

CHAPTER 4

COMPARISON AND CORRESPONDENCES

4.0 Introduction

In the first part of this chapter, the syllable structure, consonants, consonant clusters vowels, and tone inventories are contrasted synchronically. The second part of this chapter contrasts consonants, consonant clusters, rhymes and tones diachronically.

4.1 Synchronic Comparison

4.1.1 Syllable structures in Comparison

There are four syllable types in Kayah. They are generalized as $C^1 (C^2)(C^3) V^1(V^2) T$. Kayah has only open syllables. The onset is composed of $C^1 (C^2)(C^3)$ in which C^1 is an obligatory initial consonant and (C^2) is an optional of the second consonant in a consonant cluster and (C^3) is optional the third consonant in a consonant cluster. The nucleus is composed of $V^1(V^2)$ in which V^1 is an obligatory nucleus and (V^2) is optional in a diphthong.

Ref. No	gloss	Words (Kayah)	Syllable type
18.	'year'	[naɿ]	CVT
75.	'deer'	[krɔ̃ɿ]	CCVT
173.	'mother'	[mɯəɿ]	CVVT
184.	'road'	[kljaɿ]	CCCVT

Table 76. Examples of Syllable Shapes in Kayah

There are two syllable types in Kayaw. They are generalized as $C^1 (C^2) V T$. Kayaw only has open syllables as in Kayah. The onset is composed of $C^1 (C^2)$ in which C^1 is an obligatory initial consonant and (C^2) is an optional second consonant. Like Kayah the nucleus is an obligatory monophthong V . /T/ represents tone.

Ref. No	gloss	Kayaw words	Syllable types
3.	'moon'	[laʔ]	CVT
184.	'road'	[k ^h lɛʔ]	CCVT

Table 77. Examples of Syllable Shapes in Kayaw

Like Kayaw, Monumanaw has two syllable types. They are generalized as C¹ (C²) V T. Monumanaw only has open syllables. The onset is composed of C¹ (C²) in which C¹ is an obligatory initial consonant and (C²) is an optional second consonant. The nucleus is an obligatory monophthong V, there is no diphthong composed in this language. T represents tone.

Ref. No	gloss	Monumanaw	Syllable types
18.	'year'	[neʔ]	CVT
184.	'road'	[k ^h lɛʔ]	CCVT

Table 78. Examples of Syllable Shapes in Monumanaw

There are eight syllable types in Yintale. They are generalized as C¹ (C²) (C³) V¹ (V²) (C⁴) T. Yintale also has open syllables. The onset is composed of C¹ (C²) (C³) in which C¹ is an obligatory initial consonant and (C²) and is the second consonant and (C³) is the third consonant. The nucleus is composed of either an obligatory monophthong V¹ or a diphthong V¹V². The coda is composed of syllable final nasal (C⁴), and /T/ represents tone.

Ref. No	English gloss	Yintale IPA	Syllable type
313.	'to shoot'	[k ^h aʔ]	CVT
408.	'rice field'	[laiʔ]	CVVT
80.	'Rat'	[k ^h uŋʔ]	CVCT
219.	'knife'	[k ^h lɛʔ]	CCVT
38.	'tree'	[seinʔ]	CVVCT
302.	'to bury'	[pluŋʔ]	CCVCT
325.	'four'	[lweiʔ]	CCVVT
57.	'banana'	[k ^h lweiʔ]	CCCVVT

Table 79. Examples of Syllable Shapes in Yintale

4.1.2 Consonant Phonemes in Comparison

The following chart shows the comparison of the phonemes of four languages, Kayah Kayaw, Yintale and Monumanaw.

