

**DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING**

Library of Congress Rule Interpretations	3
Romanization	
Thai	3
Vai	4

SUBJECT CATALOGING

Subject Headings of Current Interest	4
Revised LC Subject Headings	6
Subject Headings Replaced by Name Headings	8

ROMANIZATION

Thai	9
Vai	29

Editorial postal address:

Policy and Standards Division, Library Services
Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540-4260

Editorial electronic mail address:

POLICY@loc.gov

Editorial fax number:

(202) 707-6629

Subscription address:

Customer Support Team, Cataloging Distribution Service
Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541-4912

Subscription electronic mail address:

cdsinfo@loc.gov

Library of Congress Control Number: 78-51400

ISSN 0160-8029 *Key title:* Cataloging service bulletin

Copyright ©2010 the Library of Congress, except within the U.S.A.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS

No additions or changes.

ROMANIZATION

Thai

A revision of the Thai Romanization table appears at the end of this issue. This revision deals with corrections to some of the examples under Word Division as noted below. The problems/resolutions reflect discussions between LC, including overseas offices, and CC:AAM. Comments should be sent to the Policy and Standards Division (policy@loc.gov) by March 31, 2011.

Word Division

2a. Problem: *Thaikhadisuksa*.

Resolution: *Separate proper adjective prefixes from "khadisuksa". Thus, "Thai khadisuksa" would then become a "but" for the last part of Rule 2 (c).*

5. Problem: *Rachamanop + Ānkhong*.

Resolution: *Rachamanop – Add a "t" at the end of the initial syllable; delete the macron over the "A", as it's a short not long vowel here.*

6a. Problem: รongอำมาตย์โท *Rong Amat Tho*. Per the written Thai example "Amat" is incorrect.

Resolution: "Ammat" per the written Thai example's orthography and pronunciation. There is another spelling รongอมาตย์โท, wherein "Amat" is correct per the written Thai's orthography and pronunciation.

Problem: *Rong Prathanathibodi's final "i" lacks a macron.*

Resolution: *Add a macron to the final "i", as the vowel length is long, not short.*

Problem: "Phratheprattanaratchasuda Sayamborommaratchakumari" per the written Thai is incorrect.

Resolution: "Phrathēppharātratsudā Sayāmbōṛommarāṭchakumārī" per the written Thai example's orthography and pronunciation.

7. Problem: *Phra'ong Chao Chai's final "a" lacks a macron.*

Resolution: *Add a macron to the final "a", as the vowel length is long, not short.*

8. Problem: *In the textual paragraph, line 2, "pronunciation" (singular format) doesn't match with its verb ("are").*

Resolution: *Add a final "s" to "pronunciation" to pluralize it.*

10c. Problem: *"Krom Phra Mahidon" and "Krommaphra Mahidon" are both listed as acceptable in the same rule. Namely, the rule's last example at the bottom of p. 207 and then the same rule's third "but" example on p. 208.*

Resolution: *Following Rule 8's first example, the correct word division would be "Krommaphra Mahidon".*

Problem: *Phra Putthayoṛfā Chulaḷok. A typo with "Putthayoṛfā".*

Resolution: *Phutthayoṛfā (the initial consonant = ph)*

25. Problem: *ngān phrarāṭchathān plæṅ sop. A typo with "plæṅ".*

Resolution: *phlæṅ (the initial consonant = ph)*

26. Problem: *ḥon thung.*

Resolution: *"ḥonthung", as its meaning is the same as that of the example preceding it – ḥonkrathang .*

34. Problem: *The "but" example, Khonthai.*

Resolution: *khon Thai, as noted herewith.*

42. Problem: *Two typos.*

43. Resolution: *sunakḥingḥok, not sunakḥingḥhok (with 2 "h"s at the end); phakkāthūa, not pakkāthūa (i.e., the initial consonant = ph)*

44. Problem: *rok marēng, specifically marēng.*

a. Resolution: *No macron over the "e" per its orthography and pronunciation.*

Vai

A new romanization table for Vai appears at the end of this issue and has been approved by the ALA Committee on Cataloging: African and Asian Materials (CC:AAM). Although some of the romanized Latin characters are part of the extended Latin-character set and are contrary to the guidelines published in *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 127, these characters have been traditionally used for the romanization of the languages of West Africa.

SUBJECT CATALOGING

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 31-45, 2010

Biomimetic materials (May Subd Geog)

Biomimicry (*May Subd Geog*)
Campaign promises (*May Subd Geog*)
Climate change insurance (*May Subd Geog*)
Coming of age (*May Subd Geog*)
Data integration (Computer science) (*May Subd Geog*)
Digital video recorders (*May Subd Geog*)
Doom metal (Music) (*May Subd Geog*)
Droid (Smartphone)
Easter crèches (*May Subd Geog*)
Escaped prisoners (*May Subd Geog*)
Federated database systems [May Subd Geog]
Flight delays (*May Subd Geog*)
FRSAD (Conceptual model)
Grays (Extraterrestrial beings) (*May Subd Geog*)
Gynecologic errors (*May Subd Geog*)
Hardware Trojans (Computers) (*May Subd Geog*)
High resolution imaging (*May Subd Geog*)
Ice calving (*May Subd Geog*)
Indian gangs (*May Subd Geog*)
Infatuation (*May Subd Geog*)
Inflation targeting (*May Subd Geog*)
Interprofessional education (*May Subd Geog*)
Jellyfish blooms (*May Subd Geog*)
KenKen (*May Subd Geog*)
Lap dancing (*May Subd Geog*)
Lap dancers (*May Subd Geog*)
Lesbian couples as parents (*May Subd Geog*)
Light-emitting electrochemical cells (*May Subd Geog*)
Logical clocks (*May Subd Geog*)
Lust murder (*May Subd Geog*)
Macarons (*May Subd Geog*)
Magic wands (*May Subd Geog*)
Mariana Trench
Network neutrality (*May Subd Geog*)
Nexus One (Smartphone)
Obstetrical errors (*May Subd Geog*)
Older unemployed (*May Subd Geog*)
Outcome-based contracts (*May Subd Geog*)
Plainclothes police officers (*May Subd Geog*)
Pledgebanks (*May Subd Geog*)
Posthumous children (*May Subd Geog*)
Predatory lending (*May Subd Geog*)
Rally (Dog sport) (*May Subd Geog*)
Reverse discrimination in mortgage loans (*May Subd Geog*)
Self-monitoring (*May Subd Geog*)
Site-specific theater (*May Subd Geog*)

Sludge metal (Music) (*May Subd Geog*)
 Street food (*May Subd Geog*)
 Talking clocks (*May Subd Geog*)
 Through-the-wall radar imaging (*May Subd Geog*)
 Transmission arts (*May Subd Geog*)
 Trout farming (*May Subd Geog*)

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 30-42, 2010.

