

Proposal to Encode the Gurung Khema in Universal Character Set

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1. Introduction

This is a proposal to encode the Gurung Khema in the Universal Character Set. It supersedes the following documents:

- '[N4019 L2/11-106](#)' Introducing the Khema Script for Writing Gurung^[2]
- '[L2/11-047](#)' Submission of Gurung Script^[1]
- '[L2/21-145](#)' Proposal to Encode the Gurung Khema^[3]
- '[L2/22-096](#)' Proposal to Encode the Gurung Khem

It incorporates recommendations and comments made in:

- '[L2/21-130](#)' Recommendations to UTC #168 July 2021 on Script proposals^[4]
- '[L2/22-068](#)' Recommendations to UTC #171 April 2022 on Script proposals

2. Background

Gurung Khema^[8] (also called 'Khemā Phri' କେମା ଫ୍ରି, 'Khemā lipi' କେମା ଲିପି or 'Tamu Khemā Phri' ତମୁ କେମା ଫ୍ରି) is an alphasyllabary based upon the Brahmi model. Gurung Khema (କେମା) is a script used for writing Gurung (ISO 639:ggn) and (ISO 639:gvr)^[5], a Tibeto-Burman language of 325,622 people (census 2011) primarily spoken in Kaski, Syangja, Lamjung, Tanahu, Gorkha, Manang, Mustang and Parbat Districts of Nepal^[23] and in the South Sikkim, West Sikkim and East Sikkim Districts of Sikkim, India^[24]. The State Government of Sikkim has recognized official language status in 1995^[29] [see fig. 4(a)]. A translator has been appointed in the Sikkim Assembly in 1998. The State government of Sikkim recognized Gurung Khema as Gurung script in year 1997. In the year 2052 BS (1995), 'The General Assembly of the Tamu Chhonj' (now, Tamu Hyul Cōj Dhī Gurung Rāṣṭriya Pariṣad) recognized Gurung Khema as their official writing system. It is the umbrella organization of all Gurung associations. First ever Gurung learning school started at Devadaha municipality, Rupandehi, Nepal in 2053 BS (1996).

Gurung people also known as *Tamu* ତମୁ / ତମ୍ବୁ. The autonyms of Gurung are *Tamu Kyui* (ତମୁ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ / ତମୁ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ), *Tamu Qi*, *Tamu Kui*, etc. Gurung Language written in six scripts i.e. Gurung Khema, Devanagari, Tibetan, Khe Prih, Shaman and Roman (Guruman). Devanagari is commonly used by Gurung people specifically in Nepal, but Gurung Khema, Khe Prih and Shaman are own script of Gurung Language [see fig. 2]. Shaman script does not exist today. There are very few people who use Khe Prih, which is not recognized by Gurung associations.

2.1 Timeline

Khe Prih ([L2/11-047](#)) created by Jagan Lal Gurung during World War II in 1944. When the war ended, Jagan Lal had acquired a newfound interest in his native tongue, an interest that led to him developing a script for the oral Gurung language. Combining various signs and symbols, Jagan Lal developed a rudimentary script, which today is known as Khe Prih. When Jagan Lal returned to Nepal, he began teaching Khe Prih to the children in his village of Hyanjakot. But Jagan Lal received a lot of threats from Kings of Nepal for teaching the children, but he did not budge. When he was about to be arrested, he ran away from Nepal, back to his duty in the Indian Army. Jagan Lal came back to Nepal in 1965, and immediately began lobbying for his beloved script. He taught many, but he made little progress in his lifetime.^[25] Despite Jagan Lal's efforts, Khe Prih was **never fully adopted** by the Gurung community, which was largely unaware of its existence. *Gurung Khema* is the most widely used script, although *Khe Prih* is older than Khema. Gurung Khema is much more popular, used in Nepal, India and various countries.

In 1977, the committee decided to develop a script, and Bal Narsingh Gurung, secretary of *Gurung Samaj Sudhar Samiti* was tasked with the responsibility. At that time, the committee wasn't aware about the *Khe Prih*, and Bal Narsingh, under the supervision of Guru Pim Bahadur Gurung, developed the Gurung Khema. And presented in the first National General Convention of the *Tamu Chonj Dhin* was held in Kathmandu in 2052 BS (1995).

Gurung people call male ancestor as *KHE*, female ancestor as *MA* and they worship/pray *KHE-MA* from birth to till death. ‘Phri’ means ‘script’ or ‘to write’. So the script is given the name ‘*KHEMA PHRI*’. Since its development, the Gurung Khema has largely been adopted by the Gurung community. After that, Bhim Gurung, the founding chairman of The Central Committee of Nepal *Tamu Vidyarthi Chonj Dhi* and campaigner of Gurung language and Gurung Khema script, started teaching Gurung language and Gurung Khema by establishing *Devdaha Mother Tongues Academy (school)* in Devdaha, Nepal in 2053 BS (1996). In 1997, the *Akhil Sikkim Gurung (Tamu) Buddha Sangha* published the first textbook “*Tamu Khye Lule*” in Gurung Khema written by Gurung author Meghraj ‘Kon’ Tamu [see fig.5(a)]. For the first time in the year 1997, the teaching of Gurung and Khema was started in government schools of Sikkim [see fig.4(b)]. A Gurung-Khema Educational Institution was also opened in Amale village, Gorkha, Nepal in 2018-19 but had to be closed after 6 months due to some reasons.

At present, 6 teachers in *Devdaha Mother Tongues Academy (school)*, Nepal are teaching Gurung Khema to 150 students on a regular basis. As per ‘50th Report of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India’ (2012-13) there were 10 teachers and 10 schools for Gurung language in Sikkim.^[28] At present, Gurung subject is being taught in the Khema in 40 government schools of Sikkim [see fig. 21]. And around 1970-2000 children have learned to read and write Gurung Khema from these Sikkim schools. 9 teachers and 9,000 participants in Gurung Khema Lipi Learning workshop of United States, 3 teachers and 189 students engaged in Gurung Khema Lipi Learning Virtual Workshop of Israel, more than 500 teachers teaching Gurung Khema through Gurung Khema Lipi workshops in Nepal.

Only one digitized font “*KHEMA*” (both in True Type and Open Type) available for Gurung Khema, was designed by Mohan Lal Gurung and Bipesh Gurung in the year 2055 BS (1999 AD) and revised in the year 2019. That font is used in the proposed code chart and names list.

3. Scripts

3.1 1995 - Creation

The original script consisted of 8 vowels, 8 vowel signs, 29 consonants and 10 digits. In 1995, Pim Bahadur Gurung assigned to each letter a distinctive name in the Gurung language and arranged them in the following order (*later some letters and signs were reshaped and they are being highlighted with green*): [see fig.3]

VOWELS							
অ	অ	ঁ	অ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ
amā	āmā	iṁā	umā	emā	aīmā	omā	aumā
[a]	[a:]	[i],[i:]	[u],[u:]	[e],[e:]	[ai]	[o],[o:]	[au]

VOWEL SIGNS							
ৰ	ো	ুৰ	ু	ুৰ	োৰ	ুৰো	ুৰোৰ
āmā	imā	umā	emā	aīmā	omā	aumā	
[a:]	[i],[i:]	[u],[u:]	[e],[e:]	[ai]	[o],[o:]	[au]	

CONSONANTS

କ	ଖ	ଘ	ଘ୍ରା	ଙ୍କ
<i>kakhe</i>	<i>khakhe</i>	<i>gakhe</i>	<i>ghakhe</i>	<i>ṅakhe</i>
[ka]	[kʰa]	[ga]	[gʰa]	[ŋa]
ଚ	ଚା	ଜ	ଜା	ଞ୍ଚ
<i>cakhe</i>	<i>chakhe</i>	<i>jakhe</i>	<i>jhakhe</i>	<i>hakhe</i>
[t̪a]	[t̪ʰa]	[dza]	[dʒʰa]	[ha]
ତ	ଦା	ଧ	ଧା	ଞ୍ଟ
<i>takhe</i>	<i>thakhe</i>	<i>dakhe</i>	<i>dhakhe</i>	<i>wakhe</i>
[t̪a]	[t̪ʰa]	[da]	[d̪ʰa]	[wa]
ତ୍ର	ତା	ତ୍ରା	ତ୍ରା	ନ୍ତ
<i>takhe</i>	<i>thakhe</i>	<i>dakhe</i>	<i>dhakhe</i>	<i>nakhe</i>
[ta]	[t̪ʰa]	[da]	[d̪ʰa]	[na],[ŋa]
ପ	ଫା	ବ	ବା	ମ
<i>pakhe</i>	<i>phakhe</i>	<i>bakhe</i>	<i>bhakhe</i>	<i>makhe</i>
[pa]	[pʰa]	[ba]	[b̪ʰa]	[ma]
ଯ	ରା	ନ	ନା	ନ୍ତା
<i>yakhe</i>	<i>rakhe</i>	<i>lakhe</i>	<i>sakhe</i>	
[ja]	[ra]	[la]	[sa],[ʃa]	

DIGITS

O	ି	C	ଜ	U	ଠ	S	ଥ	ଇ	ଏ
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

- Pim Bahadur had placed the letters ନ୍ତ and ନ୍ତା at the place of 'nya' and 'nna' according to the Brahmic order, which is still being taught in the same way today.
- Short and long form of vowels were expressed using single letter: ଅ /i,i:/, ଊ /u,u:/, ଇ /e,e:/, ଓଁ /o,o:/
- Vowel length was not distinguished orthographically
- The letter ନ୍ତ was used for both /na/ and /ŋa/
- The letter ନ୍ତା /sa/ also used for /ʃa/

3.2 1997 - Expansion

In early 1997, Bal Narsingh Gurung added the following 6 various signs (*Lhomā*). 'Lhomā' means auxiliary letters. Using them is found in Megraj's book "Tamu Khye Lule" (1997):

SIGNS						
<i>yalhomā</i>						
SIGN MEDIAL YA	WALHOMĀ	WALHOMĀ	HALHOMĀ	LĀLHOMĀ	RALHOMĀ	THOLHOMĀ

3.2.1 THOLHOMA: The ጀ THOLHOMA used only to kill the inherent vowel sound /a/ of the consonant letters as like *halanta* e.g., ତାଙ୍ଗା 'Tāṅgā' Fish, ଲର୍ଦିଦା 'Lardida' Fight, etc.

3.2.2 ANUSVARA: The ᬁ ANUSVARA is used for indicating nasalization /’/. It will sit on top of the base letter and comes after vowel signs. Which are like these

/kā/	କ	<କ KA, ᬁ ANUSVARA >
/kā:/	କ̄	<କ KA, ᬁ SIGN AA, ᬁ ANUSVARA >
/kī/	କ̄	<କ KA, ᬁ SIGN I, ᬁ ANUSVARA >
/kī:/	କ̄	<କ KA, ᬁ SIGN II, ᬁ ANUSVARA >
/kū/	କ̄	<କ KA, ᬁ SIGN U, ᬁ ANUSVARA >
/kū:/	କ̄	<କ KA, ᬁ SIGN UU, ᬁ ANUSVARA >
/kē/	କ̄	<କ KA, ᬁ SIGN E, ᬁ ANUSVARA >
/kē:/	କ̄	<କ KA, ᬁ SIGN EE, ᬁ ANUSVARA >
/kaī/	କାି	<କ KA, ᬁ SIGN AI, ᬁ ANUSVARA >
/kō/	କାି	<କ KA, ᬁ SIGN O, ᬁ ANUSVARA >
/kō:/	କାି	<କ KA, ᬁ SIGN OO, ᬁ ANUSVARA >
/kaū/	କାି	<କ KA, ᬁ SIGN AU, ᬁ ANUSVARA >



The above form was seen in the old handwritten forms and can be seen in some written forms even today [see fig. 5(a), 5(b), 24]. But due to limitations of the 'KHEMA' font, some evidence shows ᬁ ANUSVARA mixed with vowel signs on top of the consonants, which makes it complex to look at and hard to read.



All these extracts have been taken from books and other materials printed by 'KHEMA' font. In which a mixed form of ᬁ ANUSVARA and vowel signs is being seen. [see fig.13, 14, 19, 25]

Following is a comparison showing that ᬁ ANUSVARA what the actual position will be (in row 1), and how it is being written in the current 'KHEMA' font (in row 2):

ା	ୀ	ୁ	େ	ୈ	ା	ୀ	ୁ	େ	ୈ	ା
ା	ୀ	ୁ	େ	ୈ	ା	ୀ	ୁ	େ	ୈ	ା
/ା:/	/ି/	/ି:/	/ୁ/	/ୁ:/	/େ/	/େ:/	/ାି/	/ୟ/	/ୟ:/	/ାୟ/

3.2.3 MEDIAL SIGNS: The Gurung Khema script has four medial signs whose details are given below. It is mainly pronounced after consonants. This eliminates the inherent sound of the consonants with which they will be written. All these four symbols are an integral part of Gurung Khema writing system and are used everywhere.