The phonemes of the four languages in comparison

Kayah						Monumanaw					
p ^h	t ^h			k ^h		p ^h	t ^h			k ^h	
p	t			k	ʔ	p	t			k	ʔ
b	d					b	d			g	
m	n			ŋ		m	n				
	r						r				
	s ^h						s ^h				
	θ	ʃ	ɬ	ç	h		ʃ	ɬ			h
v	z						z				
				dʒ						j	
				j			ts ^h			dʒ	
						w				j	
	l						l				
Yintale						Kayaw					
p ^h	t ^h			k ^h		p ^h	t ^h			k ^h	
p	t			k	ʔ	p	t			k	ʔ
b	d			g		b	d			g	
m	n			ŋ		m	n				
	s ^h						r ^h				
	s	ɬ		x	h		s ^h				
v				j			θ	ʃ			h
				dʒ						j	
w				j		w				dʒ	
	l						l			j	

Table 80. Phonemes in Comparison

The voiceless aspirated plosives and the voiceless unaspirated plosives occur in all four languages. In the voiced plosives, only the voiced velar plosive /g/ does not occur in Kayah. The voiceless aspirated fricative /s^h/ does not only occur in Monumanaw. The voiceless unaspirated fricative /s/ only occurs in Yintale. The voiceless palatal fricative /ç/ only occurs in Kayah, but does not only occur in the rest of the languages. The voiceless velar fricative occurs in Kayaw and Monumanaw but

does not occur in Kayah and Yintale. The voiceless post-alveolar fricative /ʃ/ and the voiceless dental fricative /θ/ does not only occur in Yintale. The voiceless dental fricative /θ/ does not occur in Monumanaw either. But it occurs in the two languages of Kayah and Kayaw. The voiceless retroflex fricative /ɬ/ occurs in all languages except Kayaw. No voiced fricative occurs in Kayaw. Yintale and Monumanaw have the same voiced fricatives of /v/, /z/ and /j/ but Kayah does not have the voiced palatal fricative /j/. The voiceless aspirated alveolar fricative /ts^h/ occurs only in Monumanaw. All four languages have the same voiced post-alveolar affricate /dʒ/. For the trill, Monumanaw and Kayaw have the same bilabial nasal /m/ and alveolar nasal /n/ but they do not have the velar nasal /ŋ/. Kayah and Yintale have the same nasals /m/, /n/ and /ŋ/. The trill occurs in all of the languages except Yintale. The bilabial approximant /w/ occurs in all languages except Kayah. The palatal occurs in all of the languages.

4.1.3 Initial Consonants in Comparison

The four following charts compare the initial consonants of the four languages.

Kayah	
Plosive	p ^h p b t ^h t d k ^h k ʔ
Nasal	m n ŋ
Trill	r
Fricative	v θ s ^h z ʃ ɬ ç j x h
Affricate	dʒ
Approximate	w l j

Monumanaw	
Plosive	p ^h p b t ^h t d k ^h k g ʔ
Nasal	m n
Trill	r
Fricative	v s ^h ʃ ɬ j x h
Affricate	ts ^h dʒ
Approximate	w l j

Yintale	
Plosive	p ^h p b t ^h t d k ^h k g ʔ
Nasal	m n ŋ
Trill	-
Fricative	v s ^h s ɬ j x h
Affricate	tʃ dʒ
Approximate	w l j

Kayaw	
Plosive	p ^h p b t ^h t d k ^h k g ʔ
Nasal	m n
Trill	r
Fricative	θ s ^h ʃ j x h
Affricate	dʒ
Approximate	w l j

Table 81. Initial Consonants in Comparison Charts

Looking at the details of this data, only Kayah does not have the voiced velar stop /g/. Both Kayah and Yintale have the nasals /ŋ/ and /ɲ/, but Kayaw and Monumanaw do not. Only Yintale does not have the trill /r/. Only Yintale has the affricate /tʃ/, and Monumanaw the affricate /tsʰ/. No Kayaw, Yintale and Monumanaw has the voiceless palatal fricative /ç/, but Kayah has it. Kayah, Monumanaw and Yintale have the voiced labiodental /v/, but Kayaw does not have it. Yintale and Monumanaw do not have the voiceless dental fricative /θ/, but Kayah and Kayaw have it. Only Kayah has the voiced alveolar fricative /z/, but the rest of Monumanaw, Kayaw and Yintale don't have it.