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
5700 (Steam locomotive)	5700 Class (Steam locomotives)	NO
Aermacchi MB326 (Jet fighter plane)	Aermacchi MB-326 (Jet plane)	NO
Alameda Park (San Luis Potosí, Mexico)	Alameda Juan Sarabia (San Luis Potosí, Mexico)	NO
Alien labor certification	Foreign worker certification	YES
Alien labor certification–United States	Foreign worker certification–United States	
Alytes	Midwife toads	YES
Anyang language	Denya language	YES
Architecture, Bhutan	Architecture, Bhutanese	YES
Art, Bhutan	Art, Bhutanese	YES
Astrology, Bhutan	Astrology, Bhutanese	YES
Atsina Indians	Gros Ventre Indians (Montana)	YES
Atsina language	Gros Ventre language (Algonquian)	YES
Atsina mythology	Gros Ventre mythology (Montana)	YES
Autism–Patients	Autistic people	YES
Avro Arrow (Turbojet fighter plane)	Avro Arrow (Jet fighter plane)	NO
BAC Lightning (Fighter plane)	BAC Lightning (Jet fighter plane)	NO
Bordeaux (France)–History	Bordeaux (Aquitaine, France)–History	NO
Bordeaux (France)–History–Uprising, 1652-1653	Bordeaux (Aquitaine, France)–History– Uprising, 1652-1653	NO
Bordeaux (France)–Intellectual life	Bordeaux (Aquitaine, France)–Intellectual life	NO
Bordeaux (France)–Intellectual life– German influences	Bordeaux (Aquitaine, France)–Intellectual life–German influences	NO
Broilers (Poultry)	Broilers (Chickens)	YES
Brunswick-Lüneberg, House of	Brunswick-Lüneburg, House of	NO
Buddhism and international affairs	Buddhism and international relations	YES
Bufo americanus	American toad	YES
Bufo borbonica	Leptophryne borbonica	YES
Bufo kelloggi	Anaxyrus kelloggi	YES
Campaign insignia	Campaign buttons	YES
Caridad, Virgen de la	Caridad de Cartagena, Virgen de la	NO
Ceratoides lanata	Krascheninnikovia lanata	YES
Christianity and international affairs	Christianity and international relations	YES
Christianity and international affairs– Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.]	Christianity and international relations– Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.]	NO
Church (The word)	Church (The English word)	NO

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Cité mondiale du vin (Bordeaux, France)	Cité mondiale du vin (Bordeaux, Aquitaine, France)	NO
Copper Eskimos	Copper Inuit	YES
Coppermine River Valley (N.W.T.)	Coppermine River Valley (N.W.T. and Nunavut)	NO
Discoglossidae	Alytidae	YES
Empire Theatre (London, England)	Empire Leicester Square (London, England)	NO
England–Kings and rulers	Great Britain–Kings and rulers	NO
Ērakleion (Greece)–History–Siege, 1667-1669	Ērakleion (Greece)–History–Siege, 1648-1669	NO
Fire insurance–Maps	Fire risk assessment–Maps	NO
Fishbed (Jet fighter planes)	Fishbed (Jet fighter plane)	NO
Folk songs, Kui	Folk songs, Kui (Dravidian)	YES
Fotonovela	Fotonovelas	YES
Handbell music (Handbells (2))	Handbell music (2 performers)	YES
Harrison Lake (B.C.)	Harrison Lake (Fraser Valley Regional District, B.C.)	NO
Heinkel 162 (Jet fighter planes)	Heinkel 162 (Jet fighter plane)	NO
Helicopter accidents	Helicopters–Accidents	YES
Holothurian populations	Sea cucumber populations	YES
Holothurians	Sea cucumbers	YES
Holothurians–Cultures and culture media	Sea cucumbers–Cultures and culture media	YES
Holothurians, Fossil	Sea cucumbers, Fossil	YES
Jackson Bay (Westland, N.Z. : Bay)	Jackson Bay/Okahu (N.Z.)	NO
Jackson, Battle of, Jackson, Miss., 1863	Jackson, Battle of, Jackson, Miss., 1863 (May 13)	NO
Johnsonville Campaign, New Johnsonville, Tenn., 1864	Johnsonville, Battle of, Johnsonville, Tenn., 1864	NO
Kui language	Kui language (Dravidian)	YES
Kundmangasse 19 (Vienna, Austria)	Haus Wittgenstein (Vienna, Austria)	NO
Labor unions and Christianity	Labor unions–Religious aspects–Christianity	NO
Medicine, Bhutan	Medicine, Bhutanese	YES
Médoc Swing Bridge (Bordeaux, France)	Médoc Swing Bridge (Bordeaux, Aquitaine, France)	NO
Messerschmitt 163 (Fighter planes)	Messerschmitt 163 (Fighter plane)	NO
Messerschmitt 262 (Jet fighter planes)	Messerschmitt 262 (Jet fighter plane)	NO
Messerschmitt 410 (Fighter planes)	Messerschmitt 410 (Military aircraft)	NO
Metamorphosis–Folklore	Shapeshifting	YES
Meteor (Fighter planes)	Meteor (Jet fighter plane)	NO
Mnong (Vietnamese people)	M'nông (Vietnamese people)	YES
Motion picture soundtracks	Film soundtracks	YES
Palo (Cult)	Palo	YES
Place de la Bourse (Bordeaux, France)	Place de la Bourse (Bordeaux, Aquitaine, France)	NO
Place des Grands-Hommes (Bordeaux, France)	Place des Grands-Hommes (Bordeaux, Aquitaine, France)	NO
Polikarpov (Fighter planes)	Polikarpov aircraft	NO
Queen Charlotte Islands (B.C.)	Haida Gwaii (B.C.)	NO
Rain in literature	Rain and rainfall in literature	NO
Rana fasciculispina	Quasipaa fasciculispina	YES
Rana ibanorum	Limnonectes ibanorum	YES
Rana magna	Limnonectes magnus	YES
Rana nigromaculata	Pelophylax nigromaculatus	YES

