Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names
Berlin, 27 August-5 September 2002
Item 9 (e) of the provisional agenda*

NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION: TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR MAP EDITORS AND OTHER EDITORS

Toponymic Guidelines for Map Editors and Other Editors, Thailand

(Submitted by Thailand)**

*E/CONF.94/1
1. The National Committee on Geographical Names

Pursuant to the resolution 4 of the first United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in 1967, member countries should set up their National Committee to be responsible for standardization of geographical names. And at the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in 1992, the meeting agreed upon as the resolution 12 to urge the remaining member countries to set up such National Committee or organizations.

As a national mapping agency, the Royal Thai Survey Department realized that the work on geographical names plays an important role in mapping and other related activities and that Thailand should provide the cooperation to the United Nations in accordance with the resolution mentioned above. Therefore, the Royal Thai Survey Department representing the Ministry of Defense submitted the proposal to appoint the National Committee on Geographical Names to the Cabinet for consideration and approval.

On 4 August 1992, the cabinet approved the National Committee on Geographical Names as proposed by the Ministry of Defense. The National Committee consisting of 20 members who are representatives of related government agencies and experts has been chaired by the Director of Royal Thai Survey Department. However, being a non-permanent board, its existence shall be reviewed by every new government.

1.1 The National Committee on Geographical Names as approved by the Cabinet on 4 August 1992 comprises as follows:

1.1.1 Composition

1.1.1.1 Director of Royal Thai Survey Department Chairman
1.1.1.2 Representative of the Ministry of Interior Member
1.1.1.3 Representative of the Ministry of Education Member
1.1.1.4 Representative of the Royal Institute Member
1.1.1.5 Representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Member
1.1.1.6 Representative of the Ministry of Transport and Communication Member
1.1.1.7 Representative of the Ministry of University Affairs Member
1.1.1.8 Representative of Naval Hydrographic Department Member
1.1.1.9 Representative of National Library Division Member
1.1.1.10 Representative of Royal Thai Survey Department Member
1.1.1.11 Representative of Department of Land Member
1.1.1.12 Representative of The Royal Irrigation Department Member
1.1.1.13 Representative of Land Development Department Member
1.1.1.14 The Chairman of the Committee of the Thai Geographical Names Gazetteer of the Royal Institute Member
1.1.1.15 Representative of Department of Local Administration Member
1.1.1.16 Representative of Royal Forest Department Member
1.1.1.17 Expert Member
1.1.1.18 Expert Member
1.1.1.19 Expert Member
1.1.1.20 Representative of Royal Thai Survey Department Secretary
1.1.1.21 Representative of Royal Thai Survey Department Member/Assistant Secretary

1.1.2 Terms of Reference of National Committee on Geographical Names

1.1.2.1 To standardize the geographical names to be used as the national standard.
1.1.2.2 To name the natural features which still remain unnamed or discrepant.
1.1.2.3 To determine policies, principles and procedures for naming endonyms (local geographical names), exonyms (foreign names), environmental features under water or sea surface and so on.
1.1.2.4 To appoint a Sub-Committee, working group and expert as it may deem necessary to assist in the National Committee’s activities.
1.1.2.5 To plan and use the Geographic Information System in the production of gazetteer and other related publications to meet the international standards.

1.1.2.6 To cooperate and coordinate with the United Nations concerning geographical names and to follow up the resolutions of the United Nations Conference on Geographical Names Standardization.

1.2 The National Committee on Geographical Names has appointed the National Sub-Committee on Geographical Names Standardization and the National Sub-Committee on Toponymic Guidelines for Maps and other Editors to assist the National Committee on Geographical Names.

1.2.1 The National Sub-Committee on Geographical Names Standardization which is chaired by the Chairman of the Committee of Thai Geographical Gazetteer comprises 21 members who are experts and representatives of the related government agencies. Its terms of reference are as follows:

1.2.1.1 To standardize the geographical names to meet the international standards.

1.2.1.2 To determine discrepancy of geographical names.

1.2.1.3 To provide technical advice and comments on geographical names to the National Committee on Geographical Names.

1.2.1.4 To seek the cooperation and support from other related agencies in carrying out the assignments of the Sub-Committee.

1.2.1.5 To report periodically to the National Committee on Geographical Names.

1.2.1.6 To carry out other tasks assigned by the National Committee on Geographical Names.

1.2.2 The National Sub-Committee on Toponymic Guidelines for Maps and other Editors which is chaired by the Deputy Director of Royal Thai Survey Department for Technical Affairs comprises 12 representatives from the related government agencies and has terms of reference as follows:

1.2.2.1 To consider, plan and produce the Toponymic Guidelines for Maps and other Editors in accordance with the resolutions
adopted at the UN conference on Geographical Names Standardization.

- 1.2.2.2 To cooperate with other related agencies in the production of Toponymic Guidelines for Maps and other Editors.

