

LAO-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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Allen D. Kerr

Assisted by

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Bureau of Special Research
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WHITE LOTUS
BANGKOK

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PREFACE

This dictionary was compiled over a period of twelve years from 1960 to 1971, of which eight years were spent in Laos and two in Thailand. The material was drawn from all available dictionaries, both in Lao and Thai, from current vernacular publications and from conversations with native speakers of the language.

A major difficulty which confronted the compiler was the fact that the spelling of Lao words has not been standardized; this is particularly true in the case of words of Pali and Sanskrit origin. The chief guide for correct spelling is a special directive sent by the King of Laos to the *Comité Littéraire*, which states as a general principle that all words are to be spelled exactly as they are pronounced. However, this has thus far been an ideal rather than an accomplished fact. Many of the older spellings still persist, such as ສາສນາ (religion) for ສາຍສນາ, and ຣົຖ (vehicle) for ຣົດ. In other cases, two or more variant spellings of a single word are in common use. In this dictionary, variants are noted immediately following the main entry. In determining which of a series of variants should be treated as a main entry the compiler has had the temerity to make decisions in doubtful cases, and he alone should be held accountable for the orthography employed. His decisions represent a compromise between the attitude of the traditionalists who oppose change of any kind and that of the modernists who are eager to change everything. It must be admitted that in most cases the decisions made will please the latter rather than the former camp; and the compiler expects that many of his innovations will be met with loud disapproval. The constant disagreement among his Lao advisors leads him to accept this result with perhaps unwarranted equanimity.

Nevertheless it is hoped that this, the first reasonably comprehensive dictionary of the Lao language, will be of real assistance to the practical user, and that it may stimulate a greater interest in little-known language and people.

TABLE I
Alphabetical Order of the Consonant Symbols

INTRODUCTION

The tables on the following pages contain alphabetical Listings of the symbols of the Lao script together with a romanized transcription. A mastery of these is a minimum requirement for the effective use of this dictionary. Students who require a thorough grounding in the phonology and writing system of Lao are advised to consult the very detailed and accurate description contained in *Spoken Lao* (two volumes) by G. Edward Roffe and Thelma W. Roffe (The American Council of Learned Societies, Washington, D.C., 1956).

The transcription used in the present dictionary differs from that employed by the Roffes in the following respects: *i* is used instead of *y*; *y* is used instead of *j*; the symbol for the glottal stop (ʔ) is not used; initial *v* is used instead of initial *w*.

Words are alphabetized on the basis of their initial consonant symbol. In the case of open syllables alphabetical position is further determined by the vowel of the syllable and the tone symbol. In closed syllables the final consonant takes precedence over the syllabic vowel for purposes of alphabeticity (in sharp contrast to the usage in Thai). A typical alphabetical series might run *kak*, *ka:k*, *kik*....*kua:k*, *kang*, *ka:ng*, *king*....*kua:ng*, etc. If a word has additional syllables the same fourfold arrangement is maintained: initial consonant symbol, vowel symbol, tone symbol, final consonant symbol. It should be noted that the term 'consonant symbol' is used more for convenience than strict accuracy (see the notes at the end of Table 1).

- Notes:
- 1) The character ɛ (ny) when not in initial position may be written ɛ̃ (in this dictionary it is always so written). It functions as a component part of several diphthongs, for which see Table II.
 - 2) The character ɔ (V or w), besides its use as a consonant, serves as a component part of several diphthongs, for which see Table II.
 - 3) The character ɔ never functions as a consonant. It is used to bear the vowel symbol or symbols when there is no initial consonant in the syllable. It also has additional functions as a vowel, for which see Table II.
 - 4) The character ɛ (r), ɛ (l) and ɛ (h) are often used interchangeably.
 - 5) The character ɔ̃, besides representing the consonant ɔ̃, is used to form high-group equivalents of the following low consonants: ɔ̃ (n), ɔ̃ (ny), ɔ̃ (n), ɔ̃ (n), ɔ̃ (m), ɔ̃ (l) and ɔ̃ (v). These combinations are not considered as basic units of

TABLE I
Alphabetical Order of the Consonant Symbols

Column 1: consonant symbol.

Column 2: transcription when in initial position in the syllable.

