Khmer / ខ្មែរ Khmêr

transliteration: KNAB 1994 (modified 2003-01 and 2004-01), romanization: UN 1972

I. Consonant characters

		Trlit	Rom	12	ឋ	ţh	thâ	24	ភា	bh	phô
1	ñ	k	kâ	13	ឧ	ģ	dô	25	ម	m	тô
2	S	kh	khâ	14	ពរ	фh	thô	26	យ	V	yô
3	គ	g	kô		ណ	•	nâ		1	•	rô
4	ឃ	gh	khô			•					
				16	តិ	t	tâ	28	ល	I	lô
5	ឯ	Ϋ́	ngô	17	ថ	th	thâ	29	វ	V	vô
6	ប៊	С	châ	18	Ç	d	tô	30	ស	S	sâ
7	អ	ch	chhâ			dh	thô		ហ		hâ
	ىم			1)	~	un	ino	31	٠.	"	пи
8	ជ	J	chô	20	ន	n	nô	32	Gį	ļ	lâ
9	ឈ	ĵ jh	chhô	21	ប	р	$b\hat{a}^{\mathrm{B}}$	33	អ	X	'â ^C
10	ញ	ñ	$nh\hat{o}^{ m A}$			•					
10	~;	••	11110	22	ផ	ph	phâ				
11	ដ	ţ	dâ	23	ព	b	$p\hat{o}$				

A If used with a subscript character the lower element of the character is omitted: n ñja nhchô.

II. Subscript consonant characters (\tilde{n} stands for any consonant, see also note 2)

Character numbers correspond to those in Table I. In transliteration subscript consonants are not marked; if needed, however, an apostrophe is inserted before the character.

 $^{^{\}mathrm{B}}$ If used with a subscript character the romanization of the character will be p (see note 3).

^C See note 4.

1	ñ	k	k	12	ក្ដី	ţh	th	23	ក្ត	b	p
2	ŝ	kh	kh	13	ក្ត្	ģ	d	24	ຼິກີ	bh	ph
3	ក្តិ	g	k	14	ក្ព្ព័្យ	фh	th	25	Ű	m	m
4	ក្ឃ	gh	kh	15	Ü M	ù	n	26	ក្ប	у	у
5	ij	'n	ng	16	ក្តិ	t	t	27	ក្រិ	r	r
6	ڷۣٞ	С	ch	17	ű	th	th	28	ຼີກ	I	l
7	ij	ch	chh	18	ក្អ៊ី	d	t	29	ij	V	v
8	្ជ្ជិ	j	ch	19	ຼັງ	dh	th	30	ក្ស	s	S
9	֟֝֞֟֞֟֟֟֟֟֟֟֟֟֟֟֟֟֟֟	jh	chh	20	ក្និ	n	n	31	Ű	h	h
10	ij	ñ	nh^{A}	21	ក្ប	p	b	33	ក្ពី	x	,
11	ñ	ţ	d	22	ក្ពី	ph	ph				

A With the same base character, full form is used (\mathfrak{M}) , in all other cases only the lower element is used as subscript, e.g. \mathfrak{Z} khña $khnh\hat{a}$.

III. Independent vowel characters

1
$$\vec{n}$$
 \underline{i} \breve{e} 6 \vec{y} $\underline{r}\breve{u}$ $ræ$ 11 \vec{a} \underline{o} $a\hat{o}^B$
2 \vec{n} \underline{i} ei 7 \vec{n} $\underline{l}\ddot{u}$ $l\check{e}$ 12 \vec{a} $\underline{a}\underline{u}$ au
3 \vec{a} \underline{u} \breve{o} , \breve{u}^A 8 \vec{n} $\underline{l}\breve{u}$ $læ$
4 \vec{a} \hat{u} $\hat{a}u$ 9 \vec{n} $\underline{a}\underline{e}$ \hat{e}
5 \vec{y} $\underline{r}\ddot{u}$ $r\check{e}$ 10 \vec{p} $\underline{a}\underline{i}$ ai

^A See note 5. Additional character: $2 \bar{u} \bar{u} [u]$.

 $^{^{\}mathrm{B}}$ Variation: 3 à.

IV. Vocalic nuclei (n stands for any consonant character)

Where variants in romanization separated by a dash are given the first is to be used in the \hat{a} series and the second in the \hat{o} -series.

