

## **Introduction to Myanmar Abbreviation**

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### **Abstract**

This research paper presents a study of Myanmar abbreviations. Among the abbreviation use in Myanmar society and various departments, the only abbreviations frequently used in universities and degree colleges under Higher Education Department to communicate effectively and quickly are particularly studied in this paper. To do this, abbreviations for teaching and abbreviations for administration are divided into two in the paper.

**Keywords:** Myanmar abbreviation, abbreviations for teaching and administration, effective communication

### **Introduction**

This research paper presents the reference guide to Myanmar abbreviations frequently used in Higher Education Department under the abbreviations representing arts and science to education sector, the only abbreviations representing arts and science subjects from universities and degree colleges, Higher Education Department under the Ministry of Education are studied as a research area. Reference guide to Myanmar abbreviations mean reference to abbreviations easily used in Myanmar in the twinkling of an eye. The Myanmar Language and Myanmar vocabulary and reference guide to Myanmar abbreviations are additionally presented. In the study of abbreviations concerning Higher Education Department, abbreviations for teaching and abbreviations for administration are divided into two categories. Using abbreviations in Myanmar literature throughout the successive eras are much more effective at present. This paper is intended to help the staff from education department use the abbreviations standing for various arts and science subjects from universities and degree colleges under the Ministry of Education. The paper presented as the benefit for the region may be a bridge to university students, university staff and respective office staff.

### **Myanmar Abbreviations**

In the Myanmar Language, abbreviations are used as reference words. Before presenting reference guide to Myanmar abbreviations, the Myanmar Language and Myanmar vocabulary are firstly mentioned here.

#### **Myanmar language and Myanmar vocabulary**

The Myanmar Language includes both spoken language and written one. The former is primary and the latter secondary. On the other hand, written language has existed long. It may also exist for years. Written language, together with modern developments, is extensively used and has a pivotal role.

As this paper is concerned with the abbreviations used in universities and degree colleges from Higher Education Department, it studies using writing system, the basic step of written language. In studying writing system, it puts emphasis on writing point of view of linguistics, a branch of language.

After studying writing system in the world, it is found that two types of writing system, namely writing that is based on syllable and writing system that is not based on syllable can be divided depending on the relationship between writing alphabet and syllable. Myanmar writing is writing that represents syllable. Myanmar alphabet is a set of letters that represent syllables. Myanmar writing is syllable writing using the combination of consonant symbol and vowel symbol. Syllable is a set of sounds. When analysing such words  $\llbracket \vee \rrbracket ?$   $\llbracket ay \rrbracket$  (human being, give),  $\llbracket \vee \rrbracket$  consonant combined with  $\llbracket t \rrbracket$  vowel and  $\llbracket y \rrbracket$  consonant combined with  $\llbracket a t \rrbracket$  vowel are a set of sounds.

In each syllable, consonant symbol that represents consonant sound is the main part of that word, but vowel is mentioned around consonant, i.e. above or under or left or right. Vowels can also describe tone together.

In the Myanmar Language, there are signs that directly refer to the whole word without combining vowel sound and consonant sound. Such signs  $\llbracket í ? ü ? 4 í ? \setminus \rrbracket$  refer to the whole sound and they are not signs that distinguish between consonant sound and vowel sound. Likewise, such mathematical sign as  $\llbracket 1 ? 2 ? 3 \rrbracket$  are separate signs that do not refer to respective sound. Apart from those signs, the Myanmar Language is writing based on syllable.

In studying a syllable containing a consonant and a vowel, a consonant cannot stand alone. It can only be pronounced with a vowel as consonant sound is very short. It may occur in the twinkling of an eye. As a consonant sound cannot be pronounced within a very short time, only a consonant sound with a vowel sound may be clear. On the other hand, a vowel sound can be pronounced alone as well as with the combination of a consonant sound.

With regard to the importance of consonant,  $\llbracket Asr \rrbracket$  (consonant) that comes from Pali word  $\llbracket As í \rrbracket$  can define meaning and so it is called  $\llbracket Asr \rrbracket$  (consonant).

Moreover, Pali word  $\llbracket As í \rrbracket$  has another meaning, namely  $\llbracket [ í \vee m] \rrbracket$  (curry) is called  $\llbracket Asr \rrbracket$  (consonant) as it is not as important as  $\llbracket x r í \rrbracket$  (rice). Therefore, it is found that  $\llbracket Asr \rrbracket$  (consonant) can define meaning only when it is combined with  $\llbracket O \& \rrbracket$  (vowel).

