### ROMANIZATION SYSTEM FOR LAO BGN/PCGN 1966 System

This system is based on the Lao Commission Nationale de Toponymie (CNT) system, to which a complete vowel table and supplementary notes have been added. Its application to date has been limited, because of a paucity of geographic names source materials in Lao script.

### CONSONANT CHARACTERS

Lao		Romanization			
		when accompanied by a vowel character	when not accompanied by a vowel character		
		syllable-initial	syllable-final	full syllable within a word	
1	n	k	k		
2	৪	kh		kkha	
3	ຄ	kh		kkha	
4	C	ng	ng		
5	٩	ch		tcha	
6	ଷ	s		tsa	
7	5	x		tsa	
8	<b>ម</b> ខ	gn	У	(See row 10 of vowel table and note 7.)	
9	Ω	d	t		
10	m	<b>t</b> .		tta	
11	η	th		ttha	
12	ហ	$ ag{th}$		ttha	
13	บ	n	n		
14	บ	b	р		

Lao

# Romanization

		when accompanied by a vowel character	when not accompanied by a vowel character		
		syllable-initial	syllable-final	full syllable within a word	
15	ป	p		ppa	
16	W	ph			
17	W	$\mathbf{f}$			
18	W	ph		ppha	
19	W	$\mathbf{f}$		pfa	
20	IJ	m	m		
21	لع	У			
22	S 5, 6 5 8	r	r 8		
23	a <sup>5,6</sup> □	1			
24	O .	v, o <sup>6</sup>	o, iou, oua	(See row 9 of vowel table and note 6.)	
25	ហ <sup>5</sup>	h			
26	9	not romanized 4	4		
27	5	h			

# VOWEL CHARACTERS (See notes 1, 4, and 6.)

Lao

## Romanization

	short final	short medial	long final	long medial	
		(followed by any syllable-final consonant character)		(followed by any syllable-final consonant character)	
1	בו	Ĭ		่⊐า	a 6
2	0	0	G		i
3	0	0	Q.	G.	u
4	Ξ,	1 No. 5			ou
5	CII	G	C ***	C	é
6	<b>េ</b> 🗆 ភ	CC	CC	CC [	è
7	Cos	(a.m.)		Co	ô
8	เ⊡าย	<b>ី</b> ೪	O period	□9	0
9	ົ່ວຍ	ว้อ	ົາວ	C mone	oua <sup>6</sup>
10	เ⊒ีระ	្មីឱ	CIS	28	ia
11	C 🖺 95	G 🗒 9	<u>ព</u> ាំ១	c ¯  9	ua
12	C □ S	G 🖺	CC	C 🗆	eu
13	<b>t</b> □		20		ai
14	เ⊡็า				ao
15	<u>ำ</u> ำ				am
	TONE MARKS		RE	DUPLICATING MAR	K
	i ă ŝ	(See note 3	.) უ	(See note 10.)	

### NOTES

- The symbol 
   represents any Lao consonant character.
- 2. Several rare or obsolete characters, such as those romanized s, t, tsa, and I, were omitted from the tables. Also omitted were a few character combinations, such as those romanized th-n and th-m.
- 3. Tone marks should not be romanized. For example, リヿ, ゾヿ, ゾヿ, ゾヿ, ゾヿ, and ゾヿ should all be romanized na.
- 5. At the beginning of a syllable, the character II unaccompanied by a vowel or tone mark and occurring immediately before Ugn, Un, Um, Sr, al, or ov should generally not be romanized: IIaoJUSEUNJ → Louangphrabang, IIIA → gna, CINU → nè (but compare CINU → hèn). Note that the character combinations INU, INU, and IIa are often written in abbreviated form: INU n, INU m, and III, respectively. In case of uncertainty as to pronunciation or syllable division, a reference source should be consulted.
- 6. The character I at the beginning of a syllable should be romanized v: In → vat,
  INIII → thanva. As the second character of a combination, I should be romanized o. A consonant combination at the beginning of a syllable in which the second character is Sr, Il, or I o should be romanized character by character, even where the second character S or I may represent no pronounced sound:

ປົກມວັກພຣະໄຊ → Ban Vatphraxai, ລິສຕຣູນ → Khlitsatian, ສວກຣູ → soay, ແຊວງ → khoèng. In case of uncertainty, a reference source should be consulted. A vowel which is not represented in Lao writing occasionally occurs in the pronunciation of certain words. The presence of that vowel should be indicated in romanization by insertion of the letter a: ສວັນນະເຊດ → Savannakhét (also written ສະຫວັນນະເຊດ → Savannakhét, but compare ຂວາ → Xoa), ຊວາວ → khavao (but compare ຊວານ → khoan), ຕລັງ → taling, ຖືມນ → thanôn. The two words ສວ່ານ and ສະວານ are both romanized savan. A reference source should be consulted in case of uncertainty.

The character  $\Im$  at the end of a syllable should be romanized in the following manner. The syllables  $\Im \Im$  and  $\Im \Im$  should be romanized iou:  $\Im \Im \to \mathbf{khiou}$ ,  $\Im \Im \to \mathbf{tiou}$ . The syllable  $\Im \Im$  (vowel table, row 9) should be romanized oua:  $\Im \Im \to \mathbf{choua}$ . Otherwise, at the end of a syllable,  $\Im$  should be romanized o:  $\Im \Im \to \mathbf{nao}$ ,  $\Im \Im \to \mathbf{keo}$ ,  $\Im \Im \to \mathbf{diao}$ .

- 7. The character  $\delta$  occurs only at the end of a syllable and as shown in the vowel table, row 10.
- 8. The character combination  $\overset{\circ}{S}$  occurs at the end of a syllable in only a few words of foreign origin and should be romanized  $\mathbf{r}$ :  $\overset{\circ}{U}\overset{\circ}{S} \to \mathbf{beur}$ .
- 9. The specific element in a geographic name should be written in Roman script as a single word, no matter how many meaningful elements it may contain. The generic term and a few other distinguishing words that modify the specific element should be separated by a space: ປົວປປຣະລອງ → Houay Pralong, ປ້າມແກ້ງຫມາວໍ້ → Ban Kèngmavo, ເມືອງອູເຫນືອ → Muang Ou Nua, ເມືອງອູໄຕ → Muang Ou Tai, ປາຈຽງຈະເລີ່ມສູກ → Bachiangchaleunsouk.
- 10. The reduplicating mark  $\eta$  indicates the repetition of a syllable:  $\Omega = \eta + \lambda$