

Draft Notes on the Khojki script

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Khojki is the special script which was historically used by the Nizari Ismaili community of South Asia to record their religious literature, the ginans composed in various South Asian languages, including Sindhi, Gujarati, and Hindi. While most of the earlier ginans are associated with the names of the great Pirs who spread the Ismaili message in mediaeval India, the Khojki manuscripts in which the ginans are recorded mostly date from the 18th and 19th centuries. Some 600 of these manuscripts are preserved, and these remain a prime source for the academic study of South Asian Ismailism. In the time of the Aga Khan III (d. 1957), a programme of publishing editions of the ginans printed in a standardized Khojki script was instituted. These publications were particularly associated with the name of Mukhi Lalji Bhai Devraj, under whose energetic editorship numerous volumes of ginans were published from Bombay (Mumbai) in the early 20th century. Although these Khojki editions of the ginans were later replaced by the versions transliterated into Gujarati script (1920 onwards) which are current today, a familiarity with the Khojki script remains an essential tool for the academic study of South Asian Ismaili literature as recorded in the manuscripts and early printed texts.

The Khojki script is itself a most interesting creation, being virtually unique as an example of a distinctive South Asian script which was specially evolved for its own use by a Ismaili Muslim community. Like all modern South Asian scripts, it derives from the Brāhmī script which dates from the Mauryan period in the third century BC and which was used in the famous inscriptions of the great emperor Ashoka. In terms of their structure, South Asian scripts fall between European alphabets like Greek and Latin, in which consonants and vowels have equal graphic importance, and Semitic syllabaries like Hebrew and Arabic, in which it is mainly the consonants which are carefully recorded, while the vowels are indicated imperfectly or not at all. In contrast to both these script-families, Khojki, like other South Asian scripts, has letters both for independent vowels and for consonants, which are assumed to be pronounced with the commonest vowel, the short –a, whilst distinguishing other vowels by writing special signs in combination with the preceding consonant.

The intensive cultivation of linguistics in ancient India resulted in a considerable sophistication of the writing systems used to record as accurately as possible the vast sacred Hindu literature which was composed in Sanskrit. Nowadays Sanskrit is generally written and printed in the Devanāgarī script, which is also used for Hindi and Marathi. Other modern South Asian scripts derived from Brāhmī, like the Bengali or Gujarati script, have a distinctive visual appearance but are similarly organized to Devanāgarī, with numerous special rules for spelling the many learned loanwords which have been borrowed by the modern languages from Sanskrit.

With the Muslim conquest of much of South Asia in the mediaeval period, Sanskrit was replaced by the dominant language by Persian, which had come to be written in an adopted form of the Arabic script after the early Islamization of Iran. The religious associations and the cultural prestige of the Perso-Arabic script subsequently led many South Asian Muslim communities (outside Bengal) to use it with further adaptations to write their own languages. So it is that Urdu is sharply distinguished in writing from Hindi, although the two languages are virtually identical in their basic

grammar and vocabulary, while the use of a different set of adapted letters means that the Sindhi script, although similarly derived from Arabic, is quite distinct from the Urdu script.

The Khojki script which emerged as a distinctive cultural marker of the special identity of the Nizari Ismailis of South Asia represents yet another graphic type. The evolution of the learned South Asian scripts like Devanāgarī with their carefully elaborated rules for writing Sanskrit can be traced historically through inscriptions. The Brāhmī system had, however, also generated some much simpler scripts designed for commercial and business use. Varying in form from one mercantile group to another, these commercial scripts were designed for speed rather than absolute accuracy. Since they skip many vowels and do not always bother about fine distinctions of consonants, they are shorthands which are better adapted to jotting down entries in ledgers than to the careful record of poetic compositions. It would appear, however, that in at least two cases commercial scripts of this type were developed to create suitable media for recording a distinctive religious literature. One was the Gurmukhī, the ‘script of those guided by the Guru’, the special script used to write the Sikh scriptures, the *Adi Granth* (1604), and subsequently for writing Punjabi in India. The scriptures contain the writings of the Sikh Gurus, themselves members of the business Khatrī caste, and the ‘invention’ (ie: adaptation) of the script as the distinctive marker of a separately defined religious community is traditionally attributed to the second Guru Angad (d. 1552).

