Sanskrit Library Phonological Text Encoding Scheme 1 (basic)

a  virāma is not represented but every short a is typed
A  capital = long vowel

i  vocalic r
I

u  vocalic l
U

e  ei
E

o  aux
O

k  capital = aspirated non-nasal stop
K

g  palatal n (associated because y is also palatal)
G

N

c

j  J

Y

w  W

W

q  Q

Q

L

L

R

R

t  retroflex l in Rgvedic dialect
T
d  retroflex aspirated l in Rgvedic dialect
D

n  retroflex n (associated because r is also retroflex)
P

b  P

B

m

y

r

l

v

S

z

s

h

H

v

visarga
Z

jihvāṃśīya
V

upadhmāṇīya
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 Śākalesamhitā of Rgveda:
\a\^1 short agitated circumflex (kampa)
\a\^3 long agitated circumflex (kampa)