Your page „Jingpho“:

I. According to sources ①, ② and ③, Jingpho shall (mainly) be written with a *Latin* alphabet. So I’ve compiled a Jingpho alphabet in Latin script.

II. Your section „Jingpho alphabet and pronunciation“ follows the English Wikipedia page “Jingpho language” (source ①) to a great extent. I don’t know who is the author. I’m afraid but his information is partly illogical and not understandable. I cannot believe that his information is true and correct. I refer to my sources ② and ③.

I’ve also seen you have modified some single information opposite to Wikipedia. What was your source?

All in all therefore:

1. According to sources ② and ③, Jingpho distinguishes triple onset stops: [b/ɓ, p, pʰ; d/ɗ, t, tʰ; g/ɡ, k, kʰ]. There are some specification in the “IPA” column on the Wikipedia page containing a *hyphen* (f.e.: [p-, t-] etc.). I don’t know what that shall stand for. I didn’t find any explanation.

2. Wikipedia uses the diacritic ျ for the medial /-r-/ That cannot be right. This diacritic is set *behind* the connected consonant, not *before*. Besides this diacritic stand for the medial /-y-/ On the other hand, the medial /-r-/ is written ် and this one is indeed set *before* the connected consonant.

3. Wikipedia uses the diacritic က for the palatalization of the connected plosive. That cannot be right.
   - a) This diacritic is incompatible with the vowel diacritic /-i/.
   - b) This diacritic usually stand for the vowellessness of the final coda consonant (f.e.: က /k/). For this aim, Wikipedia uses the diacritic အ instead. But this diacritic is only a technical expedient to create clusters (f.e.: က /k/ + က /k/ = က/kl/). It’s no official sign of the Burmese or Jingpho script.
   - c) Therefore all the palatalized consonants are written with the diacritic က (f.e.: ဗ /by/ [b¹], ဗ /my/ [m¹], ဗ /gy/ [g¹], ဗ /ky/ [k¹], ဗ /khy/ [kʰ¹]).

4. The letter ွ /ny/ shall be pronounced [ŋ]. That cannot be right, what you has made out. Because according to source ②, /ny/ is pronounced [ŋ] indeed.

5. Jingpho /sh/ [ʃ] or [ɕ] shall be written က. But this letter is transcripted /rw/. That cannot be right. The letter /sh/ in Burmese script is ရ (U+1050). But possibly the Sgaw Karen letter /sh/ က (U+1061) may be meant.
6. According to source ①, the letter  startActivity[7] shall stand for both /j/ [ʧ] and /gy/ [kʲ]. Hardly possible! You have differentiated at least (see above at 3., too).

7. According to source ③, Jingpho shall have only two palatal stops [ʣ] /j/ and [ʨ] /c/, and the fricatives [ʦ~s] /ts/, [s~ʃ] /s/, [ʃ] /sh/ and /z/, which shall be pronounced [z], not [ʦ] (source ② as well); but the latter source lists a further /chy/ of unnamed pronunciation. For /sh/ see above at 5. But how the other sounds are written in the Burmese script for Jingpho is difficult to answer, because I didn’t find any other source about the Burmese script for Jingpho.
   – a) I think one may perhaps agree with the symbols  startActivity[7] for /z/ (like Burmese) and  startActivity[7] for /s/.
   – b) If, according to source ③, the /ts/ shall be pronounced as [ʦ~ʦ] (in the Burmese language [s]), then one can expect that the symbol  startActivity[7] stands for /ts/. Therefore it’s obvious that [ʣ] /j/ and [ʨ] /c/ are written  startActivity[7] and  startActivity[7] respectively.
   – c) But it’s possible, too, that Jingpho follows the Burmese pronunciation of .startActivity[7] = [s] and  startActivity[7] = [z]. Then /ts/ [ʦ~s] would probably be written  startActivity[7] (Burmese: [θ]), and besides /j/ and /c/ could be written  startActivity[7] and  startActivity[7] respectively.

   I prefer the last alternative.

8. In opposite to Wikipedia, you’re right that  startActivity[7] is pronounced [kʰ].


10. Your alphabet contains a symbol  startActivity[7] which shall mean /hky/ [kʰ]. But the diacritic  startActivity[7] is the medial /-w-/; so your symbol is transcribed as final /-kw/. That cannot be (see also above at 3.). Therefore the sound [kʰ] is written  startActivity[7].

11. The Latin written /iu/ shall be pronounced [iou] and the written /iau/ shall be pronounced [iu]. I think that’s exactly the other way round! Besides:
   – a) Neither source ② nor source ③ mention any diphthongs like [iu] or [iou] or [ua].
   – c) Your sequence /ua/ [ua] may appear as medial /-wa/ and therefore written  startActivity[7] (f.e.:  startActivity[7] [kwa] /kwa/).
d) The Burmese double diacritic ျ/ui/ (for Jingpho /ui/ see below) shall stand for the close [o] (source ④). According to source ②, Jingpho shall have such a sound in open unstressed penultimate syllables. But source ③ doesn’t differentiate the both “O”s (open [ɔ] and closed [o]) in writing.

