

Cham

The Cham romanization table is used for *Akhar Thrah* in Ninh Thuận and Bình Thuận provinces, Vietnam (Eastern Cham) and *Akhar Srak* in Cambodia (Western Cham).

<i>Akhar Thrah</i>		<i>Akhar Srak</i>		<i>Romanization</i>		<i>Akhar Thrah</i>	<i>Akhar Srak</i>	<i>Romanization</i>	
<i>Inâ</i>	<i>Inâ</i>	<i>Enaa</i>	<i>Enaa</i>				<i>Enaa</i>		
<i>Akhar</i>	<i>Akhar</i>	<i>Akhar</i>	<i>Akhar</i>		<i>Dead</i>	<i>Inâ Akhar</i>	<i>Akhar</i>		
<i>Hadiip</i>	<i>Mâtai</i>	<i>Papoh</i>	<i>Mutai</i>	<i>Living</i>	<i>(Ending)</i>	<i>Hadiip</i>	<i>Papoh</i>	<i>Living</i>	
က	က	𑜀	𑜁	ka	-k	𑜁	𑜀	kha	
ဂ		𑜂	𑜃	ga	-g	𑜃	𑜂	gha	
ဃ	ဃ	𑜄	𑜅	ngâ	-ng	𑜅	𑜄	nga	
စ	စ	𑜆	𑜇	ca	-c	𑜇	𑜆	cha	
ဃာ		𑜈		ja		𑜈	𑜈	jha	
ဃာ		𑜉		nyâ		𑜉	𑜉	nya	
ဃာ		𑜊		nja					
တ	တ	𑜋	𑜌	ta	-t	𑜌	𑜋	tha	
ဒ		𑜍		da		𑜍	𑜍	dha	
ဃ	ဃ	𑜎	𑜏	nâ	-n	𑜏	𑜎	na	
ဃ		𑜐		nda					
ပ	ပ	𑜑	𑜒	pa	-p	𑜒	𑜑	ppa	
ပ		𑜓	𑜔	pha	-ph				
ပ		𑜕	𑜖	ba	-b	𑜖	𑜕	bha	
မ		𑜗	𑜘	mâ	-m	𑜘	𑜗	ma	
မ		𑜙		mba					
						<i>Inâ Akhar</i>	<i>Enaa</i>	<i>Living</i>	
						<i>Hadiip</i>	<i>Akhar</i>	<i>Independent</i>	
							<i>Papoh</i>	<i>vowels</i>	
ဃ	ဃ	𑜚	𑜛	ya	-y	𑜛	𑜚	a	
ဝ	ဝ	𑜜	𑜝	ra	-r	𑜝	𑜜	i	
လ	လ	𑜞	𑜟	la	-l	𑜟		u	
ဃ	ဃ	𑜠	𑜡	wa	-w	𑜡	𑜠	é	e
ဃ	ဃ	𑜢		xa	-x	𑜢	𑜢	ai	
ပ		𑜣	𑜤	sa	-s	𑜤	𑜣	o	
ပ	ပ	𑜥	𑜦	ha	-h				

Takai Akhar Hadiip

□◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌ □◌
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]

Takai Akhar

□◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌ □◌
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]

Living Vowel Modifiers modify the inherent vowel without ending the word

-ia
 -i-
 -u/â- -u-
 -é-/e- -ae-
 -ai-
 -o-
 -e-
 -ua-
 -la-
 -lu-
 -lua
 -ao-
 -ra-

Takai Akhar Mâtai

□◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]

Takai Akhar Mutai

□◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]
 □◌[◌]

'Dead Feet Characters' are vowel modifiers with inherent consonant or vowel endings

-eng
 -o
 -é
 -m
 -aung
 -aong
 -aum
 -im
 -ei
 -i
 -au
 -ng
 -em

 -aa- (see Note 1)

Special Characters from Western Cham

Romanization

Pronunciation/Language Notes

𑜇	m̄la	soft
𑜈	ma	soft
𑜉	ra	(rolled /r/)
𑜊	Ppo	Title indicating respect
𑜋	nân	
𑜌	oh	Marker of negation
𑜍	*	*repeats the preceding written word

Numerals

Akhar Thrah

Akhar Srak

Romanization

𑜎	𑜏	0
𑜐	𑜑	1
𑜒	𑜓	2
𑜕	𑜖	3
𑜗	𑜘	4
𑜙	𑜚	5
𑜛	𑜜	6
𑜞	𑜟	7
𑜡	𑜢	8
𑜣	𑜤	9

Examples

The following are examples of Cham romanization from the Cham calendar.

<i>Akhar Thrah</i>	<i>Akhar Srak</i>	<i>Romanization</i>	
တိကု	တိကု	Tikuh	
ကုဘာ	ကုဘာ	Kubaw	
ရိမာ	ရိမာ	Rimaong	
တပာ	တပာ	Tapay	
ဣဏ် တပာ	ဣဏ် တပာ	Inâ Garay	Enaa Garay (see note 2)
ဣဏ် ဣဏ်	ဣဏ် ဣဏ်	Ula Anaih	
အာ	အာ	Asaih	
ပာ	ပာ	Pabaiy	
ကြ	ကြ	Kra	
မာ	မာ	Mânuk	
အာ	အာ	Asau	
ပာ	ပာ	Pabuei	

Notes

1. The Hua Bilau character marks the written word and ends in a vowel sound in Eastern Cham. In Western Cham the Hua Bilau is known as the ‘Plao A’ and is only used to elongate vowel sounds. So for the purposes of romanization, in Western Cham, /a/ becomes /aa/ and /o/ becomes /oo/, etc. The Cham textbook compilation society and certain Eastern Cham manuscripts also seem to use the Hua Bilau to elongate the vowel sound. However, this usage is frequently critiqued by senior experts in the Eastern Cham language and script. For the practical purposes of this standard, the Hua Bilau elongates the vowel if it appears in the middle of a word, and if the Hua Bilau appears at the end of a word, it means that the word can end with a vowel sound.
2. The word ‘Inâ’ in Eastern Cham is Romanized as ‘Enaa’ in Western Cham in accordance with a spelling variation.