

Marathi

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 reports¹.

2.

Implementation

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

3.

Brief characterization

Marathi (Marāṭhī) uses the alphasyllabic script Devanāgarī. For further details see the Hindi section of the report.

4.

Romanization

The romanization system is given in the Hindi section of the report. The main exceptions to the table are as follows.

1. Additional characters (absent in Hindi):

ळ ḷa

ँ ă (abbreviated: कँ kã)

2. Different shapes of some characters and ligatures:

Hindi	Marathi	Roman
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ख	ख	kha
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ल	ळ	la
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क्त	क्त	kta
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क्क	क्क	kka
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3. Ligatures may be formed with *r* as the first component: च rya, च rha

4. Typical are ligatures ending in *h*: न्ह nh, म्ह mh, ल्ह lh, व्ह vh

5. The following independent characters are sometimes used: ङि i, ङी ī, अु u, अू ū, ऐ e, ऐ ai.

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, p. 133; *Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names*. Athens, 17 August - 7 September 1977. Vol. II, *Technical papers*, pp. 393 etc.