

TABLE 60.11: Tatar (Volga Tatar, Kazan Tatar) Alphabet

Letter	Transliteration	Phonetic Value	Name
А	а	[a]	[a]
Б	б	[b]	[be]
В	в	[w] /\$__	[we]
Г	г	[g]; [ɛ] ^a	[ge]
Д	д	[d]	[de]
Е	е	[je]; [jɪ] /\$__; [e] /C__	[je]
(Ё)	ё	ø)	[jo]
Ж	ж	ž	[ʒe]
З	з	[z]	[ze]
И	и	[i]	[i]
Й	й	[j] ^b	[quus'qa 'i] 'short i'
К	к	[k]; [q] ^a	[qa]
Л	л	[l]	[el]
М	м	[m]	[em]
Н	н	[n]	[en]
О	о	[o]	[o]
П	п	[p]	[pe]
Р	р	[r]	[er]
С	с	[s]	[es]
Т	т	[t]	[te]
Ү	ү	[u]; [w] /U__\$	[u]
Ф	ф	[ɸ]	[eɸ]
Х	х	[χ]	[xa]
(Ц)	ц	c)	[tse]
Ч	ч	č	[tʃe]
Ш	ш	š	[ʃa]
(Ш)	щ	šč)	[ʃtʃa]
Ң	Ң	"	[qalvn'lyk bilge'se] 'sign of hardness'
ң	ң	ý	[v̞]
Ҥ	Ҥ	'	[neʃʃka'lek bilge'se] 'sign of thinness'
Ҧ	Ҧ	è	[e]
Ҩ	Ҩ	ju	[ju]
ҩ	ҩ	ja	[ja]
Ҫ	Ҫ	ä	[æ]
Ү	Ү	ö	[ø]
Ұ	Ұ	ü	[y]
ұ	ұ	ž	[dʒe]
Ҥ	Ҥ	ɳ	[en]
Ҥ	Ҥ	h	[he]

a. 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 *kardəš* [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. шатыръ *şagyır'* [ʃa'kɪr'] 'poet'. Exceptional syllable-final velars are indicated by means of ь, exceptional syllable-final uvulars by means of ՚, e.g. пакъ *pak'* [pak] 'pure', вәгъдә *väg'dä* [wæv'dæ] 'promise'.

b. [ja] and [je] are both written я, [ju] and [iy] both ю, [jɪ] and [ie] both е; after a consonant, ь is inserted before the yotated vowel in front-vowel environments, ՚ 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. юнъ *jun'* [jyn] 'cheap'. In all other cases, [jɪ] is written й.

SAMPLE OF TATAR

<i>1. Tatar:</i>	Ләкин	сезгә	куркыныч	юк.	Дүлкын	ничаклы	
<i>2. Transliteration:</i>	Läkin	sezgä	kurkynyč	juk.	Dulkyn	ničakly	
<i>3. Transcription:</i>	'lækin	sez'gæ	qurqy'nyč	'juq	dul'qyn	'nitʃaqly	
<i>4. Gloss:</i>	but	to.you	danger	not.exist	wave	how.much	
<i>1. каты</i>	булса	да,	ул	сезнең	биек	tay	итәгендәре
2. katy	bulsa	da,	ul	sezneñ	biek	tau	itägendäge
3. qa'tv	bul'sa	da	'ul	sez'neñ	b'i'jek	'taw	itägendə'ge
4. strong	would.be	even	it	your	high	mountain	at.its.foot.LINK
<i>1. urynygyzga</i>	килеп	житә	алмаячак.	Сезгә	тыныч	булырга,	
2. urynygyzga	kilep	žitä	almajačak.	Sezgä	tynyč	bulyrga,	
3. urynykyz'ka	ki'lep	đži'tae	'almajaťačaq	sez'gæ	tv'nytč	bulyr'ka	
4. to.place	come.and	reaching	will.not.take	to.you	peaceful	to.be	
<i>1. тәрәзәләреgezne</i>	ачыш,	дингез	тавышын	тыңларга	да	аннан	
2. täräzäläregezne	ačyp,	dingez	tavyşyn	tyŋlarga	da	annan	
3. täräzäläregez'ne	a'čyp	diŋ'gez	tawv'ſyn	tyŋlar'ka	da	an'nan	
4. your.windows	open.and	sea	its.voice	to.listen	also	from.that	
<i>1. соң</i>	рәхәт-рәхәт	тагын	йокығызыг	чымарга	мөмкин.		
2. soŋ	räxät-räxät	tagyn	jokygyzga	čumarga	mömkin.		
3. soŋ	ræ'xæt-ræxæt	ta'kyñ	joqyvyz'ka	čumar'ka	møm'kin		
4. after	rest.rest	again	to.your.sleep	to.plunge	possible		

'But there is no danger for you. However strong the wave may be, it cannot come and reach your place at the foot of the high mountain. You may be peaceful, you may open your windows and listen to the sea and after that again plunge restfully into your sleep.'

—G. Ibrahimov, *Безнең қөннөр* [Our days], in Vinogradov 1966–68, 2:152.

Bibliography

- Comrie, Bernard. 1981. *Languages of the Soviet Union*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- . 1994. "An Evaluation of Chukchee Orthography." In *Linguistic Studies in the Non-Slavic Languages of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic Republics*, ed. Howard I. Aronson, pp. 55–64. Chicago: Chicago Linguistic Society.
- Poppe, Nicholas. 1963. *Tatar Manual* (Indiana University Publications, Uralic and Altaic Series 25). Bloomington: Indiana University; The Hague: Mouton.
- Poppe, Nicholas. 1963. *Tatar Manual* (Indiana University Publications, Uralic and Altaic Series 25). Bloomington: Indiana University; The Hague: Mouton.