

Proposal to Encode the Takri Script in ISO/IEC 10646

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

A. Administrative

1. Title: **Proposal to Encode the Takri Script in ISO/IEC 10646**
2. Requester's name: **University of California, Berkeley Script Encoding Initiative (Universal Scripts Project); author: Anshuman Pandey (pandey@umich.edu)**
3. Requester type (Member Body/Liaison/Individual contribution): **Liaison contribution**
4. Submission date: **April 6, 2009**
5. Requester's reference (if applicable): **N/A**
6. Choose one of the following:
 - (a) This is a complete proposal: **No**
 - (b) or, More information will be provided later: **Yes**

B. Technical - General

1. Choose one of the following:
 - (a) This proposal is for a new script (set of characters): **Yes**
 - i. Proposed name of script: **Takri**
 - (b) The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block: **No**
 - i. Name of the existing block: **N/A**
2. Number of characters in proposal: **70**
3. Proposed category: **C - Major extinct**
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. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard?: **Anshuman Pandey; True Type format**
 - (a) If available now, identify source(s) for the font and indicate the tools used: **The letters of the digitized Takri font are based on normalized forms of letters of Takri metal fonts and, in some cases, on written forms. The font was drawn by Anshuman Pandey with Metafont and converted to True Type with FontForge.**
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:
 - (a) 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; see proposal for additional details..**
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 <http://www.unicode.org/Public/UNIDATA/UCD.html> and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard. **Character properties and numeric information are included.**

¹ Form number: N3102-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)

C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before?: **No**
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.)? **No**
 - (a) If Yes, with whom?: **N/A**
 - i. If Yes, available relevant documents: **N/A**
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? **No**
 - (a) Reference: **N/A**
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare): **Common**
 - (a) Reference: **Administrative records from Himachal Pradesh, Jammu, Kashmir, and Panjab; commercial and accounting records; letters and other correspondence; books printed during the 19th century.**
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?: **No. However, there are efforts to reinstate the script in the Jammu region, primarily for the Dogri language.**
 - (a) If Yes, where? Reference: **In India, the United States, and other localities.**
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?: **No**
 - (a) If Yes, is a rationale provided?: **N/A**
 - i. If Yes, reference: **N/A**
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)? **Yes**
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence? **No**
 - (a) If Yes, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?: **N/A**
 - i. If Yes, reference: **N/A**
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters? **No**
 - (a) If Yes, is a rationale provided?: **N/A**
 - i. If Yes, reference: **N/A**
10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character? **Yes**
 - (a) If Yes, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? **Yes**
 - i. If Yes, reference: **See text of proposal**
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences? **Yes**
 - (a) If Yes, is a rationale for such use provided? **Yes**
 - i. If Yes, reference: **See text of proposal**
 - (b) Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided? **N/A**
 - i. If Yes, reference: **N/A**
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics? **Yes**
 - (a) If Yes, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary): **Virama**
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)? **No**
 - (a) If Yes, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified? **N/A**
 - i. If Yes, reference: **N/A**

1 Introduction

Purpose This is a proposal to encode the Takri script in the Universal Character Set (ISO/IEC 10646). The present proposal replaces the following document:

- L2/07-419: “Proposal to Encode the Takri Script in ISO/IEC 10646”, January 2007

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2 Background

Name The name of the script in the UCS shall be Takri (ᱠᱟᱨᱫᱽ ᱠᱟᱨᱫᱽ). The name also appears in various sources as Takari, Takkari, and Tankri. Jean P. Vogel suggests two etymologies for the name ‘Takri’. First, “it may be connected with the word *ṭānkā*, which suggests its origins as a commercial alphabet.”¹ Second, it may be connected with *ṭhākur*, “in which case it may originally have been the script used by Rajput landlords.”² George A. Grierson writes that the name means “the alphabet of the Ṭakkas”, who “ruled the greater part of the northern Panjāb.”³ He indicated that “[a]ssuming the derivation of the word to be correct, its proper spelling would be “Ṭakkārī” or “Ṭākṛī”, not “Ṭākṛī” or “Ṭhākārī”.⁴

Geographic Distribution Takri was used in north-western South Asia, primarily in the area of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Panjab, and present-day Uttarakhand (see Figure 1).

Development Takri belongs to the Sharada family of Brahmi scripts and is related to Gurmukhi and other Landa-based scripts. It is descended from Sharada through a form called Devāśeṣa, which is the intermediary between Takri and Sharada that emerged in the 14th century.⁵ Takri became differentiated from Devāśeṣa in the 16th century. Regarding the distinction between Devāśeṣa and Takri, Bushan Kumar Kaul Deambi writes that “it appears that while the script that was popular with the elite class of the society and used for official purpose was known as Devāśeṣa, the popular version of the same used by the common man and the business community for maintaining records of accounts came to be called Ṭākārī.”⁶ Furthermore, “the nomenclature Devāśeṣa once popular with the local paṇḍits is no longer used now and the people today are familiar with only one appellation[:] Ṭākārī.”⁷ A comparison of Takri, Gurmukhi, Sharada, and Devanagari is given in Table 4 (consonants), Table 5 (vowels), and Table 6 (digits).

Usage Takri was used to write Dogri, Panjabi, Chambali, and several Pahari languages. It was patronized by Dogra rulers of Jammu and Kashmir in the 17th century and employed extensively by them for official purposes. The majority of records in Takri are official letters and postage stamps (see Figure 2 and Figure 3). Although not much literature is recorded in Takri, a collection of rhapsodies in the Gaddi language written in Takri in praise of Raja Jagat Singh (1650 CE) was produced by a bard from Kangra named Gambhir Rai.⁸ Other significant records include copper-plate land grants and temple inscriptions. It appears that metal fonts were produced for the Chambali (Figure 4) and Kannaury (Figure 5) forms of Takri. In the first quarter of the 20th century, the British and Foreign Bible Society printed translation of the Christian bible into the Chambiali language in the Chambali form. Until the late 19th century, Takri was used alongside Devanagari,⁹ but it was eventually replaced by it in the mid-20th century. There is evidence of a movement

¹ Vogel 1911: 47. ² Vogel 1911: 48. ³ Grierson 1911: 802–803. ⁴ Grierson 1911: 803. ⁵ Kaul Deambi 2008: 70.

⁶ Kaul Deambi 2008: 70. ⁷ Kaul Deambi 2008: 70. ⁸ Government of Punjab 1884: 69. ⁹ Kaul Deambi 2008: 71.

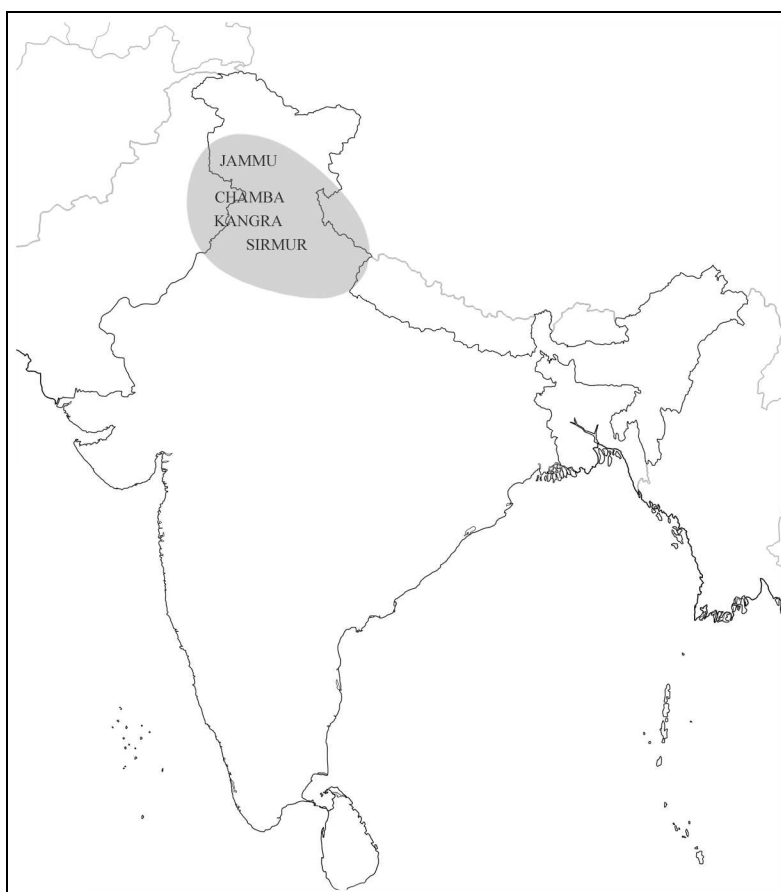


Figure 1: Historical geographic distribution of Takri

to revive the use of Takri for Dogri, which may have followed the official recognition of Dogri as a scheduled language by the Government of India in 2004.

