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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

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Foreword

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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- <i̦>, 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, แสร้ง, โสรจ, ไสร้, เฮิรตช์, and the second ร <r> is deleted in ไกรศรี, นิราศรัย, ประเสริฐ, ปรารถนา, ปราศรัย, and รังสรัง.

กำสรด <kå̄srd>	=	กำสด <kå̄sd>
โซรม <osrm>	=	โซม <osm>

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

แทน <æthn>	=	ทแน <thæn> [*thaen*]
ไป <i̹p>	=	ปไ <pi̹> [*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 <h̄æ^ng>	cannot be further transposed.
กเ็บ <ke˘b>	cannot be further transposed.
พไร้ช <phi̹rạch>	cannot be further transposed.

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

หแยง <h̄æyng>	=	หยแง <h̄yæng>
หโน่ง <h̄on`ng>	=	หนโ่ง <h̄no`ng>
หใญ <h̄ı y̦>	=	หญไ <h̄y̦ı̀>

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>	=	ครเ่ง <khre˙ng> [*khreng*]
พแร่ <phær˙>	=	พรแ่ <phræ˙> [*phrae*]

An /a/ is inserted into the three words อโกกเริก <xeikkerik>, ปเรียญ <perīyy>, and ปแรก <pærk> before the preposed vowels are further transposed after ร to become อโกกรเิก <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 <piḷ˙>	=	ปลไ่ <pli̧˙> [*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 <k̄hi̧w^>	=	ขวไ้ <k̄hwi̧^> [*khwai*]
คเว็ง <khew^ng>	=	ควเ็ง <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 <s̄engī̇˙ym>	=	สงเี่ยม <s̄angeī̇˙ym> [*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.

| ตเลง <telng> | = | ตลลเง <taleng> [*taleng*] |
| ทเวษ <tewē'> | = | ทวเษ <tawē'> [*thawet*] |

5.3.9   If the transposed preposed vowel is preceded by จ <c>, ช <ch>, พ <ph>, or ม <m> and the next character is น <n>, ร <r>, or ล <l>, an /a/ is inserted before the vowel and it is further transposed after the next consonant.

จเรียง <cerīyng>	=	จรเียง <careīyng> [*cariang*]
ชเลง <chelng>	=	ชลเง <chaleng> [*chaleng*]
พเนียด <phenīyd>	=	พนเียด <phaneīyd> [*phaniat*]
มเลือง <melṳxng>	=	มลเือง <maleṳxng> [*malueang*]

5.3.10   If the transposed preposed vowel is preceded by ฉ <c̄h> and the next character is พ <ph>, an /a/ is inserted before the vowel and it is further transposed after the next consonant.

| ฉเพาะ <c̄hephāa> | = | ฉพเาะ <c̄hapheāa> [*chapho*] |

5.3.11   If the transposed preposed vowel is preceded by ผ <p̄h> and its next character is ช <ch> ด <d>, ท <th>, น <n>, ย <y>, or อ <x>, an /a/ is inserted before the vowel and it is further transposed after the next consonant.

ผเชิญ <p̄hechiy>	=	ผชเิญ <p̄hacheiy> [*phachoen*]
ผเดิม <p̄hedim>	=	ผดเิม <p̄hadeim> [*phadoem*]
ผไท <p̄hịth>	=	ผทไ <p̄hathị> [*phathai*]
ผแนก <p̄hænk>	=	ผนแก <p̄hanæk> [*phanaek*]
ผเยอ <p̄heyx>	=	ผยเอ <p̄hayex> [*phayoe*]
ผเอิญ <p̄hexiy>	=	ผอเิญ <p̄haxeiy> [*pha'oen*]

5.3.12   If the transposed preposed vowel is preceded by ล <l> and the next character is บ <b>, an /a/ is inserted before the vowel and it is further transposed after the next consonant.

| ลเบง <lebng> | = | ลบเง <labeng> [*labeng*] |

5.4   ก็ <k̆> is to be transcribed as /ko/.

