

Lao Keyboard

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I. Definition

A keyboard layout is the collection of data for each keystroke and shift state combination within a particular keyboard driver. It is not the physical keyboard that user types on, but rather, the software that the hardware calls to output text streams to applications.

Keyboard input starts at the hardware level. The keys on the physical keyboard each have a value assigned to them called a scan code, and these scan codes are sent wherever you type a key. As we progress from the hardware and move to the software level, what becomes crucial is the Virtual Key (VK) value. These values fit within a byte (0x00 to 0xff) and are defined in winuser.h: the Platform SDK header file that contains procedure declaration, constant definitions and macros for USER subsystem of Windows.

When a Windows message loop handles a VK in the WM_KEYDOWN message, it can pass the Virtual Key to the DefWindowProc API. To handle the message, the code in the USER subsystem will process the keystroke and convert it to a character, passed as a WM_CHAR message. This processing requires a great deal of information: the shift state, the virtual key and the current keyboard layout.

When developing a keyboard, a number of factors should be taken into consideration:

- Is there some kind of keyboard standard for the region or country?
- What language will the keyboard support? This should be explicitly determined before allocating keys to characters.
- Does the keyboard provide input of all needed linguistic characters for appropriate language? This requirement can be met in a number of ways: via dead keys or additional shift state. High frequency linguistic characters should be positioned where they are easy to type, ideally in the unshifted state.
- Does the keyboard focus on code points, and not glyphs? It is important to not place the burden of display or shaping onto the keyboard. All technologies related to visual display are decoupled from the keyboard (and should be handled by fonts and a rendering engine of needed).
- Do all characters on the keyboard exist in Unicode? Since all input on Windows is based on Unicode, any code points not encoded in Unicode cannot be handled.
- Are supplementary characters (non-BMP characters) encoded in UTF-16 and handled in the ligature section of the keyboard? Is the limit of 2 supplementary characters (4 UTF-16 code points) met on each key?
- Ideally, a keyboard should be consistent in its behavior concerning precomposed vs. composite characters.

II. Lao Keyboard layout

1. The character existed in the Lao keyboard layout:

The Lao language is composed of 65 unit characters and signs: 27 Single consonants, 03 mixed consonants, 18 Single vowels, 04 Tone marks, 03 Special symbols and 10 Lao digits. The number of symbol exceeds those of an English keyboard, but lacking the concept of upper case and lower-case characters. Most of Lao characters in any code character set are assigned key positions on standard keyboard without a problem. The remaining symbols are activated by using the Shift function for typing.

Because the number of buttons existed in Standard English keyboard layout are having grater number then number of Lao characters, therefore many developers have added the symbol that already existed in the English keyboard into the Lao keyboard as well, Also some developers has created the new glyph in both or either in the keyboard layout or in the internal code table.

Usually the number of characters in the Keyboard is equal with the number of character set in the internal code table. However some keyboard layout might have grater or lesser numbers then internal code table. The following table is representing on how developers coding the characters:

Option	Hand writing	Keyboard	Character set
1	$\tilde{X} = \hat{X} + \check{X}$	$\tilde{X} + \check{X}$	$\tilde{X} + \check{X}$
2	$\tilde{X} = \hat{X} + \check{X}$	\tilde{X}	$\tilde{X} + \check{X}$
3	$\tilde{X} = \hat{X} + \check{X}$	$\tilde{X} + \check{X}$	\tilde{X}
4	$\tilde{X} = \hat{X} + \check{X}$	\tilde{X}	\tilde{X}

Only the option 1st can applied to the Unicode structure and rule. However many font developer using the option 2nd, 3rd and 4th in the ASCII code table structure for their own reason and convenient, therefore it made the number of keyboard layout and internal code table are not equal. This will facing the problem for the counting the character in the text, converting the text from one code table to another code table and for using the font in the different platform or application that not specified in the rule.