1
$$\widehat{\bigcap}$$
 \overline{a} $a-\acute{e}a^A$ 7 $\widehat{\bigcap}$ \overline{u} $o-u$ 13 $\widehat{\bigcap}$ ae \widehat{e} 2 $\widehat{\widehat{\bigcap}}$ i $\widecheck{e}-\widecheck{i}$ 8 $\widehat{\bigcap}$ uo $u\widecheck{o}$ 14 $\widehat{\bigcap}$ ai $ai-ey$ 3 $\widehat{\bigcap}$ \overline{i} $ei-i$ 9 $\widehat{\bigcap}$ eu $aeu-eu$ 15 $\widehat{\bigcap}$ o $a\widehat{o}-o\widecheck{u}$ 4 $\widehat{\bigcap}$ \widehat{u} $\widecheck{\alpha}$ 10 $\widehat{\bigcap}$ \widehat{u} $a\widecheck{\alpha}$ 16 $\widehat{\bigcap}$ au $au-\widecheck{o}u$

œă

V. Shortened syllables and vocalic nuclei with anuswara or visarga

Where variants in romanization separated by a dash are given the one before the dash is to be used in the \hat{a} -series and the one(s) after the dash in the \hat{o} -series. (\hat{n} stands for any consonant character.)

ü

 \check{lpha}

au–ŏu

A With the character \mathfrak{V} p a ligature \mathfrak{V} pā ba is used (see note 3).

A $e\check{a}$ if followed by k, ng, h; otherwise $o\check{a}$.

VI. Diacritical signs and other symbols ($\widehat{\cap}$ stands for any consonant character)

Sign 1		`	Name	Explanation				
1	nn		បន្តក់ pantak` <i>bânták</i>	Marks a short vowel: បីពី pat` bát, ខ្ពស់ khbas`				
				khpós, ថាក់ cāk` chăk, រពាក់ rabāk` rôpeăk,				
				មាត់ māt` moăt. See Table V 1, 2.				
2	ក់ក	ă	សំយោគសញ្ញា	Marks a short vowel between two consonant				
			saṁyog·saññā	characters: ច័កិ căk chăk, វីង្ក văṅk veăngk, ភ័ព្វ				
2	0	.	sângyoŭksânhnha	bhăbv <i>phoăpv</i> . See Table V 3.				
3	កំំ	III	និគ្គបាិត niggahit nĭkkôhět	Marks a short-vowel-syllable ending in <i>m</i> , see Table V 4–6, 11.				
			(អនុស្វារ xanusvāra					
4			ânŭsvarâ)					
4	ៈ	ņ	វិសជិនីយ visajŕanīy	Marks a short-vowel-syllable ending in h , see Table V 7–10.				
			vĭsârchôniy (រះមុខ					
_			raḥmukh <i>reăh mйk</i>)					
5	0	"	ធ្មេញកណ្ដុរ	1. Transfers the main character from the ô-series				
			dhmeñ·kaṇṭur <i>thménh</i>	into the â-series or vice versa: មី m"ā mâ, ញ៉ង				
			kândŏr (មូសិកទន្ត	ñ"aṅ <i>nhâng</i> . 2. Makes ប p unvoiced (note 3).				
6	~	٨	mūsikadant <i>musĕkâtôn</i>)	Transfers the main character from the \hat{a} -series				
O			ត្រីស័ប្ទ trīsăpd <i>trei săbt</i>	into the \hat{o} -series: ហ៊ី h^a $h\hat{o}$, ហ៊ាង h^ān $h\acute{e}ang$.				
				If "or "are in conflict with a vowel sign, they				
				are substituted by \circ or \circ : ម៉ឺ műu $m\alpha$, ហ៊ី hīu hi ,				
				ជំរុឺ ṭaṁrīu dâmrei. (In Unicode the original				
				codes are preserved.) In everyday texts these signs are often omitted, esp. in Indic words.				
7	0:	à	យុគលពិន្ទុ yugalabindu	Marks an open short-vowel-syllable in Pali and				
			•	Sanskrit words: សិល្បៈ silpà <i>sĕlpă</i> [selɒpaʔ].				
8	े	ŕ	yŭkôlôpĭntŭ វប្ហា ទ rapād rô bat	Marks a pre-consonant r: ที่ ณิ băṇŕ poărn				
				[pop] (r is not pronounced if the main character				

