

# HINDI, MARATHI & NEPALI

Script: Devanagari

	ISO 15919 2001 <sup>(1.0)</sup>	UN 1977 <sup>(2.0)</sup>	Hunterian <sup>(3.0)</sup>	ALA-LC 1997 <sup>(4.0)</sup>
<b>Vowels</b>				
अ ः	a	a <sup>(2.1)</sup>	a	a
आ ः	ā	ā	ā, a <sup>(3.1)</sup>	ā
इ ः	i	i	i	i
ई ः	ī	ī	ī, i <sup>(3.1)</sup>	ī
उ ः	u	u	u	u
ऊ ः	ū	ū	ū <sup>(3.1)</sup>	ū
ऋ ः	r̄	r̄	ri	r̄
ॠ ः	r̄̄	r̄̄	—	r̄̄
ऌ ः	l̄	l̄	—	l̄
ॡ ः	l̄̄	l̄̄	—	—
ए ः	e	—	—	ě
एँ ः	e; ē <sup>(1.1)</sup>	e	e	e
ऐ ः	ai	ai	ai	ai
ओ ः	o	—	—	ö
ओँ ः	o; ō <sup>(1.1)</sup>	o	o	o
औ ः	au	au	au	au
ऎ ः	ê	ă	—	ê
ऑ ः	ô	ǎ	—	ô

## Nasalizations

ं	<i>anusvara</i>	m̄; ñ <sup>(1.2)</sup>	m̄	n, m	m̄, ñ <sup>(4.1)</sup>
ँ	<i>candrabindu</i>	m̄; ñ <sup>(1.2)(1.3)</sup>	m̄	m	m̄, ñ <sup>(4.2)</sup>

## Miscellaneous

ः	<i>visarga</i>	ḥ	ḥ	h	ḥ
्	<i>halanta</i>	<i>vowelless</i>	<i>vowelless</i>	<i>vowelless</i>	<i>vowelless</i>
ऽ	<i>avagraha A</i>	˙ <sup>(1.4)</sup>	—	—	˙

## Consonants

क	ka	ka	ka	ka
ख	kha	kha	kha	kha
ग	ga	ga	ga	ga
घ	gha	gha	gha	gha
ङ	ṅa	ṅa	nga	ṅa
च	ca	cha	cha	ca
छ	cha	chha	chha	cha
ज	ja	ja	ja <sup>(3.2)</sup>	ja
झ	jha	jha	jha	jha
ञ	ña	ña	nya	ña
ट	ṭa	ṭa	ta	ṭa
ठ	ṭha	ṭha	tha	ṭha
ड	ḍa	ḍa	da	ḍa
ढ	ḍha	ḍha	dha	ḍha

	ISO 15919 2001 <sup>(1.0)</sup>	UN 1977 <sup>(2.0)</sup>	Hunterian <sup>(3.0)</sup>	ALA-LC 1997 <sup>(4.0)</sup>
ण	ṇa	ṇa	na	ṇa
त	ta	ta	ta	ta
थ	tha	tha	tha	tha
द	da	da	da	da
ध	dha	dha	dha	dha
न	na	na	na	na
प	pa	pa	pa	pa
फ	pha	pha	pha	pha
ब	ba	ba	ba	ba
भ	bha	bha	bha	bha
म	ma	ma	ma	ma
य	ya	ya	ya	ya
र	ra	ra	ra	ra
ल	la	la	la	la
व	va	va	wa, v- <sup>(3.3)</sup>	va
श	śa	sha	sa, sha	śa
ष	ṣa	ṣha	sha	sha
स	sa	sa	sa	sa
ह	ha	ha	ha	ha

### Additional consonants

क़	D	qa	qa	qa	qa
ख़	D	<u>k</u> ha	ḵha	kha	<u>k</u> ha
ग़	D	ḡa	ga	gha	<u>g</u> ha
ज़	D	za	za	za	za
ड़		ṛa	ṛa	ra	ṛa
ढ़		ṛha	ṛha	rha	ṛha
फ़	D	fa	fa	fa	fa
ऱ	E	ṛ <sup>(1.5)</sup>	r	—	—
ळ	F	ḷa	ḷa	la	ḷa

