Malayalam

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

അ	a	ൠ	ṝ
ആ	ā	ൡ	ḻ̣
ൗ	à (see Note 2)	എ	e
ഇ	i	ഏ	ē
ഈ	ī	ഐ	ai
ഉ	u	ഒ	o
ഊ	ū	ഓ	ō
ഋ	ṛ	ഔ	au

Consonants (see Note 3)

Gutturals		Palatals		Cerebrals		Dentals	
ക	ka	ച	ca	ട	ṭa	ത	ta
ഖ	kha	ഛ	cha	ഠ	ṭha	ഥ	tha
ഗ	ga	ജ	ja	ഡ	ḍa	ദ	da
ഘ	gha	ഝ	jha	ഢ	ḍha	ധ	dha
ങ	ṅa	ഞ	ña	ണ	ṇa	ന	na

Labials		Semivowels		Sibilants		Aspirate	
പ	pa	യ	ya	ശ	śa	ഹ	ha
ഫ	pha	ര	ra	ഷ	ṣa		
ബ	ba	റ	ṟa	സ	sa		
ഭ	bha	റ റ	ṯṯa (see Note 4)				
മ	ma	ല	la				
		ള	ḷa				
		ഴ	ḻa				
		വ	va				

Anusvāra (see Note 5)		Visarga		Avagraha	
ം	ṃ	ഃ	ḥ	ഽ	' (apostrophe)

Notes

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. When ˘ is used in combination with the vowel u (ഉ), the combination is also transliterated $ȧ$.

3. 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;
   b) when the absence of any vowel is indicated by the superscript sign ˘ (also used for the vowel $ȧ$); and
   c) when the following modified consonantal forms are used:

ക്	k	ൻ	n	ൽ	l	ർ	r
ൺ	ṇ	ത്	t	ൾ	ḷ		

4. When � o appears as a subscript in a cluster, it is transliterated $\underline{ta}$.

5. Exception: *Anusvāra* is transliterated by:
   a) $ṅ$ before gutturals,
   b) $ñ$ before palatals,
   c) $ṇ$ before cerebrals,
   d) n before dentals, and
   e) m before labials.