Writing Devanagari words using Baraha transliteration scheme is as easy as writing our names in English. मेरा भारत महान can be written as ***merA bhArat mahAn***. Devanagari script used for Sanskrit, Hindi, and Marathi languages are supported in Baraha. Other languages such as Konkani, Sindhi and Nepali that use devanagari script, can also be used. The transliteration rules are shown below with examples.

See: Transliteration Examples

Vowel:

अ = a, आ = A,aa, इ = i, ई = I,ee, उ = u, ऊ = U,oo, ऋ = Ru, ॠ = RU, ऌ = ~Lu, ॡ = ~LU, ऍ = ~e,~a, ऐ = E, ◌ = e, ऐ = ai, ऑ = ~o, ओ = O, ओ = o, औ = au,ou

◌ँ = ~M

◌ं = M

◌ः = H

Consonant:

क = k, ख = K,kh, ग = g, घ = G,gh, ङ = ~g

च = c,ch, छ = C,Ch, ज = j, झ = J,jh, ञ = ~j

ट = T, ठ = Th, ड = D, ढ = Dh, ण = N

त = t, थ = th, द = d, ध = dh, न = n, ऩ = nx

प = p, फ = P,ph, ब = b, भ = B,bh, म = m

य = y, र = r, ऱ = rx, ल = l, ळ = L, ऴ = Lx, व = v,w, श = S,sh, ष = Sh, स = s, ह = h,~h

Others:

ऽ = & (*avagraha*)

ॐ = oum

◌़ = x (*nukta*)

Zero Width Joiner = ^
Zero Width Non Joiner = ^^

Extended Characters:
The consonants with a *nukta* (dot) under them can be obtained by using the 'x' character following the respective consonants as shown below. These characters are mainly used for words borrowed from other languages.

Example:

क़ = kx ----> हक़ीक़त = hakxIkxat

ख़ = Kx ----> ख़ुश = Kxush

ग़ = gx ----> पैग़ाम = paigxAm

ज़ = z,jx ----> बज़ार = bazAr(bajxAr)

ड़ = Dx ----> खिलाड़ि = KilADxi

ढ़ = Dhx ----> सीढ़ी = sIDhxI

फ़ = f,Px ---> काफ़ि = kAfi(kAPxi)

य़ = Y,yx

Punctuation Marks:

The English symbols [ ] { } ( ) - + * / = | ; : . , " ? ! % \ ~ _ translate into the same symbols in Devanagari also.

Quotation Marks:
` ' characters are converted to single smart quotes(‘ ’) characters. We can get double smart quotes(“ ”) by using them twice.

~ Usage:
'~' character when used with other characters form a different character as shown below.

Example:

~~ = ~
~@ = @
~# = #

~$ = $

~& = &

~^ = ^

~g = ङ

~j = ञ

~h = ह

~e = ऍ

~o = ऑ

~M = ॅ

When a consonant character is followed by a vowel character, it results in a live consonant.

Example

ka kA ki kI ku kU kRu kRU klRu klRU k~e ke kE kai k~o ko kO kau kaM kaH

क का कि की कु कू कृ कॄ क्लृ क्लॄ क॒ के कॅ कै कॉ को कॊ कौ कं कः

bhAShAsu mukhyA madhurA divyA gIrvANabhAratI.

भाषासु मुख्या मधुरा दिव्या गीर्वाणभारती.

Note:

Transliteration for Hindi and Marathi languages are the same. In the Hindi/Marati transliteration, an implicit 'a' matra is assumed for the last consonant of the word. But, in Sanskrit transilteraion, 'a' matra has to be explicitely specified for the last consonant of the word. Otherwise, the *halant* sign would be used for the same. This is the only difference between Hindi/Marathi and Sanskrit transliteration.

Example:

<lang=san>k,c,T,t,p --> क्,च्,ट्,त्,प्

<lang=hin>k,c,T,t,p --> ka,ca,Ta,ta,pa --> क,च,ट,त,प

When two or more consecutive consonants appear in the input,

they make a consonant conjunct. The last consonant takes the full form and the preceding consonants become half consonants.

Example:

nyAy - न्याय

`ह' consonant can be written in two ways; 'h', '~h'. If you want to use a `ह' in conjuncts where the first consonant is 'k', 'g', 't', 'd', etc, you have to use '~h' instead of of 'h'.

Example:

bakkiMghAm = बक्किंघाम

bakkiMg~hAm = बक्किंग्हाम

When 'rx' (र्) consonant comes in a consonant conjunct, it forms Marathi half-ra (eyelash form).

Example:

karaNArxyA = करणार्‌्या

ZWJ, ZWNJ characters:

^ = ZWJ (zero width joiner)
^^ = ZWNJ (zero width non joiner)

Usually when a consonant cluster (two or more consecutive consonants) occurs, it will be rendered as a ligature if that is available in the font. The ZWJ and ZWNJ can be used to produce an alternate rendering of the ligatures.

If a consonant is followed by the ZWJ, half-form of the consonant is formed.

Example:

rakShaNa - रक्षण

rak^ShaNa - रक्‌षण

shakti - शक्ति

shak^ti - शक्ति

If a dead consonant (consonant with *halant* symbol) is required, the ZWNJ character should be used after the consonant.

Example:

rAj^^kumAr - राज्कुमार

rAjkumAr^^ - राज्कुमार्

If two English characters are making one Devanagari vowel (ex: ai, ou), then, ZWJ or ZWNJ character can be used to separate them into different vowels.

Example:

iMDiyainfo = इंडियैन्फ़ो

iMDiya^info = इंडियइन्फ़ो

iMDiya^^info = इंडियइन्फ़ो

Vedic Symbols:

@, #, and $ symbols are transliterated into *anudatta, udatta* and *swarita* respectively. Vedic symbols are available in "BRH Devanagari Extra" font.

@ = ◌॒ *(anudatta)*

= ◌॑ *(udatta)*

$ = ◌॓ *(swarita)*

Example:

<lang=san|font="BRH Devanagari Extra"> sa@hasra# SIrShA@ puru#ShaH | sa@ha@srA@kShaH sahasra#pAt | sa bhUmi#M vi@Svato# vRu@tvA | atya@tiShThaddaSAMgu@lam | puru#Sha e@vedagM sarvam$ |

स॒हस्र॑ शीर्षा॒ पुरु॑षः । स॒हस्रा॒क्षः सहस्र॑पात् । स भूमि॑ं वि॒श्वतो॑ वृ॒त्वा । अत्य॒तिष्ठद्दशांगुलम् । पुरु॑ष ए॒वेदग्ं॑ सर्वम्॓ ।