# Shan / တီး Tái

transcription (romanization): KNAB 2003 transliteration: Burmese (KNAB 2003) +modifications

Shan-language place names are recorded in KNAB in a double format, using both transcription (romanization) and transliteration. Romanization is based as closely as possible to the system traditionally used in Myanmar but does not fully coincide with it, since it is based on the new Shan orthography introduced in 1958. Transcription with or without tone marks slightly differs, the latter one is used in the Internet-version (see conversion at the end). Below transliteration is marked by normal characters, transcription (romanization) by italics.

#### I. Consonant characters

1 <b>S</b>	k / <i>ka</i> <sup>A</sup>	4 CO	c / sa <sup>A</sup>	10 O	p / <i>pa</i> <sup>A</sup>	14 W	y / <i>ya</i>
2 🛇	kh / <i>hka</i>	5 <b>သ</b>	s / <i>hsa</i>	11 66	ph / hpa <sup>B</sup>	15 ရ	r / <i>ra</i>
3 C	n'/ <i>nga</i>	6 လု	ñ / <i>nya</i>	12 6	f / fa <sup>B</sup>	16 CV	1 / <i>la</i>
		7 O	t / <i>ta</i> <sup>A</sup>	13 <b>\text{\tint{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tint{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tint{\text{\text{\tint{\text{\text{\text{\tint{\text{\tint{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tin}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\ti}\\\ \text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tinit}}\\eta}}}}}}}} \end{\text{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\tex</b>	m / <i>ma</i>	17 O	w / wa
		8 <b>©</b>	th / hta			18 <b>သ</b>	þ / <i>tha</i> <sup>A</sup>
		9 <b>6</b>	n / <i>na</i>			19 P	h / <i>ha</i>
						20 ဢ	x/a

A In transcription of dialects and sometimes in borrowings the following characters for voiced sounds may occur: g g / g,  $g \circ j / z$ ,  $g \circ d / d$ ,  $g \circ b / d$ ,  $g \circ b / d$ ,  $g \circ b / d$ .

## II. Subscript consonant characters (• stands for any principal consonant)

- 1 y (ରୁ ky / kya [ca], ରୁ gy / gya [dʒa], ଧ୍ୱ khy / cha, သု sy / sha)
- 2 **●** -r
- w (in Shan used only as a vowel sign, see Table III)
- 4  $-\ddot{\mathbf{u}} / w$  (in Shan used as a subscript for w)

### III. Vowel characters and syllable endings (• stands for any consonant)

At the end of syllables only m, n, ng, p, t, k, y, w and  $\ddot{u}$  may occur. Some vowels are written differently, depending on whether they are used in open or closed syllables (in the latter case another • has been added). Syllables ending in a consonant are presented only if there is any modification to romanization.

1 ●●	a / a	10	ă/e'	19 <b>G</b> •	e / <i>e</i>
2 •8	aw" / <i>ao</i>	11 <b>&amp;</b> S	ăw" / <i>e'o</i>	20 ε•	ä / e'
3 •7•	ā / <u>a</u>	12	$\bar{1}/i$	21 •	ai / ai
4 <b>•</b> 1δ	āw" / <u>a</u> o	13 •• L	u / <i>u</i>	22 •7	āi / <u>a</u> i
	â / <u>a</u>	14 •ုလိ	uñ" / <i>ui</i>	23 <b>6</b> •[	au / aw
6	i / <i>i</i>	15	ū / o	24	o / ü
<sub>7</sub> δ	iw" / <i>io</i>	<sub>16</sub> ူလို	ūñ" / oʻi	25 <b>ို</b> လို	oñ"/ <i>üi</i>
8 <b>6</b> •	ĕ / <i>e</i>	17 <b>6</b> S	ūw" / o	26 \$	ow" / ü
9 <b>6</b> C	ĕw" / <i>eo</i>	18 <b>•</b> IL	ū / <i>u</i>	27 IL	ō/ <i>ö</i>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>B</sup> In some fonts the glyphs are different:  $\infty$  and  $\infty$ .

Note. In transcription of dialects the following spellings may also occur:  $^{\circ}$ 1 ia / ia,  $^{\circ}$ 1 $\delta$  iaw" / iao,  $^{\circ}$ 1 ua / ua,  $^{\circ}$ 1 $\phi$ 5 uañ" / uai,  $^{\circ}$ 2 $\delta$ 5 ow"w" / üw,  $^{\circ}$ 1 oa / üa,  $^{\circ}$ 21 $\phi$ 5 oañ" / üai,  $^{\circ}$ 2 $\delta$ 5 ow"w" / öw.

