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## Lao script - Wikipedia

20-26 minutes

Lao	
ອັກສອນລາວ	
Type	<a href="#">Alphabet</a>
Languages	<a href="#">Lao</a> , <a href="#">Thai</a> and others
Time period	c. 1350–present
Parent systems	<div> <div><a href="#">Proto-Sinaitic alphabet</a></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">Phoenician alphabet</a></li><li><a href="#">Aramaic alphabet</a></li><li><a href="#">Brāhmī</a></li><li><a href="#">Tamil-Brahmi</a></li><li><a href="#">Pallava</a></li><li><a href="#">Khmer</a></li><li>Lao</li></ul> </div>
Sister systems	<a href="#">Thai</a>
Direction	Left-to-right
<a href="#">ISO 15924</a>	LaoꞀ, 356
Unicode alias	Lao
<a href="#">Unicode range</a>	<a href="#">U+0E80–U+0EFF</a>
<p><b>This article contains <a href="#">IPA</a> phonetic symbols.</b> Without proper <a href="#">rendering support</a>, you may see <a href="#">question marks, boxes, or other symbols</a> instead of <a href="#">Unicode</a> characters. For an introductory guide on IPA symbols, see <a href="#">Help:IPA</a>.</p>	

<a href="#">Brahmic scripts</a>
The Brahmic script and its descendants
Northern Brahmic <a href="#">[show]</a>
Southern Brahmic <a href="#">[show]</a>
<div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">v</a></li></ul></div>



**Lao script** or **Akson Lao** (Lao: ອັກສອນລາວ [ʔáksǎn láːw]) is the primary script used to write the Lao language and other minority languages in Laos. It was also used to write the Isan language, but was replaced by the Thai script. It has 27 consonants (ພະຍັນຊະນະ [pʰāṇánsānā]), 7 consonantal ligatures (ພະຍັນຊະນະປະສົມ [pʰāṇánsānā.pá sǒm]), 33 vowels (ສະຫລະ [sǎlá]), and 4 tone marks (ວັນນະຍຸດ [ván nā.nūt]).

The Lao alphabet was adapted from the Khmer script, which itself was derived from the Pallava script, a variant of the Grantha script descended from the Brāhmī script, which was used in southern India and South East Asia during the 5th and 6th centuries AD. Akson Lao is a sister system to the Thai script, with which it shares many similarities and roots. However, Lao has fewer characters and is formed in a more curvilinear fashion than Thai.

Lao is written from left to right. Vowels can be written above, below, in front of, or behind consonants, with some vowel combinations written before, over and after. Spaces for separating words and punctuation were traditionally not used, but a space is used and functions in place of a comma or period. The letters have no majuscule or minuscule (upper- and lowercase) differentiation.

## History[edit]

The Lao script derived locally from the Khmer script of Angkor<sup>[1]</sup> with additional influence from the Mon script. Both Khmer and Mon were ultimately derived from the Brahmi script of India. The Lao script was slowly standardized in the Mekong River valley after the various Tai principalities of the region were merged under Lan Xang in the 14th century. It has changed little since its inception and continued use in the Lao-speaking regions of modern-day Laos and Isan. Although the Thai script continued to evolve, both scripts still bear a resemblance.<sup>[2]</sup> However, this is less apparent today due to the communist party simplifying the spelling to be phonemic and omitting extra letters used to write words of Pali-Sanskrit origin.