These differences between the consonant inventories is minor considering the frequency of occurrence of these sounds as well as the number of consonants (22) all four languages have in common: /pʰ/, /p/, /b/, /tʰ/, /t/, /d/, /kʰ/, /k/, /ʔ/, /m/, /n/, /θ/, /sʰ/, /ʃ/, /ʂ/, /j/, /x/, /h/, /dʒ/, /w/, /l/ and /j/.

4.1.4 Consonant Clusters Comparison

4.1.4.1 Clusters with /w/

The following table shows the clusters in those four languages that occur with /w/.

Common clusters	Kayah	Kayaw	Monu Manaw	Yintale
pw	94	-	144	144
p ^h w	-	-	389	389
bw	291	-	-	406
t ^h w	81	-	81	94/81
k ^h w	-	330	159	159
kw	-	137	165	15
gw	-	-	-	295
dʒw	280	-	-	280
θw	164	-	-	-
ʒw	240	-	-	240
hw	-	240	-	-
mw	182	-	-	400
rw	42	-	-	-
lw	325	325	329	349

Table 82. Clusters with /w/ Charts

The cluster /pw/ does not only occur in Kayaw, it accompanies the rest of the three languages. The cluster /p^hw/ occur in Monumanaw and Yintale, and the cluster /bw/ occur with Kayah and Yintale. Only Kayaw does not associate the cluster /k^hw/, and only Kayaw does not go with /k^hw/ and /kw/. The cluster /dʒw/ occurs in Kayah and Yintale, but not in the rest of the two languages. Only Kayah associate the cluster /θw/. The cluster /ʒw/ occurs in all languages. The cluster /hw/ only occurs in Kayaw. The cluster /mw/ occurs in Kayah and Yintale. The cluster /rw/ only occurs in Kayah. The cluster /lw/ occurs in all languages. The first column of this chart shows the clusters with /w/ which are found in all four languages.

4.1.4.2 Clusters with /j/

The following chart shows clusters with /j/.

Common clusters	Kayah	Kayaw	Monu Manaw	Yintale
pj	117	-	-	171
p ^h j	-	-	423	55
bj	366	-	-	-
t ^h j	23	281	-	-
θj	315	164	-	-
dj	98	-	-	-
k ^h j	133	-	73	-
kj	108	-	-	-
ʔj	360	-	-	-
mj	263	-	-	-
rj	310	-	-	-
ʃj	223	-	-	-
vj	179	-	-	-
lj	24	-	122	-

Table 83. Clusters with /j/ Charts

According to this data, the cluster /pj/ occurs in Kayah and Yintale, it does not occur in Kayaw and Monumanaw. Kayah and Kayaw have the clusters /t^hj/ and /θj/. The cluster /p^hj/ associates with Monumanaw and Yintale. Only Kayah has the clusters /bj/, /kj/, /dj/, /rj/, /mj/, /vj/, /ʃj/, /t^hj/ and /ʔj/, no the rest of the languages have with them. The clusters /k^hj/ and /lj/ only occur in Kayah and Monumanaw.

4.1.4.3 Clusters with /r/

The following chart shows clusters with /r/.

Common clusters	Kayah	Kayaw	Monu Manaw	Yintale
pr	393	144	-	-
p ^h r	-	339	-	-
k ^h r	-	267	262	-
kr	415	273	267	-
tr	-	15	-	-
gr	-	-	-	297
gw	-	-	-	295
θr	-	355	-	-

Table 84. Clusters with /r/ Charts

Only the clusters /pr/ and /kr/ occur in Kayah. The cluster /gr/ is only found in Yintale and it does not find in the rest of the three languages. In Monumanaw, only the two consonant clusters /kr/ and /k^hr/ are found. For Kayaw, the consonants /p/, /p^h/, /k/, /k^h/, /t/ and /θ/ occur with /r/ in a cluster consonant.

