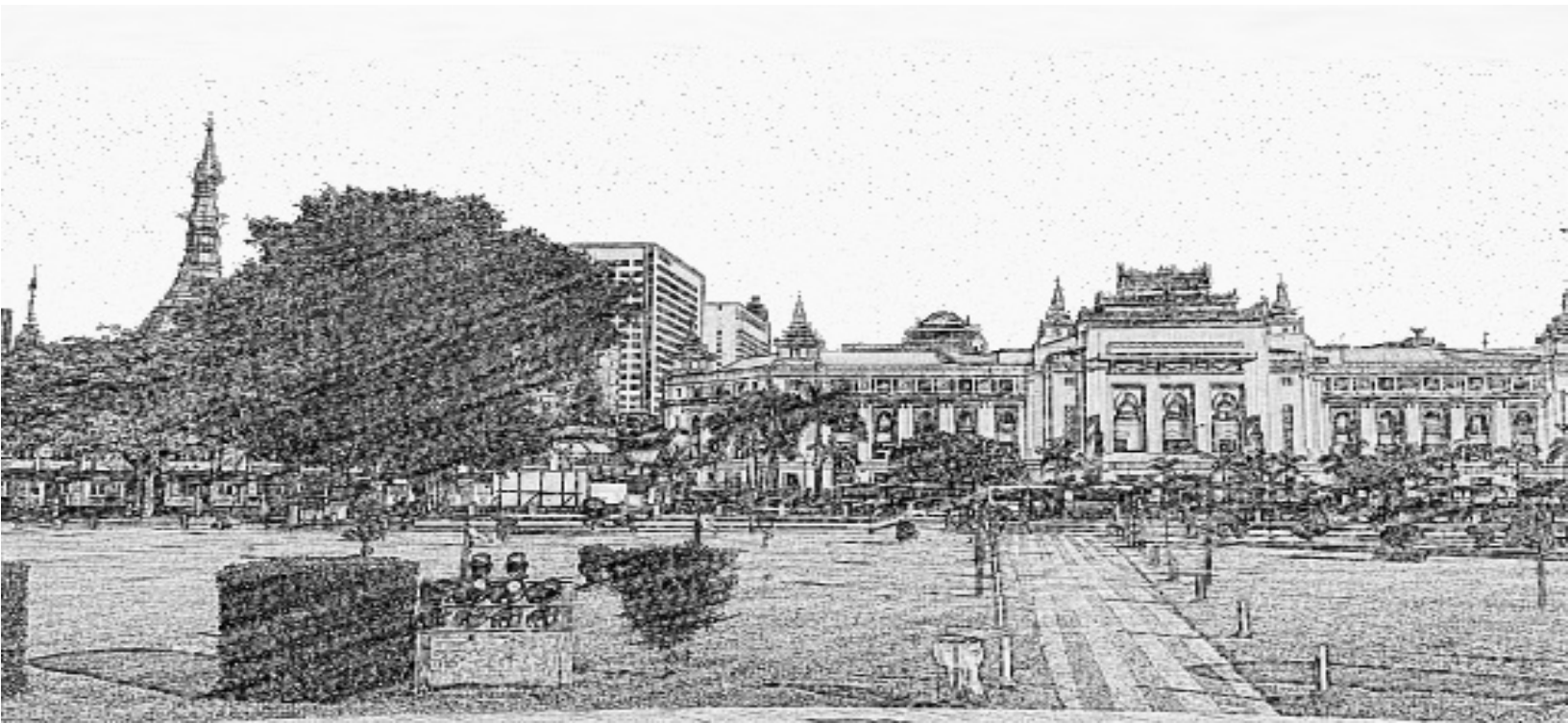


Myanmar Script

Learning guide (Revision F)

by Naing Tinnyuntpu



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§1. Myanmar writing system has 33 main letters or characters comparable to 26 alphabets from A-Z in English. Unlike English words which can be formed by combination of alphabets with vowels A,E,I,O,U, which are found within the 26 alphabetical system, Myanmar writing system makes use of additional **vowel shift symbols**, **tone change symbols**, and **consonant modification symbols**.

Vowel shift symbols

§2. **Vowel shift symbol** changes the main letter which ends with English equivalent of vowel "a" to some other vowels. For example, symbols that can change the letter "Pa1" (ဝ) to "Pi1" (ဝိ) "Pu1" (ဝု), "Po2" (ဝို), "Pin2"(ဝဏ်), "Peare2" (ဝဏ်) are categorized in the Tone System as vowel shift symbols. Vowel shift symbol may also change the tone of the word to an another level in the new vowel group.

Tone change symbols

§3. **Tone change symbol**, on the other hand, simply changes the tone of the existing word without affecting the vowel of the word. For example, "Pa1" (ဝ) can be changed into "Pa2" (ဝိ) in the second tone, and "Pa3" (ဝိး) in the third tone with tone change symbols.

Consonant modification symbols

§4. Consonant modification symbol neither changes the tone nor the vowel, but modifies the word into a slightly different consonant when expressed in English romanization. For example, "Pa1" (ပ) can be changed to "Pya1" (ပျ) with the consonant modification symbol.

Combinations

§5. Many words in Myanmar written language make use of all three types of symbols. For example, "Pa1" (ပ) becomes "Pin2" (ပင်) with the vowel shift symbol. Then, the word can be modified into "Pyin2" (ပျင်) with the consonant modification symbol. The tone can be further changed, such as "Pyin3" (ပျင်း) with the tone change symbol.

"Pa1" (ပ) : original character
"Pin2" (ပင်) : Suffix used after the name of the tree
"Pyin2" (ပျင်) : to repair
"Pyin3" (ပျင်း) : intense

§6. In addition, there are less common characters, double-stacked characters, and other stand alone characters that cannot be combined with other characters and/or symbols.

§7. All 33 main letters belong to a single sound group that ends with inherent vowel “a” and in the first tone in English romanization with *Burmese 1,2,3 Tone System*. Exception: letter that starts with the vowel “A” itself, which is pronounced “Ah1”.

Ah1: as in “Art” with silent “rt”. (1st. tone)

Ah2: as in “Argentina” with silent “r”. (2nd. tone)

Ah3: as in “Artist with silent “r”. (3rd. tone)


Examples:


Only common letters are shown. More frequently used letters are further highlighted. For a complete list, see [Appendix A](#).

Myanmar Script	English Romanization with 1,2,3 Tone System
က	Ka1 (as in “Canadian”)
ခ	Kha1 (as in “Christmas”; “crazy”)
ဂ	Ga1 (as in “magazine”)
ဃ	Ga1 (as in “Greek”)
င	Nga1 (as in “cling”; add vowel “a” to this = “nga”)



စ	Sa1 (as in "small")
ဆ	Hsa1 ("sa1" with more hissing sound)
ဇ	Za1 (as in "israel")
ဈ	Za1 (as in "Elizabeth")
ည	Nya1 (shorter tone than "Tanya" = Nya2)
တ	Ta1 (as in "tantalize")
ထ	Hta1 (as in "translate"; "tree"; "travel")
ဌ	Hta1 (as in "traffic"; "trouble"; "true")
ဒ	Da1 (as in "derivative")
ဓ	Da1 (as in "Dracula")
န	Na1 (as in "Panama")
ပ	Pa1 (as in "pagoda")
ဖ	Pfa1 (as in "park"; keep lips tight & burst open.)
ဗ	Ba1 (sometimes used to represent "Va1")
ဘ	Ba1 (as in "tablet"; "blame"; "Brunei")
မ	Ma1 (as in "Malaysia")
ယ	Ya1 (as in "Ayatollah")
ရ	Ya1 (sometimes used to represent "Ra1")
လ	La1 (as in "lagoon")

o	Wa1 (as in "Watson")
∞	Tha1 (as in "Methodist"; "three")
∞	Ha1 (as in "Hanoi")
∞	Ah1 (as in "American"; "arise"; "approve")

§8. The example below shows how the letter "La1" can be modified into a different consonant using **consonant modification symbol** *ha1-hto3*: , which looks like an inverted "L" placed below the letter.

∞	La1
∞ 	Hla1

§9. By adding the **tone change symbol** *yay3-cha1* to the main letter, the tone of the letter is changed to the second tone.

The symbol *yay3-cha1* comes in two shapes. The first type is placed at the right side of the letter: . The second type hovers above the top of the letter like this: 

Examples:

က	Ka2 (as in "cartoon")
ခ	Kha2
င	Nga2
စ	Sa2 (as in "Sardine")
ဆ	Hsa2 (as in "NASA")
ည	Nya2 (as in "Tanya")
တ	Ta2 (as in "Toyota"; "victor")
ဒ	Da2 (as in "Da Vinci")
န	Na2 (as in "seminar"; "Natasha")
ပ	Pa2 (as in "Permission" with silent "r")
ဗ	Bya2 (consonant is modified.)
ဘ	Ba2 (as in "Bermuda"; "Bahrain")
မ	Ma2 (as in "Martini"; "Masarati", "Mazada")
ရ	Ya2 (as in "Yamaha")
ရှ	Sha2 (consonant is modified.)
ရွ	Ywa2 (consonant is modified.)
လ	La2 (as in "color")

ဝါ	Wa2 (as in "Waterloo")
ထာ	Tha2 (as in "Mother Theresa")
ဟာ	Ha2 (as in "halal"; "harmonica")
အာ	Ah2 (as in "Argentina" with silent "r")

§10. End with with an another **tone change symbol *wit-sa1-pout***, also called ***wit-sa1 hna2 lone3-pout***, that looks like a colon : to change into the third tone.

