

Assamese Romanization Table 1997 version

Assamese

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Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

অ	a	ঐ	ī
আ	ā	ঔ	oi
ই	i	ঐ	ai
ঊ	ū	ঔ	oi
উ	u	ঔ	oi
ঋ	ṛ	ঔ	oi
ৠ	ṝ	ঔ	oi

Consonants (see Note 2)

Gutturals

ক	ka
খ	kha
গ	ga
ঘ	gha
ঙ	ṅa

Palatals

চ	ca
ছ	cha
জ	ja
ঝ	jha
ঞ	ña

Cerebrals

ট	ṭa
ঠ	ṭha
ড	ḍa
ড়	ḍha
ঢ	ṛha
ঢ়	ṛha
ণ	ṇa

Dentals

ত	ta
থ	ṭa
দ	da
ধ	dha
ন	na

Labials

প	pa
ফ	pha
ব	ba
ভ	bha
ম	ma

Semivowels

য	ya
য়	yā
র	ra
ল	la
ৱ	wa

Sibilants

শ	śa
ষ	ṣha
স	sa

Aspirate

হ	ha
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Anusvāra

ং	ṁ
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Bisarga

ঃ	ḥ
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Candrabindu (anunāsika) (see Note 3)

ঐ	ñ, ṁ
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Abagraha (see Note 4)

৽	' (apostrophe)
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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 subscript sign (_ˆ) called *hasanta* or *birāma*.
3. *Candrabindu* before guttural, palatal, cerebral, and dental occlusives is transliterated *ñ*. Before labials, sibilants, semivowels, the aspirate, vowels, and in final position it is transliterated *ṁ*.
4. When doubled, *abagraha* is transliterated by two apostrophes (" ").

SPECIAL CHARACTERS AND CHARACTER MODIFIERS IN ROMANIZATION

<i>Special character</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i>
'	apostrophe	27
<i>Character modifiers</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i>
á	acute	E2
ã	tilde	E4
ā	macron	E5
·	dot above	E7
ñ	candrabindu	EF
ḍ	dot below	F2
ḡ	circle below	F4
ḥ	underscore	F6