

Limbu

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

ꠘ	a	ꠘꠘ	ai
ꠘ̄	ā	ꠘꠘꠘ	o
ꠘꠘꠘ	i	ꠘꠘꠘꠘ	au
ꠘꠘ	u	ꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘ	õ
ꠘꠘꠘꠘ	e	ꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘ	ẽ

Consonants (see Note 2)

Gutturals		Palatals		Dentals			
ꠘ	ka	ꠘꠘ	ca	ꠘ	ta		
ꠘꠘ	kha	ꠘꠘꠘ	cha	ꠘꠘ	tha		
ꠘꠘꠘ	ga	ꠘꠘꠘꠘ	ja	ꠘꠘꠘ	da		
ꠘꠘꠘꠘ	gha	ꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘ	jha	ꠘꠘꠘꠘ	dha		
ꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘ	ṅa	ꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘ	ña	ꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘ	na		
Labials		Semivowels		Sibilants		Aspirate	
ꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘ	pa	ꠘꠘꠘ	ya	ꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘ	śa	ꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘ	ha
ꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘ	pha	ꠘꠘꠘꠘ	ra	ꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘ	sa		
ꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘ	ba	ꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘ	la				
ꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘ	bha	ꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘ	va				
ꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘ	ma						

Notes

- Only the vowel forms that appear at the beginning of a syllable are listed; the forms used for vowels following a consonant exclude ꠘ. No distinction between the two is made in romanization.

ꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘ	kā	ꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘ	ki
-------	----	---------	----

- The vowel *a* is implicit after all consonants and consonant clusters and is supplied in romanization, with the following exceptions:
 - when another vowel is indicated by its appropriate sign; and
 - when the absence of any vowel is indicated by the subscript sign (ꠘ) called *sa-i*.

RULES OF APPLICATION

1. ^ˊ (*mukphreñ*) is used to indicate a slight breathing after a vowel. It is romanized *h̄*.

ᱵᱟᱹᱨᱞᱟ	kaḥyo	ᱵᱟᱹᱨᱞᱟ	piḥrě
ᱵᱟᱹᱨᱞᱟ	tāḥmā	ᱵᱟᱹᱨᱞᱟ	muḥlā
2. ^{ˊˊ} (*kemphreñ*) is used to make a vowel slightly longer than usual. It is romanized *ˊˊ*.

ᱵᱟᱹᱨᱞᱟ	yu'mā	ᱵᱟᱹᱨᱞᱟ	thā'bě
--------	-------	--------	--------
3. When ᱵ, ᱵᱟ, ᱵᱟᱹ, ᱵᱟᱹᱨ, ᱵᱟᱹᱨᱞ, ᱵᱟᱹᱨᱞᱟ, and ᱵᱟᱹᱨᱞᱟᱹ are used in the final position (i.e., preceded by a vowel but not followed by one), they assume different shapes and are used as superscripts above the preceding syllables.

ᱵᱟᱹᱨᱞᱟ	kak	ᱵᱟᱹᱨᱞᱟ	kap
ᱵᱟᱹᱨᱞᱟ	kañ	ᱵᱟᱹᱨᱞᱟ	kam
ᱵᱟᱹᱨᱞᱟ	kat	ᱵᱟᱹᱨᱞᱟ	kar
ᱵᱟᱹᱨᱞᱟ	kan	ᱵᱟᱹᱨᱞᱟ	kal
4. When ᱵᱟᱹᱨᱞᱟ is added to another consonant or consonants in a cluster (i.e., without any intervening vowel), it assumes the shape ᱵᱟ and is added to the preceding consonant or consonants.

ᱵᱟ	kya
----	-----
5. When ᱵᱟᱹᱨᱞᱟ is added to another consonant or consonant in a cluster (i.e., without any intervening vowel), it assumes the shape ᱵᱟᱹ and is added to the preceding consonant or consonants.

ᱵᱟᱹ	kra
-----	-----
6. When ᱵᱟᱹᱨᱞᱟᱹ is added to another consonant or consonants in a cluster (i.e., without any intervening vowel) it assumes the shape ᱵᱟᱹᱨᱞᱟᱹ and is added to the preceding consonant or consonants.

ᱵᱟᱹᱨᱞᱟᱹ	kva
---------	-----

SPECIAL CHARACTERS AND CHARACTER MODIFIERS IN ROMANIZATION

<i>Special Characters</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i>
'	apostrophe	27
<i>Character Modifiers</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i>
á	acute	E2
ǎ	tilde	E4
ā	macron	E5
â	breve	E6
·	dot above	E7
̣	dot below	F2