Sanskrit and Prakrit Romanization Table
2011 version

Sanskrit and Prakrit
(in Devanagari script)

When Sanskrit is written in another script, the corresponding letters in that script are transliterated according to this table.

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

अ	a		ॠ	ṝ
आ	ā		ऌ	ḷ
इ	i		ए	e
ई	ī		ऐ	ai
उ	u		ओ	o
ऊ	ū		औ	au
ऋ	r̥			

Consonants (see Note 2)

Gutturals		Palatals		Cerebrals		Dentals	
क	ka	च	ca	ट	ṭa	त	ta
ख	kha	छ	cha	ठ	ṭha	थ	tha
ग	ga	ज	ja	ड	ḍa	द	da
घ	gha	झ	jha	ढ	ḍha	ध	dha
ङ	ṅa	ञ	ña	ण	ṇa	न	na

Labials		Semivowels		Sibilants		Aspirate	
प	pa	य	ya	श	śa	ह	ha
फ	pha	र	ra	ष	ṣa		
ब	ba	ल	la	स	sa		
भ	bha	ळ	ḻa				
म	ma	व	va				

Anusvāra (see Note 3)		Anunāsika		Visarga		Jihvāmūlīya	
ं	ṃ	ँ	m̐	ः	ḥ	)(	ẖ

		Upadhmānīya		Avagraha (see Note 4)	
		ᵡ	ḫ	ऽ	' (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. 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 sign (○) called *halanta* or *virāma.*
3. 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.
4. When doubled, *avagraha* is transliterated by two apostrophes ('').