### Extended Devanagari letters

ऩ	G	ṇa	—	—	—
ऱ	H	ṛa	—	—	—
ळ	I	ṃa	—	—	—
ळ	J	ḷa	—	—	—

### Additional characters for Perso-Arabic

ٲ		ṭa	—	—	ṭa
ٴ		wa	—	—	—
ٶ		ṣa	—	—	ṣa
ھ		ḥa	—	—	ḥa
◌ْ		◌◌	—	—	—

### Adscript consonants<sup>K</sup>

◌◌		r-			
----	--	----	--	--	--

**Vowel ligatures (conjuncts)<sup>K</sup>**

दृ	dr		
रु	ru	रू	rū
हृ	hr		

**Half consonants and ligatures (conjuncts)<sup>K, L</sup>**

क०	k-	क	kka	क	kta	क	kna
		क	kra	क	kla	क	kva
		क्ष	kṣa				
क०	kṣ-	क्ष	kṣra				
ख०	kh-	ख	khna	ख	khra	ख	khla
ग०	g-	ग	gna	ग	gra	ग	gla
घ०	gh-	घ	ghna	घ	ghra	घ	ghla
ङ०	ṅ-	ङ	ṅka	ङ	ṅkta	ङ	ṅkṣa
		ङ	ṅkha	ङ	ṅga	ङ	ṅgha
		ञ	ṅma	ञ	ṅra		
च०	c-	च	cca	च	cna	च	cra
		च	cla				
छ०	ch-	छ	chna	छ	chra	छ	chla
		छ	chva				
ज०	j-	ज	jja	ज	jña	ज	jna
		ज	jra				
झ०	jñ-						
झ०	jh-	झ	jhna	झ	jhra		
ञ०	ñ-	ञ	ñca	ञ	ñja	ञ	ñra
ट०	ṭ-	ट	ṭka	ट	ṭga	ट	ṭṭa
		ट	ṭṭha	ट	ṭna	ट	ṭya
		ट	ṭra	ट	ṭva		
ठ०	ṭh-	ठ	ṭhṭha	ठ	ṭhna	ठ	ṭhya
		ठ	ṭhra				
ड०	ḍ-	ड	ḍga	ड	ḍḍa	ड	ḍḍha
		ड	ḍna	ड	ḍya	ड	ḍra
		ड	ḍva				
ढ०	ḍh-	ढ	ḍhḍha	ढ	ḍhna	ढ	ḍhya
		ढ	ḍhra				
ण०	ṇ-	ण	ṇra				
त०	t-	त	tta	त	tna	त	tra
थ०	th-	थ	thna	थ	thra		
द०	d-	द	dga	द	dgha	द	dda
		द	ddha	द	dna	द	dba
		द	dbha	द	dma	द	dya
		द	dra	द	dva		
ध०	dh-	ध	dhna	ध	dhra		
न०	n-	न	nna	न	nra		
प०	p-	प	pṭa	प	pṭha	प	pta
		प	pna	प	pla	प	pra
फ०	ph-	फ	phna	फ	phra	फ	phla
ब०	b-	ब	bna	ब	bra	ब	bla
भ०	bh-	भ	bhna	भ	bhra	भ	bhla

म०	m-	म	mna	म	mra	म	m̐a
य०	y-	य	yna	य	yra		
ल०	l-	ल	lra	ल	lla		
व०	v-	व	vna	व	vra	व	v̐a
श०	ś-	श	śca	श	śna	श	śra
		श्	śla	श्	śva		
ष०	ṣ-	ष	ṣṭa	ष	ṣṭva	ष	ṣṭha
		ष्	ṣra				
स०	s-	स	sna	स	sra		
ह०	h-	ह	hṇa	ह	hna	ह	hma
		ह्य	hya	ह	hra	ह	hla
		ह्	hḷa	ह	hva		
ळ०	ḷ-	ळ	ḷra				

### Numerals

०	0
१	1
२	2
३	3
४	4
५	5
६	6
७	7
८	8
९	9

### Punctuation marks

।	virāma	.
---	--------	---

### Notes

- A Used mainly in Sanskrit words.
- B Used for representing Dravidian short e.
- C Used for representing Dravidian short o.
- D Used for representing Perso-Arabic characters.
- E Used only in Marathi and Nepali.
- F Used only in Marathi.
- G Used for representing Tamil ண.
- H Used for representing Tamil ற, Telugu ఱ and Malayalam റ.
- I Used for representing Bengali ঞ and Oriya ଣ.
- J Used for representing Tamil ட and Malayalam ള.
- K Transliterated using ISO 15919.
- L The list of ligatures (conjuncts) is not supposed to be complete but lists the most common ligatures, and – in principle – those found in the font used in this document.

1.0 International Standards Organisation. (<http://www.iso.ch>).

General notes:

A number of options are to be applied when using the ISO 15919 transliteration system.