5.5   ห <h̄> is deleted when occurring as the first member of the cluster preceding ง <ng>, ญ <ṇ>, น <n>, ม <m>, ย <y>, ร <r>, ล <l>, ว <w>.

| หงอน <h̄ngxn> | = | งอน <ngxn> |
| หนาม <h̄nām> | = | นาม <nām> |

5.6   ห <h̄> in พรหม, พรหมัญตา, พรหมา, พรหมาณฑ์, พรหมินทร์, พรหเมนทร์, พรหเมศวร, พราหมณ, พราหมณัศบด, พราหมณ, พราหม is deleted.

| พรหม <phrh̄m> | = | พรม <phrm> |
| พราหมณ์ <phrāh̄mṇ'> = | | พรามณ์ <phrāmṇ'> |

5.7 ◌ิ <i> or ◌ุ <u> is deleted when it appears at the end of a word, or before ย์ in the following words: กรรดิ, กระษัตริย์, กษัตริย์, กุฎิ, เกตุ, เกียรติ, โกฏิ, ขัดสมาธิ, คุณวุฒิ, จักรพรรดิ, จักรวรรดิ, ฉันทานุมัติ, ชาติ, โชติ, ญาติ, ดรุณาณัติ, ธนาณัติ, ธาตุ, บัญญัติ, ปโกฏิ, ปฏิบัติ, ปฏิวัติ, ปฐมสมโพธิ, ปรนนิบัติ, ประกฤติ, ประพฤติ, ประวัติ, ประสูติ, ปริยัติ, ปสูติ, ปัจเจกโพธิ, ปัญญัติ, ปาฏิหาริย์, พยาธิ, พักตรากฤติ, พิกัติ, พิบัติ, เพฐุริย์, ภาคยานุวัติ, ภูมิ, มาตรพฤติ, เมรุ, ราชวัติ, ลหุกาบัติ, วรรณพฤติ, วัติ, วัยวุฒิ, วิกฤติ, วิกัติ, วิบัติ, วิมัติ, วิรัติ, สมบัติ, สมโพธิ, สมมติ, สมมุติ, สมาบัติ, สวาดิ, สังฆาณัติ, สาเหตุ, สุรัติ, เหตุ, อนุมัติ, อภิสมโพธิ, อัตโนมัติ, อาณัติ, อาบัติ, อารัติ, อุบัติ, อุปบัติ.

5.8 ติ <ti> or ธิ <ṭhi> is deleted in the following words: ไกรสิทธิ, ทรัพยสิทธิ, บุคคลสิทธิ, บุริมสิทธิ, วิภัตติ, วิมุตติ, สิทธิ, เอกสารสิทธิ.

5.9 อ <x> preceding ย <y> in อย่า, อยาก, อย่าง, อยู่, and อ <x> following ◌ื <ụ̄> without being preceded by เ- <e> in the same syllable is deleted.

อยาก <xyāk>	=	ยาก <yāk>
มือ <mụ̄x>	=	มี <mụ̄>

5.10 If ฏ <ṭ>, ต <t>, or ท <th> precedes ร์ <r'>, it is deleted together with ร์.

ราษฎร์ <rāṣ'tr'>	=	ราษ <rāṣ'>
จันทร์ <canthr'>	=	จัน <can>

5.11 Any consonant or consonant with a vowel followed by ◌์ <'> is deleted.

ศัพท์ <ṣ̌aphth'>	=	ศัพ <ṣ̌aph>
สิทธิ์ <sīththi'>	=	สิท <sīth>
พันธุ์ <phaṇthu'>	=	พัน <phaṇ>

5.12 The arrangement of some Thai consonants into **series** for spelling of the words of Pali and Sanskrit origin is as follows:

1.	ก <k>	ข <k̄h>	ค <kh>	ฆ <k̥h>	ง <ng>
2.	จ <c>	ฉ <c̄h>	ช <ch>	ฌ <ch>	ญ <y>
3.	ฏ <ṭ>	ฐ <ṭ̄h>	ฑ <ṭh>	ฒ <ṭ'h>	ณ <ṇ>
4.	ต <t>	ถ <t̄h>	ท <th>	ธ <ṭh>	น <n>
5.	ป <p>	ผ <p̄h>	พ <ph>	ภ <p̣h>	ม <m>

ฃ <k̄h> precedes ค <kh> and is considered as a series 1 consonant.

ฅ <k'h> precedes ฆ <k̥h> and is considered as a series 1 consonant.

ซ <s> precedes ฌ <c̣h> and is considered as a series 2 consonant.

ฎ <ḍ> precedes ฏ <ṭ> and is considered as a series 3 consonant.

