TRANSLITERATION TABLE

1	a	دٌ	<u>d</u>	غ	gh	بھ	<u>bh</u>
ب	Ь	ذ	dh	ف ا	f	پھ	ph
پ	р	ر	r	ق	q	تھ	<u>th</u>
ت	t	ڑ	ŗ	ک	k	ٹھ	<u>th</u>
رط	<u>t</u>	j	z	گ	g	جھ	<u>jh</u>
ث	th	ژ	<u>z</u>	J	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>
ح	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>

¹(c), 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 ¹ appears at the beginning of a word it will be represented only by the letter representing the vowel it carries.

 ξ is transliterated as elevated inverted comma (').

ض as an Arabic letter is transliterated as (d), and as a Persian/Turkish/Urdu letter as (\dot{z}).

9 as an Arabic letter is transliterated as (w), and as a Persian/Turkish/Urdu letter is transliterated as (v).

is transliterated as (ah) in pause form and as (at) in construct form.

Article J^{\parallel} is transliterated as (al-) whether followed by a moon or a sun letter, however, in construct form it will be transliterated as (1).

Long Vowels

1		ā
Ĩ		ā
ی		Ĭ
و		ū
و	(Urdu)	ō
۷	(Urdu)	ē

Short Vowels

 a
 i
 u

Diphthongs

Doubled

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & & & \\
\hline
 & & \\
\hline$$

9 as a Persian/Urdu conjunction is transliterated as (-0) whereas as an Arabic conjunction 9 is transliterated as (wa).

Short vowel ($\overline{}$) in Persian/Urdu possessive or adjectival form is transliterated as (-i).