

# SENĆOTEN Alphabet Conversion Chart

(Leonard and Werle, 2010)

This chart compares the SENĆOTEN alphabet with the North Americanist Phonetic Alphabet and the International Phonetic Alphabet

SENĆOTEN	NAPA	IPA		SENĆOTEN	NAPA	IPA
A	e	æ		M	m	m
Á	e	ɛ		N	n	n
Ǻ	ey	ej		N	ŋ	ŋ
B	p'	p'		O	a	a, ɑ
C	k	k		P	p	p
Ć	c̣	tʃ		Q	kʷ	kʷ
Č	kʷ	kʷ		S	s	s
D	t'	t'		Ś	ʃ	ʃ
E	ə	ə		T	t	t
H	h	h		Ț	θ	θ
I	i	i		Ț	tʰ	tʰ, t's
I	ay, əy	aj, əj		Ț	ʎ	tʎ
J	c̣	tʃ		U	u, əw	u, əw
K	q	q		W	w	w
Ķ	qʷ	qʷ		W	xʷ	xʷ
K	q'	q'		X	x	χ
Ƙ	qʷ	qʷ		X	xʷ	χʷ
L	l	l		Y	y	j
Ł	ɭ	ɭ		,	ʔ	ʔ

## Notes

In the NAPA (A) is written as /e/. This sound is pronounced like [æ] similar to the sound in 'cat', but not quite as low. The environment where we find (Á) is before the (K's) and the (X's). These are the uvular stops and fricatives.

ƘAK	qeq	qæq	'baby'
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In the NAPA (Ǻ) is written as /ey/. This sound is a diphthong, a combination of a vowel and a glide.

XPǺ	xpey'	χpejʔ	'cedar'
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In the NAPA (Á) is written as /e/. This sound is pronounced [ɛ] like 'bet'. The environment that we seem to find (Á) is before any consonants that are not the uvular stops (K Ƙ Ķ Ƙ) nor the uvular fricatives (X X) and are not the glide (Y)

ÁSW	ʔesxʷ	ʔesxʷ	'seal'
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In the NAPA (ÁU) and (ÁW) are both written as the diphthong /ew/.  
 When the 'w' is pronounced like a vowel it is spelled U and when it pronounced more like a glide it is pronounced W.  
 A hypothesis to explain this alternation is to say that before consonants the sound /w/ is pronounced as the vowel [u], and before vowels /w/ is pronounced as the consonant [w].

HAUT	/hewt/	[hɛut]	'seal'
SHAWE	/shewə/	[shɛwə]	'away'

The diphthong /əw/ can correspond to U, EU, EW. The pattern is less clear.