The other case of a commercial script being adapted to record religious literature is that of Khojki. Traditionally, its ‘invention’ is attributed to the great Ismaili Pir Sadruddin (d.c. 1416), who is also said to have bestowed the Persian title *Khawāja* ‘Master’ on his followers, who consequently came to be known as Khojas. It is, however, clear from a comparison of the Khojki script with the numerous commercial scripts formerly current among the Hindu business castes of Sindh that it originated from the *Lohāṇakī* script used amongst the *Lohṇa* community of Sindh and *Kachchh* (Cutch) from which many of the original Ismaili converts came.

Whatever the precise dating of the newly standardized Khojki script, it is clear that it is typologically very similar to Gurmukhī. Both scripts have eliminated the ambiguities of the original commercial shorthands to become fully adequate media for the formal recording of religious texts, while remaining quite simple phonetic scripts which have remained largely unburdened by the special rules needed to write Sanskrit words in most of the more elaborate standard modern scripts of South Asia.

Like other South Asian scripts, Khojki is written from left to right, and there are no separate capital letters. In the following outline of the script, the Roman transliterations printed in bold letters follow the system used in Shackle and Moir (1992) (but using **ch** and **chh** instead of **c** and **ch**). A dot below a consonant indicates the typically Indian 'hard' retroflex sounds of **ḍ**, **ṇ**, **ṭ**, while a line ('macron') above a letter indicates a long vowel like **ā** (there is no systematic distinction of the long **ī** and **ū** from short **i** and **u** in the Khojki script).

In order to keep things as simple as possible, the first paragraph below describe only those core components which are essential to the operation of the script: the independent vowel signs; the simple consonants with **-a**; the combination of consonants with the vowel signs; writing diphthongs; and the nasal sign **ṅ**. The various refinements and add-ons to the script which are less frequently encountered are then subsequently described separately.

Independent vowels

Whereas the order of the Roman alphabet has the vowels in haphazard places, as conventionally determined by history rather than by phonetics, South Asian alphabets have their vowels at the beginning. These are the independent vowels, used only to right vowels at the beginning of words or directly following another vowel within the same word (there are different rules for writing vowels directly following a consonant, which are described later below).

There are six independent vowels in the Khojki script:

a	𑂔	Pronounced as in	Allah	𑂔 llah
ā	𑂔)	Pronounced as in	Ātamā (soul)	𑂔) tamā
i	𑂔?	Pronounced as in	Imām (leader)	𑂔?mām
u	𑂔	Pronounced as in	usās (breath)	𑂔 sās
e	𑂔	Pronounced as in	ek (one)	𑂔 k
o	𑂔	Pronounced as in	Om (sacred sound)	𑂔 m

A few simple words may be written with the independent vowels alone:

ā	𑂔)	'this'	As in Gujarati 𑂔) suñ che
āi	𑂔)?	'she came'	As in Urdu language
e	𑂔	'O!'	As in the Ginans 𑂔jī

Simple consonants with –a

As in other South Asian scripts, the Khojki consonants are considered to be followed by the ‘inherent’ short vowel –a. But at the end of a word, the inherent –a is dropped in pronunciation, so:

𑂔 + 𑂗	Written sa ta	Is pronounced sat	‘truth’
𑂗) + 𑂗 + 𑂔	Written as ā ta sa	Is pronounced ātas	‘fire’

Again, as in other South Asian scripts, the alphabetical order of the consonants is phonetic, beginning with five classes defined by the place of their articulation in the mouth, starting with the **ka**-class, produced from the back of the mouth, then moving forward to the **cha**-class produced with the middle of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, the ‘hard’ retroflex **ṭa**-class, pronounced with the tongue curled back, then the ‘soft’ **ta**-class produced with the tongue behind the front teeth, and ending with the **pa**-class, articulated with the lips. Within each class, consonants are ordered by the manner in which they are produced: voice-less, voice-less aspirated, voiced, voiced aspirated, and nasal (the nasal letters of the **ka**-class and the **cha**-class are hardly ever used, and may be disregarded for the moment. Eg: 𑂛: and 𑂛:).

ka-class

ka	क	Pronounced as in	Karim
kha	ख	Pronounced as in	Khalīl خلیل
ga	ग	Pronounced as in English	'gun'
gha	घ	Pronounced as in English	'ghost'

cha-class

cha	च	Pronounced as in English	'church'
chha	छ	Pronounced as in	'Kachchh' in Gujarat (state)
ja	ज	Pronounced as in English	'treasure'
jha	झ	Pronounced as in English	'jug'

Practise of ka-class and cha-class (writing the Roman)

ڪاڙو

ڪاڙو

ڪاڙو

ڪاڙو

ڪاڙو

ڪاڙو

ڪاڙو

ڪاڙو

ڪاڙو

ڪاڙو

ڪاڙو

ڪاڙو

Practise of ka-class and cha-class (writing in Khojki)

ākā

kākā

āgā

kachh

āg

kājh

ājh

kajh

ājhā

ghajh

ṭa-class

ṭa	ṭ	Pronounced as in English	'terminal'
ṭha	ṭh	Pronounced as in English	'thug'
ḍa	ḍ	Pronounced as in English	'done'
ḍha	ḍh	Pronounced as in Gujarati	'ḍhol' (drum)
ṇa	ṇ	Pronounced as in Gujarati	'namaṇ' (to bow down)

ta-class

ta	t	Pronounced as in Gujarati	'taravun' (to fry)
tha	th	Pronounced as in English	'thermal'
da	ḍ	Pronounced as in	'darkhāna' (headquarters)
dha	ḍh	Pronounced as in Sanskrit	'dharam' (religion)
na	n	Pronounced as in English	'nervous'

Practise of ʔa-class and ta-class (writing the Roman)

אזא	אזא
אז	אזא
אז	אזא
אזא	אזא
אזא	אזא
אזא	אזא
אזא	אזא
אזא	אזא
אזא	אזא
אזא	אזא

Practise of ʔa-class and ta-class (writing the Khojki):

āḥ	dān
ijh	nadā
oḥ	dhan
āḥā	dhānā
chaḥā	khātā
chhātā	kān
thāk	kānā
tāk	kāḥā

pa-class

pa	פּ	Pronounced as in English	'parade'
pha	פּה	Pronounced as in	'France'
ba	בּ	Pronounced as in English	'birth'
bha	בּה	Pronounced as in	'Bhopal' – city in India
ma	מּ	Pronounced as in Arabic	'Qāim' قاءم

Practise of pa-class (writing the Roman)

וּרְמִינִי

אֶרְמִינִי

אֶרְמִינִי

אֶרְמִינִי

אֶרְמִינִי

אֶרְמִינִי

אֶרְמִינִי

אֶרְמִינִי

אֶרְמִינִי

אֶרְמִינִי

אֶרְמִינִי

אֶרְמִינִי

The remaining six consonants follow no such consistent phonetic pattern, so their order must simply be learnt:

ya	𐎠𐎡	Pronounced as in	'young'
ra	𐎢	Pronounced as in	'Rahīm' رحيم
la	𐎣	Pronounced as in English	'luck'
va	𐎤	Pronounced as in English	'verb'
sa	𐎥	Pronounced as in	'sat' (truth)
ha	𐎦	Pronounced as in English	'house'

Practise of remaining consonants (writing the Roman)

𐎠𐎢𐎣

𐎡𐎢𐎦

𐎡𐎣𐎦

𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥

𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤

𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥

𐎢𐎣𐎤

𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧

𐎡𐎢𐎣

𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤

𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤

𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤

Exercise 1

The first step in mastering a new script is to learn all the letters. One of the best ways to do this is to make flash cards with the Khojki letters, ie: the independent vowels, and all the consonants, on the front and their Roman values on the back. It is also important to keep copying out the individual letters and the new words introduced in the exercises, so that the hand gets used to forming the letters.

Exercise 2

Transliterate the following words into the roman script, remembering the rule that **-a** is dropped at the end of a word:

મગ્ગ	(pray) -	વચ્ચ	(shame) -
વગ્ગ	(one) -	વચ્ચ	(patience) -
વગ્ગ	(sin) -	ગ્ગ	(action) -
ઘ	(house) -	મગ્ગ	(foreign country) -
ગ્ગ	(fire) -	વચ્ચ	(mountain) -
ગ્ગ	(meditate) -	વચ્ચ	(repeating/meditate)-
ઝ	(deceiver/cheater)	વચ્ચ	(charity) -
ગ્ગ	(pen) -	ગ્ગ	(Imamate) -
વગ્ગ	(hold) -	મગ્ગ	(abundance) -
ગ્ગ	(game) -	વચ્ચ	(true path) -

Exercise 3

Write the following words in the Khojki script

tan	'body'
man	'mind'
dhan	'wealth'
sach	'truth'
kar	'hand'
hak	'truth'
khat	'letter'
rab	'Lord'
dharma	'faith'
mahal	'palace'
sabar	'patience'
ad(a)sath	'sixty-eight'

Consonants with vowel signs

When consonants are followed by vowels other than **-a** in the same word, the vowels are indicated by special signs written either after the consonant in the case of **-ā**, **-ī**, and **-o**, or below it in the case of **-u** and above it in the case of **-e**.

१५/१५	sā	as in	Sās	'breath'
१५५	si	as in	sikh	'teaching'
५५	Su	as in	sukh	'happiness'
१५०	Se	as in	sen	'army'
१५) ५	So	as in	sol	'sixteen'

Notice that several of the independent vowels are formed by using vowel signs with another letter:

Long vowels:

५)	ā	is made up of	a	+)	-ā
५?	ī	is made up of	y	+	ी	-i/ī
५	u/ū	is made up of	o	+	ु	-u/ū
५	e	is made up of		+	ँ	
५	o	is made up of		+	ँ	

Practice of Consonants with Vowels (write the Roman below)

क	का	कि	क्री	कु	के	को	कं
ख	खा	खि	खी	खु	खे	खो	खं
ग	गा	गि	गी	गु	गे	गो	गं
घ	घा	घि	घी	घु	घे	घो	घं
ङ	ङा	ङि	ङी	ङु	ङे	ङो	ङं
च	चा	चि	ची	चु	चे	चो	चं
छ	छा	छि	छी	छु	छे	छो	छं
ज	जा	जि	जी	जु	जे	जो	जं
झ	झा	झि	झी	झु	झे	झो	झं
ञ	जा	जि	जी	जु	जे	जो	जं
ट	टा	टि	टी	टु	टे	टो	टं
ठ	ठा	ठी	ठी	ठु	ठे	ठो	ठं
ड	डा	डि	डी	डु	डे	डो	डं
ढ	ढा	ढि	ढी	ढु	ढे	ढो	ढं
ण	णा	णि	णी	णु	णे	णो	णं
त	ता	ति	ती	तु	ते	तो	तं
थ	था	थि	थी	थु	थे	थो	थं
द	दा	दि	दी	दु	दे	दो	दं
ध	धा	धि	धी	धु	धे	धो	धं
न	ना	नि	नी	नु	ने	नो	नं

Exercise 4

Transliterate the following words into the roman script:

સાત	(seven)	જોય	(promise)
નામ	(name)	મોય	(to say)
ગામ	(town)	ખોય	(to open)
સાદેજ	(truthful)	કામલ	(ascetic)
જાણજાણ	(learned)	ગમીલદીન	(Pir's name)
પુદા	(Lord)	સદલદીન	(Pir's name)
મુસા	(Moses)	સાતગુલ ગુલ	(Pir's name)
કેલ	(circle)	નાગદીન	(Pir's name)
તેલ	(yours)		

Diphthongs

A diphthong is formed when two vowels come together in a word. In the Khojki script, the second vowel must be written with one of the independent vowels.

