

(H) Phàasàa and Pháasăa (1/3)

H1.

Shan	Lao	English
ဂံၢ်	(a) ຮ້າງ	bad
မ့ၣ်,	(b) ໝອບ	to crouch
လၢၣ်း	(c) ລາກ	to pull
(d) ပိတ်,	ແປດ	eight
(e) မၢ်,	ມ້າ	horse
(f) ပိၣ်,	ເປືອກ	rind

H2.

Consonants: ဃ ဂ

Vowels: တိ ငါ

Tones: ဂး ဃ

Detailed explanation of correspondences between Shan and Lao:

Consonants

Shan	Lao 2	Lao 3,5	Lao end	Sound
မ	ໝ	ມ	ມ	m
ဆ		ນ	ນ	n
င		ဂ	ဂ	ng
ဃ	ຜ	ພ		ph
ပ			ປ	p



(H) Phàasàa and Pháasăa (2/3)

Shan	Lao 2	Lao 3,5	Lao end	Sound
တ	ဂ	တ	ဂ	t
က	ກ	ຄ	ກ	k
ဆ		ຊ		s
လ		ຊ		ch/s
ဟ		ຮ		h
ဝ			ວ	w
လ	ဂ	ລ		l/l, t

Vowels

Shan	Lao	Sound
◌်	◌	aa (before consonant)
◌]	◌	aa (before vowel)
◌◌	◌	i
◌◌	ຮ	e/iə
◌◌	◌	ε
◌◌	◌	u
◌◌	◌	o/u
◌◌	ອ	ɔ
◌◌◌	◌	ɯ



(H) Phàasàa and Pháasăa (3/3)

Shan	Lao	Sound
ᵒᵒ(ᵒ)	ᵒᵒ	ə/wwə
ᵒ	ᵒ	ai
ᵒᵒ	ᵒᵒ	aai
ᵒ	(nothing)	no vowel

Tones

Shan	Lao	Shan Tone Number and Shan/Lao Sound
ᵒ,	no mark, type 2 consonants	2, low/low
ᵒᵒ,	no mark, type 3 consonants	3, low falling/high falling
ᵒᵒ	ᵒᵒ	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.