ด <d> precedes ต <t> and is considered as a series 4 consonant.

บ <b> precedes ป <p> and is considered as a series 5 consonant.

อ <x> and ฮ <ḥ> follow ฬ <ḷ> and are considered nonseries consonants, and nonseries as follows:

ย <y>	ร <r>	ล <l>	ว <w>
ศ <ṣ̌>	ษ <ṣ̣'>	ส <s̄>	ห <h̄>
ฬ <ḷ>			

5.12.1 When ณ <ṇ> is a syllable-final and is followed by a series or nonseries consonant, it is geminated and an /a/ is inserted after it.

พรรณนา <phrrṇnā>	=	พรรณณนา <phrrṇṇanā> [*phannana*]	
พรรณราย <phrrṇrāy>	=	พรรณณราย <phrrṇṇarāy> [*phannarai*]	
อุณหิส <xuṇhi̅s̄>	=	อุณณหิส <xuṇṇahi̅s̄> [*'unnahit*]	

Word rhythms always overrule the gemination rule. If the rhythm pattern heavy-weak-heavy occurs in a three syllable word, the gemination and /a/ insertion will not apply.

อุณหภูมิ [*'unhaphum*]	not	*อุณณภูมิ
ชลบุรี [*chonburi*]	not	*ชลลบุรี
ราชบุรี [*ratburi*]	not	*ราชชบุรี

If the rhythm pattern weak-heavy-heavy occurs in the three syllable word, the gemination and /a/ insertion will not apply.

พิชิตมาร [*phichitman*]	not	*พิชิตตมาร
สุภาพชน [*suphapchon*]	not	*สุภาพพชน

If the rhythm pattern weak-heavy-weak-heavy occurs in the four syllable word, the gemination and /a/ insertion will not apply.

สุพรรณ/บุรี [*suphanburi*]	not	*สุพรรณณบุรี
ปทุม/ธานี [*pathumthani*]	not	*ปทุมมธานี
มัชฌิม/ประเทศ [*matchimprathet*]	not	*มัชฌิมมประเทศ
อุดม/ศึกษา [*'udomsueksa*]	not	*อุดมมลศึกษา

5.12.2 When น <n> is a syllable-final and is followed by น <n>, it is geminated and an /a/ is inserted after it.

ชนนี <chnnī>	=	ชนนนี <chnnanī> [*chonnani*]	
ทินนาม <thinnām>	=	ทินนนาม <thinnanām> [*thinnanam*]	

5.12.3 When a nonseries consonant is a syllable-final and is followed by a series or a nonseries consonant, it is geminated and an /a/ is inserted after it.

อัยการ <xaykār>	=	อัยยการ <xayyakār> [*'aiyakan*]	
อัศจรร <xaṣ̄ngrr>	=	อัศศจรร <xaṣ̄ṣ̄angrr> [*'atsacan*]	
กัลยา <kạlyā>	=	กัลลยา <kạllayā> [*kanlaya*]	

5.12.4 When ญ <ẏ> follows a series 2 consonant, that series consonant can optionally be geminated and an /a/ can be inserted after it. In this case ญ <ẏ> is treated as ย <y> (/y/).

อาชญา <xāchyā>	=	อาชชญา <xāchchaẏā> [*'atchaya*]	
พิชญา <phichẏā>	=	พิชชญา <phichchaẏā> [*phitchaya*]	

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5.12.5 When a series consonant, except ง \<ng\> or น \<n\>, is a syllable-final and it precedes another series consonant of different series, or a nonseries consonant, the first series consonant is geminated and an /a/ is inserted after it.

รัชกาล \<ra:chka:l\>	=	รัชชกาล \<ra:chchaka:l\> [*ratchakan*]
อัญมณี \<xa:ymni:\>	=	อัญญมณี \<xa:yyamni:\> [*'anyamani*]

5.12.6 When a consonant, both series and nonseries, is a syllable-final and is followed by the same consonant, no gemination will occur.

5.12.7 When ม \<m\> is a syllable-final and it is followed by a series consonant of series 1 to 4 or a nonseries consonant, except in อัมพฤก(ษ์) \<xa:mphvk(s̄')\> and อัมพาต \<xa:mphāt\>, it is geminated and an /a/ is inserted after it.