1.2.2.3 To report periodically the progress of work to the National Committee on Geographical Names.

1.2.2.4 To carry out other tasks as assigned by the National Committee on Geographical Names.

2. Place Names or Toponyms of Thailand

2.1 Background

Place names or toponyms are generally created by man to call or identify places. Based on their intellect and knowledge, people name their places meaningfully or according to the place history as perceived by them. Place names tend to correspond to local cultural, geographical, historical and natural environments. After being used widely by the public, they became geographical names as described on national and international maps. Names of places usually reflects local unique culture, languages and history. In geography, the toponymic process is a significant phenomenon of landscapes and linguistic culture.

According to the interviews with the senior members and leaders of communities in the Northeast of Thailand, it was found that 98.64% of sample Muban were originally settled in fertile lands which are suitable for cultivation and safe from natural danger, and 96.87% of them are named according to local geographical features or conditions which can be grouped into 11 categories as follows:

2.1.1 Water Bodies, e.g. Kut, Kaeng, Khlong, Khu, Kham, Sap, Sorn, Dun, Tha, Nam, Bung, Bueng, Bo, Bang, Barai, Pak, Pong, Fai, Phang Rong, Wang, Sa, Sang, Nong, Huai, and Hong

2.1.2 High lands, e.g. Khao, Khok, Don, Thoeng, Noen, Non, Phon, Phu, Mo, Sok, and Hae

2.1.3 Terrains, e.g.
- flat lands; Nam and Thung
- low lands; Tham, Map, Loeng, Lurn
- high lands: Krok, Khao Chi, Din, Saimun, Ba, Bang, Phanom, Phu, Lat, and Hup

2.1.4 Vegetation features, e.g. Kok, Kok, Kae, Kung, Krapi, Kluai, Khai, Khaem, Khwao, Khun, Kho, Du, Ngoio, Chan, Chik, Chot, Chat, Daeng, Tio, Teng, Tong, Thon, Sai, Bon, Khaen, Pueai, Mek, Muang, Makha, Makluea, Mapring, Yang, Rang, Phai, Lao, Waeng, Sa, Saeng, Sang, Salao, Sadao, Som Poi, Sarnrong, Mak Mi, Mak Khiap, Wai, and Hai

2.1.5 Occupation, e.g. Bo Kluea, Rai, Suan and Mo

2.1.6 Local faunas, e.g. It, Pla
- Pla Dap, Pla Khao, Pla Kradoet, Pla Pakpao, Pla Hang Khaeng,
  Pla Kluai, Pla Pak, Pla Muek
- Kwang, Kai Thuean, Krasu, Krathing, Chang, Tun, Tao, Moei, Men,
  Maeo, Wua, Suea, Hu Chang, I - Keng
- Nok Kratha, Nok Karian, Nok 1 - Aen
- Duang, Mot Ngam, Maeng Mi, and Hinghoi

2.1.7 Ancient settlement sites, e.g. Khu, Kamphaeng, Ku, Tao, That, Mueang,
  Wat, Sa, Serna, Song Chan, Hai

2.1.8 Ancestor names e.g. Ban Ta Mek and Ban Ta Li

2.1.9 Dialect, e.g. Tammalang, Ba ngu, Panyi, Lanta Noi, Losin, Sinthai, Similan,
  Samui and which are islands

2.1.10 Appearance, e.g. Krabung, Klet Kaeo, Krok Kho Khao, Chueak, Ta Pu,
  Tao Mo, Loi, Lan, Sak and which are the islands named after what
  people imagined they look like.

2.1.11 Others, e.g. Kudi, Thai Ta Muen, Phra, Yai Thao, and Saket

2.2 Administrative Divisions of Thailand

Names of Thailand's administrative divisions from the smallest to the biggest units
are Muban, Tambon, King Arnphoe, Arnphoe and Changwat respectively. The criteria for
dividing the administrative divisions are in Annex A. Formerly, places were named
according to the local geographical features as stated in para 2.1; however, they can be
renamed as per the criteria in Annex A. The laws concerning administrative division names
are as follows:
2.2.1 *Muban*: An official name of a smallest unit which is compounded of *Mu Thi*...its number and *Muban* name, e.g. *Mu Thi 1 Ban Pla Khae* shall be legalized by Provincial Declaration of *Muban*s Names as agreed upon by the Board of *Muban*, *Tambon* Council or *Tarnbon* Administrative Organization and the meeting of Heads of government agencies in that Amphoe.

2.2.2 *Tambon*: An official name of *Tambon* shall be declared by Ministry of Interior as agreed by *Tambon* Council or *Tarnbon* Administrative Organization and the meeting of *Amphoe*’s Heads of government agencies.

2.2.3 *King Amphoe*: An official name of *King Amphoe* shall be declared by Ministry of Interior as agreed by *Tambon* Council or *Tarnbon* Administrative Organization, the meetings of Changwat and Tambon Heads of government agencies and Changwat Council.

2.2.4 *Amphoe*: An Amphoe shall be named by the Royal Decree as agreed by Tambon Council or Tambon Administrative Organization, the meeting of Changwat Heads of government agencies and Changwat Council.

2.2.5 *Changwat*: A changwat shall be named by Act as agreed by the meetings of Heads of government agencies of Amphoe / King Amphoe and Changwat, Changwat Council, public opinions, ‘member of House of Representatives and the parliament.

3. Mapping Systems of Thailand

The official base maps of Thailand are produced by the Royal Thai Survey Department (RTSD) and Naval Hydrographic Department.