𑌔𑌕𑌔	Chaud	'fourteen'
𑌔𑌕𑌔𑌕	Bhukheo	'hungry'
𑌔𑌕𑌔𑌕	Kiā	'what?'
𑌔𑌕𑌔𑌕𑌔	Kāem	'everliving'

Exercise 6

Write the following words in the Khojki script:

Maulā	'Lord'
Kiāmat	'resurrection'
Gaeo	'went'
Jiāre	'when'
Bhāu	'intention'
Is(a)māili	'Ismaili'

The nasal sign

The nasal sign ṅ is written as a dot above the letter. When written above an otherwise unmarked consonant it indicates an **n** sound before the following consonant, or an **m** before **p** or **b**:

𑂣𑂗	saṅt	pronounced	sant	'pious believer'
𑂣𑂩	paṅth	pronounced	panth	'path'
𑂣𑂗𑂣𑂩	muṅbai	pronounced	mumbai	'Mumbai'

When written above an independent vowel or above a vowel sign, the nasal sign indicates that the vowel is nasalized:

𑂣𑂩𑂣	hīṅg	'asafoetida'
𑂣𑂩	chhuṅ	'am'
𑂣𑂩	meṅ	'in'
𑂣𑂩𑂣	soṅpe	'delivers'

Exercise 7

Transliterate the following words into the Roman script:

મપઠૈ	(sit)	ખજ	(beloved)
મૈઠૈ	(sit)	ખ જી	(beloved)
હુ	(I)	તુ ડા	(you)
જો યા	(Lord)	જાન	(end)
જાજ્યા	(Lord)	જાયાન	(countless)
જાગૃત્યાજાન	(resurrection)	જાણે જા	(lacks)
જા જી	(why)	જાણેજા	(to know)

Exercise 8

Write the following words in the Khojki script:

chālun	'I move'
pāñch	'five'
māñhe	'in'
kiāñ	'where?'
bañdo	'creature'
akal(a)mañd	'intelligent'

Phonetic Practice

Now that you have been introduced to all the basic letters and vowel-signs of the Khojki script, it is important that you make sure you understand the phonetic distinctions between the different letters, especially between the various retroflex and dental letters.

Exercise 9

Write the following sets of words in the Khojki script. At the same time, make sure you can distinguish the pronunciation of each of the words in the set:

paḍe	'falls'
paḍhe	'reads'
hete	'in love'
heṭhe	'below'
nāḍo	'string'
nāṭh	'lord'
nād	'sound'
hāṭ	'shop'
hāḍ	'bone'
hāṭh	'hand'
sāt	'seven'
sāṭh	'with'
sād	'call'
sādh	'saint'

Additional letters and signs

There are a few other letters and signs besides the basic sets already introduced. While most of these are much less commonly used, you should learn to recognize them.

(a) Beside the letter **l**, there is also a letter sometimes used for the corresponding retroflex sound **ḷ**:

ळ

!

मो मळो

mokaḷo

'much'

(b) There are also three special letters for the combinations **k + sh**, **t + r**, **d + r**. The most common of these is the letter **tr**:

अ

ksh (k + sh)

त्र

tr (t + r)

ड

dr (d + r)

अम

kshamā

'pardon'

त्रम

tran

'three'

डव

drav

'property'

(c) There is also a shortened form of the vowel sign **-i**, which is transliterated here as undotted **-i**

जि

jis

'whom'

Exercise 10

Transliterate the following words, incorporating the additional letters and signs, into the Roman script:

ڪاڙي (living)

ڪڙو ڪڙو (always)

ڪڙو (mercy)

ڪڙو (dear)

ڪڙو ڪڙو (follower of Pir Shams)

ڪڙو ڪڙو (name of the sword of Imam Ali)

ڪڙو (Lord, Master)

ڪڙو (religion)

ڪڙو (intelligent)

Exercise 11

The numeral signs used with the Khojki script are identical in form with the Gujarati numerals. The ginans use both the Gujarati and Hindi names for the numbers (the names for 2 and 3 are quite different in the two languages) which are listed in the following table. Learn both sets of names and write them in the Khojki script:

