

## 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<sup>1</sup>.

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/ě, o/õ) 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

1 અ	a	3 ઈ	ī	5 ઉ	u	7 ઋ	ṛ	8 એ	e, ě	10 ઓ	o, õ
2 આ	ā	4 ઈ	ī	6 ઊ	ū	9 ઐ	ai	11 ઔ	au		

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

1 •	a	3 ી	ī	5 ુ	u	7 ૂ	ṛ	8 ૃ	e, ě	10 ૄ	o, õ
2 ી	ā	4 ી	ī <sup>A</sup>	6 ુ	ū <sup>B</sup>	9 ૃ	ai	11 ૄ	au		

<sup>A</sup> Exception: જ્ ઝિ.

<sup>B</sup> Exception: ર્ ઝુ.

#### III. Other symbols

(These symbols were missing in the original table.)

1 •	m̃	2 •	m̃	3 •	h̃	4 •	(A)
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<sup>A</sup> Pronunciation without a vowel.

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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.

#### IV. Consonant characters

1 ક	ka	6 ચ	cha	11 ઢ	ṭa	16 ત	ta	21 પ	pa	26 ય	ya	30 શ	sha
2 ખ	kha	7 છ	chha	12 ઠ	ṭha	17 થ	tha	22 ફ	fa	27 ર	ra	31 ષ	ṣha
3 ગ	ga	8 જ	ja	13 ડ	ḍa	18 ઢ	ḍa	23 બ	ba	28 લ	la	32 સ	sa
4 ઘ	gha	9 ઝ	jha	14 ઢ	ḍha	19 ઘ	dha	24 ભ	bha	29 વ	va	33 હ	ha
5 ઙ	ṅa	10 ઞ	ña	15 ણ	ṇa	20 ન	na	25 મ	ma			34 ળ	ḷa

#### V. Consonant ligatures

Adscript forms of some consonants

		Examples
◌̣	r-	ક̣ rka, મ̣ rma
◌̤	-r	ક̤ kra, બ̤ bra, ડ̤ dra

Other ligatures (the list is not complete)

ક	ક	ઘ	ખ	બ	ગ	ઘ	ક	જ	ઙ	ઙ	ઙ
kka	kra	kṣha	khta	khra	gra	ghra	ṅka	ṅkha	ṅga	ṅgha	ṅma
ચ	જ	ઞ	જ	ઝ	ટ	ઠ	ઢ	ઢ	ઢ	ઢ	ત
chra	jja	jña	jra	jhra	ṭṭa	ṭṭha	ṭṭha	ḍḍa	ḍḍha	ḍḍha	tta
ત	ત	થ	દ	દ	ઢ	ઢ	વ	દ	દ	દ	ધ
tna	tra	thra	dga	dda	ddha	dbha	dma	dya	dra	dva	dhra
ન	ન	પ	પ	ફ	બ	ભ	મ	ય	વ	શ	શ
nna	nra	pta	pra	phra	bra	bhra	mra	yra	vra	shna	shra
શ	શ	ષ	ષ	સ	હ	હ	મ	હ	હ	હ	હ
shva	shvra	ṣṭa	ṣṭha	sra	hṇa	hna	hma	hya	hla	hva	

#### *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.