

A few simple Grammar rules in Lamkaang:

1. Vowels:

We have short vowels :	ə	[s _ə ŋaŋ] - sngar (leopard cat)
We have standard vowels :	a e i o u	[vak] - vak (pig)
And we have long vowels :	aa ee ii oo uu We are not using /w/ to make vowel long anymore.	[ba:k] baak (flying fox)

2. If a word has a long vowel followed by another vowel:

- we are writing **only single vowels**:

stomach - [po:i] - pooi- we are writing - **poi** , not ~~pooi~~

3. We have **tone** in the Lamkaang language.

Appostrophe <'> is being used for high tone.

Write an accent <'> for high tone **when there was a minimal pair**, but nothing otherwise.

Minimal tone pairs in Lamkaang: (help us to improve this table, please)

ardá - wait arda - vein, labour	lám - road lam - unit of distance, length laam - fontanelle	bú - rice bu - cloth buu - nest
búl - trunk bul - mud	múl - hear, feathers mul - hill	jái - splash Jai - bow
dóng - barren dong - ford, shallow water	rú - bone ru - bamboo	chór - sound of fried chor - wet
khú - leg khu - rain khuu - village	súm - grinder sum - money	jang - stinger jaang- sweat
káang - knife kaang - mosquito	tbúr - frog tbur - snow, month	
léen - let's, over leen - fishing net len - segment of fruit	tún - now tun - above, on	

If there is tone on a long vowel - the tone mark will be placed abover the first of vowels - see in the table above and here : **áa, ée, íi, óo, úu**