

ORTHOGRAPHY

The Pacoh language has 30 vowel sounds as follow:

VOWEL CHART:

	short	long	glided	short	long	glided	short	long	glided
Lax:	í	i	ia	ú	u	ua	ú	u	ua
	é	ê		â	ơ		ố	ô	
Tense:	ě	ě	ea	ǝ	ǝ	oa	ǝ	ǝ	oa
	é	e		á	a		ó	o	

Below are the vowels listed with their approximate equivalents in Vietnamese and English. A sound not found in Vietnamese or English is indicated by (-).

<u>Pacóh</u>	<u>Vietnamese</u>	<u>English</u>
í	ích	it
i [i]	im	see
ia [i ^ə]	chia	meal
é	éch	bait
ê [e]	chê	rain
é	hét	hep
e [ɛ]	he	hen
ú	úc	(-)
ư [u]	ư	(-)
ưa [u ^ə]	ưa	(-)
â	áp	up
ơ [ə]	thơ	stun
á	ăn	hot
a [a]	hà	father
ú	úp	soup
u [u]	xu	too
ua [u ^ə]	chua	pool
ố	hộp	soap
ô [o]	cô	home
ó	cốp	(-)
o [ɔ]	lô	law

Vowels with the acute accent, e.g. á are pronounced short. The examples in which they are followed by a voiceless stop like p, for example hep, are given because all vowels in

English tend to be shorter when pronounced before voiceless stops like p. However, it must be remembered that in Pacoh short a, e, etc. are always short regardless of what follows; whereas a, e, etc. are always long regardless of what follows. There is one exception, however. When a precedes u or y, it is always short. Before o or i it is long as expected.

The vowels ú, u, and ua are pronounced somewhat like u, but with the lips spread rather than rounded. The ó could have the example wrought in English for those dialects which pronounce the [ɔ] sound. In many dialects of English, however, even law is pronounced with an [a] the same as in not.

Vowels with a breve, for example ě, are pronounced with the tongue root retracted, which narrows the pharyngeal passage and gives a "tense" quality.

CONSONANTS

Pacoh has 21 consonants. Following are the consonants with their approximate equivalents in Vietnamese and English.

<u>Pacoh</u>	<u>Vietnamese</u>	<u>English</u>
b [b]	<u>ba</u>	(-)
c [k]	<u>ca</u>	<u>scat</u>
ch [c]	<u>cha</u>	<u>exchange</u>
d [d]	<u>đi</u>	(-)
dy [ʃj]	(-)	(-)
h [h]	<u>ha</u>	<u>hat</u>
k [k]	<u>kim</u>	<u>skin</u>
kh [k ^h]	<u>kha</u>	<u>cup</u>
l [l]	<u>la</u>	<u>live</u>
m [m]	<u>ma</u>	<u>man</u>
n [n]	<u>na</u>	<u>need</u>
ng [ŋ]	<u>nga</u>	<u>singing</u>
nh [ɲ]	<u>nha</u>	(Spanish ñ)
p [p]	<u>pin</u>	<u>spot</u>
ph [p ^h]	(-)	<u>pa</u>
q [ʔ]	<u>ê_a</u>	<u>oh_oh</u>
r [r]	<u>ra</u>	(flapped <u>r</u>)

x	[s]	<u>xa</u>	<u>see</u>
t	[t]	<u>ta</u>	<u>stand</u>
tha	[t ^h]	<u>tha</u>	<u>tall</u>
w	[w]	<u>oa</u>	<u>water</u>
y	[y]	<u>də</u>	<u>yes</u>

The voiced implosive stops b, d and dy are more strongly enunciated than in English and pull the air into the mouth rather than exhaling. The dy begins like the implosive d but is followed by y.

Glottal stop [ʔ] is written as q in word-final position as in táq 'work', and as a hyphen in word-medial position as in a-ay 'sick'.

Pacoh words have either one syllable or two. In two syllable words (for example pahúng 'papaya', ticol 'eight') the second syllable (e.g. húng, col) is pronounced with stress.

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NỐH PACỐH - YOAN - ANH
NGŨ-VỤNG PACỐH - VIỆT - ANH
PACOH DICTIONARY
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