

**Bengali Romanization Table**  
**2011 version**

**Bengali**

**Vowels and Diphthongs** (see Note 1)

|   |    |   |    |
|---|----|---|----|
| অ | a  | ঈ | ī  |
| আ | ā  | ঐ | ī  |
| ই | i  | এ | e  |
| ঐ | ī  | ঐ | ai |
| উ | u  | ও | o  |
| ঊ | ū  | ঔ | au |
| ঋ | r̄ |   |    |

**Consonants** (see Note 2)

**Gutturals**

ক ka  
খ kha  
গ ga  
ঘ gha  
ঙ ṅa

**Palatals**

চ ca  
ছ cha  
জ ja  
ঝ jha  
ঞ ña

**Cerebrals**

ট ṭa  
ঠ ṭha  
ড ḍa  
ড় ṛa  
ঢ ḍha  
ঢ় ṛha  
ণ ṇa

**Dentals**

ত ta  
থ ṭa  
থ tha  
দ da  
ধ dha  
ন na

**Labials**

প pa  
ফ pha  
ব ba (see Note 3)  
ভ bha  
ম ma

**Semivowels**

য ya  
য় yā  
র ra  
ল la  
ব ba (see Note 3)

**Sibilants**

শ śa  
ষ sha  
স sa

**Aspirate**

হ ha

*Anusvāra*

ং ṁ

*Bisarga*

ঃ ḥ

*Candrabindu (anunāsika)*  
(see Note 4)

ঁ ṅ, ṁ

*Abagraha* (see Note 5)

ু ' (apostrophe)

**Notes**

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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 ( <sub>ূ</sub> ) called *hasanta* or *birāma*.
3. ঞ 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 ঞ is doubled, it is transliterated *bba*.
4. *Candrabindu* before guttural, palatal, cerebral, and dental occlusives is transliterated *ṅ*. Before labials, sibilants, semivowels, the aspirate, vowels, and in final position it is transliterated *m̐*.
5. When doubled, *abagraha* is transliterated by two apostrophes ( '' ).