- **CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL YA:** when ୟ comes after a consonants, then this ୟ sign is written on the left side of the consonant:

kya କ୍ୟ	କ୍ୟ	<କ KA, ୟ CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL YA >
khya ଖ୍ୟ	ଖ୍ୟ	<ଖ KHA, ୟ CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL YA >

<i>gya</i> ग्य	्ञा	<ग्न GA, ्ञ CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL YA >
<i>cya</i> च्य	्ञा	<च्न CA, ्ञ CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL YA >
<i>tya</i> त्य	्ञा	<त्न TA, ्ञ CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL YA >
<i>mya</i> म्य	्ञा	<म्न MA, ्ञ CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL YA >

- **CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL VA:** when ्ङ comes after a consonants, then this ्ङ sign is written on the left side of the consonant:

<i>kva</i> क्व	्ञु	<क KA, ्ञ CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL VA>
<i>khva</i> ख्व	्ञु	<ख्न KHA, ्ञ CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL VA >
<i>gva</i> ग्व	्ञु	<ग्न GA, ्ञ CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL VA >
<i>cva</i> च्व	्ञु	<च्न CA, ्ञ CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL VA >
<i>tva</i> त्व	्ञु	<त्न TA, ्ञ CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL VA >
<i>mva</i> म्व	्ञु	<म्न MA, ्ञ CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL VA >

- **CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL HA:** This ०ः sign is written in Gurung words after vowels, consonants and medial signs e.g., जङ्घाः 'Ahdhā' Half, सङ्घाः 'Tinhora' Inside, etc.
If a consonant is accompanied by a ०ः CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL HA and is followed by ो ANUSVARA and ॒ THOLHOMA, then ो ANUSVARA and ॒ THOLHOMA sign will sit beneath and top of that consonant. e.g.,

<i>khā</i> खः	्ञु	<क KA, ०ः CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL HA, ो ANUSVARA >
<i>kh</i> खः	्ञु	<क KA, ०ः CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL HA, ॒ THOLHOMA >

Three Medial signs like ्ङ, ्ञ, ॒ do not come together in the same consonant. But the sign ०ः can be written with any other Medials. When MEDIAL HA ०ः is used with another medial, ०ः always comes second. e.g.,

<i>kyha</i> or <i>khya</i>	्ञः	<क KA, ्ञ SIGN MEDIAL YA, ०ः SIGN MEDIAL HA >
<i>kvha</i> or <i>khva</i>	्ञः	<क KA, ्ञ SIGN MEDIAL VA, ०ः SIGN MEDIAL HA >
<i>krha</i> or <i>khra</i>	्ञः	<क KA, ॒ SIGN MEDIAL RA, ०ः SIGN MEDIAL HA >

- **CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL RA:** when a consonant is followed by ॒, this ॒ sign is written on the bottom side of the consonant:

<i>kra</i> क्र	्र	<क KA, ॒ CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL RA >
<i>khra</i> ख्र	्रा	<ख्न KHA, ॒ CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL RA >
<i>gra</i> ग्र	्र	<ग्न GA, ॒ CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL RA >
<i>cra</i> च्र	्र	<च्न CA, ॒ CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL RA >
<i>tra</i> त्र	्र	<त्न TA, ॒ CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL RA >
<i>mra</i> म्र	्र	<म्न MA, ॒ CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL RA >

3.3 2000 – Reshaped Old forms

By the turn of the 2000, 3 vowels, 9 consonants and 3 vowel signs were revamped from the old forms by Bal Narsingh Gurung. All of them are being used in this form till now:

VOWELS	अौ	अौं	अौः
VOWEL SIGNS	ौ	ौं	ौः
	<i>umā</i>	<i>omā</i>	<i>aumā</i>
	U	O	AU

CONSONANTS	ଙ	ଘ	ଡ	ଠ	ତ୍ର	ୟ	ଶ	ତ୍ର୍ର	ସ୍କ
	hakhe	wakhe	nakhe	pakhe	phakhe	makhe	yakhe	lakhe	sakhe
	HA	VA	NA	PA	PHA	MA	YA	LA	SA

3.4 Variant forms of characters

- Sikkim Herald used some alternative letters and signs in its Gurung edition. The letters and symbols used in the Sikkim Herald are no longer used; it was only seen on this newspaper. All these letters and symbols were last seen in its final version dated 24 July 2009 and have not been used anywhere else since then. These are not proposed here because they have not been used anymore in the new edition of Sikkim Herald which has been published recently, dated 26 Jan 2022. [see fig 1 & 19]

ଅ	ଆ	୦୦	ଁ	ଁଁ	୦୮	୦୯
cakhe	chakhe	umā	aimā	omā	aumā	lāīlhomā

Fig 1: all photos taken from various portion of a Sikkim Herald

- Another form of virama ୟ we found only on the banner of 'Tanahun Bandipur Chhimkeswori Tamu Society Kathmandu', which is not used anywhere else. This is not proposed in this proposal.



- In the Sikkim Herald, we found **glyptic variations** in some letters due to different font. These letters also not accepted by the users:

অ < জ, ল < ଙ, ক < ଠ, ব < ୟ, বা < ା, ୟ < ୟ, ୟ < ୟ

- Above shown characters can be proposed to represent the older texts at a later time, if needed.

3.5 2019 - Revision

In 2019, 4 vowels and 4 vowel signs were included in the Gurung Khema for writing long sounds, suggested by 'The International Tamu Conference 2019'. And this was the last time the Gurung Khema was revised. That conference was organized by The National Council House of Tamu held in Kathmandu. [see fig.8]

VOWELS	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ
VOWEL SIGNS	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ
	ିମା	ୁମା	େମା	୦ମା
	[i:]	[u:]	[e:]	[o:]

- ୁ vowel sign *ିମା* having similarity in shape with Sikkim Herald's ୁ *ୁମା* sign
- Separate letters for long vowels: ঁ /i:/, ঁ /u:/, ঁ /e:/, ঁ /o:/

- Short vowels can also used to indicate long sounds: ཁ /i,i:/, ཁ /u,u:/, ཁ /e,e:/, ཁ /o,o:/

4 Vowel Length Mark

The Vowel Length mark doubles the sound of vowels. It does not exist in the script on its own, but it is needed for decomposition of VOWEL SIGN UU ཁ, VOWEL SIGN EE ཁ and VOWEL SIGN OO ཁ.

VOWEL SIGNS



VOWEL LENGTH MARK

5 Usage

Gurung has been one of the official local languages of Sikkim, since 1995. Government records were mentioned and newspapers were published in the script. *Central Board of Secondary Education* of India, which conducts 10th and 12th examinations in all schools across India. In the academic session 2015-16, Gurung language was included in the curriculum and given a code of 132 (*Jagranjosh*, February 11, 2015)^[19]. Since the Gurung subject examination is being conducted every year which is written in the Gurung Khema all over the India. In January 2021, the Sikkim government mandated that state-run schools provide education to students in the state's primary language and in 11 local languages (*The Economic Times*, January 29, 2021)^[18], Gurung being one of them.

Gurung Khema is currently used in writing and print for various purposes, as described below:

- Educational Materials:** Elementary and upper primary educational material for learning Gurung and Gurung Khema is published by the Government of Sikkim. Examples of two school books are ཁ ཁ ཁ ཁ ཁ 'Tamu Khayui Lule vol.I' (2006), ཁ ཁ ཁ ཁ ཁ 'Khayui Talokye vol.I' (2013)^[9]. 'Ngyoi Tamu Kyuhi' ཁ ཁ ཁ ཁ is the first Gurung primer written in this script by Bhim Gurung which was originally taught in *Devdaha Mother Tongues Academy* (school), Nepal.^[13]
- Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)** of India conducting Gurung Board Examination for class 10th since 2015. Sample paper of Gurung (session 2021-22)^[21] [see fig.17] and set-4 question paper of session 2016-17 of Class 10th attached in this proposal.[see fig.16]^[20]
- Newspaper:** A Gurung edition of the *Sikkim Herald* (ସିକ୍କିମ ଲେନ୍ସାର୍ଟ) was produced in Gurung Khema. The newspaper was first published in July 16, 2001 edited by Pradeep Gurung. He was later promoted from his editorial position and stepped down. And with no successor to continue the edition, no more was published since July 24, 2019. But Bidur Gurung appointed as the new editor in early 2022. And Sikkim Herald republished on January 26, 2022. That is written in same font which is used in this proposal. [see fig.18(a), 18(b)] [see fig.19]^[22]
- Ephemera:** *Tamu Hyul Cōj Dhī Gurun̄g Rāṣṭriya Pariṣad* (*The National Council House of Tamu*) produces and distributes calendars using Gurung Khema.[see fig.25]
- Linguistic works:** 'Sigre Cō Thō Pe Chogi' ཁ ཁ ཁ ཁ ཁ written in both Gurung and Nepali for to learn Gurung Khema.[see fig.14(b)]
- Other usage:** People are using the Gurung Khema in their rituals, entrance gate, movie poster, tombstone, etc. [see fig.20]
- Literary Works:** Anthologies of Gurung poetry and songs are printed in the book of 'Ādhī Layā' ཁ ཁ ཁ by Lokbahādur Gurun̄g. [see fig.14(a)]^[27]
- Digital Resources:** A digitized font for the script named 'Khema' was developed by Mohanlal Gurung and Bipesh Gurung. It is based upon a non-Unicode encoding and is mapped to Latin letters. The font is used in this proposal. An Android Application 'Khema Lipi ཁ ཁ -Type Tamu' is available in Google Playstore. It is based upon a non-Unicode encoding. [see fig.15]^[6]
- Workshops:** Many workshops still conducting by the various Gurung associations throughout the years in Nepal, in India and in other countries also. *Khemālipi Tālim ཁ ཁ ཁ ཁ* is the yearly workshop, conducted in several parts of all over the Nepal and Sikkim. [see fig.23]

6 Proposed Unicode Repertoire

The proposed Unicode repertoire for ‘Gurung Khema’ contains of 58 characters: 1 vowel, 29 consonants, 12 vowel signs, 6 various signs and 10 digits.

6.1 Vowel

<i>Glyph</i>	<i>Unicode Character name</i>	<i>Name</i>
අ	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER A	<i>amā</i>

VOWEL LETTER A අ functions as a vowel carrier. Other vowels are represented as dependent signs. Independent forms of other vowels are produced by writing dependent vowel signs with this letter.

6.2 Consonants

There are 29 consonants letters:

<i>Glyph</i>	<i>Unicode Character name</i>	<i>Name</i>
କ	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER KA	<i>kakhe</i>
କା	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER KHA	<i>khakhe</i>
ଗ	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER GA	<i>gakhe</i>
ଗା	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER GHA	<i>ghakhe</i>
ଙ	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER NGA	<i>nakhe</i>
ଚ	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER CA	<i>cakhe</i>
ଚା	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER CHA	<i>chakhe</i>
ଝ	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER JA	<i>jakhe</i>
ଝା	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER JHA	<i>jhakhe</i>
ଞ	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER HA	<i>hakhe</i>
ତ	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER TTA	<i>takhe</i>
ତା	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER TTHA	<i>thakhe</i>
ଦ	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER DDA	<i>dakhe</i>
ଦା	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER DDHA	<i>dhakhe</i>
ଵ	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER VA	<i>wakhe</i>
ତ୍ର	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER TA	<i>takhe</i>
ଥ୍ର	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER THA	<i>thakhe</i>
ଦ୍ର	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER DA	<i>dakhe</i>
ଧ୍ର	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER DHA	<i>dhakhe</i>
ନ	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER NA	<i>nakhe</i>
ପ	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER PA	<i>pakhe</i>
ଫ	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER PHA	<i>phakhe</i>
ବ	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER BA	<i>bakhe</i>
ଭ୍ବ	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER BHA	<i>bhakhe</i>
ମ	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER MA	<i>makhe</i>
ୟ	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER YA	<i>yakhe</i>
୰	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER RA	<i>rakhe</i>
୲	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER LA	<i>lakhe</i>
୩	GURUNG KHEMA LETTER SA	<i>sakhe</i>

6.3 Vowel Signs

There are 12 dependent vowel signs:

Glyph	Unicode Character name	name
ጀ	GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN AA	āmā
ጀጀ	GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN I	imā
ጀጀጀ	GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN II	īmā
ጀጀጀጀ	GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN U	umā
ጀጀጀጀጀ	GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN UU	ūmā
ጀጀጀጀጀጀ	GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN E	emā
ጀጀጀጀጀጀጀ	GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN EE	ēmā
ጀጀጀጀጀጀጀጀ	GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN AI	aimā
ጀጀጀጀጀጀጀጀጀ	GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN O	omā
ጀጀጀጀጀጀጀጀጀጀ	GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN OO	ōmā
ጀጀጀጀጀጀጀጀጀጀጀ	GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN AU	aumā
ጀጀጀጀጀጀጀጀጀጀጀጀ	GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL LENGTH MARK	

These vowel signs are used with VOWEL LETTER A ଅ or with consonants. These should all be encoded atomically. This is because linguistically these vowels are not composed of two separate characters; they are single vowels in their own right.

