FOÓILA KITAB

# Start with Rohingyalish

**1**
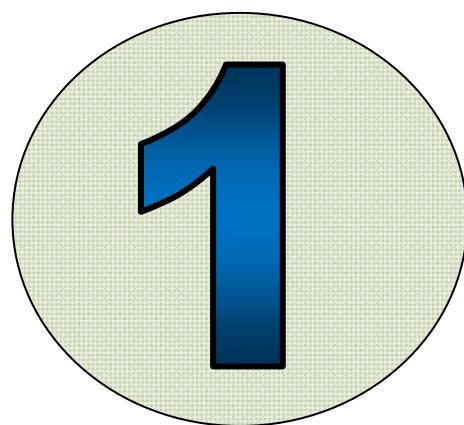
# BOOK ONE

## ROHINGYA ZUBAN
## LOI CÚRU GORÓ

by

Eng. Mohammed Siddique Basu
B.E. (Mech) Yangon, ASD (Electronic) London, MSc (MIT) London

# ABC of ROHINGYALISH · روهينجا ليش كي اے بی سی

**RLF** — Rohingya Zuban ór Fóndicén

| A ᵃ | B ᵇ | C ᶜ | Ç ᶜ̧ | D ᵈ | E ᵉ | F ᶠ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ae اے | bii بي | shi شي | rdi ڑي | di دي | ii اي | eff ايف |
| အေ | ဘီ | ရှီ | �ရှူ | ဒီ | အီ | အේဖ်း |

| G ᵍ | H ʰ | I ⁱ | J ʲ | K ᵏ | L ˡ | M ᵐ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ji جي | eish ايچ | ai آئي | jae جے | kae کے | el ایل | Em ايم |
| ဂျီ | အိုင်ချ်း | အိုင်င် | ဂျေ | ကယ် | အေလ် | အေမ် |

| N ⁿ | Ñ �ñ | O ᵒ | P ᵖ | Q �q | R ʳ | S ˢ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| en این | a'n آں | ou او | pii پي | kyu کيو | ar آر | ess ايس |
| အေန် | အအ်ႃ | အို | ဗီ | ခိယူ | အာရ် | အေစ်း |

| T ᵗ | U ᵘ | V ᵛ | W ʷ | X ˣ | Y ʸ | Z ᶻ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ti تي | yu يو | vyi ڤوي | Dblyu ڈبلیو | eks ايکس | wai واي | Zedh زیڈ |
| တီ | ယူ | ဘွီ | ဒဗလျူ | အေခ်းစ်း | ဝိုင် | ဇေဒ်း |

## Rohingya Numbers

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| sifír | ek | dui | tin | sair | fañs | só | háñt | añctho | no |
| سيفر | ایک | دوي | تين | سائر | فانس | سؤ' | هانت | آنشٹو' | نو' |
| စီဖိရ်း | အေခ် | ဒုယ် | တိန် | စိုင်ရ | ဖာ်စ် | စော | ဟာ့်တ် | အာ်ရ်ထော်း | နော |

Allah, hárr aib ottú fak dé yían boyan gorír.        Hárr tarif Allahr lá.        Allah beggún óttu wáro boro.

# Rohingya Zuban or Kaanun (Rohingyalish language rules) http://www.rohingyalish.com

## 1. Hórof ókkol
### *Rohingyalish Alphabets*

| a | b | c | ç | d | e | f |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| g | h | i | j | k | l | m |
| n | ñ | o | p | q | r | s |
| t | u | v | w | x | y | z |

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

## 2. Noiya hórof ókkol
### *New characters*

**c** = Sh = ش

**c**ami**c**, **c**ali**c**

**ç** = Rd = ڑ

ca**ç**a, na**ç**a

**ñ** = A'nh = ں

fa**ñ**s, fia**ñ**s

## 3. Zer-zobor ókkol
### *(6) straight vowels*

| a | e | i | o | u | ou |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| á | é | í | ó | ú | óu |

**Ou** Quran**e** K**o**r**i**m
**A**l**e**m**i** B**o**dd**ú** B**ou**li
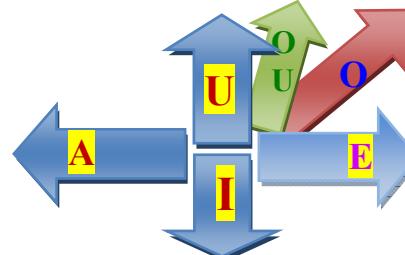
## 4. Fakká-ráiya
### *(4) Circular Vowels*

| ai | ei | oi | ui |
|----|----|----|----|
| ái | éi | ói | úi |

S**ai** B**ei**l L**oi** T**ui**
S**ái** K**éi**l B**ói**n S**úi**

## 5. Gutá
### *Stressed*

| F**u**l | F**ú**l |
|---------|---------|
| S**a**l | S**á**l |
| F**a**n | F**á**n |

B**u**ra Bur**á** B**ú**ra
F**a**ra Far**á** F**á**ra

## 6. Thana
### *Extending*

| d**o** | d**oo** |
|--------|---------|
| n**o** | n**oo** |
| z**o** | z**oo** |
| n**o**l | n**oo**l |
| dh**o**r | dh**oo**r |
| m**a**na | m**aa**na |

## 7. Thana & gutá ókkol
### *Extending plus Stressing*

| Gaa | Gaá | Gáa |
|-----|-----|-----|
| Neel | Keén | éen |
| Biili | Ziín | íin |
| Fool | Boól | Sóol |
| Muu | Muúntu | Súura |

## 8. Dui Hórof wala
### *Dual Characters*

d = **d**adi, **d**án, **d**ui
dh = **dh**andh**a**, **dh**ail

t = **t**ui, **t**uán, **t**áli
th = **th**ala, **th**ambu
ts = **ts**áani

h = **h**am, **h**olom
h = **h**áwa, **h**áñc
kh = **kh**alid, **kh**án

n = **n**ani, **n**am, **n**un
ng = **ng**apúra
ny = **ny**ong cóng

# Rohingya Zuban or
# Foóila Kitab

# Rohingyalish
# Book One

uggwá _____
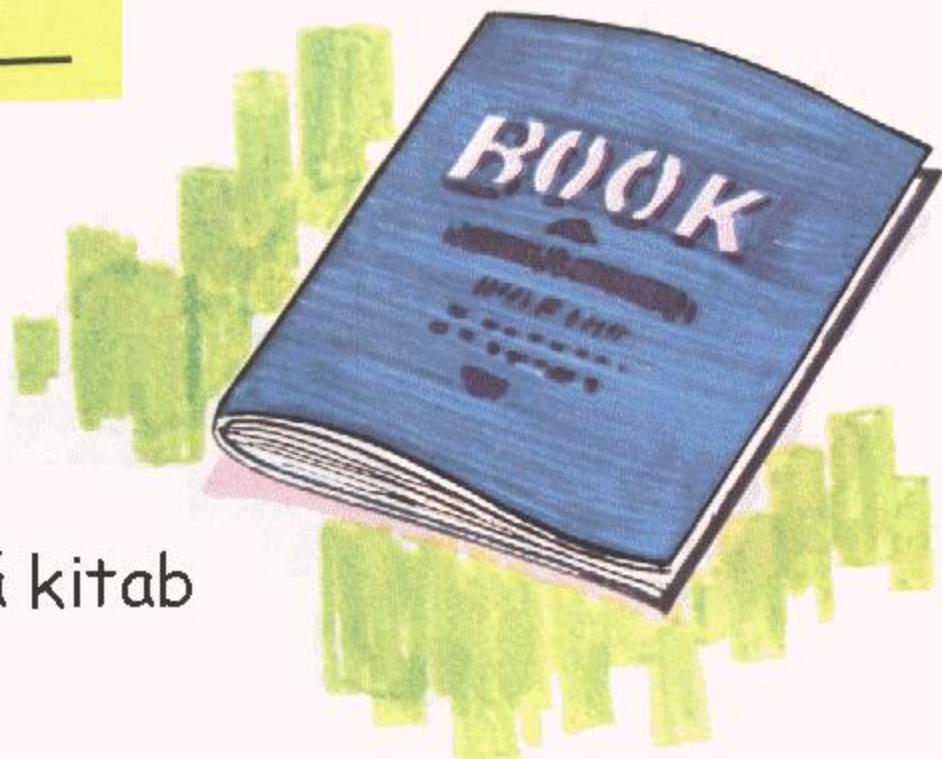
uggwá kitab
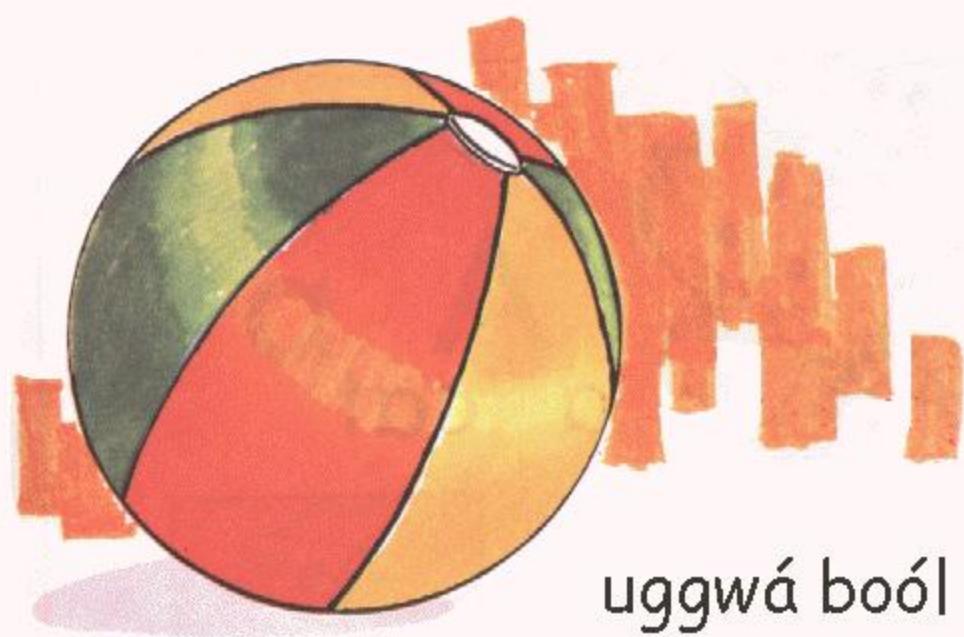
uggwá boól

uggwá _____
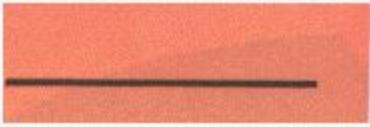
uggwá beg
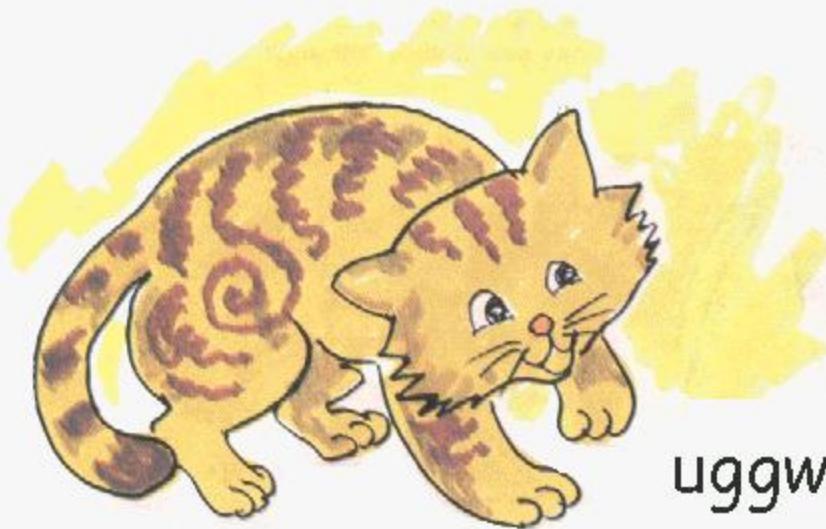
uggwá bilai

uggwá _____

uggwá sép

uggwá córboti

a A

| | |
|---|---|
| sép | |
| beg | bilai |

3
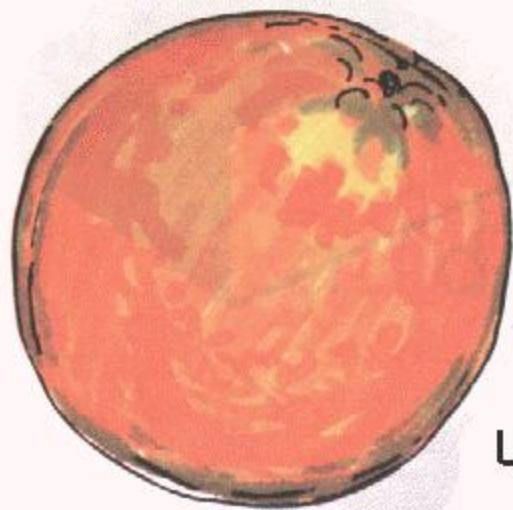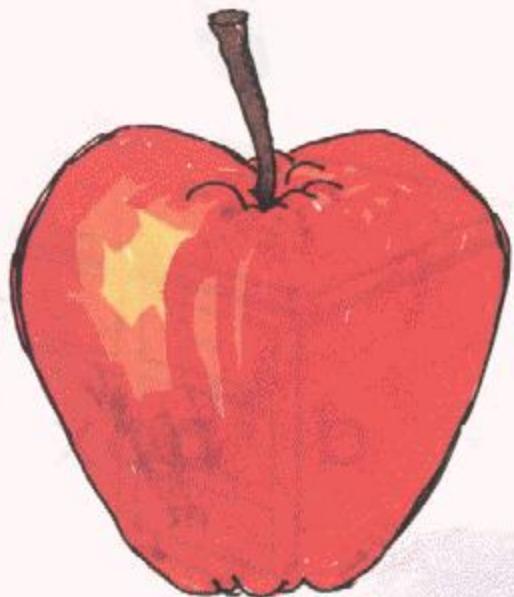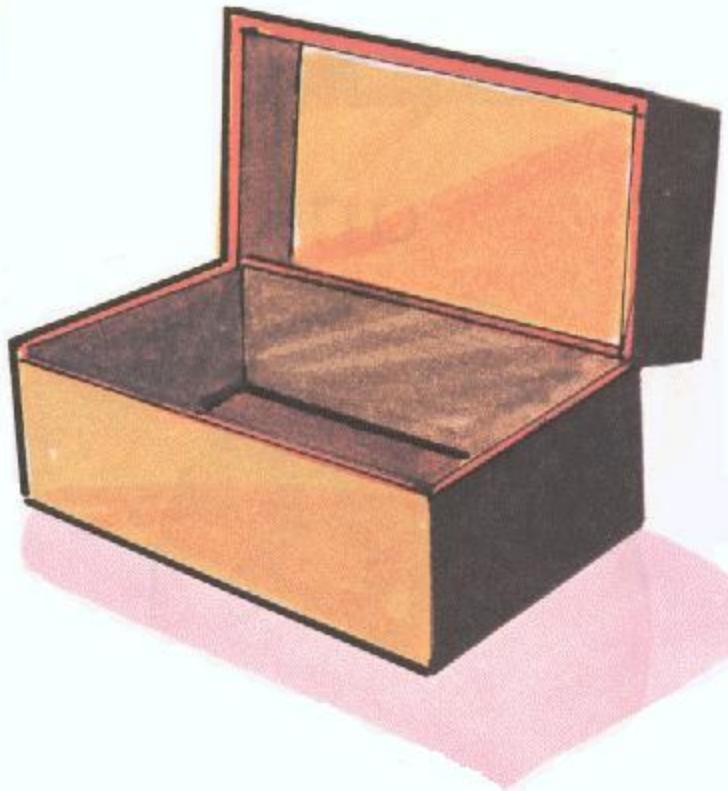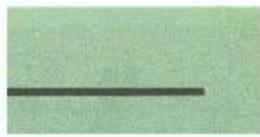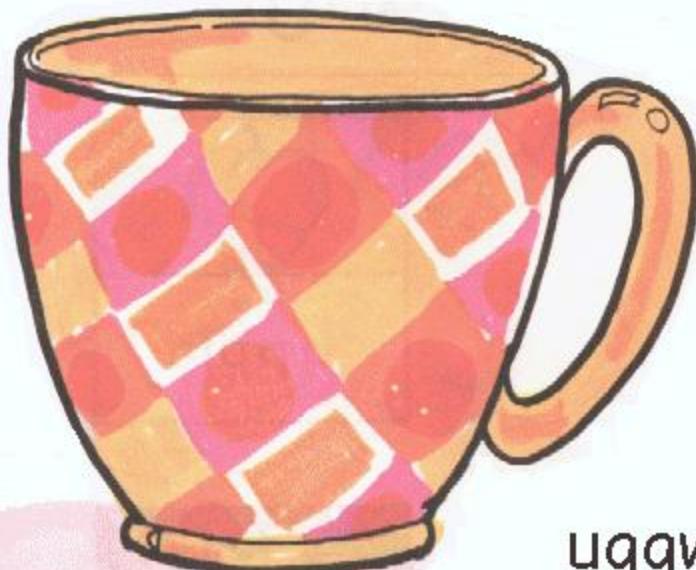
uggwá _____

uggwá fethi

uggwá fiala

ekkán_____

ekkán mes

b  B
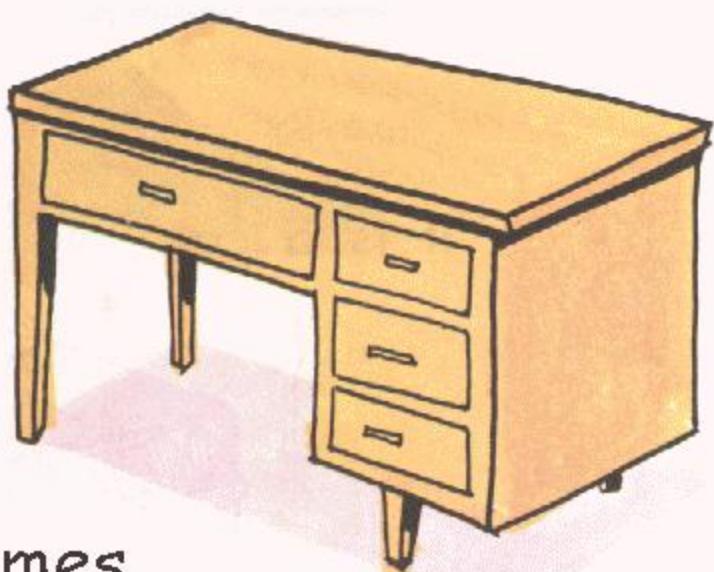
boól

kitab
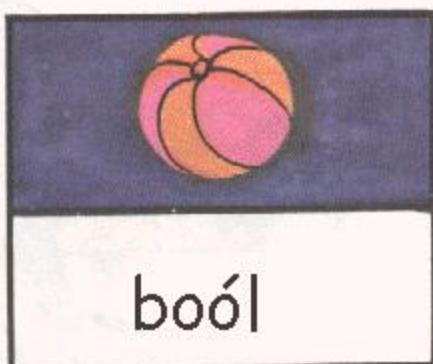
fethi
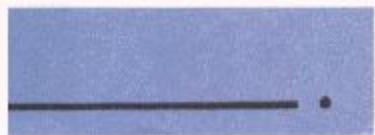
# Yián ekkán

Yián ekkán garí

Ibá uggwá kuñir

Yián ekkán 



Yián ekkán sáti.

c C
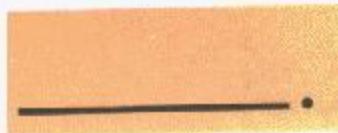

garí


bilai


fiala

# Ibá uggwá

Ibá uggwá futíla.
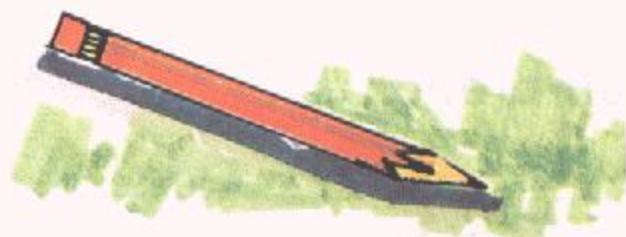
Ibá uggwá leth holom.

Ibá uggwá mas.

Ibá uggwá masí.

Ibá uggwá _____.
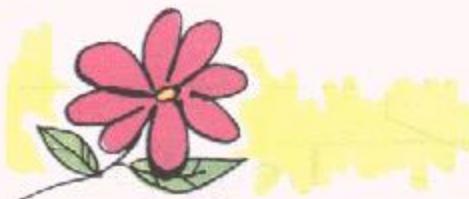
Ibá uggwá fúl.
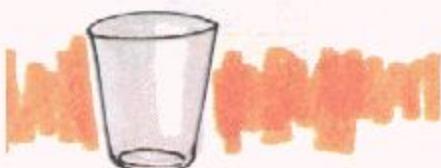
Ibá uggwá golóic.

Ibá uggwá andha.

d D

futíla
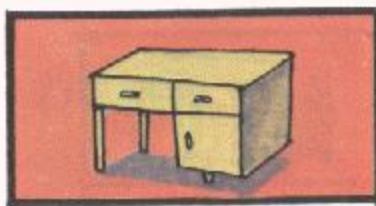
mes

kuñir

Aññí _____ .

Aññí Ahmed.

Aññí Amíra.

Aññí

Aññí Ismaíl.

Aññí Jamíla.

e E

andha

mes

leth holom

Añ̃í _____
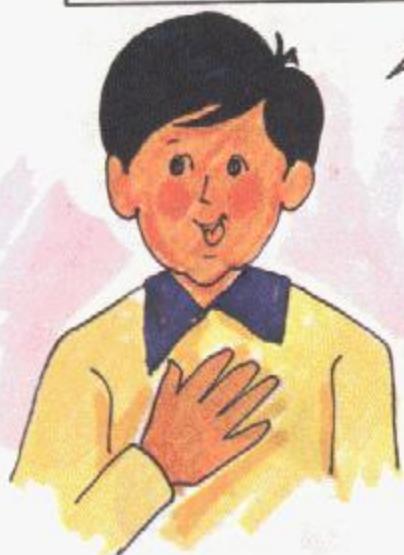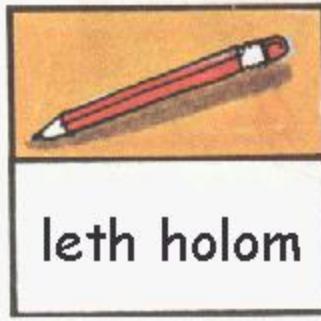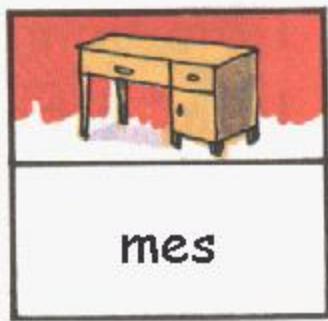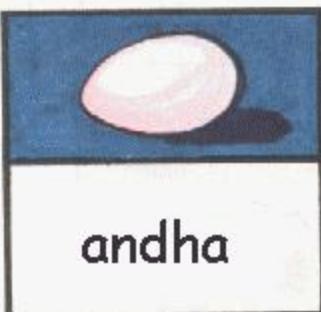
Añ̃í Ahmed
Añ̃í uggwá morot fua.

Añ̃í Amíra.
Añ̃í uggwá miala fua.

Añ̃í Ismaíl.
Añ̃í uggwá
morot fua.

Aññi _____ .

Aññí Jamíla.
Aññi uggwá miala fua.

f F

masí

mas

fúl

# Tui _____.

Añ̃í Ahmed.

Tui Amíra.

Añ̃í Amíra.

Tui Ahmed.

# Tui

Tui _____.
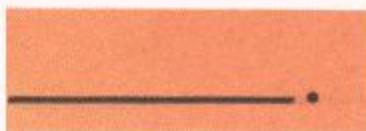
Aññí uggwá morot fua
Tui uggwá miala fua.

Aññí uggwá miala fua.
Tui uggwá morot fua.

g G

golóic
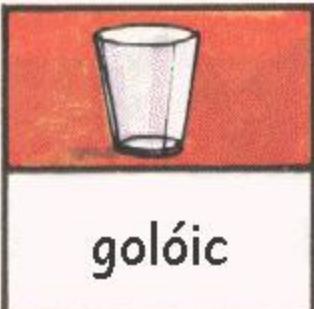
miala fua

# Ibá / Ite _____.

Ibá Amíra.
Ite Ahmed.

