

## Assamese

### Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

অ	a	ঋ	ṛ
আ	ā	৊	l̥
ই	i	এ	e
ঐ	ī	ঐ	ai
উ	u	ও	o
ঊ	ū	ঔ	au
ঋ	ṛ		

### Consonants (see Note 2)

Gutturals		Palatals		Cerebrals		Dentals	
ক	ka	চ	ca	ট	ṭa	ত	ta
খ	kha	ছ	cha	ঠ	ṭha	ৎ	t̥
গ	ga	জ	ja	ড	ḍa	থ	tha
ঘ	gha	ঝ	jha	ড়	ṛa	দ	da
ঙ	ṅa	ঞ	ña	ঢ	ḍha	ধ	dha
				ঢ়	ṛha	ন	na
				ণ	ṇa		
Labials		Semivowels		Sibilants		Aspirate	
প	pa	য	ya	শ	śa	হ	ha
ফ	pha	য়	yā	ষ	ṣha		
ব	ba	ৰ	ra	স	sa		
ভ	bha	ল	la				
ম	ma	ৱ	wa				
<i>Anusvāra</i>		<i>Bisarga</i>		<i>Candrabindu (anunāsika)</i> (see Note 3)		<i>Abagraha</i> (see Note 4)	
ং	ṁ	ঃ	ḥ	ঁ	ñ, ṁ	ু	' (apostrophe)

### Notes

1. Only the vowel forms that appear at the beginning of a syllable are listed; the forms used for vowels following a consonant can be found in grammars; no distinction between the two is made in transliteration.

2. The vowel *a* is implicit after all consonants and consonant clusters and is supplied in transliteration, with the following exceptions:
  - a) when another vowel is indicated by its appropriate sign; and
  - b) when the absence of any vowel is indicated by the subscript symbol ( <sub>̣</sub> ) called *hasanta* or *birāma*.
3. *Candrabindu* before guttural, palatal, cerebral, and dental occlusives is transliterated *ṇ̇*. Before labials, sibilants, semivowels, the aspirate, vowels, and in final position it is transliterated *ṇ̇*.
4. When doubled, *abagraha* is transliterated by two apostrophes ( " " ).

## Hebrew and Yiddish

The following romanization table attempts to represent the sound of Hebrew or Yiddish words but is applicable to all Hebraic languages. For Hebrew, it approximates the modern Israeli, primarily Sephardic, pronunciation. For Yiddish, the table follows the standardized, principally Lithuanian, pronunciation. In romanizing Yiddish, the etymology of the word is ignored.

### Consonants

<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Romanization</i>	<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Romanization</i>
א	' (alif) or disregarded	ל	l
ב	b	מ (final ם)	m
ב	v (in Yiddish, b)	נ (final ן)	n
ג	g	ס	s
ד	d	ע	' (ayn)
ה	h	פ (final ף)	p
ו	ʋ (only if a consonant)	פ (final ף)	f
וו	ʋ (only if a consonant)	צ (final ץ)	ts
ז	z	ק	k
ח	ħ	ר	r
ט	ʦ	ש	sh
י	y (only if a consonant)	ש	ś
כ (final ך)	k	ת	t
כ (final ך)	kh	ת	t (in Yiddish, ð)

### Vowels

<i>In Hebrew</i>	<i>Romanization</i>	<i>In Yiddish</i>	<i>Romanization</i>
א	a	א	a or o
או	a or o	אָ , ו	u
אוי	e	אָוי , וי	oy
אי	e	אָי , י	i
איי	i	ע	e
איי	o	אָי , יי	ay (if pronounced ai as in <i>aisle</i> ), or
איי	u	אָי , יי	ey (if pronounced ei as in <i>weigh</i> )
איי	e		

יְ	ai
יֵ	e
יִ	i
יֹ	o
יּ	u
׳	e or disregarded
״	a
״׳	e
״׳׳	o

A single prime ( ' ) is placed between two letters representing two distinct consonantal sounds when the combination might otherwise be read as a digraph.

his'hid

הסהיד

## RULES OF APPLICATION

In romanizing Hebrew, it is often necessary to consult dictionaries and other sources as an appendage to the romanization table presented here, primarily for the purpose of supplying vowels. The principal dictionary used is *ha-Milon he-ḥadash* (Jerusalem: Kiryat-sefer, 1966-1970) by Avraham Even-Shoshan. More detailed instructions on romanization of Hebrew and Yiddish, including cataloging guidelines, can be found in *Hebraica Cataloging* (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, 1987) by Paul Maher.

