ISO
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ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION
ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2
Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS)

ISO/IEC JTC1 SC2 WG2 ***N2242*** $\mathcal{R}$

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The Differences Compare with the Former Proposal

1. There are 72 characters in total in this proposal, including 35consonant characters (001-035), 9 monophthong characters (036-044), 7 diphthong characters (045, 046, 053-057), 6 final syllable characters (047-052), 3 compound characters (058,070,072), 2 tone symbols (059,060), 9 digital symbols (061-069) and 1 syllabogram (071).

2. The proposal reported last time (1994-10) and trans-reported by Michael Everson (N1013) was a mixing set of old Dai and new Dai characters while this proposal is only for new Dai characters.

3. 19 diphth-characters not used (082-100) are omitted in this proposal which are included in the New Tai Lue 1999-01-13, N967. Also 10 characters could be compounded in the last proposal are omitted in this one

The History of the Character and Its Use

The Dai character of Xishuangbanna has history of more than 700 years since it was created. It is used by about 500 thousand people in Xishuangbanna Dai Nationality Autonomous Prefecture and Menglian County. In Laos this kind of character was used to write scriptures. The Dai branches "Daiyun" in the north of Thailand and "Daiheng" in Jingdong, Burma also use it, with population of no less than 500 thousand. The Xishuangbana Dai character was reformed in 1950's by mainly standardizing the consonants characters, which are 42 characters all together, with 21 consonants of high and low tone separately. A great number of symbols upper and under the syllable rhymes were omitted. 7 final syllable symbols were changed. The reformed Dai character was called "New Dai Character" and this proposal is New Dai character set.

I. Spelling Rule

1. When Xishuangbanna Dai character are used to spell words, each word takes the initial as its center with the vowels ๑and ๑๑setting bifore it, meanwhile it is followed by the other vowels and syllable rhymes.

2. The tail vowel is put behind the vowel character, and the tone symbol is put behind the vowel and syllable rhyme.

3. Mora symbol ꜗis put behind the vowel character or symbol coda. It follws the initial when singly used as vowel a . The tone symbol is not used in this case for the mora only appears in high and low tone.

II. Illustration

1. The consonants ꭥ,ꓓand Ꮾare presented by combining ꭥ,ꓓand ᴏwith the ' ᷉' separately.

2. The consonants ꗾ,ꓯ,ꓯ,§and ꓭare presented by combining ꞷ,ꓯ,ᴏ,Ᏸand ᴏwith separately.

3. The consonants Ᏸ,§,Ꙩand §could be presented by combining ᴏ,ꓓ,ꞷand ꓯwith Ᏸ. While they are kept unchanged except the Ᏸcould be presented by combining Ᏸwith ᴏ, for it is difficult to connect them properly when they are combined.

4. The last three consonants of ꞷ,ꗾ,ꭥ,ꗾ,ꗾand ꗾcould be presented by combining ꞷwith ꓯ, ᴏand ꞷseparately, but the compound consonants are not good in the shape, so the thee are kept unchanged.

5. The syllable codas ꓯ,§,ꓯ,ꞷꓲ,ꓓand ꓲcould be presented by combining ꓯ,§,ꓯ,ꞷ,ꓓand ᴏwith the under part of the six syllable codas ꓲof each syllable coda is different in shape, so they are kept unchanged.

6. There are two presentation forms ᴐand ꟼfor digital symbol "1" in Dai characters . The " ᴐ" of them is omitted for it is same as the vowel "ᴐ" a.

TABLE XXX ROW XX:NEW DAI LUE

	XX8	XX9	XXA	XXB	XXC	XXD
0	000	016	032	048	064	
1	001	017	033	049	065	
2	002	018	034	050	066	
3	003	019	035	051	067	
4	004	020	036	052	068	
5	005	021	037	053	069	
6	006	022	038	054	070	
7	007	023	039	055	071	
8	008	024	040	056	072	
9	009	025	041	057		
A	010	026	042	058		
B	011	027	043	059		
C	012	028	044	060		
D	013	029	045	061		
E	014	030	046	062		
F	015	031	047	063		

G = 00
P = 00

dec	hex	Name
000	00	SPACE
001	01	H qa
002	02	H ka
003	03	H xa
004	04	H nga
005	05	H tsa
006	06	H sa
007	07	H ja
008	08	H ta
009	09	H tha
010	0A	H na
011	0B	H pa
012	0C	H pha
013	0D	H ma
014	0E	H fa
015	0F	H va
016	010	H la
017	011	H ha
018	012	H da
019	013	H ba
020	014	L ka
021	015	L xa
022	016	L nga
023	017	L tsa
024	018	L sa
025	019	L ja
026	01A	I. ta
027	01B	L tha
028	01C	L na

dec	hex	Name
029	01D	L pa
030	01E	L pha
031	01F	L ma
032	020	L fa
033	021	L va
034	022	L la
035	023	L ha
036	024	vowel sign a
037	025	vowel sign aa and digit one
038	026	vowel sign i
039	027	vowel sign u
040	028	vowel sign uu
041	029	vowel sign e
042	02A	vowel sign o
043	02B	vowel sign ua
044	02C	vowel sign ue
045	02D	vowel sign ai
046	02E	vowel sign au
047	02F	vowel with tail consonant on ang or tail consonant -ng
048	030	vowel with tail consonant on an or tail consonant -n
049	030	vowel with tail consonant on am or tail consonant -m
050	031	vowel with tail consonant on ak or tail consonant -k
051	032	vowel with tail consonant on at or tail consonant -t

dec	hex	name
052	033	vowel with tail consonant on ap or tail consonant -p
053	035	vowel sign aai
054	036	vowel sign ui
055	037	vowel sign oi
056	038	vowel sign uai
057	039	vowel sign uei
058	03A	component part of vowel sign eoi
059	03B	sign of second tone
060	03C	sign of third tone
061	03D	digit one
062	03E	digit two
063	03F	digit three
064	040	digit four
065	041	digit five
066	042	digit six
067	043	digit seven
068	044	digit eight
069	045	digit nine
070	046	component part of letters:
071	047	letter l(L) with vowel ae
072	048	component part of low voice letters

note:The following symbols read as the alphabet of IPA in the square brackets:

qa [ʔ],ng[ŋ] , ae[ɛ], ua[ɔ],ue[ɯ],eo[ɤ].