

Latin	Neo-Tifinagh	Arabic	IPA
a	•	ا, َ	/a/
â	◌̣	ع	/ʔ/
b	ⵇ	ب	/b/
			[β]
b°	ⵇⵓ		/bʷ/
c	ⵉ	ش	/ʃ/
č	ⵉ̣		/ʃ̣/
d	ⵏ	د	/d/
	ⵎ	ذ	[ð]
ḍ	E	ض	/d/
		ط	[ð̣]
e	◌̣	َ	/ə/
f	ⵉ	ف	/f/
g	ⵍ	گ, ڭ	/g/
	ⵍ̣		[ɣ]
g°	ⵍⵓ		/gʷ/
ḡ	ⵍ	ج	/dʒ/
h	ⵆ	ه	/h/
ḥ	ⵆ̣	ح	/ħ/
l	ⵉ	ل, ِ	/l/
j	I	ج	/ʒ/
k	ⵏ	ک	/k/
	ⵏ̣		[x]
k°, kw	ⵏⵓ		/kʷ/
l	ⵍ	ل	/l/
m	ⵎ	م	/m/
n	ⵏ	ن	/n/
q	ⵓ	ق	/q/
q°, qw	ⵓⵓ		/qʷ/
ɣ	ⵙ	غ	/ɣ/
r	ⵓ	ر	/r/
ɾ			/ṛ/

s	ⵍ	س	/s/
ṣ	ⵍ̣	ص	/s/
t	ⵜ	ت	/t/
	ⵏ	ث	[θ]
	ⵜ		/tt/[ts]
ⵜ̣	ⵏ̣	ط	/t/
u	ⵓ	و, ⵡ	/u/
w	ⵡ	و	/w/
x	ⵍⵏ	خ	/x/
x°, xw	ⵍⵏ̣		/x°/
y	ⵢ	ي	/j/
z	ⵝ	ز	/z/
ẓ	ⵝ̣		/z/

Latin has been used for most of the few books written in Kabyle this century (e.g. Si Mohand's *Isefra*), as well as webpages and some periodicals; the orthography given follows Inalco's (<http://www.tamurt-imazighen.com/tamazgha/tira.html>), based on Salem Chaker's work.

Neo-Tifinagh was developed in 1967 by the Agraw Amazigh (Académie Berbère), based on the consonantal Tifinagh script of the Tuareg and its ancestor the Libyan script, but substantially modified. It is used for several periodicals and many political posters. There are many variations on it circulating, usually extremely similar to the original; the above is one of the more widely used (after the Afus deg Wfus Amazigh Cultural Association) and is almost identical to the original.

Arabic was used for such Kabyle literature as predated this century (e.g. the works of Cheikh Mokrane), and is still used sporadically; the orthography above is the traditional one, although improved ones have been proposed (eg Belaid 1996).

Contributed by Lameen Souag