Uyĝur ئۇيغۇر / Uyĝur

romanization: UN 1977 + KNAB modifications

Uighur uses the Perso-Arabic script but different to most others in Uighur both consonants and vowels are fully marked. The script runs from right to left. The official romanization in China is based on *pinyin*, KNAB uses the second, precise variant meant for recording the pronunciation, with some modifications.

1	Aئا ا	a	ر 10	r	گ 19	g	28 ئۈ بۈ	ü
2	ئه ه $^{ m A}$	ä, è ^B	ز 11	Z	ڭ 20		29 •	ĥ
3	ب	b	ڑ 12	ŷ, ĵ ^C	21 ل	1	Aئي ې 30	e
4	پ	p	س 13	S	م 22	m	Aئى ى 31	i
5	ت	t	ش 14	X	ن 23	n	ي 32	y
6	ح	j	غ 15	ĝ	ۇ 24	W		
7	હ	q	ف 16	f	^A ئو و 25	0		
8	خ	h	ق 17	ĥ	A ئۇ ۇ 26	u		
9	۷	d	18 설	k	27 كُنُو ۆ A	ö		

^A Form used word-initially.

Notes

- 1. To ensure reversibility, " is inserted if a vowel within a word is written as word-initially, e.g. جالالناۋات Jalal"awat.
- 2. The table above gives the official alphabet used since 1984. In the 1960's–70's the so-called *yengi yezik*, based on *pinyin* was used. In an earlier Arabic script no distinction was made between o and \ddot{o} (both were written \mathfrak{s}), u and \ddot{u} (both were \mathfrak{s}); still earlier (in the 1950's) e was written \mathfrak{s} and i or $y-\mathfrak{s}$.

Pronunciation

ä	[æ]	ĥ	[h]	ng	[ŋ]	W	[v]
è	[æ]	j	[dʒ]	ö	[ø]	X	$[\int]$
ĝ	[γ]	ĵ		q	[tʃ]	У	[j]
h	[x]	ĥ	[q]	ü	[y]	ŷ	[3]

^B \grave{e} (in plain *pinyin* simply e) is used where confusion of a word's meaning arises.

 $[\]hat{y}$ is used at the beginning of a syllable, and \hat{j} at the end.

Conversion into plain pinyin

(used officially in China, in parentheses the letter used in the 1960's–70's yengi yezik)

$$\ddot{a} \rightarrow a (\mathfrak{d})$$
 $\dot{e} \rightarrow e (\mathfrak{d})$

$$\hat{g} \longrightarrow g (o_I)$$
 $\hat{h} \longrightarrow h (h)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \hat{j} & \longrightarrow j(z) \\ \hat{k} & \longrightarrow k(k) \end{array}$$

$$\ddot{o} \rightarrow o(\theta)$$

 $\hat{y} \rightarrow y(z)$

Correspondence with the Cyrillic (used in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan)

$$K \kappa = k$$

$$\Pi \Pi = 1$$

$$M M = m$$

$$H H = n$$

$$O O = O$$

$$\Pi \Pi = p$$

$$P p = r$$

$$C c = s$$

$$T T = t$$

$$Y y = u$$

$$\Phi \Phi = f$$

Қκ	$=\hat{k}$
Ӊӊ	= ng
Fғ	$= \hat{g}$
Υγ	= ü
Өө	= ö
жж	= j
e G	= ä/è
h h	$= \hat{h}$

Correspondence with the Uighur Latin alphabet 2008 (*de facto* used on the Internet)

$$\ddot{a}/\dot{e}$$
 = e
e = \ddot{e}^A
 \hat{g} = gh

$$\begin{array}{ll} h & = x \\ \hat{h} & = h \\ \hat{k} & = q \end{array}$$

$$q = ch$$

$$x = sh$$

$$\hat{y}/\hat{j} = zh$$

Soviet Roman alphabet 1930–1947

= x

$$V v = w$$

$$X x = h$$

$$Y y = \ddot{u}$$

$$Z z$$

$$Z z = \hat{y}/\hat{j}$$

T t

U u

^A Until 2008 *é*.