

TATARCyrillic script^(0.0)

		Roman 2001 ^(1.0)	ISO 9 1995	KNAB 1995 ^(3.0)	ALA-LC 1997	WWS 1996	Allworth 1971
А	а	a	a	a	a	a [a]	a
Ә	ә	ə	ǎ	ä	ǎ	ä [æ]	ä
Б	б	b	b	b	b	b [b]	b
В	в	w; v ^(1.1)	v	v	v	v [w] ^(5.1)	v
Г	г	ǧ, g ^(1.2)	g	g	g	g [g, ɣ ^(5.2)]	g
Д	д	d	d	d	d	d [d]	d
Е	е	e; yɪ, ye ^(1.2,1.3)	e	e, je ^(3.1)	e	e [je, jɤ ^(5.1) , e ^(5.3)]	ye-, -e-
Ж	ж	j	ž	ž	zh	ž [ʒ]	zh
Җ	җ	c	ẓ̌	dž	j	ẓ̌ [dʒ̣]	j
З	з	z	z	z	z	z [z]	z
И	и	ı	i	i	i	i [i]	i
Й	й	y	j	j	ı̣	j [j] ^(5.4)	y
К	к	q, k ^(1.2)	k	k	k	k [k, q ^(5.2)]	k
Л	л	l	l	l	l	l [l]	l
М	м	m	m	m	m	m [m]	m
Н	н	n	n	n	n	n [n]	n
Ң	ң	ɳ	ɳ	ɳ	ng	ɳ [ɳ]	ng
О	о	o	o	o	o	o [o]	o
Ө	ө	ə	ô	ö	ò	ö [ø]	ö
П	п	p	p	p	p	p [p]	p
Р	р	r	r	r	r	r [r]	r
С	с	s	s	s	s	s [s]	s
Т	т	t	t	t	t	t [t]	t
У	у	u; w ^(1.4)	u	u	u	u [u, w ^(5.5)]	u
Ү	ү	ü	ù	ü	ù	ü [y, w ^(5.6)]	ü
Ф	ф	f	f	f	f	f [f]	f
Х	х	x	h	h	kh	x [x]	kh
Һ	һ	h	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ [h]	h
Ц	ц	(0.1) ts	c	c	ts̄	c [ts̄]	ts
Ч	ч	ç	č	č	ch	č [tʃ̣]	ch
Ш	ш	ʃ	š	š	sh	š [ʃ]	sh
Щ	щ	(0.1) ʃç	ṣ̌	šč̣	shch	šč̣ [ʃtʃ̣]	shch
Ъ	ъ	—	”	”	”	” [ʔ] ^{(5.2)(5.4)(5.7)}	”
Ы	ы	ɪ; ɪy ^(1.5) ; i ^(1.6)	y	y	y	y [ɣ]	ı̣
Ь	ь	,	,	,	,	,	,
Э	э	e, ' ^(1.7)	è	è, e ^(3.1) , ' ^(3.3)	è	è [e ^(5.1) , ʔ ^(5.6)]	ë
Ю	ю	yɪ, yü ^(1.2) ; ü ^(1.8)	û	ju	iû	ju [ju, jy]	yɪ, yü
Я	я	ya, yə ^(1.2) ; a, ə ^{(1.2)(1.9)}	â	ja	iû	ja [ja, jæ]	yä
Ё	ё	(0.2) —	ë	ë	ë	ë [jo]	ya

Notes

0.0 Cyrillic alphabet as of 1997.

- 0.1 Denotes letters not used or rarely used in genuine words of the language.
- 0.2 Letter not available in 1997 alphabet.

- 1.0 New Roman alphabet introduced in 2001:
Aa, Əə, Bb, Cc, Çç, Dd, Ee, Ff, Gg, Ğğ, Hh, Iı, İi, Jj, Kk, Qq, Ll, Mm, Nn, Ññ, Oo, Əə, Pp, Rr, Ss, Şş, Tt, Uu, Üü, Vv, Ww, Xx, Yy, Zz
- 1.1 In Russian and international loanwords.
- 1.2 The first variant is used in words with back vowels, the second in words with front vowels; except in Russian and international loan words.
- 1.3 After a vowel (except и, ю), ь and ь, also word-initially.
- 1.4 After a vowel.
- 1.5 In Russian loan words: сыр сыр.
- 1.6 After [ğ,q]ый = i: Гыйльмиев Ğilmiev.
- 1.7 After a vowel in words of Arabic origin.
- 1.8 After и.

- 3.0 The vowels with j may have different readings depending on whether the words are front or back vowel words: өе öje /=öje/, баеды bajedy /=bajydy/, жәя žäja /=žäjä/, бие бие /=biüe/.
- 3.1 After a vowel, й, ь and ь, also word-initially.
- 3.2 ' may denote that the preceding syllable contains a front vowel: яшь jaš' [jæʃ].
- 3.3 After a vowel in words of Arabic origin.

- 5.1 In syllable-initial position.
- 5.2 Tatar has no special symbols to distinguish velars from uvulars. In general velars occur in front-vowel environments, uvulars in back-vowel environments. A uvular before a front vowel is indicated by writing the corresponding back vowel, e.g. кардәш kardäš [qær'dæʃ] 'kinsman'. The front value of the vowel is usually retrievable from vowel harmony; if not, ь is added at the end of the syllable, e.g. шагыйрь šagujr' [ʃa'vɪr] 'poet'. Exceptional syllable-final velars are indicated by means of ь, exceptional syllable-final uvulars by means of ь, e.g. пакь pak' [pak] 'pure', вәгдә väg'dä [wæv'dæ] 'promise'.
- 5.3 After a consonant.
- 5.4 [ja] and [jæ] are both written я, [ju] and [jy] both ю, [jɤ] and [je] both е, after a consonant, ь is inserted before the yotated vowel in front-vowel environments, ь in back-vowel environments. The ambiguity between front- and back-vowel pronunciations is usually resolved by vowel harmony; if not, ь is added syllable-finally to specify the front value of the vowel, e.g. юнь jun' [jyn] 'cheap'. In all other cases, [j] is written й.
- 5.5 In syllable-final position after a back-vowel.
- 5.6 In syllable-final position after a front-vowel.
- 5.7 In a back-vowel environment.
- 5.8 In a front-vowel environment.

Sources

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