4.1.4.4 Clusters with /l/

The following chart shows clusters with /l/.

Common clusters	Kayah	Kayaw	Monumanaw	Yintale
pl	219	219	219	131
p ^h l	-	295	295	46
k ^h l	-	185	218	185
kl	192	208	184	208

Table 85. Clusters with /l/ Charts

Four consonants occurring with /l/ are found in those four languages, but only the clusters of /p1/ and /k1/ occur in Kayah. The consonant clusters /p1/, /p^h1/, /k1/ and /k^h1/ are found in Kayaw, Monumanaw and Yintale.

4.1.4.5 CCC clusters with /lw/

The following chart shows the cluster with /lw/.

	Kayah	Kayaw	Monumanaw	Yintale
plw	203	-	-	-
klw	410	-	-	-
k ^h lw	-	-	-	57

Table 86. Clusters with /lw/ Charts

The cluster with /lw/ is found in Kayah and Yintale but it never occurs in the rest of the two languages, Kayaw and Monumanaw. Yintale associates with /k^hlw/ but Kayah associates with /klw/ and /plw/.

4.1.4.6 CCC clusters with /rw/

The following chart shows cluster with /rw/.

	Kayah	Kayaw	Monumanaw	Yintale
krw	159			

Table 87. Clusters with /rw/ Charts

The cluster with /rw/ is only found in Kayah but it never occurs in the rest of the three languages, Kayaw and Monumanaw and Yintale.

4.1.4.7 CCC clusters with /lj/

The following chart shows the cluster with /lj /.

	Kayah	Kayaw	Monumanaw	Yintale
plj	134	-	-	-
klj	218	-	-	-

Table 88. Clusters with /lj/ Charts

The cluster with /lj/ is only found in Kayah, but it never does with the rest of the three languages, Kayaw, Yintale and Monumanaw.

4.1.4.8 CCC clusters with /rj/

The following chart shows the cluster with /rj /.

	Kayah	Kayaw	Monumanaw	Yintale
prj	389	-	-	-
krj	348	-	-	-

Table 89. Clusters with /rj/ Charts

The cluster with /rj/ is only found in Kayah, but it never does with the rest of the three languages, Kayaw, Yintale and Monumanaw.

4.1.5 Vowels

4.1.5.1 Plain Vowels

The following chart compares all of the plain vowels occurring in the four.

Kayah			Monumanaw		
i	ɯ	u	i	ɯ	u
e		ɣ	e	ɣ	o
ɛ	ɜ	ɔ	ɛ	ɜ	ɔ
a			a		

Yintale			Kayaw		
i	ɯ	u	i	ɯ	u
e		ɣ	e	ɣ	o
ɛ	ɜ	ɔ	ɛ		ɔ
a			a		

Table 90. Plain Vowel Charts

Kayah, Yintale and Monumanaw have the same 10 plain vowels: /i/, /e/, /ɛ/, /a/, /ɜ/, /ɯ/, /u/, /ɣ/, /o/ and /ɔ/, but Kayaw has nine plain vowels: /i/, /e/, /ɛ/, /a/, /ɯ/, /u/, /ɣ/, /o/ and /ɔ/.

4.1.5.2 Diphthong Vowels

Kayah and Yintale diphthong chart will be presented as follows.

Kayah		
Front	Central	Back
		ɯə

Table 91. Diphthong Vowel Chart of Kayah

Yintale		
Front	Central	Back
ei		au
	ai	

Table 92. Diphthong Vowel Chart of Yintale

The diphthong vowels of /ei/, /ai/ and /au/ only occur in Yintale. And only the diphthongs /uə/ is found in Kayah. But Kayaw and Monumanaw do not maintain the diphthongs, they are rich of plain vowels.