6.4 Various Signs

Glyph	Unicode Character name	name
ጀጀጀ	GURUNG KHEMA CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL YA	yalhomā
ጀጀጀጀ	GURUNG KHEMA CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL VA	walhomā
ጀጀጀጀጀ	GURUNG KHEMA CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL HA	halhomā
ጀጀጀጀጀጀ	GURUNG KHEMA SIGN ANUSVARA	lālhomā
ጀጀጀጀጀጀጀ	GURUNG KHEMA CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL RA	ralhomā
ጀጀጀጀጀጀጀጀ	GURUNG KHEMA SIGN THOLHOMA	tholhomā

6.5 Digits

There is full set of decimal digits: O ZERO, ጀ ONE, ጀ TWO, ጀ THREE, ጀ FOUR, ጀ FIVE, ጀ SIX, ጀ SEVEN, ጀ EIGHT, ጀ NINE. [see fig.11(a) & 12]

6.6 Punctuation

Gurung Khema uses *double danda* (||) for punctuation. This should be unified with the corresponding Devanagari character U+0965. There are no script-specific punctuation marks. Latin marks, such as : , <> ; _ " () ? \ / - and ! are used. [see fig.13]

7. Decompositions

To avoid confusion, a single code point which appears after the base consonant and vowel carrier should be assigned to this combination of code points that form a single two part vowel sign. The canonical decomposition information for the rendering engines is as follows:

character	glyph				+	glyph	character
SIGN U	ጀ	ጀ	SIGN AA	+	ጀ	SIGN AA	
SIGN UU	ጀጀ	ጀ	SIGN AA	+	ጀ	LENGTH MARK	
SIGN E	ጀጀ	ጀ	SIGN AA	+	ጀጀ	SIGN I	
SIGN EE	ጀጀ	ጀ	LENGTH MARK	+	ጀጀ	SIGN I	
SIGN AI	ጀጀጀ	ጀ	SIGN AA	+	ጀጀጀ	SIGN II	
SIGN O	ጀጀጀ	ጀ	SIGN U	+	ጀጀጀ	SIGN I	
SIGN OO	ጀጀጀ	ጀጀ	SIGN UU	+	ጀጀጀ	SIGN I	
SIGN AU	ጀጀጀ	ጀጀ	SIGN U	+	ጀጀጀ	SIGN II	

8. Collation

The collation order is as follows:

< ወ A < ወ KA < ወ KHA < ወ GHA < ወ NGA < ወ CA < ወ CHA < ወ JA < ወ JHA < ወ HA
< ወ TTA < ወ TTHA < ወ DDA < ወ DDHA < ወ VA < ወ TA < ወ THA < ወ DA < ወ DHA < ወ NA <
ለ PA < ወ PHA < ወ BA < ወ BHA < ወ MA < ወ YA < ወ RA < ወ LA < ወ SA < ወ SIGN AA < ወ SIGN I <
ለ SIGN II < ወ SIGN U < ወ SIGN UU < ወ SIGN E < ወ SIGN EE < ወ SIGN AI < ወ SIGN O < ወ SIGN OO < ወ SIGN AU <
ለ VOWEL LENGTH MARK < ወ CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL YA < ወ CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL VA < ወ CONSONANT SIGN
MEDIAL HA < ወ ANUSVARA < ወ CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL RA < ወ THOLHOMA < ወ DIGIT ZERO < ወ DIGIT ONE < ወ DIGIT
TWO < ወ DIGIT THREE < ወ DIGIT FOUR < ወ DIGIT FIVE < ወ DIGIT SIX < ወ DIGIT SEVEN < ወ DIGIT EIGHT < ወ DIGIT
NINE

9. Linebreaking

Linebreaks may occur after an orthographic syllable. Hyphens or other marks indicating continuance are not used.

10. Acknowledgements

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11. Character Data

a. Character Properties

In the format of UnicodeData.txt:

```
16100;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER A;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
16101;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER KA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
16102;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER KHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
16103;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER GA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
16104;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER GHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
16105;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER NGA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
16106;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER CA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
16107;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER CHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
16108;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER JA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
16109;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER JHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1610A;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER HA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1610B;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER TTA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1610C;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER TTHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1610D;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER DDA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1610E;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER DDHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1610F;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER VA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
16110;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER TA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
16111;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER THA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
16112;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER DA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
16113;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER DHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
16114;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER NA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
16115;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER PA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
16116;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER PHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
16117;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER BA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
16118;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER BHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
16119;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER MA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1611A;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER YA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1611B;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER RA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1611C;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER LA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1611D;GURUNG KHEMA LETTER SA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1611E;GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN AA;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
1611F;GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN I;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
16120;GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN II;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
16121;GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN U;Mn;0;NSM;1611E 1611E;;;N;;;;;
16122;GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN UU;Mn;0;NSM;1611E 16129;;;N;;;;;
16123;GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN E;Mn;0;NSM;1611E 1611F;;;N;;;;;
16124;GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN EE;Mn;0;NSM;16129 1611F;;;N;;;;;
16125;GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN AI;Mn;0;NSM;1611E 16120;;;N;;;;;
16126;GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN O;Mn;0;NSM;16121 1611F;;;N;;;;;
16127;GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN OO;Mn;0;NSM;16122 1611F;;;N;;;;;
16128;GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN AU;Mn;0;NSM;16121 16120;;;N;;;;;
16129;GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL LENGTH MARK;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
1612A;GURUNG KHEMA CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL YA;Mc;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1612B;GURUNG KHEMA CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL VA;Mc;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1612C;GURUNG KHEMA CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL HA;Mc;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1612D;GURUNG KHEMA SIGN ANUSVARA;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
1612E;GURUNG KHEMA CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL RA;Mn;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1612F;GURUNG KHEMA SIGN THOLHOMA;Mn;9;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
16130;GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT ZERO;Nd;0;L;;0;0;0;0;N;;;;;
16131;GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT ONE;Nd;0;L;;1;1;1;N;;;;;
16132;GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT TWO;Nd;0;L;;2;2;2;N;;;;;
16133;GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT THREE;Nd;0;L;;3;3;3;N;;;;;
16134;GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT FOUR;Nd;0;L;;4;4;4;N;;;;;
16135;GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT FIVE;Nd;0;L;;5;5;5;N;;;;;
16136;GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT SIX;Nd;0;L;;6;6;6;N;;;;;
16137;GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT SEVEN;Nd;0;L;;7;7;7;N;;;;;
16138;GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT EIGHT;Nd;0;L;;8;8;8;N;;;;;
16139;GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT NINE;Nd;0;L;;9;9;9;N;;;;;
```

b. Linebreaking

In the format of LineBreak.txt:

```
16100..1611D ; AL      # [30] GURUNG KHEMA LETTER A .. GURUNG KHEMA LETTER SA
1611E..16129 ; CM      # [12] GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN AA .. GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL LENGTH MARK
1612A..1612C ; CM      # [03] GURUNG KHEMA CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL YA .. GURUNG KHEMA CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL HA
1612D          ; CM      # GURUNG KHEMA SIGN ANUSVARA
1612E          ; CM      # GURUNG KHEMA CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL RA
1612F          ; CM      # GURUNG KHEMA SIGN THOLHOMA
16130..16139 ; NU      # [10] GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT ZERO .. GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT NINE
```

c. Syllabic Categories

In the format of IndicSyllabicCategory.txt:

```
# Indic_Syllabic_Category=Bindu
1612D          ; Bindu # Mn GURUNG KHEMA SIGN ANUSVARA
# Indic_Syllabic_Category=Pure_Killer
1612F          ; Pure_Killer # Mn GURUNG KHEMA SIGN THOLHOMA
# Indic_Syllabic_Category=Vowel_Independent
16100          ; Vowel_Independent # Lo GURUNG KHEMA LETTER A
# Indic_Syllabic_Category=Vowel_Dependent
1611E..16129 ; Vowel_Dependent # Mn [12] GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN AA .. GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL LENGTH MARK
# Indic_Syllabic_Category=Consonant
16101..1611D ; Consonant # Lo [29] GURUNG KHEMA LETTER KA .. GURUNG KHEMA LETTER SA
# Indic_Syllabic_Category=Consonant_Medial
1612A..1612C ; Consonant_Medial # Mc [03] GURUNG KHEMA CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL YA .. GURUNG KHEMA CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL HA
1612E          ; Consonant_Medial # Mn GURUNG KHEMA CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL RA
# Indic_Syllabic_Category=Number
16130..16139 ; Number # Nd [10] GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT ZERO .. GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT NINE
```

d. Positional Categories

In the format of IndicPositionalCategory.txt:

```
# Indic_Positional_Category=Left
16129..1612A ; Left # Mc [02] GURUNG KHEMA CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL YA .. GURUNG KHEMA CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL VA
# Indic_Positional_Category=Right
1612B          ; Right # Mc GURUNG KHEMA CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL HA
# Indic_Positional_Category=Top
1611E..16129 ; Top # Mc [12] GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN AA .. GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN LENGTH MARK
# Indic_Positional_Category=Top
1612D          ; Top # Mc GURUNG KHEMA SIGN ANUSVARA
# Indic_Positional_Category=Bottom
1612E          ; Bottom # Mn GURUNG KHEMA CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL RA
1612F          ; Bottom # Mn GURUNG KHEMA SIGN THOLHOMA
```

e. Script Metadata

Script_Metadata	
Script Name	Gurung Khema
Size	58
Origin Country	India
Density	1
Likely language	Gurung
Lang_Code	gvr
ID Usage	Limited Use
RTL	No
LB letters	No
Shaping required	Yes
IME	No
Case	No

U+16100

GURUNG KHEMA

U+1613F

	1610	1611	1612	1613
0	ଙ 16100	ଘ 16110	ଓ 16120	ଓ 16130
1	ଙ୍କ 16101	ଘ୍ର 16111	ং 16121	ং 16131
2	ଙ୍କା 16102	ଘ୍ରା 16112	ং 16122	ং 16132
3	ଙ୍କା 16103	ଘ୍ରା 16113	ং 16123	ং 16133
4	ଙ୍କା 16104	ଘ୍ରା 16114	ং 16124	ং 16134
5	ଙ୍କ 16105	ଘ୍ର 16115	ং 16125	ং 16135
6	ଙ୍କ 16106	ଘ୍ର 16116	ং 16126	ং 16136
7	ଙ୍କା 16107	ଘ୍ରା 16117	ং 16127	ং 16137
8	ଙ୍କା 16108	ଘ୍ରା 16118	ং 16128	ং 16138
9	ଙ୍କା 16109	ଘ୍ର 16119	ং 16129	ং 16139
A	ଙ୍ଗ 1610A	ଘ୍ର 1611A	ং 1612A	
B	ଙ୍ଗ 1610B	ଘ୍ର 1611B	ং 1612B	
C	ଙ୍ଗା 1610C	ଘ୍ରା 1611C	ং 1612C	
D	ଙ୍ଗ 1610D	ଘ୍ର 1611D	ং 1612D	
E	ଙ୍ଗା 1610E	ଘ୍ର 1611E	ং 1612E	
F	ଙ୍ଗ 1610F	ଘ୍ର 1611F	ং 1612F	

Independent Vowel

- 16100 ङ GURUNG KHEMA LETTER A
• Also used as a vowel carrier

Consonants

- 16101 क GURUNG KHEMA LETTER KA
16102 ना GURUNG KHEMA LETTER KHA
16103 ङ्ग GURUNG KHEMA LETTER GA
16104 ङ्घा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER GHA
16105 ङ्ङ GURUNG KHEMA LETTER NGA
16106 ङ्ङा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER CA
16107 ङ्ङा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER CHA
16108 ङ्ङा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER JA
16109 ङ्ङा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER JHA
1610A ङ्ङ GURUNG KHEMA LETTER HA
1610B ङ्ङा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER TTA
1610C ङ्ङा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER TTHA
1610D ङ्ङा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER DDA
1610E ङ्ङा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER DDHA
1610F ङ्ङा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER VA
16110 ङ्ङा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER TA
16111 ङ्ङा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER THA
16112 ङ्ङा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER DA
16113 ङ्ङा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER DHA
16114 ङ्ङा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER NA
16115 ङ्ङा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER PA
16116 ङ्ङा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER PHA
16117 ङ्ङा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER BA
16118 ङ्ङा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER BHA
16119 ङ्ङा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER MA
1611A ङ्ङा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER YA
1611B ङ्ङा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER RA
1611C ङ्ङा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER LA
1611D ङ्ङा GURUNG KHEMA LETTER SA

Dependent Vowel Signs

- 1611E ጀ GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN AA
1611F ጀ GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN I
16120 ጀጀ GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN II
16121 ጀጀጀ GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN U
≡ 1611E ጀ 1611E ጀ
16122 ጀጀጀጀ GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN UU
≡ 1611E ጀ 16129 ጀ
16123 ጀጀጀጀጀ GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN E
≡ 1611E ጀ 1611F ጀ
16124 ጀጀጀጀጀጀ GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN EE
≡ 16129 ጀ 1611F ጀ
16125 ጀጀጀጀጀጀጀ GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN AI
≡ 1611E ጀ 16120 ጀ
16126 ጀጀጀጀጀጀጀጀ GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN O
≡ 16121 ጀ 1611F ጀ
16127 ጀጀጀጀጀጀጀጀጀ GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN OO
≡ 16122 ጀ 1611F ጀ

- 16128 ጀ GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL SIGN AU
≡ 16121 ገ 16120 ዓ
16129 ጀ GURUNG KHEMA VOWEL LENGTH MARK

Various Signs

- 1612A ጀ GURUNG KHEMA CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL YA
1612B ጀ GURUNG KHEMA CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL VA
1612C ጀጀ GURUNG KHEMA CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL HA
1612D ጀ GURUNG KHEMA SIGN ANUSVARA
→ 030C ዕ combining caron
1612E ጀ GURUNG KHEMA CONSONANT SIGN MEDIAL RA
→ 032D ዕ combining circumflex accent below
1612F ጀ GURUNG KHEMA SIGN THOLHOMA
= vowel killer, always rendered visibly

Digits

- 16130 ૦ GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT ZERO
16131 ૧ GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT ONE
16132 ૨ GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT TWO
16133 ૩ GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT THREE
16134 ૪ GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT FOUR
16135 ૫ GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT FIVE
16136 ૬ GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT SIX
16137 ૭ GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT SEVEN
16138 ૮ GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT EIGHT
16139 ૯ GURUNG KHEMA DIGIT NINE

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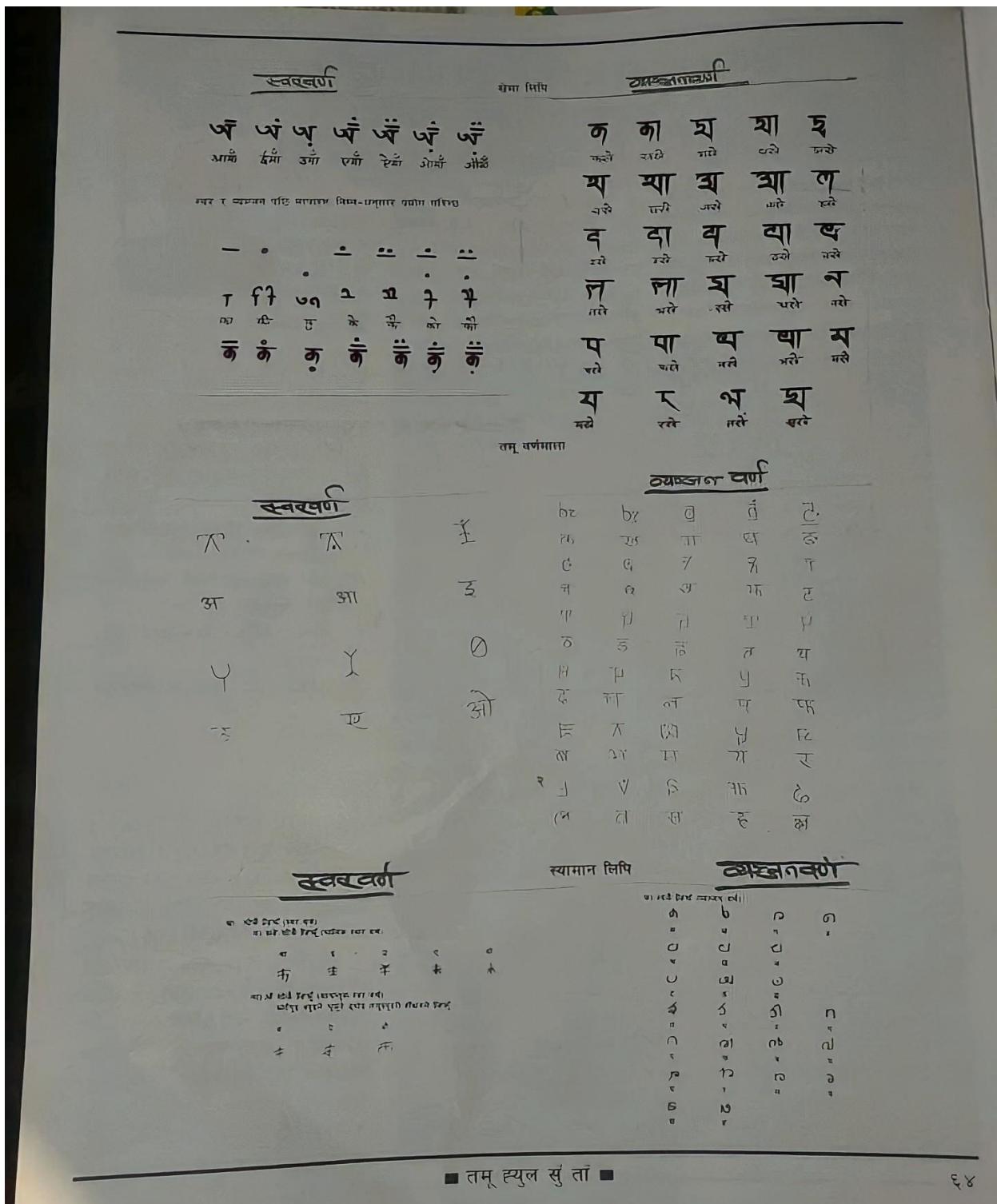


Fig 2: In this, Khema, Khe Prih (Tamu) and Shaman all three scripts are shown together. (Tamu Hyul Sū Tā : 65)

<p>मोमर तमु कह्यूई (व्याकरणमा गुरुङ भाषा)</p> <p>तमुहरू नेपालमा एक प्राचीन मूल आदिवासी जाति मानिन्द्र। गण्डकी क्षेत्र तमुहरूको पूर्वोत्तीर्ण खलो भाषामन्द्र। गण्डकी क्षेत्रका विभिन्न भेग र जिल्लाहरूबाट तमुहरू पोखरामा बसेई सरी आउने का जाती छ। यसरी विभिन्न जिल्लाहरू र भेगहरूबाट पोखरामा बसाई सरी आएका तमुहरू एकाकोमा समिथित भैसकेका छन् जसले गदां बोलचालमा समया देखिन। एक भेग वा तम्भे बोलको बोली अको भेगबाट आएका तमुहरू राम्रोसंग बुद्धिन्। तसर्थ तमु भाषाको केन्द्रविन्दु पोखरा उपत्यकालाई मानिएको छ।</p> <p>कुनै पनि भाषाको विकासको लागि प्रथमतः वर्ण (अक्षर) को निर्धारण हुन् आवश्यक छ। गुरुङ भाषाको व्याकरणमा भाषाविवर स्व. धन बहादुर तम्भे ४० बटा व्यञ्जन वर्णको ८ बटा स्वर वर्णको निर्धारण गर्नुभएको छ भने खेमालिंगका लिपिकार बालनसिंहजूले २० २० बटा व्यञ्जन र ८ बटा स्वर वर्णको निर्धारण गर्नुभएको छ। स्व. धनबहादुर तम्भे भाषामा बढी आउने जाते क, आउने दुवैलाई वर्ण मान्तुभएको छ भने बालनसिंहले हकारलाई सहयोगी वापामा रालुभएको छ।</p> <p>तमु भाषामा पनि दुइ प्रकारको वर्णहरू पाइन्दैन्। यहाँ अधिकायका धेरै झाँडमा परिचित साथै सिकिम ममेत पुगिसकेको र तमु महाधिवेशन पहिले दोश्रोबाट नारित लिपि खेमा लिपि अनुसारको वर्ण व्यवस्था अनुसारको व्यवस्था गरिएको छ।</p> <p>खेप्ही/लेक्य (व्यञ्जन वर्ण)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>क</td> <td>क</td> <td>ख</td> <td>ग</td> <td>घ</td> <td>ঁ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>চ</td> <td>চ</td> <td>ছ</td> <td>জ</td> <td>ঁ</td> <td>হ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>দ</td> <td>দ</td> <td>ধ</td> <td>ব</td> <td>ঁ</td> <td>ও</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ট</td> <td>ট</td> <td>ঁ</td> <td>ড</td> <td>ঁ</td> <td>ও</td> </tr> </table>	क	क	ख	ग	घ	ঁ	চ	চ	ছ	জ	ঁ	হ	দ	দ	ধ	ব	ঁ	ও	ট	ট	ঁ	ড	ঁ	ও	<p>त्र ত চ শ্ব শ্বা ৰ প পা ষ ব ভা ন য য ৰ ল শ্ব শ</p> <p>नोट: জ ণ প স বা শ ক্ষ চ জ আদি অক্ষরহরু তমু ভাষামা ত্যতি প্রয়োগমা আইন তর পনি জ ণ কো কাম 'ন' লে গর্নে সকল্পন্ত্ব। প, স, শ কো কাম এউটে 'স' লে কাম গব্বল র ক্ষ কো ছে লে ত কো কাম ত লে 'জ' কো 'ঁয়া' লে গর্নে ভাস্কালে যী অক্ষরহরু অনিএকো হো।</p> <p>মাঝী/সোক্য (ट्टৱৰ বর্ণ) স্বঁঁ/ শ্বঁঁক্ষ</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>অ</td> <td>আ</td> <td>ই</td> <td>উ</td> <td>ঁ</td> <td>এ</td> <td>ঁ</td> <td>ঁ</td> <td>ঁ</td> <td>ঁ</td> </tr> </table> <p>নোট: তমু ভাষামা লামো স্বর র ছোটো স্বর ভেটাপনি 'ই' কার 'উ' কার হস্ত 'ঁ' বিদ্ধ 'ঁ' মা তমু ভাষিকাহরুলে অন্তর মানেকা ছৈনন্ ই ই ই ই উ উ কো এউটৈ ধ্বনি নিএকো ছ।</p> <p>তমু ভাষাহরু ধেরै আধা ধ্বনিহরু বঢ়ী আউনে ভাস্কালে যসরী আউনে হরুলাঈ সজিলো সংগ লেখন সজিলো হোস্ ভাস্কার বালনসিংহ তম্ভে খেমা মা লহোমা (সহযোগী বর্ণ) কো নির্ধারণ গরেকা ছন্ন।</p>	অ	আ	ই	উ	ঁ	এ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ
क	क	ख	ग	घ	ঁ																														
চ	চ	ছ	জ	ঁ	হ																														
দ	দ	ধ	ব	ঁ	ও																														
ট	ট	ঁ	ড	ঁ	ও																														
অ	আ	ই	উ	ঁ	এ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ																										

Fig 3: It featured the Khema script prepared by Pim Bahadur Gurung in its initial phase (1995). (Courtesy: Facebook)

SIKKIM OFFICIAL LANGUAGES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1995

Preamble - SIKKIM OFFICIAL LANGUAGES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1995

THE SIKKIM OFFICIAL LANGUAGES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1995

[Act No. 05 of 1995]

[3rd April, 1995]

PREAMBLE

An Act to amend the Sikkim Official Languages Act, 1977 (5 of 1977).

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Sikkim in the Forty Seventh year of the Republic of India as follows:-

Section 1 - Short title

This Act may be called the Sikkim Official Languages (Amendment) Act, 1995.