กามเทพ \<kāmethph\>	=	กามมเทพ \<kāmmaethph\> [*kammathep*]
รมณี \<rmni:\>	=	รมมณี \<rmmani:\> [*rommani*]
อัมพฤก \<xa:mphvk\>	=	อัมมพฤก \<xa:mmaphvk\> [*'ammaphruek*]
อัมพาต \<xa:mphāt\>	=	อัมมพาต \<xa:mmaphāt\> [*'ammaphat*]

5.13 If a cluster กร \<kr\>, ตร \<tr\>, ทร \<thr\>, or ปร \<pr\> functions as a syllable-final, ร \<r\> is deleted.

5.14 All tone marks, and special marks except ๆ \<«\> are deleted.

นี้ \<nī^\>	=	นี \<nī\> [*ni*]
เป็น \<ep˘n\>	=	ปเน \<pen\> [*pen*]

5.15 When ก \<k\>, ค \<kh\>, ฆ \<k̲h\>, จ \<c\>, ท \<th\>, ธ \<ṭh\>, น \<n\>, บ \<b\>, ป \<p\>, ม \<m\>, ว \<w\>, ส \<s̄\>, ห \<h̄\>, or อ \<x\> precedes รC, an /o/ is inserted between it and ร \<r\>.

กรณี \<krni:\>	=	กอรณี \<korni:\> [*korani*]
ฆรณี \<k̲hrni:\>	=	ฆอรณี \<k̲horni:\> [*khorani*]
บรม \<brm\>	=	บอรม \<borm\> [*borom*]
อรทัย \<xrthay\>	=	ออรทัย \<xorthay\> [*'orathai*]

5.16 In the environment C_1C_2V an /a/ is inserted between the two consonants, if C_2 is not ร \<r\>, ล \<l\>, or ว \<w\>.

กอรณี \<korni:\>	=	กอรณี \<korani:\> [*korani*]
ออรทัย \<xorthay\>	=	ออรทัย \<xorthay\> [*'orathai*]

Table 1 – Consonants

No.	Thai character	Initial	Final
1	ก \<k\>	[*k*]	[*k*]
2	ข, ฃ \<k̄h, ḳh\>	[*kh*]	[*k*]
3	ค, ต, ฆ \<kh, k'h, ḳh\>	[*kh*]	[*k*]
4	ง \<ng\>	[*ng*]	[*ng*]
5	จ \<c\>	[*c*]	[*t*]
6	ฉ, ฌ \<c̄h, ch\>	[*ch*]	none
7	ช \<ch\>	[*ch*]	[*t*]
8	ซ, ศ, ษ, ส \<s, s̄, s̄', s̄\>	[*s*]	[*t*]
9	ญ \<y\>	[*y*]	[*n*]
10	ฏ, ด \<ḍ, d\>	[*d*]	[*t*]
11	ฏ, ต \<ṭ, t\>	[*t*]	[*t*]
12	ฐ, ฑ[1], ฒ, ถ, ท[2], ธ \<ṭ̄h, ṯh, t'h, t̄h, th, ṭh\>	[*th*]	[*t*]
13	ณ, น \<ṇ, n\>	[*n*]	[*n*]
14	บ[3] \<b\>	[*b*]	[*p*]
15	ป \<p\>	[*p*]	[*p*]
16	ผ \<p̄h\>	[*ph*]	none
17	ฝ \<f̄\>	[*f*]	none
18	พ, ภ \<ph, ph\>	[*ph*]	[*p*]
19	ฟ \<f\>	[*f*]	[*p*]
20	ม \<m\>	[*m*]	[*m*]
21	ย \<y\>	[*y*]	[*I*]
22	ร[4] \<r\>	[*r*]	[*n*]
23	ฤ[5], ฤๅ[6] \<v, vɨ\>	[*rue*]	none
24	ล, ฬ \<l, ḷ\>	[*l*]	[*n*]
25	ฦ, ฦๅ \<ł, łɨ\>	[*lue*]	none
26	ว[7] \<w\>	[*w*]	[*o*]
27	ห, ฮ \<h̄, ḥ\>	[*h*]	none
28	อ[8] \<x\>	[']	[*o*][9]
29	ฯลฯ \<≠l≠\>	[*la*]	none
30	ๆ \<«\>	Repetition of the preceding syllable or word	

[1] ฑ is pronounced /d/ in ฑังส-, ฑาก-, ตัณฑุล, ทัณฑกรรม, ทัณฑะ, บัณฑิต, บัณฑิต(ย์), บัณฑุ, บัณเฑาะ(ก์), บัณเฑาะ(ว์), บุณฑริก, บัณฑรหัตถี, ปิณฑะ, ปุณฑริก, ภัณฑครรภ, ภัณฑนะ, ภัณฑาคาร, ภัณฑาคาริก, ภัณฑุ, ภัณฑูรกรรม, มณฑป, มุณฑ, มุณฑก, เลฑฑุ, เลณฑุ.