		Gujarati	Arabic	Hindi
૧	1	ek	۱	ek
૨	2	beh	۲	do
૩	3	tran = tīran	۳	tin
૪	4	chār	۴	chār
૫	5	pāñch	۵	pāñch
૬	6	chha	۶	chha
૭	7	sāt	۷	sāt
૮	8	aṭh	۸	Āṭh
૯	9	nav	۹	nav
૧૦	10	das	۱۰	das
૧૧	11	əgiyār	۱۱	giyāra

Write the numeral signs in Gujarati and Arabic:

4	11
6	12
7	13
10	14
2	15
5	16
8	17
1	18
3	19
	20

Revision exercises

You have now been introduced to all the basic features of the Khojki script. The following exercises taken from an old primer, are designed to reinforce your knowledge of the letters and vowel-signs. They should also help you get used to the appearance of the script in its printed form. The exercises begin with two-letter words, then go on to three-, four-, five-, and six-letters words. You should be able to recognize the names of the numbers at the beginning of each heading. These are followed by the phrase **akshar-nā shabado** '-letter words'.

Transliterate all the words into the Roman script.

𑂔𑂗	(body)
𑂔𑂗	(false)
𑂔𑂗	(horse)
𑂔𑂗	(thief)
𑂔𑂗	(wealth)
𑂔𑂗	(prayer)
𑂔𑂗	(light)
𑂔𑂗	(water)
𑂔𑂗	(to know)
𑂔𑂗	(intelligence)

ਮਿੱਤਰ	(brother)
ਮੁੱਖ	(mukhi/head)
ਰੰਗ	(colour)
ਧੜੀ	(diamond)
ਤਿੰਨ	(three)
ਸਿੱਖਿਆ	(discipline)
ਲੀਡਰ	(leader)
ਕਿਤਾਬ	(book)
ਖਲੀਫਾ	(caliph)
ਜੋ ਪੁਸਤਕ	(book)
ਭੂਮੀ	(earth)
ਖਾਹੀ	(handkerchief)
ਸਿੱਖਿਆ	(prayer)
ਕਮਾਦੀਆਂ (ਕਿੱਸੇ)	(kamadia/accountant)
ਮਾਨਿਫੈਸਟੇਸ਼ਨ	(manifestations)
ਸੁੱਚਾ ਪਾਣੀ	(holy water)
ਬਹੁਤ ਚੰਗੇ ਢੰਗ	(very well)
ਪਿਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ	(name of Pir)

તારાણી	(Queen Tara)
લેખક	(advise)
પાદશીરુ	(king)
કાલ્યાણી	(name of place in Bombay)
શકેશી	(kind)
કુંડાશી	(name of sword of Imam Ali)
ગાળાણી	(gathering place)
આલમી	(fortress of Alamut)
કાલ્યાણી	(name of Imam)
આલમી	(name of Imam)
લેખક	(Prophet Muhammad)
પંચાણી	(Five sacred bodies)
કાલ્યાણી	(one of the five sacred bodies)

Practise numerals up to 20 in Gujarati and the write in the Khojki script words in Roman:

1	ek
2	beh
3	tran = tıran
4	chār
5	pāñch
6	chha
7	sāt
8	aṭh
9	nav
10	das
11	əgiyār
12	bar
13	ter
14	chəud
15	pəndər
16	soḷ
17	səttər
18	ədhar
19	ogñis
20	vīs

Practise numbers 20-40 in Roman and transliterate the Khojki into the Roman Script:

૨૧	૫૪૪ વા ૧૫
૨૨	૭૧ વા ૧૫
૨૩	૩૧ વા ૧૫
૨૪	૭૦ વા ૧૫
૨૫	૫૩૧ ૧૫
૨૬	૨૨ વા ૧૫
૨૭	૧૫૧૧ વા ૧૫
૨૮	૫૩૧ વા ૧૫
૨૯	૫૦ ૭૧૪ વા ૧૫
૩૦	૩૧ ૧૫
૩૧	૫૪૪ ૩૧ ૧૫
૩૨	૭૦ ૩૧ ૧૫
૩૩	૫૦ ૩૧ ૧૫
૩૪	૭૦ ૩૧ ૧૫
૩૫	૫૦ ૩૧ ૧૫
૩૬	૨૨ ૩૧ ૧૫
૩૭	૧૫ ૧૦ ૩૧ ૧૫
૩૮	૫૦ ૧૦ ૩૧ ૧૫
૩૯	૫૦ ૭૧૪ ૩૧ ૧૫
૪૦	૭૦ ૩૧ ૧૫

