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## Gujarati script

The **Gujarati script** (ગુજરાતી લિપિ *Gujṛātī Līpī*) is an *abugida* used to write the **Gujarati** and **Kutchi** languages. It is a variant of the **Devanagari** script differentiated by the loss of the characteristic horizontal line running above the letters and by a number of modifications to some characters.

Gujarati *numerical digits* are also different from their Devanagari counterparts.

### Contents

**Origin**

**Overview**

- Use for Avestan
- Influence in Southeast Asia

**Gujarati letters, diacritics, and digits**

- Vowels
- Consonants
- Non-vowel diacritics
- Digits

**Conjuncts**

**Romanization**

**Unicode**

**Gujarati keyboard layouts**

**ISCII**

**See also**

**References**

**Bibliography**

**External links**

- Keyboard and script resources

## Origin

The Gujarati script was adapted from the Devanagari script to write the Gujarati language. Gujarati language and script developed in three distinct phases — 10th to 15th century, 15th to 17th century and 17th to 19th century. The first phase is marked by use of Prakrit, Apabramsa and its variants such as Paisaci, Shauraseni, Magadhi and Maharashtri. In second phase, Old Gujarati script was in wide use. The earliest known document in the Old Gujarati script is a handwritten manuscript *Adi Parva* dating from 1591–92, and the script first appeared in print in a 1797 advertisement. The third phase is the use of script developed for ease and fast writing. The use of *shirorekha* (the topline as in Sanskrit) was abandoned. Until the 19th century it was used mainly for writing letters and keeping accounts, while the Devanagari script was used for literature and academic writings. It is also known as the *śarāphī* (banker's), *vāṇīśāī* (merchant's) or *mahājani* (trader's) script. This script became the basis of the modern script. Later the same script was adopted by writers of manuscripts. *Jain* community also promoted its use for copying religious texts by hired writers.<sup>[2][3]</sup>

## Overview

The Gujarati writing system is an abugida, in which each base consonantal character possesses an inherent vowel, that vowel being *a* [a]. For postconsonantal vowels other than *a*, the consonant is applied with diacritics, while for non-postconsonantal vowels (initial and post-vocalic positions), there are full-formed characters. With *a* being the most frequent vowel,<sup>[4]</sup> this is a convenient system in the sense that it cuts down on the width of writing.

Following out of the aforementioned property, consonants lacking a preceding vowel may condense into the preceding consonant, forming *compound* or *conjunct* letters. The formation of these conjuncts follows a system of rules depending on the consonants involved.

In accordance with all the other **Indic scripts**, Gujarati is written from left to right, and is not case-sensitive.

The Gujarati script is basically **phonemic**, with a few exceptions.<sup>[5]</sup> First out of these is the written representation of non-pronounced *as*, which are of three types.

- Word-final *as*. Thus ઘર "house" is pronounced *ghar* and not *ghara*. The *as* remain unpronounced before *postpositions* and before other words in compounds: ઘરપર "on the house" is *gharpar* and not *gharapar*; ઘરકામ "housework" is *gharkām* and not *gharakām*. This non-pronunciation is not always the case with conjunct characters: મિત્ર "friend" is truly *mitra*.
- Naturally *elided as* through the combination of morphemes. The root પકડ *pakar* "hold" when inflected as પકડે "holds" remains written as *pakare* even though pronounced as *pakre*. *See Gujarati phonology#e-deletion*.
- as whose non-pronunciation follows the above rule, but which are in single words not resultant of any actual combination. Thus વરસાદ "rain", written as *varasād* but pronounced as *varsād*.

Secondly and most importantly, being of Sanskrit-based Devanagari, Gujarati's script retains notations for the obsolete (short *i*, *u* vs. long *ī*, *ū*; *ṛ*; *ṛu*; *ś*, *ṣ*), and lacks notations for innovations (*/e/* vs. */ɛ/*; */o/* vs. */ɔ/*; clear vs. *murmured* vowels).<sup>[6]</sup>

Contemporary Gujarati uses **European punctuation**, such as the question mark, exclamation mark, comma, and full stop. Apostrophes are used for the rarely written **clitic**. **Quotation marks** are not as often used for direct quotes. The full stop replaced the traditional *vertical bar*, and the *colon*, mostly obsolete in its Sanskritic capacity (see *below*), follows the European usage.