## Persian

### Letters of the Alphabet

Initial	Medial	Final	Alone	Romanization
ا	ا	ا	ا	omit (see Note 1)
ب	ب	ب	ب	b
پ	پ	پ	پ	p
ت	ت	ت	ت	t
ث	ث	ث	ث	<u>s</u>
ج	ج	ج	ج	j
چ	چ	چ	چ	ch
ح	ح	ح	ح	h
خ	خ	خ	خ	kh
د	د	د	د	d
ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	<u>z</u>
ر	ر	ر	ر	r
ز	ز	ز	ز	z
ژ	ژ	ژ	ژ	zh
س	س	س	س	s
ش	ش	ش	ش	sh
ص	ص	ص	ص	ṣ
ض	ض	ض	ض	ḍ
ط	ط	ط	ط	ṭ
ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ẓ
ع	ع	ع	ع	' (ayn)
غ	غ	غ	غ	gh
ف	ف	ف	ف	f
ق	ق	ق	ق	q
ک	ک	ک	ک	k (see Note 2)
گ	گ	گ	گ	g (see Note 3)
ل	ل	ل	ل	l
م	م	م	م	m
ن	ن	ن	ن	n
و	و	و	و	v (see Note 3)
ه	ه	ه ، ه	ه ، ه	h (see Note 4)
ی	ی	ی	ی	y (see Note 3)

## Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 5)

آ	a	آ , ا	ā (see Note 6)	ای	ī
او	u	ا	á (see Note 7)	او	aw
ی	i	و	ū	ی	ay

## Notes

1. For the use of | (*alif*) to support ء (*hamzah*) and م (maddah), see rule 1(a). For the romanization of ء and م, see rules 4 and 5 respectively. For the use of | (*alif*) to represent the long vowel romanized ā, see the table of vowels and diphthongs, and rule 1(b).
2. Final ک and گ (often written ك and گ) may have the form ك, without the distinguishing upper stroke or strokes. The two letters are always distinguished in romanization.
3. For other values of و and ی, see the table of vowels and diphthongs, and rules 2, 3, and 7.
4. ö (dotted o) when used as an alternative to ت is romanized *t*.
5. Vowel points are not printed on Library of Congress cards.
6. See rules 1(b) and 5.
7. See rule 3(d).

## RULES OF APPLICATION

### Letters Which May Be Romanized in Different Ways Depending on Their Context

1. | (*alif*) is used:
  - (a) As a support for ء (*hamzah*) and م (*maddah*). In these cases it is not represented in romanization. See rules 4 and 5.
  - (b) To indicate the long vowel romanized ā. For the use of | in *tanvīn*, see rule 6.

dānā	دانا
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2. و is used to represent:
  - (a) The consonant romanized *v*.

varzish	ورزش
davā	دوا
sarv	سرو

Silent و following ذ is retained in romanization.

khvāstan	خواستن
khvud	خود

- (b) The long *ū*-vowel (and short *u*-vowel in some monosyllables) is romanized *ū*.

dūr	دور
chūn	چون
tū	تو

- (c) The diphthong romanized *aw*.

Firdawsī	فردوسی
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When the diphthong precedes a consonantal **و**, the combination is romanized *avv*. See rule 7.

**و** may be used as a support for **ء** (*hamzah*); in this case it is not represented in romanization. See rule 4.

3. **ی** is used to represent:

- (a) The consonant romanized *y*.

yār	یار
siyāh	سیاه
pāy	پای

- (b) The long vowel romanized *ī*.

Īrān	ایران
qālī	قالی

- (c) The diphthong romanized *ay*.

ayvān	ایوان
ray	ری

- (d) The final long vowel romanized *ā*.

Muṣṭafā	مصطفی
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For the use of **ی** (*y*) as a mark of *izāfah*, see rule 8(c).

**ی** in the medial forms **ی**, **ی**, without dots, may be used as a support for **ء** (*hamzah*); in this case **ی** is not represented in romanization. See rule 4 below.

### Orthographic Symbols Other than Letters and Vowel Signs

The signs listed below are frequently omitted in Persian writing and printing; their presence must then be inferred. They are represented in romanization according to the following rules:

4. **ء** (*hamzah*)

- (a) When initial, **ء** is not represented in romanization.

