

These follow the same sequence as the consonants but the process of producing a sound is slightly different. Whereas the consonant is voiced as a single syllabic sound by an outrush of air when the contacting parts are suddenly separated the nasal sound is produced when the contacting muscles are not disturbed while air is let out through the nose; the guttural, the palatal, the lingual, the dental, and the labial characters have their unique nasal sounds. The different nasal sounds in words come from the different sources of the vocal apparatus. The interesting aspect is there are only two generic nasal sounds, the “mmm” and the “nnnn” sounds. The “m” sound comes when air is pushed out nasally; whereas the “n” sound is audible when air comes out both through the mouth and the nose at the same time. These two sounds either occur independently or they blend with the consonants which follow. E.g. **n**aukari, ta**m**atar, sa**m**ba, pa**n**dit, etc. **Table 3.** gives the methodology of Romanization:

Table 3. Nasals

Language	Guttural	Palatal	Lingual	Dental	Labial	Remarks
Assamese	ঙ	ঞ	ণ	ন	ম	<p>As pointed out there are only two categories of nasals; the “m” category and the “n” category. These again are classified into those which occur independently and those which blend with the succeeding consonant. For the former we recommend either of the two letters whichever is apt; for the latter we suggest the letter be given in bracket: For Eg. Pa(n)kaja, Tha(m)bi, Ma(n)dir etc.,</p> <p>For words like Jee haa(n)</p> <p>Instead of <i>chandrabindhu</i> the bracketed letter could be</p>
Bengali	ঙ	ঞ	ণ	ন	ম	
Odissi	ଙ	ଞ	ଣ	ନ	ମ	
Tamil	ங	ஞ	ண	ந / ன	ம	
Telugu	ఙ	ఞ	ణ	న	మ	
Kannada	ಙ	ಞ	ಣ	ನ	ಮ	
Malayalam	ങ	ഞ	ണ	ന	മ	
Marathi	ङ	ञ	ण	न	म	

Gujarati	ડ	ઝ	ણ	ન	મ	used. When ઞ is used independently as in Tamil or Malayalam words the phonetic equivalent nya may be utilized.
Gurmukhi	ਙ	ਞ	ਙ	ਨ	ਮ	
Hindi	ङ	ञ	ण	न	म	
Sanskrit	ङ	ञ	ण	न	म	
Indian-in-Roman	m, n, (m), (n), 'ny'(a)					

Number of "Indian- in- Roman" characters for nasals = 5