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Rana ridibunda	Pelophylax ridibundus	YES
Religion and international affairs	Religion and international relations	YES
Saint-Christoly Site (Bordeaux, France)	Saint-Christoly Site (Bordeaux, Aquitaine, France)	NO
Science and international affairs	Science and international relations	YES
Spotted frog	Oregon spotted frog	YES
Stade Chaban-Delmas (Bordeaux, France)	Stade Chaban-Delmas (Bordeaux, Aquitaine, France)	NO
Stereoscopic television	3-D television	YES
Tarawera, Mountain (N.Z.)	Tarawera, Mount (N.Z.)	NO
Technology and international affairs	Technology and international relations	YES
Textile fabrics, Bhutan	Textile fabrics, Bhutanese	YES
Three Kings Islands (N.Z.)	Manawatāwhi/Three Kings Islands (N.Z.)	NO
Turkey–History–1730	Turkey–History–1683-1829	NO
Turkey–History–1730	Turkey–History–Ahmed III, 1703-1730	NO
Turkey–History–1730	Turkey–History–Mahmud I, 1730-1754	NO
Winchester (Va.)–History–Siege, 1863	Winchester, 2nd Battle of, Winchester, Va., 1863	NO
Winchester (Va.)–History–Siege, 1864	Winchester, 3rd Battle of, Winchester, Va., 1864	NO

SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

<i>Cancelled Subject Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Name Heading</i>
Grands Voiliers à Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France, 1990	Grands Voiliers à Bordeaux (Race) (1990 : Bordeaux, France)
Kibi Daijin nittō ekotoba (Scrolls)	Minister Kibi's visit to Tang China
Monument national (Montréal, Québec : Theater)	Monument-National (Montréal, Québec)
Orange Bowl, Miami, Fla. (Football game)	Orange Bowl (Football game)
Théâtre du Nouveau monde (Montréal, Québec)	Théâtre du Nouveau monde
Théâtre du rideau vert (Montréal, Québec)	Théâtre du Rideau vert

ROMANIZATION

Thai

Vowels and Diphthongs

<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Romanization</i>	<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Romanization</i>
อะ, ั	a	อัวะ	ua
อา	ā	อัว, ัว	uā
อำ	am	ไอ, ใอ, ััย, ใอัย	ai
อิ	i	อาย	āi
อึ	ī	เอา	ao
อุ	u	อาว	āo
ู	ū	อุย	ui
อุ	u	ไอย	ōi
ุ	ū	ออุย	ōī
เอะ, ็	e	เอย	æī
เอ	ē	เอ็ย	ūai
แอะ, ็	æ	อวย	uāi
แอ	ǣ	อิว	iu
โอะ, ุ	o	อ็ว	eo
โอ	ō	เอาว	eō
เอาะ	ō	แอาว	æō
ออุ	ō̄	เอ็ยว	īeo
เอออะ	œ	ฤ	ru
เออ, ็	œ̄	ฤ	ri
เอ็ยอะ	ia	ฤ	rō
เอ็ย	īa	ฤา	rū
เอ็ยอะ	ura	ฎ	lu
เอ็ย	ūa	ฎา	lū

Consonants

<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Romanization when initial and medial</i>	<i>Romanization when final</i>
ក	k	k
ក្រ, ក្រ, ក, ក, ក	kh	k
ង	ng	ng
ត	ch	t
ត, ត, ត	ch	t
ឡ	y	n
ត, ត, ត (see Note 1)	d	t
ត, ត	t	t
ត, ត, ត, ត, ត, ត (see Note 1)	th	t
ន, ន	n	n
ប	b	p
ប	p	p
ផ, ផ, ផ	ph	p
ផ, ផ	f	p
ម	m	m
យ	y	-
រ (see Note 2)	r	n
ល, ល	l	n
វ	w	-
ស, រ, ត, ត, ត	s	t
ឃ (see Note 3)	' (ayn)	-
អ, ឃ (see Note 4)	h	-

Notes

1. ត is usually romanized *th*, occasionally *d*, depending on the pronunciation as determined from an authoritative dictionary.

2. When ๖ follows another consonant and ends a syllable, it is romanized *n*, and the inherent vowel of the preceding consonant is represented by *ō* (e.g., นคร *nakhōn*).
When ๖๖ follows another consonant and no other pronounced consonant follows in the same syllable, it is romanized *an* (e.g., sawan *sawan*), but if a pronounced consonant follows, it is represented by *a* (e.g., กรม *kam*).
3. In four common words ๖ occurs preceding another consonant to mark a certain tone and is then not romanized.
4. When ๖๖ occurs preceding another consonant to mark a certain tone, it is not romanized.

RULES OF APPLICATION

Romanization

1. Tonal marks are not romanized.
2. The symbol ๖ indicates omission and is shown in romanization by " ... " the conventional sign for ellipsis.
3. When the repeat symbol ๖๖ is used, the syllable is repeated in romanization.
4. The symbol ๖๖๖ is romanized *Ia*.
5. Thai consonants are sometimes purely consonantal and sometimes followed by an inherent vowel romanized *o*, *a*, or *ō* depending on the pronunciation as determined from an authoritative dictionary, such as the Royal Institute's latest edition (1982).
6. Silent consonants, with their accompanying vowels, if any, are not romanized.
7. When the pronunciation requires one consonant to serve a double function--at the end of one syllable and the beginning of the next--it is romanized twice according to the respective values.
8. The numerals are: ๐ (0), ๑ (1), ๒ (2), ๓ (3), ๔ (4), ๕ (5), ๖ (6), ๗ (7), ๘ (8), and ๙ (9).
9. In Thai, words are not written separately. In romanization, however, text is divided into words according to the guidelines provided in *Word Division* below.

Word Division

1. In general, Thai words formulated by romanization are made up of a single syllable (คำ *kham*; ๖๖๖ *Thai*), and thus each syllable is considered a separate word, with a space between each. (Exceptions are covered by rules 2 through 43.) This is in contrast to many multisyllabic words that are foreign to Thai but that are found written in the Thai script. These multisyllabic foreign words are written with the space closed up between the syllables as appropriate. Prominent examples are words of Pali and Sanskrit origin, as well as some words that are Thai in origin but have been formed according to the grammar of Pali or Sanskrit.