4.1.5.3 Vowel Plus Nasal

The following chart shows the vowel plus nasal occurring in the Yintale language.

Yintale		
Front	Central	Back
in		ɤn un
en		on
ɛn		
an		

Table 93. Vowel Plus Nasal Chart of Yintale

The vowel plus /n/ is only found in Yintale, but it never occurs in the rest of the three languages. Kayah, Kayaw and Monumanaw entirely lose the nasal vowel /n/ occurring in Yintale.

4.1.6 Tone Phonemes in Comparison

The following chart shows the tone phonemes occurring in those four languages.

Kayah			
High	High-mid	Mid	Low
ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ

Monumanaw			
High	High-mid	Mid	Low
ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ

Kayaw			
High	High-Mid	Mid	Low
ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ

Yintale				
High	Mid	Low	Falling	Rising
ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ

Table 94. Tone Phonemes Comparison Charts

Six phonetic tones are found in this data. There are five phoneme tones occur in Yintale, four phoneme tones occur in Kayah, Kayaw and Monumanaw. No falling and rising tones occur in Kayah, Kayaw and Monumanaw. Only Yintale is found the tones occurred.

4.2 Diachronic Comparison

In this section, correspondences of initial consonants, correspondences of consonant clusters, correspondences of vowels and correspondences of tones will be compared. Kayah was chosen as the base-line.

4.2.1 Correspondences of initial consonants

The following chart shows the correspondences of all initial consonants.

Kayah	Monu- manaw	Kayaw	Yintale	Wordlist Numbers
p ^h	p ^h	p ^h	p ^h	114,172,174,213,296,342
p	p	p	p	27, 86, 88,131,147, 219,334
b	b	b	b	363, 65, 49, 63, 196, 210,
t ^h	t ^h	t ^h	t ^h	31, 32, 74, 81, 85, 93, 123,
t	t	t	t	44, 101, 265, 270, 322, 336
d	d	d	d	221, 345, 98, 106, 339, 183
k ^h	k ^h	k ^h	k ^h	106, 1, 73, 189, 236, 238,
k	k	k	k	37, 10, 119, 165, 308, 382
k	k	k ^h	k	430, 338, 320, 278, 267, 184
ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	5, 11, 27, 65, 82, 83, 167,
m	m	m	m	1, 12, 15, 54, 60, 90, 113,
n	n	n	n	222, 228, 277, 417
θ	ɕ	θ	ɕ	45, 54, 62, 141, 164, 239
v	v/w	hw/w	v	48, 115, 179, 177, 353, 282
s ^h	ɕ	s ^h	s ^h	96, 136, 124, 137
ɕ	ɕ	θ	ɕ	71, 79, 110, 202, 269, 324,
z	j/j	j/j	j/j	77, 76, 80, 332, 435
ʃ	ʃ	ʃ	s ^h	99, 331, 375
ç	h	h	h	377, 67, 276
j	j/dʒ	j	j/j	390, 411, 431
x	x/h	x/w	x/h	70, 222, 321
h	h	h/ʃ	h/ʃ	26, 26, 28, 186, 189, 190, 245
dʒ	dʒ	dʒ	dʒ	7, 203, 204, 280, 275, 289
l	l	l	l	3, 29, 147, 283, 314, 329
r	v/w	r	x/w	102, 33, 42, 176, 250, 310, 51, 398

Table 95. Initial Consonant Correspondences

According to this data, the correspondence in /p = p = p = p/ is the most frequent of voiceless bilabial stops. For consonant /p^h/, all four languages are correspondent in the same phoneme is the most frequent. The correspondence in /θ = θ = θ = θ / occurs sporadically. All of the plosives, the same occurrences are the highest percentage, the other correspondences are very rare. The nasals /m/ and /n/ are also highly regular. The correspondence of the palatal nasal /ɲ/ and all fricatives are not consistent, but affricate /dʒ/ is consistent. The voiced labial velar approximant /w/ is not consistent as well but the lateral approximant /l/ is consistent.