Varieties of the Script There are two major forms of Takri: Chamba and Dogra. The first was considered by Grierson as the standard form of Takri, primarily because it was the first variety that was developed for print. In addition to Chamba and Dogra, there are numerous varieties, “with each Hill State or tract having its own style.”¹⁰ Some of these varieties are Kangra (Figure 34), Jaunsari (Figure 17), Sirmauri (Figure 19), Kochi (Figure 21), Kului (Figure 23), Mandeali (Figure 25), Kashtwari (Figure 27), and Bhateali (Figure 29).

¹⁰ Vogel 1911.

	1168	1169	116A	116B	116C	116D
0	◌̇ 11680	उ̇ 11690	प 116A0	ु̇ 116B0	• 116C0	
1	◌̇: 11681	व 11691	फ 116A1	ि̇ 116B1	ॠ 116C1	
2	क 11682	ख 11692	प 116A2	ी̇ 116B2	उ 116C2	
3	क 11683	क 11693	ठ 116A3	्र̇ 116B3	इ 116C3	
4	े 11684	उ 11694	ॡ 116A4	ु̇ 116B4	ॢ 116C4	
5	े 11685	फ 11695	उ 116A5	ि̇ 116B5	ॣ 116C5	
6	े 11686	ट 11696	ठ 116A6	ि̇ 116B6	। 116C6	
7	े 11687	ठ 11697	प 116A7	ि̇ 116B7	॥ 116C7	
8	ट 11688	ठ 11698	ॠ 116A8	ि̇ 116B8	॥ 116C8	
9	ट 11689	ॠ 11699	उ 116A9	ि̇ 116B9	॥ 116C9	
A	क 1168A	ख 1169A	उ 116AA	ि̇ 116BA		
B	क 1168B	ख 1169B	ॡ 116AB	। 116BB		
C	क 1168C	ख 1169C	ठ 116AC	॥ 116BC		
D	ख 1168D	उ 1169D				
E	ग 1168E	ष 1169E	न 116AE			
F	अ 1168F	व 1169F	उ 116AF			

Table 1: Glyph chart for Takri

Various signs

11680	◌	TAKRI SIGN ANUSVARA
11681	◌	TAKRI SIGN VISARGA

Independent vowels

11682	𑆀	TAKRI LETTER A
11683	𑆁	TAKRI LETTER AA
11684	𑆂	TAKRI LETTER I
11685	𑆃	TAKRI LETTER II
11686	𑆄	TAKRI LETTER U
11687	𑆅	TAKRI LETTER UU
11688	𑆆	TAKRI LETTER E
11689	𑆇	TAKRI LETTER AI
1168A	𑆈	TAKRI LETTER O
1168B	𑆉	TAKRI LETTER AU

Consonants

1168C	𑆊	TAKRI LETTER KA
1168D	𑆋	TAKRI LETTER KHA
1168E	𑆌	TAKRI LETTER GA
1168F	𑆍	TAKRI LETTER GHA
11690	𑆎	TAKRI LETTER NGA
11691	𑆏	TAKRI LETTER CA
11692	𑆐	TAKRI LETTER CHA
11693	𑆑	TAKRI LETTER JA
11694	𑆒	TAKRI LETTER JHA
11695	𑆓	TAKRI LETTER NYA
11696	𑆔	TAKRI LETTER TTA
11697	𑆕	TAKRI LETTER TTHA
11698	𑆖	TAKRI LETTER DDA
11699	𑆗	TAKRI LETTER DDDHA
1169A	𑆘	TAKRI LETTER DDHA
1169B	𑆙	TAKRI LETTER RHA
1169C	𑆚	TAKRI LETTER NNA
1169D	𑆛	TAKRI LETTER TA
1169E	𑆜	TAKRI LETTER THA
1169F	𑆝	TAKRI LETTER DA
116A0	𑆞	TAKRI LETTER DHA
116A1	𑆟	TAKRI LETTER NA
116A2	𑆠	TAKRI LETTER PA
116A3	𑆡	TAKRI LETTER PHA
116A4	𑆢	TAKRI LETTER BA
116A5	𑆣	TAKRI LETTER BHA
116A6	𑆤	TAKRI LETTER MA
116A7	𑆥	TAKRI LETTER YA
116A8	𑆦	TAKRI LETTER RA
116A9	𑆧	TAKRI LETTER LA
116AA	𑆨	TAKRI LETTER LLA
116AB	𑆩	TAKRI LETTER VA
116AC	𑆪	TAKRI LETTER SHA
116AD	𑆫	<reserved>
116AE	𑆬	TAKRI LETTER SA
116AF	𑆭	TAKRI LETTER HA

Dependent vowel signs

116B0	◌	TAKRI VOWEL SIGN AA
116B1	◌	TAKRI VOWEL SIGN I
116B2	◌	TAKRI VOWEL SIGN II
116B3	◌	TAKRI VOWEL SIGN U
116B4	◌	TAKRI VOWEL SIGN UU
116B5	◌	TAKRI VOWEL SIGN E
116B6	◌	TAKRI VOWEL SIGN AI

116B7	◌	TAKRI VOWEL SIGN O
116B8	◌	TAKRI VOWEL SIGN AU

Various signs

116B9	◌	TAKRI SIGN VIRAMA
116BA	◌	TAKRI SIGN NUKTA

Punctuation

116BB	||	TAKRI DANDA
116BC	||	TAKRI DOUBLE DANDA

Digits

116C0	·	TAKRI DIGIT ZERO
116C1	𑆮	TAKRI DIGIT ONE
116C2	𑆯	TAKRI DIGIT TWO
116C3	𑆰	TAKRI DIGIT THREE
116C4	𑆱	TAKRI DIGIT FOUR
116C5	𑆲	TAKRI DIGIT FIVE
116C6	𑆳	TAKRI DIGIT SIX
116C7	𑆴	TAKRI DIGIT SEVEN
116C8	𑆵	TAKRI DIGIT EIGHT
116C9	𑆶	TAKRI DIGIT NINE

Table 2: Names list for Takri

3 Characters Proposed

Number of Characters The 70 characters in this proposal comprise the core set of Takri letters and signs. This set is sufficient for the general encoding and processing of Takri documents.

Character Names The convention used for naming Takri characters in the UCS follows that used for Devanagari.

Allocation Takri is currently allocated in the Supplementary Multilingual Plane (SMP) (Plane 1) of the UCS at the range U+11680..U+116DF. The entire script may be encoded in five rows with sufficient space remaining for the inclusion of additional characters, should the need arise. The sixth row may be unallocated for Takri.