- (b) When medial or final, **ء** is romanized ' (alif) except as noted in (c) and (d) below.

mu'assir	مؤثر
khulafā'	خلفاء

- |     |  |           |
|-----|--|-----------|
|     | pā'īn  | پائین     |
| (c) | When used as a mark of <i>izāfah</i> , ء is romanized -'i.   |           |
|     | āstānah-'i dar   | آستانه در |
| (d) | When used to mark the indefinite article, ء is romanized 'i. |           |
|     | khānah'i   | خانه      |
5. ّ (maddah)
- |     |  |             |
|-----|--|-------------|
| (a) | Initial Ā is romanized ā.  |             |
|     | āb   | آب          |
|     | Kullīyat al-Ādāb   | کلیه الآداب |
| (b) | Medial Ā, when it represents the phonetic combination 'ā, is so romanized. |             |
|     | ma'āsir  | مآثر        |
|     | Daryā'ābādī  | دریاآبادی   |
| (c) | ّ is otherwise not represented in romanization.                            |             |
|     | girdāvarandah  | گردآورنده   |
6. *Tanvīn*, (written َ, ِ, ِ, ِ), which occurs chiefly in Arabic words, is romanized *un*, *in*, *an*, and *an*, respectively.
7. ّ (shaddah or tashdīd) is represented by doubling the letter or digraph concerned.
- |          |        |
|----------|--------|
| khurram  | خَرَم  |
| avval    | اَوَّل |
| bachchah | بچّه   |
| Khayyām  | خِیَام |
- Note the exceptional case where ّ is written over و and ی to represent the combination of long vowel plus consonant.
- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| nashrīyāt | نَشْرِیَات |
| qūvah     | قَوّه      |

### Grammatical Structure as It Affects Romanization

8. *Izāfah*. When two words are associated in the relation known as *izāfah*, the first (the *muzāf*) is followed by an additional letter or syllable in romanization. This is added according to the following rules:
- (a) When the *muzāf* bears no special mark of *izāfah*, it is followed by -i.
- |                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| dar-i bāgh       | در باغ     |
| qālī-i Īrān      | قالی ایران |
| khānah-i buzurgh | خانه بزرگ  |



- (b) When the *muzāf* is marked by the addition of ء, it is followed by *-ī*.  
 qālī-'ī Īrān                      قالی ایران  
 khānah-'ī buzurg                خانه بزرگ
- (c) When the *muzāf* is marked by the addition of ی, it is followed by *-yi*.  
 rū-yi zamīn                        روی زمین  
 Daryā-yi Khazar                دریای خزر  
 khānah-yi buzurg                خانه ی بزرگ
- (d) *l̥zāfah* is represented in romanization of personal names only when expressly identified in the Persian script.

### Affixes and Compounds

#### 9. Affixes.

- (a) When the affix and the word with which it is connected grammatically are written separately in Persian, the two are separated in romanization by a single prime ( ' ). See also 12(b) below.

	khānah'hā	خانه ها
	khānah'am	خانه ام
	khānah'ī	خانه ای
	mī'ravam	می روم
<i>but</i>	mīravam	میروم
	bih'gū	به گو
	bar'rasīhā	بررسیها
	Kāzīm'zādah	کاظم زاده
<i>but</i>	Kāzīmzādah	کاظمزاده

- (b) The Arabic article *al* is separated by a hyphen, in romanization, from the word to which it is prefixed.

dār al-mu'allimīn	دار المعلمین
'Abd al-Ḥusayn	عبد الحسین

10. Compounds. When the elements of a compound (except a compound personal name) are written separately in Persian, they are separated in romanization by a single prime ( ' ). See also 12(b) below.

	marīz'khānah	مریض خانه
<i>but</i>	marīzkhānah	مریضخانه
	Shāh'nāmah	شاه نامه
<i>but</i>	Shāhnāmah	شاهنامه

Note the treatment of compound personal names:



## Sanskrit and Prakrit (in Devanagari script)

When Sanskrit is written in another script, the corresponding letters in that script are transliterated according to this table.

### Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

अ	a	ऋ	ṛ
आ	ā	ॠ	ṝ
इ	i	ए	e
ई	ī	ऐ	ai
उ	u	ओ	o
ऊ	ū	औ	au
ऋ	ṛ		

### Consonants (see Note 2)

Gutturals	Palatals	Cerebrals	Dentals
क ka	च ca	ट ṭa	त ta
ख kha	छ cha	ठ ṭha	थ tha
ग ga	ज ja	ड ḍa	द da
घ gha	झ jha	ढ ḍha	ध dha
ङ ṅa	ञ ña	ण ṇa	न na
Labials	Semivowels	Sibilants	Aspirate
प pa	य ya	श śa	ह ha
फ pha	र ra	ष ṣa	
ब ba	ल la	स sa	
भ bha	ळ ḷa		
म ma	व va		
<i>Anusvāra</i> (see Note 3)	<i>Anunāsika</i>	<i>Visarga</i>	<i>Jihvāmūlīya</i>
ं ṁ	ँ ṁ̄	ः ḥ	) ( ḥ
	<i>Upadhmaniya</i>	<i>Avagraha</i> (see Note 4)	
	ॡ ḥ	ॢ ' (apostrophe)	

## Notes

1. Only the vowel forms that appear at the beginning of a syllable are listed; the forms used for vowels following a consonant can be found in grammars; no distinction between the two is made in transliteration.
2. The vowel *a* is implicit after all consonants and consonant clusters and is supplied in transliteration, with the following exceptions:
  - a) when another vowel is indicated by its appropriate sign; and
  - b) when the absence of any vowel is indicated by the subscript sign ( ◌ ) called *halanta* or *virāma*.
3. Exception: *Anusvāra* is transliterated by:
  - a) *ṅ* before gutturals,
  - b) *ñ* before palatals,
  - c) *ṇ* before cerebrals,
  - d) *n* before dentals, and
  - e) *m* before labials.
4. When doubled, *avagraha* is transliterated by two apostrophes ( ' ' ).

## Urdu (in Arabic script)

### Letters of the Alphabet

Initial	Medial	Final	Alone	Romanization
ا	ا	ا	ا	omit (see Note 1)
ب	ب	ب	ب	b
پ	پ	پ	پ	p
ت	ت	ت	ت	t
ٹ	ٹ	ٹ	ٹ	ṭ
ث	ث	ث	ث	<u>s</u>
ج	ج	ج	ج	j
چ	چ	چ	چ	c
ح	ح	ح	ح	ḥ
خ	خ	خ	خ	<u>kh</u>
د	د	د	د	d
ڈ	ڈ	ڈ	ڈ	ḍ
ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	<u>z</u>
ر	ر	ر	ر	r
ڑ	ڑ	ڑ	ڑ	ṛ
ز	ز	ز	ز	z
ژ	ژ	ژ	ژ	zh
س	س	س	س	s
ش	ش	ش	ش	sh
ص	ص	ص	ص	ṣ
ض	ض	ض	ض	ẓ
ط	ط	ط	ط	ṭ
ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ẓ
ع	ع	ع	ع	' (ayn)
غ	غ	غ	غ	<u>gh</u>
ف	ف	ف	ف	f
ق	ق	ق	ق	q
ک	ک	ک	ک	k
گ	گ	گ	گ	g
ل	ل	ل	ل	l
م	م	م	م	m
ن	ن	ن	ن	n
و	و	و	و	<u>n</u> (see Note 2)
و	و	و	و	v

Initial	Medial	Final	Alone	Romanization
ھ	ھ	ا	و	h
-	-	آ	و	t (see Rule 10)
ی	ی (ے، ی)	ی (ے، ی)	ی	y (see Note 3)

**Digraphs Representing Urdu Aspirates (see Note 4) Value**

bh	بھ
ph	پھ
th	تھ
ṭh	ٹھ
jh	جھ
ch	چھ
dh	دھ
ḍh	ḍھ
ṛh	رھ
kh	کھ
gh	گھ

**Urdu Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 5) Value**

a	ا
u	و
i	ی
ā	آ
á	آ، اِ
ū	و
ī	ی
o	و
e	ے، ی
au	و
ai	ے

**Notes**

1. For the use of | (*aliif*) to support ء (*hamzah*) and ّ (*maddah*), see rules 1 and 2, respectively. For the romanization of ء by (*aliif*), see rule 12. For other orthographic uses of | see rules 3-4.
2. For the distinction between ُ and ُو, see rule 6.

3. For the distinction between ع and َ, see rule 11(c) and (e).
4. For the form of the letter o in these digraphs, see rule 9.
5. Vowel points are used sparingly, and for romanization must be supplied from a dictionary.

