

# Proposal to encode Chak script in the Universal Character Set

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## 1 Introduction

This is a proposal to encode the Chak script in the Universal Character Set. The script is used in Bangladesh and Myanmar for writing Chak/Sak language.

## 2 People

The Chak people are an ethnolinguistic group who live in a remote area straddling the Bangladesh-Myanmar border. In Bangladesh, some 3,000 Chak people inhabit the southern reaches of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (specifically Baishari, Naikhongchhari, and Dochhari areas of Bandarban district). In Myanmar, about 10,000 Chak speakers<sup>1</sup> live around the far westerly seaboard region of Rakhine State around Sittwe (Maungdaw, Buthidaung, Ponnagyun, Rathedaung, and Mrauk U areas).

## 3 Naming

The people are known as চাক (Chak or Cak) in Bangladesh and as သက် (Sak) in Myanmar. In Burmese pronunciation this comes out as /θet/, which can be romanised as 'Thet'.

The Chak/Sak people refer to themselves as 'Asak' /ʔácaʔ~ʔésaʔ/.

## 4 Language<sup>2</sup>

Though the Chak in Bangladesh and Sak in Myanmar share the same native language, the geographical spread means that different groups have absorbed loanwords from Bengali, Arakanese (Rakhine), Burmese and Marma, creating dialectical differences that hinder mutual intelligibility.

The Chak/Sak (ISO 639-3 ckh) language is classified as a member of Luish (Asakian) branch of the Tibeto-Burman language group. Sangdong (2012), quoting Maggard (2007), notes the Chak people are distinct from Chakma, whereas he recognizes a close linguistic connection between Sak/Chak and the Kadu (ကဝူ) language (ISO 639:3 zkd) spoken by 40,000 people in Myanmar's Sagaing Region. Indeed, Kadu also call themselves 'Asak'<sup>3</sup>; it is unlikely that the script under current discussion can be used for Kadu<sup>4</sup>, which would need to mark four tones.

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1 according to the Chak Language Council

2 from Huziwara (2019)

3 Sangdong (2012)

4 At least three other scripts have been devised for Kadu; two are shown in Sangdong (2012).

## 5 Script creation

Chak/Sak language traditionally had no script of its own, and speakers were obliged to use Bangla or Burmese script, which lack some of the letters needed. Addressing this problem, writer and translator Mong Mong Chak worked from the early 1970s to 2011 to devise an appropriate script for the Chak language. This writing system follows the syllabic notation common to Indic scripts, while the script's letterforms relate to Mon-Burmese, Chakma and Tanchangya. The script is referred to as  $\text{ဆလံ် စာဇာ်}$  /səʔ əkhəra/ or  $\text{ဆလံ် စာလံ်ဇာ်}$  /səʔ əʔkhəra/, from the Sanskrit  $\text{अक्षर}$  akṣara (script).

The first digital font for Chak was drawn by Mong Mong's younger brother Aung Khaing Chak in 2011.

## 6 Script adoption

Chak script was officially adopted in 2015 by the Chak Language Council ( $\text{ဆလံ် စာဇာ် စာဇာ်ဇာ်}$ ), an umbrella association of Chak/Sak people in both countries based in New Gulshan, Bandarban.

Bandarban's Small Ethnic Cultural Institute, operated by Bangladesh's Ministry of Culture runs a two-month Chak language course with the main objective of promoting Chak script and literature.

Various dictionaries and school textbooks have been published in Chak script (see references).

In Myanmar, a total of 17 schools teach the Sak language from KG to class 2 levels. In those schools, it is taught exclusively in the Chak script. Currently 35 teachers are employed and 1171 students are learning.

## 7 Script details

Chak is an abugida following the Brahmic model. Like related scripts, it is written left to right and consonants have an inherent vowel; in Chak it is typically /a/<sup>5</sup>. A consonant's inherent vowel can be muted by adding a virama ( $\text{◌်}$ ), and conjuncts may be formed by stacking consonants vertically.

Here, we propose 72 characters for encoding: 10 independent vowel letters, 34 consonant letters, nine dependent vowel signs, three combining medial signs, five other signs, ten digits and two punctuation marks. The following tables present each character with their Burmese, Chakma and Tanchangya counterparts for comparison.

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5 Huziwara informs us that in practice, the /a/ is often reduced to /ə/ before morpheme boundaries.

Phonemic transcriptions in the following tables are taken from Huziwara (2015). Exact phonetic values differ by region.

While Huziwara (2019) identifies a number of shortcomings in the orthography, it is unclear to what degree his suggested improvements have been adopted by communities. The following encoding works either way.

### Independent vowels

	Glyph	Unicode name	Phoneme	Burmese	Chakma	Tanchangya	S Brahmi <sup>6</sup>
xx00	ၠ	CHAK LETTER A	/ʔə/	အ	ᱠ	ᱠ	𑄀
	ၡ	CHAK LETTER AA	/ʔa/	အာ		ᱠᱡ	𑄁
xx01	ၢ	CHAK LETTER I	/ʔi/	ဣ	ᱢ	ᱢ	𑄂
xx02	ၣ	CHAK LETTER II	/ʔi/	ဣ		ᱢ	𑄃
xx03	ၤ	CHAK LETTER U	/ʔu/	ဥ	ᱤ	ᱤ	𑄄
xx04	ၥ	CHAK LETTER UU	/ʔu/	ဥ		ᱤ	𑄅
xx05	ၦ	CHAK LETTER O	/ʔo/	ဧ		ᱦ	𑄆
xx06	ၧ	CHAK LETTER OU	/ʔo/	ဧ			𑄇
xx07	ၨ	CHAK LETTER E	/ʔe/	ဧ	ᱨ	ᱨ	𑄈
xx08	ၩ	CHAK LETTER EU	/ʔu/				
xx09	ၪ	CHAK LETTER VOCALIC V	/ʔ/				

The distinction between 'short' and 'long' vowel letters is actually a tonal distinction (high and low tones) in Chak language<sup>7</sup>. For loan words and/or writing other languages (e.g Pali) in Chak script, these letters would likely be parsed as short and long vowels.