3.1 Character Inventory

Consonants There are 35 consonant letters:

क	TAKRI LETTER KA	ड	TAKRI LETTER DDA	ब	TAKRI LETTER BA
ख	TAKRI LETTER KHA	ड्ह	TAKRI LETTER DDDHA	भ	TAKRI LETTER BHA
ग	TAKRI LETTER GA	ड्हा	TAKRI LETTER DDHA	म	TAKRI LETTER MA
ग्ह	TAKRI LETTER GHA	र्ह	TAKRI LETTER RHA	य	TAKRI LETTER YA
ङ	TAKRI LETTER NGA	न	TAKRI LETTER NNA	र	TAKRI LETTER RA
च	TAKRI LETTER CA	त	TAKRI LETTER TA	ल	TAKRI LETTER LA
चह	TAKRI LETTER CHA	थ	TAKRI LETTER THA	ल्ल	TAKRI LETTER LLA
ज	TAKRI LETTER JA	द	TAKRI LETTER DA	व	TAKRI LETTER VA
जह	TAKRI LETTER JHA	ध	TAKRI LETTER DHA	श	TAKRI LETTER SHA
ण	TAKRI LETTER NYA	न	TAKRI LETTER NA	स	TAKRI LETTER SA
ट	TAKRI LETTER TTA	प	TAKRI LETTER PA	ह	TAKRI LETTER HA
ठ	TAKRI LETTER TTHA	फ	TAKRI LETTER PHA		

Vowels There are 10 independent vowels:

अ	TAKRI LETTER A	उ	TAKRI LETTER U	ओ	TAKRI LETTER O
आ	TAKRI LETTER AA	ऊ	TAKRI LETTER UU	औ	TAKRI LETTER AU
इ	TAKRI LETTER I	ऎ	TAKRI LETTER E		
ई	TAKRI LETTER II	ऐ	TAKRI LETTER AI		

Vowel Signs There are 9 dependent vowel signs:

◌̣	TAKRI VOWEL SIGN AA	◌̤	TAKRI VOWEL SIGN U	◌̥	TAKRI VOWEL SIGN AI
◌̣̣	TAKRI VOWEL SIGN I	◌̤̤	TAKRI VOWEL SIGN UU	◌̥̥	TAKRI VOWEL SIGN O
◌̣̣̣	TAKRI VOWEL SIGN II	◌̤̤̤	TAKRI VOWEL SIGN E	◌̥̥̥	TAKRI VOWEL SIGN AU

Various Signs There are 4 various signs:

◌̣	TAKRI SIGN ANUSVARA	◌̣\	TAKRI SIGN VIRAMA
◌̣:	TAKRI SIGN VISARGA	◌̣.	TAKRI SIGN NUKTA

Punctuation Signs There are 2 punctuation signs:

|	TAKRI DANDA	||	TAKRI DOUBLE DANDA
--	-------------	--	--------------------

Digits There are 10 digits:

◌̣	TAKRI DIGIT ZERO	४	TAKRI DIGIT FOUR	५	TAKRI DIGIT EIGHT
०	TAKRI DIGIT ONE	५	TAKRI DIGIT FIVE	६	TAKRI DIGIT NINE
३	TAKRI DIGIT TWO	६	TAKRI DIGIT SIX		
२	TAKRI DIGIT THREE	७	TAKRI DIGIT SEVEN		

3.2 Characters Not Proposed

The following characters are attested in printed and written Takri materials, but they are not proposed for consideration at present.

1. **TAKRI LETTER SSA** The chart in Figure 8 shows a character for SSA. This character resembles the consonant conjunct *mha* shown in Figure 10. Further investigation is needed in order to determine the existence of a Takri SSA.
2. **Number Forms** Fraction signs and currency marks are found in Takri documents. These characters are identical to the North Indic number forms proposed for inclusion in the “Common Indic Number Forms” block (U+A830..U+A83F). See section 4.4 for additional information.

3.3 Basis for Character Shapes

The Takri script proposed here is based on the forms of the Takri used in the erstwhile State of Chamba, now part of the state of Himachal Pradesh, India. The Chamba form of Takri served as the basis for a Takri metal font. This font was used to produce books, such as the bible shown in Figure 4, and to print specimens of the Chambali, Dogri, and Kangra languages in the *Linguistic Survey of India*. A comparison of the glyphs from Grierson with the digitized forms drawn by Anshuman Pandey are given in Table 3.

The character set for Takri proposed here includes characters not found in the Chamba metal font. These characters are NYA, VIRAMA, and NUKTA. The glyph for NYA is based upon the form used in Dogra Takri, as shown in Figure 15. The glyph for VIRAMA is based upon the forms depicted in Figure 8. The NUKTA is proposed in order to accommodate characters such as ४ QA, ५ KHHA, ६ GHHA, ७ ZA, ८ FA, etc. that are represented arbitrarily in Takri documents.

As mentioned, there are several local variations of Takri. Chamba and Dogri are the major forms. Other forms include Bhateali, Kangra, Jaunsari, Kashtwari, etc. A comparison of the letterforms shows strong typological affiliation across varieties. All varieties may be unified with the Takri proposed here. Presentation distinctions should be considered a matter of font design and controlled at the font level.

CONSONANTS

	A	B		A	B		A	B
KA	क	क	DDA	ड	ड	BA	ब	ब
KHA	ख	ख	DDDHA	ड़	ड़	BHA	भ	भ
GA	ग	ग	DDHA	घ	घ	MA	म	म
GHA	ग़	ग़	RHA	ऱ	ऱ	YA	य	य
NGA	ङ	ङ	NNA	ण	ण	RA	र	र
CA	च	च	TA	ट	ट	LA	ल	ल
CHA	छ	छ	THA	थ	थ	VA	व	व
JA	ज	ज	DA	ड	ड	SHA	श	श
JHA	झ	झ	DHA	ढ	ढ	SSA	—	झ
NYA	—	फ	NA	न	न	SA	स	स
TTA	ट	ट	PA	प	प	HA	ह	ह
TTHA	ठ	ठ	PHA	फ़	फ़	LLA	ल़	ल़

VOWELS

	A	B		A	B		A	B
A	अ	अ	U	उ	उ	O	ऑ	ऑ
AA	आ	आ	UU	ऊ	ऊ	AU	औ	औ
I	ई	ई	E	ए	ए	AM	अं	अं
II	ऐ	ऐ	AI	ऐ	ऐ			

Table 3: Comparison of the Takri font used by Grierson in the *Linguistic Survey of India* (column ‘A’) with the digitized Takri font developed by Anshuman Pandey (column ‘B’). Note: AM represents LETTER A with SIGN ANUSVARA.

4 The Writing System





4.1 General Features

Classification The Takri script is an abugida of the Brahmic type and is written from left to right.

Structure The structure of Takri is identical to that of Devanagari. Consonant letters bear the inherent vowel *a* when unaccompanied by a vowel sign. The inherent vowel is suppressed by the *virāma* to produce the bare form of the consonant. A bare consonant followed by another consonant results in a consonant conjunct. The inherent vowel is changed by applying a dependent vowel sign to the consonant.

4.2 Consonant Conjuncts

Consonant conjuncts are infrequently written in Takri. When they appear, they are conjuncts of two consonants, of which the second element is generally

- YA: *chya* 
- RA: *tra* , *pra* 
- HA: *mha* 

4.3 Digits

Takri digits represent values of the decimal system.

4.4 Number Forms and Unit Marks

Number forms and unit marks are found in Takri documents (see Figure 31). The most common characters are signs for writing fractions: eg. 𑀓 U+A833 NORTH INDIC FRACTION ONE SIXTEENTH, 𑀔 U+A831 NORTH INDIC FRACTION ONE HALF, etc.; and currency marks: eg. 𑀕 U+A838 NORTH INDIC RUPEE MARK. These characters may be represented using those in the Common Indic Number Forms block (U+A830..U+A83F). See Pandey (2007) for more information on these characters.

5 Implementation

5.1 Encoding Model

The encoding model for Sharada should be based on the model implemented for Devanagari.

