

OJIBWE SOUND CHART

	A (UH)	AA (AH)	E (AY)	I (IH)	II (EE)	O (OH)	OO (OO,OHHH)
B	BA	BAA	BE	BI	BII	BO	BOO
CH	CHA	CHAA	CHE	CHI	CHII	CHO	CHOO
D	DA	DAA	DE	DI	DII	DO	DOO
G	GA	GAA	GE	GI	GII	GO	GOO
J	JA	JAA	JE	JI	JII	JO	JOO
K	KA	KAA	KE	KI	KII	KO	KOO
M	MA	MAA	ME	MI	MII	MO	MOO
N	NA	NAA	NE	NI	NII	NO	NOO
P	PA	PAA	PE	PI	PII	PO	POO
S	SA	SAA	SE	SI	SII	SO	SOO
SH	SHA	SHAA	SHE	SHI	SHII	SHO	SHOO
T	TA	TAA	TE	TI	TII	TO	TOO
W	WA	WAA	WE	WI	WII	WO	WOO
Y	YA	YAA	YE	YI	YII	YO	YOO
Z	ZA	ZAA	ZE	ZI	ZII	ZO	ZOO
ZH	ZHA	ZHAA	ZHE	ZHI	ZHII	ZHO	ZHOO
'	A'	AA'	E'	I'	II'	O'	OO'

THE DOUBLE 'OO' SOUND VARIES FROM DIALECT TO DIALECT. IN ST. CROIX (WS) AND MILLAC (MN), THE 'OO' IS PRONOUNCED "OOW" AND THE FURTHER NORTH YOU GO THE MORE IT WILL BE PRONOUNCED 'OHHHH'. OJIBWE HAS A NASALIZE "N", BINESHIINH (BIRD) AND GIIGOONH ARE GOOD EXAMPLES. WHEN PRONOUNCING THE EXAMPLES, YOU WILL NOTICE AIR COMING FROM YOUR NOSE, THIS IS THE NASAL "N" SOUND. SOME WRITERS WILL CAPITALIZE THE "N", OTHERS WILL LEAVE IT OUT COMPLETELY. NASAL "N" WILL OFTEN BE SAID WITH THESE LETTER COMBINATIONS- NS, NZ AND NZH. THE N IS THEN OMITTED WHEN PRONOUNCING. LETTERS F,L,Q,R,U,V, AND X ARE NOT IN THE OJIBWE LANGUAGE. THE GLOTTAL STOP IS ' YOU CAN HEAR THE STOP IN THESE EXAMPLES- ODE' (HEART) AND A'AW (THAT). THE GLOTTAL IS OFTEN INSERTED BETWEEN VOWELS.