In its earlier form, Lao would be considered an abugida, in which the *inherent vowel* is embedded in the consonant letters. With the spelling reforms by the communist Lao People's Revolutionary Party, all vowels are now written explicitly.<sup>[3]</sup> However, many Lao outside of Laos, and some inside Laos, continue to write according to former spelling standards. For example, the old spelling of ສເຫຼີມ<sup>[4]</sup> 'to hold a ceremony, celebrate' contrasts with the new ສະເຫຼີມ.<sup>[5]</sup>

## Variant systems[edit]

### Lao language in other scripts[edit]

- Traditionally, only secular literature was written with the Lao alphabet. Religious literature was often written in Tai Tham, a Mon-based script that is still used for the Tai Khün, Tai Lü, and formerly for Kham Mueang.<sup>[6]</sup> The Lao style of this script is known as **Lao Tham**.<sup>[7]</sup>
- Mystical, magical, and some religious literature was written in **Khom script** (Aksar Khom), a modified version of the Khmer script.<sup>[8]</sup>

### Other languages in Lao script[edit]

According to Article 89 of the 2003 Amended Constitution of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Lao alphabet, though originally used solely for transcribing the Lao language, is also used to write several minority languages.<sup>[9]</sup><sup>[*clarification needed*]</sup>

- Additional Lao characters used to write Pāli, the liturgical language of Theravāda Buddhism, are now

available with the publication of Unicode 12.0.<sup>[10]</sup> The font *Lao Pali (Alpha)* can be downloaded from Aksharamukha.<sup>[11]</sup>

2. Additional Lao characters used to write [Khmu'](#) were also encoded.<sup>[12][13]</sup>
3. An older version of Lao, **Thai Noi**, was also used by the ethnic Lao of Thailand's [Isan](#) region before Isan was incorporated into Siam.<sup>[14]</sup> Its use was banned<sup>[*by whom?*]</sup> and supplemented with the very similar Thai alphabet in 1871; however, the region remained culturally and politically distant until further government campaigns and integration into the Thai state ([Thaification](#)) were imposed in the 20th century.<sup>[15]</sup>
4. Attempts to encode Thai Noi has been made.<sup>[16]</sup>
5. The applicability of Lao script for other minority languages require further evaluations.<sup>[17]</sup>

Some minority languages use other writing systems. For example, the [Hmong](#) adopted the [Romanized Popular Alphabet](#) to spell the [Hmong languages](#).

## Consonants[edit]

The twenty-seven consonants of the Lao alphabet are divided into three tone classes—high (ສູງ [\[sǔːŋ\]](#)), middle (ກາງ [\[kaːŋ\]](#)), and low (ຕ່ຳ [\[tām\]](#))—which determine the tonal pronunciation of the word in conjunction with the four tone marks and distinctions between short and long vowels. Aside from tone, there are twenty-one distinct consonant sounds that occur in the Lao language. Each letter has an [acrophonical](#) name that either begins with or features the letter prominently, and is used to teach the letter and serves to distinguish them from other, homophonous consonants. The letter ə is a special null consonant used as a mandatory anchor for vowels, which cannot stand alone, and also to serve as a vowel in its own right.

The letter ɐ (r) is a relatively new re-addition to the Lao alphabet. It was dropped as part of a language reform because most speakers pronounced it as "l", and had an ambiguous status for several decades. A 1999 dictionary does not include it when listing the full alphabet, but does use it to spell many country names.<sup>[18]</sup> A comprehensive dictionary published by a high-ranking official in the Ministry of Information and Culture did not include it.<sup>[19]</sup> However, as the Lao vocabulary began to incorporate more foreign names (such as Europe, Australia, and America) it filled a need and is now taught in schools.<sup>[20]</sup> It is generally used as the first consonant of a syllable, or to follow a leading consonant, rarely as a final consonant.

## Consonant chart[edit]

The table below shows the Lao consonant, its name, its pronunciation according to the [International Phonetic Alphabet](#) (IPA), as well as various romanisation schemes, such as the French-based systems in use by both the US *Board of Geographic Names* and the British *Permanent Committee on Geographical Names* (BGN/PCGN), the English-based system in use by the US [Library of Congress](#) (LC), [Royal Thai General System of Transcription](#) (RTGS) used in Thailand, and finally its [Unicode](#) name. A slash indicates the pronunciation at the beginning juxtaposed with its pronunciation at the end of a syllable.

