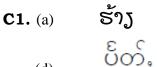
Question 46: Phàasàa and Pháasaă Solution

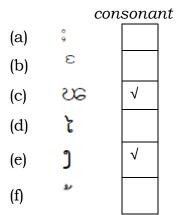


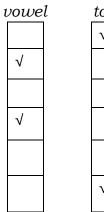
ໝອບ

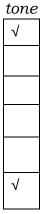
(c) ລາກ

(e)

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	മ്പ	ນ	ນ	m
e	ນ	ນ		n
С	ງ	ງ		ng
ၽ	ຜ	ພ		ph
O	ป			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		nsonants	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.