3.1 Maps produced by the Royal Thai Survey Department:

3.1.1 Topographic Maps

3.1.1.1 Topographic Map Series L 7018, digital topographic line maps at a scale of 1:50,000 including 830 sheets covering the country. Produced in the following mapping systems and datum.

1) Transverse Mercator Map Projection
2) Mean Sea Level at Ko Lak, Prachuapkhirikhan Province as the vertical datum
3) WGS 84 as the horizontal datum

3.1.1.2 Topographic Maps of Thailand, Series L7017 at a scale of 1:50,000, totaling 830 sheets.

3.1.1.3 Topographic Maps of Thailand Series L7017S at a scale of 1:50,000, totaling 620 sheets excluding border sheets.

3.1.1.4 Maps of Thailand Series L8019 at a scale of 1:25,000 sheets over certain important areas, totaling 344 sheets.

3.1.1.5 Maps of Thailand Series 1501 G, A and S at a scale of 1:250,000, 52 sheets a series.

3.1.1.6 City maps of Thailand Series L9013, scale 1:12,500 including 150 sheets over urban areas of each province (Changwat) and important districts. (Amphoe)

3.1.1.7 City Maps of Bangkok, series L9013S scale 1:20,000 consisting of 20 sheets over Bangkok and its vicinity.

(The maps in para 3.1.1.2 – 3.1.1.7 use Transverse Mercator Map Projection, Everest Spheroid, Mean Sea Level and 1975 Indian Datum.)

3.1.2 Thematic Maps

3.1.2.1 Regional Economic Atlas of Asia and Far East

RTSD had completed 3 of 6 sheets of Regional Economic Atlas of Asia and Far East at scale 1:5,000,000 namely

1) Transportation
2) Population distribution
3) Forestry

3.1.2.2 Natural Resources Atlas of Thailand

Natural Resources Atlas of Thailand had been revised as follows:

1) Use two scale of base maps; 1:4,000,000 and 1:2,500,000
2) There are two sizes of maps; 36 cms X 50 cms and
50 cms X 72 cms which measures the same size of 1:4,000,000 map when folded.

3) It comprises 51 thematic maps in 3 categories namely:
   - Natural Resources
   - Human Resources
   - Economic Resources

3.1.2.3 Thematic maps on demand

RTSD also produced other thematic maps on demand as follows:

1) Provincial Administrative Division Map of Thailand at a scale of 1:2,500,000
2) Tourist Map of Thailand at a scale of 1:1,000,000
3) Road Map of Thailand at a scale of 1:2,000,000

3.2 Maps Produced by Naval Hydrographic Department

Naval Hydrographic Department of Royal Thai Navy is responsible for producing sea maps or nautical charts of Thailand covering about 1,500 nautical mile length of Thai coast plus about 523 islands. The products are as follows:

3.2.1 Nautical Charts

3.2.1.1 Thai coast is divided into 3 sections namely,

1) Coast 1: the east side of the Gulf of Thailand, from Ban Khlong Tale eastwards to the easternmost frontier of Thailand at Amphoe Khlong Yai, Changwat Trat
2) Coast 2: the west side of the Gulf of Thailand, from Ban Khlong Tale westwards and southwards to the end of the frontier at Amphoe Tak Bai, Changwat Narathiwat
3) Coast 3: is entire western coast of Thailand, from the river mouth in Changwat Ranong to the frontier end in Changwat Satun

3.2.1.2 Chart Numbering

The number of a chart or map sheet has 3 digits. The first digit stands for the coast section, i.e., 1, 2, and 3 for the Coast 1, the Coast 2 and the Coast 3 and the number zero is for a chart covering more than one coast section or other nations' seas. The second and third digits run in order of production.
3.2.2 The Naval Hydrographic Department has so far produced 70 nautical charts (in 2002) over the gulf of Thailand and the eastern coast at various scales. Among them are sets of adjoining charts at the same scale, including the chart numbers 001, 102, 203 through 206 over the gulf of Thailand and chart numbers 307 – 309 on the western coast. The department also produces a number of specific detailed charts on demand, e.g. Sea Ports Charts, Navigation Charts and Harbor Charts on which the data have been regularly updated. All nautical charts are produced to the international specifications and standards and use mercator map projection.

3.2.3 Chart Scales

The Naval Hydrographic Department produces several kinds of nautical charts various scales as follows:

3.2.3.1 Harbor charts at a scale of 1:50,000 and larger scales for specific areas to include safety hazards to navigation and sea port details.

3.2.3.2 Approach charts covering sea ports and surrounding areas with helpful information for approaching sea ports.

3.2.3.3 Coastal charts at various scale ranging from 1:50,000 to 1:100,000 showing coastal lines, shallow water, rocks and other hazards to navigation.

3.2.3.4 General charts of the coast at various scale ranging from 1:1,000,000 to 1:600,000 for navigation within a range where a point on the shore or a light house can be seen and used for locating the ship.

3.2.3.5 Sailing charts at a scale of 1:600,000 or smaller showing international sailing routes by which a ship can be located by an astronomical method the chart information includes water depth, dangerous points, and landmarks.