#### Use for Avestan

The Zoroastrians of India, who represent one of the largest surviving Zoroastrian communities worldwide, would transcribe Avestan in Nagri script-based scripts as well as the Avestan alphabet. This is a relatively recent development first seen in the ca. 12th century texts of Neryosang Dhalval and other Parsi Sanskritist theologians of that era, and which are roughly contemporary with the oldest surviving manuscripts in Avestan script. Today, Avestan is most commonly typeset in Gujarati script (Gujarati being the traditional language of the Indian Zoroastrians). Some Avestan letters with no corresponding symbol are synthesized with additional diacritical marks, for example, the */z/* in *zaraθuštra* is written with */j/* + dot below.

#### Influence in Southeast Asia

Miller (2010) presented a theory that the indigenous scripts of Sumatra (Indonesia), Sulawesi (Indonesia) and the Philippines are descended from an early form of the Gujarati script. Historical records show that Gujaratis played a major role in the archipelago, where they were manufacturers and played a key role in introducing **Islam**. **Tomé Pires** reported a presence of a thousand Gujaratis in **Malacca** (Malaysia) prior to 1512.<sup>[7]</sup>

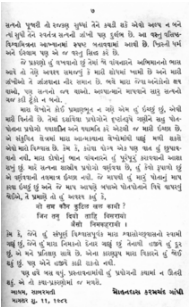
## Gujarati letters, diacritics, and digits

#### Vowels

Vowels (*svara*), in their conventional order, are historically grouped into "short" (*hrasva*) and "long" (*dīrgha*) classes, based on the "light" (*laghu*) and "heavy" (*guru*) syllables they create in traditional verse. The historical long vowels *ī* and *ū* are no longer distinctively long in pronunciation. Only in verse do syllables containing them assume the values required by meter.<sup>[8]</sup>

Finally, a practice of using inverted *mātras* to represent **English** [æ] and [ɔ]'s has gained ground.<sup>[5]</sup>

Gujarati	
<span></span>	
Languages	Gujarati <div></div> Kutchi <div></div> Bhili <div></div> Dungra Bhil <div></div> Garnit <div></div> Kukna <div></div> Rajput Garasia <div></div> Varli <div></div> Vasavi <sup>[1]</sup>
Time period	c. 1592–present
Sister systems	Ranjana <div></div> Modi <div></div>
Direction	Left-to-right
ISO 15924	Gujr, 320
Unicode alias	Gujarati
Unicode range	U+0A80–U+0AFF (https://www.unicode.org/charts/PDF/U0A80.pdf)
<span>[a]</span> The Semitic origin of the Brahmic scripts is debatable.	



Excerpt from "My experiments with truth" - the autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi in its original Gujarati.

Independent	Diacritic	Diacritic with અ	Rom.	IPA	Name of diacritic <sup>[9]</sup>
અ		અ	a	ə	
અં	ં	અં	ā	ɑ̃	<i>kāno</i>
ઈ	િ	ઈ	i	i	<i>hrasva-aiju</i>
ઈં	િં	ઈં	ī		<i>dīrgha-aiju</i>
ઉ	ુ	ઉ	u	u	<i>hrasva-vararū</i>
ઉં	ું	ઉં	ū		<i>dīrgha-vararū</i>
એ	ે	એ	e, ɛ		<i>ek mātra</i>
ૈ	ૈ	ૈ	ai	øj	<i>be mātra</i>
ઓ	ૌ	ઓ	o, ɔ		<i>kāno ek mātra</i>
ૌ	ૌ	ૌ	au	əu	<i>kāno be mātra</i>
અં	ં	અં	m̐	ā	<i>anusvār</i>
અઃ	ઃ	અઃ	h̐	i	<i>visarga</i>
ઋ	ૠ	ઋ	r̥	ru	
ૠ	ૠ	ૠ	ā	æ	
ઌ	ૡ	ઌ	ô	ɔ	

ઋ, ઋ̐ and ઌ form the irregular forms of ઋ r̥, ઋ̐ j and ઌ h.

Consonants

Consonants (*vyañjana*) are grouped in accordance with the traditional, linguistically based Sanskrit scheme of arrangement, which considers the usage and position of the tongue during their pronunciation. In sequence, these categories are: velar, palatal, retroflex, dental, labial, sonorant and fricative. Among the first five groups, which contain the stops, the ordering starts with the unaspirated voiceless, then goes on through aspirated voiceless, unaspirated voiced, and aspirated voiced, ending with the Nasal stops. Most have a Devanagari counterpart<sup>[10]</sup>.

