

PROPOSED SYSTEM FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF SIAMESE WORDS INTO ROMAN CHARACTERS

The existence of a large proportion of words of Sanskrit or Pali origin in the Siamese language complicates the task, which has been entrusted to us by the Council of the Siam Society, of formulating recommendations towards the adoption of a system for the transliteration of Siamese words into Roman characters.

Generally speaking, we recommend that the so-called "Hunterian" system of transliteration from the Devanagari should be adopted for the denotation in Roman characters of Sanskrit or Pali words which occur in Siamese. We need hardly point out that this system is in almost universal use among Oriental scholars, and that by means of it Sanskrit or Pali words can be identified, whether appearing in their Siamese, Burmese or other forms. It has, moreover, become the custom in this country to transliterate proper names of Sanskrit or Pali origin in accordance with the Hunterian system, and, as the spelling of proper names is notoriously a matter which concerns chiefly the individuals who bear them, we should consider as ill-advised any proposal tending to alter the method which has already been adopted in these cases.

It is, however, well known that the spelling of words of Sanskrit or Pali origin in Siamese by no means corresponds with their current pronunciation. This circumstance leads us to recommend that the following two classes of words, although derived from Sanskrit or Pali, should not be transliterated according to the Hunterian system, but rather by the method of phonetic transliteration which, as will be seen, we propose for the denotation of ordinary Siamese words :—

(1.) Words from the Sanskrit or Pali which have, by familiar use, become to all practical intents part and parcel of the Siamese language, and which, despite their orthography or polysyllabic form, have ceased to bear the aspect of foreign vocables. Such words as

อัญ, พระ, กต, จักร, ภรรยา are constantly used without any sense of their having been derived from another language, and it would seem pedantic to transliterate them by a different method from that applied in the case of ordinary Siamese words. It is scarcely feasible to draw up an exhaustive list of words coming under this category, but we would submit that the matter is one which may be left to discretion and common-sense.

(2.) Local geographical names. Some of these are of Sanskrit or Pali, and some of Siamese, origin. It would, in our opinion, be regrettable to publish a map of Siam in which geographical names derived from the Sanskrit or Pali were transliterated according to the Hunterian system, whilst those of Siamese origin were transliterated according to some other system. The employment of two different systems in one and the same map would inevitably confuse the geographical student who is unacquainted with Siamese. The use of a phonetic system for transliterating geographical names has, moreover, been advocated by the various geographical societies. We would not, however, alter the forms "Bangkok," for "บางกอก," and "Ayuthia," for "อโยธยา," which would appear to have acquired international sanction.

I. Words of Sanskrit or Pali origin occurring in Siamese.

For expressing the sounds of the Thai family of languages, including Siamese, alphabets derived from Indian alphabets are used. With a view to adapting these Indian alphabets to the use of a non-Aryan language, certain modifications had to be made. The Siamese language knows only the following sounds, which must be presented by distinct signs, namely, K P T Ch and their aspirates, and B D F H L M N R S W Y Ng; whilst the original Indian alphabet from which the Siamese derived their alphabet consisted of the following letters :—

VOWELS.

ဝ a ဝါ ā ဝီ i ဝိ ī ဝု u ဝူ ū ဝရ ri ဝရိ rī ဝလ li ဝလိ lī
 ဝေ e ဝေါ ai ဝို o ဝေါ au ဝံ am ဝဗ္ဗ ah

CONSONANTS.

Gutturals: ဂ k ဂ္ဂ kh ဂ္ဂ g ဂ္ဂ gh ဂ္ဂ ṅ

Palatals: ခ c ခ္ခ ch ခ္ခ j ခ္ခ jh ခ္ခ ñ

Linguals: ဋ t ဋ္ဋ th ဋ္ဋ d ဋ္ဋ dh ဋ္ဋ n

Dentals: ဌ t ဌ th ဌ d ဌ dh ဌ n

Labials: ပ p ပ္ပ ph ပ္ပ b ပ္ပ bh ပ္ပ m

Semivowels: palatal ယ y Sibilants: palatal ဖ ṣ

Semivowels: lingual ဘ r Sibilants: lingual ဗ sh

Semivowels: dental န l Sibilants: dental ဓ s

Semivowels: labial ဝ v Aspiration ဖ h ဖ l

Sanskrit and Pali words largely contributed to the stock of words in Siamese and the words derived from them may still be traced by their orthography.

This is especially the case with titles, names of Palaces, the technical terms of Buddhist and Brahmanical religion or philosophy and, to a more limited extent, with geographical names.

Surnames and family names do not at present exist in Siamese and their place may be said to have been taken by official titles. These titles are mostly derived from Sanskrit and Pali words and their foreign origin is felt. As a proof of that, we may state that in transliterating them, the holder of a title, if he wants to romanize it, follows a method different from that which he uses for common words, and we may from such attempted transliteration of Sanskrit and Pali words trace the inconsistencies prevailing in romanizing. For instance, เทพ, Pali *deva*, is written as “*dhev*” instead of “*t’ēp*”; วิษณุ, *Vishnu*, as “*Bhishnu*”; and further examples readily occur in looking over newspapers and reports in which titles are used in a romanized form of Siamese.

In creating new titles, recourse is even now principally had to Sanskrit and Pali. There is no difficulty in finding their meaning in a Sanskrit or Pali dictionary, whilst some difficulty may be found in tracing their origin in the dictionaries of the Siamese language.

In pronouncing words of Sanskrit or Pali origin in Siamese, it should be remembered that

1. Siamese discards as much as possible compound consonants, and, with a view of avoiding them, it pronounces an indistinct vowel between them, called *svarabhakti* or *arddhamatta*.

2. Siamese only uses in pronunciation as finals, vowels, nasal vowels, nasals and sounds expressed by the letters: *k*, *p*, *t*. Consequently, the inherent short vowel, ‘*a*,’ as a final after consonants, may be omitted in transcription, and, in words of more than one syllable, the rule as to finals holds good for every syllable.

II Proposed system for the phonetic transliteration of Siamese words.

It will be well to state the following general principles, which have guided us in our attempt to evolve a system for the romanization of Siamese words, other than those which are to be transliterated according to the Hunterian system.

In the first place, we would submit that such a system should, as far as possible, be phonetic. The transliteration of Siamese words into Roman characters is, we take it, intended primarily for those who are unacquainted with the Siamese language, or, at least, with the Siamese alphabet. For such persons, a system based on orthographical principles can only be misleading. To represent the word **กอล**, for example, by the symbols "kol" may satisfy the historical sense of those who are already familiar with the Siamese script and spelling. These individuals, however, *ipso facto* do not need the help of transliteration in order to apprehend Siamese words. To persons who are not familiar with Siamese spelling, on the contrary, the symbols "kol" convey a false impression as to the pronunciation of the word **กอล**, which is sounded as "kon" and not as "kol." Similarly, no very useful purpose would be served by writing the word **เรว** as "rew," on the analogy of the word **วัน** (wan), in which the letter **ว** is denoted by w. **เรว** is sounded as "reo," and the form "rew," though having the merit of orthographical consistency, will, to the uninitiated, be scarcely intelligible.

In the second place, the proposed system of phonetic transliteration should, as far as possible, be international in character, that is to say, the Roman symbols adopted should, when practicable, be calculated to convey the same sounds to educated Europeans of whatever nationality. It is not a question of transliterating Siamese words as they would be written, for instance, by a German, or a Frenchman, or an Englishman. It may happen that a certain Siamese sound finds an approximate equivalent in only one of the more generally known European languages. In that event, such approximate equivalent would be adopted, provided that there were not other objections to doing so. In other cases, it may be impracticable to find any European equivalent for certain Siamese sounds,

In these instances, resort must be had to some more or less arbitrary symbol. In this connection, we would say that we have not been insensible, when selecting a symbol, to the claims which long usage may have established in favour of a particular Roman equivalent. We have also taken into consideration the methods of transliterating other Oriental languages which have been adopted in India, Cambodia and the Malay States.

In the third place, if confusion is to be avoided, the proposed system should be simple, and further, it should be logical and consistent with itself. Whenever feasible, a single Siamese sound should be represented by a single Roman equivalent, and a given symbol should represent invariably the same sound.

We would allude here to one difficulty, which His Majesty the King has indicated in His message to the Siam Society, namely, the fact that each person tends to represent sounds by symbols according to his own individual sense of hearing, and that the work of devising a phonetic system of transliteration is greatly hampered in consequence. Whilst realising that this difficulty is a serious one, we have endeavoured to overcome it. Whenever we have not been at first in entire agreement as to the nature of a Siamese sound, we have finally chosen a Roman symbol for that sound, only after such repeated and careful enunciation of it by an educated person of Siamese nationality as has enabled us to decide unanimously upon an equivalent.