3.2.3.6 International charts at a scale of 1:3,500,000 – 1:10,000,000 showing international sailing routes like a sailing chart but covering a larger area which is good for long distant sailing.
international charts are produced to the international standard and specifications.

3.2.4 Aero Nautical Charts
The aero nautical charts have been produced to support department of Aviation, Ministry of Transport and Communications. The coverage of Thailand comprises 11 Charts at a scale of 1:1,000,000 and 2 charts at a scale of 1:500,000

4. Transcription Romanization System for Thai Script

4.1 Background
In 1939 the Royal Institute declared the two systems of romanization for Thai script, i.e., the comprehensive and normal systems, but not practical because there are too many diacritics. In fact the romanization system are difficult for foreigners in their attempt to pronounce accurately the romanized Thai words. Eventually, the official romanization systems have been forgotten and Thai words have been transcribed in numerous ways.

In 1951 Department of Mapping from Aerial Photographs was established under the Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence and in 1954 it was merged into Army Survey Department. In that period of time, the Army Survey Department, directed by Lt.Gen. Praya Sanlawithannithet, launched a project to produce 1:50,000 maps of Thailand by changing from the Plane Table System, known as Macathy’s system introduced by James Macathy, the first Director of Royal Thai Army Survey Department (Present Royal Thai Survey Department) to mapping from aerial photographs. The project was supported by the US government under a mapping cooperation agreement between the two governments signed on 3 December 1952. The maps were produced to the international standards, with bilingual name places: Thai and romanized names. Considering the forgotten official romanization systems inappropriate for transcribing Thai geographical names, the Royal Thai Army Survey Department simplified the official standard romanization system by cutting off all diacritics and reducing vowels from 29 to 20, plus ฉ or ฉ้ (pronounced rue or ri or roe) and ฦ or ฦ้ (pronounced lue), e.g. ฏฏฏฏ = ruesi,ฏฏฏฏ = rit,ฏฏฏฏ = roek andฏฏฏฏ = luesai

The simplified romanization system has not only been applied by RTSD in placing geographical names on maps but also adopted by several government agencies and
state enterprises such as the State Railway of Thailand for names of railways stations, the Department of Highways for place name signs and Bangkok Metropolitan Administration for administrative division names and road names.

At the first United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 4 – 22 September 1967, the meeting approved the romanization system presented by RTSD.

4.2 Principles of Present Romanization System for Thai by Transcription Method

The Royal Institute had revised the conventional Thai transcription romanization system (1967 version) so that as many speech sounds as possible could be transcribed regardless of original spelling* and voice tones, e.g. ฉัน = chan, ฟ้า = phra, and แม่ = kaeo. On 23 April 1999, the government approved the revised version as follows:

4.2.1 Consonant Transcription

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THAI CONSONANT</th>
<th>ROMANIZED CHARACTER</th>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
<th>NOTES:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>อ</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>น i = ka, นก = nok</td>
<td>1. Phonetically h is the symbol for aspirated sound (sound followed by a puff of air when pronounced)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>พ</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>ซี่ = kho, ฟู = suk</td>
<td>Thus h that follows k behaves according to the following</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ก</td>
<td>ng</td>
<td>วาน = ngarn, ฟอง = song</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* One must bear in mind that Romanization of Thai in this case employs a transcription method, nota transliteration method. Thus, a tone mark, a diacritic mark including a silencing mark, and vowel length are completely ignored. It means that one who can transcribe Thai words must correctly know how to read them and pronounce them. There are many words that carry a character/characters which is/are not pronounced such as ฉัม ( WHICH is silent), พระศิริ (บ is silent), ภูมิ (bhum are silent), พระศิริ (b is silent), บุษราคม (พ are silent) and there are also a number of words in Thai where a syllable with an intruding vowel [a] must be inserted such as ประทาน [pratthana] (พ is silent and [tha] is inserted), and รัตตนา [rattana] (บาท is inserted) when pronouncing them.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THAI CONSONANT</th>
<th>ROMANIZED CHARACTER</th>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
<th>NOTES:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| th | ch^2 | t | Phonetic rules: k represents n because it is an unaspirated sound (sound without a puff of air when pronounced). Kh represents ช ฉ จ ฉ ง because they are aspirated sounds.
| s | t | t | p represents ฎ which is an unaspirated sound. Thus th represents ฑ ฑ ฑ ฑ because they are aspirated sounds. Therefore ph does not represent ผ.
| d | t | t | - t represents ฆ which are unaspirated sounds. Thus th represents ฑ ฑ ฑ ฑ because they are aspirated sounds.
| th | t | t | Phonetically c should represent ง which is an unaspirated sound and ch should represent ฬ ฬ ฬ ฬ which are aspirated sounds, as observed in Pali-Sanskrit, Cambodian, Hindi, Bahasa Indonesia and many other languages. But Thai does not observe this rule because it may be confused with the sound of c in English which represents ต or ง in Thai. For example, ต จ ง are phonetically written as con and cit.
| น | n | n | In con may be pronounced แ and ง in cit may be pronounced แ.
| b | p | p | Therefore ch represents ง.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THAI CONSONANT</th>
<th>ROMANIZED CHARACTER</th>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
<th>NOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>la = sarnphao,</td>
<td>according to the familiarity,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ฬ (reduced form of ฬ)</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>fa = wan,</td>
<td>e.g. ฬ = chula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ฟ (final consonant)</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>mام = mam</td>
<td>and ฒ = chitra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ร (final consonant)</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>ยai = wai</td>
<td>3. An initial ย as a vowel-bearer which is phonetically a glottal stop [], is ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ฝ, ฝ (without final consonant)</td>
<td>an</td>
<td>ยำ = sanha, ยำ = sawan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ฝ (without final consonant)</td>
<td>am</td>
<td>ว่า = ram</td>
<td>According to the new rules, แ and อ แ is ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ต, ต (reduced form of ต)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ขิ = mit, ขิ = mit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ต, ต (reduced form of ต)</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>นิ = nuek, นิ = rue, นิ = thue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ฒ, ฒ (reduced form of ฒ)</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>เล = le,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ฒ, ฒ (reduced form of ฒ)</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>เล = lae, เล = khaeng,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.2.3 Vowel Transcription

