ACIP Tibetan Input Code Standards as of July 1998

Please note that this chart is meant to be a concise document to help users and ACIP input operators overseas quickly find corresponding roman and Tibetan letters with minimum effort. Reference is made only to those letters, letter-combinations, and special symbols which we have actually encountered during the input of tens of thousands of pages, and not any of the other, highly unusual characters that do exist; these are added as they are encountered. We have not attempted to show every possible combination of letters, but rather have addressed virtually every possible case through the use of representative examples, which users can apply to other combinations of the same type. Please refer to the ACIP website for regular updates of these standards.

Tibetan and Tibetanized-Sanskrit consonant letters (with vowel A)

ཀ་ ཁ་ ག་ གྷ་ ང་

KA   KHA   GA   GHA   NGA

ཙ་ ཚ་ ཛ་ ཉ་

CA   CHA   JA   NYA

ཊ་ ཋ་ ཌ་ ཌྷ་ ཎ་

tA   thA   dA   dHA   nA

ཏ་ ཐ་ ད་ དྷ་ ན་
TA THA DA DHA NA

པ་ ཕ་ བ་ བྷ་ མ་
PA PHA BA BHA MA

ཙ་ ཚ་ ཛ་ ཛྷ་ ཝ་
TZA TSA DZA DZHA WA

ཞ་ ཟ་ འ་ ཡ་ ར་ ལ་
ZHA ZA 'A YA RA LA

ཤ་ ཥ་ ས་ ཧ་ ཀྵ་
SHA shA SA HA KshA

Tibetan and Tibetanized-Sanskrit vowels

(When appearing with a consonant ཀ་):

ཀ་ ཀཱ་ ཀི་ ཀཱི་ ཀུ་ ཀཱུ་ ཀྲྀ་ ཀྲཱྀ་
KA K'A KI K'I KU K'U KRi KR'i

ཀྲྀ་ ཀྲྀ་ ཀེ་ ཀཻ་ ཀོ་ ཀཽ་ ཀཾ་ ཀཿ

KLi KL'i KE KEE KO KOO KAm KA:

(When appearing in the initial position of a syllable):

ཨ་ ཨཱ་ ཨི་ ཨཱི་ ཨུ་ ཨཱུ་ རྀ་ རཱྀ་

AA A'A AI A'I AU A'U Ri R'i

ལྀ་ ལཱྀ་ ཨེ་ ཨཻ་ ཨོ་ ཨཽ་ ཨཾ་ ཨཿ

Li L'i AE AEE AO AOO AAm AA:

Note that the "vowels" -**Am** and -**A:** are additive; the "A" portion can be replaced by other vowels. Therefore we might see:

ཀཻ་ + ཨཾ་ = ཀཻཾ་   ཨོ་ + ཨཾ་ = ཨོཾ་

KEE + -Am = **KEEm**   AO + -Am = **AOm**

and so forth.

Numerals

༠	༡	༢	༣	༤
0	1	2	3	4

༥	༦	༧	༨	༩
5	6	7	8	9

Special Conventions

The GA-prefixed YA is rendered as **G-Y** (or **GA-Y**) in order to distinguish it from YA-subscribed GA (which is rendered as GY). Note that the form GA-Y, used in previous ACIP releases, has now been superseded by the form G-Y.

The wazur is rendered using the **letter V**, as in ZHVA, GRVA, etc.

Examples:

གྱས་   གཡས་   ཞྭ་   གྲྭ་

GYAS   G-YAS   ZHVA   GRVA

A **plus-sign** is used to indicate a vertical stacking of two Tibetan letters in those cases where ambiguity might occur. When, in transliteration, multiple roman letter consonants are written in sequence,

there are three possibilities:
a. representing a single Tibetan letter as in:
    NYA, TSA, SHA
b. representing a prefix-root sequence as in:
    DMIGS, GNAS
c. representing a vertical stack of letters as in:
    KYA, RMA

Therefore, the plus-sign is required in certain cases, such as in D+MA, to show stacking as opposed to prefixing (DMA); it is required in N+YA and T+SA to show stacking as opposed to a single letter (NYA and TSA). It should be noted that plus-signs may occur in ACIP data even in cases where they are not strictly required for resolving ambiguity.

Examples:

ཉ་   ཉྱ་   ཚ་   ཙྶ་

NYA N+YA   TSA   T+SA

དམར་   དྨར་

DMAR   D+MAR

The **hyphen** is used to indicate that two letters appear in horizontally adjacent positions with no intervening "tsek" (as seen in G-Y, above). Although the hyphen is usually not needed for resolving ambiguity (PADMA is just as definite as PA-DMA or PA-D+MA), it is sometimes typed in cases other than G-Y. [Note that the DMA sequence in PADMA

does not strictly require a plus-sign since the D can only be interpreted as a suffix to PA and not as a prefix to MA; however, if written (incorrectly) as PA DMA, the D could be interpreted as a prefix to MA.]

Punctuation and Other Symbols

Symbol   *Input Code Example*   *Tibetan Script*

ampersand: **KO&HAm,**   ཀོཉཧྃ།
(Sanskrit apostrophe)

(please note that this symbol has often been mistaken for NYA and input that way; this will be corrected in the database)

asterisk: *, ,   ༄༅། །

backslash: **K**   ཀ྄
(Sanskrit virama)

caret: **^GONG SA,**   པགོང་ས།

colon: **A'A:**   ཨླཿ
(Sanskrit visarga)

comma:	LO,	ལོ།
grave mark:	`	༈
letter *o*:	PHYIN*o*	ཕྱིན་
letter *x*:	PHYIN*x*	ཕྱིན་
number sign:	#	༄༅༅
percent sign:	MTHAR%	མཐུར
semicolon:	PHYIR;	ཕྱིར༵
slashes:	/KA /	࿐ཀ࿐
space: (also used for blank space)	BYANG CHUB	བྱང་ཆུབ་

Formatting and Comment Codes

at-sign:	**@012B**	**folio-marker** (in this example: page 12, back-side)

blank line: used to show the start of a new line in the original text

parentheses: (YIG CHUNG,)   ཡིག་ཆུང་།

[BP] blank page in original

[DD] picture with caption on page

[DR] picture on page

[LS] Lanycha script on page

[?] question or problem (not clear, doubtful, etc)

[*correction] probable correct alternate reading

[*correction?] possible correct alternate reading

[#comment] for ACIP comments on the digital version of the text