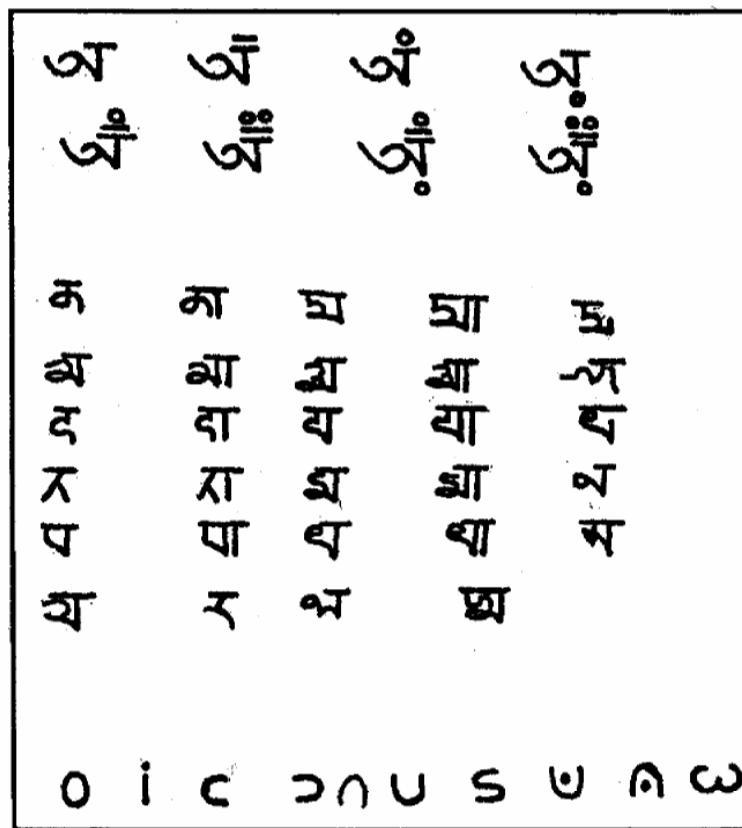
Section 2 - Amendment of long title, preamble and section 2

In the Sikkim Official Languages Act, 1977 (5 of 1977), in the long title, the preamble and section 2 for the words, "the Nepali, the Bhutia, the Lepcha and the Limbu" the words "the Nepali, the Bhutia, the Lepcha, the Limbu, the Newari, the Rai, the Gurung, the Mangar, the Sherpa and the Tamang" shall be substituted.

Fig 4(a): It shows the Gazette paper on Sikkim Official Language Amendment act, 1995.

7.8 Khema Script of Gurungs:

The Gurung language is written in Khema script and taught in the schools up to the primary level of education since the recognition of Gurung language as one of the official languages of Sikkim in 1997.



It is yet to be ascertained who, where and when the Khema script was developed. A majority of Gurung experts suggest that the script was developed in Nepal from the Sambhota Tibetan script, but looking at the form of the letters, the script has strong influences of both, the

Devnagari and Sambhota Tibetan scripts. In any case, the script was perhaps developed based on Brahmi script after the development of Sambhota and Devnagari scripts. The Khema script has the characters of both Sambhota and Devnagari scripts.

The Khema script of Gurungs has 7 vowels (a, e, u, i, ii, o, au), 7 vowel signs (aa, e, u, i, ii, o, au) and 29 consonants (same as Devnagari post-fixed with “khe”). The alphabets are the same as those of Devnagari but the vowels are read with post-fixed “ma” while the consonants post-fixed with “khe” (Gurung, Meghraj in Lipi Sangalo (ed) by Limboo, R.B.1998: 63-68).

Fig 4(b): It shows the Khema script used in early times (1997). (from Subba 2008:97)

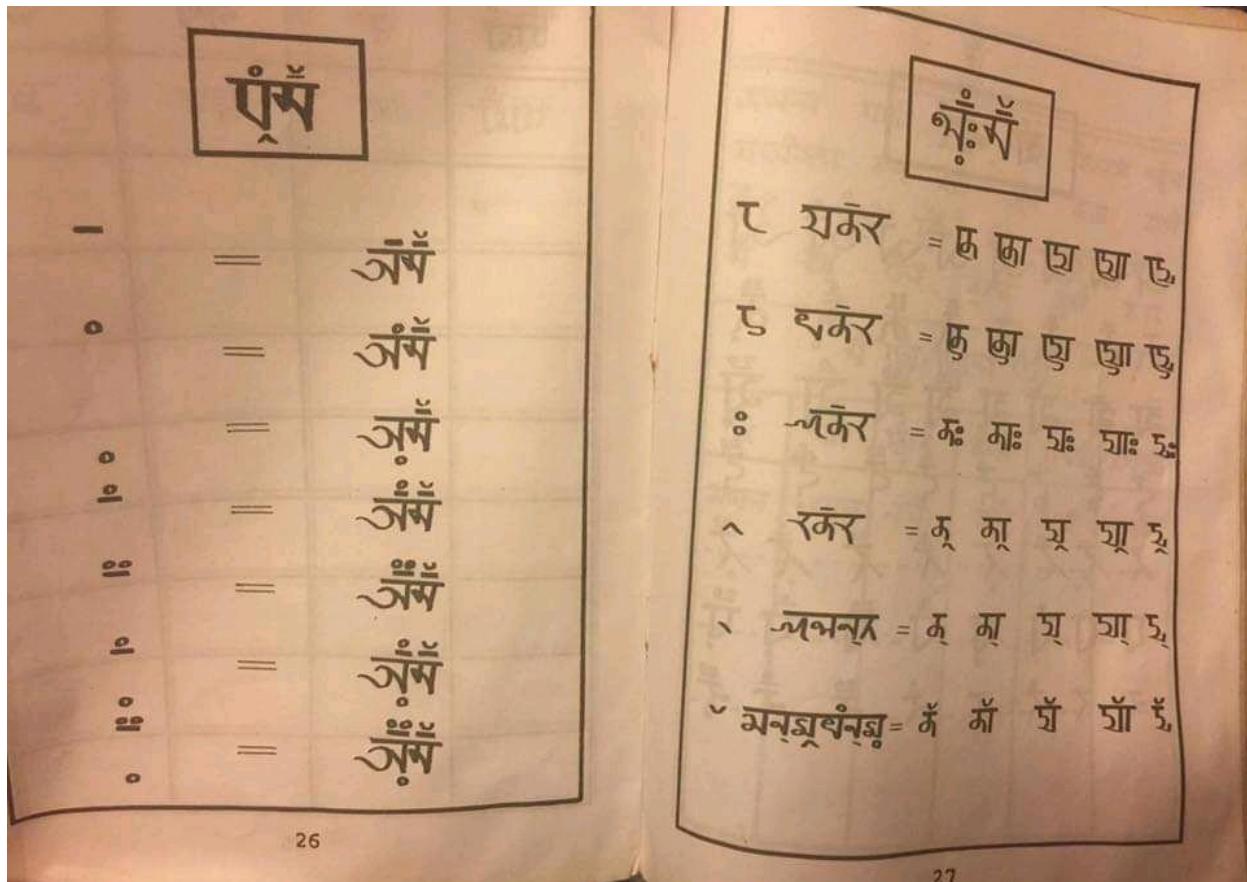


Fig 5(a): It shows to the first handwritten textbook “Tamu Khye Lule” (1997) by Megraj ‘Kon’ Tamu in which *Lhomā* was included in a book for the first time after Bal Narsingh Gurung included them in Khema.

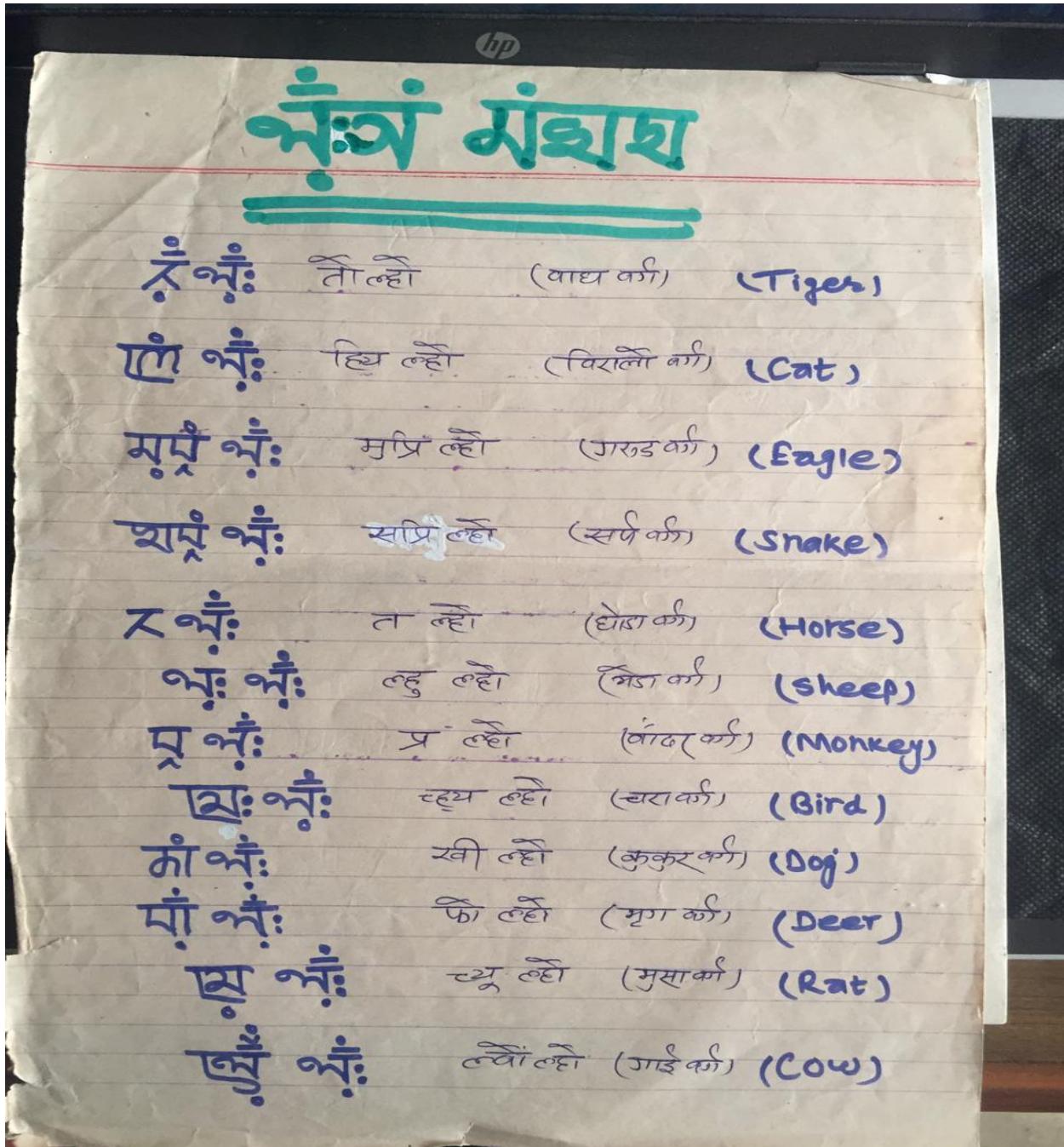


Fig 5(b): It shows the use of Lhomā added by Bal Narsingh Gurung, which was included in the early 1997.

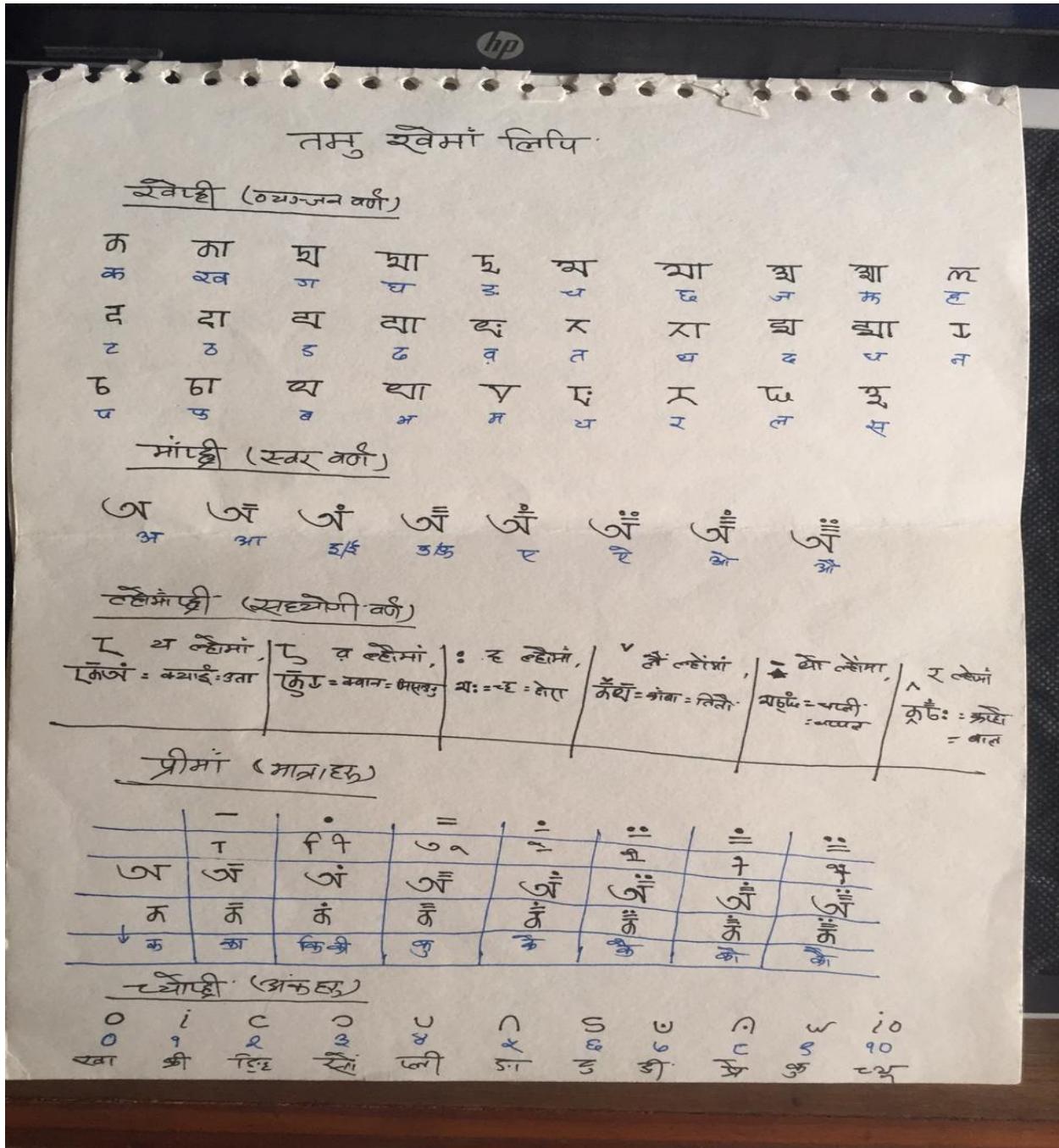


Fig 6: It features some of the letters and symbols reshaped by Bal Narsingh Gurung in the late 2000s, which is still being used.

खेमा प्ली लुब (सिक्ने तरिका)

अमाँ-ज
एमाँ- जँ

आमाँ- जौ
ऐमाँ- जँौ

इमाँ- जं
ओमाँ- जँौ

उमाँ- जै
औमाँ- जँै

क	का	क्ष	क्षा	क्
कखे	खखे	गखे	घखे	डखे
छ	छा	श्छ	श्छा	ल
चखे	छखे	जखे	भखे	हखे
द	दा	द्य	द्या	ष्ट
टखे	ठखे	डखे	ढखे	वखे
ڑ	ڑा	ڙ	ڙा	ڻ
तखे	थखे	दखे	ধখে	নখে
ঠ	ঠা	ঘ	ঘা	ঘ
পখে	ফখে	বখে	মখে	মখে
ঞ	ঞা	ঞ	ঞ	ঞ
যখে	রখে	লখে	সখে	

Fig 7: The entire Khema letters are shown along with their pronunciation. Later in 2019 some more characters were added.
(from Tamu, Gurung 2003:76)

ऐँँः माष्ठी (स्वरवर्ण)

জ	জে	ং	ং	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ
অমাঁ	আমাঁ	ইমাঁ	ইমাঁ	উমাঁ	ঊমাঁ	এমাঁ	এমাঁ	ওমাঁ	ওমাঁ	োমাঁ	োমাঁ	ৌমা	ৌমা

খেমালিপি অন্তরাষ্ট্রিয় গোষ্ঠী ২০৭৬ বাট থপিএকা স্বরবর্ণহরু

ং - ইমাঁ, হেঁগো ‘ই’ | ঁ - ঊমা, হেঁগো ‘ऊ’

ঁ - এমাঁ, হেঁগো ‘এ’ | ঁ - ওমা, হেঁগো ‘ও’

ঁঁঁ প্রীমা (মাত্রা)

জ	জে	ং	ং	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ
-	◦	◦◦	=	=	◦	◦	◦◦	◦◦	◦◦	◦◦	◦◦	◦◦	◦◦
ক	কে	ং	ং	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ
ক	কা	কি	কী	কু	কু	কে	কেএ	কৈ	কো	কোআ	কৌ		
কা	কা	কি	কী	কু	কু	কে	কেএ	কৈ	কো	কোআ	কৌ		
খ	খা	খি	খী	খু	খু	খে	খেএ	খৈ	খো	খোআ	খৌ		

Fig 8: In 2019, 4 long vowels and 4 long vowel signs were officially included in the Gurung Khema. (source: Tilak Gurung)

સ્ટેક્ચેજ ટ્રંંગ તમુ ક્યુઝ ફિન્ડ (Tamu Language Font)

કોંઠું ખે ફિન્ડ (વ્યાજનવર્ણ) (Consonants)

ક	કા	ક્ર	ક્ષા	ક્ર
કખે	ખખે	ગખે	ઘખે	ડખે
ચ	ચા	છ	છા	લ
ચખે	છખે	જખે	ભખે	હખે
ટ	ટા	ટ	ટા	ણ
ટખે	ઠખે	ડખે	ઢખે	વખે
ત	તા	ત્ર	ત્રા	ત
તખે	થખે	દખે	ધખે	નખે
ઠ	ઠા	શ	શા	ઠ
પખે	ફખે	વખે	ભખે	મખે
ય	રા	ય્ય	ર્ય	
યખે	રખે	લખે	સખે	

ફોંગ માંદ્રા (સ્વરવર્ણ) (Vowels)

જ	જૈ	જ્ઞ	જ્ઞા	જ્ઞી	જ્ઞૈ	જ્ઞ્ઞ	જ્ઞ્ઞા	જ્ઞ્ઞી	જ્ઞ્ઞૈ	જ્ઞ્ઞ્ઞ	જ્ઞ્ઞ્ઞા
અમાઁ	આમાઁ	ઇમાઁ	ઈમાઁ	ઉમાઁ	ऊમાઁ	એમાઁ	એ.માઁ	એમાઁ	ઓમાઁ	ઓ.માઁ	ଓমাঁ

Fig 9: Chart of the Gurung Khema with pronunciation. (Gurung 7:2021) [27]

**ख^५ क^० ठ^४ ठूः छैछ तमु खेमा लिपि सिकौं
कौँठूः खेफ्नी (व्यञ्जन वर्ण)**

क	का	घ	घा	ङ	तमु खेमा
कखे	खखे	गखे	घखे	ঢখে	নেपালী
ব	বা	ঝ	ঝা	ল	তমু খেমা
চখে	ছখে	জখে	ভখে	হখে	নেপালী
দ	দা	ট	টা	ষ	তমু খেমা
ঠখে	ঠখে	ঢখে	ঢখে	বখে	নেপালী
ঢ	ঢা	ঞ্চ	ঞ্চা	ঢ	তমু খেমা
তখে	থখে	দখে	ধখে	নখে	নেপালী
ঘ	ঘা	শ্ব	শ্বা	ঘ	তমু খেমা
ঘখে	ফখে	বখে	ভখে	মখে	নেপালী
ঙ	ঙা	ঞ্চ	ঞ্চা		তমু খেমা
যখে	রখে	লখে	সখে		নেপালী

ঠুঁঁ মাঁফ্নী

জ	জৈ	ং	ং	ঁজ	ঁজৈ	ঁজ	ঁজ	ঁজ	ঁজ	ঁজ	ঁজ
অমাঁ	আমাঁ	ইমাঁ	ইমাঁ	উমাঁ	ঊমাঁ	এ	এ:মাঁ	ঐমাঁ	ওমাঁ	আ:মাঁ	ঔমা
ঠ	ঠৈ	ঁক	ঁক	ঁঠ	ঁঠৈ	ঁক	ঁক	ঁঠ	ঁঠৈ	ঁক	ঁক

ঁঁঁ ল্হোমা

ঁ = য ল্হোমা	ঁক = ক্য	ঁকা = খ্য	ঁকুঁজ = ক্যাই = উতা
ঁ = ব ল্হোমা	ঁকু = খ্ব	ঁকু = খ্ব	ঁকুঁঢ = ক্বোন = মিসাউনু
ঁ = হ ল্হোমা	ঁকঁ = কহ	ঁঁহ = মহ	ঁঁহঁঠ = ফ্রনা = ভোলী
= লাঁ ল্হোমা	ঁকঁ = কঁ	ঁত = নঁ	ঁকঁশ্ব = কাঁবা = তিতো
= র ল্হোমা	ঁকু = ক	ঁু = প্র	ঁকুঁঠু = ক্রফ্হো = কপাল
= থো ল্হোমা	ঁকু = ক	ঁু = ছ	ঁকুঁঁঠুঁ = নপ্লী = থেঞ্চো

ল্হৈ ষ্ণৈঁঁ বৈঁঁ কুঁঁ খৈ হুম বহাদুর চ্ছাকলী তমু

Fig 10(a): Chart of the entire Gurung Khema, after the 2019 revision. (source: Bhim Gurung)

कंठारं गिखरि (बाह्वरी)

क	क	कं	कं	कृ	कृ	कं	कं	कृ	कृ	कं	कृ	कृ	कृ
क	का	कि	की	कु	कू	क	के	के:	कै	को	को:	कौ	कौ
का	का	कां	कं	कौ	कू	कू	कू	कू	खै	खौ	खौ	खौ	खौ
ख	खा	खि	खी	खु	खू	खू	खे	खे:	खै	खो	खो:	खौ	खौ
ग	गा	गि	गी	गु	गू	गू	गे	गे:	गै	गो	गो:	गौ	गौ
गा	गा	गां	गं	गौ	गू	गू	गू	गू	गै	गौ	गौ	गौ	गौ
घ	घा	घि	घी	घु	घू	घू	घे	घे:	घै	घো	ঘো:	ঘৌ	ঘৌ
ঙ	ঙা	ঙি	ঙী	ঙু	ঙূ	ঙূ	ঙে	ঙে:	ঙৈ	ঙো	ঙো:	ঙৌ	ঙৌ
ঙ	ঙা	ঙি	ঙী	ঙু	ঙূ	ঙূ	ঙে	ঙে:	ঙৈ	ঙো	ঙো:	ঙৌ	ঙৌ
ঢ	ঢা	ঢি	ঢী	ঢু	ঢূ	ঢূ	ঢে	ঢে:	ঢৈ	ঢো	ঢো:	ঢৌ	ঢৌ
ঢ	ঢা	ঢি	ঢী	ঢু	ঢূ	ঢূ	ঢে	ঢে:	ঢৈ	ঢো	ঢো:	ঢৌ	ঢৌ
চ	চা	চি	চী	চু	চূ	চূ	চে	চে:	চৈ	চো	চো:	চৌ	চৌ
চা	চা	চি	চী	চু	চূ	চূ	চে	চে:	চৈ	চো	চো:	চৌ	চৌ
ছ	ছা	ছি	ছী	ছু	ছূ	ছূ	ছে	ছে:	ছৈ	ছো	ছো:	ছৌ	ছৌ
ছ	ছা	ছি	ছী	ছু	ছূ	ছূ	ছে	ছে:	ছৈ	ছো	ছো:	ছৌ	ছৌ
ঝ	ঝা	ঝি	ঝী	ঝু	ঝূ	ঝূ	ঝে	ঝে:	ঝৈ	ঝো	ঝো:	ঝৌ	ঝৌ
ঝ	ঝা	ঝি	ঝী	ঝু	ঝূ	ঝূ	ঝে	ঝে:	ঝৈ	ঝো	ঝো:	ঝৌ	ঝৌ
জ	জা	জি	জী	জু	জূ	জূ	জে	জে:	জৈ	জো	জো:	জৌ	জৌ
ঝা	ঝা	ঝি	ঝী	ঝু	ঝূ	ঝূ	ঝে	ঝে:	ঝৈ	ঝো	ঝো:	ঝৌ	ঝৌ
ভ	ভা	ভি	ভী	ভু	ভূ	ভূ	ভে	ভে:	ভৈ	ভো	ভো:	ভৌ	ভৌ
ল	লা	লি	লী	লু	লূ	লূ	লে	লে:	লৈ	লো	লো:	লৌ	লৌ
হ	হা	হি	হী	হু	হূ	হূ	হে	হে:	হৈ	হো	হো:	হৌ	হৌ
দ	দা	দি	দী	দু	দূ	দূ	দে	দে:	দৈ	দো	দো:	দৌ	দৌ
ট	টা	টি	টী	টু	টূ	টূ	টে	টে:	টৈ	টো	টো:	টৌ	টৌ
দ	দা	দি	দী	দু	দূ	দূ	দে	দে:	দৈ	দো	দো:	দৌ	দৌ
ঠ	ঠা	ঠি	ঠী	ঠু	ঠূ	ঠূ	ঠে	ঠে:	ঠৈ	ঠো	ঠো:	ঠৌ	ঠৌ
ত	তা	তি	তী	তু	তূ	তূ	তে	তে:	তৈ	তো	তো:	তৌ	তৌ
ঢ	ঢা	ঢি	ঢী	ঢু	ঢূ	ঢূ	ঢে	ঢে:	ঢৈ	ঢো	ঢো:	ঢৌ	ঢৌ
ঢ	ঢা	ঢি	ঢী	ঢু	ঢূ	ঢূ	ঢে	ঢে:	ঢৈ	ঢো	ঢো:	ঢৌ	ঢৌ
ঢ	ঢা	ঢি	ঢী	ঢু	ঢূ	ঢূ	ঢে	ঢে:	ঢৈ	ঢো	ঢো:	ঢৌ	ঢৌ

