

Bengali Romanization Table
2017 version

Earlier versions: [2012](#), [2011](#), [1997](#)

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

অ	a	ঋ	ṛ
আ	ā	ঊ	ṡ
ই	i	এ	e
ঐ	ī	ঐ	ai
উ	u	ও	o
ঔ	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 ṭ̃
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 ṅa	

Labials	Semivowels	Sibilants	Aspirate
প pa	য ya	শ śa	হ ha
ফ pha	য় yā	ষ sha	
ব ba (see Note 3)	র ra	স sa	
ভ bha	ল la		
ম ma	ব ba (see Note 3)		

<i>Anusvāra</i>	<i>Bisarga</i>	<i>Candrabindu (anunāsika)</i> (see Note 4)	<i>Abagraha</i> (see Note 5)
ং ṁ	ঃ ḥ	ঁ ṅ̃, ṁ̃	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.

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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. ঞ is used both as a labial and as a semivowel. When it occurs as the second or subsequent consonant of a consonant cluster, it is transliterated *va*. When ঞ is doubled, it is transliterated *bba*.
4. *Candrabindu* before guttural, palatal, cerebral, and dental occlusives is transliterated *ñ*. Before labials, sibilants, semivowels, the aspirate, vowels, and in final position it is transliterated *m̃*.
5. When doubled, *abagraha* is transliterated by two apostrophes ('').