



BSI Standards Publication

Information and documentation — Transliteration of scripts in use in Thailand

Part 1: Transliteration of Akson-Thai-Noi

National foreword

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**Information and documentation —
Transliteration of scripts in use in
Thailand —**

**Part 1:
Transliteration of Akson-Thai-Noi**

*Information et documentation — Translittération des scripts utilisés
en Thaïlande —*

Partie 1: Translittération du Akson-Thai-Noi





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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.

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A list of all parts in the ISO 20674 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The Akson-Thai-Noi characters of this document have been developed as modern representations of scripts found in inscriptions and palm leaf religious texts which have been adapted by the Royal Institute of Thailand¹⁾.

The selection of Romanized characters follows, to the extent possible, the phonemic/phonetic representations used in the transliteration of Standard Thai as described in 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.

This document is one of a series of International Standards, dealing with the conversion of systems of writing. The aim of this document and others in the series is to provide a means for international communication of written messages in a form which permits the automatic transmission and reconstitution of these by men or machines. The system of conversion, in this case, is univocal and entirely reversible.

This means that no consideration should be given to phonetic and aesthetic matters nor to certain national customs: all these considerations are, indeed, ignored by the machine performing the function.

The adoption of this document for international communication leaves every country free to adopt for its own use a national standard which may be different, on condition that it be compatible with the document. The system proposed herein should make this possible and be acceptable to international use if the graphisms it creates are such that they may be converted automatically into the graphisms used in any strict national system.

The adoption of national standards compatible with this document will permit the representation, in an international publication, of the morphemes of each language according to the customs of the country where it is spoken. It will be possible to simplify this representation in order to take into account the number of the character sets available on different kinds of machines.

1) 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).