Letter	Name		Initial position				Final position				Unicode	Tone Class
			IPA	BGN/PCGN	LC	RTGS	IPA	BGN/PCGN	LC	RTGS		
ກ	ກ ໄກ່	kāi, <i>chicken</i>	/k/	k			/k/	k			KO	Middle
ຂ	ຂ ໄຂ່	kʰāi, <i>egg</i>	/kʰ, x/	kh			—	—			KHO SUNG	High

ຄ	ຄ ຄວາຍ	k <sup>wh</sup> áj, water buffalo	/k <sup>h</sup> , x/	kh		–	–		KHO TAM	Low	
ງ	ງ ງົວ or ງູ	ŋú:ɔ, ox or ŋú:, snake	/ŋ/	ng		/ŋ/	ng		NGO	Low	
ຈ	ຈ ຈອກ	tɕǝ:k, glass	/tɕ/	ch		–	–		CO	Middle	
ສ	ສ ເສືອ	sǎ:ɔ, tiger	/s/	s		–	–		SO SUNG	High	
ຊ	ຊ ຊ້າງ	sâ:ŋ, elephant	/s/	x	s		–	–		SO TAM	Low
ຍ	ຍ ຍູງ	ŋún, mosquito	/ŋ/	gn	ny	y	/j/	j		NYO	Low
ດ	ດ ເດັກ	dék, child	/d/	d		/t/	t		DO	Middle	
ຕ	ຕ ຕາ	tà:, eye	/t/	t		–	–		TO	Middle	
ຖ	ຖ ຖືງ	tʰǝŋ, stocking, bag	/tʰ/	th		–	–		THO SUNG	High	
ທ	ທ ທຸງ	tʰún, flag	/tʰ/	th		–	–		THO TAM	Low	
ນ	ນ ນົກ	nōk, bird	/n/	n		/n/	ne	n	NO	Low	
ບ	ບ ແບ້	bê:, goat	/b/	b		/p/	p		BO	Middle	
ປ	ປ ປາ	pa:, fish	/p/	p		–	–		PO	Middle	
ຜ	ຜ ເຜີ້ງ	pʰǝŋ, bee	/pʰ/	ph		–	–		PHO SUNG	High	
ຝ	ຝ ຝົນ	fǝn, rain	/f/	f		–	–		FO SUNG	High	
ພ	ພ ພູ	pʰú:, mountain	/pʰ/	ph		–	–		PHO TAM	Low	
ຟ	ຟ ໄຟ	fáj, fire	/f/	f		–	–		FO TAM	Low	
ມ	ມ ແມວ	mé:w, cat	/m/	m		/m/	m		MO	Low	
ຢ	ຢ ຢາ	ja:, medicine	/j/	y		–	–		YO	Middle	
ຣ	ຣ ຣົຖ (ລົດ) or ຣະ	rōt (lōt), car or rākʰán,	/r/,/l/	r		/n/	ne	n	LO LOOT	Low	

	ຄຶງ	bell								
ລ	ລ ລິງ	lí:ŋ, monkey	/l/	l		–	–		LO LING	Low
ວ	ວ ວີ	ví:, fan	/ʊ/,/w/	v	v,w	w	v	w	WO	Low
ຫ	ຫ ຫ່ານ	hā:n, goose	/h/	h		–	–		HO SUNG	High
ອ	ອ ໂອ	ʔò:, bowl	/ʔ/	–		–	–		O	Middle
ຮ	ຮ ເຮືອນ or ເຮືອ	hú:xon house, or hía:, boat	/h/	h		–	–		HO TAM	Low

Note that the Unicode names for the characters ຟ (FO TAM) and ຟ (FO SUNG) are reversed. The same is true for ຮ (LO LING) and ລ (LO LOOT). This error was introduced into the Unicode standard and cannot be fixed, as character names are immutable.