5.2 Collation

The collating order for Takri follows that of Devanagari. Independent vowel letters are sorted before consonant letters. Charts and tables of Takri are inconsistent in their placement of the signs *anusvāra* and *visarga* with regard to the vowels. In some sources they appear at the beginning of the vowels and at the end

in others. The recommended collation pattern is to place these signs at the head of the vowel order, written in combination with TAKRI LETTER A.

The preferred collating order for *anusvāra*, *visarga*, and independent vowels in Takri is:

ᱠ ᱡ: ᱢ ᱣ ᱤ ᱥ ᱦ ᱧ ᱨ ᱩ ᱪ ᱫ ᱬ
am aḥ a ā i ī u ū e ai o au

Dependent vowel signs are sorted in the same position as their independent shape. Consonants with dependent vowels are sorted first by consonant letter and then by the vowel sign (including *anusvāra* and *visarga*) attached to the letter. A consonant with *virāma* is sorted last.

ᱠᱡ ᱠᱢ: ᱠᱣ ᱠᱤ ᱠᱥ ᱠᱦ ᱠᱧ ᱠᱨ ᱠᱩ ᱠᱪ ᱠᱫ ᱠᱬ ᱠᱭ ᱠᱮ ᱠᱯ ᱠᱰ
kaṃ kaḥ ka kā ki kī ku kū ke kai ko kau k

The pattern for consonants is as follows:

ᱠ ᱡ ᱢ ᱣ ᱤ ᱥ ᱦ ᱧ ᱨ ᱩ ᱪ ᱫ ᱬ ᱭ ᱮ ᱯ ᱰ ᱱ ᱲ ᱳ
ka kha ga gha ṅa ca cha ja jha ṅa ṭa ṭha ḍa ṛa ḍha ṛha ṅa ta
ᱱ ᱲ ᱳ ᱴ ᱵ ᱶ ᱷ ᱸ ᱹ ᱺ ᱻ ᱼ ᱽ ᱾ ᱿ ᱿ ᱿ ᱿ ᱿
tha da dha na pa pha ba bha ma ya ra la ḷa va śa sa ha

5.3 Character Properties

The properties for Takri characters in the Unicode Character Database format are:

```
11680;TAKRI SIGN ANUSVARA;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
11681;TAKRI SIGN VISARGA;Mc;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11682;TAKRI LETTER A;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11683;TAKRI LETTER AA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11684;TAKRI LETTER I;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11685;TAKRI LETTER II;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11686;TAKRI LETTER U;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11687;TAKRI LETTER UU;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11688;TAKRI LETTER E;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11689;TAKRI LETTER AI;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1168A;TAKRI LETTER O;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1168B;TAKRI LETTER AU;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1168C;TAKRI LETTER KA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1168D;TAKRI LETTER KHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1168E;TAKRI LETTER GA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1168F;TAKRI LETTER GHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11690;TAKRI LETTER NGA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11691;TAKRI LETTER CA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11692;TAKRI LETTER CHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11693;TAKRI LETTER JA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11694;TAKRI LETTER JHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11695;TAKRI LETTER NYA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11696;TAKRI LETTER TTA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11697;TAKRI LETTER TTHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11698;TAKRI LETTER DDA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11699;TAKRI LETTER DDDHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1169A;TAKRI LETTER DDHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
```

1169B;TAKRI LETTER RHA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 1169C;TAKRI LETTER NNA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 1169D;TAKRI LETTER TA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 1169E;TAKRI LETTER THA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 1169F;TAKRI LETTER DA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 116A0;TAKRI LETTER DHA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 116A1;TAKRI LETTER NA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 116A2;TAKRI LETTER PA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 116A3;TAKRI LETTER PHA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 116A4;TAKRI LETTER BA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 116A5;TAKRI LETTER BHA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 116A6;TAKRI LETTER MA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 116A7;TAKRI LETTER YA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 116A8;TAKRI LETTER RA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 116A9;TAKRI LETTER LA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 116AA;TAKRI LETTER LLA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 116AB;TAKRI LETTER VA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 116AC;TAKRI LETTER SHA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 116AE;TAKRI LETTER SA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 116AF;TAKRI LETTER HA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 116B0;TAKRI VOWEL SIGN AA;Mn;0;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
 116B1;TAKRI VOWEL SIGN I;Mc;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 116B2;TAKRI VOWEL SIGN II;Mc;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 116B3;TAKRI VOWEL SIGN U;Mn;0;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
 116B4;TAKRI VOWEL SIGN UU;Mn;0;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
 116B5;TAKRI VOWEL SIGN E;Mn;0;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
 116B6;TAKRI VOWEL SIGN AI;Mn;0;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
 116B7;TAKRI VOWEL SIGN O;Mn;0;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
 116B8;TAKRI VOWEL SIGN AU;Mn;0;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
 116B9;TAKRI SIGN VIRAMA;Mn;9;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
 116BA;TAKRI SIGN NUKTA;Mn;7;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;
 116BB;TAKRI DANDA;Po;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 116BC;TAKRI DOUBLE DANDA;Po;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 116C0;TAKRI DIGIT ZERO;Nd;0;L;;0;0;0;N;;;;;
 116C1;TAKRI DIGIT ONE;Nd;0;L;;1;1;1;N;;;;;
 116C2;TAKRI DIGIT TWO;Nd;0;L;;2;2;2;N;;;;;
 116C3;TAKRI DIGIT THREE;Nd;0;L;;3;3;3;N;;;;;
 116C4;TAKRI DIGIT FOUR;Nd;0;L;;4;4;4;N;;;;;
 116C5;TAKRI DIGIT FIVE;Nd;0;L;;5;5;5;N;;;;;
 116C6;TAKRI DIGIT SIX;Nd;0;L;;6;6;6;N;;;;;
 116C7;TAKRI DIGIT SEVEN;Nd;0;L;;7;7;7;N;;;;;
 116C8;TAKRI DIGIT EIGHT;Nd;0;L;;8;8;8;N;;;;;
 116C9;TAKRI DIGIT NINE;Nd;0;L;;9;9;9;N;;;;;

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	TAKRI	GURMUKHI	SHARADA	DEVANAGARI		TAKRI	GURMUKHI	SHARADA	DEVANAGARI
<i>ka</i>	क	ਕ	क	क	<i>tha</i>	थ	ਥ	थ	थ
<i>kha</i>	ख	ਖ	ख	ख	<i>da</i>	द	ਦ	द	द
<i>ga</i>	ग	ਗ	ग	ग	<i>dha</i>	ध	ਧ	ध	ध
<i>gha</i>	घ	ਘ	घ	घ	<i>na</i>	न	ਨ	न	न
<i>ña</i>	ङ	ਙ	ङ	ङ	<i>pa</i>	प	ਪ	प	प
<i>ca</i>	च	ਚ	च	च	<i>pha</i>	फ	ਫ	फ	फ
<i>cha</i>	छ	ਛ	छ	छ	<i>ba</i>	ब	ਬ	ब	ब
<i>ja</i>	ज	ਜ	ज	ज	<i>bha</i>	भ	ਭ	भ	भ
<i>jha</i>	झ	ਝ	झ	झ	<i>ma</i>	म	ਮ	म	म
<i>ñȧ</i>	ञ	ਞ	ञ	ञ	<i>ya</i>	य	ਯ	य	य
<i>ṭa</i>	ट	ਟ	ट	ट	<i>ra</i>	र	ਰ	र	र
<i>ṭha</i>	ठ	ਠ	ठ	ठ	<i>la</i>	ल	ਲ	ल	ल
<i>ḍa</i>	ड	ਡ	ड	ड	<i>ḷa</i>	ळ	ਞ	ळ	ळ
<i>ṛa</i>	ऋ	ਠ	—	ऋ	<i>va</i>	व	ਵ	व	व
<i>ḍha</i>	ढ	ਠ	ढ	ढ	<i>śa</i>	श	ਸ	श	श
<i>ṛha</i>	ॠ	ਠ	—	ॠ	<i>ṣa</i>	ष	ਖ	ष	ष
<i>ṇa</i>	ण	ਨ	ॐ	ण	<i>sa</i>	स	ਸ	स	स
<i>ta</i>	त	ਤ	उ	त	<i>ha</i>	ह	ਹ	ह	ह

Table 4: A comparison of consonant letters of Takri, Gurmukhi, Sharada, and Devanagari.

