Sanskrit and Prakrit
(in Devanagari Script)

When Sanskrit is written in another script, the corresponding letters in that script are transliterated according to this table.

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

अ	a		ॠ	r̥̄
आ	ā		लृ	l̥
इ	i		ए	e
ई	ī		ऐ	ai
उ	u		ओ	o
ऊ	ū		औ	au
ऋ	r̥			

Consonants (see Note 2)

Gutturals		**Palatals**		**Cerebrals**		**Dentals**	
क	ka	च	ca	ट	ṭa	त	ta
ख	kha	छ	cha	ठ	ṭha	थ	tha
ग	ga	ज	ja	ड	ḍa	द	da
घ	gha	झ	jha	ढ	ḍha	ध	dha
ङ	ṅa	ञ	ña	ण	ṇa	न	na

Labials		**Semivowels**		**Sibilants**		**Aspirate**	
प	pa	य	ya	श	śa	ह	ha
फ	pha	र	ra	ष	ṣa		
ब	ba	ल	la	स	sa		
भ	bha	ळ	ḷa				
म	ma	व	va				

Anusvāra (see Note 3)		*Anunāsika*		*Visarga*		*Jihvāmūlīya*	
ं	ṃ	ँ	m̐	:	ḥ	)(	ẖ

		Upadhmānīya		*Avagraha* (see Note 4)			
		⏑	ḫ	ऽ	ʼ (apostrophe)		

Notes

1. Only the vowel forms that appear at the beginning of a syllable are listed; the forms used for vowels following a consonant can be found in grammars; no distinction between the two is made in transliteration.

2. The vowel *a* is implicit after all consonants and consonant clusters and is supplied in transliteration, with the following exceptions:
    (a) when another vowel is indicated by its appropriate sign; and
    (b) when the absence of any vowel is indicated by the subscript sign (˛) called *halanta* or *virāma*.

3. Exception: *Anusvāra* is transliterated by:
    > ṅ before gutturals,
    > ñ before palatals,
    > ṇ before cerebrals,
    > n before dentals, and
    > m before labials.

4. When doubled, *avagraha* is transliterated by two apostrophes (”).

SPECIAL CHARACTERS AND CHARACTER MODIFIERS IN ROMANIZATION

Special character	Name	USMARC hexadecimal code
’	apostrophe	27

Character modifiers	Name	USMARC hexadecimal code
á	acute	E2
ã	tilde	E4
ā	macron	E5
ȧ	dot above	E7
ă	candrabindu	EF
ạ	dot below	F2
ḁ	circle below	F4
a̲	underscore	F6
a̲	upadhmaniya	F9