

Unlike vowels of the Roman alphabet that can be used separately, the vowel of the Thai alphabet is a partner in a consonant. A vowel can be long or short, on the other hand it can be in front, behind, above or below the consonant which it supplements and we'll see with vowels composed around the consonant. The distinction between long and short vowels is important because in some cases they induce a different tone.

Since the vowels are always associated with a consonant I would use a special notation to replace the consonant: the symbol(-) represents a consonant and short for the A representation is as follows: <sup>๕</sup>

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เ-๕

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เ-๕

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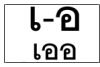
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