

CHAP – Transliteration

The CHAP offers names and titles in the original language and script, as well as transliterations and English translations. The transliteration systems we used, mostly built on existing systems, are listed below.

These transliterations are not needed to search the database: our search function ignores diacritical marks. For example, a search for “Qustantin” in the Author search field will find “Maḥbūb ibn Qusṭanṭīn”. Searching for “Qusṭanṭīn” yields the same result.

Contents

1. Greek	2
2. Syriac	3
3. Armenian	4
4. Georgian	5
5. Arabic.....	6
6. Hebrew	7
7. Middle-Persian	8

1. Greek

α	a
β	b
γ	g
δ	d
ε	e
ζ	z
η	ē
θ	th
ι	i
κ	k
λ	l
μ	m
ν	n
ξ	x
ο	o
π	p
ρ	r
σ ς	s
τ	t
υ	u
φ	ph
χ	ch
ψ	ps
ω	ō

2. Syriac

Syriac script is printed unvocalised. The transcription is a simplified, non-phonetic one (e.g. spirantisation and gemination are not rendered). The vocalisation adopted follows the Eastern pronunciation, with the exception of names and words of non Syriac (e.g. Greek) origin, where we opted for a rendering closer to the original.

ܐ	'
ܒ	b
ܓ	g
ܕ	d
ܗ	h
ܘ	w/ū
ܙ	z
ܠ	ḥ
ܡ	ṭ
ܢ	y/ī
ܟ	k
ܠ	l
ܡ	m
ܢ	n
ܣ	s
ܥ	'
ܦ	p/f
ܩ	ṣ
ܩ	q
ܪ	r
ܫ	š
ܬ	t

3. Armenian

ա	a
բ	b
գ	g
դ	d
ե	e
զ	z
է	ē
ը	ə
թ	t'
ժ	ž
ի	i
լ	l
խ	x/kh
ծ	c/ts
կ	k
հ	h
ձ	j/dz
ղ	ł/gh
ճ	č
մ	m
յ	y
ն	n
շ	š
ո	o
չ	č'
պ	p
ջ	ǰ
ռ	ř
ս	s
վ	v
տ	t
ր	r
ց	c'/ts'
լ	w
փ	p'
ք	k'
օ	ō
ֆ	f

4. Georgian

Georgian is a non-Indo-European language and has been written in distinctive scripts since the turn of the fourth and fifth century. The four columns below list I—*mxedruli* script, II—*nusxuri* script, III—*asomt'avruli* script, and IV—transliteration. In this project, Georgian has been transliterated using a simplified version of the Library of Congress (USA) scheme. Aspirated consonants are suffixed `.

-I-	-II-	-III-	-IV-
ა	ⴁ	Ⴀ	a
ბ	ⴂ	Ⴁ	b
გ	ⴃ	Ⴂ	g
დ	ⴄ	Ⴃ	d
ე	ⴅ	Ⴄ	e
ვ	ⴆ	Ⴅ	v
ზ	ⴇ	Ⴆ	z
ე̄, e	ⴈ	Ⴇ	ē, e
თ	ⴉ	Ⴈ	t'
ი	ⴊ	Ⴉ	i
კ	ⴋ	Ⴊ	k
ლ	ⴌ	Ⴋ	l
მ	ⴍ	Ⴌ	m
ნ	ⴎ	Ⴍ	n
ო	ⴏ	Ⴎ	o
პ	ⴐ	Ⴏ	p
ჟ, zh	ⴑ	Ⴐ	ž, zh
რ	ⴒ	Ⴑ	r

-I-	-II-	-III-	-IV-
ს	ⴓ	Ⴒ	s
ტ	ⴔ	Ⴓ	t
უ	ⴕ	Ⴔ	w
ყ	ⴖ	Ⴕ, ႵႶ	u
ქ	ⴗ	Ⴖ	p'
კ'	ⴘ	Ⴗ	k'
გ', γ, gh	ⴙ	Ⴘ	g', γ, gh
q	ⴚ	Ⴙ	q
ჭ, sh	ⴛ	Ⴚ	š, sh
ჩ', ch'	ⴜ	Ⴛ	č', ch'
ც', ts'	ⴝ	Ⴜ	c', ts'
ძ, dz, ž	ⴞ	Ⴝ	ž, dz, ž
ც, ts	ⴟ	Ⴞ	c, ts
ჭ, ch	ⴠ	Ⴟ	č, ch
ხ, kh	ⴡ	Ⴀ	x, kh
ყ'	ⴢ	Ⴁ	q'
ქ, dzh	ⴣ	Ⴂ	j, dzh
ჰ	ⴤ	Ⴃ	h
ო̄	—	Ⴄ	ō

5. Arabic

Arabic script is printed unvocalised and rendered with a pausal transcription that follows the general criteria adopted in historical and literary studies.

ا	ā
ء	'
ب	b
ت	t
ث	th
ج	j
ح	ḥ
خ	kh
د	d
ذ	dh
ر	r
ز	z
س	s
ش	sh
ص	ṣ
ض	ḍ
ط	ṭ
ظ	ẓ
ع	'
غ	gh
ف	f
ق	q
ك	k
ل	l
م	m
ن	n
ه	h
ة	a/h/t
و	w/ū
ي	y/ī

6. Hebrew

Hebrew script is printed unvocalised. The transcription is a simplified, non-phonetic one (e.g. spirantisation and gemination are not rendered).

א	'
ב	b
ג	g
ד	d
ה	h
ו	w
ז	z
ח	ḥ
ט	ṭ
י	y
כ/ך	k
ל	l
מ/ם	m
נ/ן	n
ס	s
ע	'
פ/ף	p
צ/ץ	ṣ
ק	q
ר	r
ש	s/š
ת	t

7. Middle-Persian

Rendering Middle Persian presents a considerable challenge. Book Pahlavi script is ambiguous and sometimes corrupt, moreover, it has not yet been entered into Unicode. Transliteration is complicated by abundant historical spellings, dummy letters, letters representing more than one sound and a large number of Aramaic ideograms that have forms bearing no relationship to their pronunciation. Middle Persian, therefore, requires a twofold process of transcription in which the script is first transliterated then fully transcribed (for example, *štr'* becomes *šahr*, *OBYDWN-tn'* becomes *kardan*).

On account of these difficulties and because very few Middle Persian words are actually used in this work, only the fully transcribed forms have been given: these follow the usage of D.N. Mackenzie's *A Concise Dictionary of Pahlavi*.

𐭠	'/h (A/H)	h/x/a/ā
𐭡	b (B)	b
𐭢	g/d/y (G/D/Y)	ǰ/g/d/y
𐭣	(E)	
𐭤	w/n/r/' (W/N/O/R ')	w/n/'
𐭥	z (Z)	z
𐭦	k (K)	k/g
𐭧	γ (K)]	γ (rare)
𐭨/𐭩	l (L)	l/r
𐭪	t (Ł)	l
𐭫	m (M/Q)	m
𐭬	s (S)	s/h
𐭭	p (P)	p/b
𐭮	C (C)	z/č/ǰ
𐭯	š (Š)	š
𐭰	t (T)	t/d

Additionally, 𐭱 and 𐭲, transliterated by Mackenzie as *yt* and *ty* (by others as x^1 and x^2), appear as suffixes to ideographic verbs and may represent any phonetic complement including zero.