	INDEPENDENT VOWELS				DEPENDENT VOWEL SIGNS			
	TAKRI	GURMUKHI	SHARADA	DEVANAGARI	TAKRI	GURMUKHI	SHARADA	DEVANAGARI
<i>a</i>	ਅ	ਅ	अ	अ	-a	—	—	—
<i>ā</i>	ਆ	ਆ	आ	आ	-ā	◌̄	◌̄	◌̄
<i>i</i>	ਇ	ਇ	इ	इ	-i	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇
<i>ī</i>	ਈ	ਈ	ई	ई	-ī	◌̇̄	◌̇̄	◌̇̄
<i>u</i>	ਉ	ਉ	उ	उ	-u	◌̣̇	◌̣̇	◌̣̇
<i>ū</i>	ਊ	ਊ	ऊ	ऊ	-ū	◌̣̇̄	◌̣̇̄	◌̣̇̄
<i>ṛ</i>	—	—	ऌ	ऌ	-ṛ	—	◌̣̣̇	◌̣̣̇
<i>e</i>	ੲ	ਏ	ए	ए	-e	◌̣̣̣̇	◌̣̣̣̇	◌̣̣̣̇
<i>ai</i>	ਏ	ਐ	ऐ	ऐ	-ai	◌̣̣̣̣̇	◌̣̣̣̣̇	◌̣̣̣̣̇
<i>o</i>	ਓ	ਓ	ओ	ओ	-o	◌̣̣̣̣̣̇	◌̣̣̣̣̣̇	◌̣̣̣̣̣̇
<i>au</i>	ਔ	ਔ	औ	औ	-au	◌̣̣̣̣̣̣̇	◌̣̣̣̣̣̣̇	◌̣̣̣̣̣̣̇

Table 5: A comparison of vowel letters and signs of Takri, Gurmukhi, Sharada, and Devanagari.

	TAKRI	GURMUKHI	SHARADA	DEVANAGARI		TAKRI	GURMUKHI	SHARADA	DEVANAGARI
0	੦	੦	०	०	5	੫	੫	५	५
1	੧	੧	१	१	6	੬	੬	६	६
2	੨	੨	२	२	7	੭	੭	७	७
3	੩	੩	३	३	8	੮	੮	८	८
4	੪	੪	४	४	9	੯	੯	९	९

Table 6: A comparison of digits of Takri, Gurmukhi, Sharada, and Devanagari.



A

B

Figure 2: A trilingual stamp for expedited mail from Jammu State in the Takri (Dogra) Persian (Urdu), and Devanagari (Hindi) scripts. The Takri represents the phrase *kakal jarurī* ककल जरुरी, written in the Dogra style (note the form of कक). The Persian represents the Urdu *khaṭ ṣarūrī* خط ضروری. The Devanagari represents the Hindi *āvaśyaka patra* आवश्यक पत्र.



Figure 3: A bilingual regular postage stamp from Jammu State in Takri and Persian. The Takri text, in Dogra style, is “Jammu” *jamau* जमऊ (upper left) and “Kashmir” *kaśmīr* कश्मीर. The first line of the center is Persian *نیم آناه ۱۹۲۳ ۱۹۲۳* [samvat] *nim ānah* “half ānnā.” The second line of the center is Takri *अधा अना* *adhā ana* “half ānnā.” The third line of the center is Takri *१९२३ १९२३* [samvat]. The Persian at the bottom reads *قلمرو سرکار جموں و کشمیر* *qalamra o sarkār jammūn o kaśmīr* “dominions of the ruler of Jammu and Kashmir.”

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ದರೂ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ; ಯಾಕಂದರೆ ಅವನು ಮನುಷ್ಯನೊಳಗೆ ಇರುವದನ್ನು ಅರಿತನು.

೩ ಸಂಧಿ

- ೧ ಫರಿಸಾಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಯೆಹೂದ್ಯರ ಅಧಿಪತಿಯಾದ ನಿಕೊದೇಮನಿಂಬ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿದ್ದನು. ಇವನು ರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯೇಸುವನ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದು, ಅವನಿಗೆ, ರಬ್ಬಿಯೇ, ನೀನು ದೇವರ ಬಳಿಯಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಬೋಧಕನೆಂದು, ಬಲ್ಲೆವು; ಹ್ಯಾಗಂದರೆ ದೇವರು ಅವನ ಸಂಗಡ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಯಾವನೂ ನೀನು ಮಾಡುವ ಈ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾರನು, ಅಂದನು.
- ೨ ಯೇಸು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯುತ್ತರವಾಗಿ, ನಿಶ್ಚಯವಾಗಿ ನಿಶ್ಚಯವಾಗಿ ನಿನಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಒಬ್ಬನು ಮೇಲಿನಿಂದ ಹುಟ್ಟದಿದ್ದರೆ, ದೇವರ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೋಡಲಾರನು, ಅಂದನು. ನಿಕೊದೇಮನು ಅವನಿಗೆ, ಮುದುಕನಾದ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಹುಟ್ಟುವುದು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ? ಅವನ ತಾಯಿಯ ಗರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿರಿಗಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿ, ಹುಟ್ಟುವುದು ಅದೀತೋ? ಅಂದನು. ಯೇಸು ಪ್ರ

ದಲ್ಲಿರುವ, ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಮಗನೇ ಹೊರ್ತು, ಯಾವನೂ ಪರಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಿ ಹೋಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಮೋತೆಯು ಅರಣ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಸರ್ಪವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿದನೋ, ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಮಗನು, ಅವನಲ್ಲಿ ಎತ್ತಾಸವಿದುವವರೆಲ್ಲರು ನಾಶವಾಗದೆ, ನಿತ್ಯಜೀವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುವ ಹಾಗೆ, ಎತ್ತಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕು.

ಯಾಕಂದರೆ ಅವನಲ್ಲಿ ಎತ್ತಾಸವಿದುವವರೆಲ್ಲರು ನಾಶವಾಗದೆ, ನಿತ್ಯಜೀವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ದೇವರು ಒಬ್ಬನಾಗಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ತನ್ನ ಮಗನನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಹಾಗೆ, ಲೋಕವನ್ನು ಅಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದನು. ಯಾಕಂದರೆ ಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ಅಜ್ಜಿನಿಯ ಸುವದಕ್ಕಲ್ಲ, ಲೋಕವು ಅವನಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಹಾಗೆ, ದೇವರು ತನ್ನ ಮಗನನ್ನು ಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದನು.

ಅವನಲ್ಲಿ ಎತ್ತಾಸಿಸುವವನಿಗೆ ಅಜ್ಜಿನಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಎತ್ತಾಸಿಸದವನಿಗೆ, ದೇವರ ಒಬ್ಬನಾಗಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಗನ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎತ್ತಾಸಿಸದ ಕಾರಣ, ಈಗಲೇ ಅಜ್ಜಿನಿಯವಾಯಿತು. ಅಜ್ಜಿನಿಯ

Spoken by about 10,000,000 people in Mysore and adjacent parts of southern India.

First publication, St. Matthew's, St. Mark's, and St. Luke's Gospels in 1812; tr. by John Hands. Gospels and Acts, Madras, BFBS, 1820; Ephesians and Philippians, 1822(?).