## RULES OF APPLICATION

### Letters Which May Be Romanized in Different Ways Depending on Their Context

1. | (*alif*), و and ع are used to support ء (*hamzah*); see rule 12. When so used, these letters are not represented in romanization.
2. | (*alif*) is used to support م ( *maddah*); see rule 13. When so used, it is not represented in romanization.
3. | (*alif*) is used after a consonant to indicate the long vowel romanized *ā*.

rāj	راج
karnā	كرنا

In some words of Arabic origin this *alif* appears as a superscript letter over ع representing the *alif maqṣūrah*.

da'vá	دعوى
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The *alif* is sometimes omitted in writing. It is always represented in romanization.

'Abdurrahmān	عبد الرحمن ، عبد الرحمان
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4. | (*alif*) may be used as an orthographic sign without phonetic significance. In these cases it is not represented in romanization. See rule 16.

'amlan	عملاً
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5. ط appears as a superscript letter over ت, د, and ر when the latter represent the cerebral sounds romanized *t*, *d*, and *r*, respectively.

6. Regardless of pronunciation, undotted forms of the letter ن are romanized *n* and dotted forms are romanized *n*.

jahān	جهان
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7. و is used:

- (a) To represent the consonant sound romanized *v*.

dev	ديو
vujūd	وجود

In some words of Persian origin this consonant, though written, has ceased to be pronounced. It is retained in romanization.

<u>kh</u> vīsh	خویش
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- (b) To represent the long vowel romanized *ū*.  
Urdū اردو
- (c) To represent the long vowel romanized *o*.  
os اوس  
dost دوست  
For the romanization of the conjunction و as *o* see rule 19.
- (d) To represent the diphthong romanized *au*.  
aur اور  
qaumī قومی
- (e) To support ء (*hamzah*). See rule 12.  
For the use of ّ (*shaddah*) with و see rule 14.

8. ھ is used to represent the consonantal sound romanized *h*.

ham هم  
gāh گاه

Final ھ, though not pronounced, is normally retained in romanization.

kih که  
guldastah گلدسته

Exception is made in the case of words whose final syllable ends in an aspirated consonant. When final ھ is added to the letter ه in this position, it is not represented in romanization.

mukh مکھ

9. ھ (usually written in the form ه) is used to represent the aspirated element of the sounds romanized *bh, ph, th, ṭh, jh, ch, ḍh, ṛh, kh, gh*.

phūl پھول  
acchā اچھا

For the writing and romanization of words ending in an aspirated consonant, see rule 8.

10. ۀ and ت, which are sometimes used interchangeably, are both romanized *t*.

ḥikmat حکمت ، حکمت

11. ی is used:

- (a) To represent the consonant romanized *y*.  
siyāsat سیاست  
diyā دیا
- (b) To represent the long vowel romanized *ī*.  
taṣvīr تصویر



- (c) To represent the long vowel romanized *e*.

sher	شیر
nevā	نیوا

When ی with this value is final, the form ے generally replaces ی.

se	سے
laṛke	لڑکے

- (d) To represent the long vowel romanized *á*. See rule 3.

da'vá	دعوی
'uqbá	عقبی

- (e) To represent the diphthong romanized *ai*.

maidān	میدان
bail	بیل

When ی with this value is final, it is generally written ے .

hai	ہے
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- (f) To support ء (*hamzah*). In this position ی is usually undotted. See rule 12.

For the use of ّ (*shaddah*) with ی see rule 14.

For the use of ی in a *muzāf* see rule 17.

### Romanization of Orthographic Symbols Other Than Letters and Vowel Signs

Although vowel signs are frequently omitted in printed texts, they are always taken into consideration in romanization. The rules for other symbols vary.

#### 12. ء (*hamzah*)

- (a) In initial position ء is not represented in romanization.

- (b) In medial and final position, when ء represents a consonant, it is romanized ' (*aliḥ*).

mu'min	مؤمن
li'e	لئے
bhāṭ	بھائی

- (c) When ء represents the connective syllable joining a *muzāf* to what follows, it is romanized *-yi*. See rule 17.

malikah-yi Inḡlistān	ملکہ انگلستان
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#### 13. آ (*maddah*)

- (a) At the beginning of a word, or following the Arabic article ال, آ is romanized *ā*.

āb	آب
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(b) At the beginning of a syllable within a word,  $\bar{ā}$  is romanized 'ā.

mir'āt	مرآت
Qur'ān	قرآن

(c)  $\bar{ā}$  is otherwise omitted in romanization.

14.  $\overset{\circ}{\text{c}}$  (*shaddah* or *tashdīd*) indicates the doubling in pronunciation of the letter over which it is written. It is represented in romanization by doubling the letter or digraph concerned.

caccā	چچا
khattā	کھٹا
makkhī	مکھی

When  $\overset{\circ}{\text{c}}$  occurs over  $\text{ق}$  and  $\text{س}$ , these letters are regarded as representing consonants. They are romanized *vv* and *yy*, respectively.

quvvat	قوت
sayyid	سید
Zakariyyā	زکریا

15.  $\overset{\circ}{\text{c}}$  (*sukūn* or *jazm*) indicates the absence of a vowel following the letter over which it is written. It is not represented in romanization.

16. *Tanvīn* (written  $\overset{\circ}{\text{c}}$ ,  $\overset{\circ}{\text{c}}$ ,  $\overset{\circ}{\text{c}}$  ( $\bar{\text{ā}}$ )) is romanized *un*, *in*, *an*, respectively, when it occurs in a word or expression borrowed from Arabic. Otherwise it is not represented in romanization.

fauran	فوراً
'amlan	عملاً

### Romanization as Affected by Grammatical Structure

17. *izāfat*.

(a) When the *muḏāf*, the first of two words in the grammatical relationship known as, *izāfah* ends in a consonant, *-i* is added to it in the romanization.

tārīk <sub>h</sub> -i Hindūstān	تاریخ هندوستان
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(b) When the *muḏāf* ends in a vowel or in silent *o*, *-yi* is added.

daryā-yi shor	دریای شور
zabān-i Urdū-yi mu'allā	زبان اردو معلی
malikah-yi Inglīstān	ملکہ انگلستان

For the use of  $\text{ء}$  (*hamzah*) to indicate the *muḏāf*, see rule 12(c).

18. The Arabic article **ال** is romanized differently depending on the letters and context with which it is associated.

(a) When it is prefixed to a word beginning with a “moon letter”

(ح ، ج ، ب ، ا ، ي ، ه ، و ، م ، ك ، ق ، ف ، غ ، ع ، خ) it is romanized *a/*.

al-Qur’ān

القرآن

(b) When it is prefixed to a word beginning with a “sun letter”

(ز ، س ، ش ، ص ، ض ، ط ، ظ ، ل ، ن ، ت ، ث ، د ، ذ ، ر) the / of the article is replaced in romanization by the same letter or digraph as that which begins the following word.

as-sijill

السجل

(c) When it occurs before the second element in a name, the vowel of the article is replaced by the final vowel of the preceding word.

‘Abdul‘azīz

عبد العزيز

‘Abdurrashīd

عبد الرشيد

Abūlfazl

ابو الفضل

Zūlqarnain

ذو القرنين

Faḥlullāh

فضل الله

19. The conjunction **و**, when used to join two closely associated members of a phrase, is romanized *o*.

māl o asbāb

مال و اسباب

Otherwise **و** is romanized *va*.

20. Rules for the capitalization of English are followed, except that the Arabic article *a/* is lowercased in all positions.

21. The macron is used with both capital and lowercase letters.

22. The hyphen is used:

(a) To connect a *muḥāf* with the following vowel or syllable. See rule 17.

(b) To connect the Arabic article *a/* with the following word. See rule 18.

23. Foreign words in an Urdu context, including Arabic and Persian words, are romanized according to the rules for Urdu.

جناب ہیڈ ماسٹر صاحب گورنمنٹ ہائی اسکول

Janāb-i Heḍ Māṣṭar ṣāḥib-i Gavarnmanṭ Hāī Iskūl

For short vowels not indicated in the script, the Urdu vowels nearest the original pronunciation of the word concerned are supplied in romanization.

24. A quotation in another language using the Arabic script is romanized according to the rules for the language concerned.

