

Chinese in Devanagari

1. Initials

Pinyin	देवनागरि	Pinyin	देवनागरि	Pinyin	देवनागरि	Pinyin	देवनागरि
b	प	p	फ	d	त	t	थ
g	क	k	ख	m	म	n	न
l	ल	z	त्स	c	त्स	zh	त्ष
ch	त्ष	j	च	q	छ	f	फ़
s	स	sh	ष	r	र्ष	x	श
h	ऌ	y	य्	w	व्		

Note: In Pinyin, \ch\ and \zh\ are **not** aspirated versions of \c\ and \z\ !!

\z\ is [ts] in IPA (alveolar affricate). The symbol of \t\ and \s\ are combined. \c\ is an aspirated version of \z\, represented in IPA as [ts^h]. Since an aspirated version of \s\ doesn't exist, the alveolar plosive \t\ is itself aspirated, somewhat like [t^h] + [s]. However, most Indians pronounce त्स as त् + स् + ह् anyways, so it's close to [ts^h]

Similarly, \zh\ is [tʃ] in IPA. Since [ʃ] corresponds to Sanskrit ष, we just prefix with the sound for [t]. \ch\ is the aspirated version of \zh\. Hence त्ष follows. Again, most Indians tend to pronounce त्ष as त् + ष् + ह्.

The \x\ is exactly [ʃ] (alveo-palatal fricative) which is same as श as per [3]. Similarly, the equivalents for \j\, \q\, \sh\ taken from [3].

The velar fricative is 'jihvaamuuliya', is taken from [2]. Sometimes, it's just simpler to use a visarga (

There is no equivalent sound in Sanskrit corresponding to \r\ (a voiced retroflex fricative). The closest retroflex is ष and hence an \r\ sound is appended to it.

The \y\ and \w\ are merely orthographic conventions for \i\ and \u\ in Pinyin. This corresponds to य् and व् respectively in Sanskrit.

2. Finals

Pinyin	देवनागरि	Pinyin	देवनागरि	Pinyin	देवनागरि	Pinyin	देवनागरि
a	आ	o	ऑ	e	अ	ai	ऐ
ei	ए	ao	आव्	ou	ओ	an	आन्
en	अन्	ang	आङ्	eng	अङ्	ong	उङ् / ऊङ्
er	र्	i	ई	ia	या	io	
ie	इए	iao	याव्	iu	यू	ian	येन्
in	यिन्	iang	याङ्	ing	यिङ्	u	वू
ua	वा	uo	वाँ	uai	वाय्	ui	वे
uan	वुअन् /युअन्	un	वँन् / यँन्	uang	वुआङ्	u, ü	यॉ
ue, üe	योँ	iong					

3. Tones

Quote from [2]:

"" Vowels are categorized according to tone as udaṭṭa (high-toned or 'acute'), anudaṭṭa (low-toned or 'non-acute'), svarita (circumflexed or 'modulated'), or ekas'ruti (monotone). A circumflexed vowel is generally described as dropping from high to low, and a series of syllables is monotone if devoid of relative distinction in tone.""

Udatta (raised tone, acute accent ́) : (no symbol) . So I can use ́ itself

Anudatta (low tone, grave accent, ̀): ̀

Svarita (circumflex): ̂

--> similar to Tone 4 in Chinese , dropping from high to low

Tone #	Pinyin	Devanagari	Notes
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1	mā	मा	udAtta is raised tone in Sanskrit, no symbol is used, so I stick to it
2	má	माँ	only choice left after choosing all remaining 4 tones
3	mǎ	माँ	Wikipedia calls this as "Falling-Rising or Low Tone", so I chose anudAtta
4	mǎ	माँ	svarita is dropping from high to low
5	mà	मा̀	In pinyin itself, sometimes dot before the syllable is used, Wikipedia

4. Example

Chinese version:

汉学的名称对中国有一点不尊敬的意味。我们听说有印度学、埃及学、汉学，而没有听说有希腊学、罗马学，更没有听说有英国学、美国学。汉学这个名称完全表示欧美学者对那些已经沉沦的古老国家的文化的一种轻看的态度。

Pinyin version:

"Hàn xué" de míng chēng duì Zhōngguó yǒu yìdiǎn bùzūnjìng de yìwèi. Wǒmen tīngshuō yǒu "Yìndù xué," "Āijí xué," "Hàn xué," ér méiyǒu tīngshuō yǒu "Xīlà xué," "Luómǎ xué," gèng méiyǒu tīngshuō yǒu "Yīngguó xué," "Měiguó xué." "Hàn xué" zhèige míng chēng wánquán biǎoshì Ōu-Měi xuézhě duì nàxiē yǐjīng chénlún de gǔlǎo-guójiā de wénhuà de yìzhǒng qīngkàn de tàidù.