2. The types of Lao Keyboard layout

The national standards of Lao keyboard layout haven't defined yet. From the observation we can classified the existing Lao keyboard layout into 3 groups as following:

- Keyboard layout based on roman phonetic (Ex: Hongkard keyboard): On this keyboard layout was assigned the Lao and English character (or foreign language) that have similar sound pronunciation into the same keyboard map position such as: a=າ; b=ບ; c=ສ; d=ດ and etc. This solution is convenient for foreign to learn on writing Lao language, but it is not popular for Lao original people, since most of them do not understand foreign language.
- Keyboard layout based on group of characters such as consonant, vowels and tone marks: On this keyboard, the layout is divided into the character group zone such as: All the consonant character will be located in the same zone and next to each order, which usually occupied in the line 2nd and 3rd; all the vowels character are located in the line 3rd and 4th and followed by Lao symbols; All the Lao numeric number and tone marks are located in the line 1st. The advantaged of this layout is

easier to find out the position of each character, but it is not convenient in the practise, because the frequently use character were located in the corner of keyboard, which the two last finger of our hand are working harder then other finger, which it is not a common strategies for any language keyboard layout.

- Keyboard layout based on typewriters: On this layout the location of each character position are depending on the frequencies used and not distinguish on whether there are consonant, vowels or tone marks. The highly used characters of consonant, vowels and tone mark group are located in the centre of keyboard layout between line 2nd to 4th, which mostly used by index and middle fingers. The neutral frequently used character will located next to the centre in the same line 2nd to 4th, the low frequently used will located in the line 1st and the less frequently used will located in the second layout, which activated by the Shift function. .

Picture 1: The old keyboard layout based on typewriter



Picture 2: The keyboard layout based on Lao Script for Window Software



III. Input method and rule

In the hand writing system, the orthography of Lao characters is to write in the sequence of Consonant-Vowel-Alternate Consonant-Tone mark. But not everyone writes according to the orthography and it was found that some people thought that Consonant-Vowel-Tone mark-Alternate Consonant was the orthography.

In the computer system, the orthography of Lao character is to write from Left to Right with the following sequent order:

		X5							
		X4							
X0	X1	X	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10		
		X2							
		X3							

1. X0 represents a vowel which occurs before the nuclear consonant.
2. X1 is a combination consonant which comes before the nuclear consonant
3. X is represents the nuclear consonants.
4. X2 is a combination consonant which comes after the nuclear consonant, which placing under or next to the nuclear consonant.
5. X3 is represents a subscription vowel which occurs under the nuclear consonant.
6. X4 is represents a superscription vowel which occurs upper the nuclear consonant.
7. X5 is represents a tone marks which occurs upper the nuclear consonant or upper vowels.
8. X6 is represents consonant vowel, which occurs after nuclear consonant.
9. X7 is represents an after vowels.
10. X8 is represents alternate consonants.
11. X9 is represents alternate consonant to pronounce foreign language
12. X10 represents a sign mark.

To avoid misspelling syllable, we can also define some rule for the input such as:

- The same Vowels and Tone Mark character cannot placing next to each order
- The same group of vowels and tone mark (except after vowels) cannot be placing next to each order.
- Etc.

IV. The existing types of Lao Keyboard driver

The system to allowed input the Lao character are also depend of the structure of Internal code table of Lao character set. As we classified variety of Lao character sets into 3 groups as Upper ASCII, Lower ASCII and Unicode. The system to allow input of Lao character is also different based on each code table, which can elaborate in the following:

1. For upper ASCII: It is very easy to input, which just changed the English font into Lao font created based on this code table. However since the Lao language is syllable structures with have four levels, which are very much different of English structure with have only one level. Therefore to input the character that placing above or under based line are not look so nice, because that system will counted into another line of each structure, which mean that each line in Lao language will take four lines in English language. It is really not a good solution.
2. For lower ASCII: In order to input the Lao character based on this code table, it is required the add-on software (create a separate program for the operation system to activate the Lao character). Each input system is different on the quality of each add-on software, which depends on the levels of development of each developer. However the most popular are Lao Script for Windows developed by Dr. John Durdin

and Lao Word developed by Mr. Vincent Bernard. Both solutions have a limitation such as it is always facing with the new release version of operation system or new software applications, because there might not included the support of Lao add-on software into their own software, therefore developer have to do the upgrading by themselves in every time after new released, which mostly take one or two year later of the software released. Also some add-on software might be designed for particular application or platform therefore using the Lao character in other platform or application might be facing problem.

3. For Unicode:

Most of New Operation System that support Unicode has provided the Keyboard Mapping, which any language that has included in Unicode can assigned its own keyboard mapping for them language, such as the Microsoft also provided the Keyboard driver in the operation system that support Unicode, which the user no need to create the add-on software in order to use its language in this operation system.

