

(H) Phàasàa and Pháasăa (1/3)

H1.

Shan	Lao	English
၁။	(a) ຂ້າງ	bad
မွှဲ့	(b) ນົມອບ	to crouch
ລາດး	(c) ລາກ	to pull
(d) ပိတ်း	ແປດ	eight
(e) ພူ့	ມ້າ	horse
(f) ပုံး	ເປີອກ	rind

H2.

Consonants: ဗာ ၂

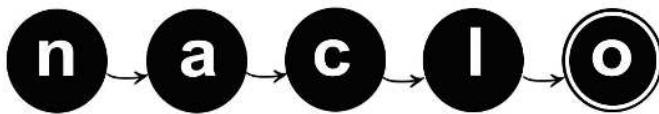
Vowels: ဦး ၇

Tones: ၁။ ၂

Detailed explanation of correspondences between Shan and Lao:

Consonants

Shan	Lao 2	Lao 3,5	Lao end	Sound
ဤ	ນ	ັ	ັ	m
ဦး		ົ	ົ	n
ဗ	ຝ	ົ	ົ	ng
ဗာ				ph
ဤ			ຸ	p

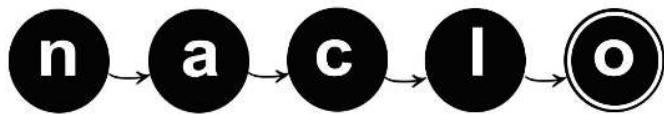


(H) Phàasàa and Pháasăa (2/3)

Shan	Lao 2	Lao 3,5	Lao end	Sound
ဝ	ດ	ຕ	ດ	t
၏	ກ	ດ	ກ	k
၃		ຊ		s
၈		ຊ		ch/s
၂		ສ		h
၁			ດ	w
၅	ດ	ລ		l/l, t

Vowels

Shan	Lao	Sound
၀၁	າ	aa (before consonant)
၀။	າ	aa (before vowel)
၁	ີ	i
၄	ີ	e/iiə
၂	ີ	ɛ
၁။	ູ	u
၁၉	ູ	o/u
၁၇	ູ	ɔ
၁၁၁၁	ູ	w



(H) Phàasàa and Pháasăa (3/3)

Tones

Shan	Lao	Shan Tone Number and Shan/Lao Sound
○ ₉	no mark, type 2 consonants	2, low/low
○ ₉ :	no mark, type 3 consonants	3, low falling/high falling
○ _°	៥	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 Supplemental Task:

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.

