**Gujarati**

The United Nations recommended system was approved in 1972 (II/11) and amended in 1977 (III/12), based on a report prepared by D. N. Sharma. The tables and their corrections were published in volume II of the conference reports.\(^1,2\)

There is no evidence of the use of the system either in India or in international cartographic products.

Gujarati (Gujarātī) uses an alphasyllabic script whereby each character represents a syllable rather than one sound. Vowels and diphthongs are marked in two ways: as independent characters (used syllable-initially) and in an abbreviated form, to denote vowels after consonants. The romanization table is unambiguous but the user would have to recognize many ligatures not given in the original table. For two vowel letters (e/ĕ, o/ŏ) there is uncertainty as to the conditions in which either of the two variants is to be used. The system is mostly reversible but there exist some ambiguities in the romanization of vowels (independent vs. abbreviated characters) and consonants (ligatures vs. character sequences).

**Romanization**

In the romanization system below the table of ligatures has been added.

**I. Independent vowel characters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>α</td>
<td>अ</td>
<td>इ</td>
<td>ए</td>
<td>उ</td>
<td>ओ</td>
<td>औ</td>
<td>इ</td>
<td>ए</td>
<td>ओ</td>
<td>औ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>au</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>e, e</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**II. Abbreviated vowel characters** ( stands for any consonant character)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ड</td>
<td>ड</td>
<td>ध</td>
<td>ड</td>
<td>ढ</td>
<td>ढ</td>
<td>ध</td>
<td>ढ</td>
<td>ध</td>
<td>ध</td>
<td>ध</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Exception: ढ जि.
B Exception: ढ रु.
III. Other symbols
(These symbols were missing in the original table.)

1. कं ṃ
2. कँ m̐
3. क� ḫ
4. धglyphमभर्म (A)

(A) Pronunciation without a vowel.

IV. Consonant characters

1. क ka
2. ख kha
3. ग ga
4. घ gha
5. ञ ng
6. च cha
7. छ chha
8. ज ja
9. झ jha
10. ञ ñna
11. ट tta
12. ठ ṭṭha
13. ड ḍḍha
14. ढ ḍḍha
15. ण ṇṇa
16. त ta
17. थ ṭha
18. द da
19. ध dha
20. न na
21. प pa
22. फ fa
23. ब ba
24. भ bha
25. म ma
26. य ya
27. र ra
28. ल la
29. व va
30. श sha
31. ष ṣha
32. स sa
33. ह ha
34. ल la

V. Consonant ligatures

Adscript forms of some consonants

Examples

- r- kṛka, ma rma
- kṛ kra, ḫbra, ḫdra

Other ligatures (the list is not complete)

kka kra kṣha khta khra gra ghra ṇka ṇkha ṇga ṇgha ṇma
kṛ kra ḫbra ḫkṣha ḫkha ḫgra ḫghra ḫṁa
chra jja jña jra jhra ṭṭa ṭṭha ṭṭha ḡḍa ḡḍha ḡḍha tta
Other systems of romanization

For differences between the UN system and the ISO transliteration standard ISO 15919: 2001 see the section on the romanization of Hindi.

References