Examples:

Myanmar Script	English Romanization with 1,2,3 Tone System
ကာ:	Ka3 (as in "car" with silent "r")
ခါ:	Kha3 (as in "Gurkha")
ငါ:	Nga3
စါ:	Sa3 (as in "Serbia")
ဆာ:	Hsa3 (as in "service")
ညာ:	Nya3

တၢ်:	Ta3 (as in "termite")
ထၢ်:	Hta3
ဇၢ်:	da3 (as in "darling")
နၢ်:	Na3 (as in "Banana")
ပၢ်:	Pa3 (as in "pearl" with silent "r")
ဖၢ်:	Pfa3
ဘၢ်:	Ba3 (as in "bar" with silent "r")
မၢ်:	Ma3 (as in "mother")
ဖျၢ်:	Pfya3 (consonant is modified.)
ယၢ်:	Ya3 (as in "Yugoslavia")
ရှၢ်:	Sha3 (consonant is modified as in Sherman.)
လၢ်:	La3 (as in "Dalai Lama")
ဝဲၢ်:	Wa3 (as in "War")
သၢ်:	Tha3 (as in "bother"; "brother")
အၢ်:	Ah3 (as in "ardent"; "Amish")

§11. The example below shows how the word "Ka3" in the third tone can be changed into an another consonant by "J" shaped consonant modification symbol *ya1-pin1*: ၵ

ကၢး	Ka3 (as in "car")
ကၵး	Kja3 (meaning: Men's Room; tiger)

§12. Similarly, the word "Pa3" in the third tone can be modified into an another consonant by consonant modification symbol *ya1-yit*: ၵ

ပၢး	Pa3
ပၵး	Py3

§13. The next sound group ends with the vowel “e” or “i” (interchangeable).

E1: as in "eat" with silent "t".

E2: as in "Egyptian".

E3: as in "E-commerce".

The first tone that ends with vowel “e” or “i” can be constructed by adding **vowel shift symbol** *lone3-ji3-tin2* that looks like “o” on top of the main letter.

Examples:

ကိ	Ki1 (as in “keep” with silent “p”)
စိ	Si1 (as in “seat” with silent “t”)
ညိ	Nyi1
တိ	Ti1 (as in “teeth” with silent “th”)
ဟိ	Hti1
နိ	Ni1 (as in “neat” with silent “t”)
ပိ	Pi1 (as in “Pete” with silent “t”)
ဖိ	Pfe1

ㄷ	Bi1 (as in "beat" with silent "t")
ㅁ	Mi1 (as in "meat" with silent "t")
ㅇ	Yi1 (as in "yeast" with silent "st")
ㅈ	thi1
ㅊ	E1 ("eat" with silent "t")

§14. The stand alone character below also belongs to the similar sound and tone group.

ㄱ	E1 ("eat" with silent "t")
---	----------------------------

§15. The example below shows how the partial word "Yi1" can be changed into an another consonant by consonant modification symbol *ha1- hto3* : ㅈ.

ㅇ	Yi1
ㅈ	Shi1 (consonant is modified.)

§16. To get the second tone, add downward curve *hsun2-khut* inside *lone3-ji3-tin2*: ◯ which is a **tone change symbol**: ◉

Examples:

စ	Si2 (as in "seclude"; "seduce")
ဆ	Hsi2 (as in "Taxi"; "xenophobia")
ည	Nyi2
တ	Ti2 (as in "Aunty")
ထ	Hti2
ဒ	De2 (as in "delete"; "Kennedy")
န	Ni2 (as in "Manila")
မ	Mi2 (as in "Milan")
ရ	Yi2
သ	Thi2
အ	E2 (as in "Egyptian"; "Iraqi"; "equator")

§17. Some letters can be combined with the letter Nya1: ည plus a small open bracket shaped symbol that looks like "c" called *thut:* [◌] on top of Nya1: ည် to get the same vowel "e" or "i" sound group in the second tone.

Tha1 သာ *Nya1-thut* ည် is expressed as "dthi2" သည်, which is softer pronunciation of 'thi2'. The symbol *thut:* [◌] by itself cannot change the vowel, and cannot be used independently, but *Nya1-thut:* ည် as a whole can be considered as a **vowel shift symbol**.

စ	Sa1 (as in "sa ^l oon")
တ	Ta1 (as in "Ta ^m il")
မ	Ma1
ရ	Ya1
သ	Tha1
ည	Nya1
ည်	<i>Nya1-thut</i> (vowel shift symbol)
စည်	Si2 (as in "Taxi")
တည်	Ti2 (as in "Timor")
မည်	Myi2 (as in "meander")

ရည်	Yi2 (also pronounced "Yay2")
သည်	Dthi2 (softer sound of "Thi2" as in "The End") (sometimes pronounced "theare2")
ပည်	Pyi2 (consonant is modified.)

§18. The stand alone character below also belongs to the similar sound and tone group.

ဤ	E2 (as in "equator")
---	----------------------

§19. End with the *wit-sa1-pout* ∴ to get the third tone.

ကိး	Ki3 (as in "key")
စိး	Si3 (as in "see")
ဆိး	Hsi3
ဇိး	Zi3 (as in "Zebra")
တိး	Ti3 (as in "Tina")
ထိး	Hti3
နိး	Ni3 (as in "near")
မိး	Mi3 (as in "Miami")

ထိး	thi3 (as in "thesis")
အိး	E3 (as in "easy")

§20. In the following example, the letter "Pa1" is first modified by the consonant modification symbol *ya1-yit*: ငြိး

ပ	Pa1
ငြိး	<i>ya1-yit</i> (Consonant modification symbol)
ငြိး	Pyi1
ငြိး	Pyi2 (pronounced "byi2")
ငြိး	Pyi3

§21. *Nya1-thut*: ညိး can be applied only to a few letters to get the vowel "e" or "i" sound group in the second tone.

After *Nya1-thut*: ညိး, the tone can be changed from the second to the first by adding **tone change symbol** *out-myit* ညိး which looks like a dot at the bottom.

In the example below, the letter **Ka1** : က with the vowel "a" in the **first tone** is first modified by **consonant modification symbol** *ya1-yit*: ငြ to change into **kja1** ကြ . Then, the word "kja1" is shifted into "e" or "i" vowel group with *Nya1-thut*: ည့်.

To change into the third tone, add *wit-sa1-pout* : instead of *out-myit* .


က	Ka1 (character)
ငြ	<i>ya1-yit</i> (consonant modification symbol)
ကြ	Kja1
ည	Nya1 (character)
ည့်	<i>Nya1-thut</i> (vowel shift symbol)
ကြည့်	Kji2
ကြည့်	Kji1
ကြည့်:	Kji3
စည့်:	Si3 (as in " secret ")
တည့်:	Ti3 (sometimes pronounced " teare3 ")
နည့်:	Ni3 (sometimes pronounced " Neare3 ")

§22. The next sound group ends with the vowel "u".

Yu1: Youth with silent "th".

Yu2: "U" as in "University".

Yu3: "U" as in "User".

The first tone that ends with vowel "u" can be constructed by adding "L" shaped vowel shift symbol called *ta1-choun3-ngin2*:  at the bottom right side of the letter.

Examples:

᠋ᠠᠤ	Ku1
᠋ᠬᠤᠤ	Khu1
᠋ᠬᠤᠰᠤᠤ	Hsu1 (as in "Soup" with silent "p")
᠋ᠲᠤᠤ	Tu1 (as in "tooth" with silent "th")
᠋ᠬᠤᠲᠤᠤ	Htu1
᠋ᠳᠤᠤ	Du1 (as in "dude")
᠋ᠨᠤᠤ	Nu1 (as in "nude")
᠋ᠫᠤᠤ	Pu1
᠋ᠪᠤᠤ	Bu1 (Pronounced "Pfa1" in the word "Pagoda")

∞ _l	Thu1
∞ _l	Lu1 (as in "Luke")

§23. The stand alone character below is usually used for the vowel "u" itself in the first tone. It is a suffix used such as "egg" in "chicken egg". the character itself is called "Et-kha1-ya2 U1".

∞	U1
---	----

§24. Add another "l" shape symbol to the left side of "L" shape to get the **tone change symbol hna1-choun3-ngin2**: ∞_{ll}. It changes the word that ends with the vowel "u" from the first to the second tone.

Examples:

∞ _{ll}	Ku2 (as in "Kuwait")
∞ _{ll}	Khu2
∞ _{ll}	Gu2 (as in "Guru")
∞ _{ll}	Su2 (as in "supervisor"; "Sudan")
∞ _{ll}	Hsu2 (as in "tsunami"; "Suzanna"; "Suzuki")
∞ _{ll}	Tu2 (as in "together")

∞ ll	Htu2
∪ ll	Pu2 (as in "pudding")
∅ ll	Pfu2
∩ ll	Pfyu2 (consonant is modified.)
∞ ll	Yu2 (as in "University"; "utensil")
∞ ll	Lu2 (as in "lubrication")
∞ ll	Thu2 (as in "Lithuania")
∞ ll	U2

§25. End with *wit-sa1-pout* ∴ to get the third tone.

