

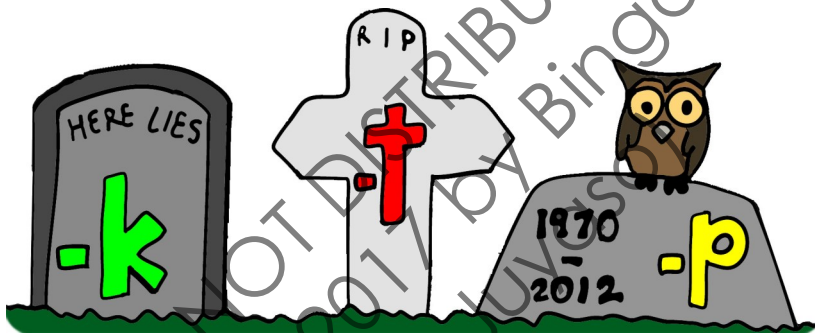
A simplified version of my explanation looks like this:

...is a syllable that ends with...

LIVE SYLLABLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [-ng] [-m] [-n] (or any LC1 consonant) • a LONG vowel
DEAD SYLLABLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [-k] [-t] [-p] (or any LC2 consonant)

ATTENTION!

โชค [CHÔHK] OR ราว [WÂAT] ARE DEAD BECAUSE EVEN THOUGH THEY CONTAIN A LONG VOWEL, THEY STILL FINISH WITH AN LC2 CONSONANT WHICH MAKES THEM DEAD ANYWAY.



Look at these live and dead syllables below. Ignore all the tone changes, they will only distract you.



ลาม

laam (LIVE)

เยา

yao (LIVE)

โมท

môht (DEAD)

พูน

poon (LIVE)

เพช

pây (DEAD)

ราว

râap (DEAD)

ไซ

sai (LIVE)

โชค

chôhk (DEAD)

TODAY'S RECAP

- ★ REMEMBER ALL LC2 CONSONANTS AND 5 MORE LONG VOWELS
- ★ IN THAI, CONSONANTS AT FINAL POSITION ARE UNRELEASED AND CAN CONSEQUENTLY SOUND SLIGHTLY OR SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT FROM THEIR ORIGINAL SOUND
- ★ MULTIPLE CONSONANTS CAN SHARE THE SAME FINAL SOUND
- ★ -ง, ใ-, ใ-, ใ-, ใ-ง AND ใ-ย DO NOT TAKE FINAL CONSONANTS
- ★ ใ- AND ใ- ARE PRONOUNCED THE SAME WAY BUT ใ- IS ONLY USED IN CERTAIN WORDS
- ★ LIVE SYLLABLES ARE SYLLABLES IN WHICH THE FINAL SOUND CAN BE ELONGATED, BUT YOU CAN'T DO THAT WITH DEAD SYLLABLES
- ★ THE LIVE-DEAD FACTOR AFFECTS THE TONE OF THE SYLLABLE

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 (Arthit Juyaso)