

## 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                 | ऌ         | l̄           |
| ॡ                 | ॡ         | e            |
| अं                | अं        | ê            |
| ऐ                 | ऐ         | ai           |
| ओ                 | ओ         | o            |
| औ                 | औ         | ô            |
| औ                 | औ         | au           |

## 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          | ḷa  |           |     |          |     |
| म         | ma  | व          | va  |           |     |          |     |

# Marathi Romanization Table

1997 version

Marathi

*Anusvāra*  
(see Note 3)

*Visarga*

*Avagraha*  
(see Note 4)

◌̣

◌̃

:

ḥ

ˆ

ˆ

(apostrophe)

## Notes

- 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.
- The vowel *a* is implicit after all consonants and consonant clusters and is supplied in transliteration, with the following exceptions:
  - when another vowel is indicated by its appropriate sign;
  - when the absence of any vowel is indicated by the subscript sign ( ◌̣ ) called *halanta* or *virāma*.
- Exception: *Anusvāra* is transliterated by:
  - ṅ* before gutturals,
  - ñ* before palatals,
  - ṇ* before cerebrals,
  - n* before dentals, and
  - m* before labials.

In other circumstances it is transliterated by a tilde ( ◌̃ ) over the vowel.

- When doubled, *avagraha* is transliterated by two apostrophes ( ˆˆ ).

## SPECIAL CHARACTERS AND CHARACTER MODIFIERS IN ROMANIZATION

| <i>Special character</i>   | <i>Name</i>  | <i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i> |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| ˆ                          | apostrophe   | 27                             |
| <i>Character modifiers</i> | <i>Name</i>  | <i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i> |
| ◌́                         | acute        | E2                             |
| ◌̂                         | circumflex   | E3                             |
| ◌̃                         | tilde        | E4                             |
| ◌̄                         | macron       | E5                             |
| ◌̇                         | dot above    | E7                             |
| ◌̈                         | dot below    | F2                             |
| ◌̉                         | circle below | F4                             |