

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	अि	i
ई	अी	ī
उ	अु	u
ऊ	अू	ū
ऋ	अृ	ṛ
ॠ	अृ	ṝ
ऌ		ḷ
ॡ	अे	ẽ
ए	अे	e
अॅ	अॅ	ê
ॢ	अे	ăi
ऐ	अे	ai
ओ	ओ	ō
ओ	ओ	o
ऑ	ऑ	ô
औ	औ	ău
औ	औ	au

Consonants (see Notes 2 and 3)

Gutturals		Palatals		Cerebrals		Dentals	
क	ka	च	ca	ट	ṭa	त	ta
[क़ ³	qa]	छ	cha	[ट़	ṭa]	थ	tha
ख	kha	ज	ja	ठ	ṭha	द	da
[ख़ ³	kha]	[ज़ ³	za]	ड	ḍa	ध	dha
ग	ga	झ	jha	ड़	ṛa	न	na
[ग़ ³	gha]	ञ	ña	ढ	ḍha		
घ	gha			ढ़	ṛha		

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[घ्र ³	gha]	ण	ṇa				
ङ	ṅa						
Labials		Semivowels		Sibilants		Aspirate	
प	pa	य	ya	श	śa	ह	ha
फ	pha	र	ra	ष	sha	[ह्र ³	ḥa]
[फ्र ³	fa]	ल	la	स	sa		
ब	ba	व	va	[स्र ³	ṣa]		
भ	bha						
म	ma						
Anusvāra (see Note 4)		Anunāsika (see Note 5)		Visarga		Avagraha (see Note 6)	
ं	ṁ	ँ	ñ, ṁ	ः	ḥ	ऽ	' (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:
 - ṇ* before gutturals,
 - ñ* before palatals,
 - ṣ* before cerebrals,
 - n* before dentals, and
 - m* before labials.
- Anunāsika* before guttural, palatal, cerebral, and dental occlusives is transliterated *ñ*. Before labials, sibilants, semivowels, aspirates, vowels, and in final position it is transliterated *m̐*.
- When doubled, *avagraha* is transliterated by two apostrophes ('').