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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

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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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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.

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.

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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).

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.

3.2.2
Akson-Tham-Isan
script used in the north eastern region of Thailand suitable for writing Pali-Sanskrit texts

3.2.3
Akson-Thai-Noi characters
Akson-Thai-Noi (3.2.1) alphabetic letters, special markers, and Akson-Thai-Noi digits

3.3
vowel
letter that represents a sound produced by humans when the breath flows out through the mount without being blocked by the teeth, tongue or lips

3.4
consonant
one of the speech sounds or letters of the alphabet which is not a *vowel* (3.3)

3.5
tone marker
sign which shows a sound that represents different meaning, depending on how high or low it is spoken

3.6
transliteration
process which consists of representing the *characters* (3.1) of an alphabetical or syllabic system of writing by the characters of a conversion alphabet

3.7
retransliteration
process whereby the *characters* (3.1) of a conversion alphabet are transformed back into those of the converted writing system

3.8
transcription
process whereby the sounds of a given language are noted by the system of signs of a conversion language

3.9
romanization
conversion of non-Latin writing systems to the Latin alphabet

4 General principles of conversion of writing systems

4.1 The words in a language, which are written according to a given script (the converted system), sometimes have to be rendered according to a different system (the conversion system) normally used for a different language. The procedure is often used for historical or geographical texts, cartographical documents and in particular bibliographical work where characters shall be converted from different writing systems into a single alphabet to allow for alphabetical intercalation in bibliographies, catalogues, indexes, toponymic lists, etc. It is indispensable in that it permits the univocal transmission of a written message between two countries using different writing systems or exchanging a message the writing of which is different from their own.

It thereby permits transmission by manual, mechanical as well as electronic means.

The two basic methods of conversion of a system of writing are transliteration and transcription.

4.2   Transliteration is the easiest way to ensure the complete and unambiguous reversibility of the conversion alphabet in the converted system.

In exceptional cases, such as when the number of characters used in the conversion system is smaller than the number of characters of the converted system, it is necessary to use digraphs or diacritical marks. In this case, one shall avoid as far as possible arbitrary choice and the use of purely conventional marks and try to maintain a certain phonetic logic in order to give the system a wide acceptance.

However, it shall be accepted that the graphism obtained may not always be correctly pronounced according to the phonetic habits of the language (or of all the languages) which usually use(s) the conversion alphabet. On the other hand, this graphism shall be such that the reader who has a knowledge of the converted language may mentally restore unequivocally the original graphism and thus pronounce it.

4.3   Retransliteration is the exact opposite of the transliteration process in that the rules of a transliteration system are applied in reverse in order to reconvert the transliterated word to its original form.

4.4   A transcription system is of necessity based on the orthographical conventions of the conversion language. Transcription is not strictly reversible.

Transcription may be used for the conversion of all writing systems. It is the only method that can be used for systems that are not entirely alphabetical or syllabic and for all ideophonographical systems of writing like Chinese.

4.5   To carry out romanization, either transliteration or transcription or a combination of the two may be used depending on the nature of the converted system.

4.6   A conversion system proposed for international use may call for compromise and the sacrifice of certain national customs. It is therefore necessary for each community of users to accept concessions, fully abstaining in every case from imposing as a matter of course solutions that are actually justified only by national practice (for example, pronunciation, orthography, etc.).

When a country uses two systems univocally converting one into the other to write its own language, the system of transliteration implemented shall be taken from before as a basis for the international standardized system, as far as it is compatible with the other principles exposed hereafter.

4.7   When necessary, the conversion systems should specify an equivalent for each character, not only the letters but also the punctuation marks, numbers, etc. They should similarly take into account the arrangement of the sequence of characters that make up the text, for example the direction of the script, and specify the way of distinguishing words and of using separation signs, following as closely as possible the customs of the language(s) which use the converted writing system.

When romanizing a script which does not have upper-case characters, it is normal to capitalize some words, following national usage.

5   Principles of conversion for alphabetical writing systems

5.1   The conversion may be made at various levels.

The first level is that of completely reversible stringent transliteration which is necessary to attain, in full, the aim given in 4.2. This conversion applies all principles of transliteration without exception. However, whenever it is useful to distinguish the end or beginning of a syllable (a morpheme or a word) variants may be used. The conventional systems of stringent transliteration shall be applied as such without any change to meet national or regional customs as regards pronunciation or orthography. They permit the univocal international transmission of messages by mechanical or electronic means.

3

To permit an international unequivocal communication, International Standards on transliteration shall, by priority, apply the principle of stringent conversion. They can then be used as a basis for the establishment of rules for simplified conversion and for preparation of national standards.

The second level is that of simplified conversion. The simplification may be made necessary, for example, by the use of machines that do not accept all the alphabet characters required for stringent conversion. The method of conversion may allow national or regional variants, which may not permit complete reversibility. The simplified conversion may be the subject of International Standards or agreements.

The third level is that of popular conversion which, for example, should enable the same foreign names to be written in a uniform manner in the newspapers of a given country. It is obliged to take into account phonetic or graphic practices and therefore can only be national.

5.2   In cases where the same characters appear in one alphabet used with some differences by different languages, these characters would be transliterated in the same way, irrespective of the language they belong to.

5.3   If the converted alphabet gives a different form to the same character according to its place in the word (as is the case for example in the Arabic, Hebrew and Greek alphabets), the conversion alphabet will use only one character of constant form.

6   Akson-Thai-Noi orthographic rules and features

6.1   General

6.1.1 Orthographic rules: In a manner similar to that of standard Thai Script, Akson-Thai-Noi initial and final consonant characters are placed on the line, with accompanying vowels placed in positions preceding, following, below, and above the initial consonant character or consonant cluster. The second component of a digraph is represented by abbreviated version of the consonant character or by a variation borrowed from Akson-Tham-Isan characters.

6.1.2 Orthographic features: There are consonants and vowels in Akson-Thai-Noi, but not a tone marker.

6.1.3 Consonants: Twenty-six consonants and a number of digraphs and consonant combinations appear in palm leaf documents found throughout the Isan Region and the Lan Chang Kingdom.

6.1.4 Vowels: Twenty-three vowel graphemes, representing 20 vowel sounds, are found in Isan Region palm leaf texts.

6.1.5 Tone markers: Tone markers do not appear in records found either in Isan or in Laos; the reader determined the tone to be applied, although the Lao Script was eventually modified to include tone markers.

6.2   Consonants

6.2.1   There are two types of consonant graphemes, "simple" and "bound".

6.2.1.1   Simple graphemes (39 full-form characters) are given in Table 1.

Table 1 — Full-form characters

ກ k	ຂ k̄ h	ຂ k̲ h	ຄ kh	ງ ng							
ຈ c	ຊ ch	ຊ s									
	ຍ ṭ	ຊ ṭ̄ h			ຎ ṇ						
ດ d	ຕ t	ຖ t̄ h	ຖ t̄ h′	ຘ th	ຖ ṭh	ນ n					
ບ b	ປ̄ p	ຜ p̄ h	ຟ̄ f̄	ຜ ph	ຟ̄ f	ຠ p̄ h	ມ m				
ຢ y	ຣ r	ລ l	ລ l′	ວ w	ຩ s̱	ຨ s̱′	ສ s̄	ຮ s̄ ′	ຫ h̄	ຬ ḷ	ຯ x	ຫ ḥ

6.2.1.2 Bound graphemes consist of eight full form characters, two special forms, and five graphemes borrowed from Lao and Akson-Tham-Isan.

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 "h̄ .n", the input sequence in transliteration will be "h, combining macron, full stop, n". For example:

1) ຊ [ຊ + ນ], for example, ຊາດ /k̄ h.nād/ (a whole lot)

2) ຊ [ຊ + ນ], for example, ຊອດ /k̄ h.mxd/ (suffering)

3) ຄ [ຄ + ນ], for example, ຄຶງ /kh.ning/ (thinking of, missing)

4) ສ [ສ + ນ], for example, ສຸນ /s̄ .nun/ (rotted vegetation)

5) ສ [ສ + ນ], for example, ສາ /s̄ .mā/ (ask for forgiveness)

6) ຖ [ຖ + ນ], for example, ຖອມ /t̄ h.nxm/ (to treasure)

7) ຫ [ຫ + ນ], for example, ຫແນວ /h̄ .n̊ænw/ (parentage, lineage)

8) ຫ [ຫ + ມ], for example, ຫາກ /h̄ .mākịm/ (fruit)

6.2.2 A special form consonant grapheme comprises two allographs, neither of which resembles the original character:

1) Initially, the grapheme is written as follows:

ຢ /x′y/ (called *yo yat nam*); for example, ຢາດນໍ /x′yādnå/ (to offer up in merit).

