Bengali

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

অ	a		ঋ	r̥̄
আ	ā		৯	l̥
ই	i		এ	e
ঈ	ī		ঐ	ai
উ	u		ও	o
ঊ	ū		ঔ	au
ঋ	r̥			

Consonants (see Note 2)

Gutturals		Palatals		Cerebrals		Dentals	
ক	ka	চ	ca	ট	ṭa	ত	ta
খ	kha	ছ	cha	ঠ	ṭha	ৎ	ṭa
গ	ga	জ	ja	ড	ḍa	থ	tha
ঘ	gha	ঝ	jha	ড়	ṛa	দ	da
ঙ	ṅa	ঞ	ña	ঢ	ḍha	ধ	dha
				ঢ়	ṛha	ন	na
				ণ	ṇa		

Labials		Semivowels		Sibilants		Aspirate	
প	pa	য	ya	শ	śa	হ	ha
ফ	pha	য়	ẏa	ষ	sha		
ব	ba (See Note 3)	র	ra	স	sa		
ভ	bha	ল	la				
ম	ma	ব	ba (see Note 3)				

Anusvāra		*Bisarga*		*Candrabindu* *(anunāsika)* (see Note 4)		*Abagraha* (see Note 5)	
ং	ṃ	ঃ	ḥ	ঁ	m̐, m̐	ঽ	, (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 symbol (ˑ) called *hasanta* or *birāma*.

3. ব is used both as a labial and as a semivowel. When it occurs as the second consonant of a consonant cluster, it is transliterated *va*. When ব is doubled, it is transliterated *bba*.

4. *Candrabindu* before guttural, palatal, cerebral, and dental occlusives is transliterated *n̐*. Before labials, sibilants, semivowels, the aspirate, vowels, and in final position it is transliterated *m̐*.

5. When doubled, *abagraha* 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
́	acute	E2
̃	tilde	E4
̄	macron	E5
̆	breve	E6
̇	dot above	E7
̐	candrabindu	EF
̣	dot below	F2
̲	underscore	F6