Ite Ismaíl.
Ibá Jamíla.
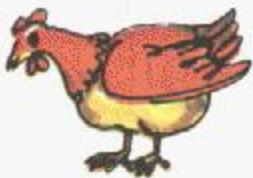
Ibá _____.     Yián _____.

Ibá uggwá beça.

Ibá uggwá beçi.

Yián ekkán gór.

Yián ekkán fothú.

Ibá uggwá kurá.

Ibá uggwá fin.

h H

gór
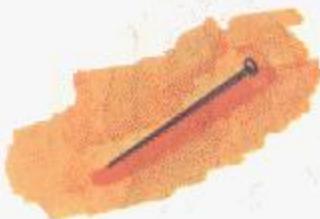
kurá

Ite ▬▬▬▬▬.        Ibá ▬▬▬▬▬.

Ite Ahmed.
Ite uggwá morot fua.

Ibá Amíra.
Ibá uggwá miala fua.

Ite Ismaíl.
Ite uggwá morot fua.

Ibá Jamíla.
Ibá uggwá miala fua.
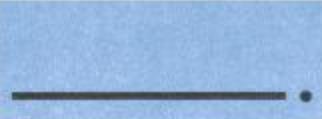
Ite _____.  Ibá _____.



Ibá Záinab.

Ibá uggwá beçi.

Ibá uggwá masthorni.

i l

fin

mas

fothú

| ar | arde |
|---|---|

Ibá uggwá holom ar ibá uggwá leth holom.

Ibá uggwá kela ar ibá uggwá áiskrím.

Yián ekkán góndhi ar yián ekkán garí.

Yián ekkán fánoc ar ibá uggwá zok.

| ar | arde |
|---|---|

Ibá uggwá beél ar ibá uggwá fúl.

Yián ekkán buth ar ibá uggwá fua.

# j J

zok

Jamál

## Añár

Añár nam La-Lá.

añár sul
añár han
añár nak
añár dat
añár gola

añár suk
añár gal
añár uñth
añár muk
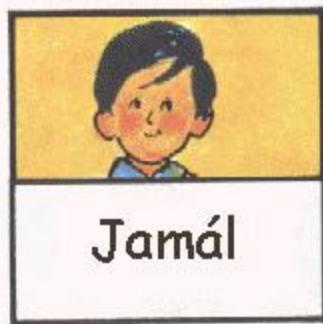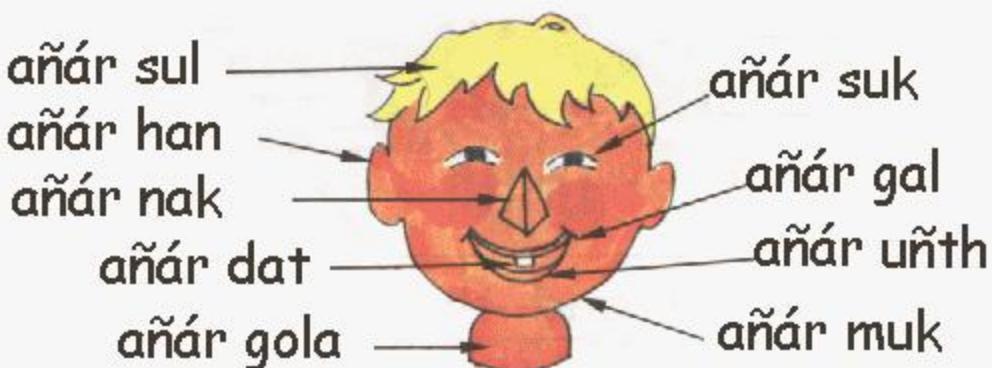
Ibá añár matá.
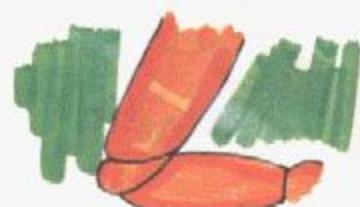
añár dhuwáñ

añár ouñl

añár théng

añár át

añár théng or fata
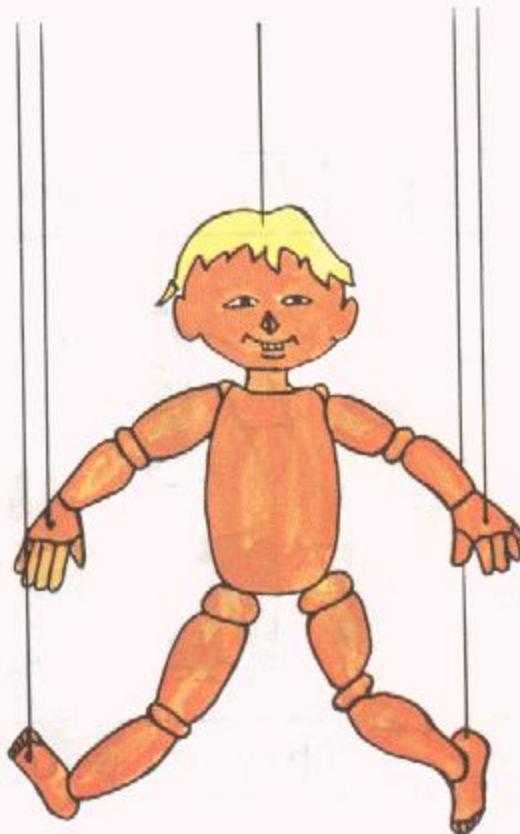
Añár nam La-Lá.

k K
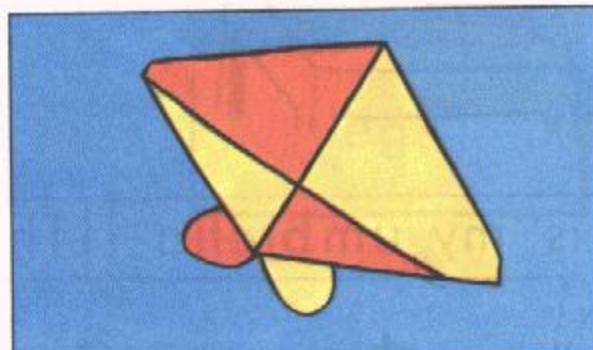


góndhi

# Tor

Yián añár kursí.

Yián tor kursí.
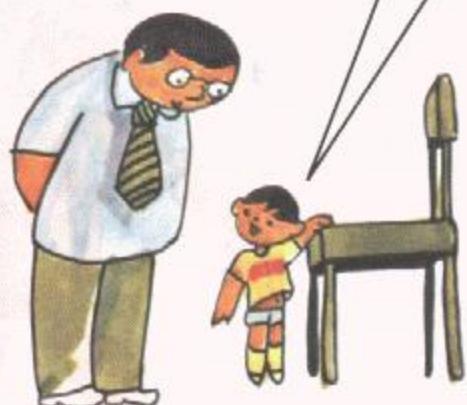
Yián añár mes.

Yián tor mes.

Yián añár sáti.

Yián tor sáti.

Tor

Yián añár zuta.

Yián tor zuta.

l L

fánoc

théng

## Itar

Ite Harún.

Yián itar góndhi.

Ite Ahmed.

Ibá itar baf.

Ibá itar maa.

## ibár

Ibá Amíra.
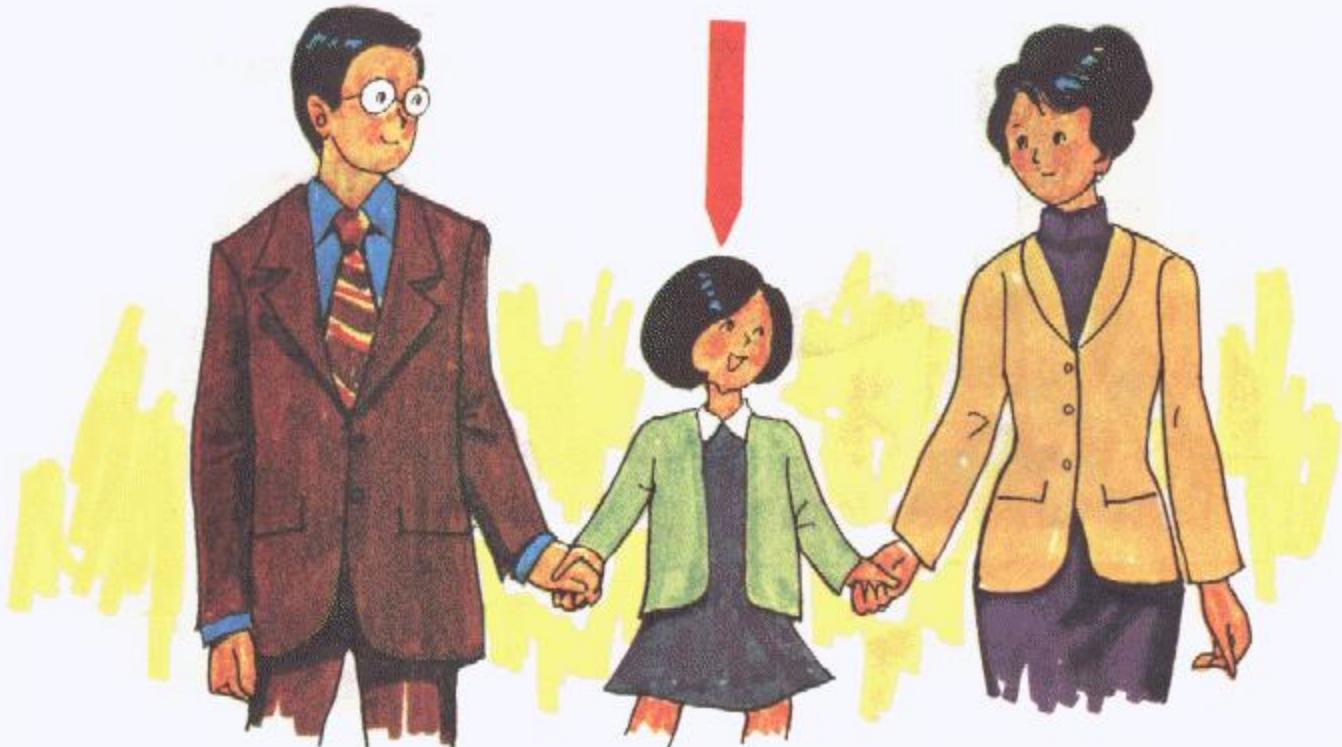
Ite ibár baf.          Ibá ibár maa.

m M

gal          manúic

Amíra
arde íbar maa.
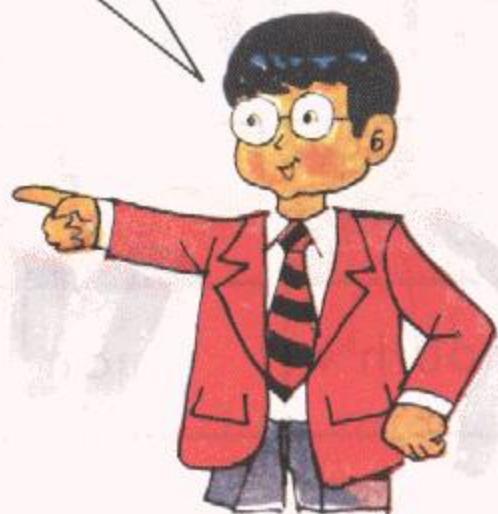
# Ki

Uitar nam ki ?

Ítar nam Bilál.

n N

nak

gola

| Ibá ki? | Yián ki? |
|---|---|

Ibá ki ?

Ibá uggwá kek.

Yián ki ?

Yián ekkán garí.

Ibá ki ?
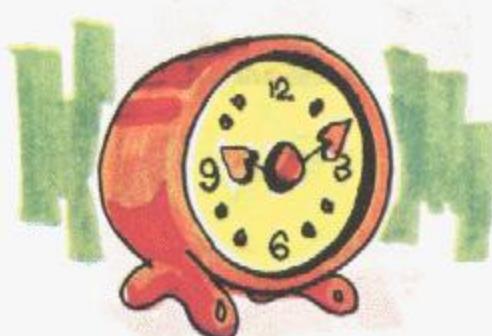
Ibá uggwá góuçi.

Ibá ki ?

Ibá uggwá zef.
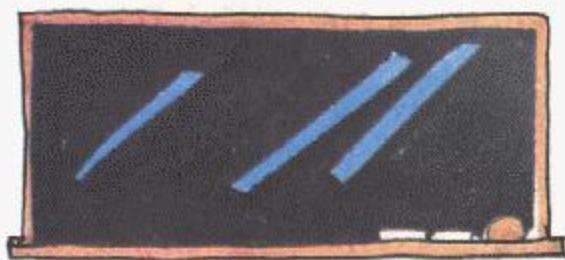
Yián ki ?

Yián ekkán belábbud.

Ibá ki ?

Ibá uggwá gas.

córboti

góuçi

zef

| Ibá ki ? | Yián Ki ? |
|---|---|

Ibá ki ?

Ibá uggwá leth holom.

Ibá ki ?

Ibá uggwá holom.

Yián ki ?

Yián ekkán leth.
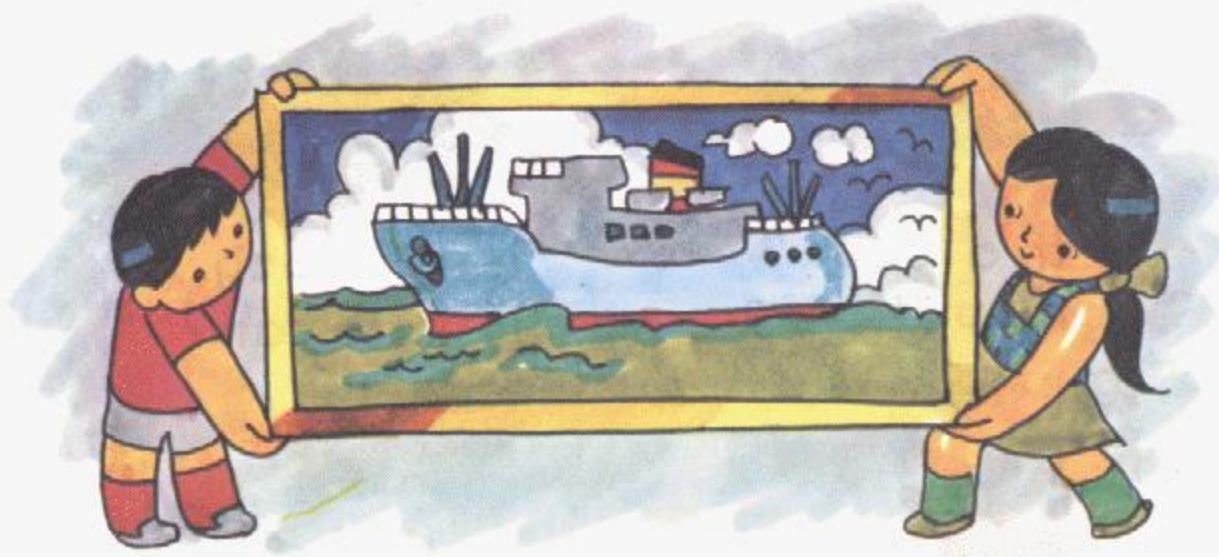
Yián ki ?                    Yián ekkán zañás



p  P
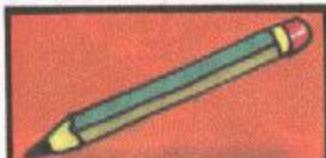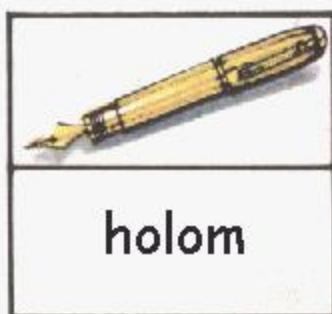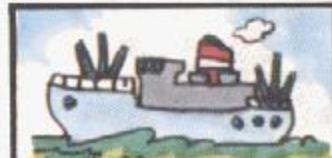
holom

leth holom

zañás

| Yián _____ né? | Ói | Noó |
| Ibá _____ né ? | | |
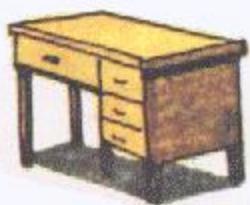
Yián ekkán mes né ?
Yián ekkán kursí né ?

Ibá uggwá kuñir né ?
Ibá uggwá bilai né ?

Ibá uggwá fúl né ?
Ibá uggwá golóic né ?

Ibá uggwá holom né ?
Ibá uggwá leth holom né ?
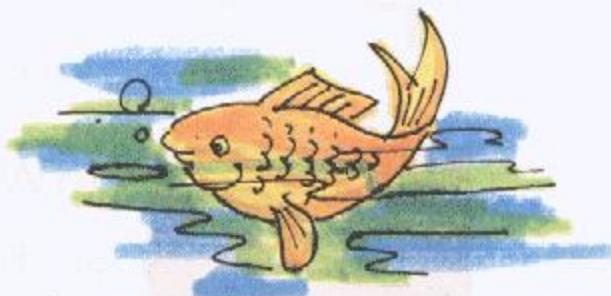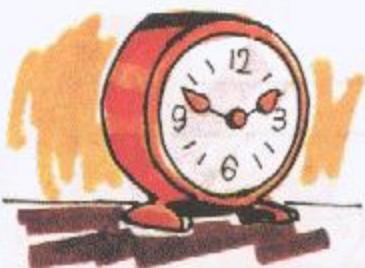
Ibá uggwá kek né ?
Ibá uggwá góuçi né ?

Ibá uggwá kurá né ?
Ibá uggwá mas né ?

| Yián _____ né? | Ói | Noó |
|---|---|---|
| Ibá _____ né? | | |

Ibá uggwá faik né ?
Yián ekkán zañás né ?

Ibá uggwá andha né ?
Ibá uggwá faik né ?

Yián ekkán théng né ?
Yián ekkán théng or fata né ?
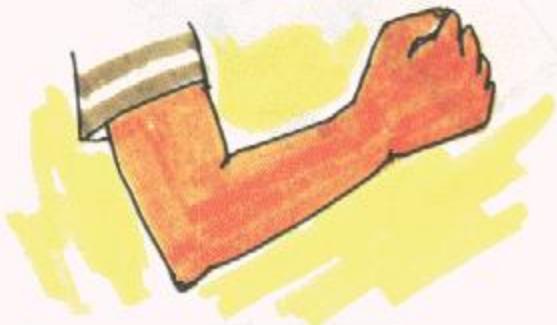
Ibá uggwá dhuwáñ né?
Yián ekkán át né ?

q Q

rani

Ói, ibá ói.
Ói, yián ói.

Noó, ibá noó.
Noó, yián noó.
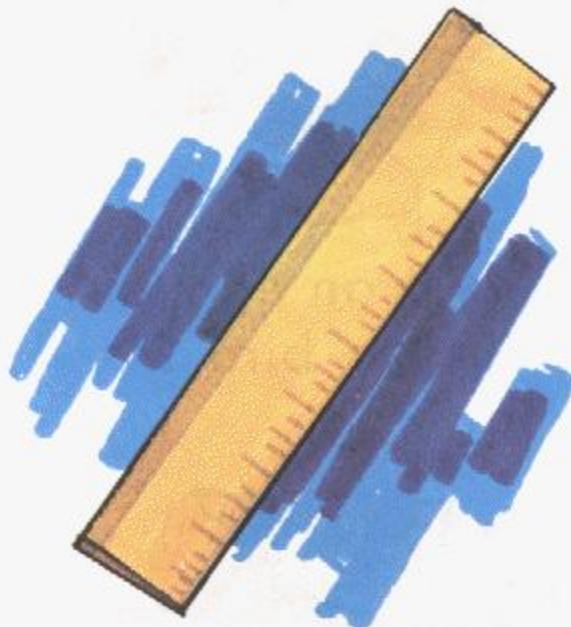
Ibá uggwá leth holom né ?
Noó, ibá noó.

Yián ekkán leth né ?
Noó, yián noó.

Yián ekkán fíth-haim né ?
Ói, ibá ói.

Ibá uggwá fiala né ?
Noó, ibá noó.

Ibá uggwá golóic né ?
Noó, ibá noó.

Yián ekkán súri né ?
Ói, yián ói.

36

Ói, ibá ói.
Ói, yián ói.

Noó, ibá noó.
Noó, yián noó.

Yián ekkán zañás né ?
Noó, yián noó.

Yián ekkán gór né ?
Noó, yián noó.

Yián ekkán eskul né ?
Ói, yián ekkán eskul.

r R

leth

fíth-haim
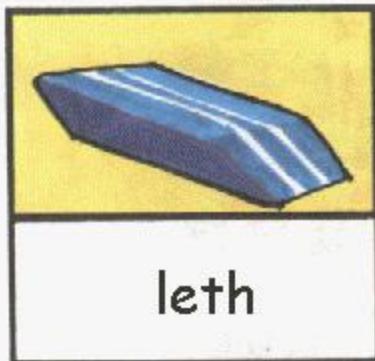
| Ói, ite. | Noó, ite noó. |
|---|---|

Ite uggwá dhakfiyún né ?
  Noó, ite noó.

Ite uggwá masthor né ?
  Noó, ite noó.

Ite uggwá fulic né ?
Ói, ite uggwá fulic.

Ite uggwá fulic né ?
    Noó, ite noó.

Ite uggwá masthor né ?
    Noó, ite noó.

Ite uggwá dhakfiyún né ?
  Ói, ite uggwá dhakfiyún.

Ibá uggwá miala fua né ?

Noó, ibá noó.

Ibá uggwá fulicni né ?

Noó, ibá noó.

Ibá uggwá masthorni né ?

Ói, ibá uggwá masthorni.

s S
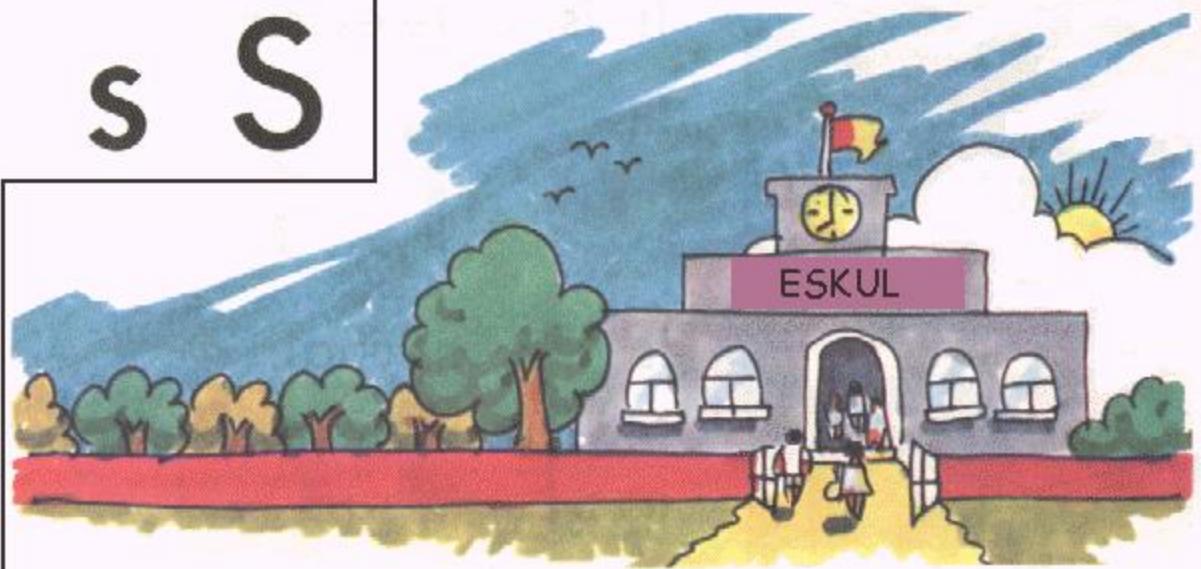
ESKUL

eskul

Yián ekkán _____ noó.

Ibá uggwá _____ noó.

Yián ekkán mes né ?

Noó, yián ekkán mes noó.

Yián ekkán kursí.

Ibá uggwá mes né ?

Noó, ibá uggwá mes noó.

Ibá uggwá telivícen.

Yián ekkán kursí né ?

Noó, yián ekkán kursí noó.