**Panjabi**  
(in Gurmukhi script)

**Vowels and Diphthongs** (see Note 1)

ਅ	a	ਏ	e
ਆ	ā	ਐ	ai
ਇ	i	ਓ	o
ਈ	ī	ਔ	au
ਉ	u		
ਊ	ū		

**Consonants** (see Note 2)

Sibilants		Aspirate		Gutturals		Palatals	
ਸ	sa	ਹ	ha	ਕ	ka	ਚ	ca
ਸ਼	sha			ਖ	kha	ਛ	cha
				ਖ਼	<u>k</u> ha	ਜ	ja
				ਗ	ga	ਜ਼	za
				ਗ਼	<u>g</u> ha	ਝ	jha
				ਘ	gha	ਞ	ña
				ਙ	ṅa		
Cerebrals		Dentals		Labials		Semivowels	
ਟ	ṭa	ਤ	ta	ਪ	pa	ਯ	ya
ਠ	ṭha	ਥ	tha	ਫ	pha	ਰ	ra
ਡ	ḍa	ਦ	da	ਫ਼	fa	ਲ	la
ਡ਼	<u>ḍ</u> ha	ਧ	dha	ਬ	ba	ਲ਼	ḷa
ਨ	ṇa	ਨ	na	ਭ	bha	ਵ	wa
				ਮ	ma	ੜ	ṛa

*Bindī* (see Note 4)

ੰ            ṁ

*Ṭippī* (see Note 5)

ੰ            ṃ̇

*Adhik* (see Note 6)

ੳ            [doubles the following  
consonant]

## Notes

1. Only the vowel forms that appear at the beginning of a syllable are listed; the forms used for vowels following a consonant can be found in grammars; no distinction between the two is made in transliteration.
2. The vowel *a* is implicit after consonant clusters and may be implicit after consonants except when they are final or when another vowel is indicated by its appropriate sign. The cases in which the vowel *a* is implicit, however, can be determined only from a knowledge of the language or from suitable reference sources. In such cases the *a* is supplied in transliteration.
3. The dotted letters are used in Urdu words.
4. Exception: *Bindī* is transliterated by:
  - a) *ṛī* before gutturals,
  - b) *ṛī̄* before palatals,
  - c) *ṛī̇* before cerebrals,
  - d) *n* before dentals, and
  - e) *m* before labials.
5. Exception: *Ṭippī* is transliterated by:
  - a) *ṛī* before gutturals,
  - b) *ṛī̄* before palatals,
  - c) *ṛī̇* before cerebrals,
  - d) *n* before dentals, and
  - e) *m* before labials.
6. Exception: When *adhik* implies the combination of a non-aspirated and an aspirated consonant, the combination is transliterated as a non-aspirated, followed by an aspirated consonant.