				has no vowel signs), ធម៌ dhamí thôrm. NB!
				Transliterated (and encoded in Unicode) after the main character.
9	00	ř		Marks a pre-consonant r with a short vowel: គារ៌
10	ও	å	លេខអស្តា lekh·xasṭā <i>lék</i> âsda	gārř ko ă rr . (NB! Information on the sign in sources is dubious.) Marks vocalization of the main character (with \hat{a} or \hat{o}): សំ så $s\hat{a}$, សំសស såsas $s\hat{a}s\hat{a}s$, ពំណ៏
				taṁṇå <i>tâmnâ</i> , ពម៌ bamå <i>pômô</i> .
11	(•	ទណ្ឌយាដ daṇḍaghāṭ	Marks the absence of vocalization: វិវា ទ ន័
			tôndô khéat	vivād·n' vĭvéatn [viveət], បុន្ប័ puṇy' bŏny,
				ពោធិ៍ bodhiʻ <i>poŭthĭ</i> , ភូមិ៍ bhūmiʻ <i>phumĭ</i> .
12	+	i	កាក់បា្ទ kākapād kakâ	Indicates some modal words: \hat{H}_{y} xh _i ū 'ho [o:],
			bat	ប៉ាទេ c¡āde chaté.
13	ៗ	~	លេខទោ lekh·do <i>lék toŭ</i>	Indicates duplication of the word: ផ្សេងៗ
14	ៗ		ខណ្ឌ khaṇḍ khând (ល្បុះ	phseň~ phséng-phséng. Phrase ending, full stop.
15	៕		lpaḥ <i>lôbăh</i>) បរិយាន pariyān <i>bârĕyan</i>	Paragraph ending, full stop.
			(ល្បះចប់ lpaḥcap` <i>lôbăh</i>	
			cháp)	

Notes

1. Khmer consonants are divided into 2 series, the \hat{a} -series and the \hat{o} -series, as indicated in the consonant table. With vocalic nuclei these consonants may produce different romanizations, as shown in the abbreviated vowel table: \hat{n} ka $k\hat{a}$, \hat{n} kra $kr\hat{a}$, \hat{n} ga $k\hat{o}$, \hat{n} gra $kr\hat{o}$. A Khmer consonant in syllable-final position, not accompanied by a vowel marker or by \hat{n} , should generally be romanized without a vowel letter following: \hat{n} \hat{n} kak $k\hat{a}k$, អង្គ xaṅg ' $\hat{a}ngk$ (exception: \hat{n} \hat{n} baṅra $\hat{p}\hat{o}ngr\hat{o}$, also written \hat{n} \hat{n} baṅrar $\hat{p}\hat{o}ngr\hat{o}r$ and \hat{n} \hat{n} baṅrah $\hat{p}\hat{o}ngr\hat{o}h$).

- 2. The second consonant of a Khmer graphic cluster is generally written below the base consonant in the special form called a "foot": ᢓឯ khnaṅ khnâng. There is no foot for the character 弘 ! The "feet" and J usually represent the characters 弘 ! and 邱 dh, respectively, rather than ñ ! and Ư th: ঈ kṭī kdei, ñ 弘 ឃ kandhāy kânthéay, but ñ ဪ kantrap` kântráb. A "foot" determines the series of the following vocalic nucleus unless it is a nasal (弘 內, ⑪ ñ, ⑪ n, 昹 n, ౪ m) or ឃ y, 钅r, ℩ l, 钅v, ℩ s. In that case, the base consonant determines the vocalic series. E.g. ஜ h khbaṅ khpông, Ὠ lxa l'â, ឬ thma thmâ, ℩ ឃ svāy svay. Syllable-final ឃ y and h n sometimes appear as "feet": իៃឃ svāy or իি svā'y svay, իր dāmn or ի dām'n teăng. This practice appears to be optional and such irregular Khmer spellings are not reflected as such in romanization.
- 3. The combination $\mathfrak U$ p plus $\mathfrak I$ ā is written $\mathfrak V$ pā ba. The latter character is a graphic device designed to prevent confusion with $\mathfrak V$ h. The characters $\mathfrak V$ p and $\mathfrak V$ pā with the diacritical mark $\mathfrak V$ are romanized p in the $\hat a$ -series, rather than as b in the $\hat a$ -series: $\mathring{\mathsf U} \mathfrak V$ p"an $\mathring p a n g$, $\mathring{\mathsf U} \mathfrak V \mathring {\mathsf U}$ p"ātau patau. The diacritical mark $\mathfrak V$ or $\mathfrak V$ is substituted where a conflict with another symbol written above a character would occur: $\mathring{\mathsf U}$ p $\mathring {\mathsf U}$ p $\mathring {\mathsf U}$ p $\mathring {\mathsf U}$ pare. The characters $\mathfrak V$ p and $\mathfrak V$ pā when accompanied by a "foot" are also romanized as g in the g-series, although the Khmer diacritical mark is generally omitted: $\mathring {\mathsf U} \mathfrak V$ plaen g pg pxa g pg prg prg prg prg.
- 4. The â-series consonant អ x is romanized by means of an apostrophe ('): ក្អែក kxaek k'êk, បង្ហៀត canxiet châng'iet, អើល raxil rô'el, អ៊ី xvī 'vei, អាង xān 'ang. In word-initial position before a vowel, ' may be omitted: អាង xān ang.
- 5. The independent character ឱ u^ is romanized either ŏ or ŭ. A reference source should be consulted where doubt arises. The character ឱ u is usually romanized ǔ: ឱស្សា ussā ǔssa, ឧត្តម uṭṭam ǔtdâm [utdɒm].
- 6. The main character \mathfrak{V}_1 h in combinations has also the following functions:
 - a. ហ្វ hv indicates f-sound: អាប្រ៊ុំិក xāhvr^ik Ahvrǐk [aːfrɯk], កាហ្វ kāhve kahvé;

