## Limbu

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

গ্ৰ	а	<b>3</b> %	ai
ই	ā	ই	0
গ্ৰী	i	<b>1</b>	au
3	u	র্	ŏ
হ্ৰাগ	e	ब्रे	ĕ

Consonants (see Note 2)

Guttura	als	Palatals		Dental	S
Z	ka	91	ca	3	ta
α	kha	Z	cha	ል	tha
ሄ	ga	<b>ন</b>	ja	3	da
Ч	gha	ξ	jha	ઇ	dha
<b>3</b> °	'nа	<b>み</b>	ña	Z	na

Labia	als	Semivov	vels	Sib	ilants	As	pirate
ω	ра	3	ya	Г	śa	Œ	ha
ω	pha	X	ra	গ	sa		
ሪ	ba	4	la				
બ	bha	વ	va				
ℴ	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 $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ . No distinction between the two is made in
	romanization.

t kā Zl 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.	, ( <i>mukphrer</i> i) is used to indicate a slight breathing after a vowel. It is romanized <u>h</u> .						
		Z,\$7	kaḥyo	ഗി,≵	piḥrĕ		
		<b>ট</b> ,ব	tāḥmā	ব্ৰ,ষ	muḥlā		
2.	(kemphren) is used to make a vowel slightly longer than usual. It is romanized '.						
		<b>টু</b> ব	yu'mā	<del>प्र</del> ंठे	thā'bĕ		
3.	When $Z$ , $\Im$ , $\Im$ , $Z$ , $\omega$ , $\Im$ , $X$ , and $\Pi$ are used in the final position (i.e., precede						
	vowel but not fo	ollowed by one),	they assume diff	ferent shapes an	d are used as		
	superscripts ab	ove the precedir	ng syllables.				
		Zz	kak	ZY	kap		
		Zo	kaṅ	ZΨ	kam		
		Z	kat	7	kar		
		ZΨ	kan	Z <sup>υ</sup>	kal		
4. When 3 is added to another consonant or consonants in a cluster (i.e., wi					er (i.e., without any		
	intervening vowel), it assumes the shape $oldsymbol{\epsilon}$ and is added to the preceding consonant or consonants.						
		Zτ	kya				
5.	When $\ensuremath{Z}$ is added to another consonant or consonants in a cluster (i.e., without any						
	intervening vowel), it assumes the shape $\Box$ and is added to the preceding consonant or consonants.						
		7	kra				
		7					
6.	When $lpha$ is added to another consonant or consonants in a cluster (i.e., without any						
	intervening vowel), it assumes the shape $\boldsymbol{\iota}_{\!\!\!\!4}$ and is added to the preceding consonant or consonants.						
		Zų	kva				