Pushto

Initial	Medial	Final	Alone	Romanization
١	ι	ι	١	omit (see Note 1)
÷	÷	ب	ب	b
ڔ		<u>_</u>	پ	р
ڌ	<u>ت</u>	ت	ت	t
ټ	÷.	يت	ټ	ţ
ڎ	<u> </u>	ٹ	ث	<u>s</u>
÷	÷	ت		j
÷	÷	2	٢	ch
ح	<u>ـ</u>	ر	ζ	<u></u> h
ڎ	<u>څ</u>	ؿ	č	Ś
ځ	خ	ځ	ځ	ż
<u>خ</u>	÷	<u>خ</u>	Ċ	kh
د	۲	۲	د	d
¢	÷	÷	Ĵ	ģ
ć	<u>خ</u>	<u>خ</u>	ć	<u>z</u>
J	ىر	ىر	J	r
٦	Ł	Ł	ړ	ŗ
j	بز	بز	j	Z
ژ	ڔ	ڔ	ۯ	zh
<u>ب</u>	<u>ب</u> ر	ب ر.	<u>ب</u>	żh
ىبد		_س	س	S
ج لند	<u>شد</u>	ے	ش	sh
بند	ـبند	ښ	ښ	șh
صد	<u>مد</u>	ےں	ص	Ş
ضد	خد	_ض	ض	Z
ط	ط	ط	ط	ţ
ظـ	<u> </u>	ظ	ظ	Ż
2	٤	č	٤	ʻ (ayn)
غ	ż	ف	و خ	gh
ė	<u> </u>		ف	f
Ĕ	ā	-ق	ق	q
ک	<u>ک</u>	<u>1</u>	ك	k

Letters of the Alphabet (see Note 1)

Initial	Medial	Final	Alone	Romanization
٤	۶	گ	گ	g
ک	_گ_	_گ	ګ	g
٢	\bot	L	J	I
م	_ _	_م	م	m
ذ	Ŀ	-ن	ن	n
ц.	÷	-ڼ	ý	ņ
نړ	غړ	خړ	نړ	ņ
و	و	و	و	w (see Note 2)
ه	&	۹، ق	٥ ، ٥	h
÷	÷	ى ' ـي	ى ، ي	y (see Note 3)

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 4)

Romanization	Initial	Medial	Final
a (see Note 5)	Ĩ	~	~
u	Î	م 0	م 0
i	Ī	0	0
ā	Ĩ	ĺ0	ĺ0
á	-	-	َ (see Note 6) آ ی
ū	ٱو	ە و	ە و
ī	ا ڊ	÷ _	ِ ی ، ِ ِ ي
0	اً و	0 و	0 و
е	اِب، ا ٻ	<u>+</u> • <u>+</u>	ی ، ي ، مي ، م
aw	اَ و	َ ُ و	َ ُ و
ay	اَ ڊ		َ ٹی ، َ ٹِی - ہے ، ہے ، کے
аy	-	-	 ے ، ے ، ے ، ے

Notes

- 1. For the use of ¹ (*alif*) see the table of vowels and diphthongs, and rules 1-4.
- 2. For other uses of \mathfrak{z} see the table of vowels and diphthongs, and rule 5.
- 3. For other forms and uses of \mathcal{S} see the table of vowels and diphthongs, and rules 6 and 7.
- 4. Vowel points are rarely found in Pushto writing and printing. Vowels not indicated in the script are supplied in romanization.

- 5. In addition to the three short vowels recognized by the orthography of all languages using Arabic script, Pushto possesses a short, central vowel for which the sign (differentiated from) has sometimes been used. Both signs, whether written or inferred, may be romanized *a*. When this central vowel is indicated by < (*hamzah*), the vowel is romanized *a*, the *hamzah* in this case is not represented in romanization. See rule 8(c) and (d). When it is desired for any reason to show the presence of a central vowel in a particular word, the romanization *a* may be used.
- 6. See rule 7(a).
- 7. See rule 7(b).

RULES OF APPLICATION

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

1. *(alif)* is used:

2.

(a)	To indi	ndicate the presence of any of the short vowels <i>a, u, i</i> .		
		atạh	اتهٔ	
		ūlas	اولس	
		in'ām	انعام	
(b)	To rep	resent the long vowel ro	manized \bar{a} . When so used, [†] is usually writ	tten
	with D	(<i>maddah</i>).		
		ādam	آدم	
(c)	To rep	resent, in combination w	ith و or د :	
	(1) The long vowels romanized \bar{u} and \bar{r} respectively.			
		ūșh	او بن	
		Īrān	ایر ان	
	(2)	(2) The long vowels romanized <i>o</i> and <i>e</i> respectively.		
		OS	او س	
		eșhal	ايبنىل	
	(3) The diphthongs romanized <i>aw</i> and <i>ay</i> respectively.			
		awwal	اول	
		ayyām	ايام	
) (alif)) when m	edial or final is used to	represent the long vowel romanized ā.	
(um)	, whom m	bābā	بابا	
1				
\ (alif)	/ when fir	nal sometimes renresen	ts the combination romanized <i>an</i> . This valu	

3. *(alif)*, when final, sometimes represents the combination romanized *an*. This value is confined to a few words of Arabic origin. See rule 10.

