## Rohingya Alphabet

| Letter | IPA | Pronunciation | Examples |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A a | /ɑ/ | as in 'father' | anḍa, asman |
| Ã ã | /ã/ | nasalized /ɑ/ | ãi, tũi |
| B b | /b/ | as in 'boy' | bái, bou |
| D d | /d/ | as in 'dog' | dan, deho |
| Ḍ ḍ | /ɖ/ | *see note below | ḍõr, ḍak |
| E e | /e/ | as in 'bed' | enaš, egena |
| Ẽ ẽ | /ẽ/ | nasalized /ẽ/ | fẽsa, kẽs |
| F f | /f/ | as in 'fun' | fuwa, fani |
| G g | /g/ | as in 'go' | gór, gula |
| H h | /h/ | as in 'home' | hana, hat |
| I i | /i/ | as ee in 'sheep' | isamas, iin |
| Ĩ ĩ | /ĩ/ | nasalized /i/ | gĩyu |
| J j | /d͡ʒ/ | as in 'jam' | januwar |
| K k | /k/ | as in 'car' (soft k) | kitab, kura |
| L l | /l/ | as in 'lap' | lal, lamba |
| M m | /m/ | as in 'man' | mas, miyula |
| N n | /n/ | as in 'name' | nak, nun |
| O o | /ɔ/ | as oo in 'door' | ošuk, oran |
| Õ õ | /ɔ̃/ | nasalized /ɔ/ | õri, õl |
| P p | /p/ | as in 'pet' (soft p) | in loan/foreign words |
| R r | /ɾ/ | as in Italian 'primo' | ruṭi, rari |
| Ṛ ṛ | /ɽ/ | *see note below | ṛaṭ |
| S s | /s/ | as in 'same' | sini, sul |
| Š š | /ʃ/ | as sh in 'ship' | šõṛo, šohor |
| T t | /t/ | as in French 'très' | tormus, tũi |
| Ṭ ṭ | /ʈ/ | voiceless /ɖ/ | ṭayon, ṭala |
| U u | /u/ | as oo in 'noon' | usol |
| Ũ ũ | /ũ/ | nasalized /u/ | kũir, ũṭ |

## Rohingya Alphabet (cont)

| V v | /v/ | as in 'visa' | in loan/foreign words |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| W w | /w/ | as in 'wax' | wada |
| Y y | /j/ | as in 'year' | iyan |
| Z z | /z/ | as in 'zebra' | zaga, zuta |

## Pronouncing retroflexed consonants

ⓘ Ḍ ḍ, Ṛ ṛ, Ṭ ṭ are retroflexed sounds that pronounced with the underside of the tongue curled up just behind the alveolar ridge.

## Lengthened Consonants

| IPA | Written as | Example | Gloss |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| /j:/ | jj | aijja | *today* |
| /ʃ:/ | šš | biššaš | *faith* |
| /g:/ | gg | beggun | *all* |

ⓘ Lengthened consonants are marked by doubling the symbol. Example list is not exhaustive.

## Lengthened Vowels

| IPA | Written as | Example | Gloss |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| /i:/ | ii | iin | *"these"* |
| /o:/ | oo | hoor | *"clothes"* |
| /u:/ | uu | duud | *"milk"* |

ⓘ Long vowels are marked by doubling the vowel symbol.
ⓘ Short and long vowels can contrast in meaning, e.g.: hoor *"clothes"* vs. hor *"(you) say"*.

## Stressed Vowels

| á | bái vs. bai - *"brother"* vs. *"through"* |
| --- | --- |
| ó | gór vs. gor - *"house"* vs. *"(you) do"* |

ⓘ Stress markers are only used on a few words where context is not enough to determine meaning.

## Diphthongs

| IPA | Written as | Pronunciation | Examples |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| /aɪ/ | **ai** | as in 'b**ye**' | bái, fuwain |
| /eɪ/ | **ei** | as in 'd**ay**' | beil, leikke |
| /ɔɪ/ | **oi** | as in 'b**oy**' | boin, boišše |
| /ɔʊ/ | **ou** | as in 'h**o**me' | bou |
| /uɪ/ | **ui** | as in Spanish 'm**uy**' | dui, tui |
| /ãɪ/ | **ãi** | nasalized /aɪ/ | ãi (1SG) |
| /ũɪ/ | **ũi** | nasalized /uɪ/ | tũi (2SG.hon) |

❶ Diphthongs in Rohingya are treated as a single sound.