**Consonantal digraphs and ligatures**[\[edit\]](#)

Lao also uses [digraphs](#) based on combinations of the silent (unpronounced) ຫ ຫ່ານ with certain other consonants, some of which also have special [ligature](#) forms that are optionally used.

In the Thai script, certain consonants are preceded by **tone modifiers**. This is because high consonants or low consonants cannot produce the full 5 tones of Thai. For instance, tone modifier ห can turn low consonants into high ones. This also explains why the Lao script reserved consonants with the same sounds (e.g. ຂ and ຄ /kʰ/, ສ and ຊ /s/). Both high and low consonants are needed to produce full five (or six) tones of Lao.

Such design also exists in Lao. Sonorants ງ, ຍ, ນ, ມ, ລ, ວ are originally low consonants, but when they're preceded by ຫ, they become high consonants.

The older versions of the script also included special forms for combinations of ພ (pʰ) + ຍ (ɲ), ສ (s) + ນ (n), and ມ (m) + ລ (l). In addition, consonant clusters that had the second component of ຣ (r) or ອ (l) were written with a special form ๐ underneath the consonant.<sup>[\[21\]](#)[\[22\]](#)</sup> Since these were not pronounced in Lao, they were removed during various spelling reforms, and this symbol only appears in the ligature ຫຼ.<sup>[\[23\]](#)</sup>

Letter	Initial position				Unicode	Tone Class
	IPA	BGN/PCGN	LC	RTGS		
ຫງ	/ŋ/	ng			ng	High
ຫຍ	/ɲ/	gn	j	ny	ny	High
ໝ or ຫນ	/n/	n			n	High
ໝ or ຫມ	/m/	m			m	High
ຫຼ or ຫລ	/l/	l			l	High
ຫວ	/ʊ/,/w/	v	v,w	w		High

**Phonetic**[\[edit\]](#)

Lao characters in initial position (several letters appearing in the same box have identical pronunciation).

		<a href="#">Bilabial</a>	<a href="#">Labio-dental</a>	<a href="#">Alveolar</a>	<a href="#">Alveolo-palatal</a>	<a href="#">Palatal</a>	<a href="#">Velar</a>	<a href="#">Glottal</a>
<a href="#">Nasal</a>		[m] ມ		[n] ນ		[ɲ] ຍ	[ŋ] ງ	
<a href="#">Plosive</a>	<a href="#">voiced</a>	[b] ບ		[d] ດ				
	<a href="#">voiceless</a>	[p] ປ		[t] ຕ			[k] ກ	[ʔ] ອ
	<a href="#">aspirated</a>	[pʰ] ຜ, ພ		[tʰ] ຖ, ທ			[kʰ] ຂ, ຄ	
<a href="#">Fricative</a>			[f] ຝ, ຟ	[s] ສ, ຊ			[x] ຂ, ຄ	[h] ຫ, ຮ
<a href="#">Affricate</a>					[tʃ] ຈ			
<a href="#">Approximant</a>			[ʋ] ວ*			[j] ຢ		[w] ວ*
<a href="#">Trill</a>				[r] ຣ				
<a href="#">Lateral approximant</a>				[l] ລ, ຍ				

\* Depends on the dialects.

Lao characters in final position. In the old documents, the letter ງ could be found in place of ຍ or ຢ.

	<a href="#">Bilabial</a>	<a href="#">Alveolar</a>	<a href="#">Palatal</a>	<a href="#">Velar</a>	<a href="#">Glottal</a>
<a href="#">Nasal</a>	[m] ມ	[n] ນ, ຣ, ຍ		[ŋ] ງ	
<a href="#">Plosive</a>	[p] ປ, ປ, ພ, ຟ	[t] ຕ, ສ, ຊ, ດ, ຕ, ຖ, ທ		[k] ກ, ຂ, ຄ	
<a href="#">Approximant</a>			[j] ຢ, ຢ		[w] ວ

