Question 46: Phàasàa and Pháasaă Solution



(b) **知 3 U**

(c) ລາກ

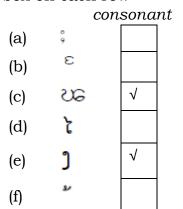
(d)

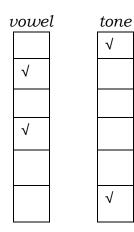
ပိတ်,

(e) Θ],

ျှင်း

C2. Tick one box on each row





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	ဃာ	ນ	ນ	m
\$ 6	ນ	ນ		n
С	ງ	ງ		ng
ಜ	ຜ	ພ		ph
O	ช			p
တ	ດ	ന	ດ	t
Ω	ກ	ଚ	ກ	k
သ		ຊ		S

∞	ຊ		ch	/s
O	ຮ		h	1
0		ວ	W	,
လ	റ	ລ	1/1,	t
Vowels				
Shan	Lao		Sound	
ា	າ		aa (before consonant)	
ി	າ aa (before vowel)			
ိ	ំ		i	
ీ	ຮ		e/iiə	
ိ	CC		ε	
ួ	្ខ		u	
ৃ	្		o/u	
়	ව		Э	
ၢ ိ်ဳိ ူိ(ဂ်)	ි ි		ш	
ူိ(၀်)	ෙි		ə/wwə	
૾૾	ζ		ai	
ീ1	າຮ		aai	
ီ1 ငိ	(nothing)		no vowel	
Tones Shan	Lao			Shan Tone Number and Shan/Lao
្,	no mark, type 2 cnsonants			Sound 2, low/low
ះ	no mark, type 3 consonants			3, low falling/high falling
়	័			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.