

**Khmer Romanization Table
2013 version**

Earlier versions: [October 2012](#), [February 2012](#), [1997](#)

KHMER

Consonants

Full Form	Subscript	'Aksar Mul script		Romanization	Full Form	Subscript	'Aksar Mul script		Romanization
		Full form	Subscript				Full form	Subscript	
ក	ក	ក	ក	k	ក	ក	ក	ក	d
ខ	ខ	ខ	ខ	kh	គ	គ	គ	គ	dh
គ	គ	ក	ក	g	ន	ន	ន	ន	n
ឃ	ឃ	ឃ	ឃ	gh	ប	ប	ប	ប	p
ង	ង	ង	ង	ng	ជ	ជ	ជ	ជ	ph
ច	ច	ច	ច	c	ព	ព	ព	ព	b
ឆ	ឆ	ឆ	ឆ	ch	ក	ក	ក	ក	bh
ជ	ជ	ជ	ជ	j	ម	ម	ម	ម	m
ឈ	ឈ	ឈ	ឈ	jh	យ	យ	យ	យ	y
ញ	ញ or ញ	ញ	ញ or ញ	ñ	រ	រ	រ	រ	r
ដ	ដ	ដ	ដ	t	ល	ល	ល	ល	l
ថ	ថ	ថ	ថ	th	វ	វ	វ	វ	v
ឌ	ឌ	ឌ	ឌ	d	គ	គ	គ	គ	ś *
ឍ	ឍ	ឍ	ឍ	dh	ប	ប	ប	ប	ṣ *
ណ	ណ	ណ	ណ	ṇ	ស	ស	ស	ស	s
ត	ត	ត	ត	t	ហ	ហ	ហ	ហ	h
ថ	ថ	ថ	ថ	th	ឡ	-	ឡ	-	l (l with dot below)
					អ	អ	អ	អ	' (ayn + soft sign)

* Not used since the mid-17th century and is mainly used for Pali and Sanskrit transliteration.

Vowels

Independent	Romanization	Independent	Romanization
ឺ	i	ឺ	!
ឺ	ī	ឺ	ī
ឺ	u	ឺ	ae
ឺ	ū	ឺ	ai
ឺ	ýu	ឺ	o

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ឃ	r	ឝ	au
ឃ	r̄		

<i>Dependent</i>	<i>Romanization</i>	<i>Dependent</i>	<i>Romanization</i>
័័	'a'	ឝ័	'ae
័័	'ā	ឝ័	'ai
័័	'i	ឝ័	'o
័័	'ī	ឝ័	'au
័័	'y	័័	'um
័័	'y	័	'am
័	'u	័័	'ām
័	'ū	័:	'ah
័	'ua	័័:	'ih
ឝ័	'oe	័័:	'yh
ឝ័	'ya	័័:	'uh
ឝ័	'ia	័័:	'eh
័	'e	ឝ័័:	'oah

Diacritical marks

<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Alternative</i>	<i>Romanization</i>
័	័	" (hard sign)
័	័	' (soft sign (prime))
័		r
័		° (circle above) (see Note 5)
័		' (alif)
័		' (ayn)
័		· (dot above) (see Note 5)
័័		ă (breve)
័:		à (combining grave accent)
័័		á (combining acute accent)
័័		â (modified letter circumflex)

Notes

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1. In the consonant portion of this romanization table, the special character ០ shows the position of a Khmer script character below which a subscript character is written. A subscript character is always romanized after a full-form character without an intervening vowel, as in ក្រែង្រាវ៉ក់ (krakhvák).
2. When ញ (ñ) occurs with a subscript character, the lower element is omitted, as in ញ្ហ (ñj). When ញ (ñ) occurs as its own subscript, the lower element is replaced with its full form as in ញ្ហញ្ហ (kaññā). Otherwise, the subscript has the form of the lower element alone, as in ខ្ល (khñ).
3. When the consonant ប (p) is followed by the vowel ា (ā), it takes the special form បា.
4. The diacritics ៉ and ័ are romanized as ̂ and ́ respectively, immediately following the consonant they modify. ៉ is used only with the seven consonants ង, ញ, ម, ប, យ, វ and រ. ័ is used only with ប, ស, ហ and អ. They change form however to ុ when accompanying vowels ិ, ី, ឺ, and ៊ as in ប៊ុ (p̂ı) and ស៊ុ (ŝı). Otherwise, ុ represents the vowel u as in មុន (mun).
5. The diacritics ំ, ំ, ំ, and ំ in the romanization column follow the last letter of the word in which they occur, as in ក្រែង្រាវ៉ក់ (ksatriy ំ); ចា្រ (cāh ំ); តា (ta ំ); អត្មាន (‘ātmān ំ). Note that this uses the ring above (U+02DA) and dot above (U+02D9), not the combining ring above (U+030A) and combining dot above (U+0307) as specified in *MARC 21 Specifications for Record Structure, Character Sets, and Exchange Media*. **Alternatively:** When using MARC-8, or the MARC-8 repertoire of UTF-8, record the ring above (U+02DA) as a degree symbol (U+00B0), and omit the dot above (U+02D9) non-combining diacritic.
6. Conventional signs: ្រ is romanized by repeating the preceding word or phrase; ្រ្រ is romanized as .l. ; ្រ្រ is romanized as .p. ; X is romanized as a hyphen (-); ្រ is romanized as a colon (:); and ្រ and ្រ are romanized as a period (.). The signs ្រ and ្រ are omitted in romanization.
7. Khmer numerals are ០ (0), ១ (1), ២ (2), ៣ (3), ៤ (4), ៥ (5), ៦ (6), ៧ (7), ៨ (8), and ៩ (9).
8. Khmer words are not written separately, and spacing occurs only after longer phrases. Any word can be separated when romanizing. This also applies to Pali and Sanskrit loan-words. Other loan-words are divided according to their original language.
9. According to the *Khmer dictionary* by Chuon Nat published in 1967 (p. 1874), when ឱ is added as a subscript to ឱ it looks like ឱ្រ, is pronounced *oi*, and means *give*. The dictionary also provides another form as ឱ្រ. When used it is often written as ឱ្រ instead of ឱ្រ. ឱ never appears alone.
10. According to the Royal Academy of Cambodia, there are 25 dependent vowels in the Khmer language. ្រ, ្រ, ្រ are listed to show the position of consonants relative to vowels with some extra signs used in Khmer spelling and writing.

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- ក្រ shows the position of the consonant relative to the inherent vowel, such as ក្រក (kak) = to freeze up; មក្រ (mak) = to come; សក្រ (sak) = to peel.
- ក្រ is a Khmer diacritic called *Banták* that shortens the preceding vowel. It is listed in the vowel table.
- ក្រ is a combined form of consonant sound and *Banták* as in ក្រក្រ (kák) = to book/reserve; សក្រ (sák) = hair.
- ក្រ is a combined form of vowel and *Banták* as in ក្រក្រ (kâk) = coin; សក្រ (sâk) = tattoo.