

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	ច	ច	ច	ច	d
ខ	ខ	ខ	ខ	kh	ឆ	ឆ	ឆ	ឆ	dh
គ	គ	គ	គ	g	ន	ន	ន	ន	n
ឃ	ឃ	ឃ	ឃ	gh	ប	ប	ប	ប	p
ង	ង	ង	ង	ng	ផ	ផ	ផ	ផ	ph
ច	ច	ច	ច	c	ព	ព	ព	ព	b
ឆ	ឆ	ឆ	ឆ	ch	ភ	ភ	ភ	ភ	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
ប	ប	ប	ប	th	វ	វ	វ	វ	v
ឌ	ឌ	ឌ	ឌ	d	គ	គ	គ	គ	ś *
ឍ	ឍ	ឍ	ឍ	ḍh	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 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
ឺ	r	ឺ	au
ឺ	r̄		

<i>Dependent</i>	<i>Romanization</i>	<i>Dependent</i>	<i>Romanization</i>
០០	'a'	ខ្មែរ	'ae
ខ្មែរ	'ā	ខ្មែរ	'ai
ខ្មែរ	'i	ខ្មែរ	'o
ខ្មែរ	'ī	ខ្មែរ	'au
ខ្មែរ	'ý	ខ្មែរ	'uṃ
ខ្មែរ	'ȳ	ខ្មែរ	'aṃ
ខ្មែរ	'u	ខ្មែរ	'āṃ
ខ្មែរ	'ū	ខ្មែរ	'aḥ
ខ្មែរ	'ua	ខ្មែរ	'ih
ខ្មែរ	'oe	ខ្មែរ	'yh
ខ្មែរ	'ya	ខ្មែរ	'uh
ខ្មែរ	'ia	ខ្មែរ	'eh
ខ្មែរ	'e	ខ្មែរ	'oah

Diacritical marks

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

Notes

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 ក្រែង្គាក់ (krakhvák).

2. When ញ (ñ) occurs with a subscript character, the lower element is omitted, as in ញ្ច (ñj). When ញ (ñ) occurs as its own subscript, the lower element is replaced with its full form as in កញ្ច (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, រ and វ. ៊ is used only with ឃ, ស, ហ and អ. They change form however to ុ when accompanying vowels ិ, ឹ, ី, and ឺ as in ប៊ុ (p˘i) and ស៊ុ (s˘i). 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 ក្សត្រីយ័ (ksatriy˚); ចាំ៖ (cāh˘); ដំ (tə˙); អាត្ម័ន (˘ātman). 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*.
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 (-); ៖ is romanized as a colon (:); and ្រ and ្រ្រ are romanized as a period (.). The signs ្រ and ្រ្រ 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. When romanizing, any word can be separated. 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 ឃ it looks like ឱ្យ, is pronounced *oi*, and means *give*. The dictionary also provides another form as ឱ្យ. When used it is often written as ឱ្យ instead of ឱ្យ. ឱ never appears alone.
10. According to the Royal Academy of Cambodia, there are 25 dependent vowels in the Khmer language. ្រ្រ, ្រ្រ, ្រ្រ are listed to show the position of consonants relative to vowels with some extra signs used in Khmer spelling and writing.
 - ្រ្រ, show the position of the consonant relative to the inherent vowel, such as ក្រក (kak) = to freeze up; មក (mak) = to come; សក (sak) = to peel.
 - ្រ is a Khmer diacritic called *Banták* that shortens the preceding vowel. It is listed in the vowel table.
 - ្រ្រ is a combined form of consonant sound and *Banták* as in ក្រក (kák) = to book/reserve; សក (sák) = hair.
 - ្រ្រ is a combined form of vowel and *Banták* as in ក្រក (kâk) = coin; សក (sâk) = tattoo.