New Testament, 1823, Serampore; tr. by the Serampore Missionaries (See No. 87). Hands version, BFBS, at Bellary, 1830, supervised by William Reeve, LMS. Bible, BFBS, Bellary, 1831; tr. by Mr. Hands and Mr. Reeve. Other versions of note: Hands version revised,

Jn. 2.25-Jn. 3, 4, 13-18; 1884

1837, by Mr. Hands and John Reid. Revised Version: New Testament, BFBS, Bangalore, 1850; by a committee of which G. H. Weigle, Basel Missionary Society, was the most active. Re-revised, 1854; Old Testament, 1865.

New version: St. Matthew, BFBS, Mangalore, 1893; New Testament, 1901; Bible, Bangalore, 1934 ('35), by a committee of missionaries of the LMS, Basel MS, and the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

CP: BFBS.

KANARESE: Badaga dialect 446

Kanarese characters

ವಿಕಾಂದಲೆ, ದೇವರ ಚಿತ್ತದ ಪರಕಾರ ನಡೆವವಂ ಎಯ ವಂನೋ ಅವನೇ ಎನಗ ಅಣ್ಣತಮ್ಮನೂ ಅಕ್ಕತಂಗಿಯೂ, ಅವ್ವೆಯೂ ಆಗಿದ್ದನೆಂ ಎನ್ನಂ.

Mk. 3-35

Tamil characters

ಎಕಾಂಢಲೆ, ದೇವರ ಚಿತ್ತದ ಪರಕಾರ ನಡೆವವಂ ಎಯ ವಂನೋ ಅವನೇ ಎನಗ ಅಣ್ಣತಮ್ಮನೂ ಅಕ್ಕತಂಗಿಯೂ, ಅವ್ವೆಯೂ ಆಗಿದ್ದನೆಂ ಎನ್ನಂ.

Mk. 3-35

Spoken by some 35,000 people in the Nilgiri Hills, South India.

First publication, St. Luke's Gospel in 1825 at Mangalore by the Basel Missionary Society; tr. by George Casamajor, of the Madras Civil Service, and C. Maerike, BMS. St. Luke's Gospel, BFBS, Mangalore, 1890; revised by C. W. Lütze and others: St. Mark's Gospel, 1896; tr. by W. Sikemeier; reprinted in Tamil characters, 1897: Jonah, 1902, in Kanarese and Tamil characters; tr. by J. Kanaka, a native pastor.

CP: BFBS.

KANAURI 447

Devanagari characters

कूदे हतेअड ईश्वरु मोनडु मापक चुगतो । ह्रीदोई अड बया अड रिहस अड अमा नीओ ॥

Mk. 3-35

Tankri characters

कु नीईरं पंरगेअडवगी। कु मरगेरु उनेगरु वेतरह अमरीह। एरे ईगेरु अउरे कु ईपेटेगरु अह रेपगरीरीह। कु नीईरं उउएरं रे ईके वेरु ईनीरं अर कु रीह नं उर रेअरीह अरईरु हरीगी। पंरवे ई ॥

Spoken in the Bashahr State, northwest India, on the borders of Tibet.

First publication, St. Mark's Gospel in 1909 at Allahabad by the BFBS; tr. by the Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Bruske of the Moravian Mission.

St. John's Gospel in Tankri characters, BFBS, 1917; tr. by Ensign F. Mortimer, of the Salvation Army.

Figure 5: Entry for the Kanauri language in The Book of a Thousand Tongues showing a specimen of a bible printed in Takri type (from American Bible Society 1938: 188).

TABLE 8 (a)
DEVĀŚEṢĀ - ṬĀKARĪ ALPHABET
(17th - 18th Centuries)

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Characters in Roman	Chamba Plate of Balabhadra V.S. 1667	Chamba Plate of Balabhadra V.S. 1692	Mindhāl Plate of Pṛthvisiṅha V.S. 1698	Chamba Plate of Pṛthvisiṅha V.S. 1702	Divkhari Plate of Pṛthvisiṅha V.S. 1718	Lakṣmīnārāyaṇa Temple Plate of Śatruṣiṅha	Lakṣmīnārāyaṇa Temple Niche Inscription	Cabūtra Stone Inscription	Treaty Between Rajasiṅha and Samsaracand	Modern Ṭakari
a	अ ष	अ	अ	अ	अ	अ		अ	अ	अ
ā				अ						अ
i	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ		इ	इ
ī										इ
u	उ	उ	उ	उ	उ			उ	उ	उ
ū										उ
e	ए	ए	ए	ए	ए	ए	ए	ए	ए	ए
ai		ऐ			ऐ					ऐ
o	ओ	ओ	ओ	ओ		ओ				ओ
anu-nāsika	ँ	ँ	ँ	ँ	ँ	ँ				
k	क	क	क	क	क	क	क	क	क	क
kh	ख		ख	ख		ख			ख	ख
g	ग	ग	ग	ग	ग	ग	ग	ग	ग	ग
gh	घ	घ	घ		घ				घ	घ
ṅ		ङ		ङ						ङ
c	च	च	च	च	च	च		च	च	च
ch	छ		छ			छ			छ	छ

Figure 6: Comparison of historical and modern forms of Takri (from Kaul Deambi 2008: Table 8a).

TABLE 8 (b)
DEVĀŚEṢĀ - TĀKARĪ ALPHABET
(17th - 18th Centuries)

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Characters in Roman	Chamba Plate of Balabhadra V.S. 1667	Chamba Plate of Balabhadra V.S. 1692	Mindhal Plate of Prthvisiṅha V.S. 1698	Chamba Plate of Prthvisiṅha V.S. 1702	Divkhari Plate of Prthvisiṅha V.S. 1718	Lakṣmīnārāyaṇa Temple Plate of Satrusiṅha	Lakṣmīnārāyaṇa Temple Niche Inscription	Cabṭrā Stone Inscription	Treaty Between Rājasiṅha and Samaracand	Modern Tākari
j	𑂔	𑂔𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔𑂔		𑂔	𑂔	𑂔
jh	𑂔𑂔	𑂔	𑂔		𑂔	𑂔			𑂔	𑂔
ñ										𑂔
t	𑂔𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔			𑂔	𑂔
th	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔		𑂔	𑂔			𑂔	𑂔
d	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔		𑂔	𑂔
dh	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔						𑂔
n	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔		𑂔	𑂔	𑂔
t	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔
th	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔		𑂔	𑂔	𑂔
d	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔
dh	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔		𑂔	𑂔	𑂔
n	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔
p	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔
ph	𑂔𑂔	𑂔	𑂔						𑂔	𑂔
bh	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔		𑂔	𑂔	𑂔
m	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔	𑂔

Figure 7: Comparison of historical and modern forms of Takri (from Kaul Deambi 2008: Table 8b).

TABLE 8 (c)
DEVĀŚEṢA - ṬĀKARĪ ALPHABET
(17th - 18th Centuries)

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Characters in Roman	Chamba Plate of Balabhadra V.S. 1667	Chamba Plate of Balabhadra V.S. 1692	Mindhal Plate of Pithvisimha V.S. 1696	Chamba Plate of Pithvisimha V.S. 1702	Divkhari Plate of Pithvisimha V.S. 1718	Lakṣminārāyaṇa Temple Plate of Satrusimha	Lakṣminārāyaṇa Temple Niche Inscription	Cabōtrā Stone Inscription	Treaty Between Rajasimha and Samsaracand	Modern Ṭākari
y	य	य	य	य	य	य		य		य
r	र	र	र	र	र	र	र	र	र	र
l	ल	लल	ल	ल	ल	ल		ल	ल	ल
v	व	व	व	व	व	व		व	व	व
ś	स	स	स	स	स	स		स	स	स
ṣ	ष	ष	ष	ष	ष	ष		ष	ष	ष
s	स	स	स	स	स	स	स	स	स	स
h	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह
halanta	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ		ॐ		
MEDIAL VOWELS										
ā with k	क	क	क	क	क	क		क	क	क
ā	जा ना	जा ना	जा ना	जा ना	जा ना	जा ना				
i with k	कि	कि	कि	कि	कि	कि	कि	कि		कि
ī with k	की	की	की	की	की	की		की	की	की
u with k	हु कु	हु कु	हु कु	हु कु	हु कु	हु कु	हु कु	हु कु	हु कु	हु कु
u with k	वु	वु	वु	वु	वु	वु		वु	वु	
ru	रु				रु		रु			

Figure 8: Comparison of historical and modern forms of Takri (from Kaul Deambi 2008: Table 8c).

TABLE 9
NUMERALS OF THE ṬĀKARĪ ALPHABET

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
	Guroli Plate of Vairsvarman	Chamba Plate of Ānandavarman	Chamba Plate of Pratāpasinhha	Chamba Plate of Balabhadra	Lakṣminārāyaṇa Temple Plate of Balabhadra	Camba and Mamdu Grants of Balabhadra	Cabūtrā Stone Inscription	Treaty between Rājāsinhha and Samsaracand
1	ᳵ	ᳶ	ᳵ	ᳵ	ᳵ	ᳵ	ᳵ	ᳶ
2		᳷		᳷		᳷	᳷	᳷
3	᳸	᳹	᳸		᳸		᳸	
4		ᳺ		᳻	᳻			᳻
5		᳼	᳼	᳼			᳼	᳽
6		᳾᳾	᳿	᳿	᳿	᳿	᳿	
7	ᳺ	ᳺ			ᳺ	᳻	᳻	
8	᳽					᳽	᳽	᳽
9		᳼		᳿		᳿		
MODERN ṬĀKARĪ								
1 to zero	ᳶ ᳽	᳷ ᳸	᳸ ᳵ	᳻ ᳼	᳼ ᳾	᳿ ᳺ	᳿ ᳻	
ᳶ	᳷	᳸	᳻	᳼	᳾	ᳺ	᳻	᳿

Figure 9: Comparison of historical and modern forms of Takri digits (from Kaul Deambi 2008: Table 9).

The printed Chamba Tākri alphabet is as follows:—

Vowels.

ਠ a ਠ ਾ ੳ i ੳ ਿ ੳ u ੳ ਿ
 ੲ ē ੲ ai ੲ ਓ ੲ ਐ ਮ.

Consonants.

ਠ ka	ਖ kha	ਗ ga	ਘ gha	ੳ na
ਚ cha	ਛ chha	ਜ ja	ਝ jha	
ਟ ta	ਠ tha	ਡ da	ਢ dha	ਨ na
ਤ ta	ਥ tha	ਦ da	ਢ dha	ੳ na
ਪ pa	ਫ pha	ਬ ba	ਭ bha	ਮ ma
ਯ ya	ਰ ra	ਲ la	ਵ va	
ਸ sa	ਹ ha	ੜ ra	ਲ la	ਸ਼ sha

Conjuncts.

ਯ ਾ ਥਿ thi ਹਿ hi ਸੁ su ਪੁ ਪੁ ਓ or ਿ hi
 ਟੇ tē ਾਿ hai ਯੋ yō ਯੁ yau ਰਾਮਿ or ਰਾ ਛਿਯਾ
 ਪ੍ਰਾ pra ਟ੍ਰਾ tra ਮਿ mha.

Numerals.

੧ 1, ੨ 2, ੩ 3, ੪ 4, ੫ 5, ੬ 6,
 ੭ 7, ੮ 8, ੯ 9, ੦ 0.

Double letters are never written. They are left to be inferred by the reader. Thus, *dittā*, given, is written ਠਿਠਿ *dittā*, but must be read *dittā*.

Figure 10: Chart of Standard Chamba form of Takri in print (from Grierson 1916a: 640).

STANDARD DIALECT.

Alphabet—Chamšali is written in a form of the Tākri alphabet. In the State of Chamba this character has been advanced to the dignity of the printing press, and type in an improved Tākri has been cast. The alphabet is as follows:—

ॐ a ॐ ka ॐ ā ॐ kā ॐ i ॐ ki
 ॐ i ॐ ki ॐ u ॐ ku ॐ ü ॐ kü
 ॐ ē, ē ॐ kē, kē ॐ ai ॐ kai ॐ o ॐ ko
 ॐ au ॐ kau ॐ kam.

ॐ ka ॐ kha ॐ ga ॐ gha
 ॐ cha ॐ chha ॐ ja ॐ jha
 ॐ ta ॐ tha ॐ da ॐ dha ॐ na
 ॐ ra ॐ rha
 ॐ ta ॐ tha ॐ da ॐ dha ॐ na
 ॐ pa ॐ pha ॐ ba ॐ bha ॐ ma
 ॐ ya ॐ ra ॐ la ॐ va
 ॐ ša ॐ sha ॐ sa ॐ ha ॐ ḷa

SPECIMENS OF COMPOUND CONSONANTS.

ॐ kya ॐ khya ॐ kra ॐ tra ॐ dra ॐ ḷha

NUMERALS.

ॐ 1, ॐ 2, ॐ 3, ॐ 4, ॐ 5, ॐ 6, ॐ 7, ॐ 8, ॐ 9, ॐ 0

Figure 11: Chart of the Chameali form of Takri (from Grierson 1916b: 772).

PAÑJĀBĪ.

ḌOGRĀ DIALECT.

(STATE JAMMU.)

SPECIMEN I.

CHAMBA TĀKRI CHARACTER.

ੴ ਚਮਗੀਯੰ ਮੰ ਪੁਤ੍ਰਾ ਬੰ । ੴਮੰ ਖਿਯੰ ਸਿਯੋਭੈ ਖਯੋਭੀ ਚੰਖਿਯੰ ਚੰ ੴ
 ਖੰਯੁਭੀ ਚੰਯੁਭੀਯੰ ਚੰ ੴਸੰ ਸਿਯੋਭੀ ਪੁਯੰ ੴ ਸੰ ਸਿਯੋਭੀ ਮੰ ੴ ਮੰ । ੴ ੴਸੰ
 ਗੰਲ ੴਸੰਭੀ ਖੰਤੀ ਮਿਯੰ । ਚੰਤੰ ਬੰਤੰ ਮਿਯੰ ਪਿਯੰ ਸਿਯੋਭੈ ਪੁਯੰ ਸਿਯੋਭੀ ਚੰਯੋਭੀ
 ਚੰਯੋ ਮੁ ਮੰਸੰਯੰ ਪੰਯੰ ਚੰਤੰ ੴਸੰ ਚੰਯੰ ਗੰਲ ੴਸੰਯੰ ਚੰਤੰ ੴਸੰ ਮਿਯੰ ।
 ਚੰਤੰ ਚੰਯੰ ਖੰਯੰ ਚੰਯੋ ਮੁਯੋਭੀ ਮੁਯੋਭੀ ੴਸੰ ਗੁਲੰਯੰ ਖਿਯੰ ਖੰਯੰ ਚੰਲ ਪੰ ੴਸੰ ਚੰਤੰ
 ੴਸੰ ਚੰਯੰ ੴਸੰ ਲਿਯੰ । ਚੰਤੰ ੴਸੰ ਗੁਲੰਯੰ ੴਸੰ ਖੰਯੰ ਚੰਯੰਯੰ ਚੰਯੰ
 ਲਿਯੰ । ੴਸੰ ੴਸੰ ਖੰਯੰ ਖਿਯੰ ਗੁ ਮੰਸੰ ੴਸੰ । ਚੰਤੰ ੴਸੰ ਗੰਯੋ ਚੰਯੋ
 ਚੰ ੴਸੰ ਸਿਯੋਭੈ ਚੰਯੋ ਚੰਯੋ ਗੁ ਖੰਯੰ ਚੰਯੰ ਸਿਯੋ ਚੰ ਚੰ ੴਸੰ ੴਸੰ ਚੰਯੋ
 ਮਿਯੰ ਖੰ । ਚੰਯੰ ੴਸੰ ਖਿਯੰ ਚੰਯੰ ਚੰਯੰ ਗੰ ਖੰਯੰ ਸਿਯੋ ਗੁਯੰ ਚੰਯੋ
 ਗੰਤੀ ੴਸੰ ੴਸੰ ਚੰਯੰ ੴਸੰ । ਗੰ ੴਸੰ ਚੰਯੰ ਖੰਯੰ ਚੰਯੰ ਚੰਯੰ
 ੴਸੰ ਚੰਯੰ ਚੰ ੴਸੰ ਖੰਯੋ ਗੰ ਚੰਯੰਯੰ ਚੰਤੰ ਪੁਯੰ ਚੰਯੰ ੴਸੰ । ੴਸੰ
 ਚੰਯੋ ਚੰਯੰ ਚੰ ਚੰਯੋ ਪੁਯੰ ਖੰਯੰ । ਸਿਯੋ ਚੰਯੰ ਗੁਯੰ ਖਿਯੰ ੴਸੰ ਸਿਯੰ

Figure 12: Specimen of the Dogri language printed in Chamba Takri (from Grierson 1916a: 757).

WESTERN PAHĀRĪ (CHAMĒĀLĪ).

STANDARD DIALECT.

ॐ ढी ढमणी ॐ म॑ पु॒३ षि॒ट । ॐ३॑ ढं॒३ ढि॒म
 पु॒३ ६६ ढ॒३ ग॒ल॒घ ६६ ॐ ॐ॒३ ६६ ॐ ॐ॒३
 ढं॒३ ॐ॒३ ढि॒३ म॑ । ३॑ ॐ॒३ ढ॒प॒षी ल॒टी॒प॒टी
 ॐ३॑ ॐ ६॒३ ढि॒३ । ढ॒३ ॐ॒३ ढि॒३ ढि॒म
 ल॒३॒म॒ पु॒३ ग॒३ ढि॒म ६॒टी॒ली ६॒टी॒ली ढ॒३ म॒३
 म॒३ ॐ॒३ ढ॒ली ग॒३ ढ॒३ ॐ॒३ ढ॒प॒षी ल॒टी॒प॒टी
 पु॒३ ढ॒३ ढि॒म ग॒३॒३ । ३॑ ग॒३ ग॒३ ढि॒म
 ग॒३॒३ ६॒३ ३॑ ॐ॒३ म॒३ ढं॒३ ६॒३ ढ॒म॒ल॒ प॒३
 ढ॒३ ॐ॒३ ॐ॒३ ढि॒३ प॒३ । ३॑ ६॒३ ६॒३ ढ॒३ ॐ॒३
 म॒३ ॐ॒३ ॐ॒३ ढ॒म॒णी ॐ॒३ ल॒३ ल॒३ ढ॒३ ॐ॒३ ॐ॒३
 ढ॒प॒षी ॐ॒३ ढं॒३ ग॒३ म॒३ ॐ॒३ ॐ॒३ ढ॒३ ॐ॒३ ढ॒३
 ॐ॒३ ढि॒म॒३ ग॒३॒३ ग॒३ ६॒३ षि॒ट ॐ३॑ ढ॒३ ढ॒३

Figure 13: Specimen of the Chameali form of Takri (from Grierson 1916b: 785).

PAÑJĀBĪ.

KĀNGRĀ DIALECT.

(DISTRICT, KANGRA.)

SPECIMEN II

ੋਯ ਸੀ ਯਯੀਟੰ ਪੰਕਤ ਰੁਪਯੋ ੋਯ ਸੀ
 ਯਯਤੋ ਧਲ ਬੈਯੀ ਰਖੋ ਬੋ । ਯਯੋ ਤਿਸਤੋ ਯਯੀ ਯਯੀ
 ਯੁਯੀ ਬੋਤੋ ਬੋਤੋ ਸੈਯ ਲੰਯੀ ਬੀ । ਕੰ ੋਯ ਸਿਯ
 ਯੁਯੀਟੰ ਯਯਤੋ ਤ ਯਯਯੀ ਬੈਯੀ ਗੰਗੀ ਤੰ ਯਯਤੋ
 ਲੋਯ ਯਯੀ ਪੰਯ ਰੁਪਯੋ ਧਯੀ ਯੋਯ ਯਯੋ ।
 ਠਿਯੀ ਠੀ ਯੁਯੀ ਤਿਸ ਤ ਪਯੋ ਪਯੋ ਸੈਯ
 ਯਯੀ ਯਯੀ ਲੰਯੀ ਰਠੀ । ਕੰ ਠਿਯੀ ਲੋਯ
 ਤੋਯੋ ਤੰ ਪੰਯ ਰੁਪਯੋ ਧਯੀ ਠੀ
 ਯੁਯੀਯੋ ਸੁਯੀ ਸਟ । ੋਯ ਸਲਯ ਸਲਯ
 ਲੋਯੋ ਤਤ ਯਯੀਤੋ ਕੋ
 ਪੰਯ ਪੰਯਤੋ ਲੋਯ ਸਟ ਪੰਯ ਯਯੀ ਲੋਯ ਪਯੋ ।
 ਯਯ ਯਯਤੋ ਯਯੋ ਪੋਯੋ ਤੰ ਯੁਯੀ ਯਯੋ ਕਯੋ॥

Figure 14: A specimen of Kangra the in hand-written form of Chamba (from Grierson 1916a: 788).

The following are the Dōgrā characters as used in the specimens :—

Vowels.

INITIAL FORMS.

a, ā, i or ī, u or ū, e, ē or ai, ō or au, . ṁ or ~

NON-INITIAL FORMS.

ka, kā, ki or kī, ku, kū, ke or kē, kai, kō, kau, kam or kām.

NOTE.—Great carelessness is allowed in writing the vowels and the nasal sign. They are often omitted altogether. Long and short vowels are frequently interchanged. Initial vowels are often written in the place of non-initial long ones. Thus—

da; tī. The letter *e* or *ē* is frequently written for *i*, and *ō* for *u*.

Consonants.

ka, kha, ga, gha, na;
cha, chha, ja, jha, ñ;
ta, tha, da, dha, na;
pa, pha, ba, bha, ma;
ya, ra, la, va, wa;
sha, sa, ha, ra.

NOTE.—That the same sign is employed for *ja* and *ya*, and for *ba* and *va* (or *wa*), respectively. There is really only one sibilant,—the letter *sa*. When it is necessary to represent the sound of the Persian *sh*, the character for *chha* is employed.

Figure 15: Chart of the Dogra style of Takri (from Grierson 1916a: 641).

PAÑJĀBĪ.

ḌŌGRA DIALECT.

(JAMMU STATE.)

SPECIMEN I.

ḌŌGRA CHARACTER.

ਪੰਚ ਨਾਮਾ ਸੋ ਸੋ ਜੁੱਤੋ ਆਖ ਸਿ ਪਾਸ
 ਨਾਰ ਫੈਰੁ ਪੰ ਖ ਵਾ ਸਯੋਲ ਕਰ ਤਪ ਧੰ
 ਕੁੰਪਸੁਤਾ ਸਯਾ ਕੁਪ ਤੋਸੇ ਸੇਕਾ ਜੋਕੁੰਦ-
 ਤੇਪ ਸਤ ਸੇਕਾ ਸਭ-ਸਭ ਤੁਲ ਸਿਨੈ ਸਲ
 ਠੇਕੁੰਕਾ ਪਾਗ-ਸਭ ਸੁਭੈ ਆਖਿ ਸੇਦ ਜੇਰੈ
 ਨੇਕੈ ਜੁਤਰ = ਕਰ ਸਯ-ਕੁੰਕੰ ਕੰਦ - ਕਰ
 ਸਭੈ ਸਯੋਪ ਸਯਾ ਜੋਗਲ ਕਾਰ ਸੁਭੈ ਆਖਿ
 ਸਾਯਕਲ ਸਲ ਲੁਸ ