

### Transliteration guide for Romanizing various phonetics:

Devanagari script has 15 vowels and 39 consonants and it is very difficult to transliterate the original sounds using 26 letters from roman alphabet. Following guideline has been used for transliteration while compiling this booklet.

#### Vowels:

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 ṛi	ॠ ṛee
ए e	ऐ ai	ओ o	औ au	अं aṅ, aṅ, aṅ, an, am	अँ aṁ	अः aḥ	

- The vowel “अं aṅ, aṅ, aṅ, an, am” which is represented in devanagari by a dot over the consonant letter, changes its sound based on the sound immediately following it. It defaults to “m” but can also be “ṅ, ñ, ṇ or n” if the following sound is guttural, palatal, retroflex or dental respectively.
- The Vowel “अँ aṁ” 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 symbols in roman script.

#### Consonants:

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

						Nasal	Approximant	Fricative	
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 मूर्ध्य	ट ṭa	ठ ṭha	ड ḍa	ढ ḍha	ळ ḷa	ण ṇa	र ra	ष ṣha	
Dental दन्त्य	त ta	थ tha	द da	ध dha		न na	ल la	स sa	
Labial ओष्ठ्य	प pa	फ pha	ब ba	भ bha		म ma	व va / wa		
Biconsonantal conjuncts	क्ष (क् + ष) kṣha	त्र tra	ज्ञ (ज् + ञ) jña						

While Romanizing Sanskrit words, wherever possible, we have used a hyphen “-” for separating the root words in the conjugated words. However, in order to get closer to the original sounds, while pronouncing these words it is better to ignore the hyphen and pronounce the word as a whole.