## Vowels[\[edit\]](#)

Vowels are constructed from only a handful of basic symbols, but they can be combined with other vowel forms and semi-vowels to represent the full repertoire of diphthongs and triphthongs used in the language. Vowels cannot stand alone or begin a syllable, so the silent consonant, ອ, which can function as a vowel in its own right, is used as a base when spelling a word that begins with a vowel sound. The names of the vowels are just as easy as saying sala (ສະຫລະ, [sáʔlǎʔ]) before the vowel sign. Some vowels have unique names, and these are ໃ- (ໄມ້ວນ, *māj muân*, *rolled stem*), ໄ- (ໄມ້ນາຮູ, *māj máj*, *unwound stem*), -<sup>◌</sup> (ໄມ້ກົງ, . *māj kòŋ*, *straight stem*), -<sup>◌</sup> (ໄມ້ກັນ, . *māj kàn*, *ear stem*), -ຽ (ວິຣາມ, *vī rá:m*), and -<sup>◌</sup> (ນົກຄະຫິດ, *nīk kʰǎ hīt*).<sup>[24]</sup>

Although a short dash is used on this page to represent the consonant, in standard Lao orthography a small x symbol is used for this purpose.<sup>[20]</sup> Traditionally this was a simple, stylized, sans-serif x and it was included in Lao fonts before unicode became widespread. Unicode does not make it available as part of the Lao alphabet set, and a lower-case sans-serif x is often used instead. (Many of the letters listed below are now considered archaic.<sup>[25][26]</sup>)

Short vowels						Long vowels					
Letter	IPA	BGN/PCGN	LC	RTGS	Unicode	Letter	IPA	BGN/PCGN	LC	RTGS	Unicode
ອ, - ອ	/aʔ/, /a/	a			a	າ	/aː/	a	ā	a	aa
ິ	/i/	i			i	ີ	/iː/	i	ī	i	ii
ຸ	/u/	u	ຸ	ue	y	ູ	/uː/	u	ū	ue	yy
ູ	/u/	ou	u	u	u	ູ	/uː/	ou	ū	u	uu
ເ-ຜ, ເ	/eʔ/, /e/	é	e	e		ເ	/eː/	é	ē	e	e
ແ-ຜ, ແ	/ɛʔ/, /ɛ/	è	æ	ae		ແ	/ɛː/	è	ǣ	ae	ei
ໂ-ຜ, ໂ	/oʔ/, /o/	ô	o	o		ໂ	/oː/	ô	ō	o	o
ເ-ຜ, -ອ	/ɔʔ/, /ɔ/	o	ɔ	o		໐, -ອ	/ɔː/	o	ō̄	o	
ເ-ຸ	/ɛ/	eu	œ	oe		ເ-ຸ	/ɛː/	eu	œ̄	oe	
ເ-ຸຍ, -ຸຍ	/iə/	ia				ເ-ຍ, -ຸຍ	/iə/	ia	īa	ia	
ເ-ຸອ	/uə/	ua	uā	uea		ເ-ຸອ	/uə/	ua	ūa	uea	
ເ-ຸອຍ, -ຸອຍ	/uə/	oua	ua	ua		ເ-ຸອຍ, -ອຍ	/uə/	oua	ūa	ua	
ໄ-, ໄ*, -ຍ	/aj/	ai			ai or ay	າຍ	/aːj/	ay	āi	ai	
ເ-ຸາ	/aw/	ao									
ໂ	/am/	am									

- In the Northern ([Luang Prabang](#)) dialect of Lao, ໂ- is pronounced as [au] rather than [aj]; similarly, in the Northeastern ([Houaphanh](#)) dialect, ໂ- is pronounced as /u/.

As in the neighboring [Thai script](#), ິ is used to represent a [glottal stop](#) after a vowel.