4. <i>\ (alii</i>), when used	to support ¢ (hamzah),	is not rep	presented in	romanization;	see rule 8.
-------------------	--------------	----------------	----------	------------	--------------	---------------	-------------

5. ا ن is used to represent:

	(a)	The consonant romanized <i>w</i> .	
		wror	ورور
		following و In Persian words, silent	is retained in romanization.
		khwushḥāl	خوشحال
	(b)	The long vowel romanized \bar{u} . See a	also rule 1(c)(1).
		nūm	نوم
	(c)	The long vowel romanized <i>o</i> . See a	also rule 1(c)(2).
		kor	کور
	(d)	The diphthong romanized aw. See	also rule 1(c)(3).
		yaw	يو
	(e)	The short vowel romanized <i>u</i> . Such	h cases are rare in Pushto orthography.
		u	او
	Note:	و when used to support ۶ (<i>hamzah</i>) i	s not represented in romanization. See rule 8.
6.	is u ی	used to represent:	
	, (a)	The consonant romanized <i>y</i> .	
		yaw	يو
	(b)	The long vowel romanized \bar{l} . See a	
		mīnah	مينه
	(c)	The long vowel romanized e. See	also rule 1(c)(2).
	. ,	der	ډير، ډېر
		dre	دری ، درے ،
	(d)	The diphthong romanized ay. See	also rule 1(c)(3).
		shay	ىتى
	Note:	Medial → when used to support < (<i>ha</i>	<i>mzah</i>) is usually written without dots (۽ ، ڍُ); it
	is not	represented in romanization. See als	o rule 8(b) and (c).
7.	whe ی	en final has two special uses. It may r	represent:
	(a)	The long vowel romanized á. This	use is confined to words of Arabic origin.
		Muştafá	مصطفى
	(b)	The diphthong romanized <i>ay</i> . Whe	n used with this value, ک usually has the form
		in Peshawar, اح in Afghanistan.	See also rule 8(c).
		ḍoḍạy	ډو ډۍ ، ډو ډ ځ

Orthographic Symbols Other Than Letters and Vowel Signs

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

- - (a) In initial position, ε is not represented in romanization.
 - (b) In words of Arabic origin, & when medial or final is romanized '*(alif)*.

su'āl	سؤال
dā'imī	دائمى
mas'alah	مسأله

(c) When written over final *c* or ∠, *s* indicates the diphthong romanized *ay*. See rule 7(b).

غوا رے

- (d) In the orthography of Peshawar, ፉ when written over final ∘ indicates the short vowel romanized *a*. See the table of vowels and diphthongs, footnote 7. nạh نهُ
- 9. أ (*maddah*) is written over *(alif)* to indicate the long vowel romanized *ā*. ākhir
- 10. *Tanwin* (written ^{*}) occurs in words of Arabic origin and represents a final syllable which is romanized *an*. *Tanwin* is usually associated with [†] *(alif)*, which is not represented in romanization. See rule 3.

fitratan	فطرئا

11. *(tashdīd)* is represented by doubling the letter or digraph concerned.

اول

Grammatical Structure as It Affects Romanization

awwal

- 12. *Izāfah*. When two words are associated in the Persian construction 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 *muẓāf* bears no special mark of *iẓāfah*, it is followed by -*i*. درس عبرت sāḥib-i mubārak
 (b) When the *muẓāf* is marked by the addition of *e* (*hamzah*), it is followed by -*i*. khānah-'i farhang

(c) When the *muẓāf* is marked by the addition of *.,* it is followed by *-yi.* khānah-yi buzurg خانهی بزرګ

Affixes and Compounds

13. Affixes.

When the affix and the word with which it is connected grammatically are written separately in Pushto, the two are separated in romanization by a single prime (').

nā'ashnā	نااشنا
war'astawī	ور استوى

Note 1: The particle - *(da)*, meaning "of," is always written as a separate word in romanization.

da dạh د دۀ

Note 2: The Arabic article *al* is separated from what follows by a hyphen. The /of the article is retained in romanization, regardless of whether or not this /is assimilated in pronunciation to the sound of the following letter.

'Abd al-Rashīd	عبد الرشيد
Fazl al-Haqq	فضل الحق
Niẓām al-Dīn	نظام الدين

14. Compounds.

The elements of a compound (except a compound personal name) are separated in romanization by a single prime (').

	kitāb'khānah	كتابخانه
but	marīzkhānah	مريضخانه

Orthography of Pushto in Romanization

15. Capitalization.

(a) Rules for the capitalization of English are followed, except that the Arabic article *al* is lower cased in all positions.

(b) Diacritics are used with both capital and lower case letters.

16. Foreign words in a Pushto context, including Arabic, Persian, and Urdu words, are romanized according to the rules for Pushto. For vowels not indicated in the script, the Pushto vowels nearest those in the original pronunciation of the word are supplied in romanization.

> Yūnīwarsiṭī Buk Ejạnsī يونيورسټى بك ايجنسى (*not* University Book Agency) Dārmastatar (*not* Darmesteter)