

MAJOR ALTERNATIVE TRANSLITERATION METHODS FOR MAINLAND SOUTHEAST ASIAN OLD SCRIPTS

So far, this table includes Old Khmer and Cam scripts.

IAST: International Alphabet of Sanskrit Transliteration

ITRANS: Indian languages TRANSliteration

See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devanagari_transliteration

And <http://indology.info/email/members/wujastyk>

And http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Standard_Code_for_Information_Interchange

See also: Antelme 2007

	CIK+CIC publications	CIK+CIC ASCII corpora	Other pub.	Sakamoto	IAST	Harvard-Kyoto	ITRANS 5.3	Velthuis	Schreiner	Remarks
	,	q	q, ^a	Q						Glottal stop (as in Khmer, Mon and other Southeast Asian scripts)
VOWELS	a	a	a	A	a	a	a	a	a	
	ā	aa	ā	AF	ā	A	aa, A	aa	-a	
	i	i	i	I	i	i	i	i	i	
	ī	ii	ī	IF	ī	I	ii, I	ii	-i	
	u	u	u	U	u	u	u	u	u	
	ū	uu	ū	UF	ū	U	uu, U	uu	-u	

	e	e	e	E	e	e	e	e	e	
	ai	ai	ai	AI	ai	ai	ai	ai	ai	
	o	o	o	O	o	o	o	o	o	
	au	au	au	AU	au	au	au	au	au	
	r̥	.r	r̥	R.	r̥	R	RRi, R^i	.r	.r	The consonant .r (and the .rh) is not relevant for Southeast Asian scripts: r/r̥ always represent the vowel. The dot underneath the r should be a small circle (here I used Lucida Grande).
	r̄	.r.r	r̄		r̄	RR	RRi, R^i	.rr, .r.r	-r	
	l̥	.l	l̥	L.	l̥	IR	LLi, L^i	.l	.l	
	l̄	.l.l	l̄		l̄	IRR	LLi, L^i	.ll, .l.l	-.l	
	m̥	.m	m̥	M.	m̥	&	M, .n, .m	.m, M	.m	<i>anusvāra</i>
	ṁ	;m	ṁ		ṁ	.m	.N	/		<i>anunāsika / candrabindu</i>
	ṁ̃	~m	ṁ̃							<i>anunāsika-candra</i> (specific to the Campā corpus)
ṁ̄	–						–		<i>virāma</i>	
CONSONANTS	k	k	k	K	k	k	k	k	k	
	kh	kh	kh	KH	kh	kh	kh	kh	kh	
	g	g	g	G	g	g	g	g	g	
	gh	gh	gh	GH	gh	gh	gh	gh	gh	

	ñ	"n, ;n	ñ	W	ñ	G	~N, N^	"n	;n	
	c	c	c	C	c	c	ch	c	c	
	ch	ch	ch	CH	ch	ch	Ch	ch	ch	
	j	j	j	J	j	j	j	j	j	
	jh	jh	jh	JH	jh	jh	jh	jh	jh	
	ñ	~n, ;n	ñ	X	ñ	J	~n, JN	~n	?n	
	ṭ	.t	ṭ	T.	ṭ	T	T	.t	.t	
	ṭh	.th	ṭh	T.H	ṭh	Th	Th	.th	.th	
	ḍ	.d	ḍ	D.	ḍ	D	D	.d	.d	
	ḍh	.dh	ḍh	D.H	ḍh	Dh	Dh	.dh	.dh	
	ṇ	.n	ṇ	N.	ṇ	N	N	.n	.n	
	t	t	t	T	t	t	t	t	t	
	th	th	th	TH	th	th	th	th	th	
	d	d	d	D	d	d	d	d	d	
	dh	dh	dh	DH	dh	dh	dh	dh	dh	
	n	n	n	N	n	n	n	n	n	
	p	p	p	P	p	p	p	p	p	
	ph	ph	ph	PH	ph	ph	ph	ph	ph	
	b	b	b	B	b	b	b	b	b	
bh	bh	bh	BH	bh	bh	bh	bh	bh		
m	m	m	M	m	m	m	m	m		
SEMI-VOWELS	y	y	Y	y	y	y	y	y	y	
	r	r	R	r	r	r	r	r	r	
	l	l	L	l	l	l	l	l	l	

	v	v	v	V	v	v	v, w	v	v	
SIBILANTS	ś	"s, ;s	ç	C,	ś	z	sh	"s	's	
	ṣ	.s	sh, ṣ	S.	ṣ	S	Sh	.s	.s	
	s	s	s	S	s	s	s	s	s	
ASPIRATION	h	h	h	H	h	h	h	h	h	
	ḥ	.h	ḥ	H.	ḥ	H	H	.h	.h	<i>visarga</i>
	ḥ	x, :h	+		x	x				<i>jihvāmūṭya</i> [Claude Jacques: X]
	ḥ	f, ;h	x		f	f				<i>Upadhmanīya</i> [Claude Jacques: +]
		/		Z						Sentence end or text parts
		//								Double paragraph end (to distinguish from II = 2). It is important to distinguish the place-value system (1, 2, 3, etc.) from the additive system (I, II, III, etc.).
	•, ○, ⊙, etc.	@	•, ○, ⊙, etc.	Z						Punctuation
CONVENTIONS FOR TRANSLATION										
	[...]									Around added graphic elements, without any direct

										correspondent in Khmer text, but necessary for syntactic reasons in French.
	(...)									Around explanations or reminders added to facilitate the understanding of the text.
CONVENTION SYSTEM FOR EDITION										
	◌	~	◌							Short Syllable
	-	-	-							Long Syllable
	◌	=	◌							Syllable of unknown length (anceps)
	(...)									Around graphic elements which identification is uncertain.
	(a, o)									Could be read either <i>a</i> or <i>o</i> .
	[...]									Around unresolved graphic elements, conjectured.
	[[...]]									Around unresolved graphic elements, never written, for which is supposed an omission from the engraver.

	{n}									Graphic elements lost, extent of n <i>akşara</i> .
	{whitespace /n}									Transcription where a vacat is evident or suspected: Uninscribed graphic elements with an extent of n <i>akşara</i> .
	<...>									Around graphic elements erased by the engraver.
	+...+									Around graphic elements added by the engraver.
	=									Graphic elements joined in ligature but belonging to two different words.
	C		.							Non-identifiable consonant.
	V		.							Non-identifiable vowel.