

Thesis Title A Phonological Study of Tavoyan Burmese Spoken
in Thongphaphoom, Kanchanaburi Province

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ABSTRACT

This thesis is a phonological study of Tavoyan Burmese spoken in Thongphaphoom, Kanchanaburi Province. It is based on primary data gathered at Ban Thaakhanun, Tambon Thaakhanun in Amphoe Thongphaphoom.

The phonological description consists of the phoneme, syllable, phonological word (stress groups) and intonation. Then juncture and the adaptation of loan words are discussed.

Of phonemes, there are 33 consonant phonemes / b, p, ph, d, t, th, g, k, kh, ʔ, dz, tɕ, tɕh, θ, z, s, sh, ɕ, h, m, ŋ, n, ŋ̃, ɲ, ɲ̃, ɳ, ɳ̃, l, l̃, w, w̃, j, j̃ /, 12 vowel phonemes / i, e, ê, ɛ, a, â, u, o, ɔ, ɔ̃, ai, au / and 4 tonemes / 1, 2, 3, 4 /.

Of syllables, there are major syllables with the structure 'C (C) ^(N) V T, minor syllables C (C) ^(N) V T and presyllables Cə .

Phonological words are monosyllabic and polysyllabic. The phonetic realizations of the phonological words mentioned

in term of stress groups are simple stress groups and compound stress groups.

Intonation is caused by tone of final particles of the statements to be falling or rising.

Juncture causes tone assimilation (tone sandhi) and vowel and consonant assimilation.

The adaptation of loan words, Thai and English, is assimilated into the Tavoyan phonological system.