

TABLE 59.12: Lower Sorbian Alphabet

Letter	Phonetic Value	Name
A	a	[a]
B	b	[bɛj]
C	c	[tʂɛj]
Č	č	[tʃɛt]
Ć	ć	[tʃʲɛt], [tʃʲɛj]
D	d	[dɛj]
DŽ	dž	[dʒʲ] ^a
E	e	[ɛj]
Ě	ě	[ɛ] ~ [ie]
F	f	[ɸ]
G	g	[gɛj]
H	h	[ɦa]
Ch	ch	[xɑ]
I	i	[i] ^b
J	j	[jɔt]
K	k	[ka]
Ł	ł	[ɛw]
L	l	[ɛl]
M	m	[ɛm]
N	n	[ɛn]
Ń	ń	[nʲ] ^c
O	o	[ɔ]; [o] ^e
P	p	[pɛj]
R	r	[ɛr]
Ř	ř	[rʲ] ^c
S	s	[ɛs]
Š	š	[ʃ]
Ś	ś	[ʃʲɛj]
T	t	[tɛj]
U	u	[u]
W	w	[wɛj]
Y	y	[i] ^b
Z	z	[zɛt]
Ž	ž	[ʒɛt]
Ž	ž	[ʒʲ] ^a

- [dʒʲ] is an allophone of /ʒʲ/.
- [i] and [i̯] are allophones of a single phoneme.
- Labials, *n*, and *r* are palatalized before *i* and *ě*; their palatalization is represented as *C + j* before other vowels—and, in the case of *n* and *r*, by an acute accent word-finally and before consonants.
- Or German: *weiches n/r* ‘soft *n/r*’.
- [o] is largely a positional variant of [ɔ], with [o] occurring after labials (but not orthographic *t*) and velars if not also followed by a labial or velar; there is thus a contrast between *to* [wɔ] and *wo* [wo] if no labial or velar follows.