INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
11940-2

First edition
2007-05-01

Information and documentation — Transliteration of Thai characters into Latin characters

Part 2:
Simplified transcription of Thai language

Information et documentation — Translittération des caractères thaï en caractères latins

Partie 2: Transcription simplifiée de la langue thaï

© ISO 2007

PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

ISO 11940-2:2007
https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f107d633-0a12-4a12-9e97-
db1b724a95ea/iso-11940-2-2007

COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

Contents

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

ISO 11940-2:2007
https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f107d633-0a12-4a12-9e97-
db1b724a95ea/iso-11940-2-2007

iii

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 11940-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*.

ISO 11940 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information and documentation — Transliteration of Thai characters into Latin characters*:

— *Part 2: Simplified transcription of Thai language*

ISO 11940:1998, *Information and documentation — Transliteration of Thai*, is to be renumbered ISO 11940-1.

Introduction

This part of ISO 11940 provides a specification for the conversion of Thai characters (or the transliteration of Thai obtained from ISO 11940:1998, written here <between angle brackets>) into a broad phonetic transcription. The results of the application of the rules of this part of ISO 11940 are written here [*in italics between square brackets*]. Since some vowels in Thai are written before the consonant which they follow in speech, text needs to be processed before the conversion takes place. The preposed vowels เ- <e>, แ- <æ>, ไ- <ı>, ใ- <i̞>, and โ- <o> are to be placed after an initial or an initial cluster so that the phonotactics of the transposition will behave the same way in the languages that make use of the Latin script. The transcription obtained using this part of ISO 11940 cannot be converted back to the transliteration which usually can be retransliterated to the Thai characters. Certain Thai words can have more than one reading depending on its meaning in a certain context. It is best for a transcriber to have a knowledge of the Thai language. The simplified phonetic transcription system devised here aims to be done automatically by machine with minor assistance of human beings to select the correct transcription in relation to its meaning provided that pronunciation rules can be written in computer algorithm. A human decision is needed in instances where a word has more than one choice of phonetic transcription.

Information and documentation — Transliteration of Thai characters into Latin characters —

Part 2:
Simplified transcription of Thai language

1 Scope

This part of ISO 11940 includes pronunciation rules and conversion tables of Thai consonants and vowels. These rules are applied, in order, to each word which can be looked up or compared in the Dictionary of the Thai Royal Institute or a dictionary of Thai pronunciation. A short-long vowel is not distinguished in the simplified transcription system. The vowels เ-าะ <e-āa>, -อ <x>, โ-ะ <o-a>, and โ- <o> are represented by a single transcription /o/. The simplified transcription system does not include the pronunciation of the tone(s) on each word. Whenever the full pronunciation of each word is necessary or needed, conversion of long vowels can be devised and tone rules can be added to the system to achieve the full pronunciation of each word.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 11940:1998, *Information and documentation — Transliteration of Thai*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
nonseries consonants
liquids, fricatives, and semivowels

3.2
phonotactics
possible sequences of sounds that are acceptable in a particular language

3.3
series consonant
stops, affricates, and nasals which are classified according to their points of articulation, such as series 1 for velars, series 2 for alveopalatals or palatals, series 3 and 4 for dentals or alveolars, series 5 for bilabials

3.4
transcriber
one who does a conversion of Thai characters into Latin characters

4 Symbols

The letter <C> is used to represent a consonant. The apostrophe <'> is used to represent a glottal stop sound where it physically appears in writing and pronunciation as a syllable initial.

5 Pronunciation rules

5.1 The pronunciation rules specified in this part of ISO 11940 are intended to be applied in order, before a conversion is made. Conversion tables given in ISO 11940:1998 will not yield correct pronunciation because pronunciation rules are not incorporated in that scheme. Note that there are many exceptions in the pronunciation of Thai words where spelling does not conform to pronunciation. Some words have the same spelling but different pronunciation depending on their meaning, and some words do not follow the logic of spelling rules in their pronunciation. It is best to consult the Dictionary of the Royal Institute or other Thai dictionaries for the pronunciation of the words.

5.2 Either ร <r> or the first ร <r>, is deleted in กษีณาศรพ, กำสรด, กำสรวล, เกียรติ, ขษีณาศรพ, จริง, ชะชร้าว, โซรม, ไซร้, พนาศรม, มารค, แมร, วนาศรม, ศรัทธา, ศรัย, ศราทธ์, ศราทธพรต, ศรี, ศารท, ศีรษะ, เศรษฐ, เศรษฐ์, เศร้า, โศรตร, สมเสร็จ, สมัคร, สรง, สรวง, สรวม, สรวล, สร้อย, สร่าง, สร้าง, สร้าวเสียว, สระ, สรุง, สามารถ, สารท, เสร็จ, (สร)เสริญ, (สรร)เสริญ, เสริด, เสริม, แสรง, โสรจ, ไสร้, เฮิรตซ์, and the second ร <r> is deleted in ไกรศรี, นิราศรัย, ประเสริฐ, ปรารถนา, ปราศรัย, and สังสรร.