Examples of monosyllabic Thai words:

คำ	kham
ไทย	Thai
พูด	phūt

Examples of multisyllabic Thai words formed according to the rules of other languages:

กระหวาง	krasūang
ภาษา	phāsā
ปัญญา	panyā

Examples of multisyllabic words of Pali or Sanskrit origin:

วัฒนธรรม	watthanatham
มหาวิทยาลัย	mahāwitthayālai
กษัตริย์	kasat
พลเมือง	phonlamūang
ภาวโอง	phānrong

2. In contrast to the preceding statement that Thai words are monosyllabic, note that there are multisyllabic Thai words in which the first syllable is used as a prefix; write the prefix and the succeeding element as a single word.

(a) Words with การ (*kān*) prefixed

การเดินทาง	kāndœnthāng
การแปล	kānplæ
การต่างประเทศ	kāntāngprathēt

(b) Words with ความ (*kwām*) prefixed

ความจริง	kwāmčhing
ความหมาย	kwāmmāi
ความเห็น	kwāmhen

(c) Miscellaneous cases with various words used as prefixes. The most common are:

พ่อ	phō̄	นาย	nāi
แม่	mǎi	นาง	nāng
ลูก	lūk	ข้อ	khō̄
พี่	phī	คำ	kham
น้อง	noṅg	บท	bot
ผู้	phū	เครื่อง	khruāng
นัก	nak	แผน	phǎen
คน	khon	ห้อง	thoṅg
ชาว	chāo	ชี้	khī
เด็ก	dek	ใจ	čajai
ซ้ำ	khā	ข้าง	chāng
ราย	rāi	วัย	wai
ตัน	ton	ดวง	duāng
ลาย	lāi	หม้อ	mō

Note that the listing of miscellaneous cases covers only the most common ones. Other, less common cases may be handled in the same way.

บุญ bun

Note also that some words, reflecting a transposition in normal Thai word order and consisting of a principal word and one or more words used with it as a prefix, may be considered as belonging to this category.

ราชบัณฑิตยสถาน Rāṭchabandittayasathān

โบราณคดีวิทยา bōrānakhadīwīthayā

But ไทยคดีศึกษา Thai khadīsūksā

3. *Compounds.* Write compounds as a single word.

- (a) *General:* Identifying a compound is largely a matter of knowledge of the language together with the use of good judgment. Note that compounds generally result in concepts to one degree or another different from the meaning of either of the component words when used alone.

ใกล้ชิด	klaichit	ค้นหา	khonhā
เข้มงวด	khēmngūat	ทดลอง	thotlōng
ภายนอก	phāinoḵ	มองดู	moṅgdū
ชัดเจน	chatčhēn	อดทน	‘otton
ชั่วคราว	chūakhrāo	กลางแจ้ง	klāngchǎeng
กล้าหาญ	klāhān	ครบถ้วน	khropthūan
เกี่ยวข้อง	kīeokhoṅg	สุดท้าย	sutthāi
หมู่บ้าน	mūbān	ผลไม้	phonlamai
รถไฟ	rotfai	เสื้อผ้า	sūaphā
เงินเดือน	ngœndūān	ตนเอง	ton‘ēng
จัดทำ	čhattham	พูดคุย	phūtkhui
รับใช้	rapchai	ไปเยี่ยม	pāiyīam
บอกรับ	boḵrap	ตีพิมพ์	tīphim
ต่อสู้	toṛsū	จัดพิมพ์	čhatphim
รบกวน	ropkūan		

N.B.: Do not consider as compounds repeated words sometimes referred to as "reduplicated compounds."

ต่างๆ	tāng tāng
ซ้ำๆ	chā chā
เร็วๆ	reo reo

- (b) *Reduplicated Doublets:* When words are strung together for sound, write them as a single word.

เปลี่ยนแปลง	pīanplǎeng
เรียบร้อย	rīaproī

อุกทึก	'ukkathūk
รอบคอบ	rōpkhōp

4. *Geographical Names*. Divide geographical names into separate words according to the decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, as expressed in the *Gazetteer of Thailand*.
5. *Royal Language (rachasap)*. Write as a separate word any word found as an entry in either of the following dictionaries unless otherwise directed by these rules.

Rāchāsap chabap sombūn / Rāтчamānop. (Bangkok: Kāonā, 1965)
Rāchāsap chabap sombūn / Sangūan Ankhong. (Bangkok: Kāonā, 1964).

6. Generally separate all elements in terms of rank, privilege, address, etc., associated with names of persons unless another rule directs otherwise.

นายทหารตำรวจ	Nāithahān Tamrūt
ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์	Phūchūai Sātrārchān
หม่อมราชวงศ์	Mōm Rāтчawong
รองอำมาตย์โท	Rōng 'Ammāt Thō
รองอมตย์โท	Rōng 'Amāt Thō
พลตำรวจเอก	Phon Tamrūt 'Ek
พระมหา	Phra Mahā
รองประธานาธิบดี	Rōng Prathānāthibōdī
พระปรมินทรมหา	Phraparaminthra Mahā
พระเทพรัตนราชสุดาฯ	Phrathēppharatrātsudā
สยามบรมราชกุมารี	Sayāmbōrommarāтчakumārī or Phrathēppharatrāтчhasudā Sayāmbōrommarāтчakumārī
พระบาทสมเด็จพระเจ้าอยู่หัว	Phrabāt Somdet Phračhaoyūhūa
พระนางเจ้าพระบรมราชินีนาถ	Phranāng Čhao Phrabōrommarāчинī Nāt

One arbiter of whether official pronunciations of royal ranks with กรม (*Krom*) require an extra syllable is *Photchanañukrom nakriān chalēm phrakīāt, Pho. So. 2530, 2nd edition, 1988, p. 329*. This officially approved work is based on proclamations of the Prime Minister's Office as well as on the Royal Institute's 1982 dictionary.

