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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-Thaï-Noï

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*.

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.

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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 Thailand[1)].

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).

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

Part 1: Transliteration of Akson-Thai-Noi

1 Scope

This document describes the orthographic system of the Akson-Thai-Noi script using Romanized characters.

This document can be used by anyone who has a clear understanding of the system and is certain that it can be applied without ambiguity. The result obtained will not give a correct pronunciation of the original text in a person's own language, but it will serve as a means of finding automatically the original graphism and thus allow anyone who has a knowledge of the original language to pronounce it correctly.

NOTE Similarly, one can only pronounce correctly a text written in, for example, English or Polish, if one has a knowledge of English or Polish.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
character
element of an alphabetical or other type of writing system that graphically represents a phoneme, a syllable, a word or even a prosodical characteristic of a given language; it is used either alone (for example, a letter, a syllabic sign, an ideographical character, a digit, a punctuation mark) or in combination (such as an accent or a diacritical mark)

Note 1 to entry: A letter having an accent or a diacritical mark, for example â, è, ö, is therefore a character in the same way as a basic letter.

3.2
Akson
letter of the alphabet

3.2.1
Akson-Thai-Noi
script used in religious and secular communities of the Isan Region of Thailand

Note 1 to entry: See Annex A.

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