

# 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 Notes 2 and 3)

Sibilants		Aspirate		Gutturals		Palatals	
ਸ	sa	ਹ	ha	ਕ	ka	ਚ	ca
ਸ਼	sha			ਖ	kha	ਛ	cha
				ਮ	<u>ka</u>	ਜ	ja
				ਗ	ga	ਝ	za
				ਗ਼	<u>gha</u>	ਞ	jha
				ਘ	gha	ਠ	ña
				ਙ	ña		
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
ਢ	ḍha	ਧ	dha	ਬ	ba	ਲ਼	la
ਣ	ṇa	ਨ	na	ਭ	bha	ਵ	wa
				ਮ	ma	ੜ	ṛa

*Bindī*  
(see Note 4)

ੜ    ਮ

*Ṭippī*  
(see Note 5)

ੜ    ਮ

*Adhik*  
(see Note 6)

ੜ    [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:
  - $\dot{n}$  before gutturals,
  - $\bar{n}$  before palatals,
  - $\eta$  before cerebrals,
  - n* before dentals, and
  - m* before labials.
5. Exception: *Ṭippī* is transliterated by:
  - $\dot{n}$  before gutturals,
  - $\bar{n}$  before palatals,
  - $\eta$  before cerebrals,
  - n* before dentals, and
  - 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.

## CHARACTER MODIFIERS IN ROMANIZATION

<i>Character modifiers</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i>
̃	tilde	E4
̄	macron	E5
̆	breve	E6
̇	dot above	E7
̈	dot below	F2
̉	underscore	F6