

Transliteration guide for Romanizing various phonetics:

Devanagari script has 17 main vowels, 36 consonants and 30 biconsonantal conjuncts. It is very difficult to transliterate all of these original sounds just using 26 letters from roman alphabet. Following guideline has been used for transliteration in our compilations.

Vowels स्वर

The long vowel sound is represented by double occurrence of a roman vowel

अ a	आ aa	इ i	ई ee	उ u	ऊ oo	ऋ ri	ॠ ree	ऌ lri	ॡ lree	ए e	ऐ ai	ओ o
औ au	अं aṅ, aṅ, aṅ, an, am	अँ aṅ	ॐ ṁ	ॡ ṁ	अः aḥ	ऽ	१ 1	३ 3				

- The vowel “अं aṅ, aṅ, aṅ, an, am” which is represented in Devanagari by a dot over a letter, changes its sound based on the sound immediately following it. It defaults to “m” but can also be “ṅ, ṅ, ṅ or n” if the following sound is guttural, palatal, retroflex or dental respectively.
- The Vowel “अँ aṅ” is not pronounced separately. It represents nasalization of the base sound it is transforming. The nasal sound changes depending on the base sound. However, we are representing it with only one symbol due to lack of enough symbols in roman script.
- The *avagraha* “ऽ ’” is not pronounced. It represents the loss of a vowel during conjugation or is used for separating vowels which if combined would result in different chanda for a mantra.
- Suffix of numeral 1 to a vowel means that the vowel should be sung using more than 1 musical note.
- **plut** - Suffix of numeral 3 to a vowel represents extension of the vowel.

Consonants व्यञ्जन

Devanagari has provision for several nasal sounds, retroflex consonants and dual consonants. Please refer to following table for transliteration of the consonants.

					Nasal	Approximant अन्तस्थ	Fricative उष्म
Guttural कंठ्य	क ka	ख kha	ग ga	घ gha	ङ ṅa		ह ha
Palatal तालव्य	च cha	छ chha	ज ja	झ jha	ञ ña	य ya	श sha
Retroflex मूर्धन्य	ट ṭa	ठ ṭha	ड ḍa	ढ ḍha	ण ṇa	र ra	ष ṣha
Dental दन्तय	त ta	थ tha	द da	ध dha	न na	ल la	स sa
Labial ओष्ठय	प pa	फ pha	ब ba	भ bha	म ma	व va	

Biconsonantal conjuncts मिश्रित व्यञ्जन

क्त (क्+त) kta	क्ष (क्+ष) kṣha	ज्ञ (ज्+ञ) jña	ट्ट (ट्+ट) ṭṭa	ट्ठ (ट्+ठ) ṭṭha	ट्ठ (ट्+ठ) ṭṭha
त्त (त्+त) tta	त्र (त्+र) tra	द्ग (द्+ग) dga	द्ध (द्+घ) dgha	द्ध (द्+घ) dgha	द्ध (द्+घ) ddha
द्भ (द्+भ) dbha	द्म (द्+म) dma	द्य (द्+य) dya	द्व (द्+व) dva	प्त (प्+त) pta	श्च (श्+च) shcha
श्र (श्+न) shna	श्र (श्+र) shra	श्व (श्+व) shva	ष्ट (ष्+ट) ṣṭa	ष्ठ (ष्+ठ) ṣṭha	ह्र (ह्+ण) hṇa
ह्र (ह्+न) hna	ह्र (ह्+म) hma	ह्र (ह्+य) hya	ह्र (ह्+र) hra	ह्र (ह्+ल) hla	ह्र (ह्+व) hva

Conjugation with the consonant “r”: When “r” appears before a consonant, it is represented by a curve on top of the succeeding consonant e.g. र्क = क rka. When “r” appears after a consonant, it is represented by a slanting line or a hat symbol below the preceding consonant e.g. प्र = प्र pra and द्र = द्र dra

In order to maintain the original pronunciations of the mantras while transliterating, complex words have not been broken down. However immediately after each mantra a breakdown of the root words call *pada paṭha* has been provided.