## Gujarati

## Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

| ì  | Ж | а | અ |
|----|---|---|---|
| е  | એ | ā | આ |
| ê  | ઍ | i | ઇ |
| ai | ઐ | ī | ઈ |
| 0  | ઓ | u | G |
| ô  | ઑ | ū | ઊ |
| aı | ઔ |   |   |

## Consonants (see Note 2)

| Gu       | utturals    | Pa  | latals  | Ce | erebrals | D  | entals  |
|----------|-------------|-----|---------|----|----------|----|---------|
| ક        | ka          | ચ   | ca      | S  | ţa       | ત  | ta      |
| ખ        | kha         | છ   | cha     | δ  | ṭha      | થ  | tha     |
| ગ        | ga          | જ   | ja      | 3  | фа       | દ  | da      |
| ઘ        | gha         | ઝ   | jha     | ઠ  | ḍha      | ધ  | dha     |
| <b>়</b> | 'nа         | ઞ   | ña      | ણ  | ņa       | ન  | na      |
|          | - h ! - l - | 0   | S I .   | 0  | 9-9      | Δ. |         |
| L        | abials      | Sem | ivowels | S  | ibilants | As | spirate |
| 2.1      |             | 21  |         | 0) |          |    |         |

| L | abials | Semi | vowels | Si | bilants | , | Aspirate |
|---|--------|------|--------|----|---------|---|----------|
| પ | ра     | ય    | ya     | શ  | śa      | હ | ha       |
| ફ | pha    | ર    | ra     | ષ  | sha     |   |          |
| બ | ba     | લ    | la     | સ  | sa      |   |          |
| ભ | bha    | ળ    | ļa     |    |         |   |          |
| મ | ma     | વ    | va     |    |         |   |          |

| Anusvāra (see Note 3) | <i>Visarga</i> | Avagraha (see Note 4)      |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| ் m்                  | o: ḥ           | <sup>2</sup> '(apostrophe) |

## Notes

1. Only the vowel forms that appear at the beginning of a syllable are listed; the forms used for vowels following a consonant can be found in grammars; no distinction between the two is made in transliteration.

- 2. The vowel *a* is implicit after all consonants and consonant clusters and is supplied in transliteration, 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 symbol ( ) called *halanta* or *virāma*.
- 3. Exception: Anusvāra is transliterated by:
  - a) *i* before gutturals,
  - b)  $\tilde{n}$  before palatals,
  - c) n before cerebrals,
  - d) n before dentals, and
  - e) m before labials.
- 4. When doubled, avagraha is transliterated by two apostrophes (").