Learn Rohingya Writing the Easy Way

Which has got ISO code 639-3 rhg recognition on 18th July 2007. Rohingya is already in digitized form. No tools are required.

Lessons 1 to 8 All lessons are rearranged for proper study, where all list are particularly sorted in A to Z order.

Lesson 1

1. Abas = voice 2. Badam = peanut 3. Camic = spoon 4. Dadi = grandmother 5. Elóm = education 6. Faní = water 7. Gorom = hot 8. Habos = paper 9. Insáf = justice 10. Janwar = animal 11. Kissá = story 12. Lamba = long 13. Matá = head 14. Nasa = dance 15. Ocánti = without peace 16. Poikambor = Prophet 17. Quran = Koran 18. Rani = queen 19. San = moon 20. Tuta = parrot 21. Uzu = straight 22. Víza = visa 23. Waada = promise 24. Xéy = Xay 25. Yián = this 26. Zuzuk = hell 27. Baça = money rate 28. Fañs = five (5) Samples of Rohingya Writing:

Ite hailla bazarot giyé. > He went to the market yesterday. Aññí bát háiyi. > I ate rice. Ehón ki goríba? > What will you do now? Saá háiba ne? > Will you drink tea? Kitab foribá né? > Will you read the book.

And please remember that "C" is used differently in Rohingya.

C is made equal to Sh. So C = Sh.

Example: Camic = spoon Calic = 40 Cac = cultivation Cánti = peace

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Learn Rohingya the Easy Way # Lesson 2

Who is he? > Ite hon? Who is she? > Ibá hon? Who am I? > Aññí hon? What does he do? > Ite ki goré? What does she do? > Ibá ki goré? What do I do? > Aññí ki gorí? The mad kicks the ball. > Fool e boól maijjé. It falls over the sheep. > Sóol or gaat foijjé. It did not enter into the goal. > Goól ót noó góle.

HOW ROHINGYA VOWELS ARE USED IN ROHINGYA WORDS

Learn Rohingya the Easy Way

Lesson 3

> > How "a" is used in Rohingya words? See example below.

Badam = peanut Basa = save (me.) Bazar = market Fara = village Fata = leave Gana = song Maana = free Mana = make him/her accept Mara = beating Mata = call (someone) Zara = suffer/bear

So "a" gives only "aa" sound nothing else. It's sound never change, that is the beauty of the Rohingya writing.

Learn Rohingya the Easy Way # Lesson 4.

> > How "e" is used in Rohingya words?

Beél = bell Beng = frog Bese = (he) sell (things)Cér = gap Eçé = here Éçe =there Feén = long pants Ferecan = unhappyKeén = how Leendén = take and give / business activities Leké = he writes Leng = disable / broken leg Melé = he open/spread Neel = come out Nek = husband Sederbéder = dirty/confused/not in order Théle = he pushes Zeén néki = such as Zeénten = whatever Zeete = every one

Learn Rohingya the Easy Way # Lesson 5.

>> How "i" is used in Rohingya words?

Biddíri = baby cloth or short cloth Bini = sticky rice Biri = cigar Bíri = I tighten / approach Biríc = age 30 or above Bízi = I get wet Fiçi = I beat Finfini = little little rain Fíri = I turn away Firing = a kind of insect Gili = I swallow Gírile Fíri Zagói Kíli = tooth pick Kini = I buyKinkini = arms joint Kiris = long knife Kirkirar = behaving funny Kírkiri = windows Mili = I meet Siní = sugar sir = stomach worm Sír = torn apart Síri = I pick up fruits Siri = I split into two parts Tiríc = 30Zir = a kind of water pot

Learn Rohingya the Easy Way # Lesson 6.

>> How "o" is used in Rohingya words? See example below. Remember "o" is used as short "au". boc = age / sit down bodolo = change it bok = yoke boko = tell bad thing /fight bol = energybolo = become fatty bolot = stupid / not having any understanding bon = closed / not open bono = come in a same platform or cause boól = ball / football boona = deposited gold or some thing for money borkot = blessing boro = big / gentle / respected bóro = fill up boróf = ice borok = banana leaves bós = enough boson = our saying bosór = year botol = bottle botton = plate cón = the year córmot = in difficult facing córom = shydoró = hard dóro = hold it fohór = proudness fókkor = cheater fól = cucumber foól = fault / rice whitening cup fool = mad foor = lightfor = read (command) foro = fall down foró = you read forók = different fórokot = spacious foror = of not your own / of someone's else fosón = like

foththon = cheating golot = wrong gono = count góno = not dilute / creamy gor = dogór = home gorom = hotgorós = intention górot = at home gosó = make to accept / take back goto = last (year/month) hóro = sour horos = debt hóros = expense hótom = finished / end hotón = how long (will take) monot = forgetfulness moól = mall/big shopping mall moór = stamp morkos = centre moro = die morot = male moton = spelling no = nine (9)nodoon = not giving noo = notnóo = not completed norom = softnosól = generation sóc = truth sók = mark / authorized document sóol = sheep sórot = cold zohóm = injury zolo = burnt itzolon = painfulness zonom = birthzonombór = in my whole life zoo = go

"o" used as short "au" and it is the most widely used vowel compared to any other. We use "o" alone more than 50%.

>> Rohingya: Fool e boól maijjé ár sóol or gaat foijjé, tóile goól ót noó góle.

>> English: When the mad kick the ball it falls over the sheep, so it did not enter into the goal.

Learn Rohingya the Easy Way

Lesson 7.

>> How "u" is used in Rohingya words? See example below.

Búr = floating raft Burúng = drill Cúrum = tunnel Fúl = flower Fún = phone / hear Fur = full Fúr = make a hole Futú = baby Gúr = go around Mur = deep Murung = Murung people Súr = release Sur = thief Túrung = Back holding basket Úrum = rice snack Uzu = straight Uzuzu = in straight way **Zúr = get sleepy**

Learn Rohingya the Easy Way # Lesson 8.

>> How "ou" is treated as one character vowel though there are two letters. >> See "ou" is used in Rohingya words. See example below.

 $\begin{array}{l} \text{Bou} = \text{wife} / \text{bride} \\ \text{Hou} = \text{where is it} \\ \text{Lou} = \text{blood} \\ \text{Mou} = \text{uncle} \\ \text{Ou} = \text{Oh!} \\ \text{Zou} = \text{liquid rice} \end{array}$

These are the last two character vowels. So far we have learnt how the vowel works

I am sending the completed sheet with all 6 different vowels in one go. -----END of Vowel Concept-----