## ব ণ্ণপিিচয় <br> (বিদ্যাजাগরের থন্ৰুকার অন, করণণ )

|  | गরীব্ণ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | आ | ₹ | $\because$ | $\vdots$ |
| ऋ | ( $)^{\text {) }}$ | @ | $@$ | 3 |

## ব্যঞ্ঞনবর্ণ

| ক | V | গ | च | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\sigma$ | ছ | E | ঝ | $@ \beta$ |
| E | Ј | 5 | $\vartheta$ | ๆ |


| $\bar{\circ}$ | थ | 〒 | 广 | न |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\nearrow$ | ङ | ব | б | ม |

য র অ (ব) শ ষ অ হ

$\varrho$
:

The Bengali alphabet (क, w), in alphabetical order:


|  | ๗ | ষ | Ј |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | talobbo śว | murddhonno śว | donto śว |
| Pronounced | Śכ | Ś | ś |

The alphabet ends with $\bar{হ}$. The following three letters, each with a diacritical subscript dot beneath it, indicate "allophones" of letters already listed in the alphabet. Each is found in the exact same alphabetical order of its corresponding letter, marked by the asterisks.

|  | ড় * | ঢ̣ ** | য় *** |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | ḑe śunno ro | dh>e śunno ro | כntostho yos |
| Pronounced | ro | rho | e/o/y/+ |

The letter $\bar{\sigma}$ is also written $\subseteq$ ¢ when the inherent vowel is not to be pronounced.

|  | @ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Name | khoṇdo to |
| Pronounced | $\mathbf{t}$ |

Post-consonantal vowel signs:

| आ | $=T$ (akar) | as in | কা |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ই | = ¢ (hrośśikar/ikar) | as in | ক |  |
| 〒 | $=\dagger$ (dirgghikar/ikar) | as in | কী |  |
| ৬ | = - (hrośśukar/ukar) | as in | ক $_{\alpha}$ | (should be under consonant) |
| ৬ | $=\overline{4}_{\text {- }}($ dirgghukar/ukar $)$ | as in | F $_{4}$ | (should be under consonant) |
| \% | $={ }_{<}^{-}$(rikar) | as in | $\psi_{<}$ | (should be under consonant) |
| $\bigcirc$ | $=6$ (ekar) | as in | কে |  |
| Q | $=\zeta^{\prime}$ (oikar) | as in | לক |  |
| 3 | $=6 T$ (okar) | as in | কে |  |
| 3 | $=6 \dagger$ (oukar) | as in | ক্ৰী |  |

## Conjunct consonants or ligatures（यুকাকর）：

When consonants are conjoined，the resulting conjunct consonants may not look like any of the individual consonants being combined．Notice in the word in parentheses above，meaning＂conjunct consonant，＂the letter $\mathcal{F}$ is made up of the two letters $\mp$ and $\bar{\sigma}$ ；the letter $\bar{*}$ is comprised of $ক$ and $ষ$ ．At this point，it is probably best to learn the conjunct consonants gradually as they present themselves to you in the lessons in An Introduction to Bengali，Part I，rather than try to memorize them all at one．

There are five consonants that，when the last member of a consonant－conjunct，are called by their own name plus the suffix＂phola．＂They are：mכphola as in बক্क্মী， jכphola as in হাঁ，rophola as in থ্রথম，Iכphola as in ন্লাবন，and bכphola as in স্বরবণ．When the র is the first member of a conjunct consonant，it is called reph／ref rכ as in ग্বরবর্ণ．And one conjunct consonant，ক্ষ，has its own name，khiכ．All other conjunct consonants are referred to by the names of the individual letters，with the locative case ending＂e＂connecting the letters．Example， $\mathfrak{乛}$ is referred to as＂kJ－e－tコ．＂

Here is a list of the more difficult conjunct consonants．In three cases，ukar－s are shown，combined with $\mathbf{r} \boldsymbol{J}$ and $\mathbf{t} \boldsymbol{J}$ ．Though technically，a consonant plus ukar is not a conjunct consonant，the shape of these ukar－s needs to be noted．

|  | ক $=$ ক＋${ }_{\text {－}}$ |  | ক | ক্ণী $=$ ক＋ষ＋ণ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ক্মী $=$＋＋＋＋ | ক $=$ ¢＋Ј | গ্ধ $=$ গ $+\dot{\triangleleft}$ |  | $\check{\nwarrow}=$ ¢ + গ |
| $\mathbb{E}_{3}=\mathbb{E}^{+}+\Omega_{\beta}$ | $\because=\Omega_{\beta}+\sigma$ |  | $\mathfrak{F}_{\xi}=\Omega_{\beta}+\mathbb{E}^{\prime}$ | $\oiint_{\beta}=\Omega_{\beta}+$ W |
|  | $\Im=ণ+5$ |  |  |  |
| $\overline{\text { F }}=\bar{\sigma}+\bar{\sigma}$ | ソ $=$＝+ － | T $=$－+ － | ত $=$＝+ র | $\bar{m}=斤+斤$ |
| 不＝斤＋\＆ | 水 $=$ ¢ + ব | নু $=$ न + － |  | न－ক্র＝＋+ ＋ |
| নু＝ন＋ข | ন্দ্র＝ন＋斤＋র | ন্ধ $=$ न + ¢ | ন্ম＝ন＋ম |  |
| রু $=$ র ${ }^{+}{ }_{\alpha}^{-}$ | Kূ $=$ র ${ }^{+}{ }_{4}$ |  |  |  |
| ষ্ঠী $=$－+ ל̇ | ষ $=ষ+\bar{y}$ | ষ্＜＝ষ＋ๆ | － | ग－＝－+ V |
| হ－$=$＋+ | হ＝$=$＋ |  |  |  |