V. Proposal for the new national standard

New Keyboard layout

From analysis found that the Keyboard layout based on Lao typewriter are the most scientific approach and there are the most popular use in the society. However it is still required some development based on following reasons:

- The character ‘**ສ**’ most frequently used in the 30 years back are less used in the currently society. But the new character ‘**ຊ**’ which less used during typewrite period are getting more frequently used in the currently society, therefore proposed to swap the position of these two characters.
- In the typewriter version doesn’t included the Lao Kip currency, therefore proposed to add the Lao Kip currency in replacing the position of France currency.
- In the typewriter version located ligature character ‘**ໝ**’ in the Shift function of keyboard position ‘**ອ**’ and the ligature character ‘**ພ**’ in the Shift function of keyboard position ‘**/**’, which most of user do not know or remember of these characters, because it doesn’t shown on the sticker of keyboard layout, therefore proposed to exchanged the position of ligature ‘**ໝ**’ with the character at the shift function of letter ‘**ນ**’ and ligature ‘**ພ**’ with the character at the shift function of letter ‘**ງ**’.
- In the typewrite version doesn’t included the button character for ligature ‘**ຫຼ**’, therefore proposed to added by replacing at the shift function of letter ‘**ລ**’.
- In the typewriter version doesn’t included the Lao numerical characters, therefore proposed to included in the third level of keyboard layout and activated by pressing the button Right ALT.

The following pictures are Lao keyboard layout based, which picture 1 representing keyboard layout level 1 and respectively for level 2 and level 3.

The Lao keyboard layout in the first level: at the main function



The Lao keyboard layout in the second level: activate by the Shift function.



The Lao keyboard layout in the third level: activate by the right alternate function

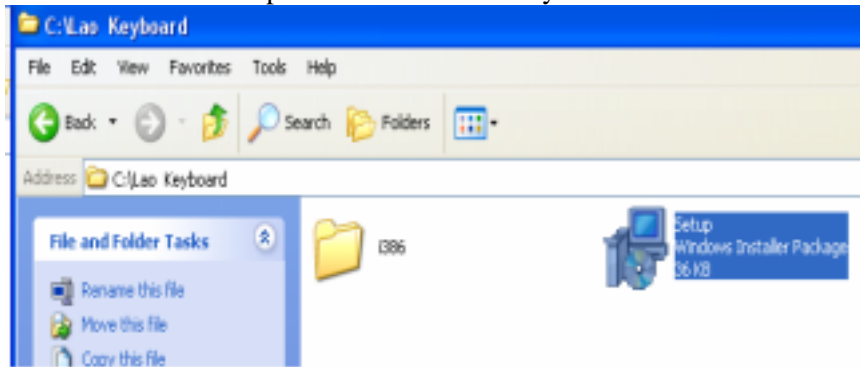


New Keyboard driver

The new keyboard driver was created under **Microsoft Keyboard Layout Creator** software application and generated into the execute file format, which can be using for the Microsoft Operation System start from 2000 version to the lattes.

The installation process are following:

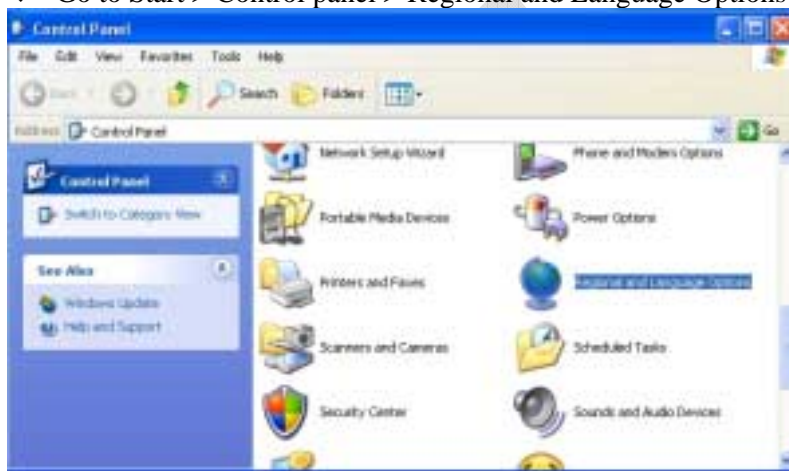
- ❖ Run the “Setup” file from the Lao Keyboard folder



