ł w

List of liquids (only lowercase):

l r

List of nasals (only lowercase):

m n ń

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

b, c, č, ć, d, f, g, h, k, p, s, š, t, z, ž, ź

If l occurs at the end of a word after a consonant or after a group of consonants, is becomes syllabic and plays the role of a vowel.

Example: wrobl (= sparrow) is a 2-syllabic word, with syllabification wro-bl (syllable length 3 and 2)

There are 3 zero-syllable words in Upper Sorbian: k, w, z.

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

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

1. h represents a phoneme (and hence represents a sound, contributing thus to a syllable length) only at the beginning of a word if it precedes a vowel, or between two vowels “in the middle” of a word, in all other positions it is silent, and it does not contribute to the syllable length

Examples: hasa (=street) is syllabified as ha-sa, both syllables have length 2

hłós (=voice) is a 1-syllabic word, the length of the syllable is 3 (h precedes a

consonant, so it is silent)

sahać (= to reach) is syllabified as sa-hać, with syllable lengths 2 and 3

sněh (= snow) is a 1-syllabic word, the length of the syllable is 3 (h is silent)

ćahnyć is syllabified as ćah-nyć, with lengths of syllables 2 and 3

1. the sequences łh, pj, bj, wj, mj, rj, nj, dz, dź, ch, tř cannot be divided into different syllables, they represent one sound