



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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**Informatika in dokumentacija – Transliteracija pisav, ki so v uporabi v Tajski - 1.
del: Transliteracija Akson-Thai-Noi**

Information and documentation -- Transliteration of scripts in use in Thailand -- Part 1:
Transliteration of Akson-Thai-Noi

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Information et documentation -- Translittération des scripts utilisés en Thaïlande -- Partie
1: Translittération du Akson-Thai-Noï

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Part 1: Transliteration of Akson-Thai-Noi

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Foreword

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Introduction

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Information and documentation - Transliteration of scripts in use in Thailand – Part 1: Transliteration of Akson-Thai-Noi

1 Scope

The transliteration¹ system presented here describes the orthographic system of the Akson² -Thai-Noi³ script using Romanized characters consistent with the provisions of the International Standards Organization.

The Akson-Thai-Noi characters of this standard were developed as modern representations of scripts found in inscriptions and palm leaf religious texts and adapted by the Royal Institute of Thailand⁴.

The selection of Romanized characters follows, to the extent possible, the phonemic/phonetic representations used in the transliteration of Standard Thai as described in the International Standard of the ISO 11940, thus enabling consistency of system and economy of codes.

In this system transliteration principles are applied stringently to enable complete unambiguous reversibility in the conversion of characters. Although accurate pronunciation may not always result in the application of this system, because the original Akson-Thai-Noi characters can be regenerated automatically from the Romanized representation, those with knowledge of the languages will be able to correctly pronounce the Romanized graphemes.

2 Normative references

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO/IEC 10646:2014(E), Information Technology — Universal Coded Character Set (UCS) — Structure of the Basic Multilingual Plane.

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1 characters: Alphabetic letters, digits, special markers, and other markers.

3.2 Akson-Thai-Noi characters: Akson-Thai-Noi alphabetic letters, Akson-Thai-Noi digits, and special markers.

3.2.1 Akson-Thai-Noi alphabetic letters:

3.2.1.1 Consonants

¹ Definitions, explanations for terms used (transliteration, transcription, etc.) appear in Annex A.

² “Akson” means “a letter of the alphabet” in Sanskrit.

³ See description of Akson-Thai-Noi in Annex B

⁴ The “Royal Institute of Thailand ”underwent a name change to the “Royal Society of Thailand ”in accordance with the Royal Society Act, BE 2558 (14 February 2015).

There are two types of consonant graphemes, “simple” and “bound”:

3.2.1.1.1 Simple Graphemes (thirty nine full-form characters)

ກ	ຂ	ຊ	ຄ	ງ								
k	k̄h	k̄h	kh	ng								
ຸ	ຊ	ຊ										
c	ch	s										
	ຜ	ຜ			ນ							
	t	t̄h			n							
ດ	ຕ	ຕ	ຸ	ທ	ຊ	ນ						
d	t	t̄h	t̄h'	(th	th	n						
ບ	ປ	ຜ	ຜ	ຜ	ຜ	ຜ						
b	p	p̄h	f̄	ph	f	ph						
ຍ	ຣ	ລ	ລ	ວ	ຸ	ຸ	ຸ	ຸ	ຫ	ຸ	ອ	ຮ
y	r	l	l'	w	ṣ	ṣ'	ṣ	ṣ'	h̄	!	x	h

3.2.1.1.2 Bound Graphemes (eight full form characters, two special forms, and five graphemes borrowed from Lao and Akson-Tham-Isan⁵).

3.2.1.1.2.1 Bound Graphemes, or digraphs, are formed from two simple characters bound together with a full stop (002E) as a single form. When dealing with joined characters like “ຫຸ ຫຸ.n”, the input sequence in transliteration will be “h, combining macron, full stop, n”.

1) ຫຸ [ຂ + ມ] e.g., ຫຸນາດ /k̄h.nād/ (a whole lot)

⁵ Akson-Tham-Isan is a set of characters used in the northeastern region of Thailand suitable for writing Pali-Sanskrit texts.

- 2) ຂີ [ຂ + ມ] e.g., ຂີ້ອາດ /kh.mxd/ (suffering)
- 3) ນີ [ນ + ມ] e.g., ນີ້ /kh.ning/ (thinking of, missing)
- 4) ຜູ້ [ຜ + ມ] e.g., ຜູ້ນາ /s.nun/ (rotted vegetation)
- 5) ຜູ້ [ຜ + ມ] e.g., ຜູ້ນາ /s.mā/ (ask for forgiveness)
- 6) ກູ້ [ກ + ມ] e.g., ກູ້ອາດ /h.nxm/ (to treasure)
- 7) ຫູ້ [ຫ + ມ] e.g., ຫູ້ແນວ /h.nænw/ (parentage, lineage)
- 8) ຫູ້ [ຫ + ມ] e.g., ຫູ້ກໄມ້ /h.mākim/ (fruit)

3.2.1.1.2.2 A special form consonant grapheme is comprised of two allographs, neither of which resembles the original character:

- 1) Initially, the grapheme is written

ຍີ /x'y/ (called *yo yat nam*); e.g., ຍີ້ວາດນໍາ /x'yādnā/ (to offer up in merit).

- 2) In final position the grapheme is written

ຍີ້ /xy' /; e.g., ຂີ້ຍີ້ /khxy'/ (first person singular pronoun).

3.2.1.1.2.3 In some cases, five Lao and Akson-Thai-Tham characters may be referenced to, i.e.:

- 1) ຍີ້ /y/
- 2) ຍີ້ /y'/
- 3) ຍີ້ /ɿ/
- 4) ຍີ້ /ɿ'/
- 5) ຍີ້ /s/

3.2.1.2 Vowels and Special Markers

There are twenty-five vowel graphemes in Akson-Thai-Noi, representing twenty vowel sounds. One vowel, /əɪ/, exhibits four different graphemes (marked with an * in the table below).