

Romanization and Pronunciation:

- Below is the series of Roman characters used to spell the Inha language and how they are pronounced:
 - ◉ *A, a*: Pronounced like the "a" in "father".
 - ◉ *Aa, aa*: Pronounced like the "a" in "father", but held slightly longer.
 - ◉ *B, b*: Pronounced like the "b" in "bad".
 - ◉ *D, d*: Pronounced like the "d" in Spanish "diente" or Romanian "dinte".
 - ◉ *E, e*: Always pronounced like the "a" in "gate".
 - ◉ *G, g*: Pronounced like the "g" in "goal" (never like the "g" in "genius").
 - ◉ *H, h*: Pronounced like the "h" in "haze". This sound is *always* pronounced, even if it comes after another consonant, or at the end of a word. The only cases in which it is *not* pronounced is when it occurs in the digraphs *sh* and *zh*.
 - ◉ *I, i*: Pronounced like the "i" in "machine".
 - ◉ *Ii, ii*: Pronounced like the "i" in "machine", but held slightly longer.
 - ◉ *K, k*: Pronounced like the "k" in "sky" (this sound features *no* aspiration. Aspiration is the puff of air that occurs in the "k" in "kite". Compare the "k" in "kite" and the "k" in "sky" [try holding your hand in front of your face when pronouncing both]. The Inha *k* should always be pronounced like the "k" in "sky"; never like the "k" in "kite").
 - ◉ *L, l*: Pronounced like the "l" in "love" (*never* like the so-called "swallowed l" in "filth").
 - ◉ *M, m*: Pronounced like the "m" in "magic".
 - ◉ *N, n*: Pronounced like the "n" in "never".
 - ◉ *O, o*: Pronounced like the "o" in "tome".

- **P, p**: Pronounced like the "p" in "spike" (this sound features *no* aspiration. Aspiration is the puff of air that occurs in the "p" in "pike". Compare the "p" in "pike" and the "p" in "spike" [try holding your hand in front of your face when pronouncing both]. The Inha *p* should always be pronounced like the "p" in "spike"; never like the "p" in "pike").
- **R, r**: Pronounced like the "rr" in Spanish "perro". It's a nice trilled "r", so be sure to get the nice, long, loud trill in there.
- **S, s**: Pronounced like the "s" in "sad".
- **Sh, sh**: Pronounced like the "sh" in "shade".
- **T, t**: Pronounced like the "t" in Spanish "teléfono" or Romanian "telefon" (this sound features *no* aspiration. Aspiration is the puff of air that occurs in the "t" in "take". Compare the "t" in "take" and the "t" in "stake" [try holding your hand in front of your face when pronouncing both]. The Inha *t* should always be pronounced like the "t" in "stake"; never like the "t" in "take").
- **U, u**: Pronounced like the "u" in "ruminate".
- **Uu, uu**: Pronounced like the "u" in "ruminate", but held slightly longer.
- **V, v**: Pronounced like the "v" in "vast".
- **Z, z**: Pronounced like the "z" in "zebra".
- **Zh, zh**: Pronounced like the "z" in "azure" or the "s" in "measure" (an analogy: s is to z as *sh* is to *zh*).
- **Long Vowels**: Long vowels are held for twice as long as ordinary vowels. Consider the "a" vowel in English "bat" and in English "bad". Notice how the "a" vowel in "bad" is considerably longer than the "a" vowel in "bat"? The same can be true of the vowels *a*, *i* and *u* in Inha. Such vowels are written doubly (e.g. *a* is a short vowel and *aa* is a long vowel). It shouldn't require too much effort.
- **Double Consonants**: Doubled consonants, or geminates, occur frequently in Inha. To pronounce a doubled consonant, simply pronounce it twice. You might think of it as lingering over the consonant. Think of the "s" sound you pronounce in "Misssally". It's a longer "s" than if you pronounce the similar phrase "Misssally".

Ally". The same goes for the doubled consonants of Inha. One important note about the romanization: If a digraph (e.g. *kh*, *gh*, etc.) is *doubled*, only the first letter will be doubled (hence, *kkh* not *khkh*). The consonant is pronounced like a doubled consonant, though, as actual combinations such as *k* followed by *kh* are impossible.

Stress:

- Where present, super-heavy syllables are stressed. Otherwise, stress is generally on the antepenultimate syllable. Thus, with a form like *balata*, the stress will be on the first syllable. In Final Draft documents, stress will be indicated in all caps (e.g. BA-la-ta).