Observation 1

from the above mentioned document

Under the title: 2. Characters already encoded

- Six characters have been identified as already encoded from which two have been identified in Devanagari.
- One character has been identified as Telugu sign Ardha Visarga for which the code has not been provided in Telugu Unicode Standard but is identified as parallel to IPA symbol and has been given code as A4E4 in Table XX Row A4: VEDIC EXTENSIONS.
- Two characters identified as Kannada sign Jivhamuliya and Upadhmaniya have been provided codes in Kannada Unicode Standard 5.0. However the example shows only the two signs as used in Kannada English Dictionary and not from the Vedic Sanskrit in Kannada script. Moreover for Jivhamuliya it is not clear the basis on which only one sign as compared to two signs have been chosen for the coding.
- The sixth sign INDEPENDENT SVARITA is not clear for its depiction and needs further confirmation.

Observation 2 from the above mentioned document

The following signs were already identified in the earlier documents submitted by Govt. of India in 2003, Document No. L2/03-066, Submission date: 26th February, 2003 and May 2006, Document No. L2/06-185, Submission date: 10th May, 2006

- Eighteen signs identified as Combined Digits and Letters for the Samavedic tradition under 4.1.
- Four signs as mentioned in Combining Diacritics for the Samavedic tradition under 4.2.
- Two signs identified from Satapatha Brahmana under 5.2.
- One sign from Combining diacritic for the Atharvavedic tradition under 6.
- Four characters from Ardhavisarga and combining diacritics for visarga under 7.
- Seven characters from Anuswaras under 8.

Hence total 35 signs have been retained in this proposal which were already identified earlier in documents submitted by Govt. of India in 2003 and May 2006.

Observation 3

from the above mentioned document

It is proposed to have one addition in TABLE XX - Row09: Devanagari as code 094E in which vowel sign Prushtha Matra as a part of orthographic behavior is suggested. This sign represents an alternate rendering of vowel sound in case of Ke, Kai, Ko and Kau. Such approach would open up more such matra signs which are to be normalized further. Such a feature is not only found in Bengali but also in Jain/Sanskrit manuscripts

with other matras rendered in different orthographic behaviors (of the past). In such cases those matras too need to be encoded.

Observation 4

from the above mentioned document

- In case of Avestan transcriptions in Devanagari only a vowel mark of long E is proposed. This needs a support of its corresponding stand alone vowel letter which has not been identified as code. More Avestan vowel and vowel marks are also observed than the single long E.
- Further the statement as "DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN CANDRA E is used to mark the regular schwa" is not in practice in India and hence must be confirmed further.
- If Avestan is considered for Devanagari transcriptions then Devanagari block should also contain Kashmiri transcription of vowels (with corresponding vowel matras) and consonants should get a priority to complete the perso-arabic transcription in Devanagari.

Observation 5

from the above mentioned document

Under the title: 10. Additions for Oriya and Malayalam

- The dependent vowel signs Vocalic L and Vocalic LL in Telugu need to be added.
- Additions for Oriya and Malayalam have been identified in their respective blocks to represent vocalic vowel signs from Vedic Sanskrit for transliteration purpose. However the other way round transliteration (Bengali to Sanskrit or Malayalam to Sanskrit or Konkani to Sanskrit etc.) may also be possible i.e. peculiar pronunciations of semi nasalization and semi nasalization flat as is observed in Konkani should be able to get representation amongst the range of Anusvaras and Ardha Anusvaras in Vedic Sanskrit.

Observation 6

from the above mentioned document

Under the title: 11. Symbols

- The right facing Svastika is an auspicious symbol in ancient as well as present India and should be included in Devanagari Unicode chart along with 0973 and 0974.
- The symbols based on some syllabic or textual bearing should come in the Devanagari Unicode chart such as Om and Svastika. If so the symbol for the word Siddham should also be included in the Devanagari Unicode chart.
- There are many decorative flower symbols used as fillers. There seems to be a need to define some separate area for decorative symbols such as Flower 0974.

Observation 7

from the above mentioned document

Under the title: 4.1. Combining digits and letters for the Samavedic tradition

It is observed in the Latin Extended blocks that the codes have been provided to the elements as well as a composite unit of those elements. This facility should also be extended for Vedic Sanskrit. E.g. The two elements in Samaveda as One and R should get separate codes as well as another code for the composite One R. This would reduce the input and processing complexity. Especially when One R together stands semantically as one integrated Vedic sign. Similarly the two elements e.g. Ka and Halant or Ma and Halant have separate codes so when these elements get combined, the composite KaHalant or MaHalant etc. should also get codes in Vedic Extensions.

Observation 8

from the above mentioned document

Under the TABLE XX – Row A4: VEDIC EXTENSIONS

- A4E1, A4E2, A4E3, they should be shown combined with the Visarga sign. These signs as presently represented, will not be used or appear in isolation or get combined with any other sign than the Visarga. This way the positioning, kerning complexity can be reduced.
- Further in case of A4E5, A4E5 and A4E7 their combined appearance with Anusvara or Candrabindu or a slant line at the base should get separate codes to avoid the ambiguity as it existed through the earlier Hot metal technology. Such approach will be in consistence with A8F5, A8F6, A8F7, A8F8 and A8F9.

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