Column 3: transcription when in final position in the syllable.

1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
ກ	k	k	ທ	th	t	ຄ	k	k
ຂ	kh	k	ນ	n	n	ອ	k	k
ຄ	kh	k	ບ	b	p	ຫ	k	k
ງ	ng	ng	ປ	p	p	ຫງ	ng	ng
ຈ	c	t	ຜ	ph	p	ຫຍ	t	t
ສ	s	t	ຝ	f	-	ຫນ ຫນ	t	t
ຊ	s	t	ຟ	ph	p	ຫມ ຫມ	t	t
ຍ	ny	-	ຟ	f	-	ຫລ ຫຼ	-	-
ດ	d	t	ມ	m	m	ຫອ	t	t
ນ	t	t	ຢ	y	-	ອ	t	t
ຣ	th	t	ຮ	r	n	ຮ	t	t

Notes:

1) The character ຍ (ny) when not in initial position may be written ົ (in this dictionary it is always so written). It functions as a component part of several diphthongs, for which see Table II.

2) The character ອ (V or w), besides its use as a consonant, serves as a component part of several diphthongs, for which see Table II.

3) The character ອ never functions as a consonant. It is used to bear the vowel symbol or symbols when there is no initial consonant in the syllable. It also has additional functions as a vowel, for which see Table II.

4) The character ຮ (r), ຣ (l) and ຮ (h) are often used interchangeably.

5) The character ຫ, besides representing the consonant h, is used to form high-group equivalents of the following low consonants: ຫງ (ns), ຫຍ (ny), ຫນ, ຫມ (n), ຫມ, ຫມ (m), ຫລ, ຫຼ (l) and ຫອ (v). These combinations are not considered as basic units of

TABLE II

Alphabetical Order of the Vowel Symbols

In Open Syllables				In Closed Syllables			
xɛ	a	ໄxɛ	ɔ	ǰx	a	ໄǰx	ə
ɔɳ	a:	ໄẋ	ɔ:	xɳ	a:	ໄǰx	ə:
ǰ	i	ໄǰ	ə	ǰx	i	xǰ	ia:
ǰ	i:	ໄǰ	ə:	ǰx	i:	ໄǰx	ia:
ǰ	ɨ	ໄxǰ	ia	ǰx	ɨ	xəx	ua:
ǰ	ɨ:	ໄxǰ	ia:	ǰx	ɨ:		
x	u	ໄxɔ	ia	x	u		
x	u:	ໄxɔ	ia:	x	u:		
ໄxɛ	e	ໄxə	ua	ໄx	e		
ໄx	e:	ໄxə	ua:	ໄx	e:		
ໄໄxɛ	ɛ	ໄx	ay	ໄໄx	ɛ:		
ໄໄx	ɛ:	ໄx	ay	ໄໄx	o:		
ໄxɛ	o	ໄxɳ	ao	ໄx	o		
ໄx	o:	ẋ	am or a:m	xɳ	ɔ:		

Notes:

- 1) In the above listing the letter x represents the consonant symbol to which the vowel symbols are attached.
- 2) The simple vowel symbols are twenty in number: xɛ, ǰ, xɳ, ǰ, ǰ, ǰ, ǰ, x, ẋ, ໄx, ໄẋ, ǰ, xɔ, ɔ (the vowel form of ຍ), xə, ໄx, ໄx, and ẋ. Some of these are used in combinations to express certain vowels and diphthongs.
- 3) The symbol for short a is frequently omitted in the first syllable of polysyllabic words, e.g., ຖ້າໂນນ thá nõn (street); ປ່າໂຍດ pá nyô:t (useful). For the use of the consonant symbol XX (h) without a vowel symbol see Table 1, note 5.
- 4) Occasionally ໄໄx (ɛ) is used in closed syllables, but this is not normally considered good practice.
- 5) Additional diphthongs and triphthongs are formed by combining certain of the above symbols with a final ǰ (y) or ə (v or o). However, in accordance with the system employed in the Lao National Dictionary (ອັດຈນານຸກົມພາສາລາວ) ǰ and ə in such combinations are reckoned as consonants for purposes of alphabeticity. Examples are: xɔǰ, ɔ:y; ໄẋ, ɔ:y; xəǰ, ua:y; ẋə, ia:v; ໄໄxə, ɛ:v

REDUPLICATION SYMBOL

The symbol ɳ indicates that the preceding syllable is reduplicated. E.g., ຫລາຍ, lá:y; ຫລາຍໄ, lá:y lá:y.

