

Assamese

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

অ	a	ঋ	ṛ
আ	ā	৊	l̥
ই	i	এ	e
ঐ	ī	ঐ	ai
উ	u	ও	o
ঊ	ū	ঔ	au
ঋ	ṛ		

Consonants (see Note 2)

Gutturals		Palatals		Cerebrals		Dentals	
ক	ka	চ	ca	ট	ṭa	ত	ta
খ	kha	ছ	cha	ঠ	ṭha	ৎ	t̥
গ	ga	জ	ja	ড	ḍa	থ	tha
ঘ	gha	ঝ	jha	ড়	ṛa	দ	da
ঙ	ṅa	ঞ	ña	ঢ	ḍha	ধ	dha
				ঢ়	ṛha	ন	na
				ণ	ṇa		
Labials		Semivowels		Sibilants		Aspirate	
প	pa	য	ya	শ	śa	হ	ha
ফ	pha	য়	yā	ষ	ṣha		
ব	ba	ৰ	ra	স	sa		
ভ	bha	ল	la				
ম	ma	ৱ	wa				
<i>Anusvāra</i>		<i>Bisarga</i>		<i>Candrabindu (anunāsika)</i> (see Note 3)		<i>Abagraha</i> (see Note 4)	
ং	ṁ	ঃ	ḥ	ঁ	ñ, ṁ	ঽ	' (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 symbol (_̣) called *hasanta* or *birāma*.
3. *Candrabindu* before guttural, palatal, cerebral, and dental occlusives is transliterated *ṇ̇*. Before labials, sibilants, semivowels, the aspirate, vowels, and in final position it is transliterated *ṇ̣̇*.
4. When doubled, *abagraha* is transliterated by two apostrophes (" ").