2) In final position the grapheme is written as follows:

ຽ /xy′/ ; for example, ຂຽ /k̄ hxy′/ (first person singular pronoun).

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

1) ຽ   /y̱/

2) ຽ   /y̱′/

3) ຼ   /ṛ/

4) ຼ   /l̤′/

5) ຼ   /s̱ ′/

6.3 Vowels and special markers

6.3.1 There are 25 vowel graphemes in Akson-Thai-Noi, representing 20 vowel sounds as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 — Vowel graphemes

−ᤧ a	−ᤨ a̠	−ᤵ a̤	−ᤣ ā	−ᤠ i	−ᤡ ī	−ᤢ ụ	−ᤣ u	−ᤤ ū
ᤧ− e	ᤠ− æ	ᤦ− o	ᤧ−ᤧ e-āa	−ᤠ x	−ᤣ a′w			
ᤧ−ᤲ e−ạy ᵃ	−ᤲ y ᵃ	ᤧ−ᤳ e−ạy ᵃ	−ᤳ y ᵃ					
ᤧ−ᤠ e−īx	ᤧ−ᤡ e−i	−ᤲ °	−ᤣ å	ᤦ− i̧	ᤧ−ᤣ e−a′ā			
ᵃ One vowel, /əɪ/, exhibits four different graphemes.								

There are only 16 unique forms of vowel graphemes and special markers as shown in Table 3.

Table 3 — Unique forms of vowel graphemes and special markers

−ᤧ a	−ᤨ a̠	−ᤣ ā	−ᤠ i	−ᤡ ī	−ᤢ ụ	−ᤣ u	−ᤤ ū
ᤧ− e	ᤠ− æ	ᤦ− o	ᤦ− i̧				
−ᤵ a̤	−ᤲ a′	−ᤲ °	−ᤣ å				

6.3.2 Vowels written on the same level as consonants are as follows:

ᤧ ᤨ ᤣ ᤳ ᤧ ᤠ ᤦ ᤦ

6.3.3 Vowels written above the line (upper level characters) are as follows:

° ᤠ ᤡ

6.3.4 Vowels written below the line (lower level characters) are as follows:

ᤢ ᤤ

6.3.5 Three special markers, given in Table 4, are used with or in place of vowel characters.

Table 4 — Special markers

ᤵ mai sat	— used as the vowel ᤦ /a/ with a final consonant; e.g. �᤼ᤲ /naṇ/ (that)
	— used in conjunction with the vowel symbol ᤧ− /e/ preceding a final consonant; e.g. ᤧ᤼ᤲ /epaṇ/ (be)
	— used in the vowel dipthong ᤧ−ᤲ /e-ạy/ when there is no final consonant; e.g. ᤣ᤼ᤲ /eṣ ạy/ (lost, loss)

Table 4 *(continued)*

̏ mai kong	— used to shorten the vowel ◌ /o/ preceding a final consonant; e.g. คน /ka'n/ (person)
	— used in conjunction with the vowel symbol ◌ว /w/; e.g. กว /ka'w/ (scare of, afraid of), หว /ẖa'w/ (head)
	— used in conjunction with เ◌ /e-ā/ ; e.g. เอา /exa'ā/ (take), เฮา /eha'ā/ (we), เมา /ema'ā/ (intoxicated)
̊ mai ko	— used as the vowel ◌ะ /°/ without a final consonant; e.g. พ /pẖ̊/ (enough, father), ก /k̊/ (therefore, thus)

6.4 Akson-Thai-Noi list of digits

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
໐	໑	໖	໓	໔	໕	໖	໗	໘	໙

6.5 Special symbols

6.5.1 General

Special symbols refer to four symbols that differentiate one Roman character representing the same sound converted from different Akson-Thai-Noi characters.

6.5.2 Combining diacritical markers

COMBINING MACRON   0304

COMBINING DOT BELOW   0323

COMBINING MACRON BELOW   0331

PRIME   2032

6.5.3 Combining characters

Initial and final consonant characters in an Akson-Thai-Noi syllable are placed on the same line, with the vowel character placed in a position preceding, following, above or below the initial consonant or consonant cluster.