	Plosive										Nasal			Sonorant	Sibilant				
	Voiceless					Voiced													
	Unaspirated		Aspirated			Unaspirated		Aspirated											
Velar	ક	ka	કૅ	કha	કૌ	ગ	ga	ગૅ	gha	ગૌ	ઙ	ṅa	ṇə						
Palatal	ચ	cha	ચૅ	chha	ચૌ	જ	ja	જૅ	jha	જૌ	ઞ	ña	ṇə	ય	ya	જે	શ	śa	ષ
Retroflex	ઙ	ṅa	ઙૅ	ṅha	ઙૌ	ડ	ḍa	ડૅ	ḍha	ડૌ	ણ	ṇa(hna)	ṇə	ર	ra	રે	લ	ṣa	સે
Dental	ત	ta	તૅ	tha	તૌ	દ	da	દૅ	dha	દૌ	ન	na	nə	લ	la	લે	સ	sa	સે
Labial	પ	pa	પૅ	pha	પૌ	બ	ba	બૅ	bha	બૌ	મ	ma	mə	વ	va	વે			

<b>Guttural</b>	હ	ha	હે
<b>Retroflex</b>	ળ	la	લે
	ક્ષ	kṣa	kṣə
	ગ્ન	gña	gnə

- Letters can take names by suffixing કાર. The letter ર ra is an exception; it is called રેph.<sup>[11]</sup>
- Starting with ક ka and ending with જ jra, the order goes:<sup>[12]</sup>

Plosives & Nasals (left to right, top to bottom) → Sonorants & Sibilants (top to bottom, left to right) → Bottom box (top to bottom)

■ The final two are compound characters that happen to be traditionally included in the set. They are indiscriminate as to their original constituents, and they are the same size as a single consonant character.

■ Written (V)hV sets in speech result in murmured Ṽ(C) sets (see Gujarati phonology#Murmur). Thus (with ī = i or ī, and ū = u or ū): ha → [ə] from /ha/; hā → [a] from /ha/; ahe → [ɛ] from /ehe/; aho → [ɔ] from /əho/; ahā → [ā] from /əha/; ahī → [ai] from /ehi/; ahū → [əu] from /əhu/; āhī → [ai] from /ahi/; āhū → [au] from /ahu/; etc.

Non-vowel diacritics

Diacritic	Name	Function
◌ं	<i>anusvāra</i>	Represents <u>vowel nasality</u> or the <u>nasal stop</u> homorganic with the following stop. <sup>[12]</sup>
◌ः	<i>visarga</i>	A silent, rarely used Sanskrit holdover originally representing [h]. Romanized as <i>h</i> .
◌◌	<i>virāma</i>	Strikes out a consonant's inherent <i>a</i> . <sup>[13]</sup>

## Digits

Arabic numeral	Gujarati numeral	Name
0	૦	<i>mīṇḍu or shunya</i>
1	૧	<i>ekado or ek</i>
2	૨	<i>bagado or bay</i>
3	૩	<i>tragado or tran</i>
4	૪	<i>chogado or chaar</i>
5	૫	<i>pāchado or paanch</i>
6	૬	<i>chagado or chah</i>
7	૭	<i>sāṭhdo or sāt</i>
8	૮	<i>āṭhdo or āanth</i>
9	૯	<i>navado or nav</i>

## Conjuncts

As mentioned, successive consonants lacking a vowel in between them may physically join together as a 'conjunct'. The government of these clusters ranges from widely to narrowly applicable rules, with special exceptions within. While standardized for the most part, there are certain variations in clustering, of which the Unicode used on this page is just one scheme. The rules:<sup>[5]</sup>