Examples:

∞∴ ll	Ku3 (as in "cool" with silent "l")
∅∴ ll	Khu3
∅∴ ll	Su3
∞∴ ll	Hsu3
∞∴ ll	Tu3 (as in "Two")
∞∴ ll	Htu3

ဒု	Du3 (as in "Do")
နု	Nu3 (as in "noose")
ပု	Pu3 (as in "police")
ဖု	Pfu3
ဘု	Bu3 (as in "Boo!")
မု	Mu3
ရု	Yu3 (as in "User")
လု	Lu3 (as in "Lucas")

§26. As for the stand alone character Et-kha1-ya2 U1 ဥ in the first tone, use **tone change symbol** *hsun2-khut* ◡ to change into the second tone.

Since downward curve *hsun2-khut* ◡ cannot occur independently without *lone3-ji3-tin2* ◡, this combination is called *lone3-ji3-tin2 hsun2-khut*. However, no meaningful second tone word exists with this letter. Use *wit-sa1-pout* ∶ to change into the third tone.

ဥ	u1
ဥု	u3 (as in "Uzi")

§27. The next sound group ends with the vowel “o”,

O1: as in "Rose".

O2: as in "Oasis".

O3: as as "Old" with silent "ld".

Use vowel shift symbols *lone3-ji3-tin2:* ^o and *ta1-choun3-ngin2:* _o to get the vowel "o" sound.

Examples:

ကို	Ko2 (as in "Coca Cola")
ကို	Kjo2 (consonant is modified.)
ခို	Kho2 (as in "khomeini"; "Nicholas")
ချို	Cho2 (consonant is modified.)
ငို	Ngo2
စို	So2 (as in "Soviet Union")
ဆို	Hso2

ငြိ	Nyo2 (as in El Niño)
တို	Toh2 (extra "h" added to avoid confusion with "to")
ထို	Hto2
ပို	Po2 (as in "polite"; "Polynesian")
ပြို	Pyo2 (consonant is modified.)
ပျို	Pyo2 (consonant is modified.)
ဖို	Pfo2
ပြဖို	Pfyo2 (consonant is modified.)
ဘို	Bo2
မို	Mo2 (as in "Monet"; Mona Lisa)
မျို	Myo2 (consonant is modified.)
ဖျို	Hmo2 (consonant is modified.)
ယို	Yo2 (as in "Yokohama"; "Yoko Ono")
လိ	Lo2
ထိ	Tho2
ဟိ	Ho2 (as in "hotel")
အိ	O2 (as in "Oasis")

§28. An extra Vowel shift symbol *Ya1-thut* ယံ could follow in an exception as with the letter "Ka1".

ကိုယ်	Ko2 (as in "Kodak"; "co-author")
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§29. An extra vowel shift symbol *La1-thut* လံ follows in exceptions as in the word "Ku1 Dtho2" (merit) and "Bo2" (Army officer).

ကုသိုလ်	Ku1 Dtho2
---------	-----------

ဗိုလ်	Bo2
-------	-----

§30. To change into the first tone, use *out-myit* ၵ . . To change into the third tone, use *wit-sa1-pout* ၶ ၵ .

Examples:

စို	So1 (sometimes read "Zo1")
ပို	Po1 (as in "Post")
မြို	Myo1 (consonant is modified.)
သို	Dtho1

လို	Lo1
ကို	Ko3 (as in "cold")
ကြို	Kjo3 (consonant is modified.)
ကျို	Kjo3 (consonant is modified.)
ခို	Kho3 (as in "Nichole")
ချို	Cho3 (consonant is modified.)
စို	So3 (as in "so")
ဆို	Hso3
တို	Toe3 (as in "toe")
ထို	Hto3
နို	No3 (as in "no")
နှို	Hno3 (consonant is modified.)
ပို	Po3 (as in "pole")
ဘို	Bo3 (as in "bold")
မို	Mo3 (as in "more")
မျို	Myo3 (consonant is modified.)
သို	Tho3 (as in "although")
ထို	Hto3

§31. An exceptional case for the letter **Ka1** က is possible when spelled with an extra **Vowel shift symbol** *Ya1-thut* ယ .

ကိုယ့်	Ko1 (as in "colt")
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VOWEL **Ay**

[Menu](#) ☰

§32.

Ay1: as in "Ace" with silent "ce".

Ay2: as in "Alienate"

Ay3: as in "Asia"

Vowel "Ay" in the second (neutral) tone can be created by adding **vowel shift symbol** *thway2-hto3* ဧ which looks like an upside down "e". *Thway2-hto3* ဧ always comes at the left side of the letter.

Exception: Use *Nya1-thut* ည့် as in **Shay2**: ရည်

As with above examples, to change into the first tone, use *out-myit* ့ .

To change into the third tone, use *wit-sa1-pout* ∴ .

Examples:

ကျ	Kjay2 (consonant is modified.)
စေ	Say2
နေ	Nay2
ပေ	Pay2
ဖေ	Pfay2
ဖြေ	Pfjay2 (consonant is modified.)
မေ	May2 (as in "May I?")
ရေ	Yay2
ရှည်	Shay2 (consonant is modified.)
ရွှေ	Shway2 (consonant is modified.)
လေ	Lay2
ဝေ	Way2
ထေ	Thay2
နေ	Nay2
မေ့	May1 (as in "maize" with silent "ze")
ရေ့	Yay1

ရှေ့	Shay ¹ (consonant is modified.)
ရှေ့	Shway ¹ (consonant is modified.)
ဟေ့	Hay ¹
ကျေ့	Kjay ³ (consonant is modified.)
ကျေ့	Kjay ³ (consonant is modified.)
ဆေ့	Hsay ³ (as in "say")
ဇေ့	Zay ³
ဌေ့	Htay ³
တေ့	Tay ³
တေ့	Tway ³ (consonant is modified.)
ပေ့	Pay ³ (as in "pay")
မေ့	May ³
ရေ့	Yay ³
ရှေ့	Shay ³ (consonant is modified.)
လေ့	Lay ³ (as in "lay")
ဝေ့	Way ³ (as in "away")
သေ့	Thay ³
သေ့	Thway ³ (consonant is modified.)
ဒေ့	Ay ³

§33. The stand alone character below known as "Et-kha1-ya2 ay3" is already in the third tone. But, it can also be pronounced in the second tone as in Ay2 Ya2 Wa1 Di2 ရေဝတီ river.

ᧇ	Ay3 (or) Ay2
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§34. The stand alone character below known as "Yway1" is pronounced as the name itself.

ᧈ	Yway1
---	-------

§35. The following example shows how the letter Ma1: ᧀ can be modified by consonant modification symbols ya1-yit: ᧁ, wa1-hsweare3: ᧂ below the letter, which is either "o" or triangle shape depending on the font type, and ha1-hto3: ᧃ. Ha1-hto3 is an inverted "L" shape in the original form, and appears as a short hyphen shape to the left side of wa1-hsweare3: ᧂ like this: ᧃ

မ	Ma1
ꨀ	ya1-yit (Consonant modification symbol)
မေ	May2 (as in "May I?")
မꨀ	Myay2 (Consonant is modified.)
မꨀ:	Myay3 (Consonant is modified.)
မေ့	Mway2 (Consonant is modified.)
မꨀ့	Mway2 (Consonant is modified.)
မေ့	Hmway2 (Consonant is modified.)
မေ့:	Mway3 (Consonant is modified.)
မေ့:	Hmway3 (Consonant is modified.)

§36. Another example shows how the letter La1 မ is changed into "Ay" vowel ending by vowel shift symbol Thway2-hto3 ဓ, and again modified by consonant modification symbol ha1- hto3 : ည

မေ	La1
မေ	Lay2
မေ့	Hlay2

§37.

Au1: As in "Auction".

Au2: as in "Australia".

Au3: as in "August".

This vowel is a bit odd. The letters must first be in the second tone by **tone change symbol *yay3-cha1***: ◡ or 𐄂 on the right side. Then, add **vowel shift symbol *Thway2-hto3*** 𐄃 on the left side of the letter to get the third tone with the vowel "Au". Unlike other vowels so far, "Au" already starts in the third tone, so **tone change symbol *wit-sa1-pout*** 𐄄 is not used.

Examples:

𐄃𐄂	Ka2 (as in "cartoon")
𐄂	Kha2
𐄃𐄂	Ma2 (as in "Martini")
𐄃𐄃	Kau3 (as in "call" with silent "l")

ခေါ	Khau3 (as in "chorus")
တော	Tau3 (as in "Taurus")
ဒေါ	Dau3 (as in "doll" with silent "t")
ပေါ	Pau3 (as in "Paul" with silent "l")
မော	Mau3 (as in "mall" with silent "l")
ရော	Yau3 (as in "yogurt")
လော	Lau3 (as in "Law")
သော	Thau3 (as in "Thomas"; "authority")
ဟော	Hau3 (as in "hall" with silent "l")

§38. The stand alone character "Et-kha1-ya2 Au3" below is usually used for the vowel "Au3" in the third tone.

အ	Au3 (as in "August")
---	----------------------

§39. For the second tone, add symbol *thut*: [◌] on top of **tone change symbol yay3-cha1**: ◌ or ◌. This small "c" shaped (*thut*) when used in combination with several letters such as Nya1, La1, Ya1, Sa1, Nga1, etc., acts as a **vowel shift symbol**. However, when it goes on top of **tone change symbol yay3-cha1**: ◌ or ◌, it acts as a **tone change symbol**, and it is called *shay1-hto3* ◌ or ◌

Examples:







ကော်	Kau2 (as in "cauliflower".)
ခေါ်	Khau2
ဆော်	Hsau2 (as in "solidarity")
ဇော်	Zau2
တော်	Tau2 (as in "torpedo")
ဒေါ်	Dau2 (as in "domino")
နော်	Nau2 (as in "neither nor")
ပေါ်	Pau2 (as in "politician")
ပျော်	Pyau2 (consonant is modified.)
ဖော်	Pfau2
မော်	Mau2 (as in "modulation")
ရော်	Yau2
သော်	Thau2
အော်	Au2 (as in "Australia")

§40. The stand alone character "Au3" can be modified into "Au2" in the same way.