Fig 10(b): shows the position of vowel signs. (Gurung 15:2021)

ୱତ୍ୟଃ VOWELS

ଅ	ା	ି	ୁ	େ	ୋ
ୀ	ୁ	ୌ	ୈ	ୌ	ୁଁ

କୁଣ୍ଡଃ CONSONANTS

ନ	ନା	ନୀ	ନ୍ଦ୍ରା	ନ୍ଦ୍ର
ବ	ବା	ବୀ	ବ୍ରୀ	ବ୍ର
ଦ	ଦା	ଦୀ	ଦ୍ଵୀ	ଦ୍ଵ
ର	ରା	ରୀ	ର୍ବୀ	ର୍ବ
ତ	ତା	ତୀ	ତ୍ରୀ	ତ୍ର
ଥ	ଥା	ଥୀ	ଥ୍ରୀ	ଥ୍ର
ଫ	ଫା	ଫୀ	ଫ୍ରୀ	ଫ୍ର

ଶିଳ୍ପଃ NUMERALS

୦ ୧ ୨ ୩ ୪ ୮ ୯ ୨୦

Fig 11(a): It shows current full Gurung Khema table. (from scriptsource.org :2021)



संै काँै छँै : तमु खेमा लिपि

छँैः : माँझी - स्वर वर्ण

लै घाँझै र छँक्छै संै दुम बहादुर व्हाकरी नमु

ज अ	जे आ	जं इ	जं ई	जै उ	जै ऊ
जं ए	जे एः	जै ऐ	जै ओ	जै ओः	जै औ

काँझः : खेही - व्यञ्जन वर्ण

क क	का ख	क्ष ग	क्षा घ	क्षै ड.
क्ष च	क्षा छ	क्षै ज	क्षा भ	क्षै ह
द ट	दा ठ	द्य ड	दा ढ	द्य व
द्य त	दा थ	द्य द	दा ध	द्य न
द्य प	दा फ	द्य ब	द्य भ	द्य म
द्य य	दा र	द्य ल	द्य स	

छँैः : ल्होमा - सहयोगी वर्ण

्	= य ल्होमा	्	= क्य	्	= ख्य	्	= क्याई	= उता
्	= व ल्होमा	्	= क्व	्	= ख्व	्	= कोन	= मिसाउनु
्	= ह ल्होमा	्	= क्ह	्	= ख्ह	्	= फ्ना	= भोली
्	= लौ ल्होमा	्	= कं	्	= नं	्	= काँबा	= तितो
्	= र ल्होमा	्	= क्	्	= प्र	्	= क्रहो	= कपाल
्	= थो ल्होमा	्	= क	्	= रु	्	= नप्ली	= थेचो

छँैः : व्योही - अंक गणना

०	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	०
खा	क्री	डही	सों	प्ली	ड	टू	डी	प्रे	कु	च्यु

Fig 11(b): It shows full Gurung Khema chart. (GeDesign Prints: 2021)

o	ঁ	c	ঁ	u	ঁ	s	ঁ	ü
ঁ	m	ঁo	ঁঁ	ঁc	ঁঁ	ঁু	ঁঁ	ঁন
ঁs	ঁp	ঁঁ	ঁm	co	ঁs	cc	cc	
cu	cn	cs	cu	ca	cm	co	ঁc	
cc	cc	cc	ca	sc	cc	ca	mc	
uo	ঁঁ	uc	cu	uu	un	us	ub	
ba	bm	bo	ii					

Fig 12: It shows numerals (0-50) of Gurung Khema. (from Gurung 2013:35)

क) इै॒षु॑ षं॒ष॑र॒य॑ ई॒स्व॑ष्टि॑ ई॒स्व॑ष्टि॑ ई॒स्व॑ष्टि॑ ई॒स्व॑ष्टि॑ ?

ग) षं॒ष॑र॒ ते॑ इै॒षु॑ष्टि॑ षं॒ष॑र॒ ते॑ ?

इ) इै॒षु॑ष्टि॑ च॑ षं॒ष॑र॒ षं॒ष॑र॒ षं॒ष॑र॒ ||

०) षं॒ष॑र॒ ज॑ ज॑ै॒षु॑ष्टि॑ :-

क) इै॒षु॑ष्टि॑ ते॒॑ष्टि॑ द॒॑ष्टि॑ ज॑ै॒षु॑ष्टि॑ शा॒द॑ै॒षु॑ष्टि॑ षं॒ष॑र॒
शा॒द॑ै॒षु॑ष्टि॑ ज॑ै॒षु॑ष्टि॑ ()

क) इै॒षु॑ष्टि॑ ते॒॑ष्टि॑ द॒॑ष्टि॑ ज॑ै॒षु॑ष्टि॑ शा॒द॑ै॒षु॑ष्टि॑ षं॒ष॑र॒
शा॒द॑ै॒षु॑ष्टि॑ ज॑ै॒षु॑ष्टि॑ ()

क) ई॒ष्टि॑ द॒॑ष्टि॑ ज॑ै॒षु॑ष्टि॑ ई॒ष्टि॑ ई॒षु॑ष्टि॑ ई॒षु॑ष्टि॑ ई॒षु॑ष्टि॑ ई॒षु॑ष्टि॑
प॑ ()

ग) इै॒षु॑ष्टि॑ षं॒ष॑र॒ षं॒ष॑र॒ षं॒ष॑र॒ प॑ ()

०) षं॒ष॑र॒ षं॒ष॑र॒ :-

इ॑, ज॑ै॒षु॑ष्टि॑, इ॒षु॑ष्टि॑, ल॑ै॒षु॑ष्टि॑, शा॒द॑ै॒षु॑ष्टि॑, क॑ै॒षु॑ष्टि॑, ई॒षु॑ष्टि॑
उ॒षु॑ष्टि॑, क॑ै॒षु॑ष्टि॑, ई॒षु॑ष्टि॑, ई॒षु॑ष्टि॑, ई॒षु॑ष्टि॑, ज॑ै॒षु॑ष्टि॑, क॑ै॒षु॑ष्टि॑,
र॑ै॒षु॑ष्टि॑, ई॒षु॑ष्टि॑, ल॑ै॒षु॑ष्टि॑, क॑ै॒षु॑ष्टि॑, क॑ै॒षु॑ष्टि॑, ई॒षु॑ष्टि॑, ई॒षु॑ष्टि॑ ||

Fig 13: It shows various punctuation marks of Gurung orthography. (from Gurung ‘Kon’, Gurung 2013:24)



खेमा लिपि अनुवाद

- कंदे - न्हुँ न्हुँ रजे र वैष्णो रजे
इँस्थं श्वाकीँ इँस्ता दंषजं ली
इँस्तीँस्थं वै श्वाक्षरं गंटा
न्हुँ काटे र काटे रजे ०
- कंदे - जँइँस्थं घडे रजे इँछ गंटे शटे ०
श्वांदेंजे रे रजे इँछ गंटे शटे ०
- कंदे - न्हुँ न्हुँ रजे र वैष्णो रजे
इँस्थं श्वाकीँ इँस्ता दंषजं ली
इँस्तीँस्थं वै श्वाक्षरं गंटा
न्हुँ काटे र काटे रजे ०
- कंदे - वै काँथा इँइर वै काँथा कंसे ०
इँम्ह जौर स्थं ली [इँ चरेर श्वांसे] ०
- कंदे - न्हुँ न्हुँ रजे र वैष्णो रजे
इँस्थं श्वाकीँ इँस्ता दंषजं ली
इँस्तीँस्थं वै श्वाक्षरं गंटा
न्हुँ काटे र काटे रजे ०

Fig 14(a): It shows a Gurung poem written in Gurung Khema. (from Gurung 2021:72). Several lines of its have digit 2 written at the end, this means that line should be read twice.



Fig 14(b): Picture showing the cover and inside of book ‘Sigre Cō Thō Pe Chogi’ (2018).



Fig 15: The 'Khema Lipi Type Tamu' application was launched in October 2019, with this Gurung Khema can be written in mobile easily.

SECTION A

(i) एं चंथां दैयां श्वीपुङ्क मौजरेथं चंथां हिंगजैं ग्राम टुँबा :-

हँकन्त थामरजं क्षुक्षुक्षु रुँग प ॥ बै रुँग थाँद्ध छाथ ते ग्राथ टे ॥ बैजं अरवक्षु हिंजैर लैल्ल
-जाल्ल इँद्ध ट्यै रेवस्पाजे ग्रैर छ्यैर स्त्रैर नोजैर छ्यै ॥ बैरस्त थरव छ्यैर यस्तु ट्यैर प ॥
एस्तु हँकन्त श्रैगजं ट्यै दैःर चन्धां ॥ बैरस्त कूलं कूल्ल श्वीपुङ्क रुँग ॥ बर पहजैर श्वीपुङ्क
जं इवनी मौजां ग्रैजैं ट्यै कंजरेथं चाप गैर ॥ बैरस्त गजं कूलजे छ्यैक इवनी श्वीपुङ्क
कलंजं थे ॥ बर छ्यैथ ट्यैर ॥ ब ट्यैक गैंज जैलंर पहजैर रेथ चाँद्ध टे ॥ ब चाँद्ध इँद्ध एं
हिंजैर हिंजैर ट्यैजै ट्यैर गैंजे ट्यैर ॥ ब ट्यैक यस्त ग्रैजैर इंजै ट्यैर गैंजे ट्यैर ॥ ब ट्यैक
यस्त ग्रैजैर इंजै ट्यैर गैंजे ट्यैर ॥ ब ट्यैजैं यस्त इंजैर एंजैर गैंजैर, इवनी, मोधै,
उरैर, रक्षा ते थरस्त ट्यैर गैंजे ट्यैर ॥ ब ट्यै श्वीपुङ्क रुँग गैर ॥ ब इवनी गैंजैर इंजैर
ट्यैर ॥ कै ट्यै पहजं इवनी श्वीपुङ्क यस्तु गैर ग्रैजैं ग्रैजैर ट्यैर गैंजरेथं यस्तु ग्राम श्वीपुङ्क
॥

क) हँकन्त कौंच टे ?

(i)

ता) हँकन्त यस्तु हिंजैर काँच काँच यस्तु हिंजैर काँच ?

(i)

ब) यस्तु हँकन्त श्रैगजं नोथ दैःर चन्धां ?

(i)

घा) ट्यै हँकन्त ग्रैजैं ग्रैजैर काँच काँच ?

(i)

इ) यस्तु पहजेर नोथ मौजां ग्रैजैं ग्रैजैर कंजरेथं चाप गैर ?

(c)

ब) यस्तु यस्तु चाँद्ध इँद्ध इंजैर नोथ -नोथ ट्यैर गैंजे ट्यैर ?

(c)

घा) यस्तु यस्तु इंजैर ग्रैजैर ट्यैर ग्रैजैर ग्रैजैर ग्रैजैर ग्रैजैर ग्रैजैर ग्रैजैर ?

(c)

SECTION B

(c) बै इन्काहुं गैर्गं (थंगां) श्वीपुङ्क चाथ यस्तु धंजंत कंछ नोथ गौँध कै श्वीपुङ्क
स्तु टुँबा ॥

(n)

(c) १०० रैम्स छाँचर ब्यस्तु घण्ठ :

(10)

हिंजैं कूलं श्वीपुङ्क उँग्गोर जर्खन्ह ग्राम

Fig 16: It shows the set-4 of question paper of class 10th Gurung subject which is conducted by CBSE in 2017.

GURUNG LANGUAGE (CODE-132)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2021-2022)
CLASS - X

TERM - I

Time Allowed: 90 Minutes.

Max. Marks = 40

Read the following instructions very carefully and follow them

- This question paper is divided into three sections A,B & C.
- This question paper is of 10 pages.
- This question paper are based on MCQs. All MCQ are of 1 mark.
- There are total 50 questions in the question paper, out of which 40 questions have to be answered.