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THAI VOWEL</th>
<th>ROMANIZED CHARACTER</th>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
<th>NOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ธะ, ถะ (reduced form of ถะ)</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>pa</td>
<td>1. According to the old rules, the four sounds, อ อ อ อ, are represented by the same sound, อ, order to differentiate between อ อ, อ and อ อ, อ represents อ อ, อ represents อ อ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ธะ, ถะ, ธะ, ถะ (without final consonant)</td>
<td>an</td>
<td>อ ง, อ ง, อ ง, อ ง</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ธะ, ถะ, ธะ, ถะ (without final consonant)</td>
<td>am</td>
<td>อ อ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ธะ, ถะ, ธะ, ถะ (without final consonant)</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>อ อ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ธะ, ถะ, ธะ, ถะ (without final consonant)</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>อ อ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ธะ, ถะ, ธะ, ถะ (without final consonant)</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>อ อ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ธะ, ถะ, ธะ, ถะ (without final consonant)</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>อ อ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.3 MORPHEME, WORD AND NOUN

#### 4.3.1 MORPHEME

MORPHEME is the smallest meaningful unit in a language. It may consist of one or more syllables, e.g. นา (na), ที่ (thi), น้ำทิ (nathi), ดอก (long), ดอก (kong), ดอกยาง (longkong), นาพิษ (nalika), น้ำน้ำแอ (nanappakan), เรื่อง (chuea), ถิ (ko), ครี (khrueng).
4.3.2 WORD may consist of one or more morphemes, e.g.

- หน้า (na), ถิ่น (to)
- ลูกเสือ (luksuea), จานมี (chanphi), พระราชินี (maha rat), พระประชานทร (prachachon)
- ราษฎร์ปัตแล้ว (rachupatham), จัตุรัสข้ามนำม (aphimaha-amnat)

4.3.3 COMPOUND WORD consists of two or more morphemes. The combination may render new or additional meaning, e.g.

- ลูกเสือ (luksuea), จานมี (chanphi), มะกรวย (lomkrot)

4.3.4 COMMON NOUN

4.3.4.1 GENERAL NOUN e.g.

- พระ (phra), คุณ (khon), เสือ (suea), สัตว์ (sat)
- แมว (maeo), นก (nok), ต้นไม้ (tonmai), กระชัง (mamuang),
- ถิ่น (to), วิทยุ (witthayu), บ้านโต (bandai), รัง (wat), รัง (wag), ถนน (thanon) จังหวัด (changwat), แม่น้ำ (ranaenam), จังหวัด (ongkon),
- บริเวณ (borisat)

4.3.4.2 GEOGRAPHICAL NAME is a general noun describing natural geographical features, e.g.

- ภู (phu), เช่า (khao), ภูเขา (phukhao), ภูมิน (khuan), ทับทิม (doi), ภูมิ (phanom), เมือง (maenam), ลำคลอง (lam klong), ที่ว่าย (huai), หน้าผา (nong), ป้อม (bueng), ทะเล (ki), ทะเล (thale), แม่น้ำใหญ่ (mahasamut), ทะเล (laem), ชาย (ao); or man-made geographical features, e.g.

- ท่าเรือ (tharuea), ถนน (thanon) ซูเปอร์ (soi), สระพาน (saphan); including political geography, e.g.

- ประเทศไทย (prathet), จังหวัด (changwat), อำเภอ (amphoe), แขวง (khwaeng), ตัวบัด (tambon), หมู่บ้าน (muban)

4.3.5 PROPER NOUN is the name of particular person, place, or thing.

4.3.5.1 PERSONAL NAME e.g. name, family names, title:

- name of a king: พระบาทสมเด็จพระเจ้าอยู่หัวภูมิพลอดุลยเดช
  His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej or
  Phrabat Somdet Prachao Yu Hua Bhumibol Adulyadej

- name of a crown: สมเด็จพระเจ้าพี่นางเธอเจ้าฟ้าฯ พระธิดาสิริโสภาพัณณิชยรีย์

- prince / princess: Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn or
  Somdet Phra Theppharat Ratchasuda Sayam