[2] ทร is pronounced /s/ in the following words กรรแทรก, กระทรวง, กันแทรก, กายินทรี(ย์), กาเยนทรี(ย์), ชิเตนทรี(ย์), ชิตินทรี(ย์), ชีวิตินทรี(ย์), ฉะเชิงเทรา, ทรง, ทรวง, ทรวด, ทรัพ(ย์), ทราบ, ทราม, ทราย, ทรุด, ทรู่, เทริด, แทรก, ไทร, โทรม, นนทรี, พิกเลนทรี(ย์), พุทรา, มัทรี, อินทรี, อินทรี(ย์).

Table 1 (continued)

3   บ is pronounced /bo/ when preceding ริ, except บริด(จ์), and เอ็มบริโอ.

4   รรC (preceding a consonant) is pronounced /a/, but รร without a consonant final is pronounced /an/.

5   ฤ is pronounced /roe/ in ฤก(ษ์), /ri/ when occurring after ก, ต, ป, or before ณ, ท, ษ, except พฤษภา, ฤษภ, and /rue/ elsewhere.

6   ฤๅ is pronounced /ri/ in ตฤๅ only.

7   ว is pronounced /ua/ when functioning as a vowel occurring between two consonants or after a tone mark.

8   อ, as an initial of a word, is treated as a vowel carrier and usually appears as nil in most Thai Romanization system even though อ exists in writing and contains phonetic features of a glottal stop, /ʔ/. In principle, all characters present should be transcribed according to their phonetic representation; it is inappropriate to choose one character to be represented by nil.

9   อ following a consonant functions as a vowel and its phonetic representation is /o/. When อ follows an – without an เ– before ◌ี, อ is deleted.

Table 2 – Vowels

No.	Thai character	Transcription
1	ะ, –ั, no vowel, า <a, ạ, Ø, ā>	[a]
2	–ัวะ, –ัว, CɔC <ạwa, –ạa, CwC>	[ua]
3	–ํา <å>	[am]
4	–ิ, –ี <i, ī>	[i]
5	–ิว, –ีว <iw, īw>	[io]
6	–ึ, –ื <ụ, ụ̄>	[ue]
7	–ุ, –ู <u, ū>	[u]
8	–ุย, –ูย <uy, ūy>	[ui]
9	เ–ย <e–y>	[oei]
10	เ–ะ, เ–็, เ– <e–a, e–˘, e–>	[e]
11	เ–ว, เ–็ว <e–w, e–˘w>	[eo]
12	เ–อะ, เ–อ, เ–ิC <e–xa, e–x, e–iC>	[oe]
13	เ–า, –าว <e–ā, –āw>	[ao]
14	เ–ียะ, เ–ีย <e–īya, e–īy>	[ia]
15	เ–ียว <e–īyw>	[iao]
16	เ–ือะ, เ–ือ <e–ūxa, e–ūx>	[uea]
17	เ–ือย <e–ūxy>	[ueai]
18	แ–ะ, แ–็, แ– <æ–a, æ–˘, æ–>	[ae]
19	แ–ว, แ–็ว <æ–w, æ–˘w>	[aeo]
20	โ–ะ, โ–, เ–าะ, –อ, no interconsonantal vowel <o–a, o–, e–āa, –x, CØC>	[o]
21	โ–ย, –อย <o–y, –xy>	[oi]
22	ใ–, ไ–, ไ–ย, –วย <ı–, i̧–, i̧–y, –wy>	[ai]
23	–วย <–āy>	[uai]
24	–ํ <°>	[ang] or [m]

Bibliography

[1] *Notification of the Royal Institute concerning the transcription of Thai Characters into Roman*, Bangkok, Thailand, Royal Institute, 1954.

[2] *Romanization Guide for Thai Script*, Bangkok, Thailand, Royal Institute, 1968.

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