	กรมพระยา	Krom Phrayā
<i>But</i>	กรมหลวง	Krommalūang

7. Generally combine elements (covered by terms described in 6. above) which begin with เจ้า (*Chao*) and combine elements in ท่านผู้หญิง (*Thānphuyīng*), เจ้าจอมมารดา (*Čhaočhoṃmānda*), and พระเจ้าอยู่หัว (*Phračhaoyuhū*)

	เจ้านาย	Čhaonāi
	เจ้าของ	Čhaokhoṅg
	เจ้าฟ้า	Čhaofā
	เจ้าพระยา	Čhaophrayā
	ท่านผู้หญิง	Thānphuyīng
	เจ้าจอมมารดา	Čhaočhoṃmānda
	พระเจ้าอยู่หัว	Phračhaoyuhū
<i>But</i>	เจ้าฟ้าหญิง	Čhaofā Ying
	เจ้าฟ้าชาย	Čhaofā Chāi
	พระองค์เจ้าชาย	Phra'ong Čhao Chāi
	หม่อมเจ้าหญิง	Mōm Čhao Ying
	เจ้าเมืองแปร	Čhao Muāng Præ

8. Generally separate elements in personal royal titles and corporate names beginning with กรม (*Krom*) except as listed below. For these excepted cases only, although pronunciations with or without the extra syllable are correct in popular usage, proclamations of the Prime Minister's Office in recent years have approved pronunciations with the extra syllable (effectively combining the elements) as the only officially correct pronunciations.

	กรมพระ	Krommaphra
	กรมหลวง	Krommalūang
	กรมหมื่น	Krommamūn
	กรมวัง	Krommawang
	กรมท่า	Krommathā
<i>But</i>	กรมพระยา	Krom Phrayā

9. Keep separate the Buddhist *samanasak* ranks พระมหา (*Phra Mahā*) and พระครู (*Phra Khrū*) as well as the conventional religious terms of address พระ (*Phra*) and พระอาจารย์ (*Phra 'Āchān*).

พระมหาประยุตย์	Phra Mahā Prayut
พระครูเลิศ	Phra Khrū Loēt
พระสมหวััง	Phra Somwang
พระอาจารย์สมหวััง	Phra 'Āchān Somwang

10. พระ (*Phra*) should be separate as follows:

- When connoting the Buddha, his image, a member of the Buddhist Order of the Sangha, etc.;
- As the only element or one of the elements in a separately written conferred rank, or;
- As an independent (complimentary, conventional, etc.) element immediately preceding a personal name (except the name of Buddha) but not an integral part of it. Otherwise, it should be written as a combined prefix to words (usually associated with royalty, gods, objects or worship, etc.).

พระแก้วมรกต	Phra Kāo Moṛakot
พระสยามเทวาธิราช	Phra Sayāmmathēwāthirāt
พระอาจารย์สมหวััง	Phra 'Āchān Somwang
พระอภัยมณี	Phra 'Āphaimanī
พระมหาประยุตย์	Phra Mahā Prayut
พระครูเลิศ	Phra Khrū Loēt
กรมพระมหิดล	Krommaphra Mahidon
พระพุทธรูปอดฟ้าจุฬาลงครินทร์	Phra Phutthayotfā Čhulālōk

พระนั่งเกล้าเจ้าอยู่หัว	Phra Nangklo Čhaoyūhūa
สมเด็จพระวรวรรณรัตน์	Somdet Phra Wannarat
<i>But</i> พระพุทธเจ้า	Phraphutthačhao
พระปรมินทรมหามงกุฎ	Phraparaminthra Mahā Mongkut
กรมพระมหิดล	Krommaphra Mahidon

กรมพระราชวังบวร	Krom Phrarāṭchawangboṽwōṅ
พระสังฆราช	Phrasangkarāt

11. มหา (*Mahā*) should be separate when as an independent (complimentary, conventional, etc.) element it immediately precedes and is not an integral part of a personal name. Otherwise, it should be treated as specified in paragraph 12. below.

พระปรมินทรมหามงกุฏ	Phraparaminthra Mahā Mongkut
พระปรมินทรมหาภูมิพลอดุลยเดช	Phraparaminthra Mahā Phūmiphon 'Adunlayadēt
มหาธาตุ	mahāthāt

12. พระมหา (*Phra Mahā*) is a *samanasak* rank conferred on a lower-level Buddhist religious who has finished at least the third grade of *pariān* (Buddhist theology). It should not be confused with มหา- (*maha-*) or พระมหา- (*phramaha-*), which are prefixes added to words associated with royalty, religious, gods, objects of worship, etc., such as titles of the supreme patriarch. The rank should be written separately; the prefix, combined.

พระมหาประยุทธ์	Phra Mahā Prayut
พระมหาสังฆราชเจ้า	Phramahāsangkarāt Čhao
พระมหาสมณเจ้า	Phramahāsamanačhao
มหาเถระ	Mahāthēra

13. Titles of honor with เจ้า (*čhao*) as the last element should be written separate or combined in accordance with whether the immediately preceding element is commonly used as a prefix.

พระองค์เจ้า	Phra'ong Čhao
พระสังฆราชเจ้า	Phrasangkarāt Čhao
พระพุทธเจ้า	Phraphutthačhao
พระมหาสมณเจ้า	Phramahāsamanačhao
พระนางเจ้า	Phranāng Čhao
พระเจ้าวรวงศ์เธอพระองค์เจ้า	Phračhao Woṽrawongthoē Phra'ong Čhao

14. Combine หลวง (*Luāng*) when used as a simple (non-conferred) title in combination preceding words for relatives supposed to be Buddhist priests.

หลวงพ่อ	Lūangphō̄
หลวงพี่	Lūangphī
หลวงพ่อบุ๊	Lūangphō̄pū
หลวงลุง	Lūanglung

15. Generally separate คุณ (*Khun*) as first element, except in the courtesy titles คุณหญิง (*Khunying*) and คุณนาย (*Khunnāi*)

	คุณแม่	Khun Mǎe
	คุณพ่อ	Khun Phō̄
	คุณหนู	Khun Nū
<i>But</i>	คุณหญิง	Khunying
	คุณนาย	Khunnāi

16. Combine elements in personal pronouns or their equivalents.

ข้าพระพุทธเจ้า	khāphraphutthačhao
ข้าพเจ้า	khāphačhao
หม่อมฉัน	mō̄mchan
กระผม	kraphom
ใต้ฝ่าละอองธุลีพระบาท	taifāla'ō̄ngthulīphrabāt

17. Elements in royal or noble titles and names are generally combined but should be separate when two distinct terms can be isolated in a noun/modifier or noun/noun-in-apposition configuration if the terms would not otherwise be combined, or if there is doubt about whether to combine them.