TABLE III
Alphabetical Order of the Tone Symbols

	symbol	example
1. No symbol used.	x	ᩃ᩠ᨦ
2. Symbol may ek.	ᵛ	ᩃ᩠ᨦᵛ
3. Symbol may tho.	ᵛ̄	ᩃ᩠ᨦᵛ̄
4. Symbol may tri, normally used only with middle-group consonants.	ᵛ̄̄	ᩃ᩠ᨦᵛ̄̄
5. Symbol may cattawa, normally used only with middle-group consonants.	ᵛ̄̄̄	ᩃ᩠ᨦᵛ̄̄̄

	ka:	kh-a:	kha:	kha:	kha:v	kha:v
Pitch Contour	—	—	—	—	—	—
Name of the tone	LOW	MID	HIGH FALLING	LOW RISING	HIGH	LOW FALLING
Symbol	NO MARK	—	∨	∧	∧	∧

Notes:

- 1) Symbols four and five are rare; their present use is confined almost entirely to interjections and onomatopoeic words.
- 2) Except in the case of the vowel symbol ᵛ, where the symbol appears over the vowel, tone symbols normally appear over the first consonant of a syllable. This however is not a consistent practice, and the symbol may appear between the initial consonant and the vowel or over the vowel.
- 3) A given tone symbol does not always represent the same tone. The actual tone of a syllable is further determined by the group to which the initial consonant belongs and other characteristics of the syllable

The following chart illustrates the pitch contours and the romanizations of the six Lao tones

ORGANIZATION OF THE ENTRIES

The order of the information provided in the individual entries is as follows:

1. The key word in Lao spelling.
2. Variant spelling or spellings of the key word.
3. A romanized transcription of the key word.
4. An indication of origin if the word has been borrowed from another language (mostly Sanskrit, Pali, Thai, Khmer, French and English).
5. An indication of the specific field of application (astronomical, botanical, etc.; see the abbreviations).
6. An indication of the grammatical function of the word (see the list of abbreviations).
7. The English meaning or meanings.
8. A series of compounds, phrases, idioms and slang terms in which the key word figures.

In many botanical entries a place name is given which identifies the location where the plant is found, according to Vidal. Sources of information on flora and fauna are indicated in parenthesis, as follows:

(Vidal) *Noms vernaculaires le plantes en usage au Laos*, by Jules Vidal (Extrait du Bulletin de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient, tome XLIX, fascicule 2). 2nd edition, revised and corrected. Additions to this edition include information from:

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All vernacular newspapers were checked daily over a period of several years for current idiom and new words; these included *ສາມາງ*, *ຂາດລາວ*, *ສຽງມະຫາຊົນ*, *ສຽງເສຣີ* and *ຂ່າວປະຈຳອັບ*. The Lao-American Association Bulletin and the magazine of the Buddhist Association were also checked, as well as the few books available in Lao.

Words and their meanings were constantly discussed with many Lao speakers; indeed, every word in this dictionary has been discussed with at least three different speakers.

CLASSIFIERS

Classifiers are nouns used in association with numbers or other quantitative words in counting people or things. The usual order is noun - number (or quantitative word) - classifier. The following is a list of the more common classifiers together with an indication of their range of application.