Yián ekkán mes.

Ite uggwá _____ noó.

Ite uggwá masthor né ?

Noó, ite uggwá masthor noó.

Ite uggwá dhakfiyún.

† T

mes

telivícen

masthorni

| Óloiddá | Háil | Dóla | Lal |
|---------|------|------|-----|
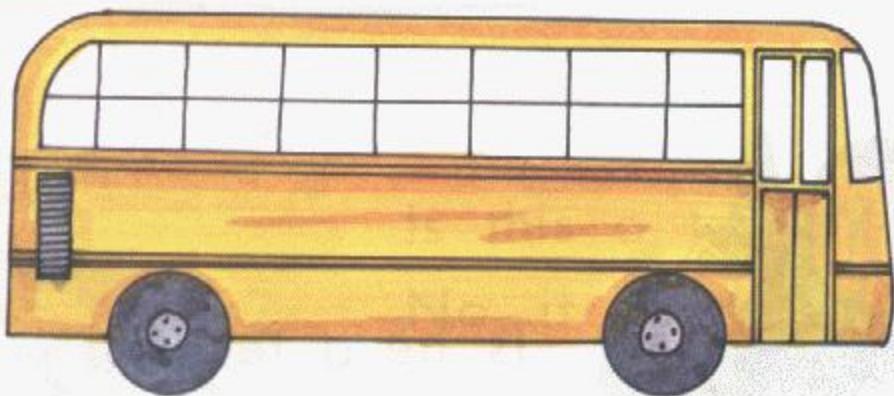
Yián ekkán baás.
Yián óloiddá.

Yián ekkán sáti.
Yián háil.

Ibá uggwá fúl.
Ibá dóla.
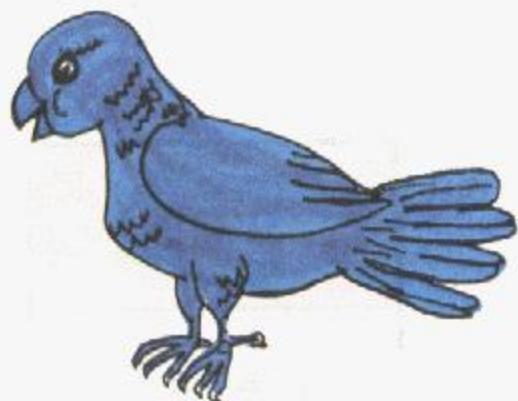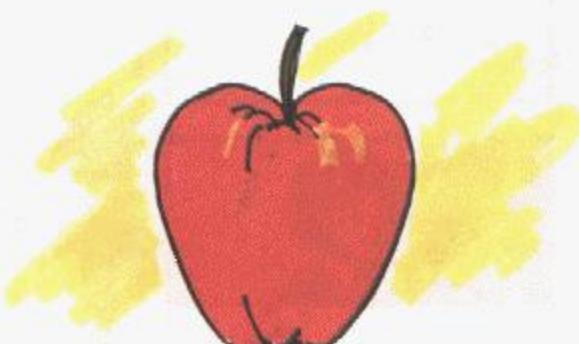
Ibá uggwá sép.
Ibá lal.

Ibá uggwá faik.
Iba cúrma-rong.

Yián ekkán garí.
Yián hala.

Ibá uggwá fiala.
Ibá dóla.

Yián ekkán mes.
Yián hot-rong.

Yián ekkán kursí.
Yián hot-rong.

Yián ekkán cok.
Yián dóla.
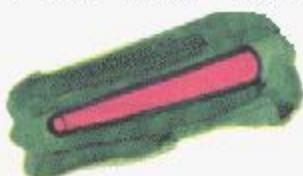
Yián ekkán cok.
Yián lal.

Iín dut.
Iín dóla.

Yián ekkán ruthi.
Yián dóla.

| dhoñór | cóñço | lamba | baiththá |
|--------|-------|-------|----------|
| gorom | thándha | hosora | sáf |

Beg ibá dhoñór.

Beg ibá cóñço.

Fíth-haim yián lamba.

Fíth-haim yián baiththá.

Iín dut.
Iín gorom.

Ibá uggwá áiskrim.
Ibá thándha.

Iín faní.
Iín hosora.

Iín faní.
Iín sáf.

| gom | hóraf | bicí |
|-----|-------|------|

umbrella    Yián hóraf.

umbrella    Yián bicí hóraf.

umbrella    Yián gom.

umbrella    Yián bicí gom.

u U
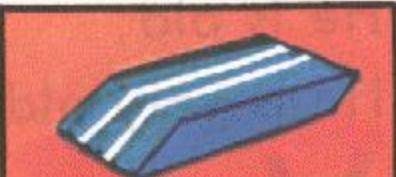
sáti

leth

fiala

| bicí lamba | bicí baiththá |
|------------|--------------|
| bicí hosora | bicí sáf |

Ite lamba.
Ite bicí lamba.

Ibá baiththá.
Ibá bicí baiththá.

Itar bazu hosora.
Bazu ibá bicí hosora.

Ibár hoor sáf.
Hoor ibá bicí sáf.

Ite burá.
Ite bicí burá.

Ibá feththwa.
Ibá bicí feththwa.

| bicí burá | bicí feththwa |
|-----------|---------------|

Ibá lamba né ?
Ói, ibá lamba.
Ibá bicí lamba.

Ite baiththá né ?
Ói, ite baiththá.
Ite bicí baiththá.

Ite mutha né ?
Ói, ite mutha.
Ite bicí mutha.

Ite hosora né ?
Ói, ite hosora.
Ite bicí hosora.

v V

bicí burá
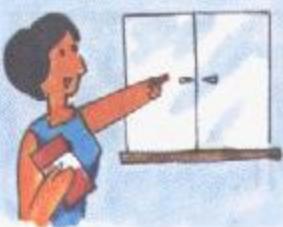
| | | |
|---|---|---|
|  | Meérbanigorí kírkiri án kúli de. |  |
|  | Kírkiri án ekkená- gorí bongorí de. |  |
|  | Meérbanígorí doroza án kúli de. |  |
|  | Doroza án ekkená- gorí bongorí de. |  |
|  | Meérbanigorí tíoó. |  |
|  | Meérbanigorí boiyó. |  |

| Tul /tuló | Íkka dahá | Íkka saá |
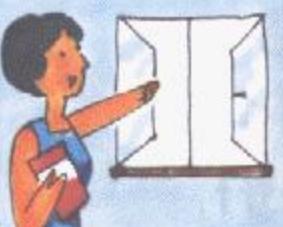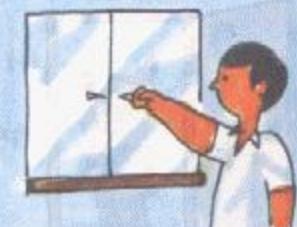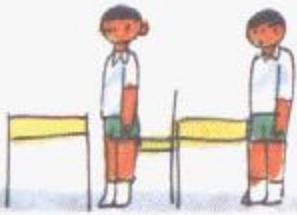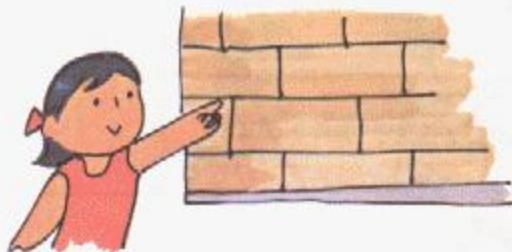
Meérbanigorí kitab uggwá tuló.

Meérbanigorí debal or íkka dahó.
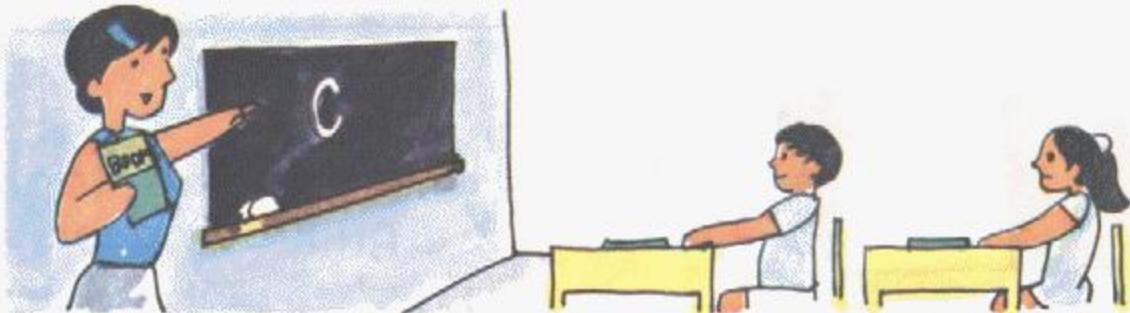
Belábbud or íkka soó(saá).

Kilmar/baijja

Mes ót kilmar.

Doroza baijja.
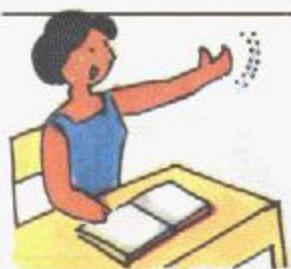
| | |
|---|---|
|  | Meérbanigorí, añár mes ór íkka aiyó. |
|  | Meérbanigorí, thor mes ór íkka zoo. |
|  | Meérbanigorí, dorozar íkka aiyó. |
|  | Meérbanigorí, kírkirir íkka zoo. |
|  | Meérbanigorí, belábbud ór íkka aiyó. |
|  | Meérbanigorí, sába ekkán tuló. |

| Ite __ r. | Ibá __ r. |
|-----------|-----------|
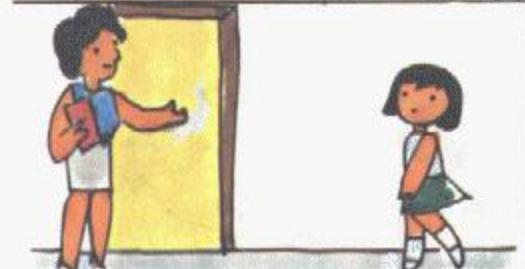
Ite sába tulér.

Ibá sába tulér.

Ite áñçer.

Ibá duñrer.

Ite forér.

Ite guzorer.

Ite kélaár.

Ibá kélaár.

Añ̃ñí ____ir.

Añ̃ñí sába tulír.

Añ̃ñí áñçir.

Añ̃ñí forír.

Añ̃ñí tíai tákir.
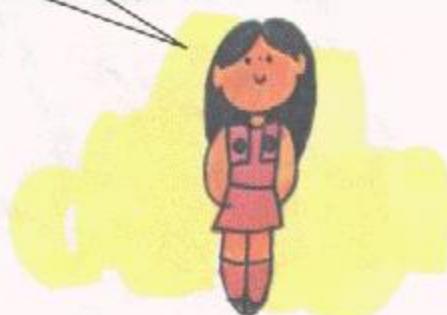
Añ̃ñí ____ír.

Añ̃ñí lekír.

Añ̃ñí duñrir.

Añ̃ñí icáragorí daháir.

Añ̃ñí boói tákir.

## Añṅí ____ir.

Añṅí fál marir.

Añṅí doroza kúlir.

Añṅí kírkiri kúlir.

Añṅí doroza baijjair.

## Añṅí ____ír.

Añṅí tali marir.

Añṅí doroza bon gorír.
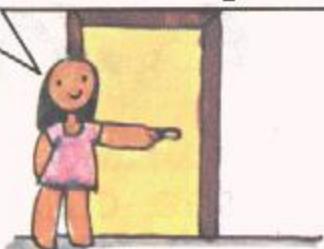
Añṅí kírkiri bon gorír.

Añṅí debal or íkka icára gorir.
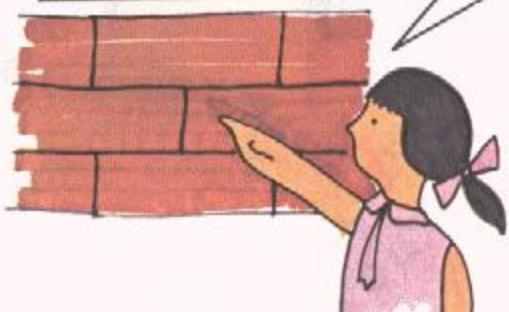
| Ite ___er né ? | Ibá ____er né ? |
|---|---|

Ite fál marer né ?
Ói, fál marer.

Ite fál marer né ?
Noó, fál no marer.

Ibá tali marer né ?
Oí, tali marer.

Ibá tali marer né ?
Noó, tali no marer.
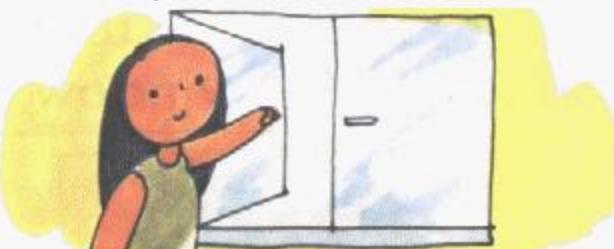
Ibá kírkiri kúler né ?
Ói, kúler.

Ibá kírkiri kúler né ?
Noó, no kúler.

Ite doroza bon gorér né?
Ói, bon gorér.

Ite doroza bon gorér né ?
Noó, bon no gorér.

| Ite _____er né ? | Ibá _____er né ? |
|---|---|

Ite hañder né ?
Ói, ite hañder.

Ibá gana gaár né ?
Ói, ibá gana gaár.

Ite háar né ?
Ói, ite háar.

Ibá fiyer né ?
Ói, ibá fiyer.

Ibá fiyer né ?
Noó, ibá no fiyer.
Ibá hañder.

Ite háar né ?
Noó, ite no háar.
Ite gana gaár.

Ite gana gaár né ?
Noó, ite no gaár.
Ite fiyer.

Ibá hañder né ?
Noó, ibá no hañder.
Ibá háar.

55

| Añár tú uggwá ___asé. | Itat tú uggwá ___asé. |

Añár tú uggwá holom asé.

Itat tú uggwá holom asé.

Añár tú uggwá boól asé.

Ibát tú uggwá futíla asé.

Añár tú uggwá bilai asé.

Itat tú uggwá kuñir asé.

Añár tú uggwá fothúr kitab asé.

Itat tú uggwá kissár kitab asé.

Añár tú ban át ót mazé uggwá kitab asé.
Añár tú dhen át ót mazé ekkán fíth-haim asé.

kitab

Añár tú ban át ót mazé uggwá sép asé.
Añár tú dhen át ót mazé uggwá dhula asé.

w W

kírkiri

beçi

áñçer

| Bái | Bóin | Fua | Zíi |
|-----|------|-----|-----|

Añár tú uggwá bái asé ar uggwá bóin asé.

Ibá Amíra.     Ite íbar bái.     Ibá íbar bóin.

Añár tú uggwá morot fua asé ar uggwá zíi asé.

Ibá Jonab Bilal     Ite íbar fua.     Ibá íbar zíi.

| dustó | beggún | kélaaná | uggwá |



Ibá Amíra arde
íbar dustó.
Ítara kélaár.

Ibá Ahmed arde
ítar dustó.
Ítara kélaár.

Kélaaná beggún saá.
Futíla uggwá dhoñór.   Dhoñór íba ré dahá.
Kélaaná beggún óre dahá.

Futíla uggwá gura.
Kuñir uggwá hala.
Kuñir uggwá dóla.

Boól uggwá lal.
Boól uggwá háil.
Boól uggwá óloiddá.

Góndhi uggwá dhoñór.
Góndhi uggwá cóñço.
Góndhi uggwá háil.

# Sába loi prethís Goró
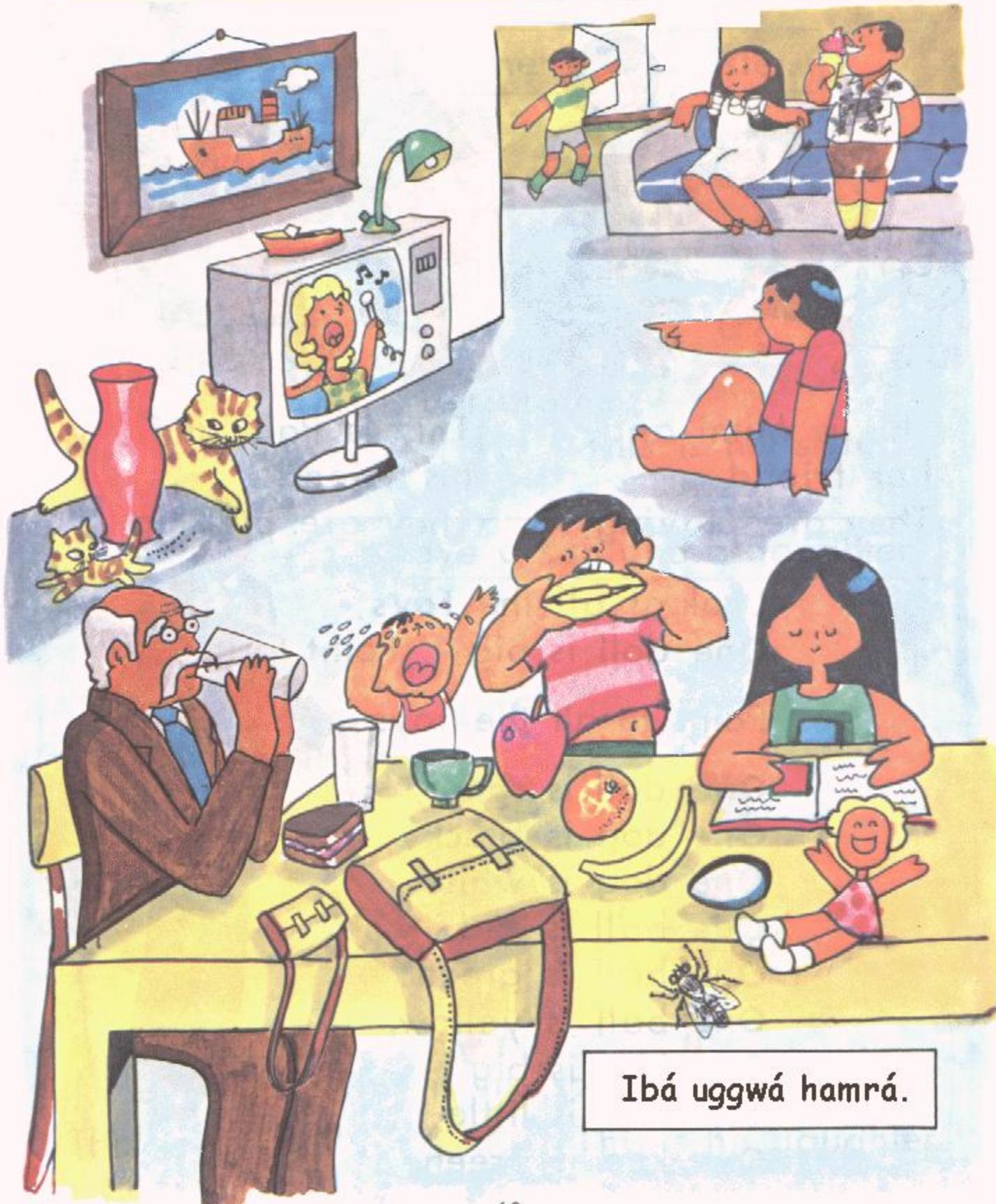


Ibá uggwá hamrá.

# Sába loi Prethís Goró



Ibá uggwá kláss ór hamrá.

## Sába Loi Prethís Goró
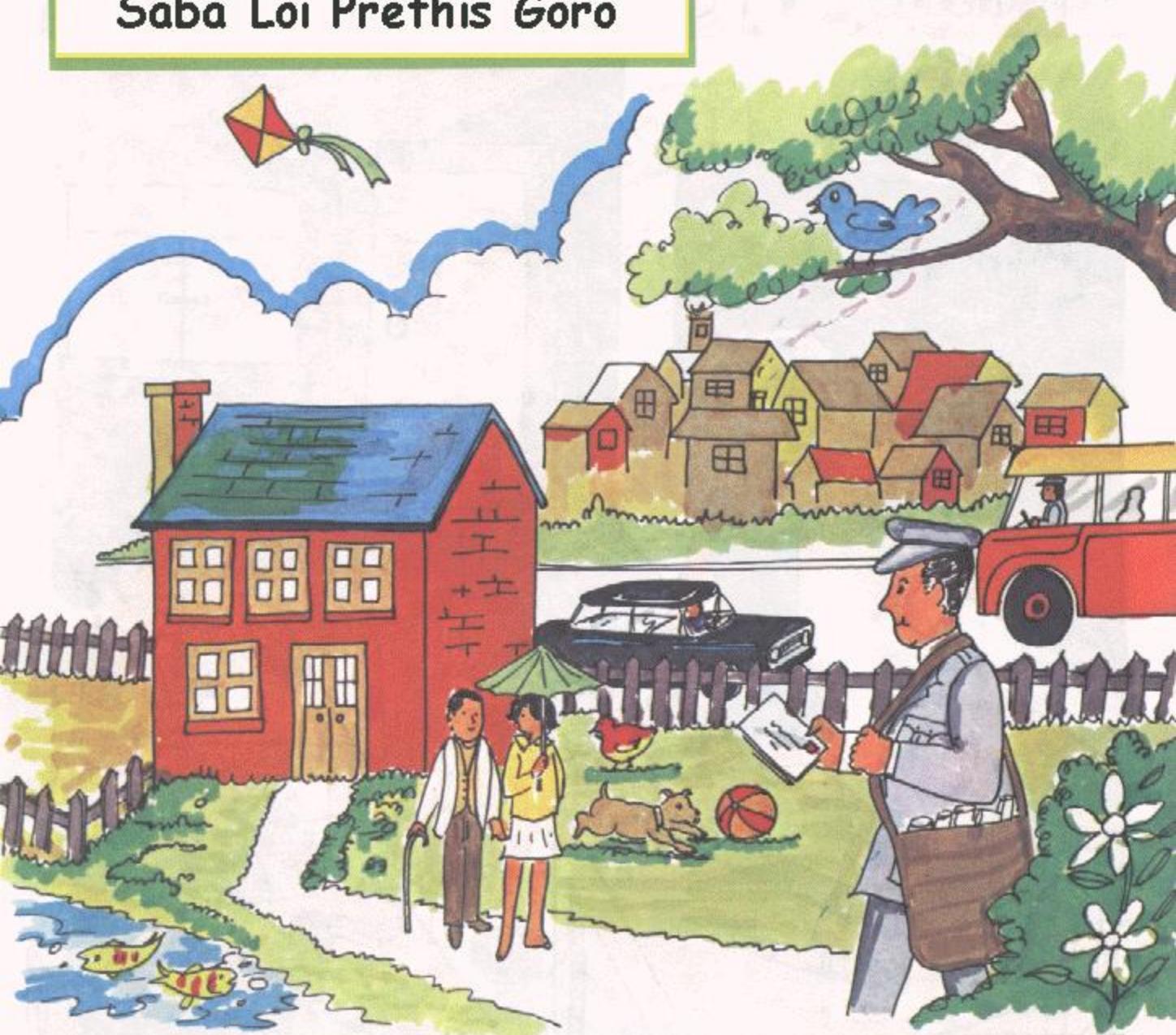
X Y Z y

Óloiddá

# Súura Al-Fátiha

بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾

1.  **Allahr nam loi cúru gorír zibá bicí boro mehérban, bicí boro rahámot goróya.**
    *In the name of Allah the most Gracious, the most merciful.*

ٱلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ ٱلْعَٰلَمِينَ ﴿٢﴾

2.  **Tamám cúkuria Allahr lá [zibá] tamám jáhan ór Rob.**
    *All the praises and thanks be to Allah, the Lord of the worlds.*

ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ ﴿٣﴾

3.  [Zibá**] bicí boro mehérban, bicí boro rahámot goróya.**
    *The most gracious the most merciful.*

مَٰلِكِ يَوْمِ ٱلدِّينِ ﴿٤﴾

4.  **[Zibá] kiyamot or din or maalek.**
    *Master of the day of Judgment.*

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ﴿٥﴾

5.  **Añára seróf tuáñr ebadot gorír, ar añára seróf tuáñr modot saáir.**
    *You alone we worship, You alone we ask for help.*

ٱهْدِنَا ٱلصِّرَٰطَ ٱلْمُسْتَقِيمَ ﴿٦﴾

6.  **Añára ré uzu rasta dahái do.**
    *Guide us to the straight path.*

صِرَٰطَ ٱلَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ ٱلْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا ٱلضَّآلِّينَ ﴿٧﴾

7.  **Ou maincór rasta zarár uore tuñi enab bokcíc goijjó, ou maincór rasta noó zarár uore tuñí gozob diyó ar noó zará gumrá óiye [hédayot ór rasta árai félaiye].**
    *The path of those on whom you have bestowed your favors, not the path
    of those who earn your wrath, and not of those who go astray.*

# Learn Rohingyalish in 10 minutes
## *Ruhingyalíc Óre 10 Minóth ót Cíko*
ရိုဟင်ဂျာလိချ်းကို ၁၀ မီနစ်နှင့် သင်ယူပါ။

## 1. Capital Letters *(Dhoñór Hórof Ókkol)*

Rohingyalish Alphabets naming are shown below in Burmese and Urdu.

