

Telugu

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

అ	a	ఁ	ā
ఆ	ā	ఌ	e
ఇ	i	఍	ē
ఈ	ī	ఐ	ai
ఉ	u	ఔ	o
ఊ	ū	ఌ	ō
ఋ	ṛ	఍	au
ౠ	ṝ		

Consonants (see Note 2)

Gutturals

క	ka
ఖ	kha
గ	ga
ఘ	gha
ఙ	ṅa

Palatals

చ	ca
ఛ	ĉa
ఞ	cha
జ	ja
ఞ్	ĵa
ఝ	jha
ఞ్	ña

Cerebrals

ట	ṭa
ఠ	ṭha
డ	ḍa
ఢ	ḍha
ణ	ṇa

Dentals

త	ta
థ	tha
ద	da
ధ	dha
న	na

Labials

ప	pa
ఫ	pha
బ	ba
భ	bha
మ	ma

Semivowels

య	ya
ర	ra
ల	ṛa
ళ	la
వ	ḷa
వ	va

Sibilants

శ	śa
ష	ṣa
స	sa

Aspirate

హ	ha
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Sunna (see Note 3)

ఠ	ṭ̣
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Visarga

ః	ḥ
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Ardhasunna (see Note 4)

ఠ్	ṭ̣̣
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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 superscript sign (^ε) called *valapalagilaka*.
3. Exception: *Sunna* is transliterated by:
 - a) *ṅ* before gutturals,
 - b) *ñ* before palatals,
 - c) *ṇ* before cerebrals,
 - d) *n* before dentals, and
 - e) *m* before labials.
4. *Ardhasunna* before gutturals and palatal, cerebral, and dental occlusives is transliterated *ṅ*. Before labials, sibilants, semivowels, the aspirate, vowels, and in final position it is transliterated *ṁ*.