## Numerals[[edit](#)]

<a href="#">Numeral systems</a>
0123456789 •١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩ I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X ௦ ௧ ௨ ௩ ௪ ௫ ௬ ௭ ௮ ௯ ൦ ൧ ൨ ൩ ൪ ൫ ൬ ൭ ൮ ൯ ௦ ௧ ௨ ௩ ௪ ௫ ௬ ൭ ൮ ൯ 〇 一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九
<a href="#">Hindu–Arabic numeral system</a>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">Western Arabic</a></li><li><a href="#">Eastern Arabic</a></li><li><a href="#">Bengali</a></li><li><a href="#">Devanagari</a></li><li><a href="#">Gurmukhi</a></li><li><a href="#">Sinhala</a></li><li><a href="#">Tamil</a></li><li><a href="#">Balinese</a></li><li><a href="#">Burmese</a></li><li><a href="#">Dzongkha</a></li><li><a href="#">Gujarati</a></li><li><a href="#">Javanese</a></li><li><a href="#">Khmer</a></li><li><a href="#">Lao</a></li><li><a href="#">Mongolian</a></li><li><a href="#">Thai</a></li></ul>
<b>East Asian</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">Chinese</a></li><li><a href="#">Suzhou</a></li><li><a href="#">Hokkien</a></li><li><a href="#">Japanese</a></li><li><a href="#">Korean</a></li><li><a href="#">Vietnamese</a></li><li><a href="#">Tangut</a></li><li><a href="#">Counting rods</a></li></ul>
<a href="#">Alphabetic</a>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">Abjad</a></li><li><a href="#">Armenian</a></li></ul>



<a href="#">Āryabhaṭa</a>
<a href="#">Cyrillic</a>
<a href="#">Ge'ez</a>
<a href="#">Georgian</a>
<a href="#">Greek</a>
<a href="#">Hebrew</a>
<a href="#">Roman</a>
<b>Former</b>
<a href="#">Aegean</a>
<a href="#">Attic</a>
<a href="#">Babylonian</a>
<a href="#">Brahmi</a>
<a href="#">Chuvash</a>
<a href="#">Egyptian</a>
<a href="#">Etruscan</a>
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<a href="#">Inuit</a>
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<b><a href="#">Positional systems</a> by <a href="#">base</a></b>
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<a href="#">Non-standard positional numeral systems</a>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Bijective numeration</a> (1)</li> <li><a href="#">Signed-digit representation</a> (Balanced ternary)</li> <li><a href="#">mixed</a> (factorial)</li> <li><a href="#">negative</a></li> <li><a href="#">Complex-base system</a> (2/)</li> <li><a href="#">Non-integer representation</a> (<math>\phi</math>)</li> <li><a href="#">Asymmetric numeral systems</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">List of numeral systems</a>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">v</a></li> <li><a href="#">t</a></li> <li><a href="#">e</a></li> </ul>

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20
Lao Numerals	໐	໑	໒	໓	໔	໕	໖	໗	໘	໙	໑໐	໒໐
Lao Names	ສູນ	ໜຶ່ງ	ສອງ	ສາມ	ສີ່	ຫ້າ	ຫົກ	ເຈັດ	ແປດ	ເກົ້າ	ສິບ	ຊາວ
Thai Numerals	๐	๑	๒	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๑๐	๒๐
RTGS	sun	nueng	song	sam	si	ha	hok	chet	paet	kao	sip	sao
Transliteration	soun	nung	song	sam	si	ha	hok	chet	pèt	kao	sip	xao

## Lao compatible software<sup>[[edit](#)]</sup>

Linux has been available in Lao since 2005.<sup>[[27](#)]</sup>

[Windows](#) did not officially support Lao until [Windows Vista](#).<sup>[[28](#)]</sup> User-generated fonts are freely available online.<sup>[[29](#)]</sup>

In December 2011, the Lao Ministry of Science and Technology, in cooperation with the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, officially<sup>[[30](#)]</sup> authorized the use of Phetsarath OT<sup>[[31](#)]</sup> as the standard national font.

The Phetsarath OT font was already adopted by the government in 2009; however, Lao users were unable to use it, as international software manufactures did not include the font in their software systems. Mobile devices were not able to use or show Lao language. Instead, mobile phone users had to rely on Thai or English as language.

The Laos Ministry of Post and Telecommunications asked local technicians to develop a software system of international standard that would enable the Phetsarath OT font to be like other font systems that local users could access.

In March 2011, the Lao company XY Mobile presented<sup>[[32](#)]</sup> the Phetsarath OT on mobile phones as well as tablet PCs using the mobile device operating system [Android](#).

[iOS](#) supports Lao script on [iPhones](#) and [iPads](#).

## Unicode<sup>[[edit](#)]</sup>

The Unicode block for the Lao script is U+0E80–U+0EFF, added in Unicode version 1.0. The first ten characters of the row U+0EDx are the Lao numerals 0 through 9. Throughout the chart, grey (unassigned) code points are shown because the assigned Lao characters intentionally match the relative positions of the corresponding Thai characters. This has created the anomaly that the Lao letter ສ is not in alphabetical order, since it occupies the same code-point as the Thai letter ส.

[Lao<sup>\[1\]\[2\]</sup>](#)  
[Official Unicode Consortium code chart](#) (PDF)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
U+0E8x		ກ	ຂ		ຄ		ຖ	ງ	ຈ		ຊ		ຜ	ຍ		
U+0E9x					ດ	ຕ	ຖ	ທ		ນ	ບ	ປ	ຜ	ຝ	ພ	ຟ
U+0EAx		ມ	ຢ	ຣ		ລ		ວ			ສ	ຫ		ອ	ຮ	ຯ
U+0EBx	ຮ	ຮ	ຮ	ຮ	ຮ	ຮ	ຮ	ຮ	ຮ			ຮ	ຮ	ຮ		
U+0ECx	ເ	ແ	ໄ	ໄ	ໄ	ໄ	ໄ	ໄ	ໄ	ໄ	ໄ	ໄ	ໄ	ໄ	ໄ	ໄ
U+0EDx	໐	໑	໒	໓	໔	໕	໖	໗	໘	໙			໙	໙		
U+0EEx																
U+0EFx																

**Notes**

1. <sup>^</sup> As of Unicode version 13.0

2. <sup>^</sup> Grey areas indicate non-assigned code points

See also[edit]

- [Romanization of Lao](#)
- [Lao Braille](#)
- [Literature of Laos](#)

References[edit]

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### Further reading<sup>[[edit](#)]</sup>

- Lew, Sigrid. "[A linguistic analysis of the Lao writing system and its suitability for minority language orthographies](#)". *Writing Systems Research* ahead-of-print (2013): 1–16.<sup>[Authors's accepted manuscript](#)</sup>
- Simmala, Buasawan and Benjawan Poomsan Becker (2003), *Lao for Beginners*. Paiboon Publishing. [ISBN 1-887521-28-3](#)

### External links<sup>[[edit](#)]</sup>

- [Omniglot – Lao alphabet](#)
- [Google Translate](#)
- [http://www.stars21.com/translator/english\\_to\\_lao.html](http://www.stars21.com/translator/english_to_lao.html)
- <http://www.laosoftware.com/index.php>
- [The Lao Alphabet at SEAsite](#)
- [Laos – language situation](#) by N. J. Enfield
- [Numerals in many different writing systems](#), which includes Lao numerals. Retrieved 2008-11-12
- <http://unicode-table.com/en/sections/lao/>
- "*The Unicode Standard 5.0 Code Charts*" *(PDF)*. (90.4 KB) Lao Range: 0E80 – 0EFF, from the Unicode Consortium
- [Free Lao script for Windows and Mac OS X](#)
- [Phetasarth OT Information page](#)
- [New font drives IT development in Laos](#)
- [Vientiane Times article: Laos unveils first Tablet](#)
- <https://web.archive.org/web/20141204014809/http://asiansouls.com/laofonts/>
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