We venture to recommend for adoption the following phonetic method for the romanization of ordinary Siamese words :—

PROPOSED METHOD FOR ROMANIZING SIAMESE WORDS.

PHONETIC transliteration.

CONSONANTS.

Initial.	Final.	Initial.	Final.	Initial.	Final.
ก	k	ค	ch	ด	d
ข	k ^c	ก	ch ^c	ต	t
ฃ	k ^c	ข	ch ^c	ฏ	t ^c
ฅ	k ^c	ฃ	s	ท	t ^c
ง	k ^c	ฅ	ch ^c	ฒ	t ^c
ฉ	k ^c	ญ	y	ณ	n
จ	ng				
ด	d	บ	b	ย	y
ต	t	ป	p	ร	r
ถ	t ^c	พ	p ^c	ล	l
ท	t ^c	ฝ	f	ว	w
ธ	t ^c	ผ	p ^c	ศ,ษ,ส	s
น	n	ฟ	f	ทร	s
		ภ	p ^c	ห	h
		ม	m	ฮ	h
				ฬ	l
				ฌ	n
				ฌ Mute—employed to support a vowel sound, as in ฉก. See table of vowels.	

DOUBLE CONSONANTS.

กร	kr	กค	kl	กว	kw
ขร	k ^c r	ขค	k ^c l	ขว	k ^c w
ฃร	k ^c r	ฃค	k ^c l	ฃว	k ^c w
ฅร	tr				
จร	pr	จค	pl		
จร	p ^c r	จค	p ^c l		

VOWELS.

Inherent vowel.	a or o, sometimes ^v o, (according to its sound.)		
	a	အံ	am
အ	ā	အံ့	um
ဘ	i	အဲ	a or al
ဃ	ī	အေး	^v oh
င	ü	အာ	a ; final, an
စ	ū	အာမ	am
ဆ	u	ဂ	rū, ri
ဇ	ū	ဂါ	rū, rī
ည	e	ဂါ	lū
ဋ	ē	ဂါ	lū
ဌ	ě	း	h (denotes a stop- ped vowel.)
တ	ai	ယ	i (final only.)
ထ	ai	ဂ	ūo- or ūa (when followed by a con- sonant.)
ဒ	^v o	ဂ	o (when final.)
ဓ	ō	ဓ်	ūa
ဏ	ao	ဓိ	iu

COMBINED VOWELS.

เกีย	kīa
เกีย(ก)	kīe(k)
เกียว	kīo
กือ	kīi
เกือ	kūa
เกือ(ก)	kūe(k)
เกือ(ง)	kūa(ng)
เกือย	kūei
เกอ	kō
เกย	kōi
กวย	kūei
<hr/>	
เกิน	kōn

REMARKS.

Consonants.

ဂ; ခ; ဓ; ည. The initial forms of these letters are, in our opinion, best represented by the symbols k, ch, t and p, respectively. It should be clearly understood, however, that we refer to the unaspirated forms of such symbols, all four of which are unknown, for example, as initial consonants in the English and German languages.

The letter ခ would seem to approximate closely to the Italian c before e or i. This consonant is, moreover, represented in the Hunterian system of transliteration by the single letter c. The employment of c to represent the letter ခ is, however, open to objection for our purposes. To most Europeans c represents a k sound, whilst even to Italians it approximates to ခ only before the vowels e and i. The symbol ch, on the other hand, approximates somewhat in English to the sound of ခ; further, the practice of denoting ခ by ch has the sanction of previous usage. Under the circumstances, we recommend, therefore, the continuance of this practice, despite the fact that, in establishing ch as the equivalent of ခ, we are representing a single Siamese by two Roman letters.

ဋ, ဌ, ဍ, ဎ, ဏ; ထ, ဒ, ဓ; န, ဖ, ပ, ဇ, ဈ, ဍ, ဎ, ဏ, တ; ဗ, ဘ, ဃ.