	Au2
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

§41. To change into the first tone to the word with vowel "Au1" from the original "Au3" in the third tone, use **tone change symbol out-myit** . instead of *shay1-hto3* ၵ or ၶ .

Examples:

	Hsau1 (as in "salt" with silent "lt")
	Tau1 (as in "top" with silent "p")
	Pau1 (as in "pulse" with silent "lse")
	Pfau1
	Mau1 (as in "Malt" with silent "lt")
	Thau1 (as in "thought" with silent "t")

§42. In the tone system, vowel "un" is sometimes expressed by the variant "an" in English romanization to avoid ambiguity.

Un1: as in "Aunt" with silent "t".

Un2: as in "Understanding".

Un3: as in "Under".

Use vowel shift symbols *Na1-thut*: Ꞥ or *Ma1-thut*: ꞥ at the right side of the letter, or *thay3- thay3-tin2* ° on top of the letter to get the vowel "Un" in the second tone.

Na1-thut: Ꞥ is a "c" shaped small open bracket *thut* on top of the letter Na1 Ꞥ .

Ma1-thut: ꞥ is a "c" on top of the letter Ma1 Ꞧ , and

thay3- thay3-tin2 ° is a dot on top of the letter itself.

Na1-ji3-thut ꞧ is less common.

Examples:

ကန့်	Kun2 (spelled with <i>Na1-thut</i>)
ကံ	Kun2 (spelled with <i>thay3-thay3-tin2</i>)
ခံ	Khan2
ငံ	Ngan2
စံ	Sun2
ဆန့်	Hsun2
ညံ	Nyan2
ညာဏ်	Nyan2 (spelled with with <i>Na1-ji3-thut</i>)
တန့်	Tan2 (as in Washington)
ဒဏ်	Dun2
နံ	Nun2
နာမ်	Nun2
ပန့်	Pan2
ဖန့်	Pfun2
ဘဏ်	Bun2
မံ	Mun2 (as in "mundane")
ရန့်	Yan2 (as in "Yangon")

လန့်	Lun2
သန့်	Thun2
ဟန့်	Hun2
အံ	Un2 (as in "un <u>u</u> nderstanding")

§43. The following example shows how the word "Mun2" can be modified by consonant modification symbols *ya1-yit*: and *ha1- hto3* : ၂.

မ	Ma1
မန့်	Mun2
မ န့်	Myan2 (as in "Myanmar")
မ့န့်	Hmun2

§44. To change into the first tone, use *out-myit* ့ . To change into the third tone, use *wit-sa1-pout* း .

Examples:

ကန့်	Kun3 (as in "cun ⁿ ning" with silent "n")
ကမ်	Kun3 (as in "come" with silent "m")
ခန့်	Khan3
ငန့်	Ngan3
စန့်	Sun3 (as in "sunny".)
ဆန့်	Hsun3
ငမ်	Nyan3 (consonant is modified.)
တန့်	Tan3
ထန့်	Htan3
ထမ်	Htan3
နမ်	Nun3 (as in "nun"; "none")
ပန့်	Pan3 (as in "pundit")
ဖမ်	Pfun3
ရမ်	Yan3 (as in "young")
လမ်	Lun3 (as in "London")
သန့်	Thun3 (as in "thunder")
အမ်	Un3 (as in "under")
က့	Kun1

ခန့်	Khan1 (as in British "Can't")
ဆန့်	Hsun1
ည့်	Nyan1
လန့်	Lun1 (as in "lunch" with silent "ch")
အံ့	Un1 (as in "Aunt" with silent "t")

§45. The following example shows how the word "Kun3" can be modified by consonant modification symbol *ya1-yit*: .

ကမ်း	Kun3
ကမ်း	Kjan3 (consonant is modified.)

§46.

In1: as in "Ink" with silent "k".

In2: as in "insane".

In3: as in stressed "Inn".

Use [vowel shift symbols](#) *Nga1-thut*: ဇ or *Nya1-ga1-lay3-thut*: ဇ to the right side of the character to get the vowel "In" in the second tone.

Examples:

ကင်	Kin2
ခင်	Khin2
ချင်	Chin2 (consonant is modified.)
စင်	Sin2
စင်	Sin2 (as in "sincerely")
ဆင်	Hsin2
ဇင်	Zin2
ညင်	Nyin2

တင်	Tin2
ထင်	Htin2
နင်	Nin2
ပင်	Pin2
ဖင်	Pfin2
မှင်	Hmin2 (consonant is modified.)
မြင်	Myin2 (consonant is modified.)
ယဉ်	Yin2
ယာဉ်	Yin2
ယင်	Yin2
ရင်	Yin2
ရှင်	Shin2 (consonant is modified.)
လင်	Lin2
ဝင်	Win2
သင်	Thin2
အင်	In2 (as in "instruction": "interactive")

§47. In some uncommon words, *nga1-ga1-lay3-thut*, also called *kin3-si3:* ^၆, which is a small *Nga1-thut:* ^၆ that goes on top of the letter, is used. Example below explains the phrase and breaks it down into words.

^၆ မင်္ဂလာပါ	Min2 gla2 pa2 (formal greeting)
မင်	Min2
ဂ	Ga1
လာ	La2
ပါ	Pa2 (pronounced as "ba2")

§48. To change into the first tone, use *out-myit* ၵ . To change into the third tone, use *wit-sa1-pout* ၶ .

Examples:

ကင်း	Kin3 (as in "kinship.)
ကျင်း	Kjin3 (consonant is modified.)
ခင်း	Khin3
ခြင်း	Chin3 (consonant is modified.)

ခွင်:	Khwin3 (consonant is modified.)
ငွင်:	Nyin3 (consonant is modified.)
တင်:	Tin3 (as in "tin can")
ထင်:	Htin3
ဒင်:	Din3 (as in "dim" with silent "m"; "dinner")
နင်:	Nin3
နှင်:	Hnin3 (consonant is modified.)
ပင်:	Pin3 (as in "pin")
ပွင်:	Pyin3 (consonant is modified.)
မင်:	Min3 (as in "minaret")
မွင်:	Myin3 (consonant is modified.)
ရင်:	Yin3
ရှင်:	Shin3 (consonant is modified.)
လင်:	Lin3
ဝင်:	Win3 (as in "win")
သင်:	Thin3 (as in "thin")
ဟင်:	Hin3
အင်:	In3 (as in "Inn")
ဆင်:	Hsin1 (as in "Sink" with silent "k".)

နင်	Nin1
န့င်	Hnin1 (consonant is modified.)
ပင်	Pin1 (as in "pimp" with silent "mp")
မ့င်	Myin1 (consonant is modified.)
ရင်	Yin1
ရှင်	Shin1 (consonant is modified.)
ဆင်	Thin1 (as in "think" with silent "k")

VOWEL Eare

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§49.

Eare1: as in "ethical".

Eare2: as in "elementary" with silent "l" ending.

Eare3: as in "Air"

Unlike other vowels, vowel "Eare" can be shifted into either the third tone or the second tone from the original letters using [vowel shift symbols](#).

"Eare" in the third tone can be constructed by adding [vowel shift](#)

symbol *nout-pyit*: ` that looks like a back slash (\) on top of the main letter.

In some exceptions, *Nya1-thut* + *wit-sa1-pout*: ညံး are also used to get the third tone.

Examples:

ကဲ	Keare3 (as in "care")
ခဲ	Kheare3
ဂဲ	Geare3 (as in "girl" with silent "rl")
စဲ	Seare3 (as in "cell" with silent "l")
ဆဲ	Hseare3 (as in "sell" with silent "l")
ဇဲ	Zweare3 (consonant is modified.)
တဲ	Teare3 (as in "tear")
တညံး	Teare3 (also pronounced "Ti3")
နညံး	Neare3 (also pronounced "Ni3")
ပဲ	Peare3 (as in "pair")
ပဲ	Pweare3 (consonant is modified.)
ပဲ	Pyeare3 (consonant is modified.)
ဖဲ	Pfeare3

ဘဲ	Beare3 (as in "bear")
မဲ	Meare3 (as in "nightmare")
မ့	Mweare3 (consonant is modified.)
မ့	Myeare3 (consonant is modified.)
ရဲ	Yeare3
လဲ	Leare3 (as in "Lary")
ဝဲ	Weare3 (as in "wear")
ထဲ	Theare3
ဟဲ	Heare3 (as in "Hair" with silent "r")
အဲ	Eare3 (as in "air"; "Elvis" with silent "l")

§50. Use To change into the first tone, use *out-myit* ၵ to get the first tone.