As in Burmese, CHAK LETTER A can function as a syllable-initial vowel carrier (zero consonant). For example, ၠၡ or ၠၢ /ʔaʔi ~ ʔaʔi / (grandmother), ၠၣၤ or ၠၣၤ /ʔigoʔ ~ ʔigo/ (slowly), ၠၥၦ /ʔuʔsa/ (old man).

CHAK LETTER AA need not be encoded atomically; it can be stored as CHAK LETTER A followed by CHAK VOWEL SIGN AA, the same way as Burmese အာ.

CHAK LETTER VOCALIC V represents /ʔ/ or /vu/. This phoneme can also be written as ၠ (CHAK LETTER BHA with CHAK VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC V).

<sup>6</sup> Southern Brahmi is the preferred term for what is colloquially known as 'Pallava' (see Griffiths 2015 pp989–990). The script shows huge variation by location and period; the letterforms presented in this document are based on inscriptions from the 6–7th centuries across mainland Southeast Asia.

<sup>7</sup> Huziwara 2019. 'Cak does not distinguish long and short vowels'

## Consonants

	Glyph	Unicode name	Phoneme	Burmese	Chakma	Tanchangya	S Brahmi
xx0A	𑄀	CHAK LETTER KA	/ka/	က	𑄀	𑄀	𑄀
xx0B	𑄁	CHAK LETTER KHA	/k <sup>h</sup> a/	ခ	𑄁	ခ	𑄁
xx0C	𑄂	CHAK LETTER GA	/ga/	ဂ	𑄂	ဂ	𑄂
xx0D	𑄃	CHAK LETTER GHA	/ga/	ဃ	𑄃	𑄃	𑄃
xx0E	𑄄	CHAK LETTER NGA	/ŋa/	င	𑄄	𑄄	𑄄
xx0F	𑄅	CHAK LETTER CA	/ca/	စ	𑄅	𑄅	𑄅
xx10	𑄆	CHAK LETTER CHA	/c <sup>h</sup> a/	ဆ	𑄆	𑄆	𑄆
xx11	𑄇	CHAK LETTER JA	/ja/	ဇ	𑄇	𑄇	𑄇
xx12	𑄈	CHAK LETTER JHA	/ja/	ဈ	𑄈	𑄈	𑄈
xx13	𑄉	CHAK LETTER NYA	/ɲa/	ည	𑄉	𑄉	𑄉
xx14	𑄊	CHAK LETTER TTA	/ta/	တ	𑄊	𑄊	𑄊
xx15	𑄋	CHAK LETTER TTHA	/t <sup>h</sup> a/	ထ	𑄋	𑄋	𑄋
xx16	𑄌	CHAK LETTER DDA	/da/	ဒ	𑄌	𑄌	𑄌
xx17	𑄍	CHAK LETTER DDHA	/da/	ဗ	𑄍	𑄍	𑄍
xx18	𑄎	CHAK LETTER NNA	/na/	ဏ	𑄎	𑄎	𑄎
xx19	𑄏	CHAK LETTER TA	/ta/	တ	𑄏	𑄏	𑄏
xx1A	𑄐	CHAK LETTER THA	/t <sup>h</sup> a/	ထ	𑄐	𑄐	𑄐
xx1B	𑄑	CHAK LETTER DA	/da/	ဒ	𑄑	𑄑	𑄑
xx1C	𑄒	CHAK LETTER DHA	/da/	ဓ	𑄒	𑄒	𑄒
xx1D	𑄓	CHAK LETTER NA	/na/	န	𑄓	𑄓	𑄓
xx1E	𑄔	CHAK LETTER PA	/pa/	ပ	𑄔	𑄔	𑄔
xx1F	𑄕	CHAK LETTER PHA	/p <sup>h</sup> a/	ဖ	𑄕	𑄕	𑄕
xx20	𑄖	CHAK LETTER BA	/ba/	ဗ	𑄖	𑄖	𑄖
xx21	𑄗	CHAK LETTER BHA	/va/	ဘ	𑄗	𑄗	𑄗
xx22	𑄘	CHAK LETTER MA	/ma/	မ	𑄘	𑄘	𑄘
xx23	𑄙	CHAK LETTER YA	/ya/	ယ	𑄙	𑄙	𑄙
xx24	𑄚	CHAK LETTER RA	/ra/	ရ	𑄚	𑄚	𑄚
xx25	𑄛	CHAK LETTER LA	/la/	လ	𑄛	𑄛	𑄛
xx26	𑄜	CHAK LETTER WA	/wa/	ဝ	𑄜	𑄜	𑄜
xx27	𑄝	CHAK LETTER SA	/sa/	သ	𑄝	𑄝	𑄝
xx28	𑄞	CHAK LETTER SHA	/ʃa/	ဓ			𑄞
xx29	𑄟	CHAK LETTER HA	/ha/	ဟ	𑄟	𑄟	𑄟
xx2A	𑄠	CHAK LETTER DDDA	/ɖa/				
xx2B	𑄡	CHAK LETTER BBA	/bá/	ဓ			𑄡

## Vowel signs

	Glyph	Unicode name	Phoneme	Burmese	Chakma	Tanchangya	S Brahmi
xx2C	◌ၢ	CHAK VOWEL SIGN AA	/a:/	ၢ	ၢ	ၢ	ၢ
xx2D	◌ၣ	CHAK VOWEL SIGN I	/i/	ၣ	ၣ	ၣ	ၣ
xx2E	◌ၤ	CHAK VOWEL SIGN II	/i:/	ၤ	ၤ	ၤ	ၤ
xx2F	◌ၥ	CHAK VOWEL SIGN U	/u/	ၥ	ၥ	ၥ	ၥ
xx30	◌ၦ	CHAK VOWEL SIGN UU	/u:/	ၦ	ၦ	ၦ	ၦ
	ၢၢ	CHAK VOWEL SIGN O	/o/	ၢၢ	ၢၢ	ၢၢ	ၢၢ
	ၢၣ	CHAK VOWEL SIGN OU	/oʊ/	ၢၣ		ၢၣ	ၢၣ
xx31	ၢၤ	CHAK VOWEL SIGN E	/e/	ၢၤ	ၢၤ	ၢၤ	ၢၤ
xx32	ၢၥ	CHAK VOWEL SIGN Y	/ɨ/				
xx33	ၢၦ	CHAK VOWEL SIGN EU	/ɯ/				
xx34	ၢၧ	CHAK VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC V	/ʏ/				

Vowel signs O and OU are not proposed for encoding atomically. Instead they can be stored like Burmese ၢၢ and ၢၣ as sequences of encoded characters, namely xx31 xx2C and xx31 xx2C xx35 respectively.

