

Question 46: Phàasàa and Pháasaă Solution

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

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)	ຜ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	ໄ	<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
ມ	ໝ	ມ	ມ	m
ຊ	ນ	ນ		n
ຮ	ງ	ງ		ng
ຜ	ຜ	ຜ		ph
ປ	ປ			p
ຕ	ຕ	ຕ	ຕ	t
ກ	ກ	ກ	ກ	k
ສ		ສ		s

၈	ခ		ch/s
၇	စ		h
၀		ဝ	w
၆	၇	၆	l/l, t

Vowels

Shan	Lao	Sound
၀၁	၇	aa (before consonant)
၀၂	၇	aa (before vowel)
၀၃	၀၃	i
၀၄	စ	e/iiə
၀၅	၆၆	ε
၀၆	၀၆	u
၀၇	၀၆	o/u
၀၈	၀	၀
၀၉	၀	u
၀၁၀	၀၀၀၀	ə/uuuə
၀၁၁	၀	ai
၀၁၂	၇၆	aai
၀၁၃	(nothing)	no vowel

Tones

Shan	Lao	Shan Tone Number and Shan/Lao Sound
၀၄	no mark, type 2 consonants	2, low/low
၀၅	no mark, type 3 consonants	3, low falling/high falling
၀၆	၀	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.