

# टेंग्वार तैङ्गिलिप

१ (i)	ī	i	ī	u	ū	ī (iṃ)	ī (iṃ)	ँ (ँ)
ī	ī	i	j	u	ū	ī (iṃ)	j (jṃ)	ँ (ँ)

अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ॠ	ऌ
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	r̥	r̄	l̄

The short carriers should be replaced by preceding tengwar as appropriate.

॑	॑	॑	॑	॑	॑	॑	॑	॑	॑
ए	ऐ	ओ	औ	अं (अंशु)	अँ	अः	ऽ	ॐ	
e	ai	o	au	aṃ (aṃśu)	aṁ	aḥ	'	oṃ	

क	ख	ग	घ	ङ	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ
ka	kha	ga	gha	ṅa	ca	cha	ja	jha	ña

ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण	त	थ	द	ध	न
ṭa	ṭha	ḍa	ḍha	ṇa	ta	tha	da	dha	na

प	फ	ब	भ	म	य	र	ल	व
pa	pha	ba	bha	ma	ya	ra	la	va

ॢ	ॣ	।	॥	०	१	२	३	४
श	ष	स	ह	ळ	॰	ॱ	ॲ	ॳ
ś	ṣ	s	h	ḷ		ḷ̣	ḷ̤	ḷ̥

क्व-क्व	क्व-च	क्व-त्त	क्व-त्त	ॣ	ॣ	ॣ	ॣ-ॣ	ॣ-ॣ
क	ख	ग	ज	ड	ढ	न	थ	ध
q	kh	g	z	r̄	r̄h	n	th	dh

ॣ-ॣ	क्व-त्त	ॣ	ॣ	ॣ	क्व	क्व	ॣ	ॣ-ॣ
फ	य	र	ळ	ग	ज	ड	ब	ॣ
f	z	r̄	ḷ	g	j	ḍ	b	'

There are two ways of marking vowels, shown in red and purple respectively (I hope it works for the color-blind! In each case the second alternative is also enclosed in a dashed border). The first one treats short a as inherent in the tengwa, which is not only similar to the way Devanāgarī works but also according to Appendix E an alternative actually used for writing Quenya. Its major drawback is that when writing Sanskrit one has to use the underdot (corresponding to virāma/halant) a lot, as there are no conjuncts in Tengwar. The way the third varga (the retroflex consonants) are written makes it necessary to make a distinction between the reverse hook for retroflexion, e.g. **क्व** *vata*, and the ordinary hook for following s, i.e. **क्व** *vatsa*. The two hooks may even be combined as in **क्व** ṣ, although that will never be needed when writing Sanskrit. Other possible shapes for the bow of tengwar for retroflex sounds, not currently available in fonts are shown to the right on **ॣ**.