



## 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:
  - $\dot{n}$  before gutturals,
  - $\bar{n}$  before palatals,
  - $\eta$  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

<i>Special character</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i>
'	apostrophe	27

<i>Character modifiers</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i>
á	acute	E2
â	circumflex	E3
ã	tilde	E4
ā	macron	E5
ȁ	dot above	E7
ȡ	dot below	F2
ȣ	circle below	F4