

Bengali Romanization Table
2011 version

Bengali

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

অ	a	ঞ	ঁ
আ	ā	ঔ	ঁ
ই	i	ঔ	e
ঈ	ī	ঔ	ai
উ	u	ঔ	o
উ	ū	ঔ	au
ঞ	ঁ		

Consonants (see Note 2)

Gutturals	Palatals	Cerebrals	Dentals
ক ka	চ ca	ট ṭa	ত ta
খ kha	ছ cha	ঠ ṭha	ঢ ta
গ ga	জ ja	ড ḍa	থ tha
ঘ gha	ঝ jha	ড় ra	ঢ় da
ঙ n̄a	ঝ় ña	ঢ় ḍha	ঢ় dha
		ঢ় ḍha	ন na
		ণ na	

Labials	Semivowels	Sibilants	Aspirate
প pa	য ya	শ śa	হ ha
ঘ pha	ঝ় ÿa	ষ sha	
ব ba (see Note 3)	ৰ ra	স sa	
ভ bha	ল la		
ম ma	ব ba (see Note 3)		

Anusvāra	Bisarga	Candrabindu (<i>anunāsika</i>) (see Note 4)	Abagraha (see Note 5)
ঁ m̄	ঃ h̄	ঁ, ঁ	ঁ (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 () called *hasanta* or *birāma*.
3. *ঃ* 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 *ঃ* is doubled, it is transliterated *bba*.
4. *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*.
5. When doubled, *abagraha* is transliterated by two apostrophes ('').