

Telugu

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

అ	a	ఐ	ī
ఆ	ā	ఎ	e
ఇ	i	ఏ	ē
ఈ	ī	ఐ	ai
ఉ	u	ఊ	o
ఊ	ū	ఋ	ō
ఋ	r̄	ౠ	au
ౠ	r̄̄		

Consonants (see Note 2)

Gutturals

క	ka
ఖ	kha
గ	ga
ఘ	gha
ఙ	ṅa

Palatals

చ	ca
ఛ	ca
ఞ	cha
జ	ja
ఞ	ja
ఝ	jha
ఞ	ña

Cerebrals

ట	ṭa
ఠ	ṭha
డ	ḍa
ఢ	ḍha
ణ	ṇa

Dentals

త	ta
థ	tha
ద	da
ధ	dha
న	na

Labials

ప	pa
ఫ	pha
బ	ba
భ	bha
మ	ma

Semivowels

య	ya
ర	ra
ల	ra
ల	la
ళ	ḷa
వ	va

Sibilants

శ	śa
ష	ṣa
స	sa

Aspirate

హ	ha
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Sunna
(see Note 3)

o ṁ

Visarga

: ḥ

Ardhasunna
(see Note 4)

ḥ, ṁ ṁ

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 superscript sign (ϵ) called *valapalagilaka*.
3. Exception: *Sunna* is transliterated by:
 - \dot{n} before gutturals,
 - \ddot{n} before palatals,
 - η before cerebrals,
 - n* before dentals, and
 - m* before labials.
4. *Ardhasunna* before gutturals, palatal, cerebral, and dental occlusives is transliterated \ddot{n} . Before labials, sibilants, semivowels, the aspirate, vowels, and in final position it is transliterated \ddot{n} .

CHARACTER MODIFIERS IN ROMANIZATION

<i>Character Modifiers</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i>
á	acute	E2
â	circumflex	E3
ã	tilde	E4
ā	macron	E5
ȁ	dot above	E7
̣	candrabindu	EF
ç	cedilla	F0
̇	dot below	F2
̈	circle below	F4
̉	underscore	F6