Transliteration of texts in Sanskrit, Pāli and Hindi. Guidelines for publication in "The Polish Journal of the Arts and Culture. New Series"

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For the spelling of Sanskrit and Pāli words in "The Polish Journal of the Arts and Culture. New Series" it is obligatory to use the International Alphabet of Sanskrit Transliteration [I.A.S.T.], a system in common use since the beginnings of the 20th century. Its slightly upgraded version is applicable also to the transliteration of Hindi. The rules for Hindi presented herein were compiled on the basis of the works of Danuta Stasik (*Podręcznik języka hindi*, część I, wyd. IV, Warszawa 2010, *Język hindi*, Warszawa 2008) and R. S. McGregor (*Outline of Hindi Grammar*, Delhi 1986, *The Oxford Hindi-English Dictionary*, Delhi 1993).

This system should be used consistently in the articles written in English, except for quotations.

The chart below presents examples in Sanskrit and Hindi. Sounds present only in Hindi are marked with an asterisk (*).

Devanāgarī letter and I.A.S.T. transliteration		Example
अ	*a*	अक्षर *akṣara*[1]
आ	*ā*	आत्मा *ātmā*
इ	*i*	इच्छा *icchā*
ई	*ī*	ईश्वर *īśvara*
उ	*u*	उच्च *ucca*
ऊ	*ū*	ऊर्जा *ūrjā*
ऋ	*ṛ*	ऋषि *ṛṣi*
ए	*e*	एकाक्ष *ekākṣa*
ऐ	*ai*	ऐश्वर्य *aiśvarya*
ओ	*o*	ओघ *ogha*
औ	*au*	औदार्य *audārya*
क	*k*	कापालिक *kāpālika*
क़*	*q*	क़ानून *qānūn*
ख	*kh*	खेचरी *khecarī*
ख़*	*x*	ख़याल *xayāl*
ग	*g*	गृह *gṛha*
ग़*	*ġ*	ग़ारत *ġārat*
घ	*gh*	घोष *ghoṣa*
ङ	*ṅ*	अङ्ग/अंग *aṅga*[2]
च	*c*	चमत्कार *camatkāra*
छ	*ch*	छाया *chāyā*
ज	*j*	जीव *jīva*
ज़*	*z*	ज़बान *zabān*
झ	*jh*	झर्झर *jharjhara*
ञ	*ñ*	पञ्जाब/पंजाब *Pañjāb*[3]
ट	*ṭ*	टीका *ṭīkā*
ठ	*ṭh*	ठक्कुर *ṭhakkura*
ड	*ḍ*	डमरु *ḍamaru*
ड़*	*ṛ*	लड़बड़ा *laṛbaṛā*
ढ	*ḍh*	ढक्का *ḍhakkā*
ढ़*	*ṛh*	लाढ़िया *lāṛhiyā*
ण	*ṇ*	वर्णीय *varṇīya*

[1] In Hindi the short अ (*a*) at the end of words is often left unpronounced, therefore Sanskrit words used in Hindi, e.g. अक्षर *akṣara* and ईश्वर *īśvara* are realized in speech as *akṣar* and *īśvar*.
[2] See additional rules 4a.
[3] See additional rules 4a.

***Devanāgarī* letter and I.A.S.T. transliteration**		**Example**
त	*t*	तत्त्व *tattva*
थ	*th*	थूथू *thūthū*
द	*d*	दीर्घ *dīrgha*
ध	*dh*	ध्वनि *dhvani*
न	*n*	निर्मल *nirmala*
प	*p*	प्रषतशकुतकम *pratiśrutkā*
फ	*ph*	फल *phala*
फ़*	*f*	फ़ौज *fauj*
ब	*b*	ब्रह्मा *Brahmā*
भ	*bh*	भावन *bhāvana*
म	*m*	मोक्ष *mokṣa*
य	*y*	योजना *yojanā*
र	*r*	रात्रि *rātri*
ल	*l*	लीला *līlā*
व	*v*	विद्या *vidyā*
श	*ś*	शिशुपाल *Śiśupāla*
ष	*ṣ*	षष्ट *ṣaṣṭa*
स	*s*	सारङ्गी *sāraṅgī*
ह	*h*	हस्तिन् *hastin*
◌ः (अः) [*visarga*]	*ḥ* (*aḥ*)	दुःख *duḥkha*
Sanskrit:		
◌ं (अं) [*anusvāra*]	*ṃ* (*aṃ*)	संहिता *saṃhitā*
◌ँ (अँ) [*anunāsika*]	*ṃ* (*aṃ*)	ह्रीँ *hrīṃ*
Hindi:		
◌ं (अं) [*anusvāra*]	*ṃ* (*aṃ*)	संहार *saṃhār*
	ṅ, ñ, ṇ, n, m	लंबा/लम्बा *lambā*
◌ँ (अँ) [*anunāsika*]	◌̃/*ṃ* (*aṃ*)	हँसी *hãsī, haṃsī*

Additional rules

Rules pertaining to the transliteration of nasalized sounds

1. In case of Sanskrit for the transliteration of nasalization of vowels (*anunāsika*, *candrabindu*) and consonants (*anusvāra*) we use the *ṃ* symbol: ह्रीँ *hrīṃ*, but also संसार *saṃsāra*.
2. In case of Hindi we represent the nasalization of consonants with *ṃ*, or according to rules given below in 4a. The preferred method of representing the nasalization of vowels is through tilde (˜). Alternatively it is allowed to use the *ṃ* symbol, exactly like in the case of nasalized consonants: हँसी *hãsī* / *haṃsī*, मुँह *mũh* / *muṃh*.
3. In Hindi the *anusvāra* is sometimes used to represent the nasalization of vowels. This does not affect the transliteration: मैं *maĩ* / *maiṃ*, सरसों *sarsõ* / *sarsoṃ*.
4. Detailed instructions for the transliteration of nasalized sounds in Hindi.
   (a) Anusvāra positioned before velar (*k*, *kh*, *g*, *gh*, *ṅ*), palatal (*c*, *ch*, *j*, *jh*, *ñ*), cerebral (*ṭ*, *ṭh*, *ḍ*, *ḍh*, *ṇ*), dental (*t*, *th*, *d*, *dh*, *n*), and labial (*p*, *ph*, *b*, *bh*, *m*) consonants replaces the nasal consonant from the respective row. Here an alternative spelling in *devanāgarī* is possible, but it does not affect the transliteration: गंगा / गङ्गा *Gaṅga*, पंजाब / पञ्जाब *Pañjāb*, अंडा / अण्डा *aṇḍā*, हिंदी / हिन्दी *hindī* , लंबा / लम्बा *lambā*.
   (b) *Anusvāra* positioned before *r*, *l*, *ś*, and *s* is pronounced as *n*; positioned before *h* – as *n* or *ṅ*, positioned before *v* – as *m*, and before *y* it points to the nasalization of the vowel. In those cases, regardless of pronunciation, the *anusvāra* is always spelled with *ṃ*: संरचना *saṃracnā*, संविधान *saṃvidhān*, संयुक्त *saṃyukt*, संहार *saṃhār*.