— Above the line: ชื่/sụ/ (name), เมือง /emụxng/ (town)

— Below the line: กูแกว /kūækw/ (Ku Kaew), สู /s̄ ū/ (you)

— Preceding the accompanying consonant: แม /æm/ (mother), แก /æk/ (old), แต /æt/ (but)

— Following the accompanying consonant: มา /mā/ (come), ราสา /rāsā/ (monarch)

7 Arrangement of character sequence

7.1 The conversion is made character by character from left to right.

7.2   A consonant can have either an upper level or a lower level character. The sequence of the character is as follows.

7.2.1   A consonant with an upper level character:

ຄຶມ   =   ຄ   ◌ຶ   ມ

a)   Type the consonant first; then

b)   Type the upper level character.

7.2.2   A consonant with a lower level character:

ຊົວຍ   =   ຊ   ◌ົ   ວ   ຍ

a)   Type the consonant first; then

b)   Type the lower level character.

7.2.3   A consonant with an upper level character and a lower level character:

ເທີ່ອ   =   ເ   ທ   ◌່   ◌ື   ອ

a)   Type the consonant first; then

b)   Type the upper level character, and

c)   Type the lower level character.

7.2.4   According to the International Components for Unicode (ICU) implementation (recorded in Version 1.4.1 of the Common Locale Data Repository (CLDR) sponsored by the Unicode Consortium preposed vowels are transposed with the following consonant:

ແມ /æm/ (mother)

   æ is transposed with *m*: mæ

   ກູແກວ /kūækw/ (Ku Kaew) æ is

   transposed with *k*: kūkæw

This process, however, may be done by a computer program. Since there are no consonant clusters in Akson-Thai-Noi, there is no problem of where to place the preposed vowel.

8   Typing sequence

If a Roman character contains a combining diacritical mark, type the character before the mark.

The order of typing is as follows:

1)   s̄   =   s ¯

2)   ṣ   =   s .

If a Roman character contains a combining diacritical mark or marks, type the character first, then type the diacritical mark(s) from top to bottom order:

   ṣ̄′   The order of typing is as follows: s ¯ . ′

9 Romanization table

Table 5 displays both Akson-Thai-Noi and Standard Thai characters. Note that the same characters with different fonts share the same codes. Twenty-seven standard Thai characters are not used in Akson-Thai-Noi and 20 characters are used only in Akson-Thai-Noi.

Table 5 unifies the transliteration of Akson-Thai-Noi with that of Standard Thai.

Table 5 — Romanization

No.	Akson-Thai-Noi/ Standard Thai	Code position in ISO/IEC 10646	Romanized character	Code position(s) of Romanized characters in ISO/IEC 10646	Comments
1	ภ / ก	0E01	k	006B	KO KAI
2	ຂ / ข	0E02	k̄ h	006B+0304+0068	KO KHAI
3	ຂ / ฃ	0E03	ḳ̄h	006B+0304+0323+0068	KHO KHUAT
4	ฅ / ค	0E04	kh	006B+0068	KHO KHWAI
		0E05			Standard Thai "Kho Khon"
		0E06			Standard Thai "Kho Rakhang"
5	ง / ง	0E07	ng	006E+0067	NGO NGU
6	จ / จ	0E08	c	0063	CHO CHAN
		0E09			Standard Thai "Cho Ching"
7	ຊ / ช	0E0A	ch	0063+0068	CHO CHANG
8	ຊ / ซ	0E0B	s	0073	SO SO
		0E0C			Standard Thai "Cho Choe"
		0E0D			Standard Thai "Yo Ying"
		0E0E			Standard Thai "Do Chada"
9	ฏ / ฏ	0E0F	ṭ	0074+0323	TO PATAK
10	ฐ / ฐ	0E10	ṭ h	0074+0304+0323+0068	THO THAN
		0E11			Standard Thai "Tho Nangmontho"
		0E12			Standard Thai "Tho Phuthao"
11	ณ / ณ	0E13	ṇ	006E+0323	NO NEN
12	ด / ด	0E14	d	0064	DO DEK
13	ต / ต	0E15	t	0074	TO TAO
14	ถ / ถ	0E16	t̄ h	0074+0304+0068	THO THUNG
15	ท / ท	0E17	th	0074+0068	THO THAHAN
16	ธ / ธ	0E18	ṭh	0074+0323+0068	THO THONG
17	น / น	0E19	n	006E	NO NU
18	บ / บ	0E1A	b	0062	BO BAIMAI

