**Pan-Indian Orthographic Alphabet**

**Təmam Bharti(ə) Yəksani Hurufe Tehji : : Sərvəb́artiə Səman Leḱən Lipi**

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**Śơrbob́arotio Śoman Liḱơn Lipi : : সর্বভারতীয় সমান লিখন লিপি**

 The Pan-Indian Orthographic script was invented by Srijon Sadhukhan, an then 12th grade student from Mumbai, India. This script is based on the Latin alphabet, and is used to write Languages spoken in the Indian Subcontinent (including countries like India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Afghanistan) belonging to families like Indo-Aryan, Indo-Iranian and Dravidian. However, this script has also been adapted specifically to write various dialects of the Arabic language as well.

 There has been a necessity for a suitable alphabet for a long time in India. Multilingual people often find it difficult to learn two or more script at a time. Therefore, due to the influence of English, people often discard the use of the native alphabets like Devanagari, Bengali, Tamil, Telegu, Urdu etc. Often the thought that Muslims in India generally use the Arabic alphabet is, in reality, not the same.

 Due to the Language Conflicts prevailing in India and the prevailing thought of danger to the Indian Languages by many theologists, Srijon Sadhukhan had invented his alphabet to better suit the phonology of various Indian languages within a pronounciation-based, common writing system. Different pronounciations are symbolized by a single particular alphabet. This script can be easily used to write Modern Standard Hindi-Urdu (Hindustani), Sanskrit and Modern Standard Bangla (say, Kolkata standard), three related Aryan languages with much distinct phonological differences.

**Notable Features**

* Type of writing system: alphabet
* Direction of writing: left to right in horizontal lines
* Used to write: Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Indo-Iranian, Arabic (including Levantine, Modern Standard Arabic and Maltese).

**Basic Letters**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ə | A | Ä | B | C | Ç | D | Ḑ | Ð | E |
| अ[ə] | आ[a] | ऍ (ऐ)[ɛː/æː] | ब[b] | च[tʃ] | त्स (च़)[t͡s] | द[d] | ड[ɖ] | ड[ɗ] | ए[e] |
| F | G | Ğ | Ĝ | H | I | İ | J | Ĵ | K |
| फ़[f] | ग[g] | ग़[ɣ] | ग॒[ɠ] | ह[ɦ] | तुर्क इ(Turkish I) [ɯ] | ई (इ)[i] | ज[dʒ] | ज॒[ʄ] | क[k] |
| L | L‌̧ | Ł | M | N | Ñ | Ň | N‌̧ | O | Ö |
| ल[l] | ळ[ɭ] | ळ॒ (ழ)[ɻ] | म[m] | न[n] | न॒ (ன்)[n] | ङ[ŋ] | ण[ɳ] | ओ[o] | जर्मन ओ(German O) [ø] |
| Ơ | P | Q | R | R‌̧ | Ř | S | Ś‌ | Š | T |
| ऑ (औ)[ɔ] | प[p] | क़[q]  | र[ɾ]  | ड़[ɽ] | र॒ (ற)[r] | स[s]  | श[ʃ]  | ष[ʂ]  | त[t]  |
| T‌̧ | U | Ü | Ư | Ŭ | V | W | X | Y | Y̆ |
| ट[ʈ]  | उ (ऊ)[ʊ/u] | जर्मन उ(German U) [y]  | कश्मीरी उ'(Kashmiri U) [ɨ] | व[w]  | व[v/ʋ]  | ब॒[ɓ]  | ख़[x]  | य[j]  | सिन्धी ज(Sindhi J) [ɟ] |
| Z ज़ [z] | Ź झ़ (ज़)[ʒ] | Ýञ[ɲ]  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ə | a | ä | b | c | ç | d | ḑ | đ | e |
| अ[ə] | आ[a] | ऍ (ऐ)[ɛ/æ] | ब[b] | च[tʃ] | त्स (च़)[t͡s] | द[d] | ड[ɖ] | ड[ɗ] | ए[e] |
| f | g | ğ | ĝ | h | ı | i | j | ĵ | k |
| फ़[f] | ग[g] | ग़[ɣ] | ग॒[ɠ] | ह[ɦ] | तुर्क इ(Turkish I) [ɯ] | ई (इ)[i] | ज[dʒ] | ज॒[ʄ] | क[k] |
| l | ļ | ł | m | n | ñ | ň | ņ | o | ö |
| ल[l] | ळ[ɭ] | ळ॒ (ழ)[ɻ] | म[m] | न[n] | न॒ (ன்)[n] | ङ[ŋ] | ण[ɳ] | ओ[o] | जर्मन ओ(German O) [ø] |
| ơ | p | q | r | ŗ | ř | s | ś‌ | š | t |
| ऑ (औ)[ɔ] | प[p] | क़[q]  | र[ɾ]  | ड़[ɽ] | र॒ (ற)[r] | स[s]  | श[ʃ]  | ष[ʂ]  | त[t]  |
| t‌̧ | u | ü | ư | ŭ | v | w | x | y | y̆ |
| ट[ʈ]  | उ (ऊ)[ʊ/u] | जर्मन उ(German U) [y]  | कश्मीरी उ'(Kashmiri U) [ɨ] | व[w]  | व[v/ʋ]  | ब॒[ɓ]  | ख़[x]  | य[j]  | सिन्धी ज(Sindhi J) [ɟ] |
| z ज़ [z] | ź झ़ (ज़)[ʒ] | ýञ[ɲ]  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 **Kashmiri (Koshur) Sanskrit**

 **Marathi/Odia/Sindhi Foreign**

 **Tamil (Thamizh)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ə́ | Á | A̋ | É | Ì | Í | O | Ő | Ớ | Ú |
| अ[əː] | आ[aː] | ऍ[ɛː/æː] | ए[eː] | तुर्क इ[ɯː] | ई[iː] | ओ[oː] | जर्मन ओ[øː] | ऑ[ɔː] | ऊ[ʊː/uː] |
| Ű | Ứ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| जर्मन उ[yː] | कश्मीरी ऊ'[ɨː] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Special accented letters (to represent lengthened and shortened vowels).**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ə́ | Á | A̋ | É | Ì | Í | O | Ő | Ớ | Ú |
| अ[əː] | आ[aː] | ऍ[ɛː/æː] | ए[eː] | तुर्क इ[ɯː] | ई[iː] | ओ[oː] | जर्मन ओ[øː] | ऑ[ɔː] | ऊ[ʊː/uː] |
| Ű | Ứ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| जर्मन उ[yː] | कश्मीरी ऊ'[ɨː] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Aspirated Consonants**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| B́ | Ć | C̭ | D́ | Ḓ | Ǵ | H́ | J́ | Ḱ |
| भ | छ | त्ष (छ़) | ध | ढ | घ | ः | झ | ख |
| Ĺ | Ḽ | Ḿ | Ń | Ṋ | Ṕ | Ŕ | R̭ | T́ |
| ल्ह | ळ्ह | म्ह | न्ह | ण्ह | फ | र्ह (ऱ्ह) | ढ़ | थ |
| ‌ IṰ | IŬ́ | I**V́** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ठ | व्ह |  व्ह |  |  |  |  |  |  |

They are represented by putting an acute accent generally over the consonant to be aspirated (or a circumflex below, if the consonant already contains a cedilla below).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| B́ | ć | c̭ | d́ | ḓ | ǵ | h́ | j́ | ḱ |
| भ | छ | त्ष (छ़) | ध | ढ | घ | ः | झ | ख |
| ĺ | ḽ | ḿ | ń | ṋ | ṕ | ŕ | r̭ | t́ |
| ल्ह | ळ्ह | म्ह | न्ह | ण्ह | फ | र्ह (ऱ्ह) | ढ़ | थ |
| ṱ | ŭ́ | v́ |  |  |  |
| ठ | व्ह | व्ह |  |  |  |

**Note:** H́h́ here does not represent any aspirated consonant, rather, it signifies the use of the *visarga* used (for Sanskrit language only).

**Nasalised Vowels (Represented by an ogonek below the vowel)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ə̨ə̨ | Ąą | Ą̈ą̈ | Ęę | Įı̨ | Į̇į | Ǫǫ | Ǫ̈ǫ̈ | Ǫ̛ǫ̛ |
| अँ | आँ | ऐं | एँ | इँ | इँ/ईं | ओं | ओं | औं |
| Ųų | Ų̈ų̈ | Ų̛ų̛ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| उँ/ऊँ  | उँ | उँ’ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Letters used for Arabic Language or its dialects (meant for quoting texts from the Arabic Literatures)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ă ă | Ħ ħ | Š š | Ď ď | Ť ť | Ž ž | **ʻ** |
| *‘ayn* | *ḥā’* | *ṣād* | *ḍād* | *ṭā’* | *ẓā’* | *hamzah* |

\*Only meant for transcribing Arabic.

**Syllabic Consonants (esp. for Sanskrit)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Normal** | **C̥c̥** | **K̥k̥** | **L̥l̥** | **M̥m̥** | **N̥n̥** | **R̥r̥** | **S̥s̥** | **Ṡ̥ṡ̥** | **H̥h̥** | **Ḣ̥ḣ̥** |
| **Lenghtened**  | **Ć̥ć̥** | **Ḱ̥ḱ̥** | **Ĺ̥ĺ̥** | **Ḿ̥ḿ̥** | **Ń̥ń̥** | **Ŕ̥ŕ̥** | **Ś̥ś̥** | **Ŝ̥ŝ̥** | **H̥́h̥́** | **Ĥ̥ĥ̥** |
| **Pron. According to Devnagari**  | **च्ऽ** | **क्ऽ** | **ऌ** | **म्ऽ** | **न्ऽ** | **ऋ** | **स्ऽ** | **श्ऽ** | **ह्ऽ** | **ह़्ऽ** |

**Note:** Basic Consonants are used here and modified according to vowels conventions used above. Exceptions for lengthening are **Ṡ̥ṡ̥ - Ŝ̥ŝ̥** and **Ḣ̥ḣ̥ - Ĥ̥ĥ̥**.

**The story behind this**

 A linguist by nature, Srijon Sadhukhan had, by beginning, was opposed to the trend of using Latin letters informally for texting and writing Hindi and other Indian languages. This was prevailing all over India. Inspired from the Latinization and Language reform movements of the Turkish language (1920-1945), Srijon decided to invent a phonetic script for Indian languages. During the 10th grade board exams, Sadhukhan was just losing his ability to write perfectly in the Devanagari script prior to the the Hindi Language subject paper. He invented a ‘raw alphabet’ to manage the situation. However he continued to communicate through the least preferred Devanagari, justifying that the informal Latin script was adding phonological confusion to the reader. Still he was expelled from the group chat of his previous schoolmates for allegedly typing in an ‘unreadable’ script. As Devanagari and Urdu themselves had many phonological errors for the common Hindi-Urdu language, and observing the orthographic script of his own mother tongue (Bengali) being very much confusing in nature, Sadhukhan with his full determination used his intelligence to study the phonologies of various languages of the Indian subcontinent and finally invented a Latin-based alphabet to suit the current typological and orthographical needs of the Indian people.

 There have been many evidences that people have advocated changing this script. A Bengali professor from Bangladesh and Noted Author Chetan Bhagat has also suggested a possible orthographic change for Indian languages.