

Marathi

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

Traditional Style	New style	Romanization
अ	अ	a
आ	आ	ā
इ	अि	i
ई	अी	ī
उ	अु	u
ऊ	अू	ū
ऋ	अृ	ṛ
ॠ	अृ	ṝ
ऌ		ḷ
ए	अे	e
अँ	अँ	ê
ऐ	अै	ai
ओ	अो	o
ऑ	अॉ	ô
औ	अौ	au

Consonants (see Note 2)

Gutturals		Palatals		Cerebrals		Dentals	
क	ka	च	ca	ट	ṭa	त	ta
ख	kha	छ	cha	ठ	ṭha	थ	tha
ग	ga	ज	ja	ड	ḍa	द	da
घ	gha	झ	jha	ढ	ḍha	ध	dha
ङ	ṅa	ञ	ña	ण	ṇa	न	na
Labials		Semivowels		Sibilants		Aspirate	
प	pa	य	ya	श	śa	ह	ha
फ	pha	र	ra	ष	ṣa		
ब	ba	ल	la	स	sa		
भ	bha	ळ	ḷa				
म	ma	व	va				

Anusvāra (see Note 3)

ं

Visarga

ः

ḥ

Avagraha (see Note 4)

ऽ

' (apostrophe)

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 sign (◌) called *halanta* or *virāma*.
3. Exception: *Anusvāra* is transliterated by:
 - a) *ṅ* before gutturals,
 - b) *ñ* before palatals,
 - c) *ṇ* before cerebrals,
 - d) *n* before dentals, and
 - e) *m* before labials.In other circumstances it is transliterated by a tilde (◌̃) over the vowel.
4. When doubled, *avagraha* is transliterated by two apostrophes (") .