A colon (:) is used for resolving ambiguities: बह् *ba:i*/बै *bai*; Nepali र्य *r:ya*/र्य *rya*.

1.1 NON-UNIFORM VOWEL OPTION: The vowels *e* and *o* will not be marked long, as usual for scripts not having short *e* and *o*.

UNIFORM VOWEL OPTION: The vowels *e* and *o* will be marked long, uniform with the transliteration of scripts having both long and short *e* and *o*.

1.2 SIMPLIFIED NASALIZATION OPTION: *Anusvara* is transliterated *m̃* and *candrabindu* *m̃̇*.

STRICT NASALIZATION OPTION:

a) *Anusvara* before a stop or class nasal is transliterated as the class nasal: *n* before *k, kh, g, gh, ṅ; ṅ* before *c, ch, j, jh, ñ; ṅ* before *ṭ, ṭh, ḍ, ḍh, ṇ; n* before *t, th, d, dh, n; m* before *p, ph, b, bh, m*.

b) *Anusvara* and *candrabindu* representing vowel nasalization are transliterated as a tilde above the transliterated vowel. In the case of the digraphs *ai, au*, the tilde is attached to the second vowel (*aĩ, aũ*). Note that *candrabindu* reduces to a dot after a vowel extending above the line.

1.3 When *m̃̇* is associated with a semivowel (*y, r, l, ḷ, v*), it is placed before the semivowel.1.4 The form *·*' is used in modern texts to distinguish it from Latin punctuation *'*.

## 1.5 For Nepali only:

TWO-WAY URPHA OPTION: ॠ is transliterated *ř* (suitable for reverse transliteration).

ONE-WAY URPHA OPTION: ॠ is transliterated *r*.

2.0 United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN). (<http://www.eki.ee/wgrs>).

General note:

If each letter of a digraph or any two parts of a trigraph has a distinct independent sound then it should be indicated by a hyphen, thus *d-h*.

2.1 The vowel *a* should always be romanized except when it ends a name. If a name ends with a consonant, the consonant should carry a sub-macron. For example कानपुर *Kānapur* (not *Kānapura*), जगत् *Jagaṭ*.

## 3.0 The Hunterian system is the national system of romanization in India.

3.1 *a, i* and *u* are used in word-final position. The *a* in *gaon* and the *u* in *pur* are not accented.3.2 ञ is transliterated *gy*.3.3 *v* is used before *i*.

## 4.0 American Library Association/Library of Congress.

4.1 *Anusvara* is transliterated *m̃* in Hindi and *õ* in Marathi, except *ṅ* before *k, kh, g, gh, ṅ; ṅ* before *c, ch, j, jh, ñ; ṅ* before *ṭ, ṭh, ḍ, ḍh, ṇ, ṛa, ṛha; n* before *t, th, d, dh, n; m* before *p, ph, b, bh, m*.4.2 *Candrabindu* is transliterated *m̃̇*, except *ṅ̇* before *ka, kha, ga, gha, ṅa, ca, cha, ja, jha, ṅa, ṭa, ṭha, ḍa, ḍha, ṇa, ṛa, ṛha, ta, tha, da, dha, na*.

## Sources

- *ALA-LC Romanization Tables: Transliteration Schemes for Non-Roman Scripts*. Randal K. Barry (ed.). Library of Congress, 1997. (<http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/roman.html>).
- Bright, William: "The Devanagari Script", in Peter T. Daniels & William Bright, eds. *The World's Writing Systems*. New York/Oxford, 1996.
- *ISO 15919:2001. Information and documentation – Transliteration of Devanagari and related Indic scripts into Latin characters*. International Standards Organization, 2001.
- *Report on Activities, submitted by India*. Ad Hoc Group of Experts on the Standardization of Geographical Names, Working Paper No. 8. New York, 10-20 March 1970. (<http://www.un.org/depts/dhl/maplib/ungegn/session-2/working-papers/working-paper8.pdf>).
- Stone, Anthony P.: *Transliteration of Indic Scripts: How to Use ISO 15919*. 2002. (<http://homepage.ntlworld.com/stone-catend/trind.htm>).
- *United Nations Romanization Systems for Geographical Names. Report on Their Current Status*. Compiled by the UNGEGN Working Group on Romanization Systems. Version 2.2. January 2003. (<http://www.eki.ee/wgrs/>).
- *Vishwabharat@tdil. Language Technology Flash, January 2002*. Department of Information Technology, Government of India. (<http://tdil.mit.gov.in>).