*Ruhingyalíc hórof ór nam ókkol oré Bormís arde Urudu loi lamat mazé dahágiye.*

ဤရိုဟင်ဂျာလိချ်း အက္ခရာစာလုံး များ၏ အခေါ် အဝေါ်များကို ဗမာ နှင့် အိုရိဒွ္ ဘာသာများဖြင့် အောက်တွင်ဖေါ်ပြထားပါသည်။

| A | B | C | Ç | D | E | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| အော | ဘီ | ရှ်ို | ရ်ို | ဒီ | အီ | အော်ဖ |
| اے | ِبي | ِشي | ِڑي | دِي | اِي | اِف |
| **G** | **H** | **I** | **J** | **K** | **L** | **M** |
| ဂီ | အီချ် | အါ ၌ | ဂျ | ကေ | အောလ် | အောမ် |
| ِجي | اِيش | آي | جے | کے | اِل | اِم |
| **N** | **Ñ** | **O** | **P** | **Q** | **R** | **S** |
| အောန် | အာ် | အို� | ပီ | ကျ။ | အာဂ် | အောစ် |
| اِن | آں | او | ِپي | کیو | آر | اِيس |
| **T** | **U** | **V** | **W** | **X** | **Y** | **Z** |
| တီ | ယူ | ဗွီ | ဒဗလျ။ | အောခ်စ | ဝါ ၌ | ဇေထ် |
| تي | يو | ِفي | ڈبليو | اِکس | واي | ِزڈ |

Rohingyalish Alphabets naming. *Ruhingyalíc Hórof Ókkol ór Nam.*
ရိုဟင်ဂျာလိချ်းအက္ခရာစာလုံး များ၏ အခေါ် အဝေါ်များ၊

## 2. Small Letters *(Cóñço Hórof Ókkol)*

*The pronunciation of each alphabet when used in a word is shown below in Burmese and Urdu. Each of the vowels is shown in shaded background.*

*Hórof ókkol ór abas lekát mazé hondila nelibóu dé yían, Bormís arde Urdut dahágiye. Vawel ókkol óre hala zoubin loi dahágiye.*

ဤရိုဟင်ဂျာလိချ်း အက္ခရာစာလုံးများ၏ အသံထွက်ကို အောက်တွင် ဗမာ နှင့် အိုရ်ဒူ ဘာသာတို့ဖြင့် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ ဗာဝဲလ်များကို နောက်ခံအရောင် ဖြင့်ပြထားသည်။

| a | b | c | ç | d | e | f |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| အာ | �’ဘာ | ကျာ | �;ျာ | ဒါ | အေ | ဖာ |
| آ | با | شا | ڑا | دا | اے | فا |
| (آ) | (ب) | (ش) | (ڑ) | (د) | (اِ) | (ف) |
| g | h | i | j | k | l | m |
| ဂါ | ဟာ | အီ | ဂျာ | ကာ | လာ | မာ |
| غا | ها | اِي | جا | كا | لا | ام |
| (غ) | (ہ) | (ي) | (ج) | (ك) | (ل) | (م) |
| n | ñ | o | p | q | r | s |
| နာ | အာံ | အော် | ပါ | ခါ | ရာ | စာ |
| نا | آں | ئُو | پا | قا | را | سا |
| (ن) | (ں) | (ئو) | (پ) | (ق) | (ر) | (س) |
| t | u | v | w | x | y | z |
| တာ | အူ | ဗာ | ဝါ | စွာ | ယာ | ဇာ |
| تا | أُو | ڤا | وا | زا | يا | زا |
| (ت ) | (أ ) | (ڤ) | (و) | (ز) | (ي) | (ز) |

*Pronunciations of Rohingyalish Alphabets. Ruhingyalíc hórof ókkol ór abas.*
ရိုဟင်ဂျာလိချ်းအက္ခရာစာလုံးများ၏ အသံထွက်၊

Sábba  ii

## 3. Examples for new Alphabets usage *(Noya Hórof Ókkol or Mesál)*

*The usages of the new alphabets are shown below with examples.*
*Noya hórof ókkol óre hondila estemal goríbóu nise mesál loi dahágiyé.*
အက္ခရာ အသစ်များ၏ အသုံးအနှုန်းများကို ဥပမာများနှင့် ဖော်ပြထားသည်။

**C=sh** ꩬ ش

Bac, Cac, Fac, Lac, Nac  = ဘါၐ်ႇ ႐ုၐ်ႇ ဖါၐ်ႇ လာၐ်ႇ နာၐ်ႇ

Camic, Calic, Nalic, Nikac = ႐ုမီၐ်ႇ ႐ုလီၐ်ႇ နာလီၐ်ႇ နီကာၐ်ႇ

**Ç=rda** ꩡ ڑ

Baça, Baçi, Beça, Beçi = ဘါဍ္ဎာ, ဘါဍ္ဎီ, ဘေဍ္ဎာ, ဘေဍ္ဎီ

Caça, Caçu, Faça, Façi = ႐ုဍ္ဎာ, ႐ုဍ္ဎု, ဖါဍ္ဎာ, ဖါဍ္ဎီ

Fuça, Fuçi, Luça, Luçi  = ဖုဍ္ဎာ, ဖုဍ္ဎီ, လူဍ္ဎာ, လူဍ္ဎီ

Meçi, Naça, Naçi= မေဍ္ဎီ, နာဍ္ဎာ, နာဍ္ဎီ

**Ñ=anh** အာ် آل

Suañ, Fuañ, Añc, Añra = စုအာ်, ဖူအာ်, အာ်ၐ်ႇ အာ်ရာ

Siañra, Thiañra, Bañc = စီအာ်ရာ, ထီအာ်ရာ, ဘအာ်ၐ်ႇ

Bañli, Keñc, Fañs, Cuñça =ဘအာ်လီ, ကေအော်ၐ်ႇ ဖါအာ်စ်, ႐ုအာ်ဍ္ဎာ

## 4. Examples of stressed vowels *(Doró Abas or Mesál)*

*Rohingyalish is sensitive to how you pronounce a vowel. If it is stressed it has one meaning and if not stressed it has another meaning. As shown below, for stressed pronunciation, the accented vowels (áéíóú) are used at the right side, whereas for soft pronunciation normal vowels are used at the left.*

*Ruhingyalíc dasé bicí mockil. Gutá marí foillé ekdhoilla maáni neele, gutá nomari foillé ardhoilla maáni neele. Lamar  mesál ókkolot mazé dhen dháke gutá vawel (áéíóú), ban dháke normel vawel dahágiye.*

အသံ အနက်အပျော့ ပေါ်မူတည်၍ ရိုဟင်ဂ်ာလိချ်းတွင် စကားလုံး အဓိပ္ပါယ်ပြောင်းလဲ သွားသည်။ အောက်တွင် ဥပမာများနှင့် ဖော်ပြထားသည်။ အသံနက်အတွက် မျဉ်းစောင်း ဗာဝဲများ(áéíóú)ကို လက်ယာဖက်တွင် သုံးထားသည်။

Ful = တံတား bridge or hole     Fúl = ပန်း flower

Sal = ခေါင်မိုး roof           Sál = သစ်ပင်အခွံ tree bark

Fan= ကွမ်းယါ a kind of leaves   Fán = ကြိုးကွင်း rope loop

Sul= ဆံပင် hair               Súl = အခွံကွာ remove outer skin

*Here are some good examples below that demonstrate three different meanings for the same word.*

*Ekdhoilla waádh ottú 3 dhoilla maáni neele dé yían, nisor mesál ókkolot mazé dahágiye.*

စကားလုံး တမျိုးတည်းတွင် အသံ ၃ မျိုးထွက်သည်ကို အောက်ပါ ဥပမာများဖြင့် ပြထားသည်။

| ara = *fence* | ará = *command* | ára = *lost* |
|---|---|---|
| bura = *bad* | burá = *old* | búra = *stained* |
| caça = *mat* | caçá = *deposit* | cáça = *kicked out* |
| fara = *village* | fará = *cross* | fára = *unfortunate* |
| gañra = *bury* | gañrá = *pond* | gáñra = *glue* |

## 5. It takes 10 years to learn English. But it takes only 10 minutes to learn Rohingyalish. Why?

Iñgglíc cíkité 10 bosór lage. Lékin Ruhingyalíc cíkité seróf 10 minóth lage dé. Kiálla ?

*English has only 5 vowels but each vowel is pronounced differently in different words. Because of this you cannot know for sure which vowel has to be pronounced which way unless it was taught before. That is why to learn 10,000 words you need almost 10 years. Let us analyze each vowel for different pronunciations as shown below.*

*Iñgglíc ót mazé 5 swá vawel asé. Lékin fottí vawel ottú abas bóout dhóikká neele. Waádh uggwám mazé vawel or abas hondila neeledéyán nocíki yóre hoói nofaríbóu. Óttollá 10 házar waádh zanibálla doc bosór cíkaforedé.*

အင်္ဂလိပ်စာတွင် ဗဝဲလ် ၅ခုသာရှိသည်၊ သို့သော် ဗဝဲလ်တခုစီတွင် အသံတွက်အမျိုးမျိုး ရှိသည်၊ ဗဝဲလ်ကို �’ဘယ်စကားလုံးတွင် သုံးသည်ပေါ်မူတည်၍ အသံခွဲ[ခြား နေ[ခင်း ဖြစ်သည်၊ သို့အတွက်ကြောင်း ဘယ်ဗဝဲလ်ကို’ဘယ်လိုဖတ်ရမည် ကို [ကိုတင်မသင်ယူတဲ့ မ[ပြာ နိုင်ပေ၊ ဤသို့သင်ယူရန် ၁၀၀၀၀ စကားလုံးအတွက် ၁၀ နှစ်[ကြာနေ[ခင်း ဖြစ်သည်၊ အောက်တွင် ဗဝဲလ်တခုစီ၏ အသံအမျိုးမျိုးကို လေ့လာထားသည်၊

**a** ⇨ **as** (it is pronounced as **es**) ☒ why a=e ?

**all** (it is pronounced as **oll**) ☒ why a=o ?

**ask** (it is pronounced correctly) ☑ **it is OK**

**e** ⇨ **me** (it is pronounced as **mi**) ☒ why e=i ?

**eye** (it is pronounced as **aye**) ☒ why e=a ?

**men** (it is pronounced correctly) ☑ **it is OK**

*i* ⇨     *high* *(it is pronounced as* **haigh***)* ☒   *why i=ai ?*

             *crisis* *(it is pronounced as* **craises***)* ☒   *why i=e ?*

             <u>*hit*</u> *(it is pronounced correctly)* ☑   **it is OK**


*o* ⇨     *women* *(it is pronounced as* **wimen***)* ☒   *why o=i ?*

             *do* *(it is pronounced as* **du***)* ☒   *why o=u ?*

             *go* *(it is pronounced as* **go***)* ☒   *English usage.*

             <u>*for*</u> *(it is pronounced correctly)* ☑   **OK** *for Rohingyalish*

             *nothing* *(pronounced as* **nathing***)* ☒   *why o=a ?*


*u* ⇨     *but* *(it is pronounced as* **bat***)* ☒   *why u=a ?*

             *use* *(it is pronounced as* **yuse***)* ☒   *why u=yu ?*

             <u>*put*</u> *(it is pronounced correctly)* ☑   **it is OK**


*As it is seen above, the vowels are pronounced differently in different words. It can vary from minimum three pronunciations to maximum five or more. Therefore there are no uniform rules for the pronunciations of the English vowels. However, Rohingyalish fixed only one pronunciation (the one underlined) for each of the vowels thereby making Rohingyalish extremely easy to learn, hence it takes only 10 minutes to learn the Rohingyalish rules.*

*Zeén uore dahágiyé, vawel ókkol ór abas waádh uggwá arde argwám mazé forók óizagói. Komaskom 3 dhoillattú 5 dhoilla foijjonto óitfare, yáto bicí. Iñgglíc ót mazé vawel ókkol ór abas or honó rul nái. Ruhingyalíc é fottí uggwá vawel or abas oré seróf ekdhoilla mokoror goijjé, ziánnollá bóuli Ruhingyalíc bicí asán óigiyegói ar cíkité yó seróf 10 minóth lagedé.*

အပေါ်မှာမြင်ရသည် အတိုင်း ဗဝဲလ်တခုစီ၏အသံသည် စကားလုံးတိုင်းတွင် အသံ တသမတ်တည်၊ မရှိပေ၊ အသံ ၃ မျိုးမှ ၅ မျိုး နှင့်အထက် ရှိနိုင်ပေသည်၊ ထို့ကြောင် အင်္ဂလိပ်စာတွင်မည်သည့် ဥပဒေ မှမရှိပေ၊ သို့သော် ကိုဟင်ဂျာလိချ်း တွင် ဗဝဲလ် တခုစီအတွက် (အောက်လိုင်းဆွဲပြသည်) အသံတခုတည်းကိုသာ သတ်မှတ် ထား သည်၊ သို့အတွက်ကြောင့် ကိုဟင်ဂျာလိချ်းသည် အလွန်တရာ လွယ် ကူပြီး သင်ယူရုန် ၁၀ မိနစ်သာ လိုအပ်ခြင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

## 6. **The Six Vowels Map**. *(Sóuwa Vawel or Mep.)*

*If we draw the maps of the five vowels it will look as below.*
*While agreeing to take one sound only for each vowel, we may discover that there is one more important sound missing in the map. This sound falls between (o) and (u). Instead of designing a new vowel, which will create a great deal of problem to implement in the computer, we should better decide to use (ou) for this sound. Hence, we come up with six vowels for*

Rohingyalish instead of five standard vowels in English. (ou) will sound as (o) in the word (go) in English.

*Añárá vawel or mep tulílé nise daháiyedé índila faiyoum. Fottí vawel oré abas seróf ekdhoilla raikkídé óttolla, bicí zoruri abas uggwá áñzi giyégói. Abas íba dasé (o) arde (u) mazé dé óttolla noya vawel uggwá nobanai, (ou) ré argwá vawél ísabe rakíle bála óibou. Tóile añárattú vawel beggúne 6 wá óibou, éçe (ou)r abas dasé Iñgglíc (o) dhóilla neelibóu.*

ဗဝဲလ် ၅ ခုအတွက် ပုံဆွဲသော် အောက်ပါပုံအတိုင်းမြင်ရမည်၊ ဗဝဲလ်တခု အတွက် အသံတခုစီယူမည်ဟု သဘောတူခဲ့လျှင် ပုံတွင်အရေး ကြီးသော အသံတခု ပျောက်နေသည် ကို တွေ့ရမည် ဖြစ်ပေမည်၊ ၎င်းအသံသည် (အော) နှင့် (ယူ) ကြားတွင် ရှိမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဤအသံအတွက် ဗဝဲလ်တခု အသစ်တွင် ရမည်အစ (အော) နှင့် (ယူ) ၂ခုစလုံးကို ပေါင်းပြီး (ou) ဟူ၍ခေါ်ဝေါ်ပါမည်၊ (ou) သည် အင်္ဂလိပ် စကားလုံး (go) တွင် (o) ၏အသံနှင့် တူပေသည်၊

Now for Rohingyalish, we have got six basic vowels instead of five. They are pronounced as the vowels found in the English words **"ask, get, it, for, put, tour"**. For stressed pronunciation we have another set of vowels with accents. The pronunciations of the normal and stressed vowels are shown in Urdu and Burmese in the table below.

*Añárattú asól vawel 5 swár zagat mazé yaa 6 wá óiye. Iín ór abas dasé Iñggilíc waádh "ask, get, it, for, put, tour" or bútore aséde vawel ókkolór abasor dhóilla óibou. Doró abas ollá gutá vawel ek sét asé. Doró arde norom abas ókkolóre nise tébol ot mazé Urdu arde Bormís loi dahágiyé.*

ကျွနုပ်တို့မှာ အခုအခြေခံ ဗဝဲလ် ၆ခု ရှိပြီ ဖြစ်သည်၊ တခုစီ၏ အသံထွက်မှာ အင်္ဂလိပ် စကားလုံး **"ask, get, it, for, put, tour"** အထဲရှိဗဝဲလ်များ၏ အသံထွက်နှင့် အတူတူပင် ဖြစ်ပေသည်၊ နောက် ဗဝဲလ် ၆ခုမှာ အသံအမာ ထွက်ရန် အတွက် ဖြစ်ပေသည်၊ ဂိုးဂိုးဗဝဲလ် နှင့် အမာအသံထွက် ဗဝဲလ် တို့၏ အသံထွက် များကို အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ဇယား၌တွင် အူရဒူ နှင့် ဗမာလို ပြထားပါသည်။

## The Six basic vowels (in each of soft and hard sets)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *a* | *e* | *i* | *o* | *u* | *ou* |
| အာ | အော | အီ | အော် | အု | အို |
| *á* | *é* | *í* | *ó* | *ú* | *óu* |
| အ | အော့ | အိ | အော့ | အု | အို့ |

*Vawel 6 wár abas ókkol óre daháiyéde Mep .*

ဗဝဲလ် (၆)ခု ၏ အသံထွက် ကို ဖေါ်ဆောင်သော ပုံ

(ku) ကူ   (kou) ခို
read as English (ko)

ٱو

**u**

او **ou**

**o** ئُو   (ko) ကော်
read as English (kau)

ကေ (ke) **e**

ـے

**a** (ka) ကာ

آ

Pronunciation phrase
**"A**sk & **gE**t, **I**t,
f**O**r, p**U**tting, t**OU**r"
အသံထွက် စကားလုံး များ။

**i** اِي

(ki) ကီ
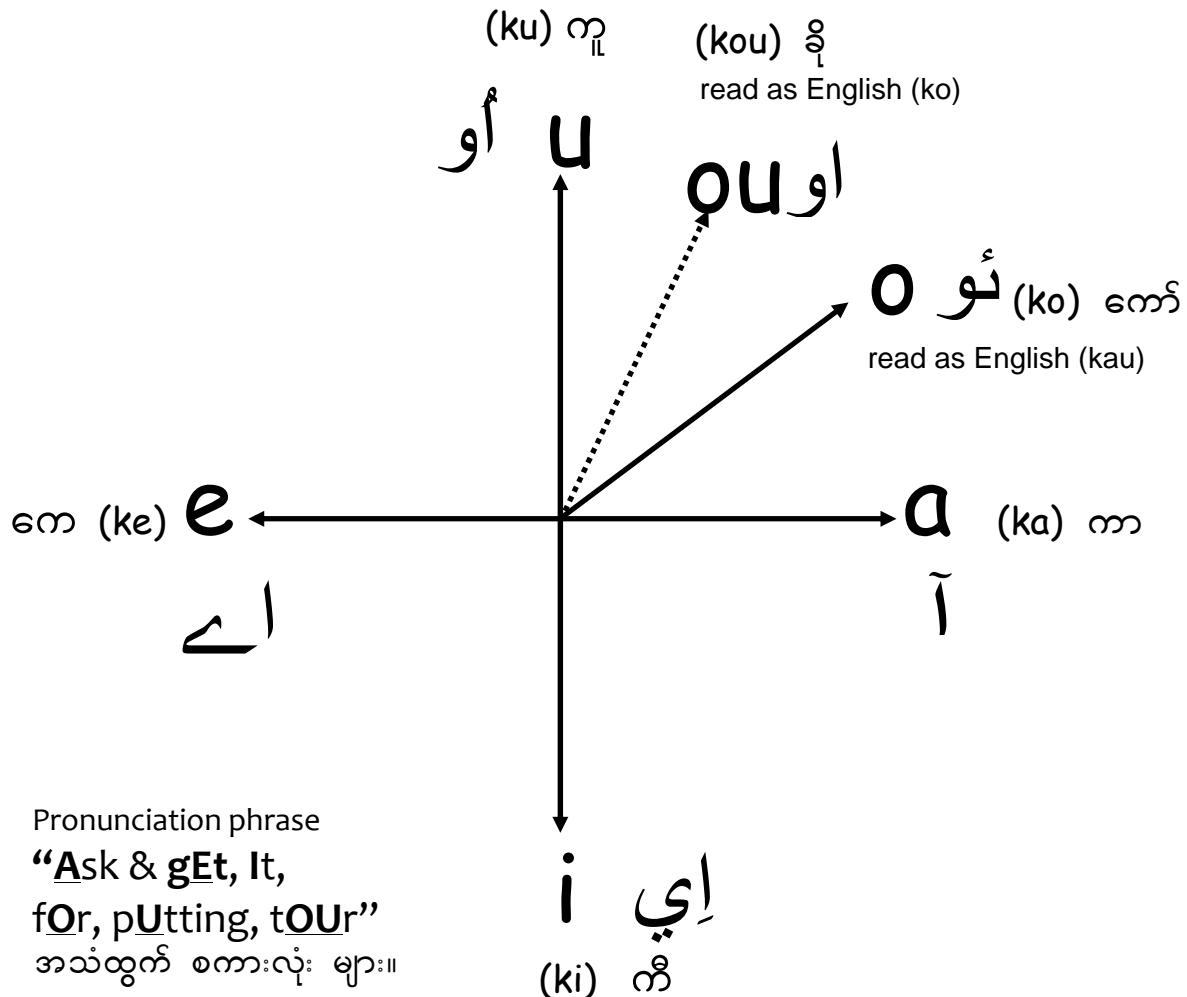
## 7. Compound Vowel sounds. *(Lagaya Vawel ókkolór Abas)*

*There are sounds, which cannot be achieved by a basic vowel alone. The following six sets are used for very commonly used sounds. The 1st four are formed by simply adding (i) next to the vowel. The pronunciations for these are shown in Burmese.*

*Endila hodún abas asédé ziínóre vawel uggwá loi lekí nofaré, vawel duá fúañtí lage. Nise daháiyedé vawel 6 zur óre bicí estemal goré. Foóila 4 zurat mazé fisóttú (i) lagaidilé óizagói. Abas ókkol óre Bormís ót dahágiyé.*

အခြေခံ ဗဝဲလ် တခုတည်းနှင့် အသံမပြည့်စုံနိုင်သော အသံအတွက် ဗဝဲလ်နှစ်ခုတွဲပြီး အသံထွက်ရန် လိုပေသည်၊ ပထမ ၄ ခု၏အသံကို နောက်တွင် (i) တွဲပြီးရယူနိုင်သည်၊ အောက်ပေါ်ပြပါအတွဲများ၏အသံ များကို အောက်တွင်ဗမာလို ပြထားသည်၊

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ai<br>အာဉ် | ei<br>အေဉ် | oi<br>အိုဉ် | ui<br>အူဉ် | au<br>အော | wa<br>ဝါ |
| | ái<br>အာဉ် | éi<br>အေဉ် | ói<br>အိုဉ် | úi<br>အူဉ် | áu<br>အော့ | wá<br>ဝါ |

Examples for compound vowels: *Mesál ókkol* ဗဲလ်နှစ်ခုတွဲ့ ဥပမာများ၊

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <u>La</u>i | <u>Bei</u>l | <u>So</u>il | <u>Tu</u>i | <span style="color:orange">Só<u>au</u>n</span> | <span style="color:orange">Nu<u>wa</u></span> |
| <u>Sá</u>i | <u>Ké</u>il | <u>Bó</u>in | <u>Sú</u>i | <span style="color:orange">Soá<u>un</u></span> | <span style="color:orange">No<u>wá</u></span> |
| | | | | | |
| <u>Ai</u>jja | <u>Me</u>illé. | <u>Go</u>iyom | <u>Tu</u>illé. | | |
| <u>Ái</u>lla | <u>Ké</u>illeh. | <u>Hó</u>illa | <u>Sú</u>ille. | | |

## 8. Twin-Vowel Sounds. *(Zoñikka Vawel or Abas)*

*For fine tuning the pronunciation of certain words, we need to place two vowels of same type (both normal, both accented or a mix of both) side by side. When we need to lengthen the sound in the same level we place two normal vowels side by side (i.e. aa). However, the 2nd vowel needs to be accented if the second part needs to be stressed (i.e. aá). Similarly the 1st vowel needs to be accented if 1st part of the sound need to be stressed (i.e. áa). Use both accented vowels if both parts need to be stressed (i.e. áá)*

*Bazo waádh ókkol ór abas sóuyi neelibélla bóuli vawel duá ré fúañtí bazái lekáforibóu. Abas oré borabor thanibélla normel vawel duá bazái lekáfouribóu, mesál (aa). Seróf fisór abas oré théli howá foille fisór vawel íba gutá vawel wáforibóu, mesál (aá). Zodi muúmór abas théli howá foille muúmór vawel gutá vawel wáforibóu, mesál (áa). Abas dunúwá théli howá foille dunúwá gutá vawel wáforibóu, mesál (áá).*

အသံအတိအကျလာရန်အတွက် အသံညှိရန် လိုသောအခါ ဗဲလ်၂ခုကို ဘေးကပ် ထား ရမည် ဖြစ်သည်၊ အကယ်၍အသံကိုတသမတ်တည်းဆွဲရန်လိုသောအခါ ဗဲလ် ၂ခု စလုံးကို ရိုးရိုး ဗဲလ်သုံးရမည်(ဥပမာ aa)။ တသမတ်တည်းမဆွဲဘဲဒုတိယပိုင်းတွင်အသံမြင့်မြင့်လို သော် ဒုတိယစာလုံးကို ဗဲလ်အမာ (ဥပမာ aá) သုံးရမည်ဖြစ်သည်။ ထိုနည်း၄င်း ပထမပိုင်း တွင် အသံမာလိုလျှင် ပထမဗဲလ်ကို ဗဲလ်မာ သုံးရမည်ဖြစ်သည်(ဥပမာ áa)။ တသမတ် တည်းအသံမာလိုလျှင် ဗဲလ်၂ခုစလုံး အသံမာသုံးရမည်ဖြစ်သည်(ဥပမာ áá)။

|   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | aa | aá | áa | áá |
| 2 | ee | eé | ée | éé |
| 3 | ii |ií | íi | íí |
| 4 | oo | oó | óo | óó |
| 5 | uu | uú | úu | úú |

**Fine tuning twin-vowel pairs**  *Abas sáfgore dé zoñikka vawel ókkol*
အသံညှိ ဗဝဲလ်အတွဲများ၏ ဇယါး

Examples: Mesál ဥပမာ

|   | aa | aá | áa |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | **gaa** = ကိုယ် *body* | **gaá** = သံချင်းဆို *sing* | **gáa** =အနာ infection |
|   | m**aa**na = တန်ဖိုးမဲ့ <br> free | b**aá**rkule=အပြင်ဖက် <br> outside | s**áa**ni = စကာ <br> seive |
|   | ee | eé | ée |
| **E** | n**ee**l  =ထွက် <br> go out | f**eé**n =ဘောင်းဘီ <br> trousers | **ée**ngorí=အဲဒီလိုမျိုး <br> like this |
|   | b**ee**ntahá=အလွန်အလွန် <br> too much | k**eé**n=ဘယ်လို <br> how | **ée**n =အဲဒီလို <br> like |
|   | ii | ií | íi |
| **I** | b**ii**li = မီးဖွားပြီးသော <br> woman after giving birth | f**ií**l = ကွင်း <br> field | s**íi**l = တံဆိပ် <br> seal |
|   |  | **ií**n = ဒီဟာ this one | z**íi** = သမီး daughter |
|   | oo | oó | óo |
| **O** | f**oo**l = အရူး mad | b**oó**l = ဘောလုံး ball | s**óo**l = ဆိတ် goat |
|   | h**oo**r = အဝတ် <br> cloth | h**oó**r=ကပ်ဆိုက်သည် <br> curse | h**óo**n =စားခြင်း <br> eating |
|   | uu | uú | úu |
| **U** | m**uu** = မျက်နှာ <br> face | f**uú**l =အပြည့် <br> full | s**úu**ra =အပိုင်း <br> part |
|   | Z**uu** = tide | M**uú**ntu = in the front | c**úu** gula = a kind of fruit |
|   | áá | íí | Éé, úú |
| **ÁÁ <br> ÉÉ <br> ÍÍ <br> ÓÓ** | Th**áá**c gorí sabar maijjé. <br> Slapped giving sound "Táásh". | Áff e f**éé**ñc gorí uiththé. <br> Snake stand up giving sound "Féé-n-sh" |
|   | F**íí**c gorí boiyar neligiói. <br> Air blow out giving sound "Fíísh". | D**úú**m gori meçit foijjé. <br> Fell on the ground giving sound "Dúúm". |
|   |  |  |  |

## 9. Compound Alphabets. *(Zura Hórof Ókkol).*

*There are other sounds that are not available with any single English alphabet. However, we can achieve this by using two consonant letters used together side by side as shown below.*

*Endhila hodún abas asé dé zibáníki uggwá Iñgglíc hórof loi aní nofaré. Abas íin óre, bazáiya duá Iñgglíc hórof loiyoré aní fare, zendila lamat mazé dahágiyé.*

အင်္ဂလိပ် အက္ခရာတွင် မပါဝင်သောအသံများလည်းရှိသည်။ သို့သော်အက္ခရာ ၂ လုံး ပေါင်း သောအခါ ထိုလိုသည့်အသံများကို ရယူနိုင်သည်။ ၎င်းကိုအောက်တွင်ပြထားသည်။

| | |
|---|---|
| *d* = ဒ ﺪ | *dh* = ဓ ﺫ |
| *h'* = ဟ ﻋ <br> *h* = ဟ့ ﺡ / ﻩ | *Kh* = ခ ﺥ <br> *(We use for writing Arabic names only)* |
| *n* = န ﻥ | *ng* or *ñg* = င ﻨﺞ <br> *ny* or *ñy* = ည ﻨﻲ |
| *s* = စ ﺱ | *ts* = သ ﺙ |
| *t* = တ ﺕ | *th* = ထ ﺚ |

*Examples:*

| | |
|---|---|
| *duwa* = ဆုတောင်း praying | *dhuwa* = သစ်ပင်ခြေရင်းမြေပုံ soil pile at tree root <br> *andha* = ကြက်ဥ egg |
| *háva* = လေ air <br> *háñtì* = ဆင် elephant <br> *hamis* = အင်္ကျီ shirt <br> *háiye* = စားခဲ့သည် ate | *Khaled* = နာမည် ခါလေဒ် name Khaled |
| *norom* = ပျော့သော soft | *anggur* = စပျစ်သီး grapes <br> *nyong cóng* = ညောင်ချောင်း village name Nyaung Chaung |
| *sal* = အမိုး roof | *tsalátsa* = သုံး(၃)အာရဗီစကား three(3) in Arabic |
| *tal* = သံစဉ် music <br> *tál* = ပုဂံ plate | *thal* = အပုံ pile (of) <br> *thala* = ခမောက် farmer hat |

# Rohingya
## Language Rules

**2**

Rohingya Language, also known as Rohingyalish, is a modern writing system that can exactly mimic the true spoken language of Rohingyas, the indigenous but most oppressed Muslim minority people of Arakan State in the western part of Burma (Myanmar). Rohingyalish uses English alphabets A-Z, and two Latin characters **Ç** and **Ñ** along with the five accented vowels **ÁÉÍÓÚ**. **Ç** is a variant of **R**, used for tongue-rolling sound and pronounced as *rd'i*. **Ñ** is a variant or a silent **N**, used for nasal sound and pronounced as *an'h*. While the normal vowels (aeiou) are used for soft sound, the accented vowels (áéíóú) are used for stressed sound. **C**, though originally used for **K** and **S** sound, is now used only for the **Sh** sound and thus it is named to *shi*.

| Aa | Bb | Cc | Çç | Dd | Ee | Ff |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Gg | Hh | Ii | Jj | Kk | Ll | Mm |
| Nn | Ññ | Oo | Pp | Qq | Rr | Ss |
| Tt | Uu | Vv | Ww | Xx | Yy | Zz |

Fig 1.    Rohingyalish Character Set Table

New Alphabets:
Cc =*shi*
Çç =*rd'i*
Ññ =*an'h*
Numbers: 0123456789

All the Rohingyalish alphabets (capital and small forms) with its proper arrangement are shown in *Fig. 1* above followed by the rules 1 through 16 that explain in details how to write Rohingya words. For numbers, Rohingyalish uses Arabic numerals 0-9 as shown above and how to read and count them are shown at the end in rule number 16.

1. The original English vowels (a, e, i, o, u) are used as soft vowels.

In English, the vowels (**a, e, i, o, u**) are used as hard (*emphasized*) vowels. But the Rohingyalish uses these vowels as soft (*and also as short*) vowels. Whenever hard vowels are required, Rohingyalish uses another set of vowels (**á, é, í, ó, ú**), which are normally known as accented (*gutá*) vowels.

These accented vowels (**á, é, í, ó, ú**) can be typed in Computer by simply choosing the keyboard type as ***United States-International*** through the Windows control panel. To set in Windows 98 follow the steps as "Start – Settings - Control Panel – Keyboard – Language - English (United States) – Properties --United States-International – OK – OK". After setting the keyboard, you can get (**á**) by first typing a single quote ( **'** ) followed by (**a**). Similarly, to get (**ç**) type ( **'** ) followed by (**c**), and for (**ñ**) first type (**~**) followed by (**n**). For

Windows 2000, and Windows Xp, add and select the "United States-International" as the default keyboard.

See below how **Ba** and **Boo** in English are written in Rohingyalish to get the same sound.

**Ba** (in English) = **Bá** (in Rohingyalish)
**Boo** (in English) = **Bú** (in Rohingyalish)

Rohingyalish words with soft vowels (**a, e, i, o, u**) and hard vowels (**á, é, í, ó, ú**) are shown below as examples along with the meaning. The last line in the example shows the 6th vowel (**ou** and **óu** are explained later) of the Rohingyalish.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B**a**k | = | tiger | B**á**k | = | share |
| B**e**t | = | cane stick | B**é**t | = | intention |
| K**i**l | = | punch | K**í**l | = | wedge |
| Z**o**r | = | fever | Z**ó**r | = | rain |
| F**u**l | = | hole/bridge | F**ú**l | = | flower |
| Z**ou**loi | = | Nail | Z**óu**li | = | bamboo fence |

2. Rohingyalish has a total of ( 12 ) basic vowels where six are of the soft-sounds and the other six are of hard-sounds.

For the purpose of easy understanding, the consonant K is used as a reference to show the sound of each vowel.

English
In English, the sound of each vowel is not fixed to a particular sound. The sound of a vowel varies from words to words causing enormous difficulties to know which sound is the correct one, particularly for whom English is the 2nd language. Moreover, there is no method to know when a vowel needs to be emphasized or not to be emphasized so that a word be pronounced correctly. The five basic English vowels are shown below along with K.

| Ka | Ke | Ki | Ko | Ku | (vowels used as hard or soft sound) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Rohingyalish
In the other hand, the sound of each vowel in Rohingyalish is fixed to one particular sound only as explained in the next paragraph. In this process Rohingyalish came up with an additional vowel which is made up of two vowels o and u as shown in the table below. In addition, Rohingyalish uses accented vowels wherever stress or emphasizing is needed. Thus Rohingyalish has got 12 basic fixed sounds, where the first six are for the soft sounds and the other six are for the hard sounds as shown in the table below.

| Ka | Ke | Ki | Ko | Ku | Kou | (vowels used as soft sounds) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ká | Ké | Kí | Kó | Kú | Kóu | (vowels used as hard sounds) |

**Ka** is pronounced as *Ca* as in the word **Ca**lculator, but not to be pronounced as in the word **Ca**n.

**Ke** is pronounced as *Kay* as "**e**" is pronounced in English words *Let, Bet, Get, Net, and Wet* but in soft sound.

**Ki** is pronounced as it is pronounced in the word **Ki**lo.

**Ko** will be pronounced as *Kaw* (*but in short*) as "**o**" is pronounced in English words *Dot*, *Not, God, Lot, Rod* but in soft sound.

**Ku** will be pronounced as *Cu* in the word Cal**cu**lator.

**Kou** will be pronounced exactly as English *Ko*. Here Rohingyalish "**ou**" is made equal to English "**o**" as it is used in English words *Go, Old, Won*, *Own*, *Toll, Sold, Bold, Mold, Fold* but in soft sound.

*The pronunciation of each soft sound can be represented with an English phrase "**O**n Feb**ru**ari Tou**r**" where Februari means the month February. Another similar phrase is "**Pu**t Ame**ri**ca **o**n Tou**r**".*

3. <u>Rohingyalish words should not be read the same way English is read.</u>

In English, the words are read after analyzing the whole word and then pronounced correctly. This is not required in Rohingyalish. Simply read the consonant vowel pairs from left to right. Apply the following methods in the order shown to get the best possible results:

(a) If the word follows the sequence of one consonant and one vowel then pronounce one consonant and one-vowel pairs individually and then combine the results. For example;

| Ma**zé** | = Ma + Z**é** | = Ma Z**é** | (middle) |
|----------|---------------|-------------|----------|
| Fa**l**a | = Fa + La | = Fa La | (pillar) |
| Sal**u** | = Sa + L**u** | = Sa L**u** | (moving) |
| *Th*alasab**í** | = *Th*a+La+Sa+B**í** | = *Th*aLaSaB**í** | (lock & keys) |

(b) If the word follows the sequence of one consonant and one vowel followed by another consonant then pronounce the three combined together. Do the same for the rest. Finally combine the results. For example;

| Sul**t**á**n** | = Su**l** + T**án** | = Su**l** T**án** | (the name Sultan) |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Tor**mu**s | = Tor + Mu**s** | = Tor Mu**s** | (water melon) |
| Ba**ñ**dor | = Ba**ñ** + Dor | = Ba**ñ** Dor | (monkey) |
| Fan*dh***ú**k | = = Fan + *Dh***ú**k | = Fan *Dh***ú**k | (pipe) |

(c) The word may follow both rules mentioned above. For example;

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B**u**ru**s** | = | B**u** | + R**u**s | (brush) |
| G**o**ro**m** | = | G**o** | + R**om** | (hot) |
| H**añ**d**á** | = | H**añ** | + D**á** | (shoulder) |
| F**on**n**á** | = | F**on** | + N**á** | (education) |

(d) There may be two vowels together side by side as shown in the example below. How to pronounce them will be explained later.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S**ai**l | = | S**ai** | + L | (trick) |
| B**ei**l | = | B**ei** | + L | (sun) |
| S**oi**l | = | S**oi** | + L | (rice) |
| T**ui** | = | T**ui** | | (you) |
| G**ou**ru | = | G**ou** | + Ru | (cow) |
| M**ou**l**oi** | = | M**ou** | + L**oi** | (Arabic Teacher) |
| M**aa**na | = | M**aa** | + Na | (free) |

## 4. New Alphabets ( Ñ ) and ( Ç ) pronounced as an'h and rd'a.

These two new alphabets are taken from Latin Alphabets and are very important for Rohingyalish to produce the most two continental sounds; the variant of N sound (i.e. nasal sound) using (**Ñ**)**,** and a variant of R sound (i.e. tongue rolling sound) using (**Ç**)**.** These two sounds are not used in English Language.  A list of Rohingyalish words are shown below as examples:

Nasal sound examples: normal without ñ  (left) and nasal with ñ (right):

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ara | = | Fence | A**ñ**ra | = | Coal |
| Fas | = | Pass | Fa**ñ**s | = | Five |

Tongue rolling sound examples:  normal  with r (left) and tongue rolling with ç  (right):

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ba**r**a | = | fishing fence | Ba**ç**a | = | exchange rate |
| Be**r**a | = | Visit | Be**ç**a | = | Husband |
| Fa**r**a | = | Village | Fa**ç**a | = | chili grinding flat rock |
| Fú**r**a | = | Infectious spot | Fú**ç**a | = | Drop |

More nasal sound examples: normal without ñ  (left) and nasal with ñ (right):

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sáda | = | White | Sa**ñ**da | = | donation or tax |
| Kurá | = | chicken | Ku**ñ**ra | = | bring together/chicken food |

More nasal and  tongue rolling sound examples:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ke**ñç**a | = | fish bone/ thorn | Me**ç**á | = | bottle cap |
| Sua**ñ** | = | bamboo pipe | Me**ç**i | = | soil, ground |
| Súa**ñ** | = | Stick | *The*ç**á** | = | not straight |

## 5. The alphabet ( C )  has been used differently.

Rohingyalish does not need the alphabet **C** because it has two different sounds which can be replaced with **K** and **S**. However, Rohingyalish words have a lot of '**sh**' sounds and it would be easier to use a single character '**C**' instead of two characters '**sh**'. Therefore, '**C**' is made equal to '**sh**' and named as '*shi*'. See Examples:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **C**úndor | (**Sh**úndor) | = | beautiful |
| **C**ami**c** | (**Sh**ami**sh**) | = | spoon |
| **C**uñça | (**Sh**uñça) | = | cigars |
| Do**c** | (Do**sh**) | = | ten |
| Óñ**c** | (Óñ**sh**) | = | loose |
| Fáñ**c** | (Fáñ**sh**) | = | fertilizer |
| **C**íc**c**içi mas | (**sh**í**shsh**iiçi mas) | = | a kind of fish |
| **C**óc**c**oçar | (**sh**ó**shsh**oçar) | = | ducks looking food in shallow water |

## 6. The differences in ( **T** ), ( **Th** ) and ( **D** ), ( **Dh** )

The **T** sound is taken as the sound of **Th** as used in the English word **Th**ink. Alternatively, the **Th** sound is taken as the sound of **T** that is used in the English word **Tot**al.
See examples of Rohingyalish words with meaning in English:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **T**aza | = | fresh | Mu**th**a | = | fat |
| **T**alu | = | Bald | **Th**ambu | = | tent |
| **T**al | = | music | **Th**al | = | pile |
| **T**u**t**a | = | parrot | **Th**a**th**th**i | = | toilet |

The normal **D** sound is taken exactly the same sound of the word **The** in English. The **Dh** sound is taken as the sound of the normal **D** in English, i.e. as in the word **D**onut.  See examples of Rohingyalish words with meaning in English:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **D**án**d**ah | = | profession | **Dh**an**dh**a | = | short rod for beating |
| **D**uwa | = | prayer | **Dh**uwa | = | soil container at the root of a plant |
| **D**ua**d**i | = | busy; quickly | **Dh**an**dh**ari | = | tales |

## 7.  Three kinds of  ( H ) sounds

The three kinds of H sounds are produced by a single quoted **H'**, a single **H**, and **Kh** respectively as shown below in examples.

**H'a** = sound produced at the beginning of the mouth by blowing air out, as in the word H'ava meaning air in Rohingyalish. There are a few words only with this sound. Because of very few words a single quote requirement is made optional unless necessary. In the case where there are two alternative saying for the same thing such as **áñti** or **háñti** (meaning elephant), **áñc** or **háñc** (meaning duck), the single quote will be always omitted. Interestingly, the saying difference is based on either he/she is from north or south of Arakan. Examples: *háva, howá, háñala, háñc, háñtih, hórin, húñciar, háff, hála, hál, hoñsu, hoñiçá, hoñinya, hoñroi, hámbah, hóraf, hottú.*

**H**a = Rohingyalish adopted this sound to work like Kha (below) which produces sound from the middle of the mouth, as in the words **hána** (*Khána*) and **holom** (*Kholom*) meaning food and Pen respectively. Since more than 90% of the all **H**a sounds are in this category, Rohingyalish uses more simpler method which is **hána** and **holom**. Many Languages have only one variety of **H**a sounds with the most exception being Arabic language having three distinct **H**a(s). Examples: *hala, holom, háiye, hosóm, hóbor.*

**Kh**a = sound produced from the middle of the mouth as above. But this is to be used only for Arabic name such as "*Khaled*" instead of writing "*Haled*".

## 8. The most useful vowel ( o ) and its replacement with ( ou ) in Rohingyalish.

Let us examine the sound of (o) in five different words; "w**o**men, d**o**, g**o**, f**o**r, n**o**thing". Obviously we have got five different sounds for the same (o). However, Rohingyalish select only one sound which is in the word "f**o**r" because this is the vowel sound the Rohingya language uses the most. Vowel ***O***, (pronounced as ***au***), usage is 40% of all the vowels used in Rohingyalish words. See examples below in the 1st part of the table.

Most European and Asian languages use sounds either vertical (such as Bu) or horizontal (such as Ba). However, in Rohingyalish there are many sounds that are neither complete vertical nor complete horizontal and it is rather exactly in between which can be said, in other words, 45 degree sounds (0 degree means horizontal and 90 means vertical). Examples are Baw, Daw, Naw, Saw, etc.. These can be better spelled as Bau, Dau, Nau, Sau etc. by using both horizontal and vertical vowels together. Since 40% of the words in Rohingyalish will have these sounds in average, it is better if we can utilize only one vowel instead of two vowels (**a** and **u)** together, so that the word will be short and easier to read. Therefore **o** is adopted to pronounce as ( **au** ) as it is pronounced in the English word "F**o**r".

While doing that **ou** is adopted to pronounce as the true sound of the English **o** as found in the English words **Go, No, Bother, Old, Won** but in soft way. See examples in the 2nd part of the table below.

| **No**ro**m** | = | soft | **Go**ro**m** | = | Hot |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H**o**lo**m** | = | pen | **Zo**no**m** | = | Birth |
| **Có**ro**m** | = | shyness | **No**lor | = | not taking |
| **Go**ró | = | do it | **Hó**ro | = | Sore |
| **Bo**ro | = | big | **Do**ró | = | Hard |

| **Gou**rib | = | poor | **Gou**ru | = | Cow |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mou**loi | = | Arabic teacher | **Mou**ris | = | chilly |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fou**rís | = | read | **Gou**rís | = | do it; perform it, act on it |
| **Zou**loi | = | nail | **Sóu**loi | = | Matches |
| **Fo**ouli | = | mad lady | **To**oul | = | in perfect mix or balance |

## 9. Extending sound using long vowel that is ( 2 ) vowels side by side.

Like the soft and hard vowels change the meaning of the word, short vowels like (a) and long vowels like (aa) do change the meaning too such as M**a**na (=*let accept*) and M**aa**na (=*free*) are not the same. We lengthen the sound by placing two vowels side by side. For example:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gaa** | = | body | **Maa**na | = | free |
| **Nee**l | = | leave | **Bii**li | = | birth given (lady) |
| **Doo** | = | knife | **Zoo** | = | Prosperity |
| **Fo**ol | = | mad | **Hoo**r | = | cloth |
| **Foo**na | = | ripen | **Moo**ta | = | funeral |
| **Muu** | = | face | **Zuu** | = | tide |

## 10. Ascending ( aá )and Descending ( áa ) long vowels.

Sometimes two soft-vowels used side-by-side as above is not enough to get exact sound and the meaning. In some places we need the 1st vowel as a soft and the second vowel as a hard vowel. For example, in Rohingyalish the word **Saá,** which means tea, requires two vowels but the 1st one soft and the 2nd one hard. This arrangement is known as ascending long vowels. Similarly, the two vowels when arranged the other way around such as in the word S**áa** (where the 1st vowel is hard and the second vowel is soft) is known as descending long vowels. See the examples below.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Baá** | = | climbing | **Táa** | = | staying |
| **Gaá** | = | sing | **Gáa** | = | infection |
| **Saá** | = | tea | **Sáa** | = | filter |
| **Waá** | = | steep | **Fáa** | = | gap |
| **Maá**ni | = | meaning | **Táa**ni | = | next |
| **Keé**n | = | how | *Th***ée**r | = | stop , wait |
| **Meé**l | = | mill | | | |
| **Fií**l | = | field | **Síi**l | = | seal |
| **Zií**n | = | (of) which | **Zíi** | = | daughter |
| **Boó**l | = | ball | **Sóo**l | = | sheep |
| **Muú**ntu | = | in front | **Súu**ra | = | verses of Quran |

## 11. Using ( **ai** ) instead of  **y**.

Though y is a consonant, it is also used as a semi-vowel in words such as By, My etc. Since Rohingyalish understand y as a consonant only, the word By and My are invalid. Therefore **ai** is used instead of

. Thus My and By should be written as Mai and Bai. When we need to stress only the 1<sup>st</sup> vowel needs to be accented as Mái and Bái.

| Bai | = | dizzy (head) | Bái | = | Brother |
|-----|---|--------------|-----|---|---------|
| Sai | = | fish trap | Sái | = | Ashes |
| Lai | = | Basket | Nái | = | not there |
| Félaidé | = | throw it | Hálaide | = | make the skin removed |
| Solaiféla | = | make it move | Fúaiyé | = | has been dried |

## 12. Using (oi ) and (ói ) to get rolling sounds.

In English the sound of  oi  is taken as **oy**, hence **soil** can be written as **soyl**. However Rohingya language uses the sound of **oi**  is taken differently lik **owi** or **oei**, hence the pronunciation of *soil* will be like *soeil* . For stressed sound **ói** is used as shown below right.

| Boroi | = | tablet (medicine) | Borói | = | Palm |
|-------|---|-------------------|-------|---|------|
| Touloi | = | bamboo mat | Mouloi | = | religious teacher |
| Hoñroi | = | heated rice grain | Óroói | = | grain for mustard oil |
| Soil | = | Rice | Boil | = | fruit in flower stage |
| Moillo | = | Value | Hoil | = | Quarrel |
| Bóin | = | Sister | Óiye | = | Done |

## 13. Usages of ( ei ) and ( ui )

Like **ai** and **oi** shown above, **ei** and **ui** are also the other two compound vowels in Rohingya language. The sounds of **ei**  is taken as **ai** is used in English words *mail* and *fail*. The sound of **ui** is taken exactly as **wui**. The sounds of stressed counterpart are **éi** and **úi**. See below for the usages of **ei**, **éi**, **ui** and **úi**.

| Beil | = | Sun | *Dh*eil | = | upper  level land area |
|------|---|-----|---------|---|------------------------|
| Plein | = | aero plane | Teilla | = | cooking oil producer |
| Kéil | = | Game | *Th*éil | = | branch of trees |
| Neillé | = | has leaved | Féillé | = | has dropped |
| *Th*éilleh | = | has pushed | Kéilleh | = | played |
| Meillé | = | Opened | Nei*ththé* | = | has laid down |

| Mui | = | I | Tui | = | you |
|-----|---|---|-----|---|-----|
| Muic | = | jungle cow | Tuñic | = | rice skin |
| Fúñic | = | needle | Tuñí | = | you (used to call elders) |
| Fúille | = | swelled | Kúille | = | opened |
| Súille | = | skinned | Kui*ththa* | = | get things ready, in cut |

## 14. ( **Ñg** ), ( **Ñy** ), and ( **Ts** ) sounds

**Ñg**apúra, **Ñg**apali, and **Ñy**ong-Cóng are the area names in Myanmar (Burma). These names can be also written as **Ng**apúra, **Ng**apali and **Ny**ong-Cóng because **Ng** and **Ny** are used as international standard.

**Ts** is a variant of *S* producing sound with tongue out as in the word **Ts**úmma meaning 'then' in Arabic language. **Ts** is rarely used by Rohingyas.

## 15. Ending the word with double consonants to get echo, vibrating or trailing effect

There are words which pronunciations do not immediately stop at the end rather it carry trailing effects. This type of words need to end with two consonants as shown below.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amm | = | mango | Áff | = | snake |
| Córr | = | sailing cloth | Rell | = | rail |

## 16. The counting system.

| 0 | Sifír | 11 | egaro | 22 | ekkuri-dui | 100 | ek-cót (cót) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ek | 12 | baró | 23 | ekkuri-tin | 101 | ekcó-ek |
| 2 | Dui | 13 | teró | ... | ............ | 501 | Fañscó-ek |
| 3 | Tin | 14 | soiddó | 29 | ekkuri-no | 900 | no-cót |
| 4 | Sair | 15 | fundóroh | 30 | tiríc | 1.000 | ek-ázar |
| 5 | Fañs | 16 | cúlloh | 40 | calic | 10.000 | doc-ázar |
| 6 | Só | 17 | háñtaroh | 50 | fonjaic | 1.00.000 | ek-lák |
| 7 | Háñt | 18 | añçároh | 60 | áit | 10.00.000 | doc-lák |
| 8 | añctho | 19 | unnúic | 70 | óttoir | 1.00.00.000 | ek-kurul |
| 9 | No | 20 | kuri | 80 | ací | 10.00.00.000 | doc-kurul |
| 10 | Doc | 21 | ekkuri-ek | 90 | nobboi | 1.00.00.00.000 | ek-kuthí |

# What is Rohingya Language?

Ruáinggá Zuban hóde íba ki?

*R*ohingyalish is the modern written language of the *Rohingya* people of Arakan (Rakhine) State in Myanmar formerly known as Burma. The first *Rohingya Language* written was back to 300 years ago and used Arabic Scripts. Due to the long colonial period under the British rules, Urdu, Farsi and English were the main communication languages in that time. Since then many other scholars have tried to write the *Rohingya Language* using Arabic, Urdu, Hanifi, and Burmese Scripts. The Hanifi script was a new invented alphabets mostly derived from Arabic Scripts but a few from Latin and Burmese.

However, to make *Rohingya language* easier in today's Computers and communications world, the latest Rohingya writing system (known as *Rohingyalish)* has been developed using Latin alphabets only. Since these alphabets are readily available in almost all personal computers used today, we need only a few guide lines to write the *Rohingya Language* straight into the millions of computers at home, school, universities and work places. The use of Latin alphabets frees us from learning and writing new alphabets. Moreover, there is no need for the engineers to design new fonts and new keyboard layout plus and the alphabets sorting algorithm for the new character set.

Imagine, if we create new alphabets, do you know how much effort do we need to place the new fonts into your computer systems? It is not just simply to design a font file and load into the Windows font directory. You need to make sure that your font works with thousands of application software out there today. Moreover, can you keep up with your new alphabets to work along with the rapid changes in new or updated operating systems coming out every now and then?

In the other hand, if we choose right-to-left oriented scripts such as Arabic and Urdu, for example, the direction control and auto shaping algorithm software has to be developed making things very complicated and difficult for us.

Web Site: http://www.rohingyalanguage.com or http://rohingyalish.com
Group….: http://groups.yahoo.com/group/rohingyalanguage
Email…..: rohingyalanguage@yahoo.com

# 2. Rohingyalish Character Set

**ÇçÑñ**: Learn today how to write the modern *Rohingya Language (Rohingyalish)* within minutes. Look at the table right and see how easy the *Rohingyalish* characters are. Just add only two familiar Latin characters (**Ç** and **Ñ**) to the existing English Alphabets **A-Z**, and we have *Rohingyalish* character set consisting a total of 28 characters.

| Aa | Bb | Cc | Çç | Dd | Ee | Ff |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Gg | Hh | Ii | Jj | Kk | Ll | Mm |
| Nn | Ññ | Oo | Pp | Qq | Rr | Ss |
| Tt | Uu | Vv | Ww | Xx | Yy | Zz |

**C**: In this character set, the sound of the original English C has been changed to the sound of '**Sh**' as adopted by countries such as Malaysia and Indonesia. It is because the original sound of the C can be substituted with **K** and **S**.

**Example:**
We can use **Kar** instead of **Car** and ***Sement*** instead of **Cement**. Therefore to say spoon in *Rohingyalish* writes as **C**ami**c** instead of **Sh**ami**sh**.

**Ç**: The 1st of the two new characters is Ç and it is pronounced as **rd'h**.

**Example:**
Caça (=sha-rda) meaning mat and Naça (=na-rda) meaning closed in *Rohingyalish*.

**Ñ**: The other new character is Ñ and it is pronounced as silent 'N' sounding like **an'h**. It is mostly used where nasal sound is required.

**Example:**
Fañs (=Fa'nh-s) meaning 'five' and Suañ (=Sua'nh) meaning 'short bamboo piece' used as a container.

# 3. Rohingyalish Vowels

| 6 *Normal* Vowels | a  e  i  o  u  ou |
|---|---|
| 6 *Stress..* Vowels | á  é  í  ó  ú  óu |
| 6 *Compound..........* Vowels | ai  ei  oi  ui  *(au  wa)* |
| 6 *Compound Stress* Vowels | ái  éi  ói  úi  *(áu  wá)* |

## (a) *Normal and Accented (stressed) vowels:*

AEIOU or ÁÉÍÓÚ    To make *Rohingyalish* more easier in pronouncing accurately, accented European vowels (á, é, í, ó, ú) have been used in addition to the existing 5 normal vowels (a, e, i ,o, u). Accented vowels are used where stress is required whereas normal vowels are used to read in soft and short sound. For example, the word Babá meaning father, has the part Ba which is to pronounce soft and Bá which is to pronounce stressed like English Ba.

## (b) *Only one sound for each vowel:*

FAther, FEllow, FIx, FOx, FUll, FOUr    What makes *Rohingyalish* more easier? Unlike English, *Rohingyalish* adapts only one sound for each vowel. For example in English, o sounds four different ways in four different words, such as Love(=a), Lock(=aw), Loan(=o), and Loose(=u), showing the respective sound vowels in brackets. This causes English very difficult to learn. Therefore, for each vowel, *Rohingyalish* uses only one suitable sound, wherever and however the vowel many be used within a given word. The chosen sounds are as found in English words: Father, Fellow, Fix, Fox, Full. Unfortunately, the actual sound of the o (as used in the word Go) has gone disappeared in this simplification process. To remedy this problem *Rohingyalish* uses Ou (O and u combined together) to get the true o sound. Hence, Góu in *Rohingyalish* gives the same sound as Go in English. The diagram right shows the six basic vowels (a, e, i, o, u, ou) as placed in different appropriate positions. The corresponding stressed vowels are (á, é, í, ó, ú, óu) where the last vowel óu has, only the first character accented. *You can read the words representing the vowels in the diagram above as Father, Fix, Fellow, Full, Four, Fox  clockwise.*
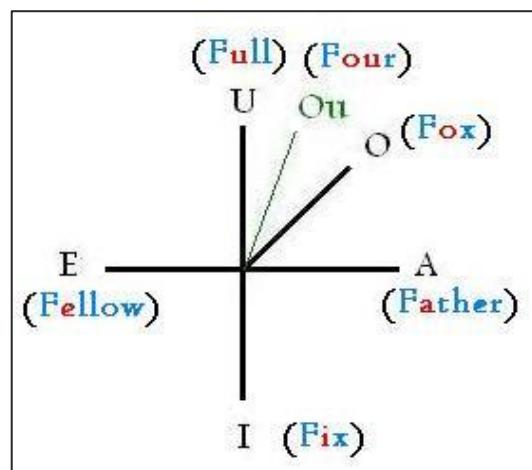
## (c) *Compound Vowels:*

There are six other sounds which are very commonly used but can not be satisfactorily written by using only one vowel from any of these 6 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, ou) or (á, é, í, ó, ú, óu). However, the 1<sup>st</sup> four of these sounds can be written by simply adding "i" next to the four vowels like (ai, ei, oi, ui) or like (ái, éi, ói, úi). The other two are (au and wa) or (áu and wá). These vowels are shown in a table at the right followed by examples.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| ai | ei | oi | ui | au | wa |
| ái | éi | ói | úi | áu | wá |

*Examples:*
1. Bai, Gai, Lai, Sai, Sail, Sailla, Sái, Bái Gail, Hailla, Zailla, Failla, Bailfata
2. Beil, Dheil, Teilla, Meillé, Théil,
3. Boi, Loi, Boil, Foil, Soil, Bóin, Hóilla
4. Dui, Tui, Rui, Súi, Muillo, Kúilleh
5. Sáuaun (ceremic plate)
6. Uggwá, Duwá, Tin nwá, Sair gwá, Faños swá, Sówa, Háñt twá, Doc cwá

## (d) *Long Vowels:*

There are four different long vowels, steady long(=aa), accelerated long(=aá), decelerated long(=áa) and raised long(=áá).

*For example:*
Gaa=body, Gaá=sing, Gáa=infection, Táácgori maijjé = slapped in big sound

| aa | ee | ii | oo | uu |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| aá | eé | ií | oó | uú |
| áa | ée | íi | óo | úu |
| áá | éé | íí | óó | úú |

*More examples:*
1. Maana, Baárkule, Sáani, Táác-gori
2. Neel, Meél, Théer, Fééñc-gori
3. Biili, Ziín, Síil, Fííc-gori
4. Hoor, Foór, Sóol, Bóóñt-gori
5. Zuu, Muúntu, Súura, Dúúm-gori

# 4. Rohingyalish Extended Characters

There are six sounds which are commonly used but can not be represented by a single consonant from the Rohingyalish character set above. Therefore two consonants are combined together to form an extended character. These extended characters are H', Dh, Ng, Ny, Th, and Ts as

| Holom | =pen | H'áwa | =air |
|-------|------|-------|------|
| Darí | =beard | Dhail | =lentil |
| Nam | =name | Ngapúra | =place name |
| | | Nyongcóng | =place name |
| Tál | =plate | Thala | =lock |
| Salu | =fast | Tsáani | =next |

shown in the table right. In this (*H'*) is used for the light sound of Ha where (*H*) is used for the deep and tight sound of Ha. However (*H*) can equally be used for both light and deep Ha sounds where the distinction between the two is not necessarily important.

# Rohingya language

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Rohingya** is a language spoken by the Rohingya Muslim people of Arakan (Rakhine), Burma (Myanmar). It is linguistically similar to the Chittagonian dialect spoken in neighboring south-eastern Chittagong region of Bangladesh [1] (http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=cit). It also has a large number of Urdu, Persian, Hindi, Bengali, Arabic, Burmese and English words.

| Rohingya | |
|---|---|
| Spoken in: | Burma, Bangladesh |
| Region: | Arakan region of Burma, south-eastern Chittagong region of Bangladesh |
| Total speakers: | |
| Language family: | Indo-European<br> Indo-Iranian<br>  Indo-Aryan<br>   Eastern Zone<br>    Bengali-Assamese<br>     **Rohingya** |
| **Language codes** | |
| ISO 639-1: | *none* |
| ISO 639-2: | `inc` |
| ISO 639-3: | `rhg`<br>(http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/documentation.asp?id=rhg) |

## Contents

# Script

## History

*Rohingyalish* is the modern writing system of Rohingya people. The word *Rohingyalish* is derived from the two words **Rohingya** and Eng**lish** due to the fact that it uses mainly Roman script which is completely different from that of the previously used scripts such as Arabic, Urdu, Hanifi-Script and Burmese.

Written in Arabic script, the first Rohingya language texts are more than 300 years old. While Arakan was under British rule (1826–1948), Rohingya people used mainly English and Urdu languages as basic means of written

communication. Since the independence in 1948, the national language Burmese has been used in all official communications. Since early 1960s, Rohingya scholars have started to realize the need for a writing system for their own dialect which is different from that of Arabic, Urdu, Persian and Burmese.

In 1975 **Master Sultan** and his colleagues had developed a writing system using Arabic script. Due to major shortcomings in Arabic script to represent the dialect, some other scholars have soon adopted Urdu script to narrow the gap. Since Rohingya dialect is one of the most difficult Asian languages, the Arabic and Urdu scripts cannot produce all needed sounds. Therefore, most of the Rohingyas still find it quite difficult to read either Arabic or Urdu script versions of the language.

In other hand, **Molana Hanif** and his colleagues, have developed a new set of right-to-left oriented characters that are mainly based on Arabic script except a few from Latin and Burmese. This approach solved the reading problem in certain degrees and received appreciation from Rohingya Islamic scholars for whom media of study is purely in Arabic and Urdu. However, the new script got criticism for being very clumsy and the characters very similar to each other, requiring longer memorization time and careful writing to avoid confusion. More importantly, the major drawback is that it would require enormous work to standardize the new characters in today's computers and Internet media and the hassle to write in right-to-left direction.

Soon afterwards, **E.M. Siddique** has taken a complete radical approach to develop the Rohingya language using Latin letters only so as to eliminate all possible difficulties to write in today's electronic media such as Computers, Internet and mobile phones. The result is a quick to learn excellent writing system known as **Rohingyalish** that comprises 26 English letters, five accented vowels, and two other Latin characters carefully selected to represent the two distinguished Asian sounds known as the tongue rolling and the nasal sounds.

## Alphabet

| A a | B b | C c | Ç ç | D d | E e | F f |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| G g | H h | I i | J j | K k | L l | M m |
| N n | Ñ ñ | O o | P p | Q q | R r | S s |
| T t | U u | V v | W w | X x | Y y | Z z |

Fig-1. *Rohingya Character Set Table*

The character set table of the Rohingya language writing system uses Latin letters A to Z along with the two other characters Ç and Ñ shown above in green background. In addition to five normal English vowels (aeiou), the language also uses five accented vowels (áéíóú). Rohingya is one of the most difficult Asian languages, therefore it was a very challenging job to write it using only Latin letters. However, the designer's intuitive concepts have made the writing not only perfect, but also, remarkably simple and easy to learn in minutes.

## Usage of c, ç and ñ

**C** sounds neither **k** nor **s** in Rohingya. It sounds equal to **sh** only. Therefore, Rohingya word **shamish** should be written as **camic** (=*spoon*).

**Ç** closely sounds like **rd**, that is, a retroflex **r**. So **sha-Rda** should be written as **caça** (=*mat*).

**Ñ** closely sounds like **an'h**, that is the nasal sound which is widely used in Asia. So **fan'h-s**, should be written as **fañs** (=*five*).

## Keyboard

To type Rohingyalish in computers with Microsoft Windows, add **US International** keyboard from control panel and then remove previous "US" keyboard. To type one of these characters ( *áéíóúç* ), first type the single quote( ' ) followed by the corresponding character in ( *aeiouc* ). To type ( ñ ) first type ( ~ ) followed by ( n ). With **US International** keyboard setting, the characters ( ', ", ~ and ^ ) work as trigger characters only *(do not display until you type another character),* so to get them alone type spacebar after each one.

# Vowels

A Rohingya word may give you two different meanings based on whether it is pronounced in normal (soft) mode or in stressed (hard) mode. For example if the word *Ful* is pronounced in normal mode, its meaning is *Bridge/hole*, but in stressed mode its meaning is *Flower*. To overcome this problem, two types of vowels are used namely *normal vowels* and *stressed vowels*.

**Normal vowels**

**a, e, i, o, u** are normal (unstressed) vowels that give soft sounds as in the word F**u**l which means bridge or hole.

**Stressed vowels**

**á, é, í, ó, ú** are stressed (accented) vowels that give stressed sounds as in the word F**ú**l which means flower.

```
Examples

Normal vowel usage        Stressed vowel usage
Sal = roof,               Sál = tree bark
Fan = betel leaf,         Fán = trap
Bet = cane (n.),          Bét = intention
Tel = oil,                Thél= push
Tir = arrow,              Tír = up-right position
Fir = person achieved     Fír =turn
     religious light,
Gor = do,                 Gór = home
Zor = fever,              Zór = rain
Ful = bridge or hole,     Fúl = flower
Sul = hair,               Súl = skin (v.)
```

**Phonemic vowels**

```
1          2        3        4          5
Last       Fall     As       -          -
Men        Me       Eye      -          -
Hit        First    Ice      Crisis     -
For        Son      Old      Women      Do
Put        But      Use      -          -
```

Unlike English language, Rohingya language has fixed the sound of each vowel to a particular sound only, and thus each vowel maintains the same sound in all Rohingya words. In the *Phonemic vowels* example shown above in tabular form, only words -L**a**st, M**e**n, H**i**t, F**o**r and P**u**t- in the first column show the correct vowel sounds that Rohingyalish chooses to use, and all the other vowel sounds in other columns are not used at all.

But, one disadvantage in doing so is that it lacks one important sound that is the sound of true (**o**) as used in English word **o**ld in the *Phonemic vowels* example above. Solution to this problem seems to create a new vowel character, but instead, joint-vowels (**ou**) is used for representing the true (**o**) sound, as the sound lies in the middle of the two Rohingya sounds (**o**) and (**u**).

**Rohingya vowel set**

In all, Rohingya has a total of six vowels in each vowel category (normal and stressed) as below.

```
Normal vowel set..:    a   e   i   o   u   ou
Stressed vowel set:    á   é   í   ó   ú   óu
```

"**A**m**é**r**i**ca **o**n f**u**ll t**ou**r" is an easy to remember English phrase that shows the sound of each Rohingyalish vowel. Similarly, "**A**le**mi** m**o**d**ú** h**ou**li" is an easy to remember Rohingya language phrase which means *International Honey Center*.

**Examples**

```
Fata    (Fa-tha)    = leaves (n.)
Melé    (MayLáy)    = can be opened
Cíçi    (Shí-Rdi)   = ladder (note: "ç" represents a retroflex "r" sound)
Foró    (fawráu)    = read
Futú    (Fu-thú)    = baby
Gouru   (Go-Ru)     = cow
Ciñçí   (Shiñ-Rdí)  = letter (note: "ñ" represents a nasal sound)
```

# Straight and Circular sounds

In Rohingya language, there are mainly two types of sound formations, the straight sound formations and the circular sound formations.

**Straight sounds**

Straight sounds are those that are formed by using a single vowel such as **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, **u** and **ou**. **Ou** is treated in Rohingyalish as if it is a single character. As discussed earlier, Rohingyalish assigns mono-sound (a fixed sound) to each of these vowels.

**Circular sounds**

Circular sounds are those that are formed by using two vowels, the 2nd one being always (**i**) such as **ai**, **ei**, **oi** and **ui**. The sound of each vowel pair is explained below.

**Ai:** *pronounced as **āy, i,** or **i?e.***
For the sake of simplicity Rohingyalish considers the letter **y** as a consonant only. As a result M**y**, B**y** and etc. are not valid words any more, because **y** is used here as a vowel. To tackle this problem **ai** is used in place of **y** such as M**ai** and B**ai**. Similarly the English words H**i** and F**i** are phonetically equal to H**ai** and F**ai** in Rohingyalish. Likewise English words M**i**le, F**i**ne, R**i**se can be phonetically expressed, in Rohingyalish, as M**ái**l, F**ái**n, R**ái**s. These rules greatly reduce the ambiguity in vowel usages and make the language much easier.

**Ei:** *pronounced as **æi, aei,** or **a?e.***
Rohingyalish **ei** is almost equal to English **ai**. For example, English words m**ai**n, f**ai**l, t**ai**lor, m**ai**l, n**ai**l, r**ai**l, s**ai**l, t**ai**l are phonetically equal to m**éi**n, f**éi**l, t**éi**lar, m**éi**l, n**éi**l, r**éi**l, s**éi**l, th**éi**l in Rohingyalish. Similarly the words c**a**ne, s**a**le, s**a**me, **a**te, pl**a**ne can be phonetically written as k**éi**n, s**éi**l, s**éi**m, **éi**t, pl**éi**n in Rohingyalish.

**Oi:** *pronounced as **oui** or **oei** (not wy, wai, oy, or y).*
This is one of the most frequently used circular sound in Rohingya Language. Unfortunately, the sound of **oi** here is different from that of English one. English **oi** sounds like **wy** or **oy** such as in English words s**oi**l, c**oi**n, n**oi**ce, rollr**oy**ce. But Rohingyalish **oi** sounds like **oui** or **oei** such as in Rohingya words L**oi** (=take), B**oi** (=sit), **Ói** (=yes), Go**i**jjé (=done), S**oi**l (=rice), Th**oi**n (=tin), M**oi**nna (=sharp) and so on. It is really hard to find an English word that can represent the Rohingya **oi** sound.

**Ui:** *pronounced as **wui**.*
This sound is the same as it is used in English words such as **Qui**k, **Qui**t, **Bui**k. Some examples of Rohingya words are **Kui**ssa (=worm), **Tui** (=you), **Mui**llo (=value), **Gúi**jja (=covered).

**Examples**

```
(1)Straight-Sound Words:
       Fatol (Fa-thol) = thin
       Meçi  (May-Rdi) = soil
       Bála  (Bha-la)  = good
       Salu  (Sa-lu)   = fast
       Bouli (Bo-li)   = fatty
(2)Circular-Sound Words:
       Gail   (Gy-il)   = scolding
       Beil   (Bay-il)  = sun
       Soil   (Sou-il)  = rice
       Tui    (Thui)    = you, you are
(3)Circular and Straight Sound together Words:
       Failla (Fy-illa) = dish
       Mouloi (Mo-loui) = teacher
       Balúic (Ba-lúish)= pillow
(4)A Rohingya sentence that gives all circular sounds.
       Hailla Meillós Tui óineh?
       (Hylla May-il-loss thui óui-nayy?) = Yesterday opened, you, yes?
```

# Long sounds and variants

## Long sounds

In Rohingya language, the meaning of a word can change if you extend the sound of a vowel in a word. So to extend the sound *Rohingyalish* uses *double vowels* as illustrated below.

```
Normal Sound(single vowel)     Extended Sound(double vowels)

do   (Dau)   = give,          doo   (Daw)     = knife
no   (Nau)   = nine(9)        noo   (Naw)     = small boat
zo   (Zau)   = go             zoo   (Zaw)     = lucky period
dhor (Dhau-r)= afraid         dhoor (Dhaw-r)  = heavy rain
mana (Ma-na) = make agree     maana (Ma-a-na) = free
nek  (nay-k) = husband        neel  (nay-el)  = leave
nil  (nil)   = bamboo-skin    biili (be-e-li) = birth given lady
mur  (Mu-r)  = deep           muu   (mu-wu)   = face
```

In the examples above, single **o**, **a**, **e**, **i** or **u** are used in the words (left side) for short sounds, while double **oo**, **aa**, **ee**, **ii** or **uu** are used in the words (right side) for long sounds.

## Variants

Rohingya language is very sensitive in extending the sound, as there are four ways of extending the sound. The first one, which is the simplest, uses double vowels as mentioned above such as aa, ee, ii, oo, uu. The other three variants differed on how double vowels are replaced with accented vowels. You can replace the first vowel, the second vowel, or both vowels with accented one such as (**á**a), (a**á**), or (**áá**).

| Four variants of long vowels | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|---|---|---|
| g**aa** | (Ga-a) | body |
| g**áa** | (Gha-a) | infection |
| ga**á** | (Ga-ah) | sing |
| g**áá** | (Gha-ah) | expressing animal or natural sound |

Example:

```
    Gaat gáa óiye-dé manúic-cwá gana gaár.
    The man with infection in the body is singing.
```

In the example above, the 1st word has double normal vowels **aa** that gives normal steady extension of sound. The 2nd word is started with normal sound (normal a) and ended with raised sound (accented á). Th 3rd word is started with raised sound(á) but ended with normal(a) sound. The 4th word is both started and ended with raised sounds (áá) which is not actually used in normal Rohingya talks but rather embedded in the talks to simulate the animal or natural sounds such as **Dúúm** the falling sound.

## Examples

```
fool (Fawl)  = mad,      foól  (Fau-auhl) = fault
hoor (Hawr)  = cloth,    hoór  (Hau-auhr)  = curse
muu  (Mu-u)  = face,     muúntu(Mu-uhn-tu) = in front of
neel (Ne-el) = out,      meél  (Me-ehl)    = factory
boól (Bo-ohl)= ball,     sóol  (sauh-aul)  = sheep
```

# Dual Characters

There are some Rohingya sounds for which no direct character exists, and usually, the solution to that problem is to use two (or more) joint-characters as shown below. For the natural easiness of Rohingya language, Rohingyalish has in some cases, interchanged the sound of the original character with the sound of the joint-characters such as **D** with **Dh**, and **T** with **Th**. *Therefore 'D' is pronounced as English 'The' and, 'Dh' is pronounced as English 'Di' (not Dy). Likewise, 'Ta' is pronounced as English 'Tha' and, 'Tha' is pronounced as English 'Ta' as seen below.*

| Rohingya character | English equivalent | Examples of Rohingya words | Examples of English words |
|---|---|---|---|
| D | the | Dut (=milk), Dak (=mark) | father, gather |
| Dh | d | Dhañço (=thick), Dhak (=call) | dome, dog |
| H' | h | Háva (=air), Hát (=hand) | hello |
| H | kh | Háiyi (=eaten), Hóro (=soar) | Khaled (name) |
| Kh | kh | Kháled (name), Khátu (name) | Khaled (name), Khatu (name) |
| N | n | Norom (=soft), Nun (=salt) | north, noon |
| Ng | ng | Ngapúra (village name) | Ngapura (village name) |
| Ny | ny | Nyong-Cóng (village name) | Nyaung Chaung (village name) |
| T | th | Tua (=search) | teeth, thin |
| Th | t | Thambu (=tent) | tent, tin |
| Ts | ts | Tsáni (=next in Arabic) | tsunami |

# Rohingya Grammar

## Definite Articles

1. If a noun ends with a vowel then the article is either **án** or **wá** if singular, or **ún** if plural or uncountable.
Usually **wá** is used for round-fatty objects, and **án** for flat-thin objects.

```
      ( singular )                              ( plural )
Kéti  án      (the farm)           Kéti  ún      (the farms)
Fothú án      (the picture)        Fothú ún      (the pictures)
Fata  wá      (the leave)          Fata  ún      (the leaves)
boro  wá      (the large)          boro  ún      (the large)
                                   Lou   ún      (the blood)
```

2. If a noun ends with a consonant then the article is the end-consonant plus **án** or **wá** for singular or **ún** for plural.

```
Debal  lán     (the wall)          Debal  lún     (the walls)
Mes    sán     (the table)         Mes    sún     (the tables)
Kitap  pwá     (the book)          Kitap  pún     (the books)
Manúic cwá     (the man)           Manúic cún     (the men)
```

3. If a noun ends with **r**, then the article is **g** plus **án** or **wá** for singular or **ún** for plural.

```
Tar   gán     (the wire)          Tar   gún     (the wires)
Duar  gán     (the door)          Duar  gún     (the doors)
Kuñir gwá     (the dog)           Kuñir gún     (the dogs)
Faár  gwá     (the mountain)      Faár  gún     (the mountains)
```

## Indefinite Articles

Indefinite articles can be used either before or after the noun. **Uggwá** usually is used for roll/round/fatty shaped objects and **ekkán** is for thin/flat shaped objects.

```
   ( singular )                        ( plural )
Uggwá fata     (a leave)       Hodún fata     (some leaves)
Ekkán fothú    (a picture)     Hodún Fothú    (some pictures)
    -or-                            -or-
Fata  uggwá    (a leave)       Fata  hodún    (some leaves)
Fothú ekkán    (a picture)     Fothú hodún    (some pictures)
```

## Sentence Syntax

Unlike English, Rohingya word order is Subject + Object + Verb.

```
Subject        Object            Verb
Añ̃í(I)        bát(rice)         hái(eat).
Ite(He)        TV(TV)            saá(watches).
Ibá(She)       sairkél(bicycle)  soré(rides).
Ítara(They)    hamot(to work)    za(go).
```

## Tenses

Rohingya Language can identify all 12 different forms of tenses as shown in the examples below. In these tenses, the helping verb **félai** shows perfect action like English "has/have" and **félaat** shows perfect continuous action like English "has/have been". The helping verb **táki** and **táikki** refer similar to that of English "be" and "been".

Verb-form-suffix (basic and/or helping verb) changes in two ways; by degree of person as well as by tense. The suffix **~ir**, **~yi**, **~lám**, **~youm** are used for the first person, the suffix **~or**, **~yó**, **~lá**, **~bá** for the 2nd person, and the suffix **~ar**, **~ye**, **~l**, **~bou** for the 3rd person. Similarly the suffix **~ir**, **~or**, **~ar** refer present continuous tense, the suffix **~yi**, **~yó**, **~ye**, refer to present perfect tense, the suffix **~lám**, **~lá**, **~l** refer to past and the suffix **~youm**, **~bá**, **~bou** refers to the future tense.

## For 1st person ( I ):

```
1. Present
(a)Aññí hái.                  (I eat.)
(b)Aññí háir.                 (I am eating.)
(c)Aññí hái félaiyi.          (I have eaten.)
(d)Aññí hái félair.           (I have been eating.)

2. Past
(a)Aññí háiyi.                (I ate.) Note: refer near past.
   Aññí háailam.              (I ate.) Note: refer far past.
(b)Aññí háat táikkilám.       (I was eating.)
(c)Aññí hái  félailám.        (I had eaten.)
(d)Aññí hái  félaat táikkilám. (I had been eating.)

3. Future
(a)Aññí háiyoum.              (I will eat.)
(b)Aññí háat tákiyoum.        (I will be eating.)
(c)Aññí hái  félaiyoum.       (I will have eaten.)
(d)Aññí hái  félaat tákiyoum.  (I will have been eating.)
```

## For 2nd person ( You ):

```
1. Present
(a)Tuñí/Oññe hóo.             [Tui hós.]              (You eat.)
(b)Tuñí/Oññe hóor.            [Tui hóor.]             (You are eating.)
(c)Tuñí/Oññe hái  félaiyó.    [Tui hái  félaiyós].    (You have eaten.)
(d)Tuñí/Oññe hái  féloor.     [Tui hái  féloor].      (You have been eating.)

2. Past
(a)Tuñí/Oññe háiyo.           [Tui háiyós.]           (You ate.) Note: refer near past.
   Tuñí/Oññe háailá.          [Tui háailí.]           (You ate.) Note: refer far past.
(b)Tuñí/Oññe háat táikkilá.   [Tui háat táikkilí.]    (You were eating.)
(c)Tuñí/Oññe hái  félailá.    [Tui hái  félailí.]     (You had eaten.)
(d)Tuñí/Oññe hái  félaat táikkilá.[Tui hái  félaat táikkilí.](You had been eating.)

3. Future
(a)Tuñí/Oññe háibá.           [Tui háibí.]            (You will eat.)
(b)Tuñí/Oññe háat tákibá.     [Tui háat tákibí.]      (You will be eating.)
(c)Tuñí/Oññe hái  félaibá.    [Tui hái  félaibí.]     (You will have eaten.)
(d)Tuñí/Oññe hái  félaat tákibá. [Tui hái  félaat tákibí.]  (You will have been eating.)
```

## For 3rd persons ( He/She/They ):

```
1. Present
(a)Ite/Ibá/Itará  há.              (He/She/They eats/eats/eat.)
(b)Ite/Ibá/Itará  hár.             (He/She/They is/is/are eating.)
(c)Ite/Ibá/Itará  hái félaiye.     (He/She/They has/has/have eaten.)
(d)Ite/Ibá/Itará  hái félaar.      (He/She/They has/has/have been eating.)

2. Past
(a)Ite/Ibá/Itará  háaiye.          (He/She/They ate.) Note: refer near past.
   Ite/Ibá/Itará  háail.           (He/She/They ate.) Note: refer far past.
(b)Ite/Ibá/Itará  háat táikkil.    (He/She/They was/was/were eating.)
(c)Ite/Ibá/Itará  hái  félail.     (He/She/They had eaten.)
(d)Ite/Ibá/Itará  hái  félaat táikkil.  (He/She/They had been eating.)

3. Future
(a)Ite/Ibá/Itará  háibou.          (He/She/They will eat.)
(b)Ite/Ibá/Itará  háat tákibou.    (He/She/They will be eating.)
(c)Ite/Ibá/Itará  hái  félaibou.   (He/She/They will has/has/have eaten.)
(d)Ite/Ibá/Itará  hái  félaat tákibou. (He/She/They will has/has/have been eating.)
```

## Pronouns

| Number | Person | Gender | Pronouns | | | | Possessive adjectives |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | Subject | Object | Possessive | Reflexive | |
| | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Singular | 1st | m/f ( **I** ) | añ̃í | añáre | añár | añ̃ínize | añár |
| | 2nd | m/f ( **you** ) | tuñí<br>tui<br>oñne | tuáñre<br>toré<br>oñnoré | tuáñr<br>tor<br>oñnor | tuñínize<br>tuinize<br>oñnenize | tuáñr<br>tor<br>oñnor |
| | 3rd | m ( **he** ) | ite *<br>te *<br>uite **<br>íte ** | itaré<br>taré<br>uitaré<br>ítare | itar<br>tar<br>uitar<br>ítar | itenize<br>tenize<br>uitenize<br>ítenize | itar<br>tar<br>uitar<br>ítar |
| | | m/f ( **he/she** ) | ibá *<br>uibá **<br>íba ** | ibáre<br>uibáre<br>íbaré | ibár<br>uibár<br>íbar | ibánize<br>uibánize<br>íbanize | ibár<br>uibár<br>íbar |
| | | n$_1$ ( **it** )<br>n$_2$ ( **it** ) | yián<br>ibá | yiánóre<br>ibáre | yiánór<br>ibár | yiánnize<br>ibánize | yiánór<br>ibár |
| Plural | 1st | m/f ( **we** ) | añára | añáráre | añárár | añáránize | añárár |
| | 2nd | m/f ( **you** ) | tuáñrá | tuáñráre | tuáñrár | tuáñránize | tuáñrár |
| | 3rd | m/f ( **they** ) | itará *<br>tará *<br>uitará **<br>ítara ** | itaráre<br>taráre<br>uitaráre<br>ítararé | itarár<br>tarár<br>uitarár<br>ítarar | itaránize<br>taránize<br>uitaránize<br>ítaranize | itarár<br>tarár<br>uitarár<br>ítarar |
| | | n$_1$ ( **they** )<br>n$_2$ ( **they** ) | iín *<br>uiín ** | iínóre<br>uiínóre | iínór<br>uiínór | iínnize<br>uiínnize | iínór<br>uiínór |

Gender: m=*male*, f=*female*, n=*neuter.*, \*=*the person or object is near.*, \*\*=*the person or object is far.*

# See also

- Chittagonian
- Bengali language
- Chittagong
- Rohingya people
- Rakhine State

# External links

For further information on Rohingya Language please refer the following links.

- Rohingya Language Website (http://www.rohingyalanguage.com/) or Rohingyalish (http://www.rohingyalish.com/)
- Rohingya Language Video Training (http://www.youtube.com/sidqm)

### Other related links

- Free Rohingya Campaign (http://www.freerohingyacampaign.org/)
- Rohingya Website (http://www.rohingya.org/)
- Arakan Rohingya co-operation Council in europe (http://www.arcc-online.eu/)

## To Say Well:

All right.
Tík asé.

OK.
Tík asé.

Very well.
Tík asé tó.

## To Say Can't Be:

It's absurd.
Yián honó maáni sára.

It is impossible.
Yián ebbre ói nofaré.

I don't believe it.
Aññí biccác nogorí.

Believe it or not.
Biccác nozailé noza.

I don't care.
Aññí forba nogorí.

## To Say Not Care:

I don't care.
Aññí forba nogorí.

I don't care anybody.
Aññí honíkká re forba nogorí.

I don't care anybody here.
Eçé aññí honíkká re forba nogorí.

I don't care whoever you are.
Tui honnwá, aññí forba nogorí.

I don't care whatever you are.
Tui ki, aññí forba nogorí.

## To Say Life Is:

Such is life.
Zindigi endilaári.

Life is struggle.
Zindigi maáni dukgoróon.

Life is struggle for existence.
Zindigi maáni dukgoróon basi táibélla.

His life is great.
Itar zindigi án bicí cúndor.

Life is all right.
Zindigi cántit asé.

Life is terrible.
Zindigi bicí ocántit.

## To Accept Others' Saying:

That's right.
Yían tík asé.

You're right.
Tuáñr gán tík.

## To Say Possible:

It's possible.
Yián óit fare.

It's possible for you.
Yián tuáñr lá bóuli óit fare.

It's likely.
Yián cómbob asé.

## To Say Come-in:

Come here.
Ikká aiyóona.

You come here.
Tuñí ikká aiyóona.

Do come here.
Ikká aái zogói.

Just come here.
Ekkená gorí ikká aiyóona.

Please come here.
Meérbani gorí ikká ekkená aiyóona.

## Saying Short to Come:

Come on!
Aiyó.

Come with me.
Añár fúañti aiyó.

Please come out for a minute.
Ekkenágorí baáre nelóona.

Come in.
Bútore aiyó.

Come closer to me.
Añár íkka hañsé aiyó.

Please come upstairs.
Meérbanigori uore aiyó.

Please come downstairs.
Meérbanigori nise aiyó.

## Excuse Me:

Excuse me.
Maf gorí do.
  Maf goijjó.
  Ejajot do.
  Guccá noóyo.
  Bezar noóyo.
  Ekkenágori.
  Zai yéna
  Zai faijjom né.
  Añár tú (añáttú) zagói forer,
  maf goijjó.

## Are you all right:

OK?  (with raised voice)
Tík aso. (with raised voice)

Are you all right?
Tuñí tík aso né?

That's fine.
Tík así.

That's OK.
Tík así.

That's all right.
Tík así.

## Perhaps So:

Perhaps so.
Éndhilla óile óit fare.

Perhaps not.
Éndhilla noóit fare.

I think so.
Aññí tó éndhilla thárir.

I suppose so.
Aññí éndhilla báfir.

## It's up to you:

It's up to you.
Yián tuñár uore (ektiar).

It depends on you.
Yián tuñár uore darmodar.

As you like.
Tuñí ziáñ (zendilla) fosón goro.

## This one:

This one?
Yián né?

No, not that one.
Noó, Yián noó.

I mean this one.
Aññí yián hoóidde.

## Like this:

Like this.
Endhilla ya.

Not like that.
Éndhilla noó.

## Not Now:

Not now.
Ehón noó.

Not at once.
Ehón ór bútore noó.

Only at 2 o'clock.
Seróf duá baze.

## Ák-hoñsur Nam
### (Vegetable Name)

1. Ada
2. Alugula
3. Añr alu
4. Ayénsí
5. Badam
6. Bahór
7. Bañc furoil
8. Bayon
9. Béra
10. Béren dana
11. Boórfata
12. Bor alu
13. Bor hoñçi sóñi
14. Bormaríc
15. Céjena gula
16. Cémor dana
17. Dánnwa mouris
18. Déñi ák
19. Dhail siní
20. Dhangwa ák
21. Elasi
22. Enazi kela
23. Félu
24. Félud dana
25. Félur dhail
26. Fifól
27. Fiñas
28. Fiñas fata
29. Fól
30. Fuçí sóñi
31. Furmí tita
32. Gas alu
33. Girmí tita
34. Góicca
35. Gorkhá gula
36. Gul mouris
37. Háicca sóñi
38. Hailla zira
39. Hañhorola
40. Háñis ák
41. Háñtir téng hoñsu
42. Hath hoñsu
43. Haththól
44. Haththól ot dana
45. Haththuc
46. Hodú
47. Hodú ák
48. Hóloit
49. Hoñiçá
50. Hoñiñya
51. Hoñloi
52. Hoñsu
53. Hoñsu ák
54. Hoñsu boñ
55. Hoñsu fúañ
56. Hoñsur sóra
57. Hormwa ák
58. Hóro bayon
59. Hóro fata
60. Horola
61. Houñra sóñi
62. Isi ák
63. Jafani ák
64. Kela
65. Kela gas
66. Kelar boóuli
67. Kelar túr
68. Keñça maríc ák
69. Keñsa hoñiñya
70. Keñsa mouris
71. Kiáñra gula
72. Kirmis
73. Kuáñra
74. Kúsa
75. Lalmaríc ák
76. Lalmula
77. Long
78. Mac hoñloi
79. Maisur dhail
80. Man hoñsu
81. Marmá
82. Marmoni ák
83. Miçá hodú
84. Miçá zira
85. Mouris
86. Mukhoñloi
87. Mukdhail
88. Mula
89. Mula ák
90. Naric ák
91. Óloid
92. Óoñc ák
93. Óñri
94. Óñri ák
95. Óroi
96. Orol dhail
97. Roóun
98. Sionzira
99. Sona buth
100. Sonar dhail
101. Sóñi
102. Sóñi ot dana
103. Sóra alu
104. Sóra hoñsu
105. Taara
106. Taaraic
107. Tesfata
108. Thándha alu
109. Thiañ thúñi
110. Tita horola
111. Touris
112. Ul
113. Ul hoñsu
114. Zaifól
115. Zaithodú
116. Zaithodú ák
117. Zíññya

## Gular Nam (*Fruit Name*)

1. Amm
2. Anar
3. Añggur
4. Añra-gula
5. Áñrfáça-gula
6. Añsar-gula
7. Atá
8. Badam
9. Baki
10. Bákkum-gula
11. Bel-gula
12. Bet-gula
13. Bodh-gula
14. Boól-gula
15. Borói
16. Bótta-gula
17. Cerii
18. Córboti
19. Córifá
20. Córguta
21. Cúu-gula
22. Dhalúng
23. Dhuñir-gula
24. Dhuri-amm
25. Elána-gula
26. Enác
27. Fainná-gula
28. Fáttara
29. Fól
30. Fóoñc-gula
31. Futi zam (goyom)
32. Gag-gula
33. Goyom
34. Goyom zam
35. Gudhguiththa-gula
36. Haa-gula
37. Hájur
38. Haththól
39. Hoiñya
40. Hólda-gula
41. Hoñla
42. Hoñsi
43. Hoñura
44. Hoñura-gula
45. Hóro-gula
46. Kela
47. Kergwá-gula
48. Kiáñra-gula
49. Kíira
50. Kiwi
51. Lemu
52. Lesu
53. Lincí-gula
54. Líyori-gula
55. Máijjam
56. Makkah-gula
57. Manggustán
58. Marmá
59. Muic-gula
60. Naijjol
61. Noli zam(goyom)
62. Olomoti
63. Oñra-gula
64. Sailla
65. Séjana-gula
66. Sép
67. Siní-gula
68. Sorkí-gula
69. Sulí-gula
70. Tal-gula
71. Tetói
72. Tham
73. Típpri
74. Típprim
75. Tormus
76. Turunza
77. Wottín
78. Zaitun
79. Zang-gula
80. Zermóni-gula
81. Zolfai

# Mas ór Nam
## (Fish Names)

1. Am baçá
2. Áñis sañda mas
3. Añsila mas
4. Áñtirhan
5. Báca fuañ
6. Baçá mas
7. Baila mas
8. Bañla mas
9. Beng mas
10. Bisátara mas
11. Bodali isa
12. Boñla mas
13. Bor fuçí
14. Bual mas
15. Búl mas
16. Cícciçi mas
17. Cíir mas
18. Daijja fuçí mas
19. Datina mas
20. Dhoóir mas
21. Dhouk mas
22. Doijjar óil mas
23. Dóla isa
24. Dóla soñir
25. Dólbasa mas
26. Fáicca mas
27. Fándha mas
28. Fata mas
29. Féna bacá
30. Fóloi mas
31. Fuçí mas
32. Fudhka
33. Fúiththa fuañ
34. Fúl síring
35. Fuññya
36. Fuñwa mas
37. Fuúni mas
38. Godal mas
39. Gógo mas
40. Góñr mas
41. Gúijja mas
42. Guillá mas
43. Gul baçá
44. Guri isa
45. Hala siríng
46. Hali isa
47. Hañila mas
48. Háñis sañda mas
49. Hatal mas
50. Hoi mas
51. Hólim mas
52. Honir mas
53. Hóñouk
54. Hóñr mas
55. Horílla isa
56. Horitta mas
57. Hóro saba mas
58. Hórul mas
59. Hossób
60. Hottal mas
61. Ilím mas
62. Isamas
63. Jafani mas
64. Keñça sañda
65. Kiáñra
66. Kuissa
67. Kural mas
68. Lakkwá mas
69. Lal mas
70. Leccwá isa
71. Loilla isa
72. Loiththa mas
73. Maiththá mas
74. Mañál mas
75. Míngri isa
76. Modú wala mas
77. Moilla mas
78. Mur baila mas
79. Mur guillá mas
80. Mus guillá
81. Naijjoilla mas
82. Nákkoro mas
83. Nuinna
84. Olwa mas
85. Óñr mas
86. Plathu mas
87. Rañsoñir
88. Roiccá mas
89. Ruíl mas
90. Russañda mas
91. Saga isa
92. Sélem mas
93. Seng mas
94. Sewá
95. Síala mas
96. Síloin
97. Sirím mas
98. Soikká fáicca
99. Súañ isa
100. Súri mas
101. Súsum mas
102. Tailla mas
103. Tákkera mas
104. Teilla fáicca
105. Thaáimas
106. Thúiththa mas
107. Thuñir mas
108. Thiañ sañda
109. Tin Keñça
110. Tuta mas
111. Úndura mas

## Fiçár Nam

1. Állwa
2. Andha fiçá
3. Andha forotha
4. Atíkka fiçá
5. Badam báza
6. Bát fiçá
7. Bela biskuth
8. Binibát
9. Bolá fiçá
10. Bumbai tóus
11. Capathi
12. Cuthki fiçá
13. Cúzi fiçá
14. Dhail fiçá
15. Dúppeic fiçá
16. Dúuñi fiçá
17. Fais fiçá
18. Fakkon fiçá
19. Fátok fiçá
20. Fiañzú
21. Forotha
22. Futhin
23. Fwa fiçá
24. Góiccar sakki
25. Gura fiçá
26. Háaza
27. Hala binibát
28. Hálowa
29. Hodú fiçá
30. Hoilla fiçá
31. Hóñi
32. Hoin soil fiçá
33. Hóouñlá
34. Horói fiçá
35. Isa fiçá
36. Kela fiçá
37. Kesswa fiçá
38. Kókswé
39. Kukis biskuth
40. Kyókkyó
41. Ládhdhu
42. Lalmoón
43. Luçi fiçá
44. Misthi
45. Modú bát
46. Moinargú
47. Mokkagula fiçá
48. Múndhi
49. Naijjol hop
50. Nan ruthi
51. Nimki
52. Rocbóri
53. Rocógula
54. Ruús biskuth
55. Sáinna fiçá
56. Sémai
57. Síndi
58. Sitol fiçá
59. Sómuza
60. Sóñi fakkon
61. Sura
62. Thou-ce fiçá
63. Úng'nú Kókswé
64. Úrum
65. Zala fiçá
66. Zilafi
67. Zoou

# ✓ Bakkúm Bakkúm

Bakkúm bakkúm kiáñra
Muicé báingge thiáñra

Muic maittou gilám dé
Keñça fúçi moillam dé

Bóuzi ré bóuzi sura duf
Surat kiállá dán, sul ot dóuri an

Sul ká hala
Nak haçi féla

Nak ot ká lou
Borbái yór bou

Borbái borbái gozzon tole
Cóñço bái cóñço bái tetói gasór tole

Tetói faitou gilám dé
Áff e sótor dóijje dé

Elóm fath delóm fath
Haçi féla cúnar át.