According to the above - mentioned fact, a syllable may be either the combination of a consonant and a vowel or a single vowel. The number of syllables that are single vowels may be within limits whereas the number of syllables that are the combination of a consonant and a vowel may be considerable. Syllable is divided into two types, namely monosyllable such as  $\llbracket yet ? \vee m \rrbracket$  (flower, come) and polysyllable such as  $\llbracket aum í t u í r m \vee m \rrbracket$  (sky, garland).

Those syllables are words. They become vocabulary together with the frequent use of them. In the pocket Myanmar dictionary,  $\llbracket aOg [ m \& ] \rrbracket$  (vocabulary) is defined as  $\llbracket tac : taO : ? pum ; \vee m \rrbracket$  (names; words). Therefore,  $\llbracket aOg [ m \& ] \rrbracket$  (vocabulary) can be defined as  $\llbracket OP \theta m ; j i h z \theta n t x m ; o n h t a c : t a O : ? p u m ; \vee m r m ; \rrbracket$  (names for words that are composed of syllables).

According to Sayamagi Daw Than Swe, an ex-professor, vocabulary refers to expressions coined by the then scholars based on the needs of the present day. These are extensively used in accordance with the people's wish at that time. Sometimes they are slightly changed, disappear without being used and reappear after dying out. Later on, not

knowing the purpose of the inventors of the coinages, they are used after being changed them in part.

Hence new coinages, together with new social events, are invented further and they may increase more and more. Using abbreviations in the Myanmar Language is one of the root causes of vocabulary enrichment.

**Introduction to Myanmar abbreviations**

Abbreviations are used in most languages. Like others, in the Myanmar Language there are abbreviations. In the Myanmar Language, တစ်ခွက် (abbreviation) is defined as တစ်ခွက် (contracted letter or word).

As a result, မြန်မာ့တိုက် (Myanmar abbreviations) can be defined as မြန်မာ့တိုက် (contracted letter or word used for the functions of the Myanmar Language).

In the Myanmar Language, abbreviations have been used for ages. In the Bagan era in which writing system came into existence, abbreviations were found on stone inscriptions.

In addition to writing something for the second time, only numerals were used as abbreviations without repetition.

Mathematical signs were used as abbreviations for closely related homonyms, too. Mathematical signs that represent days were also used as abbreviations for the replacements of other words, not for days.

Throughout successive eras, abbreviations have been extensively used. In Myanmar literature, such abbreviations ယုတ်တို were used.

Also, during the struggle of our independence, those who went to England to demand Home Rule, namely ဝန်ကြီးချုပ် ဝန်ကြီးချုပ် were abbreviated as ဝန်ကြီးချုပ်.

Later on abbreviations are used more and more, and in offices and organizations they are also used. Such abbreviations as မြန်မာ့လူ့အဖွဲ့အစည်း (transport) as မြန်မာ့လူ့အဖွဲ့အစည်း and တိုင်းစစ်ဌာနချုပ် (Bureau of Special Investigation) as တိုင်းစစ်ဌာနချုပ် are extensively used.

Using abbreviations in everyday language, Myanmar language not only increases new coinages but also helps us memorize them easily and use them in business effectively.

**Abbreviations for Higher Education Sector**

Abbreviations for Higher Education Sector are used for carrying out the tasks of teaching and administration from Higher Education Department under the Ministry of Education, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar easily and effectively.

**Abbreviations for teaching**

Abbreviations for teaching are ones standing for names of subjects, classes and names of universities used in universities and degree colleges from Higher Education Department under the Ministry for Education, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

Abbreviations for teaching are separately studied depending on the combination of such abbreviations.

**Single consonants with }t} vowel**

In single consonants with }t}vowel, abbreviations used as a single word and abbreviations used as two or three combined words are classified.

Abbreviations used as a single word for single consonants with }t}vowel

name of subject	abbreviation
p\Wynm	p
' ó eduaA'	'
"mwlaA'	"
yx0Di f	y
brdaA'	b
rEló aA'	r
jrefmpm	r
orlf	o
Oya' ynm	0
t*lvypm	t

Abbreviations used as two or three combined words for single consonants with }t} vowel

name of university/College	abbreviation	name of university/College	abbreviation
uav;wuiömf	uvw	aumufqnfwuiömf	uqw
u\lf;wfwuiömf	uww	ppfulf;ynma&aumvlyf	pyw
pplawfwuiömf	pwo	awmiBud wuiömf	wuw
awmi fi fwuiömf	wi w	xm;0, fwuiömf	x0
' *fwuiömf	' *w	ybf fwuiömf	yow
yi fwuiömf	yvw	jynfwuiömf	yw
Aef;armfwuiömf	Ar	bm;tfwuiömf	bw
rauöfwuiömf	ruw	armv\rfwuiömf	rrw
r\vwfwuiömf	rxu	rEav; wuiömf	re
rEav;Eil fi jcm;bmom wuiömf	reo	&efuleEil fi jcm;bmom wuiömf	ebw
jrpBudem;wuiömf	rue	lr\fwuiömf	rwo
&wemyfwuiömf	&wo	r\fwuiömf	r&w
&efulefta½syll f; wuiömf	&&w	&efulefta0;oi fwuiömf	t0o
a½b\rf&aumvlyf	&' u	vm;½fwuiömf	v&w
v\ifaumfwuiömf	vu	[ ofwfwuiömf	[ ow
tr\om;pritelcfynm aumvlyf	tpu		

<b>name of subject</b>	<b>abbreviation</b>	<b>name of subject</b>	<b>abbreviation</b>
ulefXwv'mvwaA'	u''	uēfyslwmoylynm	uo
pmllunfwlUES kolwynm	po	pm&iftifynm(oyd)	p&
pbyñ;pñH	pp	ZD''mvwaA'	Z''
Eñ fi ñwumqufqb&;ynm	eq	jynfola&;&m	yy
jrefrmrlynm	rr	&opmayta&;tom;	&o
½u&A'	&c	½yaA'	&y
ocñ	oc	owiaA'	ow
tPZDaA'	PZ	ta½wvñfynm	t&
tPOgodyñ	to		

**Abbreviating using the only front of words**

Using the only front of words means that two or three front of words or 'skipping' words of names of some vocabulary are used as abbreviations.

<b>name of university/College</b>	<b>abbreviation</b>	<b>name of university/College</b>	<b>abbreviation</b>
uav;wuiömf	uav;	ausmufqñfwuiömf	ausmufqñf
ppawfwuiömf	ppawG	awmiBudwuiömf	awmiBud
awmi fi fwuiömf	awmi fi l	xm;0, fwuiömf	xm;0, f
' *fwuiömf	' *ñ	yloñfwuiömf	yloñf
ybt;wuiömf	ybt	ycluñfwuiömf	ycluñ
jynfwuiömf	jynf	Aef;armfwuiömf	Aef;armf
bm;tñfwuiömf	bm;tñ	rauG wuiömf	rauG
rtiyi fwuiömf	rtiyi f	armfvññi fwuiömf	armfvññi f
rñññ f; ð&ðaumvñf	rñññ f;	rñwvñmwuiömf	rñwvñm
rEav; wuiömf	rEav;	rññfwuiömf	rñññ
jri f;ñfwuiömf	jri f;ññ	jrpBudem; wuiömf	jrpBudem;
ññfwuiömf	ññwñ	&wemyñfwuiömf	&wemyñ
a&eñcñmi f; ð&ðaumvñf	a&eñcñmi f;	&eñleft aemuyññ f;wuiömf	taemuyññ f;
&eñleft a½ñññ f;wuiömf	ta½ñññ f;	&eñleft a0;oi fwuiömf	ta0;oi f
a½ññ ð&ðaumvñf	a½ññ	vñm;½ñfwuiömf	vñm;½ñ
vñññ aumfwuiömf	vñññ aumf	[ oññwwuiömf	[ oññw

<b>name of subject</b>	<b>abbreviation</b>	<b>name of subject</b>	<b>abbreviation</b>
uEylwmoynm	uEylwm	ZD"mwlaA'	ZD"mwk
"mwlaA'	"mwk	Eduvd ½yaA'	Eduvd
yxODif	yxOD	brdaA'	brd
rEló aA'	rEló	jrefmrynm	jrefmrl
&opmayta&;tom;	&o	½lu@aA'	½lu <sup>o</sup>
½yaA'	½y	a½sa [ mi t, o lawoeynm	a½sa [ mi t, ^ a½sok
owaA'	owa	tPZDaA'	tPZD
Oya' ynm	Oya'		

It is found that such a case is used among peer group of this field.

**Abbreviating using Myanmar numbers**

For the sake of easy and effective teaching, names of some vocabulary are replaced with Myanmar numbers

<b>Class</b>	<b>abbreviations</b>
yxrEpf	1
'kvd Epf	2
wwd Epf	3
pwwEpf	4

They are not used alone but with symbols of specific specializations.

**Matching Myanmar numbers with single consonants**

Matching Myanmar numbers with single consonants means that Myanmar numbers used as abbreviations of vocabulary and single consonants used as abbreviations of vocabulary are combined. For example,

yxrEpf ½lu@aA'	-	1&c
'kvd Epf owaA'	-	2ow
wwd Epf jrefmpm	-	3r
pwwEpf Oya'	-	4o

**Matching Myanmar numbers with the only front of words**

Matching Myanmar numbers with the only front of words means that Myanmar numbers used as abbreviations and the only front of words are combined. For example,

yxrEpf yg&*lusrtjyK	-	1yg
'kvd Epf yg&*lusrtjyK	-	2yg
wwd Epf yg&*lusrtjyK	-	3yg
pwwEpf yg&*lusrtjyK	-	4yg

**Abbreviations for administration**

Abbreviations for administration are those used in administration departments from the universities of Higher Education Department under the Ministry of Education.

Abbreviations for administration can be separately studied depending on the combination of abbreviations.

**Abbreviating using single consonants with }t} vowel**

In abbreviating single consonants with }t} vowel, some parts like superscripted devowelizer and vowel of the word we want to use are deleted and two or three single consonants with }t} vowel are combined.

<b>Original term</b>	<b>abbreviation</b>
au mi f; om; a&; & mXme	uo
pma r; yKme	pr
pr h b @ mXme	pb
e, h j r Xme	er
b v l e f t o k s b l r d A' Xme	bv
w u i b l r s m; y E y w l u f	wy
ar m i u e f; x e f	rux
t q i j r i f y n m O p b Xme	tqn
t a 0; o i Xme	t0o
w u i b l r s m; A [ y E y w l u f	wAy
O z A o y w u i b l r	0o

Such a case is mostly found in writing numbers of business letters.

**Abbreviating by matching Myanmar numbers with consonants and words**

Abbreviating by matching Myanmar numbers with consonants and words can be defined as matching number with single consonants and matching numbers with words.

**Abbreviating by matching Myanmar numbers with single consonants**

In abbreviating by matching numbers with single consonants, numbers are used as abbreviations for classes, and some parts like superscripted devowelizer and vowel of the word we want to use are deleted and single consonant is used.

<b>Original term</b>	<b>abbreviation</b>
y x r E p j r e i r m p m t x l j y k	1r
' l w d E p j r e i r m p m t x l j y k	2r
w w d E p j r e i r m p m t x l j y k	3r
p w k w E p j r e i r m p m t x l j y k	4r

In the example above, it is found that numbers 1? 2? 3? 4 are used as abbreviations for classes such as First Year, Second Year, Third Year and Fourth Year, and single consonants are used as abbreviations for words.

**Abbreviating by matching Myanmar numbers with key words**

In matching numbers with key words, numbers are used for classes and some parts of the word we want to use are deleted and the only key words are used.

<b>Original term</b>	<b>abbreviation</b>
yxrEpf*Pxt;wef;	1 *P
'kwd Epf*Pxt;wef;	2 *P
r[ mOZAt&nftcsi f;ppf	r[ mppf^u
r[ mOZAyxrEpf	1 r[ m
r[ mOZAh'kwd Epf	2 r[ m
yxrEpf yg&*lusrt;jyK	1yg
'kwd Epf yg&*lusrt;jyK	2yg
wwd Epf yg&*lusrt;jyK	3yg
pwlwEpf yg&*lusrt;jyK	4yg
r[ mola woe	1 r[ mok
Og&i fyg&*lusrt;jyK	1yg&*ok
'byvthmyxrEpf	1' D
'byvthm'kwd Epf	2' D

In the example above, it is found that Myanmar numbers 1? 2? 3? 4 are used for First Year, Second Year, Third Year and Fourth Year, and some parts of the word we want to use are deleted and the only key words are used.

**Abbreviating names of words**

In abbreviating names of words, abbreviating using the only front of words, abbreviating using some front of words and abbreviating using back of words are found.

**Abbreviating using the only front of words**

Abbreviating using the only front of words can be defined as abbreviating names of designations and offices.

<b>Original term</b>	<b>abbreviation</b>
ygarmu@skyf	ygcskyf
'kwd ygarmu@skyf	'kskyf
n̄ēMum;a&;r&;cskyf	n̄ēēcskyf
'kwd n̄ēMum;a&;r&;	'n̄ēēr&;
ygarmu^Xmer&;	ygr&;
vufaxmufuxdu	v^xuxdu

In the word  $\text{[[ygarṃuēṣy]]}$  abbreviated as  $\text{[[ygcṣy]]}$ , it is found that translation word  $\text{[[ygarṃu]]}$  and Myanmar word  $\text{[[tḃcṣylo]]}$  are combined using abbreviations. Likewise, in the word  $\text{[[kṃd ygarṃuēṣy]]}$  abbreviated as, it is found that Pali word  $\text{[[kṃd ]}$ , translation word  $\text{[[ygarṃu]]}$  and Myanmar word  $\text{[[tḃcṣylo]]}$  are combined using abbreviations. In the word  $\text{[[ñēṃum;a&rṣ;ṣy]]}$  abbreviated as  $\text{[[ñēcṣy]]}$ , it is found that translation word  $\text{[[ñēṃum;a&rṣ;]]}$  and Myanmar word  $\text{[[tḃuḃtrṣ;]]}$  are combined using abbreviations.

The word  $\text{[[kṃd ñēṃum;a&rṣ;]]}$  abbreviated as  $\text{[[kṃd ñētrṣ;]]}$ , it is found that Pali word  $\text{[[kṃd ]}$ , translation word  $\text{[[ñēṃum;a&]]}$  and Myanmar word  $\text{[[tḃuḃtrṣ;]]}$  are combined using abbreviations.

**Abbreviating using some front of words**

Abbreviating using some front of words can be defined as deleting some parts of the word we want to use and using some front of words.

<b>Original term</b>	<b>abbreviation</b>
$\text{wmOeṣygarṃuēṣy}$	$\text{wmOeṣygcṣy}$
$\text{tqiḃriḃnṃOḃpḃXme(atṃu)}$	$\text{tqiḃriḃ(atṃu)}$
$\text{tqiḃriḃnṃOḃpḃXme(txu)}$	$\text{tqiḃriḃ(txu)}$
$\text{vḃpḃrḃtm;t&iḃ;tjrpzḃzḃrXme}$	$\text{vḃpḃrḃtm;$

In the example above, deleting some parts of the word we want to use and using some front of words are found.

**Abbreviating using back of words**

Abbreviating using back of words can be defined as deleting some parts of the word we want to use and using back of words.

<b>Original term</b>	<b>abbreviation</b>
$\text{Xmeprṣ;}$	$\text{prṣ;}$
$\text{Xmecḃrṣ;}$	$\text{cḃrṣ;}$

In the example above, it is found that Pali word  $\text{[[Xme]]}$  is deleted and then the main striking back of words  $\text{[[prṣ;]]}$ ,  $\text{[[cḃrṣ;]]}$  are used as abbreviations.

In abbreviation for administration, abbreviating single consonants with  $\text{[[t]]}$  vowel, abbreviating by matching figures with consonants and abbreviating names of terms are found.

Abbreviating single consonants with  $\text{[[t]]}$  vowel is mostly used for writing numbers of business letters.

In abbreviating by matching figures with consonants, classes such as First Year, Second Year, third Year and Fourth Year and abbreviated as figures whereas words as single consonants.

Words with more than one syllable are used as abbreviations. A speaker used abbreviations to be able to speak something quickly and to easily understand what he means for a hearer. It is obvious that abbreviations are really useful for understanding what is meant within a short time.

### Overall Comment

In the research paper on Myanmar abbreviations, the Myanmar Language is firstly presented. As this paper is concerned with the abbreviations used in universities and degree colleges form. Higher Education Department, it is studied using writing system, the basic step of spoken and written language. The meaning of vocabulary is also explained here.

New vocabulary increases whenever we deal with new social issues. Throughout successive eras abbreviations were used a lot and they may be extensively used in the future. That's why departments and organizations that serve for the state use abbreviations more and more. Using abbreviations in everyday expressions helps vocabulary enrichment. Even though abbreviations are not defined in a dictionary, they are useful for using a language in a way. For business using abbreviations for understanding each other exists in social issues without difficulty. This paper includes the abbreviations concerning subjects, names of universities and classes. Such a case is used for communicating each other among the people who are in the same job. They are used for correspondence in offices and teaching to the effective. In short, they are extensively used in Higher Education Department of social issues and business.

### Acknowledgements

I would like to my sincere gratitude to Dr. Aung Win, Acting Rector, Hinthada University, and Dr. Theingi Shwe, Pro-Rector, Hinthada University, for their encouragement and kind permission to do this work. Special thanks are due to Professor Dr. Khin Ma Ma, Head of the Department of Myanmar, Hinthada University, for her critical suggestion and reading the manuscript.

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