Table 5 *(continued)*

No.	Akson-Thai-Noi/ Standard Thai	Code position in ISO/IEC 10646	Romanized character	Code position(s) of Romanized characters in ISO/IEC 10646	Comments
19	ฎ / ป	0E1B	p	0070	PO PLA
20	/ ผ	0E1C	p̄h	0070+0304+0068	PHO PHUNG
21	/ ฝ	0E1D	f̄	0066+0304	FO FA
22	/ พ	0E1E	ph	0070+0068	PHO PHAN
23	/ ฟ	0E1F	f	0066	FO FAN
24	/ ภ	0E20	p̣h	0070+0323+0068	PO SAMPHAO
25	/ ม	0E21	m	006D	MO MA
26	/ ย	0E22	y	0079	YO YAK
27	/ ร	0E23	r	0072	RO RUA
		0E24			Standard Thai "Ru"
28	/ ล	0E25	l	006C	LO LING
		0E26			Standard Thai "Lu"
29	/ ว	0E27	w	0077	WO WAEN
30	/ ศ	0E28	ṣ̄	0073+0304+0323	SO SALA
31	/ ษ	0E29	ṣ̄′	0073+0304+0323+2032	SO RUSI
32	/ ส	0E2A	s̄	0073+0304	SO SUA
33	/ ห	0E2B	h̄	0068+0304	HO HIP
34	/ ฬ	0E2C	ḷ	006C+0323	LO CHULA
35	/ อ	0E2D	x	0078	O ANG
36	/ ฮ	0E2E	ḥ	0068+0323	HO NOK HUK
		0E2F			Standard Thai "Paiyannoi"
37	/ -ะ	0E30	a	0061	SARA A
38	/ -ั	0E31	ạ	0061+0323	MAI HAN-AKAT
39	/ -า	0E32	ā	0061+0304	SARA AA
40	/ -ำ	0E33	å	00E5	SARA AM
41	/ -ิ	0E34	i	0069	SARA I
42	/ -ี	0E35	ī	0069+0304	SARA II
43	/ -ึ	0E36	ụ	0075+0323	SARA UE
		0E37			Standard Thai "Sara Uee"
44	/ -ุ	0E38	u	0075	SARA U
45	/ -ู	0E39	ū	0075+0304	SARA UU
		0E3A			Standard Thai "Phinthu"
46			a′	0061+2032	Borrowed from Lao
47			ḷ′	006C+0323+2032	Borrowed from Lao
48			ỵ	0079+0323	Borrowed from Lao
		0E3E			VOID
		0E3F			Thai currency symbol Baht
49	/ เ-	0E40	e	0065	SARA E

10

Table 5 *(continued)*

No.	Akson-Thai-Noi/ Standard Thai	Code position in ISO/IEC 10646	Romanized character	Code position(s) of Romanized characters in ISO/IEC 10646	Comments
50	ﺍ– / แ-	0E41	æ	00E6	SARA AE
51	ໂ– / โ-	0E42	o	006F	SARA O
		0E43			Standard Thai "Sara Ai Maimuan"
52	ໄ– / ไ-	0E44	i̦	0069+0323	SARA AI
		0E45			Standard Thai "Lak-khangyao"
		0E46			Standard Thai "Maiyamok"
		0E47			Standard Thai "Maitaikhu"
		0E48			Standard Thai Mai Ek"
		0E49			Standard Thai Mai Tho"
		0E4A			Standard Thai Mai Tri"
		0E4B			Standard Thai Mai Chattawa"
		0E4C			Standard Thai "Thanthakhat"
53	-ํ / -ํ	0E4D	-̊	030A	NIKKHAHIT
		0E4E			Standard Thai "Yamakkan"
		0E4F			Standard Thai "Takai"
54	๐	0E50	0	0030	ZERO
55	๑	0E51	1	0031	ONE
56	๒	0E52	2	0032	TWO
57	๓	0E53	3	0033	THREE
58	๔	0E54	4	0034	FOUR
59	๕	0E55	5	0035	FIVE
60	๖	0E56	6	0036	SIX
61	๗	0E57	7	0037	SEVEN
62	๘	0E58	8	0038	EIGHT
63	๙	0E59	9	0039	NINE
		0E5A			Standard Thai "Ang-khankhu"
		0E5B			Standard Thai "Khomut"
64	หน	0E5C	h̄ .n		0E2B + 0E3A + 0E19
65	หม	0E5D	h̄ .m		0E2B + 0E3A + 0E21
		0E5E			VOID