

## Gujarati

### 1.

#### Origin of the system

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<sup>1</sup>.

### 2.

#### Implementation

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

### 3.

#### Brief characterization

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 characters (e/ě, o/ō) no precision has been made on which conditions either of the two given alternatives are 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).

### 4.

#### Romanization

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

#### Independent vowel characters

અ a	ઇ i	ઉ u	ઋ ṛ	એ e, ě	ઓ o, ō
અ઼ ā	ઇ઼ ī	ઉ઼ ū		એ઼ ai	ઓ઼ au

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<sup>1</sup> *Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names*. London, 10-31 May 1972. Vol. II. *Technical papers*. United Nations. New York 1974, pp. 134-135; *Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names*. Athens, 17 August - 7 September 1977. Vol. II, *Technical papers*, pp. 393 etc.

### Abbreviated vowel characters (• stands for any consonant character)

• a	◌ i	◌ u	◌ r	◌ e, ě	◌ o, ǒ
◌ ā	◌ ī <sup>1</sup>	◌ ū <sup>2</sup>		◌ ai	◌ au

<sup>1</sup> exception: જ્ઞ jī

<sup>2</sup> exception: ર્ણ rū

### Other symbols

◌ ṁ	◌ ṁ̃	◌ ḥ	◌ <sup>1</sup>
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<sup>1</sup> pronunciation without a vowel

Note. These characters were missing in the original table.

### Consonant characters

ક ka	ચ cha	ટ ta	ત ta	પ pa	ય ya	શ sha
ખ kha	છ chha	ઠ tha	થ tha	ફ fa	ર ra	ષ sha
ગ ga	જ ja	ડ da	દ da	બ ba	લ la	સ sa
ઘ gha	ઝ jha	ઢ dha	ધ dha	ભ bha	વ va	હ ha
ઙ ṅa	ઞ ṅa	ણ ṇa	ન na	મ ma		ળ la

### Consonant ligatures

Adscript forms of some consonants

		Examples
◌	r-	ક્ર rka, ઋ rma
◌	-r	ક્ર kra, બ્ર bra, ડ્ર dra

Other ligatures (the list is not complete)

ક્ર	ક	ક્ષ	ખ	ખ્ર	ગ્ર	ઘ્ર	ક્ર	ક્ષ	ઙ્ર	ઙ્ઘ	ઙ્ઞ
kka	kra	kṣha	khta	khra	gra	ghra	ṅka	ṅkha	ṅga	ṅgha	ṅṅa
ચ્ર	જ્ર	જ્ઞ	જ્ર	જ્ઞ્ર	ઠ્ર	ઠ્ઠ	ઠ્ઠ	ઠ્ઠ	ઠ્ઠ	ઠ્ઠ	ત્ર
chra	jja	jñā	jra	jhra	ṭṭa	ṭṭha	ṭṭha	ḍḍa	ḍḍha	ḍḍha	ttā
ત્ર	ત્ર	ત્ર	દ્ર	દ્ર	દ્ર	દ્ર	દ્ર	દ્ર	દ્ર	દ્ર	ધ્ર
tna	tra	thra	dga	dda	ddha	dbha	dma	dya	dra	dva	dhra
ન્ર	ન્ર	પ્ર	પ્ર	ફ્ર	બ્ર	ભ્ર	મ્ર	ય્ર	વ્ર	શ્ર	શ્ર
nna	nra	pta	pra	phra	bra	bhra	mra	yra	vra	shna	shra
શ્ર	શ્ર	ષ્ર	ષ્ર	સ્ર	હ્ર	હ્ર	હ્ર	હ્ર	હ્ર	હ્ર	હ્ર
shva	shvra	ṣṭa	ṣṭha	sra	hra	hna	hma	hya	hla	hva	

## 5.

### Other systems of romanization

For differences between the UN system and the ISO transliteration draft ISO CD15919 see the section on the romanization of Hindi.