



COURSE OF OTTOMAN LANGUAGE & PALEOGRAPHY

Instructor: Dimitris Loupis

SYSTEM OF TRANSCRIPTION

Letter	Transliteration	Numerical Value	Letter	Transliteration	Numerical Value
ا	a, ā, e, e ⁱ , i, ı, u, ü	1	ص	ş	90
آ	ā	1	ض	z, d ⁱⁱ	800
ب	b, b ⁱⁱⁱ	2	ط	t, d ^{iv}	9
پ	p	2	ظ	z	900
ت	t	400	ع	!	70
ث	M	500	غ	ğ	1000
ج	c, c ^v	3	ف	f	80
چ	ç	3	ق	A	100
ح	ç	8	ك ك	k, g, ğ ^{vi} , y ^{vii} , ŋ, v ^{viii}	20
خ	8	600	گ	g	20
د	d	4	ل	l	30
ذ	z	700	م	m	40
ر	r	200	ن	n	50
ز	z	7	و	v, ū, u, ü, õ, o, ö	6

ژ	j	7	ه	h, a, e ^{ix} , i ^x	5
س	s	60	ى	y, ī, i, ı, e ^{xi} , á ^{xii} , u ^{xiii} , ü ^{xiv}	10
ش	ş	300	ع	v	1

ة-

-a, -at^{xv}

او-

o, ö, u, ü^{xvi}

اي-

i, ı^{xvii}, e^{xviii}

Vowel signs:

◌̇

a, e

◌̈

-an, -en

◌̇̇

i, ı

◌̈̈

-in, -in

◌̇̇̇

u, ü, o, ö

◌̈̈̈

-un, -ün

◌̇̇̇̇

ā

Note: Vowels ا, و, and ى, when in medial and final position, are transliterated as ā, ū, ū or ō, ō and ī respectively in anthroponymy, toponymy and uncommon terms of non Turkish, Arabic, and Persian origin, i.e.

يورککى، يورکاکى

Yörgakī, Yörgākī

Giorgakis (George)

اشکيروز

İşkīrōz

Scyros Island

باشتنه

bāština (Slav.)

land tenure resembling
pronoia, timar

ⁱ In Turkish words, where ا is read as e, i. e. سکسان (seksen).

ⁱⁱ In words, where ض is not pronounced as z, but as d in Ottoman, i. e. قاضى (Aađı).

ⁱⁱⁱ In Turkish words, where p is replaced by b, i. e. يابدى (yabdı) instead of ياپدى (yapdı).

^{iv} In words, where ط is not pronounced as t, but as d in Turkish, i. e. طاغ (dağ).

^v In Turkish words, where ç is replaced by c, i. e. جق (çöA) instead of چق (çöA).

^{vi} In Turkish words such as اکلنجه, where, instead of eglence, the reading eğlence is proposed.

^{vii} In Turkish words such as بك, where, instead of beg, the reading bey is proposed.

^{viii} In Turkish words such as كوكرجين, where, instead of gügercin, the reading güvercin is proposed.

^{ix} When -a and -e at the end of a syllable are written with ه, i. e. دده (dede), in order to distinguish them from orthographies with elif or signs of short vowels (9areke).

-
- ^x When in words of Persian origin ه is pronounced as *i* in Turkish, i.e. in كه (k_i) and its derivatives.
- ^{xi} Turkish ‘closed’ *e*, i. e. كيجه (gèçè).
- ^{xii} Arabic *alif maqşūra*, i. e. مصطفى (Muştafá).
- ^{xiii} In Turkish suffixes such as in verb اولدى, when, instead of *oldi*, the reading *oldu* is proposed.
- ^{xiv} In Turkish suffixes such as in verb اولدى, when, instead of *öldi*, the reading *öldü* is proposed.
- ^{xv} Arabic *tāv marbūta* is transcribed as -a, and when part of a structure, where it is followed by vowel, as -at.
- ^{xvi} Initial complex vowel in Turkish words.
- ^{xvii} Initial complex vowel in Turkish words.
- ^{xviii} Turkish ‘closed’ *e*, i. e. ايتمك (ètmek).