The initial forms of these aspirated consonants have hitherto been represented usually by kh, ch, th, and ph, respectively. The symbol ph is open to the objection that it may be mistaken easily for the sound f. The symbol th is equally misleading, as it suggests the English sound th in such words as "thin" or "than," or in words which have been transliterated from the Burmese (e. g., "Thatôn"). The symbol ch is unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it marks no differentiation between ခ and ဋ. We recommend the use of the "rough breathing" (*spiritus asper*), which is known to other phonetic systems, to indicate the aspiration in the initial forms of the letters ဎ, ထ, ဓ; န, ဖ, ပ, ဇ, ဈ, ဍ, ဎ, ဏ, တ; ဗ, ဘ, ဃ, and, for the sake of consistency, of the letters ဋ,

๓, ๓, ๓, ๓, also. We thus arrive at the symbols k', ch', t' and p'.

His Majesty the King has suggested the employment of the symbol X to represent ๓, and of the symbol Q to represent ๓. The symbols thus suggested would prove both simple and convenient, but they cannot well find a place in a phonetic system of transliteration, inasmuch as other Roman letters exist which convey more or less approximately the sound of the characters ๓ and ๓. Moreover, if ๓ is to be represented by X, then, for the sake of consistency, the characters ๓ and ๓ should be denoted by the same symbol. Similarly, if Q is to represent ๓, then the characters ๓, ๓, ๓, and ๓ should be denoted by Q also.

๓. The symbol ng as representing this sound has become so familiar by long usage that we deem it advisable to retain it.

๔. Final, does not exist as a consonant.

๕. The symbol w, as pronounced in English, conveys the sound of consonantal ๕, and we recommend its adoption. Consonantal ๕ occurs whenever the letter ๕ is followed immediately by a vowel, that is to say, initially and also in the double consonants ๕๕, ๓๕ and ๕๕; e. g., ๕ิ่ง, wing; ๕วัก, kwak; ๓๕ำ, k'wam; ๕วาม, k'wām.

๖. We would not mark this letter when it is placed before a consonant to assist in indicating the tone of a syllable. Thus ไม้, ๓วว will appear simply as mai, lüang.

Note. A consonant appearing in the middle of a polysyllabic word may have a double value if it serves both as the final letter of the syllable which precedes it, and also as the initial letter of the syllable which follows it. Hence, ปราศจาก should be written as prātsachāk; พิศดาร as p'itsadān; ราชฎ as rātsadon; ๓นบ as Ch'onlabot (but ๓บุรี = Ch'onbūrī). Words like เพ็ชรบุรี, ราชการ,

however, should be written P'ech'abūrī, rāch'akān, rather than P'etch'abūrī, rāch'akān, not only because the omission or insertion of the letter t makes no great difference to the pronunciation, but also because the denotation of จ without t in such words or จจจ has become consecrated by usage.

Vowels.

Where Siamese orthography distinguishes between the long and the short forms of a vowel sound, we would mark the long forms as such (ā, ē, ī, etc). Short forms should not be marked specially as such.

Inherent vowel. The pronunciation of the inherent vowel varies in Siamese; usually it is sounded as a or else as o, and should be so written. Sometimes it has the sound of ออ, when we would denote it by ^vo (see below). Before จ at the end of a word the inherent vowel should always be represented by ^vo, e. g., สมุท, samut; บอน, bon; นก, nak^v.

อ; อา; อี; อี; อ; อ; เอ; เอ; โอ. We recommend that these simple vowel sounds should be represented in accordance with the Italian vowel system (a; ā; i; ī; u; ū; e; ē; o)

อ; อ. These vowels approximate somewhat to u, as pronounced in French, or to ü in German. We should denote them by ū and ü, respectively.

เอ. This is a difficult sound to denote. It would appear to have some affinity to an open e sound. Pallegoix denotes it by the symbol ẽ, the adoption of which we recommend.

ไอ, ไอ. Note the spelling of such words as ไชย, which we would write ch'ai. The diphthong ไย will appear as āi.