ກະຈຸກ	tufts, bunches	ໂຕ	animals, insects, birds, cards, clothing
ກະບອກ ບອກ	tubular intems, firearms	ດີນ	animals, clothing
ກໍ	tufts of grass; clumps of banana trees, bamboo	ດີ	trees
ກຳ	handfuls	ດ່ອນ	cloth, pieces of wood iron, or slices of meat or fish
ກົກ	trees	ທາດ	mines
ກອງ	stacked or piled objects	ເທື່ອ	times
ກ້ອກ	pieces of stone, bricks, clumps of earth; batteries	ທົ່ງ	ricefields, areas of land in ricefields
ກັບ	boxes	ທ່ານ	respected people
ກຸ່ມ	groups, parties	ບ່ອງ	fruit, eggs, furniture
ແກ້ອ	bottles	ບັດ	projectiles, gunshots
ກ້ຽວ	twisted objects (<i>as rope</i>)	ໂບ	hats, leaves, plates, cards, round objects
ຂໍ້	paragraphs, items	ບອກ	artillery and firearms
ຂອດ	bottles	ບາດ	sounds of shots, bells, gongs, etc.
ຄູ່	pairs	ບ່ອກ	places
ເຄືອ	vines	ປາງ	times, periods
ຄ້າມ	umbrellas, vehicles, forks spoons, fishing lines, pipes	ເປີງ	times, periods
ຄົນ	persons, people	ບ່ຽງ	wax eakes, sugar tablets
ຄິດ	spirial objects	ສົມ	nets, cloth, clothing
ຄາບ	meals	ແຜ່ນ	planks and certain flat objects
ສະບັບ	letters, documents, all printed matter	ຫ້ມ	articles rolled around other objects, thousands
ເສັ້ນ	streets, threads, strings, hair	ສົ້ມ	histories and stories
ຊຸດ	suits, sets	ພຸ່ມ ພຸ່ມ	bushes
ດອກ	flowers, keys	ແນ່	joists
ດາງ	fishnets	ເນື້ອ	times
ດອງ	lights, stars, knives, round or heart-shaped objects	ໄມ້	cloth, silks
ຂຸ	logs		
ດ້ານ	handles		









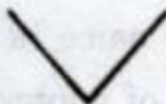


ນັດ	bundles, bunches	ຫນ່ວຍ	clouds, fruit, units, breasts, buttons
ເນັບ	seeds, medicine, precious stones	ຫນອດ	teams, groups, units, bands, herds
ນ້ອບ	cigarettes, rolled articles	ເທບາບ	rolled banana leaves
ເຮື່ອງ	movies, stories	ຫນູ່	squads, groups; several, many
ຮູບ ຮູປ	bonzes	ຫນາຫາ	fruit
ຄຳ	boats, ships, stalks of bamboo and sugarcane; any tubular sections	ຫລາ	yards
ເລກ	telegrams, numbers	ໂຫລ	dozens
ສິບ	bundles, cylindrical objects	ຫລັງ	buildings
ອົງ	hoops, rings	ເຫລັ້ມ	books, boats, planes, pencils
ຫ່າ	parcels, packages	ຫລິ້	hands of bananas
ຫົວ	books, tubers, heads	ອົງ	bonzes
ແຫ່ງ	places	ອັນ	general classifier; each
ຫ້ອງ	rooms	ແອບ	boxes, cartons
ຫັບ	small packages	ຮ່	packages (except cigarettes)
ຫອບ	baskets	ໄຮ່	worked ricefields
ຫິບ	boxes, suitcases	ຮຳ	rolled up articles (as mats)
ຫອບ	armfuls		

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>adj.</i>	adjective	<i>interj.</i>	interjection
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	<i>jur.</i>	juridical
<i>anat.</i>	anatomical	<i>lit.</i>	literal
<i>aux. v.</i>	auxiliary verb	<i>math.</i>	mathematical
<i>bot.</i>	botanical	<i>med.</i>	medical
<i>Buddh.</i>	Buddhist	<i>myth.</i>	mythological
<i>chem.</i>	chemical	<i>n.</i>	noun
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	<i>onom.</i>	onomatopoeic
<i>fig.</i>	figurative	<i>poss.</i>	possibly
<i>geog.</i>	geographical	<i>prep.</i>	preposition
<i>gram.</i>	grammatical	<i>pron.</i>	pronoun
<i>idiom.</i>	idiomatic	<i>v.</i>	verb
<i>inter.</i>	interrogative	<i>zool.</i>	zoological

ORGANIZATION OF THE ENTRIES

The following chart illustrates the pitch contours and the romanizations of the six Lao tones.

	ka:	khā:	khā:	khā:	khá:v	khā:v
Pitch Contour						
Name of the tone	LCW	MID	HIGH FALLING	LCW RISING	HIGH	LCW FALLING
Symbol	NC MARK					

