

Tai Lü / 𑜉𑜂𑜆𑜤 𑜉𑜂𑜆𑜤

romanization: KNAB 2012

I. Consonant characters

1	𑜇	'a	13	𑜇	sa	25	𑜇	pha	37	𑜇	da
2	𑜇	a	14	𑜇	ya	26	𑜇	ma ^A	38	𑜇	ba
3	𑜇	k'a ^A	15	𑜇	t'a	27	𑜇	f'a	39	𑜇	kw'a
4	𑜇	kh'a	16	𑜇	th'a	28	𑜇	v'a	40	𑜇	khw'a
5	𑜇	ng'a	17	𑜇	n'a	29	𑜇	l'a	41	𑜇	kwa
6	𑜇	ka	18	𑜇	ta	30	𑜇	fa	42	𑜇	khwa
7	𑜇	kha	19	𑜇	tha	31	𑜇	va ^A	43	𑜇	sw'a
8	𑜇	nga ^A	20	𑜇	na ^A	32	𑜇	la	44	𑜇	swa
9	𑜇	ts'a	21	𑜇	p'a	33	𑜇	h'a	45	𑜇	lae
10	𑜇	s'a	22	𑜇	ph'a	34	𑜇	d'a ^A	46	𑜇	laew
11	𑜇	y'a	23	𑜇	m'a	35	𑜇	b'a ^A			
12	𑜇	tsa	24	𑜇	pa	36	𑜇	ha			

^A Syllable-final forms of these characters: 𑜇 -k, 𑜇 -ng, 𑜇 -n, 𑜇 -m, 𑜇 -u, 𑜇 -d, 𑜇 -b. See also Note D to Table II.

II. Vowel characters (𑜇 stands for any consonant character)

1	𑜇	a	6	𑜇	u ^C	11	𑜇	ue	16	𑜇	oi
2	𑜇	(^A)	7	𑜇	e	12	𑜇	oe	17	𑜇	awy
3	𑜇	aa	8	𑜇	ae	13	𑜇	ai	18	𑜇	uei
4	𑜇	i	9	𑜇	o	14	𑜇	aai	19	𑜇	oei
5	𑜇	ũ,u ^B	10	𑜇	aw ^D	15	𑜇	ui			

^A Indicates vowel shortness in the following cases: 𑜇 𑜉 [i?], 𑜇 𑜉 [e?], 𑜇 𑜉 [e?], 𑜇 𑜉 [o?], 𑜇 𑜉 [a?], 𑜇 𑜉 [u?], 𑜇 𑜉 [o?].

^B In an open syllable it is romanized *ũ* (pronounced [u?]); if followed by a syllable-final consonant, it is romanized *u*.

^C The character is used only in an open syllable and in the diphthong *ui* (see No. 15).

^D Denotes sound [a]; diphthongs ending in *u* are written 𑜇 𑜉 au, 𑜇 𑜉 aau, 𑜇 𑜉 eu, 𑜇 𑜉 aeu, 𑜇 𑜉 oeu.

III. Tone marks

1	ᵇ	ˊ
2	e	ˋ

IV. Numbers

၀ 0, ၁ 1, ၂ 2, ၃ 3, ၄ 4, ၅ 5, ၆ 6, ၇ 7, ၈ 8, ၉ 9.

Pronunciation

aa [aː], **ae** [ɛ], **aw** [ɔ], **kh** [x], **ng** [ŋ], **oe** [ə], **ue** [u].

Tone contour is determined by the class of the initial character and the tone mark if present:

Initial char.	Without tone mark	Tone mark 1 (ᵇ ˊ)	Tone mark 2 (e ˋ)
high	55	35	13
low	51	33	11

Notes

1. Tai Lü (ᦅᧄᦺᦑᦟᦹᧉ *kam Tai Lùe* [kamᵛ taiᵛluᵛ]) is written in two scripts: New Tai Lue (given here) and an earlier, Tai Tham script which was simplified in China in the 1950's into the New Tai Lue script. For Tai Tham see Northern Thai; the script is used in Burma, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam, since the 1980's also again in China. (NB! The script is named 'New Tai Lue' which should not be confused with Tai Le script used for Tai Nüa.)
2. Tai Lü consonants are divided into high and low class consonants. The first group is romanized with an apostrophe after the consonant.
3. If a consonant has no vowel character, it is pronounced and romanized with an inherent *a* [a?]; syllable-final consonants *k, m, n, ng, p, t* have a special form (see Note A to Table I).
4. In the New Tai Lue script words are not usually separated but in romanization lexemes may be divided. Should there be a space in New Tai Lue, it could be denoted by a middle dot after the preceding word.

Sources

1. *New Tai Lue script*. — Omniglot, <http://www.omniglot.com/writing/tailue.htm>, 2012-10-09.
2. *Tai Lü language*. — Wikipedia, en.wikipedia.org, 2012-10-09.
3. 傣仂語. — Wikipedia, zh.wikipedia.org, 2012-10-09.