## Spelling the vowels

There are five short vowels.

| Single Vowel | Jamaican Word | English Translation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| i | sik | 'sick' |
| e | bel | 'bell' |
| a | ban | 'band' |
| o | kot | 'cut' |
| u | kuk | 'cook' |

The vowel $o$ above is sometimes pronounced a bit differently when it comes before the sound $r$, as in vorzhan 'version'. The sound of $o$ before $r$ is made with the lips spread rather than round as is the case for its other pronunciation.

There are three long vowels.

| Long Vowel | Jamaican Word | English Translation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ii | tii | 'tea' |
| aa | baal | 'ball' |
| uu | shuut | 'shoot' |

There are four double vowels.

| Double Vowels | Jamaican Word | English Translation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ie | kiek | 'cake' |
| uo | gruo | 'grow' |
| ai | bait | 'bite' |
| ou | kou | 'cow' |

There is one vowel marker, which is a letter which comes after the vowel in certain words and is used to mark such vowels as nasalized.

Vowel Marker
hn

Jamaican Word
kyaahn
'can't, want'
Have you ever wondered how to write the funny sound that comes at the end of sentences as Im fuul iihn "He is foolish, isn't he!'? You now know how to. That sound is a nasalized ii. We mark it as nasalized by using the double consonant $h n$ vowel marker after the vowel to produce iihn.

## Spelling the Consonants

There are 22 consonants, made of 18 single and 4 double consonants.

| Consonant | Jamaican Word | English Translation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| b | biek | 'bake' |
| d | daag | 'dog' |
| ch | fuoch | 'church' |
| f | guot | 'food' |
| g | (see below) | 'goat' |
| h | joj |  |
| j | kait | 'jugde' |
| k | liin | 'kite' |
| l | man | 'lean' |
| m | nais | 'man' |
| n | sing | 'nice' |
| ng | piil | 'sing' |
| p | ron | 'peel' |
| r | sik | 'run' |
| s | shout | 'sick' |
| sh | tuu | 'shout' |
| t | vuot | 'two' |
| v | wail | 'vote' |
| w | yong | 'wild' |
| y | zuu | 'young' |
| z | vorzhan | 'zoo' |
| zh |  | 'version' |

In the above list, $h$ has a peculiar status. For some speakers of Jamaican, notably those in the western and central areas of the country, this is a sound which is used purely for emphasis. For these speakers, the form hen with the $h$ is simply an emphatic version of en 'hen, end, the letter $n$ '. For many speakers in Western Jamaica, however, hen can only mean 'hen', with en meaning 'end or the letter $n$ '. Writers should use the letter $h$ in writing according to the manner in which they use it in their speech.

