Transliteration

The Hindi is transliterated in this track listing, so that you can read it even if you don't know the Devanagari script. We've used the following conventions:

Final 'a' in a word represents a long 'aa' sound, and final 'i' is a long 'ee' (*laRka*, 'boy'; *bhi*, 'also').

'r' represents a rolled 'r', as in Spanish or Italian.

The double dot on the *ï* in *naï* indicates that the 'a' and 'i' should be pronounced separately.

The apostrophe in *shaa'er* ('poet') indicates a break between 'aa' and 'er'.

To show some sounds that don't exist in English we've had to use some extra symbols:

D   hard 'd', with the tongue bent upwards and backwards (technically called 'retroflex')

ñ   sign to indicate nasal sound (made through your nose); don't pronounce it as 'n'

R   a 'flapped' sound, like in the US English pronunciation of the first 't' in 'Got it!'

T   hard 't', with the tongue bent upwards and backwards (technically called 'retroflex')