Burmese / မြန်မစာ Myanmasa

transcription (romanization): BGN/PCGN 1970 + KNAB modifications 2002 transliteration: KNAB 2003

Burmese-language place names are recorded in KNAB in a double format, using both transcription (romanization) and transliteration. The romanization system of the BGN/PCGN has been modified to include diacritics denoting tones and therefore two vowels of the 1970 system are spelled differently (see explanations at the end). However, in the Internet version the BGN/PCGN version is used without modifications.

Below transliteration is marked by normal characters, transcription (romanization) by italics.

I. Consonant characters

1ന k/ <i>ká</i> ^A	11 ဋ t / <i>tá</i> ^A	21 O p / <i>pá</i> ^A	30 ⊃ s / thá ^C
2 බ kh / <i>ká</i> ^A	12 g ṭh / <i>tá</i> ^A	22 O ph / <i>pá</i> ^A	31
з О g / gá	13 Q d / <i>dá</i>	23 🖰 b / <i>bá</i>	32 ဋ 1 / <i>lá</i>
4 හ gh / gá	14 ව ḍh / <i>dá</i>	24 55 bh / <i>bá</i>	33 35 x / á ^D
5 C ni/ngá	15 CBD n / <i>ná</i>	25 \(\text{m} \) / m\(\dag{a} \)	
6 O c / sá ^A	16 OD t / tá ^A	26 W y / yá	
$_{7} \infty \text{ ch } / s\acute{a}^{A}$	17 ∞ th / <i>tá</i> ^A	27 ရ r / <i>yá</i>	
8 % j / zá	18 3 d / <i>dá</i>	28 ₩ 1 / <i>lá</i>	
9 ပု jh / <i>zá</i>	19 O dh / <i>dá</i>	29 O w / wá	
10 ည ñ / <i>nyá</i> ^B	20 \$ n / <i>ná</i>		

^A See note 1.

II. Independent vowel characters (see also note 4)

1
$$\underset{\underline{u}}{\text{p}} = \underline{i}/i$$
 3 $\underset{\underline{u}}{\text{p}} = \underline{u}/u$ 5 $\underset{\underline{u}}{\text{m}} = \frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\underset{\underline{u}}{\text{m}} = \frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\underset{\underline{u}}{\text{p}} = \frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\underset{\underline{u}}{\text{c}} = \frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\underset{\underline{u}}{\text{c}} = \frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\underset{\underline{u}}{\text{c}} = \frac{1}{2}$

III. Abbreviated vowel characters (* stands for any consonant character)

1
$$\stackrel{\bullet}{\bullet}$$
 am $\stackrel{\circ}{/}$ an $\stackrel{\circ}{/}$ 4 $\stackrel{\circ}{\bullet}$ $\stackrel{\circ}{1}$ $\stackrel{\circ}{/}$ 10 $\stackrel{\circ}{\downarrow}$ 0 $\stackrel{\circ}{/}$ 0 $\stackrel{\circ}{/}$ 2 $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ $\stackrel{\circ}{a}$ $\stackrel{\circ}{/}$ 3 $\stackrel{\circ}{\bullet}$ 1 $\stackrel{\circ}{/}$ 10 $\stackrel{\circ}{\downarrow}$ 0 $\stackrel{\circ}{/}$ 0 $\stackrel{\circ}{/}$ 0 $\stackrel{\circ}{/}$ 0 $\stackrel{\circ}{/}$ 10 $\stackrel{\circ}{\downarrow}$ 0 $\stackrel{\circ}{/}$ 0 0 $\stackrel{\circ}{/}$ 11 $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ 0 $\stackrel{\circ}{/}$ 2 $\stackrel{\circ}{/}$ 3 $\stackrel{\circ}{\bullet}$ 11 $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ 11 $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ 0 $\stackrel{\circ}{/}$ 2 au $\stackrel{\circ}{/}$ 3 au $\stackrel{\circ}{/}$ 2 au $\stackrel{\circ}{/}$ 3 au $\stackrel{\circ}{/}$

 $^{^{\}text{B}}$ Syllable-final variant character: ρ $\acute{\text{n}}$.

^c Syllable-final variant character: ∞ ss.

D See note 3.

A This character is actually an abbreviation, a genitive/declarative marker.

B Also used in combination with abbreviated vowel characters: ஹே auau´áw , ஹே auau' aw.

 $^{^{\}text{c}}$ Combined with a tone mark: ភ្លឺ៖ $\underline{\bar{\mathbf{u}}}$ ` \grave{u} .

^A To avoid graphic confusion with some other characters, ⊃ is replaced by ∫ and S by ∫ after consonant characters ຈ kh, ດ g, c n, з d, o p and o w, e.g. ຈ khā ka, ເຈົ້ khau" kaw. After characters ဇ j, ຊ ṭh, ອ dh, o ph and o b this practice seems to be optional. If needed for distinction these graphic variants may

be transliterated as follows: ଚା dhâ da, ଚୌ dhâu" daw.

B If in conflict with another subscript symbol, a vowel character \bullet u or \bullet \bar{u} may be written after consonant characters, with a prolonged upper part, e.g. $cong \| ky\bar{u} \ kyu, \ \varphi \|$ one may one may

Combinations with tone marks: $\circ : \bar{a} \ \hat{a}; \ \circ : \bar{i} \ \hat{i}; \ \circ : \bar{i} \ \hat{u}; \ \hat{u}; \ \hat{u}' \ \hat{a}i' \ \hat{e}' \ [2nd-tone syllable is spelled <math>\circ \circ \circ : av'' \ av'' \ av'' \ \hat{e}' : \hat{o}' \circ ; \ \hat{e}' : \hat{o}' \circ : \hat{e}' : \hat{$

IV. Other symbols (* stands for any consonant character)

1
$$\bullet$$
 -r / -y^A 3 \bullet -w / -w 5 \bullet -ŋ / in -D 6 \bullet " / (E. 2 \bullet) -y / -y^B 4 \bullet -h / h -C

V. Syllable endings (• stands for any initial consonant character; syllables beginning with o w have different romanization equivalents, these are also listed below)

Tone marks

- (1st tone)
- •: `(3rd tone)

^A Exceptional romanization: ຈ khra *chá* (see also note 1).

^B Exceptional romanization: ्य khya *chá* (see also note 1).

c Adds h in romanization before the consonant: မှ mha hmá; exceptional romanization: ရှ rha (ဖါ) shá.

D Adds -in in romanization to the end of the preceding syllable: ဘင်္ဂလားအော် bhagṇalā`xau" Bin-gala Aw.

^E End-of-syllable mark (marks the absence of the inherent vowel).

^A The choice of romanization depends on the actual pronunciation.

Syllables ending with a written consonant are generally pronounced in the 2nd tone (unmarked) or end with a glottal stop, syllables ending with nasals may also have tone marks (1st and 3rd tones), e.g. • \S an" $\acute{a}n$, • \S an" $\grave{a}n$.

Numbers

00 01 J2 23 54 95 66 97 88 69

Abbreviations

၍ ŷ ywé § n̂ hnaik

Notes

- 1. Certain consonant sounds change their value if used after any vowel letter or nasal consonant except as cited in note 5. The changes, as expressed in Roman letters, are the following: ch > gy; k > g; p > b; s > z; t > d.
- 2. In romanization, -a is always accompanying the Burmese consonant character unless this has got a dependent vowel character or an end-of-syllable mark: e3e madama mádámá.
- 3. At the beginning of a word, the character \mathfrak{B} x should not be romanized, unless followed by a consonant character that does not bear a vowel character or an end-of-syllable mark, in which case the character \mathfrak{B} should be romanized $a:\mathfrak{B}$ consonant character \mathfrak{B} should be romanized \mathfrak{B} consonant character that does not bear a vowel character or an end-of-syllable mark, in which case the character \mathfrak{B} should be romanized \mathfrak{B} so \mathfrak
- 4. The independent vowel characters should be romanized with a hyphen at the beginning of medial and final syllables: െ kree kye-e.
- 5. When two consonant characters are written one above the other without an end-of-syllable mark, the upper character should be romanized first, followed by the lower character, and then the vowel and consonant characters, if any: ပည္စ pañja panyzá, အန္တိမဘဝ xantimabhawa andímábáwá. Alternative romanizations, as indicated in note 1, do not apply to the upper character: သေတ္တာ settā thetta, မိစ္ဆာ micchā missa, ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ ukkatha ukkádá.
- 6. When the letter n at the end of a syllable is followed by g or y at the beginning of the next syllable, hyphen should be added in between them; similarly hyphen should be used between t and h if they are in different syllables: အင်းကွတ် xaṅ "`kwat" in-gut (but ဖွေါင်န် phweânan" shwengan).
- 7. Subscript consonants are not distinguished in transliteration but if needed, they may be marked by a preceding apostrophe: ρ g'h.

Pronunciation of romanized names

1 Tollariolation of Tollianico										
aik	[aɪʔ]	ch	[c ^h]	in	[ĩ]	sh	[[]]			
aing	[aĩ]	e'	[ε]	it	[i?]	th	[θ]			
an	[ã]	eik	[eɪ?]	ky	[c]	ut	[u?]			
at	[a?]	ein	[eĩ]	ng	[ŋ]	У	[j]			
auk	[aʊʔ]	et	[e?]	ny	[ɲ]					
aung	[aʊ̃]	gу	[]]	o'k	[00]					
aw	[c]	hs	[s ^h]	oʻn	[oữ]					

Conversion from KNAB into the BGN/PCGN romanization system

- 1) tone marks are omitted;
- 2) $e' > \hat{e}, o' > \hat{o}$.