

# Telugu Romanization Table

Telugu

1997 version

## Telugu

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

ఏ	a	అ	ə
ఐ	ā	ఔ	ə̄
ఇ	i	ఎ	ɛ
ఉ	ī	ఉ	ə̄i
ఓ	u	ఔ	ə̄u
ఔ	ū	ఔ	ə̄ū
ఎ	ɛ	ఎ	ə̄
ఏ	ə̄	ఏ	ə̄̄
ఎ	ə̄̄	ఎ	ə̄̄̄

Consonants (see Note 2)

Gutturals		Palatais		Cerebrals		Dentals	
క	ka	ఁ	ca	ఁ	ṭa	ఁ	ta
ఖ	kha	ఁ	ṭha	ఁ	ṭha	ఁ	tha
గ	ga	ఁ	cha	ఁ	ṭa	ఁ	da
ఖ	gha	ఁ	ja	ఁ	ṭha	ఁ	dha
ం	ña	ఁ	jha	ఁ	ṇa	ఁ	na
		ఁ	ña				
Labials		Semivowels		Sibilants		Aspirate	
ప	pa	ఁ	ya	ఁ	śa	ఁ	ha
ఫ	pha	ఁ	ra	ఁ	śa	ఁ	
బ	ba	ఁ	ra	ఁ	sa	ఁ	
ఫ	bha	ఁ	la				
మ	ma	ఁ	la				
		ఁ	va				

*Sunna*  
(see Note 3)

*Visarga*

*Ardhasunna*  
(see Note 4)

○      ॥      :      ঁ      ঁ, ঁ      ঁ

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### 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 superscript sign ( *ε* ) called *valapalagilaka*.
3. Exception: *Sunna* is transliterated by:  
*ñ* before gutturals,  
*ñ* before palatals,  
*ñ* before cerebrals,  
*n* before dentals, and  
*m* before labials.
4. *Ardhasunna* before gutturals, palatal, cerebral, and dental occlusives is transliterated *ñ*. Before labials, sibilants, semivowels, the aspirate, vowels, and in final position it is transliterated *ññ*.

### CHARACTER MODIFIERS IN ROMANIZATION

Character Modifiers	Name	USMARC hexadecimal code
ˊ	acute	E2
ˆ	circumflex	E3
˜	tilde	E4
ˉ	macron	E5
᷇	dot above	E7
᷈	candrabindu	EF
᷉	cedilla	F0
᷊	dot below	F2
᷋	circle below	F4
᷌	underscore	F6