Examples:

ကဲ	Keare1
ခဲ	Kheare1
တည်	Teare1
ထည်	Hteare1

ပဲ	Peare1 (as in "pelt" with silent "lt")
မဲ	Meare1 (as in "melt" with silent "lt")
ရဲ	Yeare1
လဲ	Leare1 (as in "leopard")
လှည့်	Hleare1 (consonant is modified.)
ဟဲ	Heare1 (as in "help" with silent "lp")
ညှော်	Eare1 (as in "Edward")

§51. Vowel shift symbol *Ya1-pet-let thut* : ဝ် or *Nya1-thut*: ည့် can be used to get the vowel "Eare" in the second tone from the original character with the vowel "A" in the first tone.

Examples:

က	Ka1
ကယ်	Keare2 (as in "Michael" with silent "l")
ကြယ်	Kjeare2 (consonant is modified.)
ငယ်	Ngeare2
ထည်	Hteare2






နယ်	Neare2 (as in "penalty" with silent "l")
ပယ်	Peare2 (as in "Opel" with silent "l")
ဖယ်	Pfeare2
ဘယ်	Beare2 (as in "ballerina")
မယ်	Meare2 (as in "Melamine"; "Melbourne")
ရယ်	Yeare2
ရှယ်	Sheare2 (consonant is modified.)
ရွယ်	Yweare2 (consonant is modified.)
လည်	Leare2
လွယ်	Lweare2 (consonant is modified.)
ဝယ်	Weare2
သယ်	Theare2
ဟယ်	Heare2

§52.






Ain1: as in "taint" with silent "t".

Ain2: as in "Captain".

Ain3: as in "maintain".

Use "o" shape vowel shift symbol *lone3-ji3-tin2:*  in combination with either vowel shift symbol *Ma1-thut:*  or *Na1-thut:*  to get the vowel "Ain" in the second (neutral) tone. Several words in this vowel category make use of consonant modification symbol *ya1-yit:*  and *ya1-pin1:* .

Examples:

	Kjain2 (consonant is modified.)
	Chain2 (consonant is modified.)
	Gain2
	Nyain2 (consonant is modified.)
	Sain2

စိမ်	Sain2
တိမ်	Tain2 (as in "Captain")
ထိန်	Htain2
ပိန်	Pain2
မြိန်	Myain2 (consonant is modified.)
လိမ်	Lain2
အိမ်	Ain2

§53. Just like other normal vowels, use *out-myit* ◌ to change into the first tone, and use *wit-sa1-pout* ◌ to change into the third tone.

Examples:

ညိမ်◌	Nyain1
နိမ်◌	Nain1
မိန်◌	Main1
ဂိမ်◌	Gain3 (as in "gain")
မြိမ်◌	Nyain3 (consonant is modified.)
စိမ်◌	Sain3 (as in "sane")

ထိန်:	Htain3
မိန်:	Main3 (as in "main")
ယိမ်:	Yain3
လိမ်:	Lain3 (as in "lane")
ထိမ်:	Thain3
ဟိန်:	Hain3

VOWEL "Ome"

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§54.

Ome1: as in "Comb" without consonant "c" and silent "b".

Ome2: as in "bona-fide"

Ome3: as in "Only".

In the tone system, several words with the vowel "Ome" is spelled with "n" to avoid confusion with existing English words. For example, "Sone2" instead of "Some2". On the other hand, "Gome2" with "m" is used instead of "Gone2".

The words with vowel "Ome" are not modified from the original letters in vowel "a1" ending, but shifted from other words with vowel "u1". The words with vowel "u1" as shown earlier are constructed by adding *ta1-*

choun3-ngin2: လ .





§55. Vowel shift symbols *Na1-thut*: န် or *thay3- thay3-tin2* ° are used more frequently than *Na1-ji3-thut*: ဏ် . Theoretically, it is also possible to use *Ma1-thut*: မ် but those words come in the form of double-stacked *Ma1* မ့ with hidden *thut*: ဖ .

ကု	Ku1
ကုန်	Kone2
ကျံ	Kjone2 (consonant is modified.)
ခံ	Khone2
ခုန်	Khone2
ချံ	Chone2 (consonant is modified.)
ဂုဏ်	gome2
ငံ	Ngome2
စံ	Sone2
ဆံ	Hsone2
ဆုန်	Hsone2
ဇုန်	Zone2
တုန်	Tone2

ထုန်	Htone2
ပုံ	Pone2
ဖုန်	Pfone2
ဘုံ	Bone2 (as in "bona-fide")

§56. Just like other normal vowels, use **tone change symbol** *out-myit* ၵ to change into the first tone, and use *wit-sa1-pout* ၶ to change into the third tone.

ကုန်ၶ	Kone2 (as in "cone")
ချံၶ	Chone3 (consonant is modified.)
စုန်ၶ	Sone3 (as in "chromosome" with silent "m")
ဆုံၶ	Hsone3
တုံၶ	Tone3 (as in "tone")
တုန်ၶ	Tone3 (as in "tone")
ထုံၶ	Htone3
ဒုံၶ	Dome3 (as in "dome")

	Kjone1 (consonant is modified.)
	Tone1
	Mone1
	Hlone1 (consonant is modified.)

VOWEL Ine (or) Ime



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§57.

Ine1: as in "Bryant" without "r" and silent "t".

Ine2: as in "Carbine".

Ine3: as in "Combine".

The words with vowel "Ine" in the neutral second tones are not modified from the original letters in vowel "a1" ending, but shifted from other words with vowel "o2". The words with vowel "o2" as shown earlier are constructed by adding *ta1-choun3-ngin2*:  at the bottom, and *lone3-ji3-tin2*:  on top of the letter. Vowel shift symbol *Nga1-*

thut: င် or *Na1-ji3-thut:* ဏ် is used to shift the word already in vowel "o2" to "lne2".

ကို	Ko2
ကိုင်	Kine2
ကြိင်	Kjine2 (consonant is modified.)
ခိုင်	Khine2
ပိုင်	Ngine2
ဆိုင်	Hsine2
တိုင်	Tine2
ထိုင်	Htine2
ဒိုင်	Dine2
နိုင်	Nine2 (as in "nineteen")
ပိုင်	Pine2
ပြိုင်	Pyine2 (consonant is modified.)
ဖိုင်	Pfine2
မိုင်	Mine2 (as in "minutely small")
မျိုင်	Myine2 (consonant is modified.)
ယိုင်	Yine2

ဝိုင်	Wine ²
အိုင်	Ine ²

§58. Use *wit-sa1-pout* ၵ to change into the third tone and *out-myt* ၵ for the first tone, but the words with vowel "ime" or "ine" in the first tone are not very common.

ကျိုင်	Kyine ³ (consonant is modified.)
ခိုင်	Khine ³
ဂိုင်	Gine ³
တိုင်	Tine ³ (as in "tiny")
ထိုင်	Htine ³
ဒိုင်	Dine ³ (as in "dine")
ပိုင်	Pine ³ (as in "pine")
မိုင်	Mine ³ (as in "mine")
ရိုင်	Yine ³
လိုင်	Line ³ (as in "line")
ဝိုင်	Wine ³ (as in "wine")
သိုင်	Thine ³



Kjine¹ (consonant is modified.)

VOWEL Oon









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§59.

oon¹: similar to "doon¹" sound in "couldn't".

oon²: as in "carbon".

oon³: as in "Cartoon".

This vowel is different. The original letter must be first modified by **Consonant modification symbol wa¹-hsweare³**:  at the bottom to modify the letters into slightly different consonants with "wa¹" sound except for the character "Wa¹: ဝ " itself. Examples: "Kwa¹:  ", "Khwa¹:  ", "Swa¹:  ", "Zwa¹:  ", "Pwa¹:  ", "Ywa¹:  ", "Thwa¹:  ", and so on.

The letters are then shifted from vowel "a¹" to "oon²  " with **Na¹-thut**:  or **thay³-thay³-tin²**:  in some cases. Curiously, "wa¹" sound becomes silent after **Na¹-thut**.

For example, "M^{wa1}: 𑜉 + *Na1-thut*: 𑜏 = "M^{oon2}", not "M^{woon2}".

𑜉	K ^{wa1}
𑜉𑜏	K ^{oon2}
𑜉𑜏𑜏	K ^{jooon2} (consonant is modified.)
𑜉𑜏𑜏	K ^{hooon2}
𑜉𑜏𑜏	S ^{ooon2}
𑜉𑜏𑜏	H ^{sooon2}
𑜉𑜏𑜏	Z ^{ooon2}
𑜉𑜏𑜏	H ^{nyooon2} (consonant is modified.)
𑜉𑜏𑜏	T ^{ooon2}
𑜉𑜏𑜏	H ^{tooon2}
𑜉𑜏𑜏	M ^{ooon2}
𑜉𑜏𑜏	Y ^{ooon2}
𑜉𑜏𑜏	L ^{ooon2}
𑜉𑜏𑜏	W ^{ooon2}
𑜉𑜏𑜏	T ^{hooon2}

§60. Use *wit-sa1-pout* ၵ to change into the third tone and *out-myit* ၵ to change into the first tone.

ကျွန်	Kjooṅ3 (consonant is modified.)
ခွန်	Khooṅ3
ဂွမ်	Gooṅ3 (as in "lagoon")
စွမ်	Sooṅ3 (as in "soon")
ဆွမ်	Hsooṅ3
ဇွန်	Zooṅ3 (as in "zoom" with silent "m")
ညွန်	Hnyooṅ3 (consonant is modified.)
တွန်	Tooṅ3 (as in "cartoon")
ထွန်	Htooṅ3
နှွမ်	Nooṅ3 (as in "afternoon")
ပွန်	Pooṅ3 (as in "spoon")
ယွန်	Yooṅ3 (as in "Carl Jung")
လွမ်	Looṅ3 (as in "balloon")

ဟွန်ꩻ	Hoon3
-------	-------

စွန်ꩻ	Soon1
ညွန်ꩻ	Nyoon1
တွန်ꩻ	Toon1
အွန်ꩻ	Oon1

VOWEL Oun

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§61.

Oun1: as in "Count"

Oun2: as in "Counter-strike".

Oun3: as in "Counsel".

To get this vowel, first use *yay3-cha1*: ဝ or ၂. Then use *Thway2-hto3* ဇ on the left side and *Nga1-thut*: င on the right side.

"Ka2: က " + "oun2: ဇ ဝ င " = "Koun2: ကောင ".

Use *wit-sa1-pout* : to change into the third tone and *out-myit* . to change into the first tone.

က	Ka2
ကောင်	Koun2
ကြောင်	Kjoun2 (consonant is modified.)
ခေါင်	Khoun2
စေါင်	Soun2
ဆောင်	Hsoun2
ညောင်	Nyoun2
တောင်	Toun2
ထောင်	Htoun2
နောင်	Noun2
ပေါင်	Poun2
ဖေါင်	Pfoun2
ဘောင်	Boun2
မောင်	Moun2
ယောင်	Youn2
ရောင်	Youn2

လောင်	Loun ²
သောင်	Thoun ²
ဟောင်	Houn ²
အောင်	Oun ²
ကောင်း	Koun ³
ကြောင်း	Kjoun ³ (consonant is modified.)
ကျောင်း	Kjoun ³ (consonant is modified.)
ခေါင်း	Khoun ³ (or) Goun ³
ခြောင်း	Choun ³ (consonant is modified.)
ချောင်း	Choun ³ (consonant is modified.)
စောင်း	Soun ³ (as in "sound" with silent "d")
ဆောင်း	Hsoun ³
ညောင်း	Nyoun ³
တောင်း	Toun ³ (as in "town")
ထောင်း	Htoun ³
ဒေါင်း	Doun ³ (as in "down")
ပေါင်း	Poun ³ (as in "pound")
ပြောင်း	Pyoun ³ (consonant is modified.)
ဖေါင်း	Pfoun ³

ဘောင်း	Boun3 (as in "bounty")
မောင်း	Moun3
မြောင်း	Myoun3 (consonant is modified.)
ယောင်း	Youn3
ရောင်း	Youn3
လောင်း	Loun3 (as in "laundry")
ဟောင်း	Houn3 (as in "greyhound")
အောင်း	Oun3
ကြောင်း	Kjoun1 (consonant is modified.)
စောင်း	Soun1
ဆောင်း	Hsoun1
တောင်း	Toun1
ထောင်း	Htoun1 (read as "Doun1")
ဖြောင်း	Pfyoun1 (consonant is modified.)
အောင်း	oun1

Single Tones Group Overview

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§62. There are eight categories of single tones which can be represented by English spelling satisfactorily. Spellings in the Single tone Groups are standardized in the tone system with the use of "t" ending whenever possible. The aim is to reduce variations to a minimum. The words must be pronounced without ending sound. For example, "Date" should be pronounced with silent "te".

Single Tone (c1) Ate

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§63. Use either *Ta1-thut*: ဝိ or *Pa1-thut*: ဝိ in most cases.





ကိတ်	Kate
ကြိတ်	Kjate (consonant is modified.)
ကိတ်စ	Kate Sa ¹
စိတ်	Sate












ဆိတ်	Hsate
ဆိပ်	Hsate
တိတ်	Tate
ထိတ်	Htate
ထိပ်	Htate
နှိပ်	Hnate (consonant is modified.)
ပိတ်	Pate
ဖိတ်	Pfate
မိတ်	Mate
ရိပ်	Yate
ရိတ်	Yate
လိပ်	Late
သိပ်	Thate
သိတ်	Thate
အိပ်	Ate
အိတ်	Ate

§64. Use *Ka1-thut*: က်

ကြက်	Kjet (consonant is modified.)
ကျက်	Kjet (consonant is modified.)
ခက်	Khet
ချက်	Chet (consonant is modified.)
ခြက်	Chet (consonant is modified.)
ဂက်(စ်)	Get(s) (English word "gas")
တက်	Tet
ထက်	Htet
နက်	Net
ပက်	Pet
ဖက်	Pfet
ဘက်	Bet
မက်	Met
မျက်	Myet (consonant is modified.)

မြက်	Myet (consonant is modified.)
ရက်	Yet
ရှက်	Shet (consonant is modified.)
ရွက်	Ywet (consonant is modified.)
ယှက်	Shet (consonant is modified.)
လက်	Let
ဝက်	Wet
သက်	Thet
အက်	et

§65. Use *wa1-hsweare3*:  below the letter except in the letter "Wa1:  " to modify the consonant. Then use *Ta1-thut*:  or *Pa1-thut*:  .

	Kjoot (consonant is modified.)
	Khoot
	Soot
	Soot
	Zoot
	Htoot
	Poot (as in "put")
	Pfoot
	Woot
	Thoot
	Thoot

§66. Use *Thway2-hto3* ၆ + *yay3-cha1:* ဝ or ၂ + *Ka1-thut:* က်

ကောက်	Kout
ကြောက်	Kjout (consonant is modified.)
ကျောက်	Kjout (consonant is modified.)
ခေါက်	Khout
ခြောက်	Chout (consonant is modified.)
ချောက်	Chout (consonant is modified.)
ဆောက်	Hsout
တောက်	Tout
ထောက်	Htout
နောက်	Nout
ပေါက်	Pout
ပြောက်	Pyout (consonant is modified.)

ပျောက်	Pyout (consonant is modified.)
ဖောက်	Pfout
မောက်	Mout
မြောက်	Myout (consonant is modified.)
မျောက်	Myout (consonant is modified.)
မှောက်	Hmout (consonant is modified.)
ရောက်	Yout
လောက်	Lout
သောက်	Thout
ဟောက်	Hout
အောက်	Out

Single Tone (c5) Ike (or) Ite

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§67. Use lone3-ji3-tin2: ^o + ta1-choun3-ngin2: _l + Ka1-thut: ^o

ကိုက်	Kite
ကြိုက်	Kjite (consonant is modified.)
ကျိုက်	Kjite (consonant is modified.)
ခိုက်	Khite
ငိုက်	Ngite
စိုက်	Site
ဆိုက်	Hsite
တိုက်	Tite
ထိုက်	Htite
နှိုက်	Hnite (consonant is modified.)
ပိုက်	Pike
ဗိုက်	Bite
မိုက်	Mite
ရိုက်	Yite
လိုက်	Lite

ထိုက်	Thite
ဟိုက်	Hite
အိုက်	Ike

§68. The stand alone character below means "at".

ဣ	Hnite
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Single Tone (c6) Ut (or) Up

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§69. Use *Pa1-thut*: ဝ် or *Ta1-thut*: ဝ် . *Da1-thut*: ဣ , *yay3-cha1* + *Ta1-thut*: ဝ် or *yay3-cha1* + *Ba1-thut*: ဝ် are used in exceptional cases.

ကပ်	Kut
ကဗ်	Kut (English word, "Card")
ကျပ်	Kjut (consonant is modified.)

ကြပ်	Kjut (consonant is modified.)
ခပ်	Khut
ချပ်	Chut (consonant is modified.)
ငတ်	Ngut
စပ်	Sut
ဆတ်	Hsut
ဇာတ်	Zut
ညှပ်	Hnyut (consonant is modified.)
တပ်	Tut
တတ်	Tut
ထပ်	Htut
ဓါတ်	Dut
နတ်	Nut
နှပ်	Hnut (consonant is modified.)
ပတ်	Pup
ပြတ်	Pyut (consonant is modified.)
ဖတ်	Pfut
လာတ်	Lut
မတ်	Mut

မှတ်	Hmut (consonant is modified.)
မ္ရတ်	Mlyut (consonant is modified.)
ရပ်	Yut
လျှပ်	Hlyut (consonant is modified.)
သတ်	Thut
သပ်	Thut
ဟပ်	Hut
အပ်	Ut

Single Tone (c7) Oat

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§70. Use *ta1-choun3-ngin2*: ၵ plus either *Pa1-thut*: ၵ or *Ta1-thut*: ၵ .

ကုတ်	Koat
ကျပ်	Kjoat (consonant is modified.)
ခုတ်	Khoat

ချုပ်	Choat (consonant is modified.)
ဂုတ်	Goat
ငုတ်	Ngoat
စုပ်	Soat
ဆုတ်	Hsoat
တုတ်	Toat
ထုပ်	Htoat
နှုတ်	Hnoat (consonant is modified.)
နုတ်	Hnoat (without <i>ha1-hto3</i>)
ပုတ်	Poat
ပုပ်	Poat
ဖုတ်	Pfoat
မှုတ်	Hmoat (consonant is modified.)
မြုပ်	Myoat (consonant is modified.)
ရုပ်	Yoat
ရုတ်	Yoat
လုပ်	Loat
သုပ်	Thoat
အုပ်	Oat

§71. The following is an exception with *Et-kha1-ya2 U1*: ဥ and *Sa1-thut*: စံ .

ဥ	Oat Sa2
ဥံ	Oat
စာ	Sa2

Single Tone (c8) It

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§72. Use *Sa1-thut*: စံ in most cases. *Thway2-hto3* ဓ + *Ta1-thut*: တံ is used in exceptional cases.

ဓတံ	Khit
ချံ	Chit (consonant is modified.)
စံ	Sit

ဆစ်	Hsit
ညစ်	Nyit
တစ်	Tit
ထစ်	Htit
နစ်	Nit
နှစ်	Hnit (consonant is modified.)
ပစ်	Pyit (Exception: Not "Pit")
ဖြစ်	Pfyit (consonant is modified.)
ရစ်	Yit
လစ်	Lit
သစ်	Thit

Double stacked Words

§73. Examples below show how double-stacked words are pronounced.

ပန္နဲလ	Bun2 Du1 La1 (Burmese Hero)
ပန်	Bun2 (Add hidden " <i>thut</i> ")
ဓု - ဓု	Du1 = Du1
လ	La1

ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ	Oat Ka1 Hta1 (Chairman)
ဥ - အု	U1 = U1 (same sound)
အုတ်	Oat (Add hidden " <i>thut</i> ")
က	Ka1
ဌ	Hta1

ကမ္ဘာ	Ka1 Ba2 (the World)
ကမ်	Kun2
က	Ka1 (<i>Ma-thut</i> becomes silent in this case.)

ဘာ	Ba2
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မေတ္တာ	Myit Ta2 (Loving-Kindness)
မေတ်	Mit similar to "Khit" spelling below.
ခေတ်	Khit
မြေတ်	Myit (Add hidden <i>ya1-yit</i>) and (<i>thut</i>)
တာ	Ta2

မန္တလေး	Mun3 da1 Lay3 (Mandalay City)
မန်	Mun3 (Add hidden " <i>thut</i> " & " <i>wit-sa1-pout</i> ".)
တ	Ta1 (Soften to " <i>da1</i> " when spoken.)
လေး	Lay3

သင်္ကြန်	Thin3 Kjan2 (Burmese Water Festival)
သင်	Thin3
ကြန်	Kjan2

ကမ္မဋ္ဌာန်း	Kun2 Ma1 Htun3
ကမ်	Kun2
မ	Ma1
ဋ္ဌာန်း	Htun3

§74.

Step 1: Do you recognize the main letter? Find out how the initial consonant sounds:

Does it have "K" sound as in က ? "N" sound as in န ?

က "k"	ခ "kh"	ဂ "g"	ဃ "g"	င "ng"	စ "s"	ဆ "hs"	ဇ "z"
ဈ "z"	ည "ny"	ဋ "ht"	ဏ "n"	တ "t"	ထ "ht"	ဒ "d"	ဓ "d"
န "n"	ပ "p"	ဖ "pf"	ဗ "b"	ဘ "b"	မ "m"	ယ "y"	ရ "y"
လ "l"	ဝ "w"	သ "th"	ဟ "h"	အ "a" "e" "i" "o" "u"			

§75. Step 2: Are there consonant modification symbols? They will only slightly modify how the consonant will sound. Consonants are the first letters before the vowels in Romanization as shown below:

ya1-pin1: ၵ

ကျ "kj"	ချ "ch"	ဂျ "j"	ပျ "py"	ဖျ "pfy"	ဗျ "by"	မျ "my"
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ya1-yit: [

᠊᠊ "kj"	᠊ᠢ "ch"	᠊ᠣ "py"	᠊ᠤ "pfy"	᠊ᠥ "my"
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ha1- hto3]

᠊ᠠ "hng"	᠊ᠨ "hny"	᠊ᠨ "hn"	᠊ᠮ "hm"	᠊ᠰ "sh"	᠊ᠬ "hl"
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wa1-hsweare3: △

᠊ᠠ "kw"	᠊ᠬ "khw"	᠊ᠠ "gw"	᠊ᠨ "ngw"	᠊ᠰ "sw"	᠊ᠬ "hsw"	᠊ᠨ "nyw"
᠊ᠠ "tw"	᠊ᠬ "htw"	᠊ᠳ "dw"	᠊ᠨ "nw"	᠊ᠠ "pw"	᠊ᠤ "pfw"	᠊ᠠ "bw"
᠊ᠠ "bw"	᠊ᠮ "mw"	᠊ᠠ "yw"	᠊ᠠ "yw"	᠊ᠠ "lw"	᠊ᠠ "thw"	

wa1-hsweare3 ha1- hto3 △

᠊ᠨ "hnyw"	᠊ᠨ "hnw"	᠊ᠮ "hmw"	᠊ᠰ "shw"	᠊ᠬ "hlw"
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§76. **Step 3:** Figure out how the **consonant** will sound with vowel and tone symbols by filling in the blank " ". Example:

<i>Left side</i>	<i>Consonant " " plus symbols</i>	<i>Right side</i>	<i>Right End</i>	<i>Consonant + Vowel</i>
ㄍ	ㄹ	ː		"ㄹ" + ay3 = lay3

Matching Sequence: left - top - bottom - right. Scroll down if nothing is on the left or top of the letter.

<i>Left side</i>	<i>Consonant " " plus symbols</i>	<i>Right side</i>	<i>Right End</i>	<i>Consonant + Vowel</i>
ㄍ				" " + ay2
ㄍ	◦			" " + ay1
ㄍ		ː		" " + ay3
ㄍ		ㄱ or ㄱ		" " + au3
ㄍ		ㄱ or ㄱ		" " + au2
ㄍ		ㄱ or ㄱ		" " + au1
ㄍ		ㄱ or ㄱ	ㄱ	" " + out
ㄍ		ㄱ or ㄱ	ㄱ	" " + oun2

e		o or ɪ	eo	" " + oun1
e		o or ɪ	eo:	" " + oun3
	o	oo		" " + ate
	o	ou		" " + ain2
	o	ou:		" " + ain1
	o	ou	o:	" " + ain3
	o	oo		" " + ain2
	o	oo:		" " + ain1
	o	oo	o:	" " + ain3
	o	oo		" " + ate
	o			" " + e1
	ə			" " + e2
	ə	o:		" " + e3
	o l			" " + o2
	o l	o:		" " + o1
	o l	o:		" " + o3
	o l	oo		" " + ike
	o l	oo		" " + ine2
	o l	oo:		" " + ine1

	o l	oo	oo	" " + ine3
	o l	oo	oo	" " + ine3
	o l	oo		" " + o2
	o l	oo		" " + o2
	o l			" " + ome2
	o l	o		" " + ome1
	o l	oo		" " + ome3
	o			" " + un2
	o o			" " + un1
	/			" " + eare3
	/ o			" " + eare1
	l	oo		" " + ome2
	l	oo		" " + ome1
	l	oo	oo	" " + ome3
	l	oo		" " + ome2
	l	oo		" " + ome1
	l	oo	oo	" " + ome3
	l	oo		" " + oat

		oo		" " + oat
	l			" " + u1
	ll			" " + u2
	ll	o:		" " + u3
	△	oo		" " + oot
	△	oo		" " + oon2
	△	oo		" " + oon1
	△	oo	o:	" " + oon3
	△	oo		" " + oon2
	△	oo		" " + oon1
	△	oo	o:	" " + oon3
	△	oo		" " + oot
				" " + a1
		o or ʃ		" " + a2
		o or ʃ	o:	" " + a3
		o	oo	" " + in2
		o	oo	" " + un2
		ʃ	oo	" " + ut

		၀	ဖု	" " + un2
		၀	ဖ	" " + un2
		၀	ဖိ	" " + ut
		ဖိ		" " + et
		ဖ		" " + in2
		ဖ		" " + in2
		ဖ့		" " + in1
		ဖ	့	" " + in3
		ဖ		" " + it
		ဖ		" " + in2
		ဖ့		" " + in1
		ဖ	့	" " + in3
		ဖိ		" " + un2
		ဖိ		" " + ut
		ဖ		" " + ut
		ဖု		" " + un2
		ဖ့		" " + un1
		ဖု	့	" " + un3

		ε		" " + un2
		ε _o		" " + un1
		ε	o	" " + un3
		ε		" " + ut
		ε		" " + eare2

§77. The following table shows the spellings of Yangon streets and landmarks. Note that some words are pronounced differently from the way they are spelled.

Myanmar Script	Spelled as	Read as
ဆူးလေဘုရားလမ်း	hsu ³ -lay ² bu ¹ -ya ³ lun ³	hsu ³ -lay ² pfa ¹ -ya ³ lun ³ Sule Pagoda Road
ဗိုလ်ချုပ်အောင်ဆန်း လမ်း	bo ² -choat ¹ oun ² -hsun ³ lun ³	bo ² -joat ¹ oun ² -hsun ³ lun ³ Bogyoke Aung San Road
ဗိုလ်ချုပ်အောင်ဆန်း ဈေး	bo ² -choat ¹ oun ² -hsun ³ zay ³	bo ² -joat ¹ oun ² -hsun ³ zay ³ Bogyoke Aung San Market
အနော်ရထာလမ်း	a-nau ² -ra ¹ -hta ² lun ³	a-nau ² -ra ¹ -hta ² lun ³ Anawrahta Road

မဟာဗန္ဓုလလမ်း	ma1-ha2 bun2-du1-la1 lun3	ma1-ha2 bun2-du1-la1 lun3 Maha Bandoola Road
မဟာဗန္ဓုလပန်းခြံ	ma1-ha2 bun2-du1-la1 pan3-cha2	ma1-ha2 bun2-du1-la1 pan3-cha2 Maha Bandoola Garden
ကုန်သည်လမ်း	kone2-theare2 lun3	kone2-theare2 lun3 Merchant Road
ကမ်းနားလမ်း	kun3-na3 lun3	kun3-na3 lun3 Strand Road
ပန်းဆိုးတန်းလမ်း	pan3-hso3-tan3 lun3	pan3-hso3-dun3 lun3 Pansodan Street
ဆိပ်ကမ်းသာလမ်း	hsate-kun3-tha2 lun3	hsate-kun3-tha2 lun3 Seik Kan Thar Street
ဗိုလ်အောင်ကျော်လမ်း	bo2-oun2-kjau2 lun3	bo2-oun2-jau2 lun3 Bo Aung Kyaw Street


































သိမ်ဖြူလမ်း	thain2-pfyu2 lun3	thain2-pfyu2 lun3 Thein Phyu Road
ဗိုလ်တထောင်ဘုရားလမ်း	bo2-ta1-htoun2 bu1-ya3 lun3	bo2-ta1-htoun2 pfa1-ya3 lun3 Botahtaung Pagoda Road
သိမ်ကြီးဈေး	thain2-kji3 zay3	thain2-ji3 zay3 Theingyi Market
ရွှေတိဂုံဘုရားလမ်း	shway2-ti1-gome2 bu1-ya3 lun3	shway2-da1-gome2 pfa1-ya3 lun3 Shwedagon Pagoda Road
လသာလမ်း	la1-tha2 lun3	la1-tha2 lun3 Latha Street
စဉ့်အိုးတန်းလမ်း	sin1-o3-tan3 lun3	sin1-o3-dun3 lun3 Sint Oh Dan Street

အလံပြဘုရားလမ်း	a-lun2-pya1 bu1-ya3 lun3	a-lun2-pya1 pfa1-ya3 lun3 Ah Lan Pya Pagoda Road
ကန်တော်ကြီး	kun2-tau2-kji3	kan2-dau2-ji3 Kan Daw Gyi Lake
ဗဟန်းလမ်း	ba1-hun3 lun3	ba1-hun3 lun3 Bahan Street
တက္ကသိုလ်ရိပ်သာလမ်း	tet-ka1-tho2 yate-tha2 lun3	tet-ka1-tho2 yate-tha2 lun3 University Avenue
အင်းယားကန်	in3-ya3 kun2	in3-ya3 kun2 Inya Lake
လှည်းတန်းလမ်း	hleare3-tan3 lun3	hleare3-dun3 lun3 Hledan Road
အင်းစိန်လမ်း	in3-sain2 lun3	in3-sain2 lun3 Insein Road

ပြည်လမ်းမကြီး	pyay2-lun3 ma1 kji3 / pyi2-lun3 ma1 kji3	pyay2 lun3 ma1 ji3 Pyay Main Road
ကမ္ဘာအေးဘုရားလမ်း	ka1-ba2-ay3 bu1-ya3 lun3	ka1-ba2-ay3 pfa1-ya3 lun3 Kaba Aye Pagoda Road
ရန်ကုန်အပြည် ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာ လေဆိပ်	yan2-gome2 a-pyi2- pyi2 hsine2 ya2 lay2 sate	yan2-gome2 a-pyi2- pyi2 hsine2 ya2 lay2 zate Yangon International Airport

Appendix A: Myanmar Alphabet Table

[Menu](#) ☰

 Ka1	 Kha1	 Ga1	 Ga1	 Nga1
 Sa1	 Hsa1	 Za1	 Za1	 Nya1
 Ta1	 Hta1	 Da1	 Da1	 Na1
 Ta1	 Hta1	 Da1	 Da1	 Na1
 Pa1	 Pfa1	 Ba1	 Ba1	 Ma1
 Ya1	 Ya1	 La1	 Wa1	 Tha1
 Ha1	 La1	 Ah1		

Appendix B: Summary of Vowels & Tones

[Menu](#) ☰

1	2	3	Vowels & Tones
က	ကာ	ကား	Ka1, Ka2, Ka3
ကိ	ကီ	ကီး	Ki1, Ki2, Ki3
ကု	ကူ	ကူး	Ku1, Ku2, Ku3
ကို	ကို	ကိုး	Ko1, Ko2, Ko3
ကေး	ကေ	ကေး	Kay1, Kay2, Kay3
ကော	ကော	ကော	Kau1, Kau2, Kau3
ကန်	ကန်	ကန်း	Kun1, Kun2, Kun3
ကင်	ကင်	ကင်း	Kin1, Kin2, Kin3
ကယံ	ကယ်	ကဲ	Keare1,2,3
ကိန်	ကိန်	ကိန်း	Kain1, Kain2, Kain3
ကုန်	ကုန်	ကုန်း	Kome1,2,3
ကိုင်	ကိုင်	ကိုင်း	Kine1, Kine2, Kine3
ကွန်	ကွန်	ကွန်း	Koon1, Koon2, Koon3
ကောင့်	ကောင်	ကောင်း	Koun1, Koun2, Koun3

1	2	3	Consonants Modified
က	က့	က့း	Kwa1, Kwa2, Kwa3
ကည်	ကည်	ကည်း	Kji1, Kji2, Kji3
ပျ	ပျ	ပျး	Pyu1, Pyu2, Pyu3
မျ	မျ	မျး	Myo1, Myo2, Myo3
ပည်	ပည်	ပည်း	Pyay1, Pyay2, Pyay3
ပျော	ပျော်	ပျော်	Pyau1,2,3
ကျ	ကျ	ကျး	Kyun1, Kyun2, Kyun3
ရှင်	ရှင်	ရှင်း	Shin1, Shin2, Shin3
ကွယ်	ကွယ်	ကွဲ	Kweare1,2,3
ညိမ်	ညိမ်	ညိမ်း	Nyain1,2,3
ကျံ	ကျံ	ကျံး	Kyome1,2,3
ချိင်	ချိင်	ချိင်း	Chime1,2,3
ညွန်	ညွန်	ညွန်း	Nyoon1, Hnyoon2,3
ဖျောင်း	ဖျောင်း	ဖျောင်း	Pfyou1,2,3

ကိတ် ကိပ် ကိစ္စ	kate
ကက်	ket
ကွတ် ကွပ်	koot
ကောက်	kout
ကိုက်	kite
ကတ် ကပ်	kut / kup
ကုတ် ကုပ်	koat
ကစ်	Kit

Appendix C: Tone Reference Table

[Menu](#) ☰

Ah1	"a" in "art" with silent "rt"
Ah2	"ar" in "Argentina" with silent "r"
Ah3	"ar" in "Artist" with silent "r"
De1	"de" in "deep" with silent "p"
De2	"de" as in "demote"; "demand"
De3	"dee" as in "deer"; "decent"
Ko1	"colt" with silent "lt"
Ko2	as in "co-author"; "cocaine"
Ko3	"cold" with silent "ld"
Yu1	"u" in "Youth" with silent "th"
Yu2	"u" as in "university"; "utensil"
Yu3	"u" as in "user"; "Unix"
Shun1	as in "shunt" with silent "t"
Shun2	"shun" as in "chandelier"
Shun3	as in "shun"
Au1	as in "auction"
Au2	as in "Australia"; "auditor"
Au3	as in "August"

May1	"maize" with silent "ze"
May2	"may" as in "May I?"
May3	"ay" in "amazing"
Sin1	"sink" with silent "k"
Sin2	"sin" as in "sincerely"
Sin3	"sin" as in "sinful"; "Singapore"
Un1	"aunt" with silent "t"
Un2	"un" in "understanding"; "umbrella"
Un3	"un" as in "under"
Meare1	"melt" with silent "lt"
Meare2	"mel" in "Melbourne" with silent "l"
Meare3	"mare" of "nightmare"
Tain1	"taint" with silent "t"
Tain2	"tain" as in "Captain"
Tain3	"tain" as in "maintain"
Bine1	"Bryant" without "r"
Bine2	as in "carbine"
Bine3	as in "combine"
Dome1	as in "don't"
Dome2	close to "dominate"
Dome3	as in "dome"
Toon1	"doont" in "couldn't"
Toon2	"mon" in "monastery"

Toon3	"oon" as in "cartoon"
Koun1	"count" with silent "t"
Koun2	"coun" in "counter-strike"
Koun3	"coun" as in "counsel"
ate	cake, jade, eight, paid, bake
et	wet, set, mad, yet
oot	cook, put, look
out	out, south, mouse, doubt
ike/ite	sight, pipe, night, dice, like
ut	up, nut, sucks
oat	oat, coat, goat, soak
it	it, pit, sit

Revision History

[Menu](#) ☰

A	2013-11-13	Original Release.
B	2014-12-30	Revised and standardized the romanization.
C	2015-01-06	Minor improvements plus Table of Contents with page numbers and Appendix section added.
D	2015-06-02	Sections expanded to include more examples. Standardized the variations in the terms for tonal change symbols with the usage by the Myanmar Language Commission. New section on practical examples added. Improvements made in presentation format.
E	2017-03-20	A section on Quick Reference Steps added. Explanation notes are made clearer by adding script and symbols. Two images added to Appendix B.
F	2017-10-30	Font size increased for small devices. Front page redesigned. Added similar sounding English words: "user", "El Niño", "modulation", "lunch", "minaret", "Washington", and "put". Added Appendix C. Minor improvements made in format and layout.



Myanmar Script Learning Guide

Burmese 1,2,3 Tone System is Developed by

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