## Rocógula Kenggorí Bana

Foñcóic(25) cwá rocógula banaibélla lageddé sáman ókkol ór liís.

1. Moida  1 fiala
2. Cútha  1 camic (sálon or camic loi)
3. Dut    3 fiala
4. Andha 3 nwá
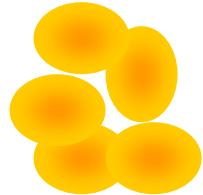
Uore liís ót aséde sáman beggín óre bálagori makó. Baade gura gura gorí gula fagoo. Tarfore, bicí tel ot mazé fagoo. Lallal óile tel ot tú tulíyóre baárkule ekkenágori rakó.

Faní 4 fialat mazé nizottú lageddé éndila miçá ófan siní dhálo. Siní 2 fiala óile niyomor óibou. Gúçi yore sulár uóre gorom goró. 5 minith óile sinír rab bonizaibougói. Éçe rocógula ókkol óre burai rakó. 15 minith bade hái faribá.

Zoudi thándha fosón lailé boróf–fethir (fírijot) mazé hotúkkún rakí yóre hái faribá.

Tarík. Ipril 12, 2002

# Cínggo arde Ítar Cíiardár Ókkol



Béra-sóol, Sái-sóol arde Gouru ye Cínggo loi miliyóre hasharbar goijjé. Fottí kumpani ye zendila goré éndila, laf oré fúan gori borat goríbálla ettefák goijjé. Ettefakan, hórin uggwá holot baijjé. Borat goríbálla cíiardár ókkol míthing boiccé. Cínggo yé fúan gorí borat goríbálla bicí dórforár. Cínggo yé hoódde, "Añár tú foiíla borat luwa foribóu, kiallá bouli hoilé íba añár hók de ótollá. Jonggol or bakcá de ótolla añár tú dusára borat ó luwa foribóu. Tesára borat ó luwa foribóu kiallá hoilé, aññí beggún ottú wáro cótti wala de ótolla. Zoudi honíkká baki gín magi lé yó aññí ítaré hái félaiyóum.

# Uggwá Cóñço Cúnar Mas

Uggwá gourif zaillat tú ekdin ítar zalot mazé uggwá cóñço cúnar-mas foijjé. Mas é gal arde fóuir lari yóre maf magefán gorí daháiye ár, zailla wáttú bicí feth fuijjé. Mas íba re doijjar mazé wapes melá maijjé. Zoudi mas íba re besi tóu bicí thiañ faitou.



Mas é buth or hañsar tú tái hoódde, "Tui dehíbi, aññí hondila cúkur guzar de." Mogór keén óiyedé yían honíkkáre hoói nofaríbi. Zailla ye gór ot foñíccé mottor, dehédde ítar fédará bacá án bicí boro killa bonigiyegói. Aró dehédde ítar beçi ranir fucák findá óigiyegói.

Beçi ye deikké mottor kessú no hoibár agor tú fusár goijjé de, "Edún thíañ hottú aiccé?" Beça ye hoódde, "Añár tú kessú fusár nogorís noóile beggín abbar áñzi zaibougói".

Lékin beçi ye beça ré ebbre cánti táitou no der. Ahérottú cúnar mas ór hotá hoóifeláiye. Hoóiyé mottor killa án abbar bacá óigiyegói. Beçi íba yó age zendila aiccíl éndila, nak thanoya ar monmozin noóya bonigiyegói.
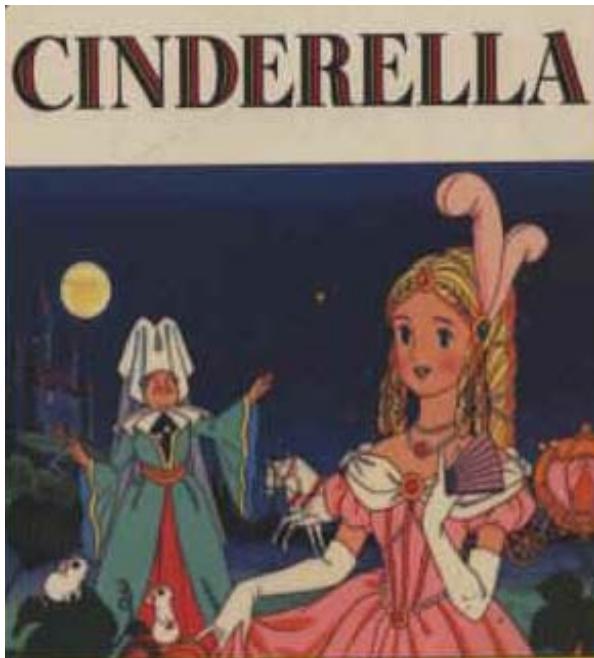
# Cinderella

## In Rohingyalish

Bóut age, ar, bicí durór zobanat mazé, éçe uggwá, dúñri(beçi-sára) beça aiccíl. Ítattu uggwá, gura zíi aiccíl, íbar nam dasé Ellá. Ekdin, beça íba yé, Ellá ré beçi uggwá loi sinno gorái diyé. Beçi íbattu, duwá zérfua asé.



Ellár bafe hoódde, "Beçi ibá arde aññí loi hailla biyá óibou. Íba, tor átaima óibou. Ar Hilda arde Gilda, tor átoitou bóin óibou". "Ar ekkán bicí frecanir hotá. Biyá ói mottor añártú hámaká lamba musáfer ót zaa foribóu."

Ellá bicí taajub óigiyoi. Lékin, íba endila bicí cóibbotá ar gom dé, íba ye noiya górr-guccí ré mani loifélaiye. Ar Ellá yé baf oré waada diyéde, "Babá, ítarattú ziín lagibóu lagouk, aññí tará ré saiyóum."
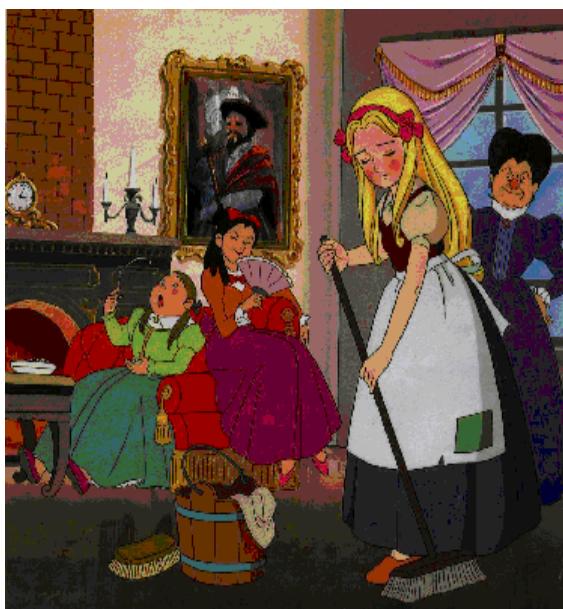


Ellá ye fottízon óre kúci rakí bélla, bicí duk gorí ham gorér. Íbar átaima ye Ellá ré hámica, ekkán nó ekkán, ham diyat táke. Lékin, Hílda arde Gílda ye dinthíya kélaá, noóile aram goré, noóile egoza mithái háattáke.

Ellár átaima ye hoódde, "Añár zíiyain ókkol bicí norom dé ótolla górr or thuñgthañg ham gorí nofaríbou". "Ítara bicí bála, ar gura maiya fuain ókkol, hámahá háandani maincór fuain loi biyá óibou de."

Ellá yé íbar átoitou bóin ókkol ólla zedín-gorí-fare-édin goillé yó, ítara yé íba ré egaza bicí zilloti goré, aró técera.

Ekdin Hílda ye Gílda ré hoódde, "Saáwa sulát tú hoila ókkol dola gorédde. Añára íbare aijja loti Cinderella (Hoila!) hoói dhaikkuom".



Édin ázinná, bakcár hóborgwa ye, bakcár fuar cóbat mazé zaibellá, fottí dorozat mazé aái yóre doot diyé.

Gílda ye sikkarai yóre hoódde, "Añárattú hondila fiñdá foribóu de?"



Hílda, Gílda arde ítarar maa ye bála uttom hoor ókkol findé. Cinderella ye hoódde, "Añáttú hondila fiñdá foribóu de?" Íbar átaima ye sikkarai hoódde, "Toré tó noó dhake!"

Sóiyigorí hoilé, Cinderella re yó, doot diyé, mogór íbar átaima ye yián zane dé, Cinderella ré cóbat loizailé, bakcár fua ye Hílda re arde Gílda re ebbre no saibóu. Ítara górot guzi tákoiya ókkol, ar bálayo éto noó.

Cinderella yé íbar átaimar hotá biccác noóza. Íba ye doot diyé dé, ciñçí ókkol óre cek goijjé, mogór dehédde, ciñçí yían óre, ooin ot zolaifélaiye.
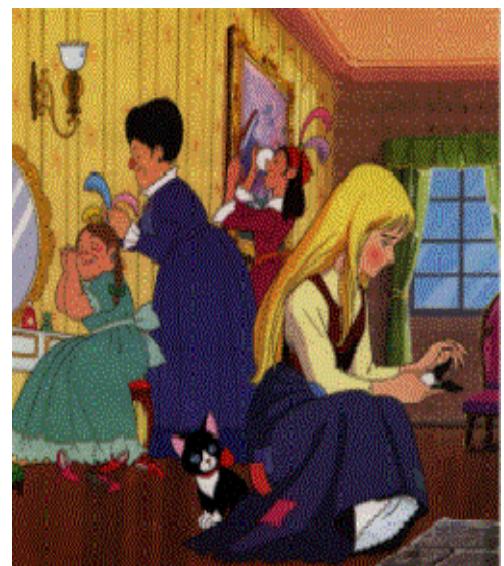
É raitta, Cinderella yé íbar hamarát mazé boói yóre cóbar babote bicí ferecani gorí báfer. Íba ye mone mone, "Aññí keén arzu goittám, zai fari bélla," hoói yóre niyác félar.

"Tóile tui faribí," hoódde abas uggwá fúñner. Íba taajub óiyore dekédde, fouri uggwá asimbit hontú aáigiyégói.

Fouri ye hoódde "Aññí tor Fourima". "Aññí tor arzu fura gorí bélla aiccí de".

Íba ye Cinderella ré górr or fisóttú, barizar íkka neelai loigiyé. Fouri ye íbar súañ loi fakkárai loiyé mottor, miçá hodú uggwá, ekkán cúnar falki-garí bonigiyégoi. Ar sair gwá undur cúndoijja dóla gúra bonigiyégoi. Duwá añsila cúndoijja falki–garí solouya bonigiyói.



Cinderella yé hoódde "Kafí taajup-pyaná". "Mogór Fourima, añáttú tó kessú fiñdí bélla nái."

Fourima ye áñci yóre, íbar súañ re abbar fakkárai loiyé.



Cinderella ye dehédde íba uggwá cúndoijja cóbar goón fiñdá. Íbar sul ot mazé híra fiñdá, théñg ot mazé cóñço nasounir-ainar-zuta fiñdá. Cinderella ye guzori hoóddé, "Cúkuria, Fourima!"

Fouri ye úñcíar gorí diyé dé, "Tottú raitor nicír age, cóbar tú hámahá neelizagói foribóu". Mijík raitnicí foijjonto táaibou de.

Cinderella yé goríbou bóuli waada diyóre cóbar íkka solaigiyói.

Cóbat mazé fottízone kíyal goreddé, bakcár fua ye cúndoijja noiya maiyar uore díandóri saái táikke. Ar, fura rait fán honíkkálloi no naser, seróf íballoi baade.

Atíkka, góuçit mazé barówár góndhi foijjé.

Cinderella bakcár górr ottú zendila toratori fare éndila duñri neeligiyói. Fisóttú razar fua ye duñri giyé, lékin, íte dórifaribár agottú Cinderella añdár ót luwaigiyói.
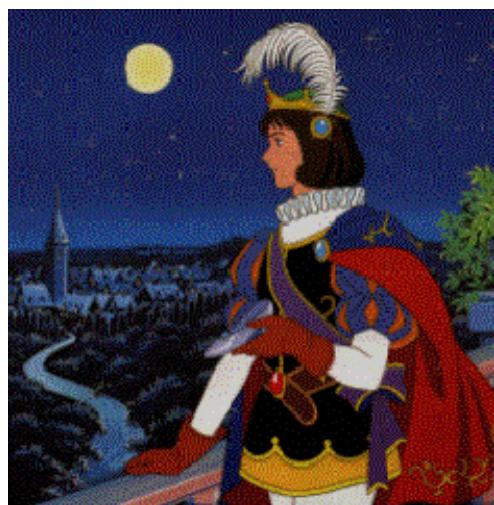
Dwadit mazé, Cinderellattú íbar ainar-zuta ekkán forigiyói. Razar fua ye deikké móttor feñçailoi raikké. Cóñço zuta án átót loiyoré, razar fua ye hoódde, "Hámahá zoudi añáttú decót mazé doc motta tuwa foileyóu, aññí cúndoijja maiya fua íbaré tuaiyóum, zibáttú zuta iín fíth óo. Aññí faile, íbare biyá goijjóum, kiálla bóuli hoilé, íbar dhóilla cúndoijja maiya fua uggwá aññí age honódin loot noófai."

Tarfordín lóuti, razar fuar sóiyi muhábbot óre tuaibélla toyari cúru gorídiye. Decór bútore, fottí górot zai saár.

Hílda, Gílda arde fottí maiya fuain ókkolle, nizor théñg oré ainar zutar bútore sibi sibi gólai bellá kucíc goijjé. Zuta wá endila cóñço dé, honíkkár théñg or bútore nogóle.
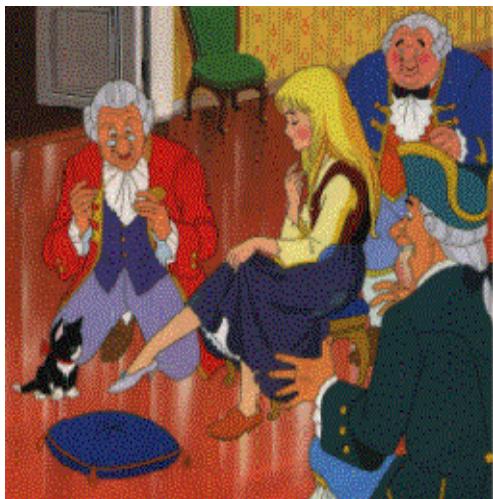


Razar fuar manúic ókkol Cinderellar górr ottú neeli zargóide étukkunót mazé, Cinderella ré baguwan ot mazé ham gorédde deikké.

Íbar átaima ye misá banai hoódde, "Ki, íba to uggwá códoran hamgoróni". "Hámaká, tuñáñrar motolob to, íba re fiñdái saibélla noó to. Íba ye cóbat mazé yó noó uçé".

Razar fuar maincé Cinderella ré zuta fiñdái saibélla zur goijjé.

Yián tó ebbere fíth óiye.

Zehón, Hílda arde Gílda, ar íbar átaima ye córme guzorer, bicí duré bakcár killar íkka loizaibélla, Cinderella ré górr ottú neelai loigiyói.



Cinderella arde razar fua cádi goijjé.
Yíarbade abadulabad kúci gori táikke.

# SAYING OF ROHINGYAS

1. Doc or laçí, ek or fuñzá.
   *(Like a stick if shared by ten, but heavy if carried by one)*
2. Zoudi fore hoór(khoór) tóu no sáijjó cóor.
   *(Even fallen curse do not abandon the town)*
3. Zar boo ré kuñír é háiye déñi deéile dhora.
   *(Whose father was preyed by crocodile is even afraid of a log)*
4. Undoijjallá undurni bála.
   *(Male-mouse is suited only with female-mouse)*
5. Háñt dóroni yé fua mari féla.
   *(Seven nurses are more likely to kill the baby than on nurse)*
6. Góror gouru ye gáñçor kér nohá.
   *(Home cow does not eat local(door step) grass).*
7. Goróiyár só(6) gun, dahái dooiyár no(9) gun.
   *(6 merit for workers, but 9 merit for the one who manage).*
8. Agor ál zikká fisór ál ó íkka.
9. Agor loot bagé nofa.
10. Ágoyar córom né soóyar córom.
11. Aholbon kuñir oré séi howá nofore.
12. Áigge fán kúci lager.
13. Áñc or umm kurár andha. (Kurár umm áñc ór andha.)
14. Áñti zurai failé hañsí ká zurai nofaittí.
15. Átor alcí dator sáta, zamai ye háiyé foona atá.
16. Baiggár ek sóo, cúor nir háñt sóo.
17. Bála rasta behañ óileyó bála.
18. Bálai goillé suar há.
19. Báñ téng gañtot forer.
20. Bañlor feçot gíi hózom óibou nekí.
21. Bawróu bát hái mowróu muic sorar. (Booróu bát hái moouróu muic sorar.)
22. Beçir báiggo dón, furúc báiggo zon.
23. Beec lalós goillé añithar loot nofa.
24. Bicí gaguwa dé kuñir re nohoñre.
25. Bilai ye mage bou wór suk hana óiballá, kuñir e mage cómbótti óiballá.
26. Bilair báiggo ye síkka síjjye
27. Bíssoó maabaf or téng ór tole.
28. Bol óiyé bol óiyé biaram foizzo né.
29. Boráiya goillé séraiya za.
30. Bórar uore bóreddé ri.
31. Cíailla buddi.
32. Cíaillar háñt sóo baiggár ek sóo.
33. Cíin náiggá fua, bañ(ban) dé máijjá ruwa.
34. Deikká góror bañdi adeikká góror bibi.
35. Déñi Makkah giléyo bará bañdé.
36. Duiddár kuiddá bol, moris surar muwá bol.
37. Ek dec ór buli ar dec ór gail.
38. Ek guliye dui cíar.
39. Ek zamai háram, ek bilai háram.
40. Ek zuk baró bosór.
41. Ekor keñçir kiyót loot nofa.
42. Elóm notáilé hélom ó nái neé.
43. Ete bicí bor kuailla.(Ete boro kuailla)

44. Faraillat tú dón óuk óurin ottú fut óuk.
45. Foisá óiye foisá óiye mootdima goijjó né.
46. Foisá yó sún horí yó sún.
47. Forúllá ré zaga dilé at(adá) horá hóo, góror hotá ín baáre hoó.
48. Fúador fúça afúador guñça.
49. Gáñçor kér gouru e nohár.
50. Hál haçi kuñír gólaiyé fán óiye.
51. Háñisa feçanir fua dhulot sorer hon gon dec fusár gorer.
52. Húda boro thuna doró.
53. Kuñir e uzoor dilé mosiyot aiyé.
54. Kusso háile manco baré, mas háile fuk baré.
55. Luta kuñir e guu bicí háa.
56. Maa saá zíi saá.
57. Maincór ador hóon e fiyon e, gourur ador lehón é fusón é.
58. Meçi dóillé cúna óizagoi, cúna dóille meçi óizagoi.
59. Melat zoo age hoillot zoo fisé.
60. Nasi nozainlé uçán behañ.
61. Nim e daktor jan e hótara, nim e elóm iman ne hótora.
62. No mani yallá honó insáb nái.
63. Obáiggoittar jan or uottú za, báiggoitar mal or uottú za.
64. Ói fut moillóu bála, ói dán forilóu bála.
65. Óile háith noóile faith.
66. Omanúic manúic óibou ogáth gáth óibou.
67. Óoñ ottú fori zuáñr gusól gorer.
68. Óouri yé bángile hóla, bou é báñgilé gola.
69. Oóuriré fiçí bouwó ré cíka.
70. Raitta nok haçilé gom noó.
71. Ruáñg ór thiañ boruna fán.
72. Suk córom muk córom.
73. Suraiyar háñt rait giróssor ek rait.
74. Sure sur goillé sair dháhor berá óile táke, bormá cándhali lagilé beggín céc.
75. Suror sur kual, girós sór bor kuwal.
76. Tiríc é biríc.
77. Tuanggor gorif óile 72 bosór nozor doñór táke, gorif tuanggor óileyó 72 bosór nozor cóñço táke.
78. Uldha sure kutuwal baá.
79. Unduijjallá undurni bála.
80. Uzár báñgór boiddor górot nitti zor.
81. Zar hame taré cáñze oinno hame laçí cáñze.
82. Zinzirar fuain dé gúrar só deikké fán.
83. Zoto foto doiyór áñri foñtót báñgi za, félai eredé íba hazot laa.

# ABC of Rohingya Language

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A a | Allar | (It is of Allah) |
| B b | Baitulla | (house of Baitullah.) |
| C c | Cúnar | (It is of gold) |
| Ç ç | Kúñçah, | (landmark.) |
| D d | Din | (Religion) |
| E e | Eçé | (here is) |
| F f | Fakka | (of complete pure) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N n | Noó | (No,) |
| Ñ ñ | Aññí | (I am) |
| O o | Obus noó, | (not of no understanding.) |
| P p | Poikambor | (Prophet and) |
| Q q | Quran | (Quran, the Book of Allah and) |
| R r | Rosúl | (Messenger of Allah.) |
| S s | Sinó né | (Do you know?) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| G g | Gudár | (Of Dam) |
| H h | Hali | (black) |
| I i | Isamas, | (Shrimps.) |
| J j | Jafani | (Of Japan-named) |
| K k | Kuwar | (well) |
| L l | Lal | (red) |
| M m | Mas | (fish.) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T t | Tuáñr | (Your) |
| U u | Umra | (Umra visit) |
| V v | Víza | (visa) |
| W w | Wáaforibou, | (must be ok.) |
| X x | Xré | (Xray.) |
| Y y | Yián | (This one) |
| Z z | Zani soó | (be checked.) |

Allar Baitulla cúnar kúñçah, Din Eçé fakka. Gudár hali isamas, Jafani kuwar lal mas. Noó aññí obus noó, Poikambor Quran Rosúl sinó né. Tuáñr Umra víza wáaforibou, Xré yián zani soó.

Rohingyalish normal vowels are a, e, i, o, u, ou and the sound of each vowel is fixed as in the phrase "Ou Qurane Korim".
And its complementary stressed vowels are á, é, í, ó, ú, óu.
And circular vowels are ai, ei, oi, ui, which complementary stressed vowels are ái, éi , ói, , úi.