

अ ^ă आ ^ā इ ^ē ई ^ē उ ^ō ऊ ^ō ऋ ^{ṛē} ॠ ^{ṛē}
 लृ ^{lṛē} लृ ^{lṛē} ए ^ē ऐ ^ī ओ ^ō औ ^ō अं <sup>ung
or
um</sup> अः ^{eh}

*ung tho it be not a vowel, is always ranked in this series.

CONSONANTS.

क ^{kē} ख ^{khē} ग ^{gē} घ ^{ghē} ङ ^{ṅē} च ^{chē} छ ^{chē} ज ^{jē} ञ ^{ṅjē} ण ^{ṅjē}

ट ^{ṭē} ठ ^{ṭhē} ड ^{ḍē} ढ ^{ḍhē} ण ^{ṅē} त ^{tē} थ ^{ṭhē} द ^{ḍē} ध ^{ḍhē} न ^{nē}

प ^{pē} फ ^{phē} ब ^{bē} भ ^{bhē} म ^{mē} य ^{yē} र ^{rē} ल ^{lē} व ^{vē}

श ^{shē} ष ^{shē} स ^{sē} ह ^{hē} झ ^{khjē}

CONNECTED VOWELS.

क ^{kē} का ^{kā} कि ^{kē} की ^{kē} कु ^{kō} कू ^{kō}

वे ^{kāē} वै ^{kī} को ^{kō} कौ ^{kō} कं ^{kung} कः ^{kēh}

*The short vowel or half-tone 'ē' is always included in every single consonant. Spoken with it to give it utterance but when a compound letter is formed by the conjunction of two consonants the first of them loses this short vowel.

Praxis 11