

Tibetan

Internal capitalization of base consonants is not to be followed. When Tibetan is written in another script (e.g., 'Phags-pa) the corresponding letters in that script are romanized according to this table.

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Notes 1 and 2)

ཨ་	a	[འི	ɹ]
[ཨཱ་	ā]	[ཨྱི	ɹ̄]
ཨི་	i	[ཨྲི	ɹ]
[ཨྲི	ɪ]	ཨེ་	e
ཨུ་	u	[ཨྲི	ai]
[ཨུ	ū]	ཨོ་	o
		[ཨྲོ	au]

Consonants (see Notes 2 and 3)

Gutturals		Palatals		Cerebrals		Dentals	
ཀ་	ka	ཅ་	ca	[འི	t̪a]	ཏ་	ta
ཁ་	kha	ཆ་	cha	[རྲི	t̪ʰa]	ཐ་	tha
ག་	ga	ཇ་	ja	[འི	d̪a]	ད་	da
[རྲི	gha]	[རྲི	jha]	[རྲི	d̪ʰa]	[རྲི	d̪ʰa]
ང་	ŋa	ཉ་	ña	[རྲི	ɲa]	ན་	na
Labials		Affricates		Semivowels		Sibilants	
པ་	pa	ཅ་	tʃa	མ་	wa	ཇ་	ʒa
ཕ་	pha	ཆ་	tʃʰa	འ་	'a (see Note 4)	ཇ་	za
བ་	ba	ཇ་	dʒa	ཡ་	ya (see Note 5)	ཉ་	ʂa
[རྲི	bha]	[རྲི	dʒʰa]	ར་	ra	ས་	sa
མ་	ma			ལ་	la	[རྲི	ʃa]

Aspirate

ཏ་ ha

Anusvāra

ཾ m̐

Anunāsika

[ཾ m̃]

Visarga

ཾ ḥ

Notes

1. Only the vowel forms that appear at the beginning of a syllable are listed. A syllable is defined as a graph or group of graphs followed by a *tsheg* (ः). The forms used for vowels following a consonant can be found in grammars.
2. Letters enclosed within brackets in the table are used in Sanskrit words.
3. The vowel *a* is implicit after all consonants in independent form and is supplied in romanization, unless another vowel is indicated by its appropriate sign. *Tsheg* (ः), the syllabic boundary marker, is represented by a hyphen in proper names and by a space in other words.
4. The *'a chun* is represented by an apostrophe (') in pre-initial and final position unless marked with a vowel marker, in which case it is represented by the apostrophe plus the appropriate vowel. When *'a chun* is written below any letter representing vocalic length, it is romanized according to the vowel table.
5. When ङ is preceded by ञ, it is romanized *g'y* to distinguish it from ञ, which is romanized *gya*.