Comprehension Exercises

Write the following verses of the gināns in Roman script:

ਪਤਨ ਤਾਨਏ ਖਏ ਵਦ ਗਾਂਠੇ ਤਨਯੰਗੀ

ਗੋਗ ਅਭੁਯਯ ਯਾਯਤਾਨ

ਤਾਨਯ ਨ ਯਾਏ ਗੋਗ ਯਯਤੀ

ਗੋ ਭੁਯ ਯਾਯਨੇ ਯ ਯਾਏ...

ਯਯ ਯਯਤਾਨਯੇ ਯ ਯਾਯ

ਯਯਯ ਤੁ ਤਾਏ ਯਾ ਨ ਯਾਯ

- Attributed to Pīr Satgur Nur

ਪੰਤ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਨਦੀ ਨਾਮੁ ਨਾਮੁ

ਨਾਮੁ ਹੈ ਨੀਤਾ

ਪੰਤ ਵਸੀ ਵਸੀ ਨਾਮੁ ਨਾਮੁ ਨਾਮੁ ਨਾਮੁ

ਨਾਮੁ ਨਾਮੁ ਨਾਮੁ ਨਾਮੁ ਨਾਮੁ

ਨਾਮੁ ਹੈ ਨੀਤਾ

ਪੰਤ ਨਾਮੁ ਨਾਮੁ ਨਾਮੁ ਨਾਮੁ ਨਾਮੁ

ਨਾਮੁ ਨਾਮੁ ਨਾਮੁ ਨਾਮੁ

ਨਾਮੁ ਹੈ ਨੀਤਾ

ਘਾਗੁਰ ਨਕੰਏ ਫੀਯਗਾਂਕੇ ਏਵਯ ਪੁਤਾਪ

ਯਯੇ ਫੀਯਗਾਂਕ ਏਵ ਫੁਯਾਫ

ਫੀਯਗਾਂਕ ਘਾਙਾਙਾ ਯਾਧੇ ਵਘੇ

ਯਯੇ ਫੀਯਗਾਂਕ ਯਾਧੇ ਫੀਫਾਫਏ

- Saloko Moṭo attributed to Pīr Shams

ਯਾਪਯੁ ਯਾਪ ਫਯਯਾਫੋਏ

ਯੋ ਯਯੋ ਯਯੋ ਘਾਙੇਯ ਯਾਯ ਯਯਾਯੋ

ਫਤਾ ਪਤਾ ਵਾਫਾਯਾ ਯਯ ਵਫਤਾਯੋ ਯਾ 6

ਫਯ ਫਯਯਾਯੁ ਯਾਯੋ

- attributed to Sayyid Imām Shah

ਠਾਏਵਾਖਾ ਠਾਠਾਕੋ ਠਾਠਾਠਾ

ਠੀਠੀ ਠ ਠੀਠੀਕੋ ਠ ਠੀਠੀਠਾ

ਠਠੀ ਠੀਠਏ ਕੋ ਠਠਠਾ ਠਠਠਾਠੁ ਠੇਠ

... ਕੋ ਠਾ ਠਾ

ਠਾਏਵਾਖਾ ਠੀਠਠ ਠੀਠੀ

ਠੀਠਠ ਠੁਠੀ ਕੋ ਠਠਾਏ ਠਾਠੀਠੇ

ਠਠੀ ਠਠਠੀ ਕੋ ਠਾਠਠਠੀ ਠੀਠੁ ਠਾਠ

... ਕੋ ਠਾ ਠਾ

ਪੰਤਾ ਪੰਨਾ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਠੀਕ ਪਾਠਕ੍ਰਮਤੋਂ ਈਤੋਤਾ

ੴ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ

- attributed to Pīr Hasan Kabīrdīn