Marathi

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

Traditional Style	New Style	Romanization
अ	अ	a
आ	आ	ā
इ	बि	i
ई	बी	ī
उ	बॢ	u
ऊ	बॣ	ū
ऋ	बृ	ṛ
ॠ	बॄ	ṝ̥
ऌ		l̥
ए	बे	e
बॅ	बॅ	ê
ऐ	बै	ai
ओ	ओ	o
ऑं	ऑं	ô
औ	औ	au

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	sha		
ब	ba	ल	la	स	sa		
भ	bha	ळ	ḷa				
म	ma	व	va				

Anusvāra		Visarga		Avagraha	
(see Note 3)				(see Note 4)	
ṅ	n̄	:	ḥ	s	’
					(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;
   (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.

   In other circumstances it is transliterated by a tilde (n̄) over the vowel.

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
â	circumflex	E3
ã	tilde	E4
ā	macron	E5
ȧ	dot above	E7
ạ	dot below	F2
ḁ	circle below	F4