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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tibetan</th>
<th>Romanization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ཤ</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ɾ]</td>
<td>r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ས</td>
<td>[ã]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ɾ]</td>
<td>[ɾ̚]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ས</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[r̚]</td>
<td>j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ས</td>
<td>[i̯]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ས</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ས</td>
<td>[u̯]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[u̯]</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[u̯]</td>
<td>[au]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Consonants** (see Notes 2 and 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gutturals</th>
<th>Palatals</th>
<th>Cerebrals</th>
<th>Dentals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ོ</td>
<td>ka</td>
<td>[ɾ]</td>
<td>[ɾ̚] ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ོ</td>
<td>kha</td>
<td>[ɾ̚]</td>
<td>[ɾ̚] tha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ོ</td>
<td>ga</td>
<td>[ɾ̚]</td>
<td>[ɾ̚] da</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ɾ̚]</td>
<td>gha</td>
<td>[ɾ̚]</td>
<td>[ɾ̚] dha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ོ</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>[ɾ̚]</td>
<td>[ɾ̚] na</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labials</th>
<th>Affricates</th>
<th>Semivowels</th>
<th>Sibilants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ོ</td>
<td>pa</td>
<td>[ɾ] wa</td>
<td>[ɾ̚] ža</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ོ</td>
<td>pha</td>
<td>[ɾ̚] tsa</td>
<td>[ɾ̚] za</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ོ</td>
<td>ba</td>
<td>[ɾ̚] dza</td>
<td>[ɾ̚] ša</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ོ</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>[ɾ̚] la</td>
<td>[ɾ̚] ša</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aspirate**

| ོ         | ha         |

**Anusvāra** | **Anunāsika** | **Visarga**
|  ོ | m | [ɾ̚] m | ḡ |
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 chuṅ 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 churi is written below any letter representing vocalic length, it is romanized according to the vowel table.

5. When ཅ is preceded by ཁ, it is romanized g'y to distinguish it from ཅ, which is romanized gya.