- b. in some traditional words transfers the syllable into the â-series; ពេទ្យូហ្ម bedy·hma péthmâ, ហ្គាត់ចត់ hmat`cat` hmátchát [mɒtcɒt];
- c. indicates some foreign sounds: ហ្ស៊ីណែវ hsűnaev Hsænêv [ʒəːnaew]; ហ្គោ hgo hkoŭ (transcription of the syllable go).
- 7. Affixed words usually preserve the same series than the word stem: ស៊ើម seum saeum សំឡើម sanseum sânsaeum [sɒnsaəm]. In polysyllabic non-compound words the series of non-initial syllables depends on the series of the first syllable: សំរាប់ samrāp` sâmrăp, ទាហាន dāhān téahéan (not téahan).
- 8. When transliterating Khmer script, the logical pronunciation order of the characters is generally followed: first the main character, then the subscript(s), then the diacritical signs $\tilde{\circ}$, $\ddot{\circ}$ or $\dot{\circ}$, then vowel and other signs (starting with the upper ones) and finally $\tilde{\circ}$ or $\dot{\circ}$ \dot{m} . If the main character has an inherent vowel $(\hat{a} \text{ or } \hat{o})$, in transliteration a will be inserted: \tilde{n} \tilde{g} \tilde{m} kambujā \tilde{k} \tilde{k}
- 9. In transliteration, two successive consonants (except if the first is m or h) would mean that the second is a subscript. If there are two successive main characters, a middle dot (·) is inserted: អណ្តូងពេជ្រ xan៉្កែប៉ាំ bejr Ândong Péch.

Numbers

00 91 U2 m3 d4 d5 b6 n17 d8 89

Pronunciation of romanization

a	[aː]	chh	$[c^h]$	éh	[ɛh,aeh]–[ih] ^D
aeu	[aə]	d	$[d], [t]^B$	énh	[eɲ]–[e̞ɲ] ^D
aô	[ao]	eă	[e3]	hs	[3]
au	[əw]	ei	[εj]	hv	[f]
ă	[a]	eu	[ð:]	i	[iː], [εj]
â	$[\mathfrak{v}:], [\mathfrak{v}]^{\mathrm{A}}$	ey	[ej]	iĕ	[ei]
âm	[pm]	ĕ	[e], [ə] ^C	ĭ	[i], [ɯ] ^C
âu	[əw]	ê	[ae]–[ε:] ^D	kh	$[k^{h}], [k]^{B}$
á	$[\mathfrak{v}]$	é	[eː]–[e̞ː] ^D	lœ	[lw:]
b	[b], [p] ^B	éa	[ea]	lě	[lw]
ch	[c]	éch	[ec]– $[ec]$ ^D	ng	[ŋ]

nh	[n]	ô	$[\mathfrak{d}:], [\mathfrak{d}]^{\mathrm{A}}$	th	$[t^h], [t]^B$
O	[o:]	ó	[၁]	u	[uː], [u] ^A
oă	[ac]	œ	[əː]–[ɯː] ^D	um	[mc]
om	[om]	œă	[wə]	uŏ	[uə]
оŭ	[ou]	ĕ	[ə]–[ɯ] ^D	uv	[wç]
ov	[əw]	ph	$[p^h], [p]^B$	ŭ	[u]
ŏ	[o]	r	[r], [-] ^B	V	$[v], [w]^B$
ŏăh	[ɔh]	rœ	[rui:]	y	[j]
ŏăm	[mac]	rč	[rw]	,	[3]
ŏu	[we]	S	$[s], [h]^B$		

^A Usually in an unstressed syllable.

