

Hindi Romanization Table

2011 version

Earlier versions: [1997](#)

Hindi

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

Traditional Style	New style	Romanization
अ	अ	a
आ	आ	ā
इ	आि	i
ई	आी	ī
उ	आु	u
ऊ	आू	ū
ऋ	अृ	ṛ
ऋ	अृ	ṝ
ल		l
ओ	ओ	ĕ
ए	ओे	e
अॅ	अॅ	ê
ਐ	ਐ	ai
ଓ	ଓ	o
ଓ	ଓ	o
ଓ	ଓ	ô
ଓ	ଓ	ău
ଓ	ଓ	au

Consonants (see Notes 2 and 3)

Gutturals		Palatals		Cerebrals		Dentals	
क	ka	च	ca	ट	ṭa	त	ta
[ङ ³]	qa]	छ	cha	[ट]	ṭa]	थ	tha
ख	kha	ज	ja	ठ	ṭha	द	da
[ঙ ³]	kha]	[ঝ ³]	za]	ঢ	ḍa	ধ	dha
গ	ga	ঝ	jha	ঢ	ঢa	ন	na
[ঙ ³]	gha]	ঞ	ñha	ঢ	ঢha		
ঘ	gha			ঢ	ঢha		

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[ঁ]	<u>gha</u>		ঁ	ঁa		
ঁ	ঁa					
Labials		Semivowels		Sibilants		Aspirate
প	pa	য	ya	শ	śa	হ
ফ	pha	র	ra	ষ	sha	[হ ³] <u>ha</u>
[ফ ³]	fa]	ল	la	স	sa	
ব	ba	ব	va	[স ³]	śa]	
ভ	bha					
ম	ma					
<i>Anusvāra</i> (see Note 4)		<i>Anunāsika</i> (see Note 5)		<i>Visarga</i>		<i>Avagraha</i> (see Note 6)
ঁ	ঁm	ঁ	ঁn, ঁm	ঁ:	ঁh	ঁ
						' (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.
- The vowel *a* is implicit after all consonants and consonant clusters and is supplied in transliteration, with the following exceptions:
 - when another vowel is indicated by its appropriate sign; and
 - when the absence of any vowel is indicated by the subscript sign (ঁ) called *halanta* or *virāma*.
- The dotted letters shown in brackets in the table are used in Urdu words.
- Exception: *Anusvāra* is transliterated by:
 - ঁ before gutturals,
 - ঁ before palatals,
 - ঁ before cerebrals,
 - ঁ before dentals, and
 - ঁ before labials.
- Anunāsika* before guttural, palatal, cerebral, and dental occlusives is transliterated ঁ. Before labials, sibilants, semivowels, aspirates, vowels, and in final position it is transliterated ঁm.
- When doubled, *avagraha* is transliterated by two apostrophes (').