

8. SACHL Analysis Form: Vietnamese and English

Independent analysis Highlight or list the features present

	English	Vietnamese
Shared consonants	/p b t d k m n ŋ f v s z h l j w/	/p b t d k m n ŋ f v s z h l/ Semivowels /j w/
Non-shared consonants	/g θ ð ʃ ʒ ʧ ʤ ɹ/	Standard Vietnamese /tʰ t c ʔ ɲ ʂ z ɣ ʎ/ Dialectal variants /k ^p ŋ ^m r ts/
Sound classes	nasals plosives glides liquids fricatives affricates	nasals plosives glides liquids fricatives semivowels
Positional constraints		
Consonant clusters	Syllable initial Syllable final	Consonant clusters do not occur in Vietnamese
Vowels	Concerns? Yes / No If yes, highlight which vowels are present in inventory: /i:, ɪ, æ, e:, ə, ɜ:, ɝ:, ʊ, ɒ, o:, ae, æɔ, ɔɪ, æɪ, əɪ, ɪə, eɪ, uə/ (Australian English)	Concerns? Yes / No If yes, highlight which vowels are present in inventory: /i, e, ɛ, ɯ, u, o, ɔ, ɤ, a, ǎ, ɤ̃, ɛ̃, ɔ̃, ie, uo, ɯɤ/
Tones	Tones do not occur in English	Concerns? Yes / No If yes, highlight which tones are present in inventory: (1) level (2) falling (3) creaky (4) dipping-rising (5) rising and (6) constricted
Syllable shapes	C ₍₀₋₃₎ VC ₍₀₋₄₎ List shapes present:	C ₍₀₋₁₎ W ₍₀₋₁₎ VC ₍₀₋₁₎ W ₍₀₋₁₎ T [w=semivowel; T=tone] List shapes present:
Word length	Monosyllables, disyllables, 3-syllables, 4-syllables, 5+ syllables	Syllables in Vietnamese are written and spoken separately (like monosyllables).



8. SACHL Analysis Form: Vietnamese and English

Syllable stress	SS e.g., <i>rainbow</i> Sw e.g., <i>carrot</i> wS e.g., <i>giraffe</i> Sww e.g., <i>elephant</i> Sws e.g., <i>dinosaur</i> wSw / wSs e.g., <i>potato</i> Ssw e.g., <i>watermelon</i> Other polysyllabic words e.g., <i>hippopotamus</i> Is stress unusually equal across syllables? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Vietnamese is a syllable-timed language. Stress is used across a sentence, like in English to emphasise certain words, but not within words. English is a stress-timed language. Bilingual Vietnamese-English speakers may use equal stress rather than strong and weak syllable contrasts in English words.
------------------------	--	---

Relational analysis

	English	Vietnamese
Percentage of consonants correct (PCC) Accept dialectal variants as correct		
Developmental mismatches: Phonological processes		
Loss of phonemic contrast List phoneme collapses		
Dialectal mismatches: variation in consonants, vowels or tone due to dialect		
Cross-linguistic transfer mismatches: influence of one language on another		
Ambient phonology mismatches: influence of other speakers in their environment		
Are mismatches functionally equivalent?		

Margetson, K. (2024). *Moving Beyond Monolingual Practices with Multilingual Children: Learning from Vietnamese-English-Speaking Children, Families, and Professionals*. [Doctoral Thesis, Charles Sturt University]. Charles Sturt University.

Based on Children's Independent and Relational Phonological Analysis (CHIRPA) (Baker, 2017, McLeod & Baker, 2017)

