

## Lepcha

### Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

ꨀ	a (see Note 2)	ꨁ	ú
ꨂ	á	ꨃ	e
ꨄ	i	ꨅ	o
ꨆ	í	ꨇ	ó
ꨈ	u	ꨉ	â

### Consonants (see Note 3)

Gutturals		Palatals		Cerebrals		Dentals	
ꨀ	ka	ꨁ	ca	ꨂ	tra	ꨃ	ta
ꨄ	kha	ꨅ	tsha	ꨆ	[n/a]	ꨇ	tha
ꨈ	ga	ꨉ	cha	ꨊ	dra	ꨋ	da
ꨍ	nga	ꨎ	tsha	ꨏ	thra	ꨐ	na
		ꨑ	ja				
		ꨒ	za				
		ꨓ	nya				
Labials		Semivowels		Sibilants		Aspirate	
ꨔ	pa	ꨕ	ya	ꨖ	sa	ꨗ	ha
ꨘ	pha	ꨙ	ra	ꨚ	sha		
ꨛ	fa	ꨜ	la				
ꨟ	ba	ꨠ	va				
ꨡ	ma	ꨢ	wa				

### Some Consonant Clusters

ꨣ	kla	ꨤ	bla
ꨦ	gla	ꨧ	mha
ꨩ	pla	ꨪ	hla
ꨬ	fla		

## Notes

1. 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.

ꠘ( ka

ꠘꠘ ki

2. ꠘ is also used as a glottal stop and ꠘ is added to it in a cluster. It is romanized 'a.

ꠘꠘ 'ayuk

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 ꠘ, ꠘ, ꠘ, ꠘ, ꠘ, ꠘ, and ꠘ 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.

ꠘ kak

ꠘ kap

ꠘ kang

ꠘ kam

ꠘ kat

ꠘ kar

ꠘ kan

ꠘ kal

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

ꠘ kya

ꠘ mya

ꠘ klya

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

ꠘ kra

ꠘ gra