ดำรงราชานุภาพ	Damrongrāchānuphāp
ปราสาททอง	Prāsāt Thō̄ng
พุทธยอดฟ้าจุฬาโลก	Phutthayotfā Čhulālōk

พุทธเลิศหล้านภาลัย	Phutthalœtlā Naphālai
ตากสิน	Tāk Sin

18. Elements ordinarily combined should be separate when immediately followed by a proper name or its substitute.

แม่ทัพใหญ่	Mæthap Yai
รองแม่กองงานพระธรรมทูต	Rōṅ Mæ Kōṅ Ngān Phrathammathūt
เจ้าอาวาส	čhao'āwāt
เจ้าคณะภาค ๗	Čhao Khana Phāk 7
นายสุชาติ	Nāi Suchāt
เจ้าเมืองแปะ	Čhao Mưāng Præ
เจ้าเมือง	čhao mưāng

19. นาย (*Nai*) before a proper name as a *bandasak* or roughly equivalent to *Mister* should be separate. Otherwise, it is combined as a prefix in accordance with paragraph 2.(c) above.

นายสุชาติ	Nāi Suchāt
นายร้อย	Nāiroj
นายทหารตำรวจ	Nāithahān Tamrūt
นายแพทย์ปรีดาลัย	Nāiphæet Pratlē
นายพิทักษ์ราชา (ใจ)	Nāi Phithakrāchā (Čhō)

20. In cases of doubt about whether miscellaneous words listed under 2.(c) above are functioning as prefixes, generally separate elements unless sufficient conventional usage has bestowed word status on the configuration. Always separate demonstrative adjectives, relative pronouns, and numerals from the first element.

คนพันคุก	khon phon khuk
ผู้ก่อการร้าย	phūkhokānrāi
คนนั้น	khon nan
ผู้ลี้ภัย	phūliphai

	เครื่องนี้	khrūāng nī
	ข้อหนึ่ง	khō̄ nūng
<i>But</i>	คนสี่เทา	khonsīthao

21. Combine elements in colors, days of the week, but not months of the year.

	สีเหลือง	sīlūāng
	วันจันทร์	Wančhan
	เดือนพฤศจิกายน	Dūāng Phrūtsačhikāyon

22. Combine numerals in the same way as in English; i.e., combine teens, combine first elements, and separate from the digital element if any in twenty through ninety-nine, etc. Separate ที่ (*thī*) in ordinals.

	สิบสาม	sipsām
	ยี่สิบสอง	yīsip sōng
	ร้อยเอ็ด	rōj 'et
	วันที่สิบเจ็ด	wan thī sipčhet

23. Generally separate royal introductory verbs and verbs indicating royal courtesy, but combine elements in conventional phrases of courtesy.

	ทรงประกอบพิธีเปิด	song prakoṗ phithī poēt
	ทรงพระเจริญ	song phračharoēñ
	ทรงพระกรุณาโปรดเกล้า	song phrakarunā prōt klaō
	ขอปจใจ	khōṗčhai

24. In most cases separate หลาย (*lāi*), ชั่ว (*chūa*), ทัว (*thūa*), ทุก (*thuk*), ทั้ง (*thang*), บาง (*bāng*), ต่าง (*tāng*), etc., preceding words.

	ทั้งประเทศ	thang prathēt
	ทั่วราชอาณาจักร	thūa rātcha'ānāč hak

	ชั่วชีวิต	chūa chīwit
	ทุกสิ่ง	thuk sing
	ต่างมารดา	tāng māndā
	หลายคน	lāi khon
<i>But</i>	บางคราว	bāngkhrā
	ชั่วคราว	chūakhrāo
	ทั่วไป	thūapai
	ทั้งหมด	thangmot
	ชั่วโหม่ง	chūamōng
	ต่างประเทศ	tāngprathēt

25. Generally separate งาน (*ngān*) preceding a word or phrase except in cases denoting literary or research activity when only two elements are present.

งานพระราชทานเพลิงศพ	ngān phrarātchathān phlœng sop
งานธุรกิจ	ngān thurakit
งานเขียน	ngānkhīan
งานวิจัย	ngānwičhai

26. Combine or separate the following miscellaneous phrases as shown.

เนื่องใน	nūang nai	แค่นั้น	khæ nai
ว่าด้วย	wādūai	ล่วงหน้า	lūangnā
ร่วมกับ	rūam kap	เบื้องต้น	būangton
ครบรอบ	khrop rōp	ต่อไป	tōpai
พร้อมด้วย	phrōm dūai	ตั้งแต่	tangtæ
ตนเอง	ton'ēng	จนกระทั่ง	čhonkrathang
เนื่องจาก	nūangčhāk	จนถึง	čhonthung

27. Combine ตะวัน (*tawan*) not เฉียง (*chīang*) in compass points.

ตะวันออกเฉียงเหนือ	tawan'ōk chīang nuā
ตะวันตกเฉียงใต้	tawantok chīang tai
ตะวันตกเฉียงเหนือ	tawantok chīang nuā
ตะวันออกเฉียงใต้	tawan'ōk chīang tai

28. Generally separate geographical designations with เมือง (mūang).

เมืองเหนือ	mūang nuā
เมืองใต้	mūang tai
<i>But</i> เมืองนอก	mūangnoḵ

29. When ความ (khwām) is used in the legal context meaning "case" or "matter", it should be separate.

ความแพ่ง	khwām phǎeng
ความอาญา	khwām 'āyā

30. Those elements equivalent to English hyphenated adjectival phrases (not clauses) should be combined although kept separate from any noun (not included under paragraph 2.(c)) that they might modify, the latter clause applying only to phrases that are clearly adjectival in nature and not including the phrase words whose role Thai syntax makes doubtful..

หนังสือปกสีขาว	nangsū poksīkhāo
เรือชายฝั่งทะเล	rūā chāifangthalē
ข่าวระดับดิน	khāopradaḍḍin
สินค้าส่งออก	sinkhāsong'ōk
พ่อค้าส่งออก	phoḵhāsong'ōk
การเจรจาการค้าหลายฝ่าย	kānchēnračhā kānkhā lāifāi

31. Many phrases consisting of predicate and object have attained single word status. But if there is doubt that the elements have attained single word status, do not combine them unless 30. above applies.

