

Transcription Table

ء	ā
آ	ā
ا	a, ā, e
ب	b
ت	t
پ	p
ث	ṯ
ج	c
چ	ç
ح	ḥ
خ	ḫ
خو	ḫ ^w
د	d
ذ	ẓ
ر	r
ز	z
ژ	j

س	s
ش	ş
ص	ṣ
ض	ẓ, ḍ
ط	ṭ
ظ	ẓ
ع	ʿ
غ	ġ
ف	f
ق	q
ك	k, g, ğ, ñ
ل	l
م	m
ن	n
و	o, ō, ö, u, ū, ü, v
ه	a, e, h
ی	i, ı, è, y

Guidelines for the transcription

The CMO transcription system benefited from the systems used in Ottoman Text Archive Project (OTAP), the *İslam Ansiklopedisi*, Korkut Buğday's *The Routledge Introduction to Literary Ottoman*, İsmail Ünver's "Çeviriyazıda Yazım Birliği Üzerine Öneriler" and Mertol Tulum's *Tarihî Metin Çalışmalarında Usul*. In it we have tried as meticulously as possible to follow the Ottoman orthography with due consideration given to Turkish pronunciation. All Turkish suffixes are added to the ending of word. Hyphens are used for the *izafet*, the Arabic definite article, compound words, prefixes and suffixes of Persian origin.

Further explanation is as follows:

- The words of Arabic and Persian origin are transcribed with long vowels: ā, ī and ū.
- Consonant harmony and consonant changes of modern Turkish are not followed, for example (باشده) başda, (حقدن) Haḡdan, (قاچدی) qaçdı, (کناهدر) günāhdır.
- Vowel harmony of modern Turkish is not followed when there is representing the vowel in a word of Turkish-origin or Turkish suffix.
- The initial and medial /i/ phoneme is transcribed with a diacritic (è), for example (ایتمک) ètmek, (ویرمک) vèrmek and (کیجه) geçe.
 - In the transcription, Persian and Arabic prefixes, prepositions and compound words are always hyphenated.
- The feminine *nisbe* ending is represented as *-iyye*.
- The *izafet* is rendered as a hyphenated *-i* or *-1*. If the final letter of the first noun is a long round vowel (ā or ū), the *izafet* relationship is rendered as a hyphenated *-yi* or *-y1*.
- Some Arabic words like (غیر , بعض , عین) are almost exclusively used in an *izafet*, so they are transcribed as *‘ayn-1*, *ba‘z-1*, and *ğayr-1*.
- Orthographical mistakes or variations are left in, as they are present in the reproduction of the original text in the manuscript. In the transcription, the correct orthography is given in the text and the orthography in the manuscript is given in the footnote.
- Any addition to the verse by the editor(s) for the sake of clarity, meaning and meter are indicated in “[]”.
- To clarify the meaning for the reader, the beginning of new lines and proper nouns are indicated with capital letters.
- (‘) : The prime punctuation mark is used for separating a proper noun from its suffixes.

The consulted control texts are given under the text in Ottoman alphabet as the first apparatus. The variant readings are annotated in the second apparatus located under the consulted control texts. The numbers before the variant reading(s) refer to the line number where the word in question can be found. Other information is given in footnotes which are located under the transcribed text.