  Borornaratchakumari
royal-name: สมเด็จพระยาดิเรกสรรพยาธิราชภักดี
(Somdet Krom Phraya Damrongrachanuphap)
name conferred: เจ้าพระยาจักรี
by the king: (Chao Phraya Chakkri)
name, family name: นาย สมชาย คุณจิตร
(Nai Somchai Khonching)

### 4.3.5.2 PLACE NAMES AND ORGANIZATION NAMES

**e.g. organization, temple, palace, school:**

- **organization:**
  Foundation for the Welfare Crittled or
  Munlanithi Khon Phikan Haeng Prathet Thai

- **work unit:**
  การสรรพากร
  The Revenue Department or Korn Sanphakon

- **temple:**
  วัดดุวงศ์
  (Wat Duang Khae)

- **palace:**
  วังศุกษ์พิทักษ์
  (Wang Sukhothai)

- **school:**
  โรงเรียนสมศิลปวิทยา
  (Rongrian Sattri Witthaya)

### 4.3.6 TITLE

**is the word used before the proper name, e.g. royal rank, order of precedence, ecclesiastical title, rank and title.**

- **royal rank:**
  พระเจ้ากรุงศรีอยุธยาเจ้าจุฬาภรณ์
  Phrachao Worawongthoe Phra-ongchao
  Chunlachakkaphong

- **order of precedence:**
  สมเด็จพระบรมวงศ์เธอ
  Momchao Suphattharradit Disakul

- **ecclesiastical title:**
  สมเด็จพระ wangarat
  Somdet Phrawannarat

- **Rank:**
  เจ้าพระยาธรรมสกุลเมธี
  Chaopraya Thammasak Montri

- **title:**
  ผู้เล็ก เปรียญ ติณสูลานนท์
  Phon-ek Prem Tinsulananda
4.3.7 BORROWED WORD is a foreign word written in Thai language. Borrowed words may be common nouns, e.g., คอมพิวเตอร์ (computer), เทคโนโลジー (technology), ฟุตบอล (football), or proper nouns, e.g., แปซิฟิค (Pacific), เมดิเตอร์เรเนียน (Mediterranean), อิเบิร์ม (IBM), ยูเนสโก (UNESCO)

4.4 HYPHENATION FOR SYLLABLE SEPARATION

In multi-syllable words, the final character of the preceding syllable and the initial character of the succeeding syllable may cause reading ambiguity. Therefore, hyphen is used for syllable separation according to the following rules:

4.4.1 Hyphen is inserted when the final character of the preceding syllable is a vowel and the initial character of the succeeding syllable is ng (ง), e.g., okane = Sa-nga

4.4.2 Hyphen is inserted when the final character of the preceding syllable is ng (ง) and the initial character of the succeeding syllable is a vowel, e.g., บันธำร = Bang-on

4.4.3 Hyphen is inserted when the initial character of the succeeding syllable is a vowel, e.g., สะลาด = sa-at, ดีชำง = cam-ang.

4.5 WORD SEPARATION

Each word is written separately, e.g.,

สถานบันไทยคัตติศักษา = Sathaban Thai Khadi Sueksa
ห้างแกล้วก้า = Hang Kaeo Fa
ถนนนิยมชัย = Thanon Chokchai
ซอยบุญมา = Soi Bun Ma

However compound words and personal name proper nouns are not, e.g.,

ลูกเสือ (คน) = luksuea
ช่างมี = chanphi
ร่อฟ้า = rotfai
หลวงปู่ทำความสิ่งขอ = Luang Phairosiangco
นายโชคชัยจิตจาม = Nai Chokchai Chitngarn

4.6 CAPITALIZATION

4.6.1 The initial character of the proper noun and that of the preceding title are capitalized, e.g.
4.6.2 The first character of the first word in each paragraph is capitalized, e.g.

"Kho hai thuk khon prasop khwarn sarnret tam pratthana dai somrnai ... tam phutthaphasit thi yok ma khang ton."

4.7 TRANSCRIPTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAME

Geographical names proper nouns are not translated; general transcription rules are applied instead. For example,

เขาวงกต = Khao Soi Dao (not Soi Dao Hill)
แม่น้ำปากสัก = Maenam Pa Sak (not Pa Sak River)
ถนนท่าพระ = Thanon Tha Phra (not Tha Phra Road)
เกาะสีชัง = Ko Si Chang (not Si Chang Island)

4.8 TRANSCRIPTION OF BORROWED WORD

4.8.1 Borrowed word which is a proper name is written as the original word, e.g.
บริษัท เพิ่มศักดิ์จำากัด = First Class Co.Ltd.

4.8.2 Borrowed word which is a part of proper name and not intended to be translated is transcribed according to Thai pronunciation, e.g.
สะบานสะพานโคกภูเขา = Sathaban Thetknoy Kankaset Mae Cho

4.9 TRANSCRIPTION OF PUNCTUATION MARK

4.9.1 Word followed by “maiyanoko” (ๆ) are written twice according to the reading rules, e.g.
ท่าปล่อย ๆ = tham boi boi
ไฟไหม้ ๆ = fai mai fai mai

4.9.2 Words followed by “payannoi” (ๆ), shortening succeeding well-known word or words, are written in full according to the reading rules, e.g.
กรุงเทพฯ = Krung Thep Maha Nakhon
โปรตกลา = protklaoprotkrnamom
ทุกหลักสูตร = thunklao thunkrnamorn
4.9.3 The second or later appearance of the same words with “paiyanno” may be written in full or in short forms, e.g.