- 23 Out of the 36 consonants contain a vertical right stroke (ॡ, ॢ, ॣ, etc.). As first or middle fragments/members of a cluster, they lose that stroke. e.g. ॠ + ॡ = ॠॡ, ॢ + ॢ = ॢॢ, ॣ + ॣ = ॣॣ.
- ॡ *ś(a)* appears as a different, simple ribbon-shaped fragment preceding ॡ *va*, ॢ *na*, ॣ *ca* and । *ra*. Thus ॡ *śva*, ॢ *śna*, ॣ *śca* and । *śra*. In the first three cases the second member appears to be squished down to accommodate ॡ's ribbon fragment. In ॡ *śca* we see ॡ's Devanagari equivalent of ॢ as the squished-down second member. See the note on ॢ to understand the formation of ॡ *śra*.
  - ॢ *r(a)*
    - as a first member it takes the form of a curved upward dash above the final character or its *kāno*. e.g. ॢ *rbha*, ॢॢ *rbhā*, ॢॣ *rgma*, ॢॣॣ *rgmā*.
    - as a final member
      - with ॡ, ॢ, ॣ, । and ॥, it is two lines below the character, pointed downwards and apart. Thus ॢॡ, ॢॢ, ॢॣ, ॢ। and ॢ॥.
      - elsewhere it is a diagonal stroke jutting leftwards and down. e.g. ॢ, ॢ, ॢ. ॢ *ta* is shifted up to make ॢ *ta*.
  - Vertical combination of gemimates ॢॢ *ta*, ॢॣ *tha*, ॣॣ *da* and ॣ। *dha*: ॢॢ, ॢॣ, ॢ।, ॣॣ. Also, ॢॣॣ *ttha* and ॣॣॣ *ddha*.
  - As first shown with ॡ *śca*, while Gujarati is a separate script with its own novel characters, for compounds it will often use the Devanagari versions.
    - ॣ *d(a)* as ॣ preceding ॢ *ga*, ॢ *gha*, ॣ *dha*, ॢ *ba* (as ॢ), ॢ *bha*, ॣ *va*, ॢ *ma* and । *ra*. The first six second members are shrunken and hang at an angle off the bottom left corner of the preceding ॣ/।. Thus ॣॢ *dga*, ॣॢ *dgha*, ॣॢ *ddha*, ॣॢ *dba*, ॣॢ *dbha*, ॣॢ *dva*, ॢ *dma* and ॣ। *dra*.
    - ॣ *h(a)* as ॣ preceding ॢ *na*, ॢ *ma*, ॢ *ya*, । *ra*, ॣ *va* and ॣ *ra*. Thus ॣॢ *hna*, ॢ *hma*, ॢ *hya*, ॣॣ *hra*, ॣॣ *hva* and ॣॣ *hra*.
    - when ॣ *na* and ॢ *nā* are first members we get second members of ॣ *ka* as ॣ, ॢ *ca* as ॣ and ॢ *ja* as ॣ. ॣ forms compounds through vertical combination. ॡ's strokeless fragment connects to the stroke of the second member, jutting upwards while pushing the second member down. Thus ॣॡ *nika*, ॣॢ *niga*, ॣॣ *ngha*, ॣॣ *rikṣa*, ॣॣ *nīca* and ॣॢ *nīja*.
  - The remaining vertical stroke-less characters join by squeezing close together. e.g. ॣ *kya*, ॣॣ *jjā*.
  - Outstanding special forms: ॢ *nna*, ॢ *tta*, ॣ *dda* and ॣ *dya*.

The role and nature of Sanskrit must be taken into consideration to understand the occurrence of consonant clusters. The orthography of written Sanskrit was completely phonetic, and had a tradition of not separating words by spaces. Morphologically it was highly synthetic, and it had a great capacity to form large compound words. This clustering was highly frequent, and it is Sanskrit loanwords to the Gujarati language that are the grounds of most clusters. Gujarati, on the other hand, is more analytic, has phonetically smaller, simpler words, and has a script whose orthography is slightly imperfect (a-elision) and separates words by spaces. Thus evolved Gujarati words are less a cause for clusters. The same can be said of Gujarati's other longstanding source of words, Persian, which also provides phonetically smaller and simpler words.

An example attesting to this general theme is that of the series of *d*-clusters. These are essentially Sanskrit clusters, using the original Devanagari forms. There are no cluster forms for formations such as *dta*, *dka*, etc. because such formations weren't permitted in Sanskrit phonology anyway. They are permitted under Gujarati phonology, but are written unclustered (૫૬૫ *padata* "position", ૫૬૬ *kūḍko* "leap"), with patterns such as *a*-elision at work instead.