Vowel sign E is pronounced as [e] in open syllables and [ai(ŋ/?)] in closed syllables.

Fonts need to ensure that xx35 ၢၢ CHAK SIGN VIRAMA takes the curved form ၢၢ when placed above xx2C ၢၢ CHAK VOWEL SIGN AA, as shown in the sequence ၢၢၢၢ OU. (This reflects the shape of the above component in xx06 CHAK LETTER OU ၢၢ.)

Vocalic V occurs only after initial consonants (and not in the coda position at the end of a syllable, despite some sources' transliterations). It can be followed by vowel signs, which would be stored after the [ʏ]. Examples include:

- ▶ ၢၢၢၢ represents [vɯ] as in ၢၢၢၢ /kəvɯ/ 'monkey'<sup>8</sup>;
- ▶ ၢၢၢၢ represents [vi] as in ၢၢၢၢၢၢၢ /təvítəváiŋ/ 'cakes';
- ▶ ၢၢၢၢ represents [ve] in open syllables or [vai(ŋ/?)] in closed syllables, as in ၢၢၢၢ /vé/ 'rain' and ၢၢၢၢ /vaiŋ/ 'come/fire'.

With the exception of the vocalic v, other vowel signs cannot be combined. Though some sources show graphemic clusters such as ၢၢၢၢ, ၢၢၢၢၢၢ, ၢၢၢၢ, or ၢၢၢၢ, there are no phonemic diphthongs in Chak, and such spellings are not recommended<sup>9</sup>.

8 Huziwara's suggested orthography would render the word as ၢၢၢၢ, using ၢ for /v/

9 From email with Huziwara, 17 Jan 2023

## Medials

Like Burmese and Tanchangya, Chak uses medial consonants:

	Glyph	Unicode name	Phoneme	Burmese	Chakma	Tanchangya	S Brahmi
xx35	ꠊ	CHAK CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL YA	/-j/	ꠊ		ꠊ	ꠊ
xx36	ꠋ	CHAK CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL RA	/-r/	ꠋ		ꠋ	ꠋ
xx37	ꠌ	CHAK CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL WA	/-w/	ꠌ		ꠌ	ꠌ

Medials may be combined: ꠊꠋ as in *ꠊꠋ* /kywa/, 'fry with oil'; and ꠊꠋ as in *ꠊꠋꠌꠌꠌꠌ* [ʔúŋhrwáiʔ], 'a kind of spoon for taking coconut kernels'.

## Other signs

	Glyph	Unicode name	Phoneme	Burmese	Chakma	Tanchangya	S Brahmi
xx38	ꠍ	CHAK SIGN APHUNG NGAPOQ		ꠍ	ꠍ	ꠍ	ꠍ
xx39	ꠎ	CHAK SIGN AMEQ TAQ		ꠎ			
xx3A	ꠏ	CHAK SIGN APHUNG DANG		ꠏ	ꠏ	ꠏ	ꠏ
xx3B	ꠐ	CHAK SIGN NIN PHVA KWANG		ꠐ	ꠐ	ꠐ	ꠐ
xx3C	ꠑ	CHAK CONJUNCT OPERATOR		ꠑ	ꠑ		ꠑ

APHUNG NGAPOQ (ꠍ) acts as a virama to mute the inherent vowel of a consonant and mark the final consonant of a syllable.

AMEQ TAQ (ꠎ) is written below a syllable to mark glottalisation [ʔ]. It may be combined with the virama ꠍ as ꠎꠍ, which represents [ɔ̃] specifically in Bengali loanwords, as in *ꠎꠍ* [kɔ̃ɔm] 'pen'.

APHUNG DANG (ꠏ) is cognate with the anusvara of other scripts and denotes the final nasal /ŋ/, though Huziwara recommends using ꠏꠍ instead. Aphung dang is positioned above vowel marks and should be stored after them:

ꠏ [aŋ] ꠏ [iŋ] ꠏ [iŋ] ꠏ [uŋ] ꠏ [uŋ] ꠏ [ɪŋ]

ꠏ [oŋ] ꠏ [oŋ] ꠏ [aiŋ] ꠏ [yŋ]

NIN PHVA KWANG (ꠐ) marks high tone (low tone is unmarked).

Like Burmese or Chakma, from which some Chak writers have absorbed this principle, CONJUNCT OPERATOR ꠑ is the suggested mechanism for forming stacked conjuncts.

## Digits and punctuation

	Glyph	Unicode name	Trans.	Burmese	Chakma	Tanchangya	S Brahmi
xx40	၀	CHAK DIGIT ZERO		၀	၀	၀	၀
xx41	၁	CHAK DIGIT ONE		၁	၁	၁	၁
xx42	၂	CHAK DIGIT TWO		၂	၂	၂	၂
xx43	၃	CHAK DIGIT THREE		၃	၃	၃	၃
xx44	၄	CHAK DIGIT FOUR		၄	၄	၄	၄
xx45	၅	CHAK DIGIT FIVE		၅	၅	၅	၅
xx46	၆	CHAK DIGIT SIX		၆	၆	၆	၆
xx47	၇	CHAK DIGIT SEVEN		၇	၇	၇	၇
xx48	၈	CHAK DIGIT EIGHT		၈	၈	၈	၈
xx49	၉	CHAK DIGIT NINE		၉	၉	၉	၉
xx4E	၊	CHAK PUNCTUATION ACHAQ CHA		၊	၊	၊	၊
xx4F	။	CHAK PUNCTUATION ACHAQ PRONG		။	။	။	။

ACHAQ CHA (အဆလံ့ဆ) ၊ functions as a separator within sentences like the Latin comma. It is equivalent to 104A MYANMAR SIGN LITTLE SECTION or 0964 DEVANAGARI DANDA.