กรมพระราชาวัฒนธรรม = Kromphraratchawangbowon
Sathanmongkhon
or Kromphraratchawangbowon.

4.9.4 The word ฯพณฯ  is written in full as Phanathan. (พณะพนณ์)

4.9.5 “Paiyanyai” (ฯพณฯ) which may be read “la (ละ)” or “lae uen uen (แลเยอุ่น)” is written as such, e.g.

ในตลาดนิื้่ือpostcode มัก ผลไม้น้าตลาด น้าปลา ฯลฯ

= nai talat mi nueasat phak phonlarnai namtan nampla la
or nai talat mi nueasat phak phonlarnai namtan nampla lae uen-uen.

4.9.6 “Paiyanyai” (ฯพณฯ) in the middle of the sentence is written “la thueng”, e.g. พัทยานาทวี ฯลฯ ตัว มีก ฯลฯ ฯ

= phayanchana thai si sip si tua mi ko la thueng ho.

4.10 TRANSCRIPTION OF ABBREVIATION

4.10.1 Abbreviation of well-known and not too long word, which is read according to the reading rules, is written as such, e.g.

จ. abbreviated from จังหวัด = changwat.
ข. abbreviated from อำเภอ = amphoe.
ช. abbreviated from ชุมนิยม = chuamong.
น. abbreviated from นารถิกา = nalika.
พ.ต. abbreviated from ทหารสารทิตว = phutthasakkarat.
ร.  abbreviated from โรงพยาบาล = rongrian.

4.10.2 Abbreviation of multi-compound-words, which may be too long, may be written either in short or in full reading, e.g.

อด. abbreviated from อดิบัติกรรมตัววัส = otoro or athipbodi korn tamruat.
ผล. abbreviated from ผลิตภัณฑ = pho – oor phu – arnnuaikan.
สป. abbreviated from สานักงานสนงกรรมการ Harametศึกษาแห่งชาติ = sopocho
or Samnakngan Khanakammakan Kanprathorn Sueksa Haeng Chat.
4.11 TRANSCRIPTION OF NUMBER

Numbers are transcribed according to the reading rules, e.g.,

- ๑ ๑ ๑ ๑ ๑ ๑ = si bat ha sip satang.
- ๐ ๐ ๐ ๐ ๐ ๐ = ha nalika.
- ๑ ๑ ๑ ๑ = sam chut nueng chut nueng.
- ๑ ๑ = nueng to song.
- ๑ + ๑ = ๒ = nueng buak nueng thaokap song.
- ๐ ๐ ๐ ๐ = nueng phan.
Annex A

1. Criteria for founding new Muban, Tambon, King Amphoe and Amphoe according to the cabinet’s decision on 14 May 1996.

1.1 Foundation of a New Muban

1.1.1 Densely populated community
- population of Muban to be divided shall not be less than 1,200 or 240 households.
- A new Muban shall have population of 600 or 120 households at least.
- Require approval from Board of Muban, Tambon Council or Tambon Administrative Organization and the meeting of Heads of Amphoe government agencies.

1.1.2 Remote community
- population at least 600 or 120 households
- A new Muban must have population not less than 200 or 40 households.
- A distance between a new community and the present one shall not be less than 6 kms.
- Require approval from Board of Muban, Tambon Council or Tambon Administrative Organization and the meeting of Heads of government agencies of Amphoe.

1.2 Foundation of a New Tambon

1.2.1 Densely populated community
- Population not less than 4,800
- Consist of at least 8 Muban
- Require approval from Tambon Council or Administrative Organization and the meeting of Heads of government agencies of Amphoe

1.2.2 Remote Community
- Population not less than 3,600
- Consist of at least 6 Muban
- A distance between a new community and the present one shall not be less than 6 Kms.
- Require approval from Tambon Council or Administrative Organization and the meeting of Heads government agencies of Amphoe.

1.3 Foundation of a New King Amphoe

1.3.1 Densely populated community
- Population not less than 30,000 or
- Consist of at least 5 Tambon
- Require approval from Tambon Council or Administrative Organization, the meeting of Heads of government agencies of Amphoe and Changwat and Changwat Council

1.3.2 Remote area
- Population not less than 15,000 or
- Consist of at least 4 Tambon
- The office of a new King Amphoe is far from the present one's not less than 25 kms.
- Require approval from Tambon Council or Administrative Organization, the meetings of Heads of government agencies of Amphoe and Changwat and Changwat Council

1.4 Foundation of a New Amphoe

1.4.1 Remain the status as King Amphoe at least 5 years or
1.4.2 In case of administrative and public service needs (population of 30,000 or more) the new Amphoe shall have been King Amphoe for at least 3 years
1.4.3 Require approval from the meeting of Heads of government agencies of Changwat and Changwat Council

2. Criteria for Changing Names of Changwat, Amphoe, Tambon and Muban or other government places

2.1 A current name has negative, impolite or inauspicious meanings.
2.2 Change in accordance with geographical or historical background of a place that can be proved by documents, persons or places.
2.3 A proposed new name must not be against people's culture and morals, and should have a better meaning.

