

Hindi

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	ṛ
ॠ	ॠ	ṝ
ऌ		ḷ
ॡ	ॡ	ḹ
ए	ए	ē
ऐ	ऐ	e
ऑ	ऑ	ê
ॢ	ॢ	āi
ॣ	ॣ	ai
ओ	ओ	ō
औ	औ	o
ऑ	ऑ	ô
औ	औ	äu
औ	औ	au

Consonants (see Notes 2 and 3)

Gutturals		Palatals		Cerebrals		Dentals	
क	ka	च	ca	ट	ṭa	त	ta
[क ³	qa]	छ	cha	[ट	ṭa]	थ	tha
ख	kha	ज	ja	ठ	ṭha	द	da
[ख ³	kha]	[ज ³	za]	ड	ḍa	ध	dha
ग	ga	झ	jha	ड़	ṛa	न	na
[ग ³	gha]	ञ	ña	ढ	ḍha		
घ	gha			ढ़	ṛha		
[घ ³	gha]			ण	ṇa		
ङ	ṅa						

Labials		Semivowels		Sibilants		Aspirate	
प	pa	य	ya	श	śa	ह	ha
फ	pha	र	ra	ष	ṣa	[ह ³	ḥa]
[फ ³	fa]	ल	la	स	sa		
ब	ba	व	va	[स ³	ṣa]		
भ	bha						
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	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. The dotted letters shown in brackets in the table are used in Urdu words.
4. Exception: *Anusvāra* is transliterated by:
 - a) *ṁ* 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 *ñ*. Before labials, sibilants, semivowels, aspirates, vowels, and in final position it is transliterated *ṁ*.
6. When doubled, *avagraha* is transliterated by two apostrophes (' ').