

## Cherokee / ᏣᎳᎩ Tsalagi

romanization: Samuel Worcester (1st half of the 19th c.)

|    | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5  | 6   | 7  | 8   | 9   | 10  |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1  | D   |     |     | R   |    | T   |    | o   | o   | i   |
|    | a   |     |     | e   |    | i   |    | o   | u   | v   |
| 2  | S   | o   |     | F   |    | y   |    | A   | J   | E   |
|    | ga  | ka  |     | ge  |    | gi  |    | go  | gu  | gv  |
| 3  | V   |     |     | P   |    | θ   |    | F   | Γ   | g   |
|    | ha  |     |     | he  |    | hi  |    | ho  | hu  | hv  |
| 4  | W   |     |     | ø   |    | f   |    | G   | M   | ä   |
|    | la  |     |     | le  |    | li  |    | lo  | lu  | lv  |
| 5  | ꝝ   |     |     | ɑ   |    | H   |    | ɔ   | y   |     |
|    | ma  |     |     | me  |    | mi  |    | mo  | mu  |     |
| 6  | Θ   | t   | G   | Λ   |    | h   |    | Z   | q   | ɔ   |
|    | na  | hna | nah | ne  |    | ni  |    | no  | nu  | nv  |
| 7  | T   |     |     | ω   |    | ƿ   |    | ƿ   | o   | ɛ   |
|    | qua |     |     | que |    | qui |    | quo | quu | quv |
| 8  | U   | o   |     | ꝝ   |    | b   |    | ꝝ   | ɛ   | R   |
|    | sa  | s   |     | se  |    | si  |    | so  | su  | sv  |
| 9  | L   | W   |     | S   | T  | I   | I  | V   | S   | ɔ   |
|    | da  | ta  |     | de  | te | di  | ti | do  | du  | dv  |
| 10 | ꝝ   | L   |     | L   |    | C   |    | ꝝ   | ꝝ   | P   |
|    | dla | tla |     | tle |    | tli |    | tlo | tlu | tlv |
| 11 | G   |     |     | V   |    | kr  |    | K   | đ   | C   |
|    | tsa |     |     | tse |    | tsi |    | tso | tsu | tsv |
| 12 | G   |     |     | ꝝ   |    | ø   |    | ꝝ   | đ   | ë   |
|    | wa  |     |     | we  |    | wi  |    | wo  | wu  | wv  |
| 13 | ꝝ   |     |     | ꝝ   |    | ꝝ   |    | ꝝ   | ꝝ   | B   |
|    | ya  |     |     | ye  |    | yi  |    | yo  | yu  | yv  |

### Pronunciation

a [ə], k [kʰ], qu [kʰw], t [tʰ], tl [tɬ], v [ʒ], y [j].

### Notes

- Cherokee script does not render some pronunciation aspects, e.g. no difference is made between some syllables starting with g or k; neither vowel length nor tones are marked. Syllable-final h or glottal stop is not marked either, cf. ᏯLP → *sudali* [su:dali] and ᏯJ → *sudi* [suhdi]. Consonant combinations are written with a dummy vowel, e.g. dθøoθL → *tsunasdi* [dʒu:nsdi], WPoθA.θ → *talisgohi* [tʰa?lsko:hi]. In dialects the pronunciation of some consonants varies, e.g. ts could be [ʃ], [ʒ], [sʰ], [tʃ], [dʒ].

2. To ensure reversibility, middle dot is used between letters that usually denote one syllable character in Cherokee, e.g. TGPoD̥D̥I.J → *itsalis-anedi*, O PYG̥D̥D̥OvJ → *uligiyus-anvne*, O h̥β̥oT̥b̥ → *uniyes-iyi*, ΘoD̥T̥oD̥ → *nas-iya*. Romanization equivalents are interpreted from left to right, cf. GΘ → *nahna* (syllable characters nah+na) and Θt̥ → *na-hna* (na+hna), D4Z → *aseno* and DoD̥RZ → *as·eno*, FRT → *gesvi* and FoD̥iT̥ → *ges·vi*.

### Sources

1. *Cherokee syllabary*. — Wikipedia, [en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org), 2012-10-16.
2. *Cherokee syllabary*. — Omniglot, <http://www.omniglot.com/writing/cherokee.htm>, 2012-10-16.
3. *Cherokee syllabary*. — Florian Coulmas, The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Writing Systems. Blackwell Publishing 1999, p. 73–74.
4. Janine Scancarelli, *Cherokee Writing*. — The World's Writing Systems. Oxford University Press 1996, p. 587–592.