Section A - अङ्गेशजं दीदं

Marks: 10

01 उन्नारु उत्तरां नाहै कृ दीदाँ शैक्षिणी नीमा वाँव बरु उत्तरां होइया जीं शाखा ठाः:- 5x1=5

याँशाकुर जब्ल्यु ठाइ निसी जड्कर CW राँचि ॥ बरु कुँझ्मेत्काहाले जङ्गले चुँगाँ चुँगाँ ॥ ठाइ शैक्षिणी नीमा वाँव राँव उत्तरां नाहै ॥ नुँक्ता जब्ल्यु उत्तरां मुँह याँश्च चाप्त्याप स्त्रीय ठाइ ॥ बाँव बाँव दै चुँगाँ चाप्त्याप रीव ठाइ ॥ बाँव बाँव दै चुँगाँ चाप्त्याप रीव ठाइ ॥ याँशाकुर शैक्षिणी कृष्ण बाँव ॥ फैक्कहा जब्ल्यु माँह शैक्षिणी रुपार बरु याँशाकुर जब्ल्यु वाँव कौष्टि - चुँप लाँच य शैक्षिणी ॥ बरु चुँगाँ छो दै कृसे बर्साँडु कृ शैक्षिणी उपाँव रेँज ॥ शैक्षिणी जोँक डैराँ रेँद, रेँद रेँद ? थेँज बरु रेँज ॥ शैक्षिणी दैराँ तूँ कृ माँकुँछेजे उत्तरांसीय हुँद दैंज दैराँ दैराँ रेँद रेँद थेँज बर्साँडु रेँज ॥ थेँज बरु शाखा ठाः ॥ शैक्षिणी रेँद उत्तरां बरु शैक्षिणी रेँद ॥ निसी र छेँज ठाँड़ चुँगाँ याँशाकुररं निदाँडु दैराँ रेँज ॥ निदाँडु उत्तरां जुँजें शाखांसी रुपाँप छेँट लूँवाँव रु बाँधाँज ॥

I याँशाकुर जब्ल्यु माँह ठाँच ?

01

- A) ठाइ निसी जड्कर CO राँचि ॥
 B) ठाइ निसी जड्कर CU राँचि ॥
 C) ठाइ निसी जड्कर CG राँचि ॥
 D) ठाइ निसी जड्कर CS राँचि ॥

II याँशाकुर चुँप छो दै कृसे बर्साँडु कृ शैक्षिणीउपाँव रेँज?

01

- A) छुँगाँ दै ॥
 B) चुँगाँ छो दै ॥
 C) चुँगाँ छो दै ॥
 D) चुँगाँ छो दै ॥

III याँशाकुरां जोँक उ रु श?

01

- A) फैक्कहा जब्ल्यु ॥
 B) लाँक जब्ल्यु ॥
 C) चाप्त्याप जब्ल्यु ॥
 D) रु कृँक्ता जब्ल्यु ॥

Fig 17: It is shown that the sample paper of class 10th of Gurung subject has been launched by CBSE for the session 2021-22.



Republic day Issue

ঁঁকুঁকু লঁস্মৰ্দ

(Sikkim Herald Gurung Edition)

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Postal Regd. No. WB/SKM/21/22

ঁঁ: CC শেফুরেক: কেন্দ্র সে তাঁধুর কোচ

ছুঁট: ০৫

পা জী প্রস্তুত ইঁশু, COCC জী ছাঁবিধু
দলি শঁচজ চঁই -

পা জী প্রস্তুত ইঁশু, COCC জী ছাঁবিধু
জো শঁসুন্দু শঁচ ছুঁচজ চঁই -



ছুঁজ সীণ লৈজেন্স

প্রস্তুত ইঁশুজ

ছাঁবিধু, ক

কুঁকু সু লৈজেন্স: ট

কজ লৈজ স্টেড

জঁশুজ ট ছুঁজেন্স

|| ক ইন্দু থী ট

জোকুন্দ থাঁজ

জোকুন্দ স্টেড থাঁজ

জুঁজ ট ছজ স্টেড

কুঁজ ট স্টেড কুঁজ

কুঁজ ট কুঁজ কুঁজ

জঁশুজ ট || স্টেড, ক

লুকু শুলু ছজ কুঁজ

চুলুজ পুলুজ,

জো ট এলুজ কুঁজ

চুলুজ সুলুজ ছজ

কুঁজ ট কুঁজ কুঁজ

contd on page no 2.....

ছুঁজ সীণ লৈজেন্স

প্রস্তুত ইঁশুজ

ছাঁবিধু, ক

কুঁকু সু লৈজেন্স: ট

কজ লৈজ স্টেড

জঁশুজ ট ছুঁজেন্স

|| ক ইন্দু থী ট

জোকুন্দ থাঁজ

জোকুন্দ স্টেড থাঁজ

জুঁজ ট কুঁজ কুঁজ

কুঁজ ট কুঁজ কুঁজ

contd on page no 3.....

স্টেড ট ছুঁজেন্স সী

অঁশুজ ট || স্টেড, ক

লুকু শুলু ছজ কুঁজ

চুলুজ পুলুজ,

জো ট এলুজ কুঁজ

চুলুজ সুলুজ ছজ

কুঁজ ট কুঁজ কুঁজ

Fig 19: It is the latest edition of the Sikkim Herald (Gurung edition) which was published on 26th January 2022.



Fig 20: It shows the various uses of the Gurung Khema: first on the entrance gate, second in the movie banner and third on the tombstone.



Fig 21: First picture shows Gurung class running in the Govt. school of Sikkim and second picture shows Khema teaching going on in Devdaha School in Nepal.

KHEMA KEYBOARD



Fig 22: De-facto Gurung Khema keyboard layout, which is officially currently being used (2019).



Fig 23: It is the banner of Gurung Khema workshop. (2076 BS)

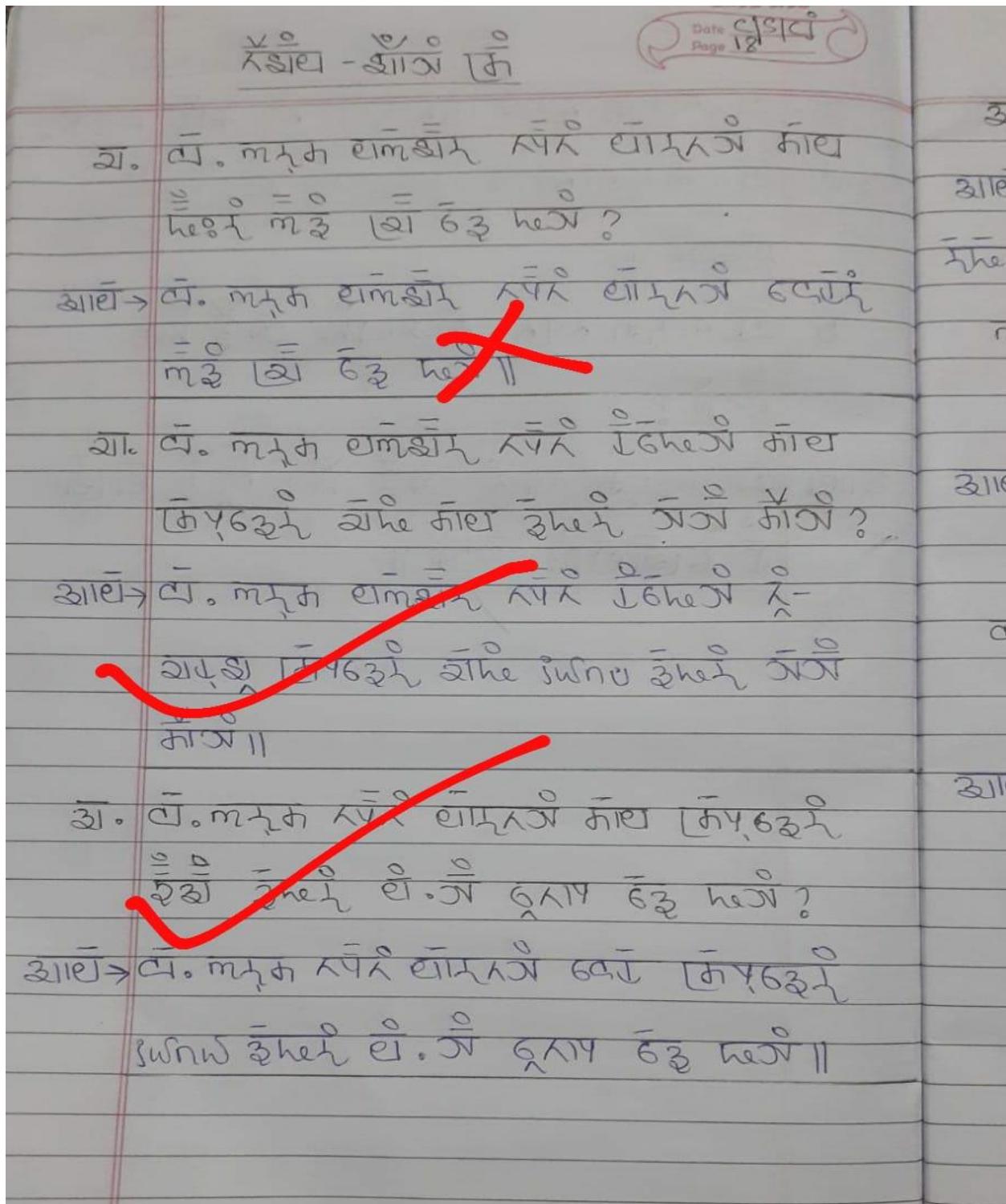


Fig 24: This is part of the notebook of class 10th student Premika Gurung. In this, with all the classes being in online mode due to COVID-19, the teacher has used a digital pen (dated: 02/06/2021). (source: Rupraj Gurung)



Fig 25: Calendar distributed by Tamu Hyul Cøj Dhĩ Gurunga Rāṣṭriya Pariṣad (The National Council House of Tamu) (2021).

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2

PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS

FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646¹

Please fill all the sections A, B and C below.

Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from <http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html> for guidelines and details before filling this form.

Please ensure you are using the latest Form from <http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html>.

See also <http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html> for latest Roadmaps.

A. Administrative

1. Title: **Proposal to Encode the Gurung Khema in Universal Character Set**

2. Requester's name: **Biswajit Mandal (biswajitmandal.bm90@gmail.com)**

3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): **Individual**

4. Submission date: **05/06/2022**

5. Requester's reference (if applicable):

6. Choose one of the following:

This is a complete proposal:

Yes

(or) More information will be provided later:

B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:

a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters):

Yes

Proposed name of script:

Gurung Khema

b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:

Name of the existing block:

2. Number of characters in proposal:

58

3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):

A-Contemporary

B.1-Specialized (small collection)

B.2-Specialized (large collection)

C-Major extinct

D-Attested extinct

E-Minor extinct

¹. Form number: N4502-F (Original 1994-10-14; Revised 1995-01, 1995-04, 1996-04, 1996-08, 1999-03, 2001-05, 2001-09, 2003-11, 2005-01, 2005-09, 2005-10, 2007-03, 2008-05, 2009-11, 2011-03, 2012-01)

F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic

G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols

4. Is a repertoire including character names provided?

Yes

a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the “character naming guidelines”

in Annex L of P&P document?

Yes

b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?

Yes

5. Fonts related:

a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard?

Biswajit Mandal

b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.):

Biswajit Mandal (biswajitmandal.bm90@gmail.com)

6. References:

a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?

Yes

b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources)

of proposed characters attached?

Yes

7. Special encoding issues:

Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input,

presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)?

Yes

8. Additional Information:

Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Character(s) or Script that will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed character(s) or script. Examples of such properties are: Casing information, Numeric information, Currency information, Display behaviour information such as line breaks, widths etc., Combining behaviour, Spacing behaviour, Directional behaviour, Default Collation behaviour, relevance in Mark Up contexts, Compatibility equivalence and other Unicode normalization related information. See the Unicode standard at <http://www.unicode.org>, for such information on other scripts. Also see Unicode Character Database (<http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr44/>) and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before?	<i>No</i>
If YES explain	
2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)?	<i>Yes</i>
If YES, with whom? <i>Resham Gurung, President of The National Council House of Tamu; Bhim Gurung; Dhan Man Gurung; Anita Gurung; Pradeep Gurung (Sikkim); Rupraj Gurung(Sikkim); Bidur Gurung(Sikkim)</i>	
If YES, available relevant documents: <i>See text of proposal</i>	
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?	<i>Yes</i>
Reference: <i>Script is used for print and digital publications; see proposal for details</i>	
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)	<i>Common</i>
Reference: <i>See proposal for details</i>	
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?	<i>Yes</i>
If YES, where? Reference: <i>Sikkim (India) and Nepal. See proposal for details</i>	
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?	<i>No</i>
If YES, is a rationale provided?	
If YES, reference:	
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?	<i>Yes</i>
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?	<i>No</i>
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?	<i>No</i>
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	

10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function)

to, or could be confused with, an existing character?

Yes

If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?

Yes

If YES, reference:

See proposal for details

11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?

If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?

Yes

If YES, reference:

Common combining signs

Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?

Yes

If YES, reference:

12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as

control function or similar semantics?

No

If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)

13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility characters?

No

If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified?

If YES, reference: