

## Bengali

### Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

অ	a	ঈ	ī
আ	ā	ঐ	ī
ই	i	এ	e
ঐ	ī	ঐ	ai
উ	u	ও	o
ঊ	ū	ঔ	au
ঋ	r̥		

### Consonants (see Note 2)

#### Gutturals

ক	ka
খ	kha
গ	ga
ঘ	gha
ঙ	ṅa

#### Palatals

চ	ca
ছ	cha
জ	ja
ঝ	jha
ঞ	ña

#### Cerebrals

ট	ṭa
ঠ	ṭha
ড	ḍa
ড়	ḍa
ঢ	ḍha
ঢ়	ḍha
ণ	ṇa

#### Dentals

ত	ta
থ	t̪
থ	tha
দ	da
ধ	dha
ন	na

#### Labials

প	pa
ফ	pha
ব	ba (see Note 3)
ভ	bha
ম	ma

#### Semivowels

য	ya
য়	ya
র	ra
ল	la
ব	ba (see Note 3)

#### Sibilants

শ	śa
ষ	sha
স	sa

#### Aspirate

হ	ha
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#### Anusvāra

ং	m̐
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#### Bisarga

ঃ	ḥ
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#### Candrabindu (anunāsika)

(see Note 4)

ঁ	ñ, ṁ
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#### Abagraha (see Note 5)

ু	'(apostrophe)
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### 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 symbol ( <sub>̣</sub> ) called *hasanta* or *birāma*.
3. व is used both as a labial and as a semivowel. When it occurs as the second consonant of a consonant cluster, it is transliterated *va*. When व is doubled, it is transliterated *bba*.
4. *Candrabindu* before guttural, palatal, cerebral, and dental occlusives is transliterated *ṛ̣*. Before labials, sibilants, semivowels, the aspirate, vowels, and in final position it is transliterated *ṃ*.
5. When doubled, *abagraha* is transliterated by two apostrophes ( " ).