๑๑. The denotation of this vowel forms admittedly the subject of much contention. The symbol aw, as pronounced in English, would give a good representation of the Siamese sound. Unfortunately, there is a serious objection to the employment of the symbol in question, inasmuch as the Roman letter w has already been utilised to represent the Siamese consonantal ๑. Regard being had to the principle laid down above that any proposed system of transliteration must be logical and consistent with itself, the employment of aw to represent ๑๑ can only lead to confusion. If the symbol aw be used to denote the vowel ๑๑, then the symbol awi must be used to denote the diphthong ๑๑ย. As His Majesty the King has pointed out, such a transliteration would be utterly misleading, since the letters awi should, logically, be pronounced a-wi. On the other hand, the sound ๑๑ would seem to partake of the nature of an open o vowel, and it would be best, in our opinion, to denote it by some form of that vowel. The symbol o has been utilised to represent the inherent vowel in Siamese; ๑ is suggested as the equivalent of ๑๑, and ๑ as the equivalent of ๑๑๑. The most satisfactory course would, perhaps, be to represent ๑๑ by ๑, a symbol which at once shows the open nature of the vowel. Pallegoix, however, utilises the accent to denote the descending (period) tone, and, as will be seen below, we have thought it well to recommend the adoption of Pallegoix system for marking the intonation of words, when necessary for any special purpose. The symbol ๑ to represent ๑๑ might thus be confusing, as it could upon occasion denote either the sound ๑๑, or the inherent vowel with the descending intonation. Under the circumstances and in order to avoid the possibility of any such confusion, we suggest that ๑๑ should be denoted by the arbitrary symbol ๑. ๑๑ย would then appear as ๑i, and no misapprehension, such as would follow on the adoption of the symbol awi, need arise.

๑๒ This sound may, in our opinion, be represented phonetically either by au or a๑. We advise the adoption of the symbol a๑, which has the sanction of usage and which is less likely than au to be mispronounced by Europeans of certain nationalities.

๑๖ may represent simply a short "a" sound, as in ๑๖๒๓๔๕ or in the prefixes ๑๖, ๑๖, ๑๖. In such cases, we would denote it by a. At the end of a word, however, it represents the stopped form of the inherent vowel, when we would represent it by the symbol ah, e. g., ๑๖, ๑๖, which we would transliterate as p'rah, pah.

It will be of advantage to explain here our recommendation as to denoting the effect on a vowel of the sign ๑ in Siamese, which corresponds to the visarga in Sanskrit. This sign denotes, not necessarily a short, but a stopped, vowel and some special symbol must be invented to mark it. Such a symbol has been devised in the Hunterian system of transliterating Sanskrit words, where the effect of visarga on a vowel is indicated by writing ḥ after it. We would urge the adoption of this symbol in the transliteration of Siamese. Words like ๑๖, ๑๖, ๑๖ would thus be written tēh, tēh lēh.

๑๖ represents the stopped form of ๑๖. We would write it ḥ.

๑๖. Initial, this sound should appear as a, as, for example, in ๑๖๑๖ (ak'ah); final, it should appear as an, as, for example, in ๑๖๑๖, ๑๖๑๖ (p'rahk'an, p'an).

๑ final is found as a vowel in conjunction with other vowels, and should then be represented by i, e. g., ๑๖, tāi; ๑๖, k'lui; ๑๖, k'oi. See, however, the table of combined vowels.

๑ as a vowel may be followed immediately by a consonant, in which case we would denote it by ūo or ūa. When the following consonant is any other than ๑, the symbol ūo should be employed, e. g., ๑๖, p'ūok; ๑๖, k'ūot; ๑๖, rūop; ๑๖, būom; ๑๖, k'ūon; ๑๖, sūon. Followed by ๑, however, ๑ has rather the sound of ūa and should be so written, e. g., ๑๖, lūang.

As a vowel, ๑ may also appear as a final, when it should be written o, e. g., ๑๖, lēo; ๑๖, āo; ๑๖, t'io.

Note, however, the sounds ^๒อ (as in ^๒บัว, būa), กว (kūei) and ^๒อว (as in ^๒กรว, kriu).

^๒เกีย, ^๒เกีย(ก). We would represent the sound ^๒เกีย as kīa. When followed by any consonant, however, this diphthong resembles iē rather than īa and should be so written, *e. g.*, ^๒เรียก, rīek; ^๒เกียด, kliet; ^๒เปรียบ, priēp; ^๒เหลียม, liēm; ^๒เกวียน, kwīen; ^๒เลียง, lieng.

^๒เกือ, ^๒เกือ(ก). ^๒เกือ(ง). We would denote the sound ^๒เกือ as kūa. Followed by any consonant but ง, however, ūa becomes rather ūē and should be so represented, *e. g.*, ^๒เกือก, kūēk; ^๒เดือก, dūēt; ^๒เกือบ, kūēp; ^๒เลียม, sūēm; ^๒เลือน, lūēn. Followed by ง, this diphthong resembles ūā in sound and we would denote it accordingly, *e. g.*, ^๒เมื่อง, mūang.