กำสรด <kảs̄rd>	=	กำสด <kảs̄d>
โซรม <os̄rm>	=	โซม <os̄m>

5.3 The preposed vowels เ- <e>, แ- <æ>, ไ- <ı>, ไ- <i̧>, and โ- <o> are transposed after the syllable initial or the initial cluster before a conversion.

แทน <æthn>	=	ทแน <thæn> [*thaen*]
ไป <ıp>	=	ปไ <pi̧> [*pai*]

5.3.1 If the transposed preposed vowel is next to another vowel, a special character, or a consonant followed by a vowel, it is not further transposed.

ดโิน <dein>	cannot be further transposed.
หแ้ง <ħæ^ng>	cannot be further transposed.
กเ็บ <keˇb>	cannot be further transposed.
พไรัช <phi̧raç>	cannot be further transposed.

5.3.2 If the transposed preposed vowel is preceded by ห <ħ> and the next character after the vowel is ง <ng>, ญ <y̧>, น <n>, ม <m>, ย <y>, ร <r>, ล <l>, or ว <w>, it is further transposed one more time only.

หแยง <ħæyng>	=	หยแง <ħyæng>
หโน่ง <ħon`ng>	=	หนโ่ง <ħno`ng>
หใญ่ <ħıy̧`>	=	หญใ่ <ħy̧ı`>

5.3.3   If the transposed preposed vowel is preceded by ก <k>, ข <k̄>, ค <kh>, ฅ <k'h>, ท <th>, ป <p>, or พ <ph> and the next character is ร <r>, it is further transposed one more time only.

กโรธ <korṭh>	=	กรโธ <kroṭh> [*krot*]
คเร่ง <kher`ng>	=	คร่เง <khre`ng> [*khreng*]
พแร่ <phær`>	=	พร่แ <phræ`> [*phrae*]

An /a/ is inserted into the three words อโิกกเริก <xeikkerik>, ปเรียญ <perīyy>, and ปแรก <pærk> before the preposed vowels are further transposed after ร to become อโิกกรโิก <xeikkareik> ['*oekkaroek*], ปรเียญ <pareīyy> [*parian*], ปรแก <paræk> [*paraek*].

5.3.4   If the transposed preposed vowel is preceded by ก <k>, ข <k̄>, ค <kh>, ป <p>, ผ <p̄h>, or พ <ph> and the next character is ล <l>, it is further transposed one more time only.

กเลื้อน <kelī̂xn>	=	กลเื้อน <kleī̂xn> [*kluean*]
ขโลง <k̄olng>	=	ขลโง <k̄long> [*khlong*]
ปไล่ <pil̞`>	=	ปลไ่ <pli̞`> [*plai*]
ผโล่ <p̄hol`>	=	ผลโ่ <p̄hlo`> [*phlo*]

5.3.5   If the transposed preposed vowel is preceded by ก <k>, ข <k̄h>, or ค <kh>, and the next character is ว <w>, it is further transposed one more time only.

กแว่ง <kæw`ng>	=	กวแ่ง <kwæ`ng> [*kwaeng*]
ขไว้ <k̄hiw^>	=	ขวไ้ <k̄hwi^> [*khwai*]
คเว่ง <khew^ng>	=	ควเ่ง <khwe^ng> [*khweng*]

5.3.6   If the transposed preposed vowel is preceded by ข <k̄>, ฉ <c̄h>, ถ <t̄h>, or ส <s̄>, and the next character is ง <ng>, น <n>, ม <m>, ย <y>, ร <r>, ล <l>, or ว <w>, an /a/ is inserted before a vowel and it is further transposed after the next consonant.

ฉเลียง <c̄helīyng>	=	ฉลเียง <c̄haleīyng> [*chaliang*]
ถเลิง <t̄heling>	=	ถลเิง <t̄haleing> [*thaloeng*]
สเงี่ยม <s̄engī̀ym>	=	สงเี่ยม <s̄angeī̀ym> [*sangiam*]

5.3.7   If the transposed preposed vowel is preceded by ก <k>, ข <k̄h>, or ส <s̄> and the next character is not ร <r>, ล <l>, or ว <w>, an /a/ is inserted before the vowel and it is further transposed after the next consonant.

กเษียร <kes̄'īyr>	=	กษเียร <kas̄'eīyr> [*kasian*]
ขเมร <k̄hemr>	=	ขมเร <k̄hamer> [*khamen*]
ขแสร์ <k̄hæs̄r'>	=	ขสแร์ <k̄has̄ær'> [*khasae*]
สแดง <s̄ædng>	=	สดแง <s̄adæng> [*sadaeng*]
สแตมป์ <s̄ætmp'>	=	สตแมป์ <s̄atæmp'> [*sataem*]
สแบก <s̄æbk>	=	สบแก <s̄abæk> [*sabaek*]

5.3.8   If the transposed preposed vowel is preceded by ต <t> or ท <th> and the next character is ล <l> or ว <w>, an /a/ is inserted before the vowel and it is further transposed after the next consonant.