Earlier versions: 1997

Limbu

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

a	ai
ā	o
i	au
u	ŏ
e	ĕ

Consonants (see Note 2)

Gutturals	Palatals	Dentals
ka	ca	ta
kha	cha	tha
ga	ja	da
gha	jha	dha
ṅa	ña	na

Labials	Semivowels	Sibilants	Aspirate
pa	ya	śa	ha
pha	ra	sa	
ba	la		
bha	va		
ma			

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 . No distinction between the two is made in romanization.

        kā   ki

2.   The vowel *a* is implicit after all consonants and consonant clusters and is supplied in romanization, with the following exceptions:

        (a)   when another vowel is indicated by its appropriate sign; and

(b)   when the absence of any vowel is indicated by the subscript sign (◯) called *sa-i*.

RULES OF APPLICATION

1.   ◯ (*mukphreṅ*) is used to indicate a slight breathing after a vowel. It is romanized *ḥ*.

kaḥyo	piḥrĕ
tāḥmā	muḥlā

2.   ◯ (*kemphreṅ*) is used to make a vowel slightly longer than usual. It is romanized '.

◯   yu'mā   thā'bĕ

3.   When , , , , , , and 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.

	kak		kap
	kaṅ		kam
ᵶ	kat	ᵶ	kar
	kan		kal

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

ᵶᴛ   kya

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

ᵶ   kra

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

kva