Other reading rules (mainly in Pali and Sanskrit words)

- Only the first character in syllable-final combinations is pronounced: រាជាណាចក្រ rājāṇācakr réachéanachâkr [reəceəna:cak], វាស្ត្រ rāstr réastr [reəh].
- 2. Word-final i and u are often not pronounced: ជាតិ jāti *chéatǐ* [ceət], ភូមិ bhūmi *phumǐ* [pʰuːm] (aga vrd មតិ mati *môtě* [mɛəteʔ]).
- 3. Consonant characters without vowel signs are often pronounced with a short vowel [p]~[a] in the â-series, and [εə]~[ɔɒ] in the ô-series, in the latter case the choice of the diphthong depends on the following consonant (see V 2 and 3; open syllables end with a glottal stop and therefore are pronounced [ɛə]): ຄົນຖື sabv sâbv [sɒp], ຄົນຖື satv sâtv [sat], ຄົນເປັງ bhariyā phôriyéa [pʰɛərijeə].
- 4. Vowel sign ា ā is often pronounced [aː] in the ô-series: យោសនា ghosanā khoŭsânéa [khousanaː], ស្រា surā sŏréa [soraː], បលនា calanā châlônéa [calanaː].
- 5. Vowel sign េ e is often used instead of ែ ae: កោណ្ឌ keṇḍ kénd [kaen], គ្រុះពេទ grūbed krupét [kruːpɛːt].
- 6. Consonants ត t and ប p may also denote syllables [dv:] and [pa]: ពត៌មាន batramān pôrtâméan [pɔːdvːme̞ən], បរមាន្ទ paramānū bârâmano [paramaːnoː], បណ្ណាល័យ paṇṇālăy bânnalăy [pannaːlaj].

^B Syllable-finally.

^C Usually in a closed syllable.

^D The first in the \hat{a} -series, the second in the \hat{o} -series.

Khmer script styles

Khmer script is used mainly in two styles that are known អក្សារាយរ âksâr chhor ('standing script') and អក្សម្ទេស âksâr mul ('round script'). The characters sometimes differ considerably.

ñ	គ	k	្ព	្ណ	ធ	ឆ	dh	្វ	্ৰ			ü	៊ី	៊ី
8	2	kh	ូ	្ជ	S	ន	n	্র	្			ű	ै	শ
គិ	គ	g	្គ	្ត	ប	55	р	្ប	្ស	ឧ	9	u	្ន	្វ
ឃ	255	gh	្ឃ	្ញ្	ផ	ជ	ph	្ឋ	္	8	9	ū	ૢ	្ង
ឯ	ខ	'n	ဌ	្វ	ព	ព	b	្ព	្ត	SS	B	û		
ប៊	ទ	С	ૢ	ৣ	ភិ	ន	bh	្ត	្ត			uo	្វ	្ជ
ដ	\$ 3	ch	្ជ	្ជូ	ម	S	m	្ន	্ব	ឫ	ន្ទ	rü		
ជ	೮	j	្ជ	្វ	យ	655	у	្យ	្ស	ឬ	ម្ព	rű		
ឈ	ಚು	jh	្ឃ	្ជា	1	\$	r	្រ	្រ	ឮ	ផ្ទ	lü		
ញ	យ	ñ	ွ	ৃ	ល	ខ	I	្ល	್ಟ	ឮ	ជ	lű		
ដ	ಐ	ţ	្រ	្ព	1	ව්	V	្វ	j			eu	៊ែ	៊ែ
ឋ	છે	ţh	្ព	្ឋ	ស	ಕು	s	្ស	្ស			üa	ឿ	ឿ
ឧ	প্র	ģ	្ត	្ជ	បា	មា	h	្ល	ૢ			ie	្រា	្វេ
ឍ	173 5	фh	្ឍ	្ណា	Gį	ឡ	ļ					е	េ	េ
ណ	ಣ	ņ	ှိ	<u>နော</u> ်	អ	5-5	X	្អ	្	ឯ	ති	ae	ែ	ែ
ពិ	ន	t	្ព	្ព			ā	ា	ា	ឰ	ជ្ជ	ai	្វែ	ែ
ថ		th	ू	্	ឥ	ಕ	i	ិ	0	Q		0	ោ	េរ
Ĝ	ន	d	្វ	្ល	ឦ	ជ្ជាំ	ī	ិ	ି	3	ઇ	ò		

ឌី **ទី** au ៅ **ៅ** ŕ Ì ൎ្ ះ °**°** 0)) à å 0: 0: ័ () ă m ំ $\widehat{\ }$ ໆ ៗ ៗ ម