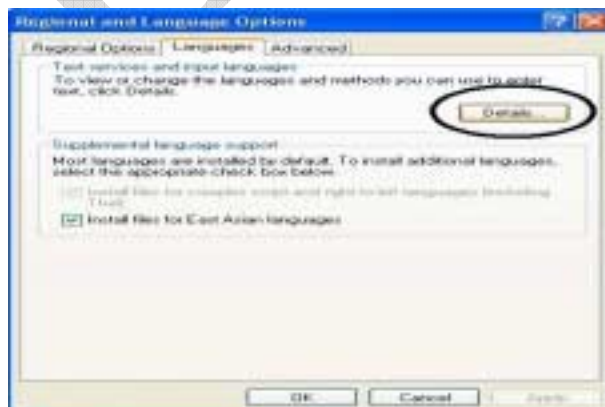
- ❖ Close the window box after installation was successful completed



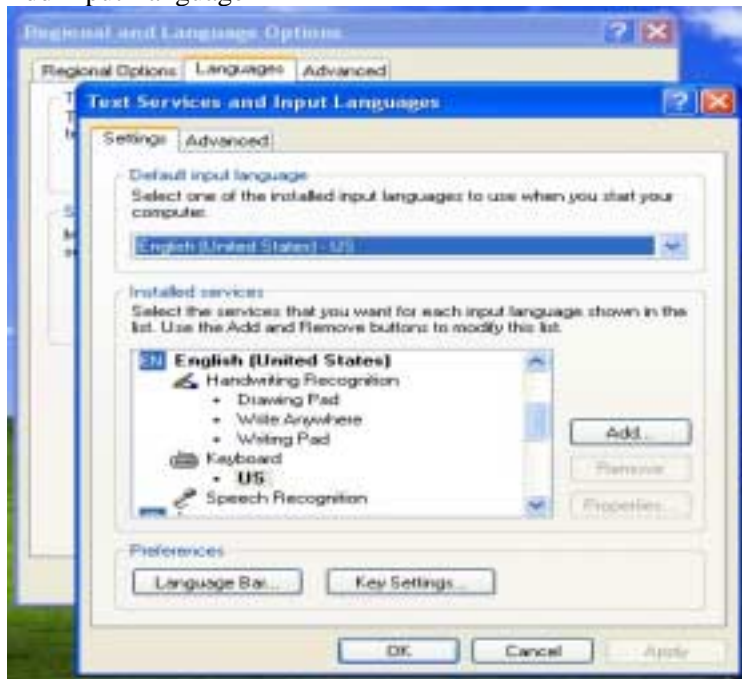
- ❖ Go to Start > Control panel > Regional and Language Options



- ❖ Select the Details icon from Regional and Language



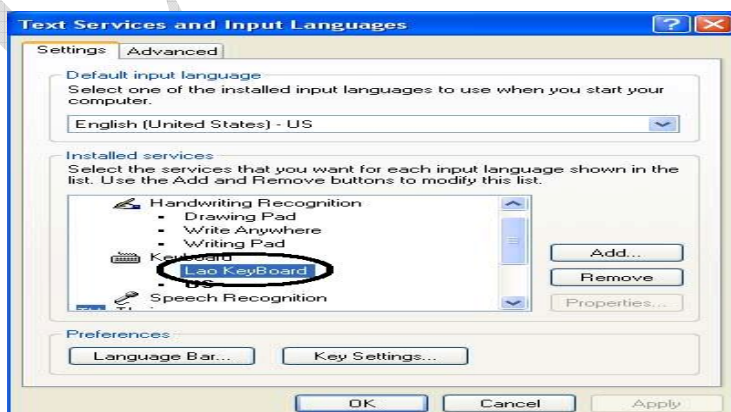
- ❖ At the “Text Services and Input Language” please select “Keyboard” then select “Add” in order go to “Add Input Language”



- ❖ At the “Add Input Language” select “Keyboard layout/IME” and change to the “Lao Keyboard”



- ❖ The window icon “Lao Keyboard” will appeared, then select “Text Services and Input Language”



- ❖ Look at right hand side of the button Menu Bar



Note: You can define the key press for activate the Lao Keyboard at the “Key Setting” from the Text Services and Input Language.



Reference:

1. *Unicode and Keyboards on Window* by Michael S. Kaplan, Microsoft Corporation
2. *Lao Script for Window* by John DURDIN