4.2.2 Correspondences of consonant clusters

The following chart shows the correspondences of consonant cluster.

Kayah	Yintale	Kayaw	Monu	Wordlist Numbers
pw	pw	p	p	94
t ^{hw}	t ^{hw} /t ^h	t ^{hj} /t ^h	t ^{hw} /t ^h	31, 81
d ₃ w	d ₃ w/d ₃	d ₃	d ₃	241, 280
θw	ɣ	θ/ɣ	ɣ	329, 414, 181
mw	m	m	m	182
rw	w	r/ɟ	w	42, 159, 160
lw	lw	lw/l	lw/l	329, 325, 330, 58, 410
pr	pj/pw	pr/r	pw/p	169, 170, 171, 234, 262, 317, 322, 406
kr	k ^{hw}	ɟ	k ^{hw}	159, 160
pl	pl/p ^{h1}	pl	pl/p ^{h1}	46, 141, 155, 291, 131, 388, 292
kl	k ^{h1} /k	k ^{h1} /k	kl/k ^{h1}	37, 104, 192, 383, 225
p ^{hj}	p ^h	p ^h	p ^{hj} /p ^h	39, 423
pj	p	p	p	117, 151, 434
bj	b	b	b	49, 220, 366
kj	k/g	k/g	k/g	62, 158, 108, 308, 282
k ^{hj}	k ^h /g	k ^h /k	k ^h	134, 59, 153
t ^{hj}	t ^h	t ^h	t ^h /ɟ	23, 85, 206, 343, 427
dj	d	ʔ/θ	ʔ/d	320, 288, 157, 98, 258
ʔj	ʔ	j	ʔ	360
ɣj	ɣ	θ	ɣ	202, 298, 372
rj	d ₃ /x	r	v	398, 310
lj	l	l	l	408, 242, 369, 24, 72, 174
mj	m	m	m	92, 113, 261
vj	v	v/hw	v/w	115, 179
klj	k ^{h1} /kl	k ^{h1}	k ^{h1} /kl	185, 436, 218, 274
plj	pl	-	pl	134
prj	p ^{hw}	pr	p ^{hw} /p	389, 234
krj	gr/x	ɟ/d ₃	k ^{hw} /kw	178, 384
klw	k ^{h1} w	kl	k ^{h1} w/kl	57, 58, 410
plw	pl	pl	pl	203
krw	k ^{hw}	ɟ	k ^{hw}	159, 160

Table 96. The Correspondences of Consonant Clusters

Kayah has a richer variety of clusters than other three languages, therefore, is rare to find clusters that consistently correspond, except for the clusters /lw/ and /pɫ/. Kayah appears to retain medial consonants more consistently than the other languages. This is particularly true for medial /w/, and /j/. Clusters in the other languages are often simplified to ʃ, or θ in Kayaw, and in a few cases to /ʃ/ in Monumanaw. From this, it can be seen that Kayah is the most conservative for initial clusters, while Kayaw is the most innovative, while Monumanaw and Yintale are somewhat innovative.

4.2.3 Correspondences of Rhymes

The following chart shows the rhyme correspondences in detail.

