# Lepcha

# Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

8	a (see Note 2)	23	ú
3(	<mark>á</mark>	\$	е
Je	1.1	(3)	0
ÍÃ	ť	Œ	ó
(8)	u	3	â

### Consonants (see Note 3)

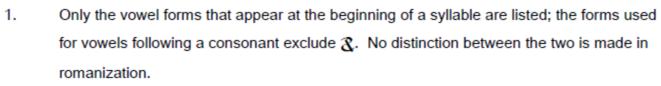
Gu	utturals	P	alatals	C	erebrals	D	entals
€	ka	0	ca	南	tra	8	ta
S	kha	ō	tsa	u <sub>1</sub>	[n/a]	b	tha
w	ga	×	cha	w	dra	*	da
7	nga	Co	tsha	<del>U</del> S	thra	0	na
		(0-	ja				
		-11	za				
		*	nya .				

L	abials	Sen	nivowels	5	Sibilants	As	pirate
2	pa	٤	ya	Cu	sa	v	ha
D	pha	7	ra	e	sha		
6	fa	W	la				
0	ba	0	va				
6	ma	622.	wa				

### Some Consonant Clusters

5	kla	0	bla	
₩	gla	3	mla	
=	pla	X	hla	
09	fla			

#### Notes



€( ka ∫€ ki

2.  $\mathfrak Z$  is also used as a glottal stop and  $\mathcal E$  is added to it in a cluster. It is romanized 'a.

**ॐ**) 'ayuk

 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

When €, ७, ₴, Љ, ⋨, ℱ, 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.

분 kak 분 kap

'폰 <mark>kang</mark> 분 kam

 kat 뿐 kar

 kan 분 kal

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.

ਦਾ kya ਨਾ mya ਸ਼ਾ klya

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

ළ kra (හ gra