

## Sanskrit and Prakrit (in Devanagari script)

When Sanskrit is written in another script, the corresponding letters in that script are transliterated according to this table.

### Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

अ	a	ऋ	ṛ
आ	ā	ॠ	ṝ
इ	i	ए	e
ई	ī	ऐ	ai
उ	u	ओ	o
ऊ	ū	औ	au
ऋ	ṛ		

### 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		
Anusvāra (see Note 3)	Anunāsika	Visarga	Jihvāmūliya
ं ṁ	ँ ṁ̄	ः ḥ	) ( ḥ
	Upadhmaniya	Avagraha (see Note 4)	
	ॡ 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. 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.
4. When doubled, *avagraha* is transliterated by two apostrophes ( ' ' ).