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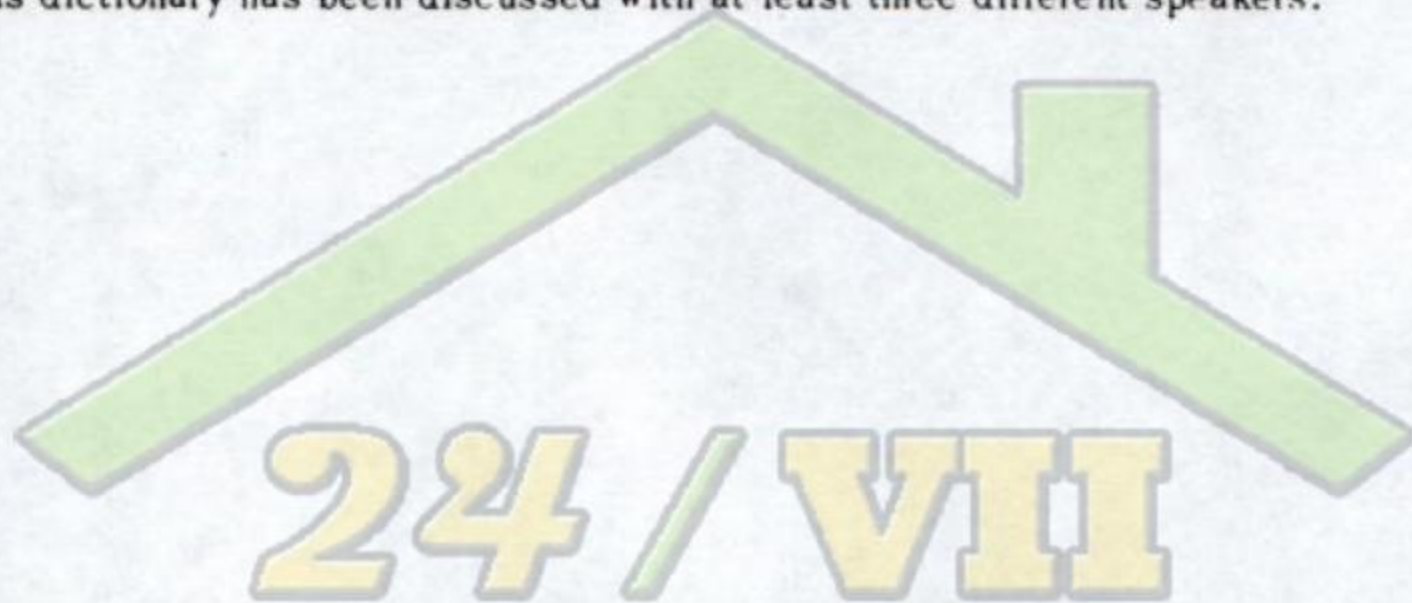
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ຫ້າມຈຳໜ່າຍ

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ກະບອກ, ບອກ	tubular items, firearms	ຄູ່	pairs
ກໍ່	tufts of grass; clumps of banana trees, bamboo	ເຄືອ	vines
ກຳ	handfuls	ຄົມ	umbrellas, vehicles, forks, spoons, fishing lines, pipes
ກົກ	trees	ຄົນ	persons, people
ກງຽ	stacked or piled objects	ຄົດ	spiral objects
ກໄນ	pieces of stone, bricks, clumps of earth; batteries	ຄາບ	meals
ກັບ	boxes	ສະບັບ	letters, documents, all printed matter
ກຸ່ມ	groups, parties	ເສັ້ນ	streets, threads, strings, hair
ແກວ	bottles	ຊຸດ	suits, sets
ກໄວ	twisted objects (<i>as rope</i>)	ດອກ	flowers, keys
ໄຂ່	paragraphs, items	ດາງ	fishnets

ຂໍໂທດຫຼາຍໆ

ປຶ້ມຫົວດັ່ງກ່າວ ຍັງບໍ່ສາມາດນຳ
ມາເຜີຍແຜ່ໄດ້ ເນື່ອງຈາກຍັງບໍ່
ໄດ້ຮັບການອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ເຜີຍແຜ່
ໄດ້ຢ່າງເປັນທາງການເທື່ອ...

ດ້ວຍຄວາມຮັກແພງ