เกอ, เกิน. The vowel sound in these combinations resembles the German ö, by which symbol we would represent it. Compare the vowel sound in English “hurt,” French “peur.”

The word ^๒พระยา. We recommend that this word, which occurs so often, should be transliterated as P'ayā, in accordance with its current pronunciation in Siamese.

Note. ๑ followed by a consonant; ^๒เกีย, ^๒เกีย(ก); ^๒เกือ, ^๒เกือ(ก), ^๒เกือ(ง).

The second vowel of these diphthongs, as pronounced in Siamese, is an indistinct one. It is, however, perceptibly affected by the presence or absence of a consonant after it, or by the nature of the following consonant, if any. For this reason we have judged it well to differentiate, as recommended above, between ūo and ūa, between īa and iē, and between ūā and ūē. Whilst recognising that we may not be rendering accurately all the various changes of sound which the diphthongs in question may undergo, we think, nevertheless, that some such practical method of differentiation is advisable.

Tones.

We are in full accord with the opinion expressed by His Majesty the King that the tone value of Siamese sounds should be ignored when transliterating, and that "high" and "low" consonants of the same class should be denoted by the same Roman characters. Simplicity is one of the main objects in view, and to mark the tones must tend to complicate greatly any system of romanization which may be adopted. As His Majesty observes, the context should suffice to make clear the meaning of words, although no tone be indicated. Under exceptional circumstances, however, as, for instance, where some work of scholarship is being undertaken, it may be expedient, or even necessary, to indicate the intonation of Siamese words. In such a case, we would recommend the adoption of the convenient system for marking the Siamese tones which has been devised by Pallegoix. According to this system, the common or right tone is not marked, whilst the other tones are indicated as follows:—

Circumflex (depressed) tone by the mark ~ over the vowel.

Descending (period) tone by the mark ˘ over the vowel.

Ascending (question) tone by the mark ˆ over the vowel.

High tone by the mark . under the vowel.

In conclusion, we would say that the system which we propose here has for its object, as His Majesty the King suggests, the romanizing of such Siamese words as have to be used in conjunction with some European language. We have not attempted to devise a scheme for writing the Siamese language wholly or exclusively in Roman characters. The Siamese alphabet provides the best means for denoting Siamese sounds, and any attempt at romanization must necessarily be imperfect. Where, however, romanization is called for, an important step in advance will have been taken, if the Siam Society can formulate some system which will succeed in obtaining general adoption.

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Examples of Geographical Names transliterated according
to the system here proposed.

มณฑล กรุงเทพ ฯ	Mont'on Krungt'ēp.
อำเภอ พรหมคร	Amp'ō P'rahṇak'ōn.
อำเภอ สามเพ็ง	Amp'ō Sāmp'eng.
อำเภอ ดุสิต	Amp'ō Dusit.
อำเภอบาง รักษ์	Amp'ō Bāngrak.
อำเภอ ประทุมวัน	Amp'ō Prat'umawan
อำเภอ บางกอกน้อย	Amp'ō Bāngkok Nōi
อำเภอ บางกอกใหญ่	Amp'ō Bāngkok Yai
อำเภอ บางลำภู	Amp'ō Bānglampū.
อำเภอ บางกระปิ	Amp'ō Bāngkrapī.
อำเภอบาง ชี	Amp'ō Bāngsī.
อำเภอ บางเขน	Amp'ō Bāngk'ēn.
อำเภอบาง ชุนเทียน	Amp'ō Bāngk'unt'ien.
อำเภอราช บุรณะ	Amp'ō Rāch'abunnah.
อำเภอ คลังขันธ์	Amp'ō Talingch'an.
อำเภอ ภาษี เจ็ญ	Amp'ō P'āsī Charōn.
อำเภอหนอง แหม	Amp'ō Nōng K'ēm.
หนองบัว หรือ เมืองนนท์	Nont'abūrī or Mūang Non.
ปากเกร็ด	Pakkret.
นครเขื่อนขันธ์	Nak'ōn K'ūenk'an.
พระโขนง	P'rahk'anōng.
สมุทรปราการ	Samut Prākān.
เกาะสีชัง	Kōh Sīch'ang.
รัษฎาบุรี	T'anyabūrī.
เชียรดับ	Chieradap.