## Vowel glides

| IPA | Written as | Examples |
| --- | --- | --- |
| /ua/ | **uwa** | f**uwa**, jan**uwa**r |
| /ũa/ | **ũwa** | t**uwa**ra |
| /ia/ | **iya** | ṭ**iya**, **iya**n |
| /ie/ | **iye** | d**iye**, g**iye** |
| /io/ | **iyo** | g**iyo**s, n**iyo**m |
| /iu/ | **iyu** | n**iyu**la, d**iyu**m |
| /ĩu/ | **ĩyu** | g**ĩyu** |
| /uo/ | **uwo** | **uwo**re, š**uwo**r |
| /ue/ | **uwe** | bo**uwe** |

❶ Glides are written with semivowels to avoid breaking the rules for Rohingya syllable structure. Ref: LearnRohingya.com for more details.

## Consonant ending stems and suffixes

Lengthen last stem consonant when the suffix is **-an**, **-un** or **-wa**.

- ▸ manuš + -wa ➞ manuš**š**wa
- ▸ hãt + -an ➞ hã**t**tan
- ▸ holom + -un ➞ holom**m**un

⚠ Insert /**g**/ when stem ends with /**r**/ and suffix is **-an**, **-un**, or **-wa**.

- ▸ sair + -wa ➞ sair**g**wa
- ▸ gór + -an ➞ gór**g**an
- ▸ bandor + -un ➞ bandor**g**un

Insert /**o**/ when the stem ends with a consonant and the suffix is **-r**.

- ▸ šohor + -r ➞ šohor**o**r

❶ Loan words can deviate from the insertion rules above.

## Vowel ending stems and suffixes

Insert /y/ when stem ends with a vowel and suffix is **-e**.

- ▸ hiba + -e ➞ hiba**y**e
- ▸ fuwa + -e ➞ fuwa**y**e

Insert /g/ when stem ends with a vowel and suffix is **-an** or **-un**.

- ▸ fara + -an ➞ fara**g**an
- ▸ azadi + -un ➞ azadi**g**un

## Rohingya keyboard - Additional dead key



❶ The Rohingya keyboard defines the semicolon key **;** as an additional dead key for typing Rohingya letters like retroflexed consonants and nasalized vowels.

⤓ Download from LearnRohingya.com/resources/keyboard/

## Rohingya keyboard - Consonants

| PC[*] | MacOS | Base | Result |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ; | ; | D | Ḍ |
| ; | ; | d | ḍ |
| ; | ; | R | Ṛ |
| ; | ; | r | ṛ |
| ; | ; | S | Š |
| ; | ; | s | š |
| ; | ; | T | Ṭ |
| ; | ; | t | ṭ |

[*] Windows 10 / 8.1 / 8 / 7 and Linux

❶ First press ";" and then press the consonant.

❶ To type semicolon, press ";" and then Spacebar.

### Rohingya keyboard - Nasalized vowels

| PC | MacOS | Base | Result |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ; | ; | A | Ã |
| ; | ; | a | ã |
| ; | ; | E | Ẽ |
| ; | ; | e | ẽ |
| ; | ; | I | Ĩ |
| ; | ; | i | ĩ |
| ; | ; | O | Õ |
| ; | ; | o | õ |
| ; | ; | U | Ũ |
| ; | ; | u | ũ |

ℹ First press **;** key and then the corresponding vowel key.

### Rohingya keyboard - Stressed vowels

| PC | MacOS | Base | Result |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ´ | ⌥ +e | A | Á |
| ´ | ⌥ +e | a | á |
| ´ | ⌥ +e | E | É |
| ´ | ⌥ +e | e | é |
| ´ | ⌥ +e | O | Ó |
| ´ | ⌥ +e | o | ó |

ℹ ´ = Acute (usually below the ESC-key) / ⌥ = Option key

ℹ On PC, first pressing ´ and then the vowel.

ℹ On MacOS, first pressing **Option+e** and then the vowel.