

Hindi Romanization Table

2026 version

Earlier versions: [2011](#), [1997](#)

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

Traditional Style	New style	Romanization
अ	अ	a
आ	आ	ā
इ	इ	i
ई	ई	ī
उ	उ	u
ऊ	ऊ	ū
ऋ	ऋ	r̄
ॠ	ॠ	r̄̄
ऌ		l̄
ॡ	अे	ě
ए	अे	e
अँ	अँ	ê
अै	अै	ăi
ऐ	अै	ai
ओ	ओ	ō
ओ	ओ	o
आँ	आँ	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	[ṭ ³	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		
[घ़ ³	gha]			ण	ṇa		
ङ	ṅa						
Labials		Semivowels		Sibilants		Aspirate	
प	pa	य	ya	श	śa	ह	ha
फ	pha	र	ra	ष	ṣha	[ह ³	ḥa]
[फ़ ³	fa]	ल	la	स	sa		
ब	ba	[ळ ⁷	la]	[स़ ³	ṣa]		
भ	bha	व	va				
म	ma						
<i>Anusvāra</i> (see Note 4)		<i>Anunāsika</i> (see Note 5)		<i>Visarga</i>		<i>Avagraha</i> (see Note 6)	
◌ं	ṁ	◌ँ	ñ, ṁ	◌ः	ḥ	◌	'
							(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. The dotted letters shown in brackets in the table are used in Urdu words.
4. 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.
5. *Anunāsika* before guttural, palatal, cerebral, and dental occlusives is transliterated *ṅ*. Before labials, sibilants, semivowels, aspirates, and vowels, and in the final position, it is transliterated *ṁ*.
6. When doubled, *avagraha* is transliterated by two apostrophes (").
7. Appears in non-Hindi words in some languages that use the Devanagari script.
8. When text in a non-Hindi language appears in the Devanagari script, and that language has its own romanization table, the romanization table for that language should be applied.