KYH	YTL	KYW	MNMW	WORDLIST NUMBERS
i	i	i	i	106, 166, 168, 212, 340, 370
i	i	i	e	69, 371, 112, 51, 299, 388, 420, 337
i	ei	u	i	81, 159, 164, 280
e	a	a	a	28, 74, 161, 429, 428, 252, 259, 321
e	ɛ	i	i	288, 298, 315, 331, 369, 202, 224
ɛ	a	a	a	1, 3, 4, 32, 37, 43, 45, 71, 88, 135,
ɛ	a	ɔ	ɔ	34, 101, 123, 200, 266, 296, 396
ja	an	ɔ	ɔ	436, 366, 220, 109, 108, 62, 49
a	an	ɔ	ɔ	39, 62, 91, 92, 152, 279,
a	ei	e	e	40, 18, 64, 126, 147, 163, 380
a	ai	ɛ	ɛ	184, 237, 282, 308, 319, 389, 377, 326, 348, 349
ɜ	ɜ	ɜ/a	a	322, 338, 88, 371
ʍ	un	ʍ	u	11, 50, 233, 236, 302, 345
ʍ	ɣ	u	o	87, 124, 136, 137, 96, 347
u	u	u	u	93, 94, 211, 265, 363
u	u	u	o	65, 86, 87, 122, 174, 189, 319, 339, 341, 382, 411, 435
ɣ	au	i/ɣ	u/ɣ	108, 109, 124, 275
o	ɔ/au	o	o	17, 181, 231, 232, 44, 65, 156, 35, 217, 307, 381
ɔ	ɣ	ɣ	ɣ	29, 82, 119, 216, 390, 395, 141, 362
ɔ	ei	ʍ	ɣ	38, 40, 42, 43, 45, 257
ʍə	ʍ	ɣ	o	173, 342, 386
ʍə	u	ʍ	u	277, 302, 345

Table 97. Vowel Correspondences

There are ten plain vowels in Kayah, which are compared with the other three languages of Kayaw, Monumanaw and Yintale. The vowels /i/ and /u/ are consistently correspondent, but the rest all of the vowels are not consistently correspondent. But they are very close to each other, such as Kayah /e/ is correspondent to Yintale in /ɛ/, Kayaw in /i/, and Monumanaw in /i/. In the same way, while Kayah is /ɛ/, it is correspondent to the rest of the four languages in /a/. And while Kayah is /a/, Yintale is also /a/, and Kayaw and Monumanaw are /ɔ/. While Kayah is /o/, Yintale is /ɔ/ or /au/, and Kayaw and Monumanaw are /o/. While Kayah is /ɔ/, Yintale is also /ɔ/, and Kayaw is /u/ and Monumanaw is /o/. While Kayah is the diphthongs /wə/, Yintale /w/ or /u/, Kayaw /u/ or /w/, and Monumanaw /o/ or /u/. Yintale appears to be more conservative for final codas, retaining the final alveolar nasal [n] and the final velar nasal [ŋ], and for retaining a greater number of diphthongs. The other languages are somewhat more innovative in these areas.

4.2.4 Correspondences of tones

The following chart shows the tones of three languages correspondent to Kayah.

Kayah	Yintale	Kayaw	Monu	MSEA #
ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	27, 123, 331, 334, 401
ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	119, 162, 261, 370, 414
ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	102, 219, 2, 12-15, 29, 42, 80, 86, 88, 90, 102, 180, 219, 382, 408
ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	220, 222, 232, 261, 264, 307, 78, 281
ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	212, 279, 4, 18, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 81, 82, 83, 168, 170, 186, 211, 218, 221, 227, 272, 301, 320, 321, 339, 342, 347, 356, 383, 386

Table 98. Tone Correspondences

For the high tone in Kayaw, Yintale and Monumanaw, the highest percentage correspondent is the same as Kayah. But especially in Kayaw, both of the high tone and high-mid tone are correspondent to Kayah high tone. While the high-mid tone with breathiness occurs in Kayah, Yintale, Kayaw and Monumanaw show that the low tone shows correspondence to Kayah, but each of Kayaw and Monumanaw has

one occurrence breathiness that is correspondent to the high-mid tone with breathiness in Kayah. For Yintale, it shows the high tone is correspondent to the mid tone in Kayah, Kayaw is high-mid, and Monumanaw is low. The mid tone with breathiness in Yintale shows the high percentage correspondent to the low tone in Kayah, Kayaw shows the low tone but Monumanaw shows the high as higher percentage correspondent to the low tone in Kayah.

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