## Amharic

### Syllables

1st Order		2nd Order		3rd Order		4th Order		5th Order		6th Order		7th Order	
ሀ	ha	ሁ	hu	ሂ	hi	ሃ	hā	ሄ	hé	ህ	he/h	ሆ	ho
ለ	la	ሉ	lu	ሊ	li	ላ	lā	ሌ	lé	ለ	le/l	ሎ	lo
ሐ	ḥa	ሑ	ḥu	ሒ	ḥi	ሓ	ḥā	ሔ	ḥé	ሕ	ḥe/ḥ	ሐ	ḥo
መ	ma	ሙ	mu	ሚ	mi	ማ	mā	ሜ	mé	ም	me/m	ሞ	mo
ሠ	śa	ሡ	śu	ሢ	śi	ሣ	śā	ሤ	śé	ሥ	śe/ś	ሦ	śo
ረ	ra	ሩ	ru	ሪ	ri	ራ	rā	ራ	ré	ር	re/r	ሮ	ro
ሰ	sa	ሱ	su	ሲ	si	ሳ	sā	ሴ	sé	ሰ	se/s	ሱ	so
ሸ	ša	ሹ	šu	ሺ	ši	ሻ	šā	ሼ	šé	ሽ	še/š	ሾ	šo
ቀ	qa	ቁ	qu	ቂ	qi	ቃ	qā	ቄ	qé	ቅ	qe/q	ቆ	qo
በ	ba	ቡ	bu	ቢ	bi	ባ	bā	ቤ	bé	ብ	be/b	ቦ	bo
ተ	ta	ቱ	tu	ቲ	ti	ታ	tā	ቲ	té	ት	te/t	ቶ	to
ቸ	ča	ቹ	ču	ቺ	či	ቻ	čā	ቼ	ché	ች	če/č	ቸ	čo
ኅ	ḥa	ኁ	ḥu	ኂ	ḥi	ኃ	ḥā	ኄ	ḥé	ኅ	ḥe/h	ኆ	ḥo
ነ	na	ኑ	nu	ኒ	ni	ና	nā	ኔ	né	ን	ne/n	ነ	no
ኘ	ña	ኙ	ñu	ኚ	ñi	ኛ	ñā	ኜ	ñé	ኞ	ñe/ñ	ኟ	ño
አ	'a	አ	'u	አ	'i	አ	'ā	አ	'é	አ	'e	አ	'o
ከ	ka	ከ	ku	ከ	ki	ካ	kā	ኬ	ké	ክ	ke/k	ኮ	ko
ኸ	xa	ኹ	xu	ኺ	xi	ኻ	xā	ኼ	xé	ኽ	xe/x	ኾ	xo
ወ	wa	ወ	wu	ወ	wi	ወ	wā	ወ	wé	ወ	we/w	ወ	wo
ዐ	'a	ዐ	'u	ዐ	'i	ዐ	'ā	ዐ	'é	ዐ	'e	ዐ	'o
ዘ	za	ዘ	zu	ዘ	zi	ዘ	zā	ዘ	zé	ዘ	ze/z	ዘ	zo
ዠ	ža	ዡ	žu	ዢ	ži	ዣ	žā	ዤ	žé	ዥ	že/ž	ዦ	žo
የ	ya	የ	yu	የ	yi	ያ	yā	የ	yé	ይ	ye/y	የ	yo
ደ	da	ደ	du	ደ	di	ዳ	dā	ደ	dé	ድ	de/d	ዶ	do
ጀ	ǧa	ጀ	ǧu	ጀ	ǧi	ጀ	ǧā	ጀ	ǧé	ጀ	ǧe/ǧ	ጀ	ǧo
ገ	ga	ገ	gu	ገ	gi	ገ	gā	ገ	gé	ገ	ge/g	ገ	go
ጠ	ṭa	ጡ	ṭu	ጢ	ṭi	ጣ	ṭā	ጤ	ṭé	ጥ	ṭe/ṭ	ጦ	ṭo
ጨ	ča	ጨ	ču	ጨ	či	ጨ	čā	ጨ	ché	ጨ	če/č	ጨ	čo
ጰ	pa	ጰ	pu	ጰ	pi	ጰ	pā	ጰ	pé	ጰ	pe/p	ጰ	po
ጸ	ša	ጸ	šu	ጸ	ši	ጸ	šā	ጸ	šé	ጸ	še/š	ጸ	šo
ፀ	sa	ፀ	su	ፀ	si	ፀ	sā	ፀ	sé	ፀ	se/s	ፀ	so
ፊ	fa	ፊ	fu	ፊ	fi	ፊ	fā	ፊ	fé	ፊ	fe/f	ፊ	fo
ፐ	pa	ፐ	pu	ፐ	pi	ፐ	pā	ፐ	pé	ፐ	pe/p	ፐ	po
ፕ	va	ፕ	vu	ፕ	vi	ፕ	vā	ፕ	vé	ፕ	ve/v	ፕ	vo

**Combinations with *w***

ቁ	qwa	--	ቀ	qwi	ቁ	qwā	ቁ	qwé	ቀ	qwe	--
ኀ	<u>h</u> wa	--	ኀ	<u>h</u> wi	ኀ	<u>h</u> wā	ኀ	<u>h</u> wé	ኀ	<u>h</u> wé	--
ከ	kwa	--	ከ	kwi	ከ	kwā	ከ	kwé	ከ	kwe	--
ኀ	gwa	--	ኀ	gwi	ኀ	gwā	ኀ	gwé	ኀ	gwe	--

**Combinations with *wa***

ሰ	lwa	ቦ	bwa	ዘ	zwa	ጠ	ጥwā
ጠጠጠ	mwa	ተ	twa	ዝ	ጅwa	ጠ	ጠwā
ጠጠ	rwa	ቸ	čwa	ሃ	ywa	ጠ	ጠwā
ሰ	swa	ከ, ከ	nwa	ደ	dwa	ጠጠጠ	ጠwā
ሰ	šwa	ከ	ñwa	ጀ	ḡwa		

**Combinations with *ya***

ሃ	rya	ሃ	mya	ሃ	fya
---	-----	---	-----	---	-----

**Special initial**

አ	ä
---	---

**Numerals**

፩	1	፪	2	፫	3	፬	4	፭	5	፮	6	፯	7	፰	8	፱	9
፲	10	፳	20	፴	30	፵	40	፶	50	፷	60	፸	70	፹	80	፺	90
፻	100																

**Note**

The Ethiopic script used for Amharic is also used for other languages, including Ge'ez, Argobba, Gurage, and Tigre. Ge'ez, which is chiefly a liturgical language, uses only 26 basic letter forms from this table.