

THE GEORGIAN ALPHABET

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L
1	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ	1	Ⴘ	/a/	a	a	/a/	
2	Ⴙ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	2	Ⴜ	/bɛ/	b	b	/b/	
3	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	3	Ⴚ	/gɛ/	g	g	/g/	
4	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	4	Ⴟ	/dɛ/	d	d	/d/	②
5	Ⴟ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	5	Ⴜ	/e/	e	e	/e/	
6	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	6	Ⴞ	/vɛ/	v	v	/v/	
7	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	7	Ⴚ	/zɛ/	z	z	/z/	
8	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	8	Ⴞ	—	ē	ē	—	①③
9	Ⴟ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	9	Ⴜ	/tɛ/	t	t	/tʰ/	
10	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	10	Ⴚ	/i/	i	i	/i/	
11	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	20	Ⴞ	/kɛ/	kʼ	kʼ	/kʼ/	
12	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	30	Ⴚ	/lɛ/	l	l	/l/	②
13	Ⴟ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	40	Ⴜ	/mɛ/	m	m	/m/	
14	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	50	Ⴞ	/nɛ/	n	n	/n/	
15	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	60	Ⴚ	—	j	y	—	①④
16	Ⴟ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	70	Ⴜ	/o/	o	o	/o/	②
17	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	80	Ⴚ	/pʼɛ/	pʼ	pʼ	/pʼ/	
18	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	90	Ⴞ	/zɛ/	ž	ž	/z/	
19	Ⴟ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	100	Ⴜ	/rɛ/	r	r	/r/	②
20	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	200	Ⴚ	/sɛ/	s	s	/s/	
21	Ⴟ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	300	Ⴜ	/tɛ/	tʼ	tʼ	/tʼ/	
22	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	400	Ⴞ	—	w	w	—	①
23	Ⴟ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ		Ⴜ	/u/	u	u	/u/	⑤
24	Ⴟ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	500	Ⴜ	/pɛ/	p	p	/pʰ/	
25	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	600	Ⴞ	/kɛ/	k	k	/kʰ/	
26	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	700	Ⴚ	/ɣɛ/	ɣ	ǵ	/ɣ/	
27	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	800	Ⴞ	/qʼɛ/	qʼ	qʼ	/qʼ/	
28	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	900	Ⴚ	/ʃɛ/	š	š	/ʃ/	
29	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	1,000	Ⴞ	/tʃɛ/	č	č	/tʃ/	
30	Ⴟ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	2,000	Ⴜ	/tsɛ/	c	c	/tsʰ/	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L
31	ⴁ	ⴂ	ⴃ	3,000	ძილ	/dʒɛ/	ʒ	ž	/dʒ/	
32	ⴄ	ⴅ	ⴆ	4,000	წილ	/ts'ɛ/	c'	c'	/ts'/	
33	ⴇ	ⴈ	ⴉ	5,000	ჭარ	/tʃ'ɛ/	č'	č'	/tʃ'/	
34	ⴊ	ⴋ	ⴌ	6,000	ხაბ	/xɛ/	x	x	/x/	
35	ⴍ	ⴎ	ⴏ	7,000	ჯარ	—	q	q	—	①
36	ⴐ	ⴑ	ⴒ	8,000	ჯაბ	/dʒɛ/	ž	j	/dʒ/	②
37	ⴓ	ⴔ	ⴕ	9,000	ჰაე	/hɛ/	h	h	/h/	
38	ⴚ	ⴛ	ⴜ	10,000	ოჰ, ჰოე	—	ō	ō	—	①⑥

NOTES

Column A: Letter sequence number.

Column B: *Asomtavruli* ('majuscule') epigraphic script (*ca.* 5-10 CC), also known as *mrglovani* ('rounded'). All letters are of equal height and fit between two horizontal lines.

Column C: *Nuskhuri* ('miniscule') script (*ca.* 10-12 CC) more suited to handwriting. Letters are of unequal height, and are written using a four-line 'staff'. The *asomtavruli* and *mkhedruli* scripts are collectively known as *khutsuri* ('ecclesiastical').

Column D: *Mkhedruli* ('military') graphical script (developed *ca.* 11-17 CC and currently in use). Letters are of unequal height, and are written using a four-line 'staff'.

Column E: Numerical value formerly assigned to each letter.

Column F: Formal and traditional letter name.

Column G: Common letter reference. (Note that in common usage consonants are usually named in combination with /ɛ/, /æ/, or a central vowel.)

Column H: Scientific transliteration (one of several schemes).

Column J: Transliteration scheme used on www.armazi.com.

Column K: IPA symbol.

Column L: Notes as follows:

① Letter now obsolete.

② Variant letter forms: ლ (ð), ლ (ò), ო (ó), რ (ò), and ჯ (β).

③ Also sometimes known as ე მერვე.

④ Also sometimes known as იოტა.

⑤ A single letter (ⴚ ო) had developed by the twelfth century to represent /u/.

⑥ The following additional letters are used in transcribing the other Kartvelian languages: ႁ, ႂ, ႃ, ႄ, ႅ, ႆ, ႇ, ႈ, ႉ, and ႊ.