## Malayalam

## Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

അ	а	8	ī
ആ	ā	ഌ	ľ
U	à (see Note 2)	എ	е
ഇ	i	ഏ	ē
ഈ	ī	ഐ	ai
୭	u	6	0
ອງ	ū	ഒാ	ō
99	r	ଌ୰	au

## Consonants (see Note 3)

Gutturals		Palatals		Ce	Cerebrals		Dentals	
ക	ka	ച	са	S	ţa	ത	ta	
ഖ	kha	ഛ	cha	0	ţha	ம	tha	
S	ga	8 S	ja	ŝ	ḍa	в	da	
ഘ	gha	ഡ	jha	ഢ	ḍha	ω	dha	
ങ	'na	ഞ	ña	ണ	ņa	m	na	
Labials Se		Semi	vowels Sibilants		bilants	Aspirate		
പ	ра	W	уа	S	śa	ഹ	ha	
ഫ	pha	0	ra	ഷ	şa			
ബ	ba	0	ra	m	sa			
ß	bha	0.0	<u>tt</u> a (see Note	e 4)				
മ	ma	ല	la					
		ള	ļa					
		ъ	la					
		വ	va					
Anusvāra (see Note 5)		Vi	sarga		Avag	graha		
o	'n		0	Ņ		ſ	' (apostrophe)	

## Notes

- 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. When " is used in combination with the vowel  $u(\underline{o})$ , the combination is also transliterated  $\dot{a}$ .
- 3. 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;
  - b) when the absence of any vowel is indicated by the superscript sign <sup>v</sup> (also used for the vowel *â*); and
  - c) when the following modified consonantal forms are used:

ക	k	ൻ	n	ൽ	I	ბ	r
ൺ	ņ	ൽ	t	ൾ	ļ		

- 4. When  $\circ \circ$  appears as a subscript in a cluster, it is transliterated <u>ta</u>.
- 5. Exception: *Anusvāra* is transliterated by:
  - a) *i* before gutturals,
  - b) ñ before palatals,
  - c) *n* before cerebrals,
  - d) *n* before dentals, and
  - e) *m* before labials.