2.4 Change to a former name which has a better meaning and is better known amongst the public.

2.5 Change to a name in a dialect which has a good meaning and also for a language conservation reason.

2.6 Change to a name given by His Majesty the King, members of Royal family or Supreme Patriarch.

2.7 Change the names of a newly founded Muban, Tambon, Amphoe and Changwat which are later found the same as or similar to the existing place names.

2.8 In case there are more than one wat (Buddhist Temple) located in the same Tambon having the same name which often causes mistaken or confusion.

2.9 Change the name of wat after Muban or Tambon This is only if there is no other wat in the same Tambon which has the same name as that Tambon.

2.10 Change after the name of land for Ubosot construction given by the King.
Annex B: Glossary of Topographic Maps of Thailand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Akhan</th>
<th>อาข่าน</th>
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<tr>
<td>Songkhro</td>
<td>สองกรรฆ์</td>
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<td>Alor</td>
<td>อัลLOUR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arnphoe</td>
<td>อาร์นพอ</td>
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<td>ฟาร์ม</td>
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<td>ฝาย</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- housing project
- deep channel of river
- town (secondary administrative division offices)
- reservoir
- monument
- bay, cove, gulf
- populated place, village
- low lying area, flat land
- rock
- jungle
- rice swamp
- pond
- area name
- company, factory
- stream
- hill, mountain
- marsh, pond
- city (primary administrative division offices)
- pagoda, stupa
- mountain pass
- canal, stream
- campsite
- customhouse, fort
- hill, mountain
- islet, island, hill
- dense forest
- farm
- darn, embankment, weir, pond
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Genting</td>
<td>เก็นติ้ง</td>
<td>mountain, pass</td>
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<td>กู</td>
<td>cave</td>
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<td>Han</td>
<td>หาน</td>
<td>marsh, pond, stream</td>
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<td>Hat</td>
<td>หัด</td>
<td>beach, sand bar</td>
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<td>Hatsay</td>
<td>อัศกรสัย</td>
<td>mosque</td>
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<td>จระม</td>
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<td>แวง</td>
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<td>Khwae</td>
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<td>stream</td>
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<td>King Amphoe</td>
<td>กิ่งอัมพอ</td>
<td>town (tertiary administrative division offices)</td>
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<td>เกาะ</td>
<td>island, rock,islet</td>
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<td>Kong Phan</td>
<td>คงพัน</td>
<td>barracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kromthahan</td>
<td>กรมท่า</td>
<td>barracks, military camp</td>
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<td>English</td>
<td>Thai</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
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Pang  ปาง  village,campsite
Pantai  ปันโต  beach
Parit  ปาริต  ditch drain
Pha  ผา  mountain
Phalan  พะยาง  mountain,plateau
Phang  พัง  pond
Phanom  พนม  mountain
Phra Chedi  พระเจดี้  stupa
Phraek  พระเอก  canal,stream
Pratunam  ประดุนำ  lock
Phra Phutthabat  พระพุทธบาท  shrine,Lord Buddha's footprint
Phra Prang  พระปรางค์  stupa
Phra Ratchawang  พระرافชาภัย  palace
Phra That  พระธาตุ  pagoda, stupa
Phra Wihan  พระวิหาร  temple
Phru  พระ  bog,pond,spring,stream,hill
Plai Huai  ปลายห้วย  stream
Plai Khlong  ปลายคลอง  stream
Pom  ป้อม  fort
Pono  ปะนะ  school
Prae  แป  mountain
Pratu  ประดู่  locks
Pulau  ปุลา  island
Pulo  ปูล  island
Rang  ราง  canal
Rizab  ริซับ  reserve
Roi Phra Phutthabat  รถย่พระพุทธบาท  lord Buddha's footprint
Rong  รอง  stream
Ronglueai  รองลือэ  sawmill
Ronglueaichak  รองลือэีชกร  sawmill
Rongngan  รองงาม  factory
Rongphayaban  รองพายบัน  hospital
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Thai Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
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<td>Rongrian</td>
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<td>Rongsii</td>
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<td>Sop</td>
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<td>Sunkanfuek</td>
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<td>Sunlakakon</td>
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<td>Takut</td>
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Thale ทะเล
Thalu ทะเล
Tham ถ้ำ
Thamnop ท่านบ
Thang ทาง
Thang Rotfai ทางรถไฟ
Thanon ถนน
That ธาตุ
Thithamkan Pamai ที่ทำการป่าไม้
Thio Khao ทิโอเข่า
Thueak Khao เทือกเข่า
Thung ทุ่ง
Trok ตรอก
U-mong ു-മൺ
Wang วัง
Wat วัด

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sea, lagoon, lake
pond
cave
dam
road, stream
railroad
road
pagoda, stupa
forestry office
mountain, mountain range
mountain, mountain range
field, meadow
road
tunnel
marsh, bend (of stream), pond
palace
monastery