

Hindi हिन्दी

क <sub>k</sub>	ख <sub>kh</sub>	ग <sub>g</sub>	घ <sub>gh</sub>	ङ <sub>ng</sub>
च <sub>c</sub>	छ <sub>ch</sub>	ज <sub>j</sub>	झ <sub>jh</sub>	ञ <sub>ny</sub>
ट <sub>t'</sub>	ठ <sub>th'</sub>	ड <sub>d'</sub>	ढ <sub>dh'</sub>	ण <sub>nn</sub>
त <sub>t</sub>	थ <sub>th</sub>	द <sub>d</sub>	ध <sub>dh</sub>	न <sub>n</sub>
प <sub>p</sub>	फ <sub>ph</sub>	ब <sub>b</sub>	भ <sub>bh</sub>	म <sub>m</sub>
य <sub>y</sub>	र <sub>r</sub>	ल <sub>l</sub>	व <sub>v</sub>	
श <sub>sh</sub>	ष <sub>sh</sub>	स <sub>s</sub>	ह <sub>h</sub>	
क् <sub>q</sub>	ख <sub>x</sub>	ग <sub>g</sub>	ज़ <sub>z</sub>	फ़ <sub>f</sub>
ड़ <sub>r</sub>	ढ़ <sub>rh</sub>	ं <sub>-n</sub>	ँ <sub>-n</sub>	ः <sub>-h</sub>

	initial short vowels	initial long vowels	short vowels	long vowels	example
a	अ <sub>a</sub>	आ <sub>ā</sub>		ा <sub>ā</sub>	प <sub>pa</sub> पा <sub>pā</sub>
i	इ <sub>i</sub>	ई <sub>ī</sub>	ि <sub>i</sub>	ी <sub>ī</sub>	पि <sub>pi</sub> पी <sub>pī</sub>
u	उ <sub>u</sub>	ऊ <sub>ū</sub>	ु <sub>u</sub>	ू <sub>ū</sub>	पु <sub>pu</sub> पू <sub>pū</sub>
e	ए <sub>e</sub>	ऐ <sub>ē</sub>	े <sub>e</sub>	ै <sub>ē</sub>	पे <sub>pe</sub> पै <sub>pē</sub>
o	ओ <sub>o</sub>	औ <sub>ō</sub>	ो <sub>o</sub>	ौ <sub>ō</sub>	पो <sub>po</sub> पौ <sub>pō</sub>
ri	ऋ <sub>ri</sub>		ृ <sub>ri</sub>		पृ <sub>pri</sub>

## Conjunct consonants

Consonants with no vowels between them may join to form a conjunct consonant:

- 24 of the consonants contain a vertical right stroke (ख kha, त ta, स sa etc). As the first or middle member of a cluster, they lose that stroke and join with the next consonant, e.g. ख + क = ख्क khka, त + व = त्व tva, स + थ = स्थ stha.
- श sha becomes a simple loop before न na, च ca, र ra, व va, shifting the second member down and reducing it in size. Thus श + न = श्न shna, श + च = श्च shca, श + र = श्र shra, श + व = श्व shva.
- As a first member, र ra becomes a curve above the final character, e.g. र + व = र्व rva, र + स + प = र्स्प rspa. As a final member with ट t'a, ठ th'a, ड d'a, ढ dh'a, ढ़ ṛa, छ cha, it becomes an inverted v, thus ट्र t'ra, ठ्र th'ra, ड्र d'ra, ढ्र dh'ra, ढ़ ṛra, छ्र chra. Otherwise as a final member, it is a diagonal stroke pointing left and down, e.g. क + र = क्र kra, ग + र = ग्र gra, ब + र = ब्र bra, भ + र = भ्र bhra.
- क ka and फ pha have their right hooks shortened and joined to the next consonant, e.g. क + ल = क्ल kla, फ + स = फ्स phsa.
- The remaining consonants lack vertical strokes, e.g. ट t'a, ठ th'a, ड d'a, द da, ह ha. Consecutive consonants are just placed side by side. Sometimes their second member are reduced in size and placed underneath, e.g. द + ध = द्ध ddh, द + म = द्म dma, द + य = द्य dya, ह + म = ह्म hma, ह + य = ह्य hya.
- The following are exceptions: क + ष = क्ष ksha, ज + ज्ञ = ज्ञ jnya, त + त = त्त tta.

हिन्दी Hindī	दिल्ली Dīlī = Delhi	गंगा Gangā = Ganges	यमुना Yamunā
ब्रह्मपुत्र Brahmāputra	ताज महल Taj Mahal	मुम्बई Mumbī = Mumbai	भारत Bhārat = India
उर्दू Urdū	नमस्ते namaste = hello, goodbye	हाँ hān = yes	नहीं nahīn = no
धन्यवाद dhanyavād = thank you	माफ़ कीजिए māf kījie = I'm sorry		
आप का नाम क्या है āp kā nām kyā hai = what is your name?	मेरा नाम ... है merā nām ... hai = my name is ...		
मैं समझा नहीं male: main samajhā nahīn female: main samajhī nahīn = I don't understand	टॉयलेट कहाँ है tāyaleṭ kahān hain? = what is the toilet?		