

## NEW UZBEK LATIN ALPHABET (1995)

Latin	Cyrillic	Pronunciation	Latin	Cyrillic	Pronunciation
A a	А а	<i>a</i> as in <i>cat</i>	P p	П п	<i>p</i> as in <i>pop</i>
B b	Б б	<i>b</i> as in <i>bat</i> <sup>1</sup>	Q q	Қ қ	back <i>k</i> <sup>2</sup>
D d	Д д	<i>d</i> as in <i>dog</i> <sup>3</sup>	R r	Р р	rolled <i>r</i> <sup>4</sup>
E e	Е е, Э э	<i>e</i> as in <i>get</i> <sup>5</sup>	S s	С с	<i>s</i> as in <i>sat</i>
F f	Ф ф	<i>f</i> as in <i>fat</i>	T t	Т т	<i>t</i> as in <i>tap</i>
G g	Г г	<i>g</i> as in <i>get</i> <sup>6</sup>	U u	У у	<i>oo</i> as in <i>cool</i> *
H h	Ҳ ҳ	<i>h</i> as in <i>hat</i>	V v	В в	<i>v</i> as in <i>vat</i>
I i	И и	<i>i</i> as in <i>it</i> <sup>7</sup>	X x	Х х	<i>ch</i> as in <i>Bach</i> <sup>8</sup>
J j	Ж ж	<i>j</i> as in <i>jug</i>	Y y	Й й	<i>y</i> as in <i>yes</i>
K k	К к	<i>k</i> as in <i>keep</i>	Z z	З з	<i>z</i> as in <i>zip</i>
L l	Л л	<i>l</i> as in <i>leap</i>	O' o'	Ў ў	<i>u</i> as in <i>put</i> <sup>9</sup>
M m	М м	<i>m</i> as in <i>man</i>	G' g'	Ғ ғ	like French <i>r</i>
N n	Н н	<i>n</i> as in <i>name</i>	Sh sh	Ш ш	<i>sh</i> as in <i>ship</i>
O o	О о	<i>o</i> as in <i>cop</i> <sup>10</sup>	Ch ch	Ч ч	<i>ch</i> as in <i>chat</i>
			'	Ъ ъ	lengthens vowels

## OLD CYRILLIC LETTERS NOT REPRESENTED IN LATIN

Yo yo	Ё ё	<i>yaw</i> as in <i>yawn</i>			
Ts ts <sup>11</sup>	Ц ц	<i>ts</i> as in <i>cats</i>	Yu yu	Ю ю	<i>yu</i> as in <i>you</i>
Shch	Щ щ	<i>shch</i> as in <i>fresh cheese</i>	Ya ya	Я я	<i>ya</i> as in <i>yam</i>

\* denotes approximate sound in English (actual vowel sounds are slightly different)

<sup>1</sup> Often sounds like *p* at the end of a word.

<sup>2</sup> Phonetic *q*.

<sup>3</sup> Often sounds like *t* at the end of a word.

<sup>4</sup> Like a Scottish rolled *r*.

<sup>5</sup> The two Cyrillic letters that have been replaced by Latin "E e" had different sounds in a word initial position: Cyrillic "Е е" had the sound *ye* as in *yet* at the beginning of words, whereas "Э э" always had only the sound *e* as in *get*, whether or not it was at the beginning of a word.

<sup>6</sup> Often sounds like *k* at the end of a word.

<sup>7</sup> This is always a lax (short) vowel, as in *it* never a tense vowel or diphthong, as in *ice*.

<sup>8</sup> German pronunciation.

<sup>9</sup> This letter actually represents two sounds in some dialects; the other sound is *au* as in *caught* (British pronunciation).

<sup>10</sup> Only sounds like *o* in *vote* in a Russian loan word.

<sup>11</sup> This sound, found only in Russian loan words, is sometimes rendered as just S s in Latin script (the first Latin alphabet of 1993 used C c).