ACHAQ PRONG (အဆလံ့ဆှဲ) ။ is used as a full-stop to mark the end of a sentence. It is equivalent to 104B MYANMAR SIGN SECTION or 0965 DEVANAGARI DOUBLE DANDA.

Wordspaces are normally used between every word. Latin punctuation such as ( ) ? ! "" ... are used.

## 8 Character properties

xxx00;CHAK LETTER A;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx01;CHAK LETTER I;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx02;CHAK LETTER II;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx03;CHAK LETTER U;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx04;CHAK LETTER UU;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx05;CHAK LETTER O;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx06;CHAK LETTER OU;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx07;CHAK LETTER E;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx08;CHAK LETTER EU;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx09;CHAK LETTER VOCALIC V;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx0A;CHAK LETTER KA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx0B;CHAK LETTER KHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx0C;CHAK LETTER GA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx0D;CHAK LETTER GHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx0E;CHAK LETTER NGA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx0F;CHAK LETTER CA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx10;CHAK LETTER CHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx11;CHAK LETTER JA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx12;CHAK LETTER JHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx13;CHAK LETTER NYA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx14;CHAK LETTER TTA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx15;CHAK LETTER TTHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx16;CHAK LETTER DDA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx17;CHAK LETTER DDHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx18;CHAK LETTER NNA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx19;CHAK LETTER TA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx1A;CHAK LETTER THA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx1B;CHAK LETTER DA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx1C;CHAK LETTER DHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx1D;CHAK LETTER NA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx1E;CHAK LETTER PA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx1F;CHAK LETTER PHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx20;CHAK LETTER BA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx21;CHAK LETTER BHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx22;CHAK LETTER MA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx23;CHAK LETTER YA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx24;CHAK LETTER RA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx25;CHAK LETTER LA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx26;CHAK LETTER WA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx27;CHAK LETTER SA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx28;CHAK LETTER SHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx29;CHAK LETTER HA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx2A;CHAK LETTER DDDA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx2B;CHAK LETTER BBA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx2C;CHAK VOWEL SIGN AA;Mc;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx2D;CHAK VOWEL SIGN I;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx2E;CHAK VOWEL SIGN II;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx2F;CHAK VOWEL SIGN U;Mc;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx30;CHAK VOWEL SIGN UU;Mc;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx31;CHAK VOWEL SIGN E;Mc;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx32;CHAK VOWEL SIGN Y;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx33;CHAK VOWEL SIGN EU;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx34;CHAK VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC V;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx35;CHAK CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL YA;Mc;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx36;CHAK CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL RA;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;  
xxx37;CHAK CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL WA;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;



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xxx38;CHAK SIGN APHUNG NGAPOQ;Mn;9;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
xxx39;CHAK SIGN AMEQ TAQ;Mn;220;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
xxx3A;CHAK SIGN APHUNG DANG;Mn;0;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
xxx3B;CHAK SIGN NIN PHVA KWANG;Mc;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
xxx3C;CHAK CONJUNCT OPERATOR;Mn;9;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
xxx3D;<reserved>
xxx3E;<reserved>
xxx3F;<reserved>
xxx40;CHAK DIGIT ZERO;Nd;0;L;;0;0;0;N;;;;;
xxx41;CHAK DIGIT ONE;Nd;0;L;;1;1;1;N;;;;;
xxx42;CHAK DIGIT TWO;Nd;0;L;;2;2;2;N;;;;;
xxx43;CHAK DIGIT THREE;Nd;0;L;;3;3;3;N;;;;;
xxx44;CHAK DIGIT FOUR;Nd;0;L;;4;4;4;N;;;;;
xxx45;CHAK DIGIT FIVE;Nd;0;L;;5;5;5;N;;;;;
xxx46;CHAK DIGIT SIX;Nd;0;L;;6;6;6;N;;;;;
xxx47;CHAK DIGIT SEVEN;Nd;0;L;;7;7;7;N;;;;;
xxx48;CHAK CHAAK EIGHT;Nd;0;L;;8;8;8;N;;;;;
xxx49;CHAK DIGIT NINE;Nd;0;L;;9;9;9;N;;;;;
xxx4A;<reserved>
xxx4B;<reserved>
xxx4C;<reserved>
xxx4D;<reserved>
xxx4E;CHAK PUNCTUATION ACHAQ CHAA;Po;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
xxx4F;CHAK PUNCTUATION ACHAQ PRONG;Po;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;

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## Linebreaking

Linebreaks may occur after an orthographic syllable. Hyphens are used to indicate a word broken over adjacent lines

## 9 Unicode chart

	xx0	xx1	xx2	xx3	xx4
0	ᠠ xx00	ᠡ xx10	ᠢ xx20	ᠣᠯᠣᠰ xx30	ᠰ xx40
1	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx01	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx11	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx21	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx31	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx41
2	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx02	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx12	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx22	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx32	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx42
3	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx03	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx13	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx23	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx33	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx43
4	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx04	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx14	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx24	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx34	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx44
5	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx05	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx15	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx25	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx35	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx45
6	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx06	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx16	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx26	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx36	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx46
7	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx07	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx17	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx27	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx37	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx47
8	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx08	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx18	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx28	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx38	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx48
9	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx09	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx19	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx29	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx39	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx49
A	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx0A	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx1A	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx2A	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx3A	
B	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx0B	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx1B	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx2B	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx3B	
C	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx0C	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx1C	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx2C	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx3C	
D	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx0D	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx1D	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx2D		
E	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx0E	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx1E	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx2E		ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx4E
F	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx0F	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx1F	ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx2F		ᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ xx4F

### Independent vowels

xx00	ᱠ	CHAK LETTER A • also used as a vowel carrier
xx01	ᱡ	CHAK LETTER I
xx02	ᱢ	CHAK LETTER II
xx03	ᱣ	CHAK LETTER U
xx04	ᱤ	CHAK LETTER UU
xx05	ᱥ	CHAK LETTER O
xx06	ᱦ	CHAK LETTER OU
xx07	ᱧ	CHAK LETTER E
xx08	ᱨ	CHAK LETTER EU
xx09	ᱩ	CHAK LETTER VOCALIC V

### Consonants

xx0A	ᱪ	CHAK LETTER KA
xx0B	ᱫ	CHAK LETTER KHA
xx0C	ᱬ	CHAK LETTER GA
xx0D	ᱭ	CHAK LETTER GHA
xx0E	ᱮ	CHAK LETTER NGA
xx0F	ᱯ	CHAK LETTER CA
xx10	ᱰ	CHAK LETTER CHA
xx11	ᱱ	CHAK LETTER JA
xx12	ᱲ	CHAK LETTER JHA
xx13	ᱳ	CHAK LETTER NYA
xx14	ᱴ	CHAK LETTER TTA
xx15	ᱵ	CHAK LETTER TTHA
xx16	ᱶ	CHAK LETTER DDA
xx17	ᱷ	CHAK LETTER DDHA
xx18	ᱸ	CHAK LETTER NNA
xx19	ᱹ	CHAK LETTER TA
xx1A	ᱺ	CHAK LETTER THA
xx1B	ᱻ	CHAK LETTER DA
xx1C	ᱼ	CHAK LETTER DHA
xx1D	ᱽ	CHAK LETTER NA
xx1E	᱾	CHAK LETTER PA
xx1F	᱿	CHAK LETTER PHA
xx20	ᱠ	CHAK LETTER BA
xx21	ᱡ	CHAK LETTER BHA
xx22	ᱢ	CHAK LETTER MA
xx23	ᱣ	CHAK LETTER YA
xx24	ᱤ	CHAK LETTER RA
xx25	ᱥ	CHAK LETTER LA
xx26	ᱦ	CHAK LETTER WA
xx27	ᱧ	CHAK LETTER SA
xx28	ᱨ	CHAK LETTER SHA
xx29	ᱩ	CHAK LETTER HA
xx2A	ᱪ	CHAK LETTER DDDA
xx2B	ᱫ	CHAK LETTER BBA

### Dependent vowel signs

xx2C	ᱠᱠ	CHAK VOWEL SIGN AA
xx2D	ᱠᱡ	CHAK VOWEL SIGN I
xx2E	ᱠᱢ	CHAK VOWEL SIGN II
xx2F	ᱠᱣ	CHAK VOWEL SIGN U
xx30	ᱠᱤ	CHAK VOWEL SIGN UU
xx31	ᱠᱥ	CHAK VOWEL SIGN E
xx32	ᱠᱦ	CHAK VOWEL SIGN Y
xx33	ᱠᱧ	CHAK VOWEL SIGN EU
xx34	ᱠᱨ	CHAK VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC V

### Dependent consonant signs

xx35	ᱠᱩ	CHAK CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL YA
xx36	ᱠᱪ	CHAK CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL RA
xx37	ᱠᱫ	CHAK CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL WA

### Various signs

xx38	ᱠᱬ	CHAK SIGN APHUNG NGAPOQ • suppresses inherent vowel → 103A ᱠᱬ myanmar sign asat
xx39	ᱠᱭ	CHAK SIGN AMEQ TAQ • glottalization mark
xx3A	ᱠᱮ	CHAK SIGN APHUNG DANG • nasalization mark
xx3B	ᱠᱯ	CHAK SIGN NIN PHVA KWANG • indicates high tone
xx3C	ᱠᱰ	CHAK CONJUNCT OPERATOR • used for stacked conjuncts

### Digits

xx40	ᱠᱱ	CHAK DIGIT ZERO
xx41	ᱠᱲ	CHAK DIGIT ONE
xx42	ᱠᱳ	CHAK DIGIT TWO
xx43	ᱠᱴ	CHAK DIGIT THREE
xx44	ᱠᱵ	CHAK DIGIT FOUR
xx45	ᱠᱶ	CHAK DIGIT FIVE
xx46	ᱠᱷ	CHAK DIGIT SIX
xx47	ᱠᱸ	CHAK DIGIT SEVEN
xx48	ᱠᱹ	CHAK DIGIT EIGHT
xx49	ᱠᱺ	CHAK DIGIT NINE

### Punctuation

xx4E	ᱠᱻ	CHAK SIGN ACHAQ CHAA
xx4F	ᱠᱼ	CHAK SIGN ACHAQ PRONG • double danda

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သက်တိုင်းရင်းသားစာပေ(Thet Language Alphabet)

ဗျည်းအက္ခရာ(Cosonant)

က <b>က</b> Ka	ခ <b>ခ</b> Kha	ဂ <b>ဂ</b> Ga	ဃ <b>ဃ</b> Gha	င <b>င</b> hna
စ <b>စ</b> Ca	ဆ <b>ဆ</b> Cha	ဇ <b>ဇ</b> Ja	ည <b>ည</b> Jha	ဋ <b>ဋ</b> Nya
ဋ <b>ဋ</b> Ta	ဌ <b>ဌ</b> hta	ဍ <b>ဍ</b> da	ဎ <b>ဎ</b> dha	ဏ <b>ဏ</b> Nha
တ <b>တ</b> Tah	ထ <b>ထ</b> htah	ဒ <b>ဒ</b> Dah	ဓ <b>ဓ</b> dhah	န <b>န</b> Nah
ပ <b>ပ</b> Pa	ဖ <b>ဖ</b> Fa	ဗ <b>ဗ</b> Ba	ဘ <b>ဘ</b> Va	မ <b>မ</b> Ma
ယ <b>ယ</b> Ya	ရ <b>ရ</b> Ra	လ <b>လ</b> La	ဝ <b>ဝ</b> Owa	သ <b>သ</b> Sa
	ရှ <b>ရှ</b> Sha	ဟ <b>ဟ</b> Ha	ဋီ <b>ဋီ</b> Tthar	
		ပါ <b>ပါ</b> Pphar		

သရ အက္ခရာ(Vowel)

အ <b>အ</b> Au	အာ <b>အာ</b> Aau	၏ <b>၏</b> Ei	ဤ <b>ဤ</b> Ee	ဥ <b>ဥ</b> Ou
အူ <b>အူ</b> Oue	သြ <b>သြ</b> uo	ဧ <b>ဧ</b> Oh	ဧ <b>ဧ</b> Ae	အို <b>အို</b> Ueo
	အူ <b>အူ</b> Ouh			

သက်တိုင်းရင်းသားစာပေနှင့်ယဉ်ကျေးမှုအသင်း

Fig 1 Consonants and independent vowels, Thet Language Learning Book, Lwan Sein Oo (2019)

### ထၣ်း စာလိလၢၣ်း စာယေၣ်းတၢ

စာလိလၢၣ်း	စာယေၣ်းတၢ	စာယေၣ်းလၢၣ်း
စာ	ၵ	စာယေၣ်းတၢ
ဆိ	ၵ	ဆိလၢၣ်း
ဆိ	ၵ	ဆိလၢၣ်း
ၵ	L	လၢၣ်းလၢၣ်း
ၵ	IL	ဒိလၢၣ်းလၢၣ်း
ၵ	ၵ	ၵ
ၵ	ၵ	ၵယေၣ်း
ၵ	ၵ	ၵယေၣ်း
ၵ	ၵ	ၵလၢၣ်း
ၵ	ၵ	ၵလၢၣ်း

### ထၣ်းစာလိလၢၣ်း စာယေၣ်းဒိလၢၣ်းယေၣ်းလၢၣ်း စာလၢၣ်းတၢၣ်းလၢၣ်း

စာယေၣ်းတၢ	စာလိလၢၣ်း	စာယေၣ်း
ၵ	ၵ	ၵ
ၵ	ၵ	ၵ
ၵ	ၵ	ၵ
L	ၵ	ၵL
IL	ၵ	ၵIL
ၵ	ၵ	ၵ
ၵ	ၵ	ၵ
ၵ	ၵ	ၵ
ၵ	ၵ	ၵ
ၵ	ၵ	ၵ

သတ်စာပေနှင့်ယဉ်ကျေးမှုအသင်း

Fig 2 Independent and dependent vowels, The Language Learning Book (kindergarten), Lwan Sein Oo (2020)

အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ စာလုံးများကို အသံထုတ်ပေးပါ

စာလုံး	အသံထုတ်ပေးပါ	အသံထုတ်ပေးပါ
ယ	-၂	ယကလီ
ဂ	-၂	ဂကလီ
ဝ	o	ဝကလီ

စာလုံးများကို အသံထုတ်ပေးပါ

အသံထုတ်ပေးပါ	အသံထုတ်ပေးပါ
✓	ရဲရဲ
-	စာလုံးအသံထုတ်ပေးပါ
=	စာလုံးအသံထုတ်ပေးပါ
✓	စာလုံးအသံထုတ်ပေးပါ
-	အသံထုတ်ပေးပါ
o	အသံထုတ်ပေးပါ
	အသံထုတ်ပေးပါ
	အသံထုတ်ပေးပါ

အသံထုတ်ပေးပါ

Fig 3 Medials and other signs, The Language Learning Book (kindergarten), Lwan Sein Oo (2020)

## စပန်းသင်္ဃာ

မြန်မာ	သက်	သက်
ဂဏန်း	စပန်း	စာလျှာ
၁	၁	စာ
၂	၂	စိန်း
၃	၃	ထီး
၄	၄	ပျံ
၅	၅	ဇား
၆	၆	လျှံ
၇	၇	ထိန်
၈	၈	စာတစ်
၉	၉	ရမ္မ
၁၀	၁၀	ထီး
၁၁	၁၁	ထီးစာ
၁၂	၁၂	ထီးစိန်း
၁၃	၁၃	ထီးထီး
၁၄	၁၄	ထီးပျံ
၁၅	၁၅	ထီးဇား
၁၆	၁၆	ထီးလျှံ
၁၇	၁၇	ထီးထိန်
၁၈	၁၈	ထီးစာတစ်
၁၉	၁၉	ထီးရမ္မ
၂၀	၂၀	၂၀

သက်စာပေနှင့်ယဉ်ကျေးမှုအသင်း

Fig 4 Myanmar & Chak numerals with number names, Thet Language Learning Book (kindergarten), Lwan Sein Oo (2020)





### အေဇ်စာယောဇ်ထောဇ်ခေလား ဂူနား

စာယောဇ်ခေလားရစ် ဖောဂ်းထောဇ်ခေဇ်းခေလား ဂူနားယောဇ်  
ဇေ **||** ယားဂူနား နှာ ဥအေဇ်း ရစာဇ် ဘင်္ဂါနာ အေဇ်းဝေဟေ  
လာဇ်းလာဇ်းလား**||** ယားလှောဇ်းစိနီး အေဇ်းစာယောဇ်  
ထောဇ်းစိ စာယောဇ်း စာယောဇ်း ခိနီးဇာ နာဇ်လါ ဥအေဇ်းရစ် ခေ  
ဟာဇ်းခေ **||**

ဥအေဇ်းရစ်စိနီး လာဇ်းဗျာဇ် ဂူနားနှာ ဇာဗိ ဥအေဇ်းဗျာဇ်  
ဇောဇ် အေဇ်းဝေဟေ စာယောဇ်ထောဇ်းစိ နာဇ်းခေ **||** ဥအေဇ်းရစ်  
“ ခေ ဂူနားဗျာဇ်း ဗဇ်စိ အေဇ်းစာယောဇ်းစာယောဇ်း **|** ဂူနားယော  
ဗျာဇ်း **“** ဇောဇ် ဇောဇ် **||** အေဇ်းရစ်စိ ဂူနားဝါဇ်းလါ ချာ  
ခေရစ် **||** ယားဗာဇ်း ဂူနားခေ စာယောဇ်းခိနီးဇာ အေဇ်း  
စာယောဇ်းစိနီး ဂူနားစာယောဇ်းရစ် ယောဇ် လာဇ်းလား **||**

ဂူနားနှာ စာယောဇ်းလားလားလါ စာယောဇ်း စာယောဇ်း  
ဂူနားရစ် ဇာဇ်းခေ **||** ဂူနားရစ်စိ ဗဇ်စိ စာယောဇ်း  
စာယောဇ်း စာယောဇ်းစာယောဇ်း **||** စာယောဇ်းစာယောဇ်း စာယောဇ်း  
လားစိ စာယောဇ်း ချာ **||** “ ဇာဇ်းစာယောဇ်း စာယောဇ်း ဇာဇ်း **“**

သက်စာပေနှင့်ယဉ်ကျေးမှုအသင်း

Fig 5 Sak saa, double danda and quotes, The Language Learning Book (kindergarten), Lwan Sein Oo (2020)

ঠাউ (উংসি) - ঠাউ , নারিকেল,  
 coconut. ঠাউ লও: ঠাউ ,  
 ঠাউই ঠাউই , নারিকেল পানি  
 ভরা, সাঁস ভরা। ঠাউই - ঠাউই  
 ঠাউই , লওই ঠাউই ঠাউই,  
 কোন ফোড়া বা ঘাতে ঠাউই লাগানো,

ঠাউ (আ) - ঠাউ ঠাউ ঠাউই  
 ঠাউ , আনমনাভাবে হাঁ বলা, আশ্চর্য  
 হয়ে হাঁ বলা, yes.

ঠাউঠা (অলালে) - ঠাউ ঠাউ  
 ঠাউ ঠাউ ঠাউ ঠাউ , একটি  
 কথা বিরক্তি জনকভাবে বারবার বলা।

ঠাউঠা (অঝা) - ঠাউ ঠাউ ,  
 ঠাউঠা ঠাউ ঠাউ , ঠাউঠা  
 ঠাউ , সচরাচর বাহিরের লোককে  
 বুঝানো হয়, শহরের লোক।

ঠাউঠা (অক্হে) - ঠাউঠা  
 ঠাউ ঠাউ , ঠাউঠা ঠাউঠা  
 ঠাউঠা , কোন জিনিস নষ্ট হয়ে  
 যাওয়া, পাংগাস ধরা ইত্যাদি বুঝায়।

ঠাউঠা (অং:) - ঠাউঠা ঠাউঠা,  
 win, victory, conquest.

ঠাউঠা (অং:হে) - ঠাউঠা  
 ঠাউঠা , জয় হওয়া, to bewon.  
 ঠাউঠা ঠাউঠা , ঠাউঠা ঠাউঠা ,  
 কাজে জয়লাভ করা, সে পরীক্ষায় পাশ  
 করেছে, to win, to

defeat, to conquire. he passed  
 examination.

ঠাউঠা - ঠাউঠা ঠাউঠা চাক  
 গোল নাম।

ঠাউঠা (আই:আই:) - ঠাউঠা  
 ঠাউঠা , ঠাউঠা ঠাউঠা ঠাউঠা  
 ঠাউঠা , হেইচৈ , noise.

ঠাউ (এ) - ঠাউ ঠাউ ঠাউঠা হাঁ  
 সূচক, affirmation, confirmation,  
 response etc.

ঠাউ (এয়া) - ঠাউঠা ঠাউ , ঠাউ ঠাউঠা  
 ঠাউ ঠাউঠা , আশ্চর্য সূচক,  
 wonderful, astonishing,  
 surprising etc.

ঠাউঠা (এক) - ঠাউঠা ঠাউঠা,  
 plough. ঠাউঠা ঠাউঠা ঠাউঠা  
 , বাবা লাঙ্গল বানাচ্ছেন, my father  
 make a plough.

ঠাউঠা (এক্হে) - ঠাউঠা ঠাউঠা ,  
 ভেপসা গরম, গরম হওয়া, heat.

ঠাউঠা (এং:) - ঠাউঠা ঠাউঠা ,  
 বিরক্তিকর (বিশেষত: তৈলাক্ত) ঠাউঠা  
 ঠাউঠা ঠাউঠা - ঠাউঠা ঠাউঠা ঠাউঠা  
 ঠাউঠা ঠাউঠা , আমি তৈলাক্ত  
 খাদ্য বিরক্ত পাই।

ঠাউঠা (এং) - ঠাউঠা ঠাউঠা ঠাউঠা  
 অন্যের কু নজর পরা, a look or

ਠਯਲ ਠਠੀਃਢੇਫ਼ ਚੋਃ

ਠਠਲਃਯ (ਆਟਾਲੂਃਸਾ) ਃ- ਯਠਲਃ ਯੇਯ (ਠਯਯਯਃ) ॥ ਮਧ, ਮਧਯ (ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਕ: ਸਭਨਾਦਿਫ਼ੇਯ) । Middle (espacially in the case of children).

ਠਠਲਃ (ਆਟਾਲੂਃ) ਃ- ਯਠਯਯਲ ਚੱਯਯਲ ਠਠਠਠਯਯਲ ਚੱਯਯਲ ॥ ਮਧਯਯਠੇ, ਮਯਯਯਠੇ । In the middle.

ਠਠੀਲਃ (ਆਠਿਕ) ਃ- ਯਠੋਯਃ ਲਠਠ ਠੀਫ਼ ॥ ਅਠਿਠ । Past. day or time past.

ਠਠੀਲਃ ਯਯਯਲ (ਆਠਿਕ ਯੋਕ) ਃ- ਯਯਲ ਠੋਯ ਠਠੀਲਠਃ ॥ ਫ਼ਯਯਨ ਵਾ ਕੌਯਾ ਨਾ ਠਯਯਾ । Don't stop crying.

ਠਠੋਯਃ (ਆਠੋਯਃ) ਃ- ਯਠੀਠਠੋਯ ਠਠਃ ॥ ਕੋਯ । Angle.

ਠਠੋ (ਆਠੋਯ) ਃ- ਠਯ ਠਠ ਠਠੋ ॥ ਪਯੀ ਯਠੀਯ ਵਯਯਾ । Nest.

ਠਠ (ਆਨਯ) ਃ- ਠਠ ਠਠੋਯਠ ॥ ਆਯੇਸ਼ । Order (noun)

ਠਠਯ (ਆਨਯਯਯ) ਃ- ਠਠ ਠ ਠਠਃ ॥ ਆਯੇਸ਼ਕਯੀ । Ordering.

ਠਠਠਠਠ (ਆਨਯਯਯਯ) ਃ- ਠਠ ਠਠਠਠਠਃ ॥ ਆਯੇਸ਼ ਠਠਠਕਯੀ । Ordered, ordered recipient.

ਠਠਯ (ਆਨਯ ਠਠ) ਃ- ਠਠਯ, ਠਠਯ ਠਠੋਯਠਃ ॥ ਆਯੇਸ਼ਠੇ ਯਯਯ । Responses to the order.

ජේෂ්ඨ පාඨ (සර්වනාම)

ජේෂ්ඨ භාග්‍යා භව් පාඨ චිත්‍රි දෙව්‍යා භව් ජේෂ්ඨ පාඨ පාඨ ||

ඛෙද :-

භව් , භව්ච්ච් , ජාච් ||

පාඨච්ච් : ඛෙද්ච්ච් ඛෙද් || භව්ච්ච් භව්ච්ච්ච් භව්ච්ච්ච් || ඛෙද්

පාඨච්ච් : ඛෙද් : ඛෙද්ච්ච් (පාඨච්ච්) ජේ || ජාච්ච්ච් ඛෙද්ච්ච්ච්

භාග්‍යා (භව්) චිත්‍රි : ඛෙද් || ජේච්ච්ච් (භව්) ජේෂ්ඨ පාඨ

භව් : ජේෂ්ඨ භව්ච්ච් ?

භව් : ජේෂ්ඨ භාග්‍යා භව් පාඨ චිත්‍රි දෙව්‍යා භව් ජේෂ්ඨ පාඨ පාඨ

භව් : ජේෂ්ඨ භව්ච්ච් ඛෙද් ?

භව් : ජේෂ්ඨ 30 (ච්) ඛෙද් ||

ඛෙද :-

(05) පාඨච්ච් / පාඨච්ච්ච් ජේෂ්ඨ පාඨ || (චිත්‍රිච්ච් සර්වනාම)

ඛෙද :- ජා , ජච් , ජච් , භව් ||

(04) පාඨ ජේෂ්ඨ පාඨ || (චිත්‍රිච්ච් සර්වනාම)

ඛෙද :- භව්ච් , ච් , ච්ච් ||

(02) භව්ච්ච් ජේෂ්ඨ පාඨ || (සාමීච්ච්ච් සර්වනාම)

ඛෙද :- ජාච්ච් , භව්ච්ච් ||

(04) ජාච් : ජේෂ්ඨ පාඨ || (සමච්ච්ච් සර්වනාම)

ඛෙද :- ජාච්ච්ච් , ජාච්ච් , ජාච් : ජාච් ||

(04) භව් ජේෂ්ඨ පාඨ || (චිත්‍රිච්ච් සර්වනාම)

ඛෙද :- භව් , ජාච් : ||

(06) භව්ච්ච් ජේෂ්ඨ පාඨ || (පාඨච්ච් සර්වනාම)

ඛෙද :- පාඨච්ච් , භව්ච්ච්ච් , භව්ච්ච් ||

(05) ච්ච් ජේෂ්ඨ පාඨ || (චිත්‍රිච්ච් සර්වනාම)

ඛෙද :- භව්ච්ච් , භව්ච්ච් , ච් ||

(04) භව්ච්ච් ජේෂ්ඨ පාඨ || (චිත්‍රිච්ච් සර්වනාම)

ඛෙද :- භව්ච්ච්ච් , භව්ච්ච් , භව්ච් ||

(03) ච්ච් ජේෂ්ඨ පාඨ || (පාඨච්ච් සර්වනාම)

ඛෙද :- භව් , භව් ||

(30) පාඨච්ච් ජේෂ්ඨ පාඨ || (චිත්‍රිච්ච් සර්වනාම)

ඛෙද :- භව්ච්ච් : , භව්ච්ච් : , භව් ||

Fig 8 Page from Chak Grammar book (2017)



ဒေဂ်ပွေ နေတ်ပြည့်

ယောဇ်ယောဇ်ဆက်  
မောင်မောင်ဆက်

- \* ယာယား ဒေဂ်ပွေ, ယာယား ဇာဇာပွေ,  
မာယား နတ်ပြေ, မာယား ငရဲပြေ,
- \* စာယာ ငင်းရွယ် ယာဇ် ခေတ်ဗျာဇ် ?  
အုယူ ငန်းဟောယာ လင်းစံပြောင် ?
- \* ဟားခါဒေဂ် ဒေဂ်ပွေ ဇာဇာပွေ  
လှူးထနေတ် နတ်ပြေ ငရဲပြေ
- \* ဟားစာဗ် ခါဒေဂ်လ် ယော်ဒေဂ်ခါဗျာဇ်။  
လှူးအာဗ် ထာနေဟုတ် ဟားနတ်ခါဗျာဇ်။
- \* ဝိဂ် စာပီးဗျော ယိဒ်ဒေဂ် စာပဒါဗျာ  
စိတ်အာပီး လို(ဂေါ) မိန်ဒေဂ် အာပဒါဂါ
- \* ဝိဂ်ခါဗျာဇ်ဟော့ ဝေံပာဗ်ဒေဂ်  
စိတ်ညွတ်ကို လင်းဟောယား
- \* စိန်ယာဇ်ဂ် စာပဒါ စာပဒါ  
အိန်ဗားရေတ် အပဒါအပဒါ
- \* ဇာဇာပွေဗျာဇ် ဝေဂ်ဝေဂ်ဝေ ယောဇ်စာ။  
ငရဲ(ရဲ) ဘုံဗျာဇ်အာ(ဂါ) ဗြေတ်ပိုဟော မှတ်အံ။
- \* ဗျာဇ်ဟော ပျာဇ်ဟော နိဒေ  
ဗြေတ်ကို ရမာဗ်ကို အိန်
- \* အဒါဒေဂ်ပွေ စာပံပံ အံဗာလိဒ်ယာဒေဂ်စာ။  
အိန်နတ်ပြေ အုယူလိ နံဂါးစိန်ယာ ငန်းဂါး။

Fig 10 Handwritten poem in Chak and Burmese (alternate lines) by Mong Mong Chak.



**Fig 11** Thet National Day 2022 in Ma Kyi village, Maungdaw, Myanmar, with bilingual sign.



**Fig 12** Chak classroom in Myanmar with Chak alphabet visible.



**Fig 13** Teaching Chak script in Myanmar.







