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, ř, 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

łh is an obstruent

all other digraphs (pj, bj, wj, mj, rj, nj, dz, dź, ch, tř) represent a sound of the same type as the first letter