

Question 46: Phàasàa and Pháasaǎ Solution

- C1.** (a) ຮ້າງ (b) ໝອບ (c) ລາກ
(d) ປິຕ໌, (e) ມ], (f) ປິຕ໌,
ແ

C2. Tick one box on each row

		<i>consonant</i>	<i>vowel</i>	<i>tone</i>
(a)	໊	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	໋	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	ູ໋	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	໌	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e)	ງ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(f)	໌	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Detailed explanation of correspondences between Shan and Lao is given on the next page

Consonants

Shan	Lao 2	Lao 3,5	Lao end	Sound
မ	ໝ	ມ	ມ	m
ဆ	ນ	ນ		n
င	ງ	ງ		ng
ဖ	ဖ	ဖ		ph
ပ	ပ			p
တ	တ	တ	တ	t
က	က	က	က	k
သ		သ		s

∞	ခ	ch/s
၀	စ	h
ဝ	ဝ	w
၁	၀	l/l, t

Vowels

Shan	Lao	Sound
၀၁	၁	aa (before consonant)
၀၂	၁	aa (before vowel)
၀၃	၀၃	i
၀၄	၀၄	e/iiə
၀၅	၀၅	ε
၀၆	၀၆	u
၀၇	၀၇	o/u
၀၈	၀၈	၁
၀၉	၀၉	u
၀၁၀	၀၁၀	ə/uuuə
၀၁၁	၀၁၁	ai
၀၁၂	၀၁၂	aai
၀၁၃	(nothing)	no vowel

Tones

Shan	Lao	Shan Tone Number and Shan/Lao Sound
၀၄	no mark, type 2 cnsonants	2, low/low
၀၅	no mark, type 3 consonants	3, low falling/high falling
၀၆	၀၆	5, mid falling/high falling

How to make words in Shan and Lao:

The word in Shan and Lao consists primarily of a consonant with a vowel mark attached and tone indications. This CVT complex may be followed by a consonant which must take a killer-vowel mark in Shan and does not take anything in Lao.

In Lao tone 2 is indicated by the initial consonant taking a certain form. The consonant takes the same form for both tone 3 and tone 5. However, tone 5 is differentiated from tone 3 by a tone mark appearing above the main consonant.

In Lao final consonants take a specific form as well which is identical to either the tone 2 form or the tone 3/5 form.

Explanation for question C2:

Assuming that syllables follow a CV(C) format, it makes sense to assume that the main symbols are consonants and the secondary ones are vowels, because of the optionality of syllable-final consonants. The tone marks exhibit the most complicated correspondences and there are only three different tones, so they may be easily recognized as such.