

## Lepcha

### Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

ꨀ	a (see Note 2)	ꨁ	ū
ꨁ	ā	ꨂ	e
ꨂ	i	ꨃ	o
ꨃ	ī	ꨄ	ö
ꨄ	u	ꨅ	ä

### Consonants (see Note 3)

#### Gutturals

ꨆ	ka
ꨇ	kha
ꨈ	ga
ꨉ	ña

#### Palatals

ꨊ	ca
ꨋ	tca
ꨌ	cha
ꨍ	tsha
ꨎ	ja
ꨏ	za
ꨐ	ña

#### Cerebrals

ꨑ	ta
ꨒ	tha
ꨓ	da
ꨔ	dha

#### Dentals

ꨕ	ta
ꨖ	tha
ꨗ	da
ꨘ	na

#### Labials

ꨙ	pa
ꨚ	pha
ꨛ	fa
ꨜ	ba
ꨝ	ma

#### Semivowels

ꨞ	ya
ꨟ	ra
ꨠ	la
ꨡ	va
ꨢ	wa

#### Sibilants

ꨣ	śa
ꨤ	sa

#### Aspirate

ꨥ	ha
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### Some Consonant Clusters

ꨦ	kla	ꨧ	bla
ꨨ	gla	ꨩ	m̥la
ꨪ	pla	ꨫ	hla
ꨬ	fla		

### Notes

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

ꨁ	ka	ꨂ	ki
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- ꨀ is also used as a glottal stop and ꨁ is added to it in a cluster. It is romanized 'a'.

ꨁꨁ	'ayuk
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3. The vowel *a* is implicit after all consonants and consonant clusters and is supplied in romanization, except when another vowel is indicated by its appropriate sign.

## RULES OF APPLICATION

1. When 𑜀, 𑜁, 𑜂, 𑜃, 𑜄, 𑜅, 𑜆 and 𑜇 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.

𑜀	kak	𑜁	kap
𑜁	kañ	𑜂	kam
𑜂	kat	𑜃	kar
𑜃	kan	𑜄	kal

2. When 𑜈 is added to another consonant or consonants in a cluster (i.e., without any intervening vowel), it assumes the shape 𑜉 and is added to the preceding consonant or consonants.

𑜉	kya	𑜊	mya	𑜋	klya
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3. When 𑜌 is added to another consonant or consonant in a cluster (i.e., without any intervening vowel), it assumes the shape 𑜍 and is added to the preceding consonant or consonants.

𑜍	kra	𑜎	gra
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## SPECIAL CHARACTERS AND CHARACTER MODIFIERS IN ROMANIZATION

<i>Special Characters</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i>
𑜏	ayn	B0

<i>Character Modifiers</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i>
𑜐	acute	E2
𑜑	tilde	E4
𑜒	macron	E5
𑜓	breve	E6
𑜔	dot above	E7
𑜕	dot below	F2