

EUCHEE PRONUNCIATION AND SPELLING KEY

Vowels (a, e, i, o, u):

All capitalized vowels sound like the name of the letter

A as in Ate,

E as in Eat,

I as in Ice,

O as in Oat,

Except that **U** sounds like the U in rude (that is, sounds like the name of the “U” without the beginning “Y” sound).

Lower case vowels (or “little letters”) are pronounced as “short vowels”:

e as in “eggs”

i as in the word “in”

o as in “boy”

u as in “sun”

a sounds like “a” in “all”

@ sounds like the “a” in “at”

v (less common) sounds like the “u” in “put”

The rooftop accent [^] is used to show nasalized vowels.

Underlining is used to show stress or lengthening: **wa** **ha** **la**

An apostrophe ['] is used to show a slight pause in the sound (when air is cut off deep in the throat, also called a glottal stop).

Consonants:

The consonants can generally be pronounced like in English with the following important exceptions:

thl = the front of the tongue is placed behind the base of the top front teeth (as if to make an “l” in English) and then the air is pushed out over the sides of the tongue rather than straight forward. The result is a rushing sound.

“In-between” sounds are here represented by capital letters (after the pattern in Wanger’s *Yuchi Tales* (1931):

P = in-between “b” and “p” as in **Pa TA** (horse)

T = in-between “d” and “t” as in **TE** (yellow or brown)

K = in-between “g” and “k” as in **na K@** (three)

CH = in-between “j” in jump and “ch” in church: **CHU** (boat) (not pronounced like the word Jew nor the word chew).