## IV. Other symbols

(marks the absence of the inherent vowel)

## V. Indication of tones

າ ຄຸ kâ / ka, ອຸ khâ / hka rising tone {scientific transcription: a} 2 ຄຸ, kâ / ka, ອຸ, khâ / hka low level tone 3 ຄຸ kâ / ka, ອຸ khâ / hka mid level tone 4 ຄຸ kâ / ka, ອຸ khâ / hka high level tone 5 ຄຸ kâ / ka, ອຸ khâ / hka falling tone {scientific transcription: a} 6 ຄຸ kâ ~ / ka, ອຸ khâ ~ / hka emphatic tone {scientific transcription: a}

Tone signs in romanization are written on top of vowel letters; in the case of ö and ü these may be written after the letters: ၁၆,၀၀]းလုံ kam"`pau´câ` Kàmpáwsǎ, မှိုင်းယွင်းရှင်္လာ; mōn̈"´ywan̈"ˆhūn̄"ˆ Mống Yâwnghôʻi ~ Mö´ng Yâwnghôʻi.

#### Old orthography

In the old writing system several sounds were spelled differently and their exact pronunciation became clear only in a context.

- 1. Consonant characters  $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{C}}$  f and  $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{D}}$  b were absent, but  $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{D}}$  b and  $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{D}}$  dh were used.
- 2. Only the 4th (a) and 5th (b) tones were indicated, though sporadically. In the dictionary of 1881 by Cushing only the 5th tone was indicated in the case of sol, elsewhere tones were indicated by numbers (the same as used in Table V).
- 3. At the end of syllables  $\delta c$ " was used (now replaced by  $\delta t$ ").
- 4. The same symbol could stand for different vowels; to make a distinction, Cushing used definitions *c* (closed), *m* (middle) and *o* (open). In the comparison below the first column gives the spelling in the old (Cushing), the second in the new writing system.

Old	New				
• (5c)	•[∘, •	•• (o)	• • IL	• (o)	•າ&
•• (c)	••	• (5c)	 ● 。 IL	ို (c)	• L & C & C & C & C & C & C & C & C & C &
•• (o)	∙۲∙	e <sub>e</sub> (c)	G•	• (o)	္နိုင်
<b>.</b> • (c)	<b>.</b>	e <sub>€</sub> (o)	ε•	° (c) (c)	\$\$
<b>⋄</b> (m)	G •	° (c)	9	<sup>e</sup> (m)	္ရွိ
ိုလ် (m)	e se	° (o)	•1	e (o)	န္
(o)	€.	<b>ℴ∙</b> լ (5c)	<b>6•</b> ]∘	• (с)	္နန
<b>ိ</b> လ် (၀)	કે ફ	ဇ•်ျ် (c)	G <b>•</b> ]	ё́ (с)	•္မ် •့မ်
ີ•໌(5c)	⊖.	(c)	O • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	ė (o)	9٦ <u>6</u>
•• (c)	••	o (o)	မွ် •	C	C
•δ (c)	įδ	• (c)	•S		

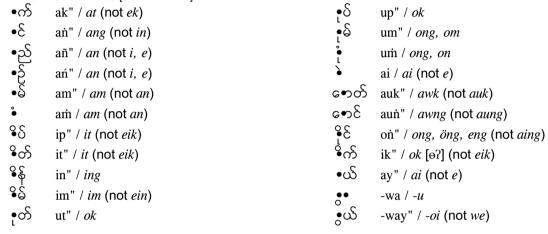
#### Pronunciation of romanized names

ao	[aw]	hk	[k <sup>h</sup> ]	oi	[ɔj]
aü	[aw]	hp	$[p^h]$	oʻi (ôi)	[oj]
aw	[ɔ]	hs	[s]	ö	[ə]
<u>a</u> (ā)	[aː]	ht	[t <sup>h</sup> ]	S	[ts]
е	[e]	io	[iw]	th	[θ]
e' (è)	[ε]	ny	[p]	ü	[w]

#### Conversion into romanization without tone signs

- 1. Tone signs (´,`,^,\*,~) above a letter or next to it (ü^) are omitted.
- 2. The line below a letter is written above it  $(a > \bar{a})$ .
- 3.  $e' > \hat{e}$ ,  $o' > \hat{o}$ .

Shan names in **Burmese transcription** may be romanized with the following deviations from Burmese romanization rules [Эпштейн 1959]:



The traditionally used romanization (*Tables for the transliteration of Shan names into English. Rangoon, 1892*) contains also denotations not reflected in the KNAB table:

ē (e.g. Nam Fēng, Hemtēng, Hko-hkē) < 6 • -e or • • -ĕ?

iu (e.g. Hang-hsiu, Loi Hkōmkiu) = io?

ō (e.g. Bōk Hō-twi, Hkōnglong) < •• -ū- or •• -ō-?

ū (e.g. Hpaimūn, Loi Hpa-wūt, Hwè Hsa-hpū) < •• -u- or • -ū?

üe (Chüe-hpa) = üa

#### Sources

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