ถพบูรี

ถระบูรี

พระพทธบาท

สิงห์บูรี

พรมบูรี

อินทบูรี

อ่าวทอง

Lopbūrī.

Sarabūrī.

P'rahp'utt'abāt.

Singbūrī.

P'rombūrī.

Inbūrī.

Āngt'ōng.

จันทบุรี

พลอยแหวน

ระยอง

กราด

Chant'abūrī.

P'lōi Wēn.

Rayōng.

Krāt.

ชุมพร

ปัตตานี

ไชยา

กาญจนดิษฐ์

พนม

หลังสวน

Ch'ump'ōn.

Pattānī.

Ch'aiyā.

Kānchanadit.

P'anom.

Langsūon.

สายบุรี

Saibūrī.

นครไชยศรี

พระปฐมเจดีย์

สุพรรณ

Nak'ōn Ch'aisī.

P'rahpat'omchēdī.

Sup'an.

โคราช

K'ōrāt.

นครราชสีมา

Nak'ōn Rāch'asīmā.

จันทัก

Chant'uk.

ปากช่องไฮ

Pakt'ongch'ai.

พิมาย

P'imāi.

บุรีรัมย์

Būrīrom.

พุทไธสง

P'utt'aisong.

นครสวรรค์

Nak'ōn Sawan.

อุทัยธานี

Ut'ait'ānī.

ไชยนาท

Ch'aināt.

กำแพงเพชร

Kamp'eng P'et.

นครศรีธรรมราช

Nak'ōn Sit'amarāt.

สงขลา

Songk'lā.

ปาจิณ

Pāchin.

ฉะเชิงเทรา

Ch'ach'ongsao.

นครนายก

Nak'ōn Nāyok.

ชลบุรี

Ch'onbūrī.

พนัสนิคม

P'anatsanik'om.

กระบี่

Krabin.

วัดมุนา

Wat'anā.

มณฑลพายัพ

Mont'on P'āyap.

เชียงใหม่

Ch'ieng Mai.

ป่ายาง

Pāyāng.

แม่อ่อน

บริเวณพายัพเหนือ

เชียงราย

เชียงแสน

เชียงทอง

เชียงคำ

เมืองยวม

น่าน

นครลำปาง

แจหม

แม่เงา

นคร ลำพูน

แพร่

แม่พริก

พิษณุโลก

พิชัย

พิจิตร

สุโขทัย

สวรรคโลก

เพชรบูรณ์

ห่มศักดิ์

ภูเก็จ

พังงา

Mě Ōn.

Boriwēn P'āyap Nūa.

Ch'īeng Rāi.

Ch'īeng Sēn.

Ch'īeng K'ōng.

Ch'īeng K'am.

Mūang Yūom.

Nān.

Nak'ōn Lampāng.

Chēhom.

Mě Ngāo.

Nak'ōn Lamp'ūn.

P'rē.

Mě P'ūok.

P'itsanulōk.

P'ich'ai.

P'ichit.

Suk'ōt'ai.

Sawank'alōk.

P'ech'abūn.

Lomsak.

P'uket.

P'ang Ngā.

คว้ง
รนอง
กระบี่
ตะกั่วป่า

Trang.
Ran^vong.
Krabī.
Takua Pā.

ราชบุรี
กาญจนบุรี หรือ กาญจนบุรี
เพชรบุรี
ปราณบุรี
สมุทรสงคราม

Rātbūrī.
Kānchanabūrī or Kānbūrī.
P'ech'abūrī.
Prānbūrī.
Samut Songk'rām.

มณฑลอีสาน
อุบลราชธานี
เขมราฐ
ยโสธร
ร้อยเอ็ด
สุรินทร์

Mont'on Isān.
Ubon Rāch'at'ānī.
K'ēmarāt.
Yasōt'^von.
Rōi Et.
Surin.

มณฑลอุดร
บ้านหมากแข้ง
หนองคาย
หนองหาร
ดงกนคร
ขอนแก่น
นครพนม
น้ำเหือง
เมืองเลย

Mont'on Ud^von.
Bān Mākk'eng.
N^vong K'ai.
N^vong Hān.
Sākon Nak'^von.
K'^vonkēn.
Nak'^von P'anom.
Nam Hūang.
Mūang Lōi.