ประเมินผล	pramœñphon
-----------	------------

	ทำงาน	thamngān
	วางแผน	wāngphǎen
	อวยพร	‘ūaiphōt
<i>But</i>	การย้ายถิ่น	kānyāi thin
	การย้ายถิ่นฐาน	kānyāi thinthān
	ถิ่นใต้	thin tai

32. Generally separate phrases with ส่วน (sūan).

	ส่วนพระองค์	sūan phra‘ong
	ส่วนพลเมือง	sūan phonlamuāng
<i>But</i>	ส่วนตัว	sūantūa
	ส่วนรวม	sūanrūam

33. Phrases with words indicating buildings as first element are generally combined.

	หอศิลป์	hōsinlapa
	ห้องประชุม	hōngprachum
	โรงพิมพ์	rōngphim
	หอสมุด	hōsamut
	โรงเรียน	rōngrīan

34. For terms not of rank, privilege, address, etc., generally do not combine elements that might otherwise be candidates for combining when the second element is a proper name unless the first element appears in the list under 2.(c) above. Nevertheless, capitalize the first element in any case.

	หอภูมิพล	Hō Phūmiphon
	รถเบนซ์	Rot Ben
	คัมภีร์พระเวท	Khamphī Phrawēt
	คนไทย	Khon Thai

35. For phrases consisting of a verb and งาน (ngān), generally do not combine.

ประสานงาน	prasān ngān
รวมงาน	rūam ngān
ปฏิบัติงาน	patibat ngān
<i>But</i> ทำงาน	thamngān

36. รวม (rūam) as initial or final element should generally be separate.

รวมเล่ม	rūam lēm
รวมอยู่ด้วย	rūam yū dūai
<i>But</i> ส่วนรวม	sūanrūam

37. Keep separate elements that purport to be translated phrases from other languages.

นครวัด	Nakhōṅ Wat
สยามสแควร์	Sayām Sakhwǎe

38. Generally, when applying word division rules, retain word division appearing in the Thai script only if there is doubt about the exact mean of the configuration. Otherwise, ignore the division in Thai script.

โครงการ พุทธ-ไทย ปรีทรรศน์	Khrōngkān Phut-Thai Parithat
----------------------------	------------------------------

39. Phrases beginning with นำ (nā) should only be combined if convention has conferred word status on the configuration.

นำเสียดาย	nāsīadāi
น่าสนใจ	nāsončhai
<i>But</i> นำจับตา	nā čhap tā
นำรับรอง	nā raprōṅg

40. Separate words beginning with ทหาร (thahān) for military, etc.

ทหารบก	thahān bok
ทหารเรือ	thahān rūā
ทหารอากาศ	thahān 'ākāt
ทหารตำรวจ	thahān tamrūat

41. Combine the generic element with all elements of a name for plants, animals, vegetables, etc.

นกขุนทอง	nokkhunthoṅg
แตงกวา	tængkwā
สุนัขจิ้งจอก	sunakčhingčhoḵ
ผักกาดหัว	phakkāthūa
ต้นหมาก	tonmāk

42. For diseases, combine the generic term โรค (rōk) only if it appears as the final element of the configuration.

กาฬโรค	kānlarōk
กามโรค	kāmmarōk
โรคมะเร็ง	rōk mareng
โรคโลหิตน้อย	rōk lōhit nōj
โรคทรพิษ	rōk thoṛaphit
อหิวาตกโรค	'ahiwātakarōk
โรคฝีดาษ	rōk fidāt

43. Combine adjectival phrases with ใจ (čhai) as final element.

ร้อนใจ	rōṅčhai
เกรงใจ	krēngčhai
สุขภาพใจ	sukkhaphāpčhai
ดีใจ	dīčhai

SPECIAL CHARACTERS AND CHARACTER MODIFIERS IN ROMANIZATION

<i>Special Characters</i>	<i>Name</i>		<i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i>
Æ	digraph	AE (upper case)	A5
Œ	digraph	OE (upper case)	A6
Ů	U-hook	(upper case)	AC
‘	ayn		B0
æ	digraph	ae (lower case)	B5
œ	digraph	oe (lower case)	B6
Ƴ	u-hook	(lower case)	BD
<i>Character Modifiers</i>	<i>Name</i>		<i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i>
		macron	E5
		hachek	E9
		right cedilla	F8

