

TRANSLITERATION
OF THE
SANSKRIT, ARABIC
AND ALLIED ALPHABETS

THE system of Transliteration shown in the Tables given within is based on that approved by the International ORIENTAL CONGRESS of 1894. A few optional forms have been added so as to adapt it to the requirements of English and Indian scholars. The Council earnestly recommends its general adoption (as far as possible), in this country and in India, by those engaged in Oriental Studies.

SANSKRIT AND ALLIED ALPHABETS

अ	.	.	.	.	a
आ	.	.	.	.	ā
इ	.	.	.	.	i
ई	.	.	.	.	ī
उ	.	.	.	.	u
ऊ	.	.	.	.	ū
ऋ	.	.	.	.	ṛ or ṝ
ॠ	.	.	.	.	ṝ or ṝ̄
ऌ	.	.	.	.	ḷ or ḹ
ॡ	.	.	.	.	ḹ or ḹ̄
ए	.	.	.	.	e or ē
ऐ	.	.	.	.	ai
ओ	.	.	.	.	o or ō
औ	.	.	.	.	au
क	.	.	.	.	ka
ख	.	.	.	.	kha
ग	.	.	.	.	ga
घ	.	.	.	.	gha
ङ	.	.	.	.	ṅa
च	.	.	.	.	ca or <u>cha</u> ¹
छ	.	.	.	.	cha or <u>chha</u> ¹
ज	.	.	.	.	ja
झ	.	.	.	.	jha
ञ	.	.	.	.	ña
ट	.	.	.	.	ṭa
ठ	.	.	.	.	ṭha
ड	.	.	.	.	ḍa
ढ	.	.	.	.	ḍha
ण	.	.	.	.	ṇa
त	.	.	.	.	ta
थ	.	.	.	.	tha
द	.	.	.	.	da

¹ In modern Indian languages only.

ध	.	.	.	.	<i>dha</i>
न	.	.	.	.	<i>na</i>
प	.	.	.	.	<i>pa</i>
फ	.	.	.	.	<i>pha</i>
ब	.	.	.	.	<i>ba</i>
भ	.	.	.	.	<i>bha</i>
म	.	.	.	.	<i>ma</i>
य	.	.	.	.	<i>ya</i>
र	.	.	.	.	<i>ra</i>
ल	.	.	.	.	<i>la</i>
व	.	.	.	.	<i>va</i>
श	.	.	.	.	<i>śa</i>
ष	.	.	.	.	<i>ṣa</i>
स	.	.	.	.	<i>sa</i>
ह	.	.	.	.	<i>ha</i>
ळ	.	.	.	.	<i>ḷa</i> or <i>ḷa</i>
•	(Anusvāra)	.	.	.	<i>m̐</i> } or "
◌	(Anunāsika)	.	.	.	<i>m̐</i> }
:	(visarga)	.	.	.	<i>ḥ</i>
×	(jihvāmūlīya)	.	.	.	<i>ḷ</i>
ॐ	(upadhmanīya)	.	.	.	<i>ḷ</i>
॥	(avagraha)	.	.	.	'
Udatta	.	.	.	.	'
Svarita	.	.	.	.	'
Anudatta	.	.	.	.	'

ADDITIONAL FOR MODERN VERNACULARS

ॠ	.	.	.	.	<i>ṛa</i>
ॡ	.	.	.	.	<i>ṛha</i>

Where, as happens in some modern languages, the inherent *a* of a consonant is not sounded, it need not be written in transliteration. Thus Hindi करता *kartā* (not *karatā*), making; कल *kal* (not *kala*), to-morrow.

The sign ~, a tilde, has long been used by scholars to represent *anunāsika* and *anusvāra* and *nūn-i-ghunna*—when these stand for nasal vowels—in Prakrit and in the modern vernaculars: thus अँ *ā̃*, आँ *ā̃*, and so on. It is therefore permitted as an optional use in these circumstances.

ARABIC AND ALLIED ALPHABETS

ʾ at beginning of word omit; hamza elsewhere ' or, alternatively, hamza may be represented by ˆ or ˚

ب	<i>b</i>
ت	<i>t</i>
ث	<i>ṭ</i> or <i>tḥ</i>
ج	<i>j</i> or <i>dj</i> ¹
ح	<i>h</i>
خ	<i>ḥ</i> or <i>kḥ</i>
د	<i>d</i>
ذ	<i>ḍ</i> or <i>dḥ</i>
ر	<i>r</i>
ز	<i>z</i>
س	<i>s</i>
ش	<i>ʃ</i> or <i>sḥ</i>
ص	<i>ṣ</i>
ض	<i>ḍ</i>
ط	<i>ṭ</i> or <i>ṭ</i> ¹
ظ	<i>ẓ</i> or <i>ẓ</i> ¹
ع	<i>ˆ</i>
غ	<i>g</i> or <i>gḥ</i>
ف	<i>f</i>
ق	<i>q</i>
ك	<i>k</i>
ل	<i>l</i>
م	<i>m</i>
ن	<i>n</i>

¹ Although allowed by the Geneva system, the use of *dj* for ج in England or India is not recommended; nor for modern Indian languages should ط be transliterated by *ṭ* or ظ by *ẓ*, as these signs are there employed for other purposes.

و *w* or *v*ه *h*ت *t* or *h*ي *y*vowels - *a*, *i*, *u*lengthened | *ā*, *ī*, *ū**Alif-i-maqṣūra* may be represented by *ā*diphthongs *ay* and *aw* or *ai* and *au*,
respectively*e* and *o* may be used in place of *ī* and *ū*also *ē* and *ō* in Indian dialects, *ü* and *ö* in Turkish.—J of article | to be always *l*

Also in India, in transliterating Indian dialects, and

for Persian, will be recognized *ṣ* for *ص*, *ṣ̣* for*ض*, and *ṣ̣* for *ض**waṣla*

A final silent *h* need not be transliterated,—thus *بندہ*
banda (not *bandah*). When pronounced, it should be
written,—thus *گناہ* *gunāh*.

ADDITIONAL LETTERS

Persian, Hindī, Urdū, and Paṣhtō.

پ *p*
چ *c*, *c*, or *ch*
ژ *z* or *zh*
گ *g*

Turkish letters.

ک when pronounced as *y*, *k* is permitted
ک̣ *ñ*

Hindī, Urdū, and Paṣhtō.

ت or پ t

ڈ or ڍ d

ڑ or ڙ ?

ں (*nūn-i-ghunna*) ~ as in the case of the Nāgarī
anunāsika

Paṣhtō letters.

ټ ts or *ts*

ږ g or *ʒh* (according to dialect)

ښ n

س *lsh*; or *ʃh* or *lh* (according to dialect)

خ or ځ dz or *dz*

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