

Question 23 Trilingual characters Solution

- (a) moku/boku
- (b) gol
- (c) saku
- (d) mag
- (e) mag
- (f) roku (accept loku)
- (g) tag
- (h) kaku
- (i) yaku
- (j) té
- (k) toku
- (l) mil
- (m) hatsu

Explanation

Correspondences for initial consonants are as follows (C – J – K)

<i>f/b</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>b</i>
<i>sh</i>	<i>sh</i>	<i>s</i>
<i>g</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>g</i>
<i>z</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>j</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>gy</i>
<i>m</i>	<i>b/m</i>	<i>m</i>

others (t,y) don't change

The final consonants are not predictable from C, but J *tsu* = K *l*, J *ku* = K *g*

Vowel correspondences are more complex, and are explained with the solution:

There is a general rule that unless we have a perfect model for the vowel changes, J and K have the same vowel

Q	C	J	K	Model/rule
a	ù	? = o	o	Like <i>yù</i> and <i>mù</i> , also K=J rule applies; same as 'eye'!
b	ū	u	? = u	No model so K=J rule applies
c	uó	? = a	a	Like <i>tuō</i> , also K=J rule applies
d	ù	a	? = a	Not like <i>yù</i> and <i>mù</i> , so K=J rule applies
e	ò	a	? = a	No model so K=J rule applies
f	ù	? = o	o	Like <i>yù</i> and <i>mù</i> , also K=J rule applies
g	é	? = a	a	Not like <i>zé/souk/jug</i> , so K=J rule applies
h	aò	? = a	a	No model so K=J rule applies
i & j	? = é	? = o	eu	Like <i>zé – souk</i>
k	mì	i	? = i	Like <i>shì</i>
l	tuō	a	? = a	Like the other <i>tuō</i>
m	ō	? = a	a	K=J rule applies