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Vai

Syllables

ᵛᵛ	e	ᵛᵛ	i	ᵛᵛ	a	ᵛᵛ	o
ᵛᵛ	ē	ᵛᵛ	ī	ᵛᵛ	ā	ᵛᵛ	ō
ᵛᵛ	he	ᵛᵛ	hi	ᵛᵛ	hā	ᵛᵛ	ho
ᵛᵛ	we	ᵛᵛ	hi	ᵛᵛ	hā	ᵛᵛ	ho
ᵛᵛ	wē	ᵛᵛ	hī	ᵛᵛ	hā	ᵛᵛ	ho
ᵛᵛ	pe	ᵛᵛ	wi	ᵛᵛ	wa	ᵛᵛ	wo
ᵛᵛ	be	ᵛᵛ	wī	ᵛᵛ	wā	ᵛᵛ	wō
ᵛᵛ	ḃe	ᵛᵛ	pi	ᵛᵛ	pa	ᵛᵛ	po
ᵛᵛ	mḃe	ᵛᵛ	bi	ᵛᵛ	ba	ᵛᵛ	bo
ᵛᵛ	kpe	ᵛᵛ	ḃi	ᵛᵛ	ḃa	ᵛᵛ	ḃo
		ᵛᵛ	mḃi	ᵛᵛ	mḃa	ᵛᵛ	mḃo
		ᵛᵛ	kpi	ᵛᵛ	kpa	ᵛᵛ	kpo
				ᵛᵛ	kpā		
ᵛᵛ	mgbe	ᵛᵛ	mgbi	ᵛᵛ	mgba	ᵛᵛ	mgbo
ᵛᵛ	gbe	ᵛᵛ	gbi	ᵛᵛ	gba	ᵛᵛ	gbo
ᵛᵛ	fe	ᵛᵛ	fi	ᵛᵛ	fa	ᵛᵛ	fo
ᵛᵛ	ve	ᵛᵛ	vi	ᵛᵛ	va	ᵛᵛ	vo
ᵛᵛ	te	ᵛᵛ	ti	ᵛᵛ	ta	ᵛᵛ	to
ᵛᵛ	de	ᵛᵛ	di	ᵛᵛ	da	ᵛᵛ	do
ᵛᵛ	le	ᵛᵛ	li	ᵛᵛ	la	ᵛᵛ	lo
ᵛᵛ	re	ᵛᵛ	ri	ᵛᵛ	ra	ᵛᵛ	ro
ᵛᵛ	dé	ᵛᵛ	dī	ᵛᵛ	dā	ᵛᵛ	dō
ᵛᵛ	ndé	ᵛᵛ	ndī	ᵛᵛ	nda	ᵛᵛ	ndo
ᵛᵛ	se	ᵛᵛ	si	ᵛᵛ	sa	ᵛᵛ	so
ᵛᵛ	ze	ᵛᵛ	zi	ᵛᵛ	za	ᵛᵛ	zo
ᵛᵛ	che	ᵛᵛ	chi	ᵛᵛ	cha	ᵛᵛ	cho
ᵛᵛ	je	ᵛᵛ	ji	ᵛᵛ	ja	ᵛᵛ	jo
ᵛᵛ	nje	ᵛᵛ	nji	ᵛᵛ	nja	ᵛᵛ	njo
ᵛᵛ	ye	ᵛᵛ	yi	ᵛᵛ	ya	ᵛᵛ	yo
ᵛᵛ	ke	ᵛᵛ	ki	ᵛᵛ	ka	ᵛᵛ	ko
				ᵛᵛ	kā		
ᵛᵛ	ḡge	ᵛᵛ	ḡgi	ᵛᵛ	ḡga	ᵛᵛ	ḡgo
ᵛᵛ	ge	ᵛᵛ	gi	ᵛᵛ	ga	ᵛᵛ	go
ᵛᵛ	me	ᵛᵛ	mi	ᵛᵛ	ma	ᵛᵛ	mo
ᵛᵛ	ne	ᵛᵛ	ni	ᵛᵛ	na	ᵛᵛ	no
ᵛᵛ	ḡe	ᵛᵛ	ḡi	ᵛᵛ	ḡa	ᵛᵛ	ḡo

Ɑ	u	Ɱ	o	Ɐ	ε
Ɱ	ũ	Ɐ	õ	Ɒ	ẽ
		ⱱ	ɲõ	Ⱳ	ɲẽ
ⱳ	hu	ⱳ	ho	ⱴ	hε
ⱴ	hũ	ⱴ	hõ	Ⱶ	hẽ
ⱶ	wu	ⱶ	wɔ	ⱷ	wε
ⱷ	wũ	ⱷ	wõ	ⱸ	wẽ
ⱹ	pu	ⱹ	pɔ	ⱺ	pε
ⱺ	bu	ⱺ	bɔ	ⱻ	bε
ⱼ	bu	ⱼ	bɔ	ⱼ	bε
ⱽ	mɓu	ⱽ	mɓɔ	ⱽ	mɓε
Ȿ	kpu	Ȿ	kɓɔ	Ȿ	kɓε
				Ɀ	kɓẽ
Ɀ	mɓɓu	Ɀ	mɓɓɔ	Ɀ	mɓɓε
Ɀ	ɓɓu	Ɀ	ɓɓɔ	Ɀ	ɓɓε
		Ɀ	ɓɓõ	Ɀ	ɓɓẽ
Ɀ	fu	Ɀ	fɔ	Ɀ	fε
Ɀ	vu	Ɀ	vɔ	Ɀ	vε
Ɀ	tu	Ɀ	tɔ	Ɀ	tε
Ɀ	du	Ɀ	dɔ	Ɀ	dε
Ɀ	lu	Ɀ	lɔ	Ɀ	lε
Ɀ	ru	Ɀ	rɔ	Ɀ	rε
Ɀ	ɗu	Ɀ	ɗɔ	Ɀ	ɗε
Ɀ	ndu	Ɀ	ndɔ	Ɀ	ndε
Ɀ	su	Ɀ	sɔ	Ɀ	sε
Ɀ	zu	Ɀ	zɔ	Ɀ	zε
Ɀ	chu	Ɀ	chɔ	Ɀ	chε
Ɀ	ju	Ɀ	jɔ	Ɀ	jε
Ɀ	nju	Ɀ	njɔ	Ɀ	njε
Ɀ	yu	Ɀ	yɔ	Ɀ	yε
Ɀ	ku	Ɀ	kɔ	Ɀ	kε
Ɀ	ɲɓu	Ɀ	ɲɓɔ	Ɀ	ɲɓε
				Ɀ	ɲɓẽ
Ɀ	gu	Ɀ	gɔ	Ɀ	gε
				Ɀ	gẽ
Ɀ	mu	Ɀ	mɔ	Ɀ	mε
Ɀ	nu	Ɀ	nɔ	Ɀ	nε
Ɀ	ɲu	Ɀ	ɲɔ	Ɀ	ɲε

Syllabic nasal

Ɀ ɲ

Syllabic lengthener

= [preceding
vowel,
repeated]

Notes:

1. The use of extended Latin characters in this document leverages use of the Unicode standard, as approved by the NDMSO office of the Library of Congress in December, 2007, while remaining usable for libraries using MARC-8 as well. Within a strictly MARC-8 environment, the double underscore may continue to be applied to a base character, following LCRI 1.0E for the characters 6, d, e, n, n, and o: b, d, e, n, n and o. The resulting ambiguity of n, however, illustrates the advantage of extended Latin, the use of which is longstanding in the Vai tradition of transcribing the script.

2. Four categories of rarely used Vai characters have not been included in the current table: archaic logograms, innovations by Momolu Massaquoi circa 1911, digits, and punctuation. In the case of logograms, not all of the semantic values have yet been determined. Massaquoi's innovations were proposed primarily for representing foreign sounds, and are rarely attested in texts. For the latter two categories, Western characters are usually preferred in practice. If usage were to warrant addition of these characters to the table in the future, the table may be revised to include some or all of these categories with no impact on the phonetic values presented in this version.