	ક	ખ	ગ	ઘ	ઙ	ચ	છ	જ	ઝ	ઞ	ટ	ઠ	ડ	ઢ	ણ	ત	થ	દ	ધ	ન	પ	ફ	બ	ભ	મ	ય	ર	લ	ળ	શ	ષ	સ	હ
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ટ	ટક	ટખ	ટગ	ટઘ	ટઙ	ટચ	ટછ	ટજ	ટઝ	ટઞ	ટટ	ટઠ	ટડ	ટઢ	ટણ	ટત	ટથ	ટદ	ટધ	ટન	ટપ	ટફ	ટબ	ટભ	ટમ	ટય	ટર	ટલ	ટળ	ટશ	ટષ	ટસ	ટહ
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ણ	ણક	ણખ	ણગ	ણઘ	ણઙ	ણચ	ણછ	ણજ	ણઝ	ણઞ	ણટ	ણઠ	ણડ	ણઢ	ણણ	ણત	ણથ	ણદ	ણધ	ણન	ણપ	ણફ	ણબ	ણભ	ણમ	ણય	ણર	ણલ	ણળ	ણશ	ણષ	ણસ	ણહ
ત	તક	તખ	તગ	તઘ	તઙ	તચ	તછ	તજ	તઝ	તઞ	તટ	તઠ	તડ	તઢ	તણ	તત	તથ	તદ	તધ	તન	તપ	તફ	તબ	તભ	તમ	તય	તર	તલ	તળ	તશ	તષ	તસ	તહ
થ	થક	થખ	થગ	થઘ	થઙ	થચ	થછ	થજ	થઝ	થઞ	થટ	થઠ	થડ	થઢ	થણ	થત	થથ	થદ	થધ	થન	થપ	થફ	થબ	થભ	થમ	થય	થર	થલ	થળ	થશ	થષ	થસ	થહ
દ	દક	દખ	દગ	દઘ	દઙ	દચ	દછ	દજ	દઝ	દઞ	દટ	દઠ	દડ	દઢ	દણ	દત	દથ	દદ	દધ	દન	દપ	દફ	દબ	દભ	દમ	દય	દર	દલ	દળ	દશ	દષ	દસ	દહ
ધ	ધક	ધખ	ધગ	ધઘ	ધઙ	ધચ	ધછ	ધજ	ધઝ	ધઞ	ધટ	ધઠ	ધડ	ધઢ	ધણ	ધત	ધથ	ધદ	ધધ	ધન	ધપ	ધફ	ધબ	ધભ	ધમ	ધય	ધર	ધલ	ધળ	ધશ	ધષ	ધસ	ધહ
ન	નક	નખ	નગ	નઘ	નઙ	નચ	નછ	નજ	નઝ	નઞ	નટ	નઠ	નડ	નઢ	નણ	નત	નથ	નદ	નધ	નન	નપ	નફ	નબ	નભ	નમ	નય	નર	નલ	નળ	નશ	નષ	નસ	નહ
પ	પક	પખ	પગ	પઘ	પઙ	પચ	પછ	પજ	પઝ	પઞ	પટ	પઠ	પડ	પઢ	પણ	પત	પથ	પદ	પધ	પન	પપ	પફ	પબ	પભ	પમ	પય	પર	પલ	પળ	પશ	પષ	પસ	પહ
ફ	ફક	ફખ	ફગ	ફઘ	ફઙ	ફચ	ફછ	ફજ	ફઝ	ફઞ	ફટ	ફઠ	ફડ	ફઢ	ફણ	ફત	ફથ	ફદ	ફધ	ફન	ફપ	ફફ	ફબ	ફભ	ફમ	ફય	ફર	ફલ	ફળ	ફશ	ફષ	ફસ	ફહ
બ	બક	બખ	બગ	બઘ	બઙ	બચ	બછ	બજ	બઝ	બઞ	બટ	બઠ	બડ	બઢ	બણ	બત	બથ	બદ	બધ	બન	બપ	બફ	બબ	બભ	બમ	બય	બર	બલ	બળ	બશ	બષ	બસ	બહ
ભ	ભક	ભખ	ભગ	ભઘ	ભઙ	ભચ	ભછ	ભજ	ભઝ	ભઞ	ભટ	ભઠ	ભડ	ભઢ	ભણ	ભત	ભથ	ભદ	ભધ	ભન	ભપ	ભફ	ભબ	ભભ	ભમ	ભય	ભર	ભલ	ભળ	ભશ	ભષ	ભસ	ભહ
મ	મક	મખ	મગ	મઘ	મઙ	મચ	મછ	મજ	મઝ	મઞ	મટ	મઠ	મડ	મઢ	મણ	મત	મથ	મદ	મધ	મન	મપ	મફ	મબ	મભ	મમ	મય	મર	મલ	મળ	મશ	મષ	મસ	મહ
ય	યક	યખ	યગ	યઘ	યઙ	યચ	યછ	યજ	યઝ	યઞ	યટ	યઠ	યડ	યઢ	યણ	યત	યથ	યદ	યધ	યન	યપ	યફ	યબ	યભ	યમ	યય	યર	યલ	યળ	યશ	યષ	યસ	યહ
ર	રક	રખ	રગ	રઘ	રઙ	રચ	રછ	રજ	રઝ	રઞ	રટ	રઠ	રડ	રઢ	રણ	રત	રથ	રદ	રધ	રન	રપ	રફ	રબ	રભ	રમ	રય	રર	રલ	રળ	રશ	રષ	રસ	રહ
લ	લક	લખ	લગ	લઘ	લઙ	લચ	લછ	લજ	લઝ	લઞ	લટ	લઠ	લડ	લઢ	લણ	લત	લથ	લદ	લધ	લન	લપ	લફ	લબ	લભ	લમ	લય	લર	લલ	લળ	લશ	લષ	લસ	લહ
ળ	ળક	ળખ	ળગ	ળઘ	ળઙ	ળચ	ળછ	ળજ	ળઝ	ળઞ	ળટ	ળઠ	ળડ	ળઢ	ળણ	ળત	ળથ	ળદ	ળધ	ળન	ળપ	ળફ	ળબ	ળભ	ળમ	ળય	ળર	ળલ	ળળ	ળશ	ળષ	ળસ	ળહ
શ	શક	શખ	શગ	શઘ	શઙ	શચ	શછ	શજ	શઝ	શઞ	શટ	શઠ	શડ	શઢ	શણ	શત	શથ	શદ	શધ	શન	શપ	શફ	શબ	શભ	શમ	શય	શર	શલ	શળ	શશ	શષ	શસ	શહ
ષ	ષક	ષખ	ષગ	ષઘ	ષઙ	ષચ	ષછ	ષજ	ષઝ	ષઞ	ષટ	ષઠ	ષડ	ષઢ	ષણ	ષત	ષથ	ષદ	ષધ	ષન	ષપ	ષફ	ષબ	ષભ	ષમ	ષય	ષર	ષલ	ષળ	ષશ	ષષ	ષસ	ષહ
સ	સક	સખ	સગ	સઘ	સઙ	સચ	સછ	સજ	સઝ	સઞ	સટ	સઠ	સડ	સઢ	સણ	સત	સથ	સદ	સધ	સન	સપ	સફ	સબ	સભ	સમ	સય	સર	સલ	સળ	સશ	સષ	સસ	સહ
હ	હક	હખ	હગ	હઘ	હઙ	હચ	હછ	હજ	હઝ	હઞ	હટ	હઠ	હડ	હઢ	હણ	હત	હથ	હદ	હધ	હન	હપ	હફ	હબ	હભ	હમ	હય	હર	હલ	હળ	હશ	હષ	હસ	હહ