Devanagari version:

हन्शयोँ त मिड्थषड् तुय् त्पुड् क्राँ यो यित्येन् पुत्स्यँचिड् त यी वे । वामंन् तिड्ष्वा योव् यिन्तूशयोँ
ऐचीशयोँ हन्शयोँ र् मेयो तिड्ष्वा यो शीलाशयोँ ल्वाँमाशयोँ गड् मेयो तिड्ष्वा यो यिड्ग्वाँशयोँ
मेग्वाँशयोँ । हन्शयोँ त्पेक मिड्थषड् वन्छ्वुअन् ब्याष्ठी ओमे शयोँत्ष तुय् नाशिय यीचिड् थषन् ल्यँन् त
कूलाव् क्राँच्या त वँष्वा त यीत्पुड् छिड्खन् त थैतु ।

Translation:

The term "Sinology" carries a slight overtone of disrespect towards China. One hears of "Indology," "Egyptology" and "Sinology," but never "Graecology" or

"Romology"—let alone "Anglology" or "Americology." The term "Sinology" epitomizes European and American scholars' patronizing attitude towards the culture of those ruined ancient empires.

The following simplified table is based on Bopomofo:

Bopomofo	Name	Devanagari	Bopomofo	Name	Devanagari	
ㄅ	b	प	ㄚ	a	आ	
ㄆ	p	फ	ㄛ	o	औ	
ㄇ	m	म	ㄜ	e	अ	
ㄏ	f	फ़	ㄝ	eh (े)	इए	
ㄉ	d	त	ㄞ	ai	ऐ	
ㄊ	t	थ	ㄟ	ei	ए	
ㄋ	n	न	ㄠ	au	आउ / आव्	
ㄌ	l	ल	ㄡ	ou	ओ	
ㄍ	g	क	ㄢ	an	आञ्	
ㄎ	k	ख	ㄣ	en	अञ्	
ㄏ	h	हँ	ㄤ	ang	आङ्	
ㄐ	j	च	ㄥ	eng	अङ्	
ㄑ	q	छ	ㄨ	er	अऋ	
ㄒ	x	श	一	i	i, ih / yi	ई / यी
ㄓ	zh	त्ष			in / yin	इञ् / यिञ्
ㄔ	ch	थष			ing / ying	इङ् / यिङ्
ㄕ	sh	ष	ㄨ	u	u / wu	ऊ / वू
ㄖ	r	षृ			un / wen	उञ् / वुञ्
ㄗ	z	त्स			ong / weng	उङ् / वुङ्
ㄘ	c	थ्स	ㄩ	iu	u, ü / yu	य
ㄙ	s	स			un / yun	यञ्
					iong / yong	यङ्

The \er\ sound is a “vocalic R” as per [5]. A ZWNJ

Other sounds can be re-constructed as follows:

ue = iu + eh = यिए (xue = श्रिए)

ui = u + ei = उ + ए (dui = तुए)

uo = u + o = उ + औ (guo = कुऔ = क्राँ)

ian = i + an = इ + आज् = याञ् (dian = त्याञ्)

Examples:

"Hàn xué" de míng chēng duì Zhōngguó yǒu yìdiǎn bùzūnjìng de yìwèi. Wǒmen tīngshuō yǒu "Yìndù xué," "Āijí xué," "Hàn xué," ér méiyǒu tīngshuō yǒu "Xīlà xué," "Luómǎ xué," gèng méiyǒu tīngshuō yǒu "Yīngguó xué," "Měiguó xué."

हँञिश्चि ए त मीङ्धषङ् तुए त्पुङ्क्राँ यो यीत्याञ् पूत्सुञ्चिङ् त यीवे । वाँमञ् तिङ्ष्वाँ यो यिञ्त्तूश्चि ए ऐचीश्चि ए हँञिश्चि ए अऋ मेयो तिङ्ष्वाँ यो शीलाश्चि ए ल्वाँमाश्चि ए कङ् मेयो तिङ्ष्वाँ यो यिङ्क्राँश्चि ए मेक्राँश्चि ए ।

References:

[1] <http://www.studypond.com/pinyin.aspx>

[2] Vedic_Good_n3235.pdf

[3] ipa_sans.pdf

[4] <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinyin>

[5] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R-colored_vowel#In_Chinese