

Sanskrit Library Phonological Text Encoding Scheme 1 (basic)

a	virāma is not represented but every short <i>a</i> is typed
A	capital = long vowel
i	
I	
u	
U	
f	vocalic <i>r</i>
F	
x	vocalic <i>l</i>
X	
e	
E	<i>ai</i>
o	
O	<i>au</i>
k	
K	capital = aspirated non-nasal stop
g	
G	
N	
c	
C	
j	
J	
Y	palatal <i>n</i> (associated because <i>y</i> is also palatal)
w	
W	
q	
L	retroflex <i>l</i> in Ṛgvedic dialect
Q	
l	vertical bar = retroflex aspirated <i>l</i> in Ṛgvedic dialect
R	retroflex <i>n</i> (associated because <i>r</i> is also retroflex)
t	
T	
d	
D	
n	
p	
P	
b	
B	
m	
y	
r	
l	
v	
S	
z	
s	
h	
H	visarga
Z	jihvāmūliya
V	upadhmānīya
M	anusvāra

- ~ nasalization
- / high pitch
- \ low pitch
- ^ circumflex
- 1 short length (after a vowel) [used after short agitated kampa and short e, o]
- 3 prolonged length (after a [short] vowel)
- ' avagraha (single quote replaces the initial *a* of a word)

Usage notes:

Underlying accent is marked using the graphs / and ^ before the vowel to mark udātta and independent svarita respectively. Surface accent in addition uses the signs ^ to mark dependent (enclitic) svarita, and \ to mark anudātta. Svarita and anudātta are marked in Devanāgarī by a vertical line above and a horizontal line below respectively. Surface accentuation uses the following signs to mark short and long agitated circumflex in the system used for the Śākalasaṁhitā of Ṛgveda:

- a^1 short agitated circumflex (kampa)
- \a^3 long agitated circumflex (kampa)