Romanization

Gujarati is romanized throughout Wikipedia in "standard orientalist" **transcription** as outlined in Masica (1991:xv). Being "primarily a system of *transliteration* from the Indian scripts, [and] based in turn upon Sanskrit" (cf. IAST), these are its salient features: subscript dots for retroflex consonants; macrons for etymologically, contrastively long vowels; *h* denoting aspirated stops. Tildes denote nasalized vowels and underlining denotes murmured vowels.

Vowels and consonants are outlined in the tables below. Hovering the mouse cursor over them will reveal the appropriate IPA symbol. Finally, there are three Wikipedia-specific additions: *f* is used interchangeably with *ph*, representing the widespread realization of /pʰ/ as [f]; *ā* and *ô* for novel characters અ [æ] and ઓ [ɔ]; *ā* for [a]’s where elision is uncertain. See Gujarati phonology for further clarification.

Vowels				Consonants													
				Bilabial		Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar		Retroflex		Post-alv./ Palatal		Velar		Glottal	
Stop				p ph	b bh		t th	d dh		ʈ ṭh	ḍ ḍh			k kh	g gh		
Affricate													c ch	j jh			
Nasal					m				n	ɳ				ɲ			
Mid				ɾ					s	ʃ			ʂ				h
Fricative																	
Tap or Flap									r		ɾ ṛh						
Approximant						v							y				
Lateral approximant									l		ɭ						

Unicode

Gujarati script was added to the Unicode Standard in October, 1991 with the release of version 1.0.

The Unicode block for Gujarati is U+0A80–U+0AFF:

