

Assamese Romanization Table
2012 version

Earlier versions: [2011](#), [1997](#)

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

অ	a	ঞ	ঁ
আ	ā	ং	ঁ
ই	i	ণ	e
উ	ī	ণি	ai
ও	u	ণও	o
উ	ū	ণও	au
ঞ	ঁ		

Consonants (see Note 2)

Gutturals		Palatals		Cerebrals		Dentals	
ক	ka	চ	ca	ঁ	ঁa	ত	ta
খ	kha	ছ	cha	ঁ	ঁha	ঁ	t
গ	ga	জ	ja	ঁ	ঁda	ঁ	tha
ঘ	gha	ঝ	jha	ঁ	ঁra	ঁ	da
ঙ	ঁa	ঁঁ	ঁa	ঁ	ঁঁha	ঁ	dha
				ঁ	ঁঁha	ঁ	na
				ঁ	ঁa		
Labials		Semivowels		Sibilants		Aspirate	
প	pa	য	ya	শ	ঁsa	হ	ha
ফ	pha	ঁয	ঁya	ষ	sha		
ব	ba	ঁ	ra	স	sa		
ভ	bha	ঁ	la				
ম	ma	ঁ	wa				
<i>Anusvāra</i>		<i>Bisarga</i>		<i>Candrabindu (anunāsika)</i> (see Note 3)		<i>Abagraha</i> (see Note 4)	
ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	’ (apostrophe)

Notes

- 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.

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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 () called *hasanta* or *birāma*.
3. *Candrabindu* before guttural, palatal, cerebral, and dental occlusives is transliterated *ñ*. Before labials, sibilants, semivowels, the aspirate, vowels, and in final position it is transliterated *m̄*.
4. When doubled, *abagraha* is transliterated by two apostrophes ('').