2. There's no problem with the use of Latin character — called national language — in Cua Lo dialect. Therefore, to make it more convenient, in this writing, we use this character. In this dialect, most of the initial letter of the words can still be distinguished from each other, except for the three vowels a, e, and i.

There's no problem with the use of Latin character called national language.

In Cua Lo dialect, the dialect is rather special among the dialects of the North Province. For all Vietnamese people belonged to Nghi Loc district of Nghi Lai province, all people are called Nghi Lai people. Before 1994, this town was collected in March 2000 in Nghi Lai town. Nghi Lai town is a part of Nghi Lai district of Nghi Lai province. The town is 30 years old of Hoang Thanh hamlet. There are 74 members of an old village. In Nghi Lai commune, we listened to the voice of Mr. Le Van Cu.

In Nghi Lai commune, the commune has some special dialects. The commune is one of some factors that makes their special part of the country. The commune is rather special among the dialects of the North Province. For all Vietnamese people belonged to Nghi Loc district of Nghi Lai province, all people are called Nghi Lai people. Before 1994, this town was collected in March 2000 in Nghi Lai town. Nghi Lai town is a part of Nghi Lai district of Nghi Lai province. The town is 30 years old of Hoang Thanh hamlet. There are 74 members of an old village. In Nghi Lai commune, we listened to the voice of Mr. Le Van Cu.
which have become fricative. Final sounds and vowels are similar to those in Vietnamese. As pointed by M.Furles,1991, the long sound of «« and oo seems not to be maintained here. Currently, the Vietnamese standard has a 6-tone system at the final voiced sound (consonant, semi-vowel and nasal tone) and two tones at the syllables of which the final sounds are voiceless. According to Doan Thien Thuat’s discription (1977) this system can be performed as in the following presentation of W.Gedney(1964):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>DL/DS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

However, Dao Thien Thuat also pointed out that in earlier time, it used to be a high rising tone, so this system must be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>DL/DS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Here tones in the first line are high-rising tones and those in the second line are low-rising tones.

3. From the three Vietnamese speakers in Thu lung village of Nghi Thu commune, we can make a tone system like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>DL/DS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>a [33]</td>
<td>á [55’]</td>
<td>ā [45’]</td>
<td>á [35]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>à [45]</td>
<td>ă [31]</td>
<td>ā [31]</td>
<td>a [31]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A1, B1, B2, C2, DL/DS1 and DL/DS2 have no difference when pronouncing whereas A2 and C1 have some certain variations. Mrs Vo Thi Yen’s pronunciation shows that A2 according to A2 value is clearer, whereas Mr Le Van Cu’s and Mr Vo Duc Long’s pronunciation are A2 [45]. For example:
different is that the departure of Bz is lower than that of Az, and so that the
we can find in the diagram, the inner line of Az is similar to the Bz but the
has only 4 accent, In that Az, Bz and Cz is pronounced the same as Bz. As
the only 4 accnet, In that Az, Bz and Cz is pronounced the same as Bz. As
previously, Hoang Thi Chu (1989; 206) thought that Yen Loung dialect

Cz [33] re: Cz [33].

In general, there is no different in pronounce two tone Bz and Cz, but

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{A} & \text{B} & \text{C} & \text{D} \\
\text{a} & \text{a} & \text{a} & \text{a} \\
\text{a} & \text{a} & \text{a} & \text{a} \\
\text{a} & \text{a} & \text{a} & \text{a} \\
\end{array}
\]

Following:

4. In Yen Loung Village, through 2 pronouncing, we identify a tone system

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{Xian (1435)} & \text{Xian (1435)} & \text{Xian (1435)} & \text{Xian (1435)} \\
\text{Mua (1435)} & \text{Mua (1435)} & \text{Mua (1435)} & \text{Mua (1435)} \\
\text{Bay (1435)} & \text{Bay (1435)} & \text{Bay (1435)} & \text{Bay (1435)} \\
\text{Co (1435)} & \text{Co (1435)} & \text{Co (1435)} & \text{Co (1435)} \\
\text{Mo (1435)} & \text{Mo (1435)} & \text{Mo (1435)} & \text{Mo (1435)} \\
\end{array}
\]

In the case of word ca, all three pronouncer presents tone qa Az [45]
destination. It's very difficult to find this delicate difference even native
speaker. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CL</th>
<th>VN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(cai B1[25])</td>
<td>(cái) chày</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chay B2 [32]</td>
<td>chay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muoi A2 [43]</td>
<td>muối</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muôi B2 [32]</td>
<td>muối (đèn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rông A2[43]</td>
<td>rông</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rông B2 [32]</td>
<td>rông</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Clearly, the tone diagram of Vietnamese in Cua lo is not only different to
vietnamese origin but also various in this region. The fact that why local
people can not distinguish acute accent from grave accent, acute accent
from falling accent has it's own reason. But despite this difference, both two
surveyed dialects are 5 tone Vietnamese dialect, in which drop tone is a
combination of drop tone and rising accent. And all the others are various
eventhough this discrimination is differ from that in Vietnamese's language.

In the tone case, two CL Vietnamese dialects show us a very interesting
instance of contract phenomenon. Thu lung village is not far from Yen
luong village and both two villages are located in right bank of Cua lo river
( Lạch lo in dialect). But the tone in two villages is various, especially the
departure and destination. This difference is not caused by consecutive
historical changes but it is due to the concentration of various original
residents. It helps us to have a prediction about a community of various
original vietnamese villages in this small area.

We can find that Cl tone system is very similar to Muong 5 tone dialect
such as Muong Khoi, Thanh Hoa, Muong Tan Phong, Son la even with
Nguong Boc Tho, Quang Binh ( M. Ferlus, 1996: 4-5) when it is compared
with another tone mode of Viet Muong group. This correlation in Thu Lung
tone system and Muong khoi Thanh Hoa system is quite clear. It is possible
that Vietnamese language in this region is used to be similar to native Muong
language after the Viet- Muong block is divided into Vietnamese language
and Muong language. Then these native dialects are coordinated with
Northen Vietnamese language to become current Vietnamese language. And
if it is proved, the foundation of Vietnamese dialects is a symbolic instance
of language contact.