12. According to source ③, [ai, au, oi, ui] are no diphthongs, but sequences of vowel plus glide. So they never occur in closed syllables. Therefore these sounds are written as ျ/‐/ ျtranscripted /ay, aw, oy, uy/.

13. According to source ③, in opposite to Wikipedia, Jingpho has:

- a) four syllabic tones on sonorant-final (and vowel-final) syllables which are written in the Latin script by diacritics:
  - (1) a high-level tone [-˥] marked by an akute /´/;
  - (2) a mid-level tone [-˧], unmarked;
  - (3) a low-falling tone [-˧˩] marked by a gravis /`/;
  - (4) a high-falling tone [-˥˩] marked by a circumflexe /ˆ/, but only found in some particles, special words and interjections.

- b) only two syllabic tones on stop-final syllables (ending /‐k, ‐p, ‐t, ‐ʔ/):
  - (1) a high tone [-˥] marked by an akute /´/;
  - (2) a low tone [-˩] marked by a gavis /`/.

14. The problem: How are these tones written in the Burmese script for Jingpho? Wikipedia doesn’t give an answer.

- a) In the Burmese language, the diacritic ျ is partly used to mark a low tone and the diacritic ျ to mark a high tone (source ③). These diacritics could be used for Jingpho sonorant-final syllables as well (f.e.: ျ/‐/ /kà/, /gò/, /m/, /ting/, /ñ/ /nàw/; /má/, /tó/, /kyú/, /phót/).

- b) Then it would be no problem to leave the mid-level tone for these syllables unmarked.

- c) For stop-final syllables, only one tone marker is needed, because low tone syllables can be leave unmarked, and high tone syllables may be marked with the diacritic ျ (f.e.: /myìt/, /bùk/; /ngút/, /phót/).

15. But how is written or marked the final glottal stop [‐ʔ] /‐ʔ/ in the Burmese script for Jingpho? Not all Jingpho syllables with a final vowel are pronounced with a (written or unwritten) glottal stop. Wikipedia doesn’t give an answer for this problem, too.
I see four possibilities:

‒ a) The Burmese diacritic ျ could be used (f.e.: သ/ /thù/), ေ /phéʔ/.

‒ b) The Burmese letter အ/ plus the diacritic = အ could be used (f.e.: သ/ /thù/), ေ /phéʔ/.

‒ c) The Burmese language uses the four stops က/-k/, ပ/-p/, တ/-t/, စ/-s/ as a final glottal stop [-ʔ]. In the Jingpho language, the first three are full pronounced as [-k, -p, -t]. Therefore it would be possible to use the free symbol စ as a final glottal stop (f.e.: သ/ /thù/), ေ /phéʔ/.

‒ d) A further possibility would be to use the unused letter ဟ/ plus the diacritic ျ (f.e.: သ/ /thù/), ေ /phéʔ/.

Have you any idea or a source to find out what's right in the Burmese script for Jingpho?

III. According to source ①, the proper name of Jingpho is pronounced [ʨiŋpʰoʔ˧˩], and this name is written in Latin script (inputStream ③). You write the proper name in Burmese script ဂ မ ေ. I don't know what your source was. But I'm afraid, this spelling can't be right, because this spelling is transcribed /gyim:pho/. Because:

‒ a) According to source ② (and even source ①), Jingpho /gy/ is pronounced [ɟ] (and /ky/ [k] respectively) (cf. source ③: /gy/ ≠ [ʣ]).

‒ b) According to source ③, Jingpho /gy/ shall be written in Burmese script ေ, whereas your sign ေ shall not exist (Because of the diacritic ျ see above at II.3.).

‒ c) According to source ①, your sign ေ shall be written /my/ and pronounced [mʲ], whereas the coda /-ing/ shall be written in Burmese script ေ( but about this see above at II.3.). That's not compatible.

‒ Source ① doesn't show a sign ျ for Jingpho (but about this see above at II.14.).

Therefore your spelling cannot be correct! I think that's perhaps the name written in the orthography of the Burmese language.

In my opinion, the proper name may possibly be written 诤င်.

IV. There are some further remarks to Jingpho:

1. According to source ②, the stress rests on the last syllable in disyllabic words with exceptions for compound nouns and some adverbs. The stress in trisyllabic words is on the last syllable with a slight accent on the first syllable, excepting words ending in /-sha/, then the penultimate syllable is stressed.
2. According to source ②, the vowel /a/ is pronounced [ə] in (unstressed) open penultimate syllables (in the past written /ă/), and more or less [ɐ] in closed syllables.

3. According to source ③, your sample text was written in an older Latin orthography (cf. source ②).

V. You’re welcome to have a look at my attached PDF-file “Jingpho”.

② H.F.Hertz, A Practical Handbook of the Kachin or Chingpaw Language (1954); https://archive.org/details/rosettaproject_kac_ortho-1
③ Keita Kurabe, Jingpho Dialogue Texts with Grammatical Notes (2012); http://repository.tufs.ac.jp/bitstream/10108/73109/1/aall7_8.pdf