## TRANSLITERATION TABLE

1	a	دٌ	<u>d</u>	غ	gh	بھ	<u>bh</u>
ب	Ь	ذ	dh	ف	f	پھ	<u>ph</u>
پ	p	ر	r	ق	q	تھ	<u>th</u>
ت	t	ڑ	ŗ	ک	k	ٹھ	<u>th</u>
ط	<u>t</u>	j	z	گ	g	جھ	<u>jh</u>
ث	th	ژ	<u>z</u>	ل	1	چھ	<u>ch</u>
ج	j	س	s	م	m	دھ	<u>dh</u>
چ	ch	ش	sh	ن	n	ڈھ	<u>dh</u>
۲	ķ	ص	ķ	U	ņ	ڑھ	<u>rh</u>
خ	kh	ط	ţ	ه	h	کھ	<u>kh</u>
د	d	ظ	ż	ی	y	گھ	<u>gh</u>

<sup>1</sup>(e), when it appears at the middle or end of a word, is transliterated as elevated comma (') followed by the letter representing the vowel it carries. However, when <sup>1</sup> appears at the beginning of a word it will be represented only by the letter representing the vowel it carries.

- $\boldsymbol{\xi}$  is transliterated as elevated inverted comma ( ' ).
- نه as an Arabic letter is transliterated as (d), and as a Persian/Turkish/Urdu letter as (ż).
- 9 as an Arabic letter is transliterated as (w), and as a Persian/Turkish/Urdu letter is transliterated as (v).
- $\ddot{\lambda}$  is transliterated as (ah) in pause form and as (at) in construct form.

Article Ji is transliterated as (al-) whether followed by a moon or a sun letter, however, in construct form it will be transliterated as ('1).

## Diphthongs

u

## Doubled

$$(Urdu) \qquad \text{uww}$$

$$(Urdu) \qquad \text{uvv}$$

$$(Urdu) \qquad \text{uvv}$$

3 as a Persian/Urdu conjunction is transliterated as (-0) whereas as an Arabic conjunction 3 is transliterated as (wa).

Short vowel ( ) in Persian/Urdu possessive or adjectival form is transliterated as (-i).