Assamese

1.
Origin of the system

The United Nations recommended system was approved in 1972 (II/11) and amended in 1977 (III/12), based on a report prepared by D. N. Sharma. The tables and their corrections were published in volume II of the conference reports[1].

2.
Implementation

There is no evidence of the use of the system either in India or in international cartographic products.

3.
Brief characterization

Assamese (Asamīyā) uses an alphasyllabic script whereby each character represents a syllable rather than one sound. Vowels and diphthongs are marked in two ways: as independent characters (used syllable-initially) and in an abbreviated form, to denote vowels after consonants. The romanization table is unambiguous but the user would have to recognize many ligatures not given in the original table. The system is mostly reversible but there exist some ambiguities in the romanization of vowels (independent vs. abbreviated characters) and consonants (ligatures vs. character sequences).

4.
Romanization

Independent vowel characters

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

---

[1] *Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names.* London, 10-31 May 1972. Vol. II. *Technical papers.* United Nations. New York 1974, pp. 141-142; *Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names.* Athens, 17 August - 7 September 1977. Vol. II, *Technical papers,* pp. 393 etc.

Abbreviated vowel characters (• stands for any consonant character)

• a	ি• i	•ু u¹	•ৃ ṛ³	ে• e	ে•া o
•া ā	•ী ī	•ূ ū²		ৈ• ai	ে•ৗ au

¹ exceptions: গু gu; রু ru; শু shu; হু hu; ন্তু ntu; স্তু stu
² exception: রূ rū
³ exception: হৃ hṛ

Other symbols

•ং ṁ	•ঁ m̐	•ঃ ḥ	•্ ¹

¹ pronunciation without a vowel; special form: ৎ t

Consonant characters

ক ka	চ cha	ট ṭa	ত ta	প pa	য ja¹	শ sha
খ kha	ছ chha	ঠ ṭha	থ tha	ফ pha	ৰ ra	ষ ṣha
গ ga	জ ja	ড ḍa¹	দ da	ব ba	ল la	স sa
ঘ gha	ঝ jha	ঢ ḍha¹	ধ dha	ভ bha	ৱ va	হ ha
ঙ ṅa	ঞ ña	ণ ṇa	ন na	ম ma		

¹ dotted variants of the characters: ড় ṙa; ঢ় ṙha; য় ya

Ligatures
See the section on the romanization of Bengali.

5.
Other systems of romanization

For differences between the UN system and the **ISO transliteration draft ISO CD15919** see the section on the romanization of Hindi.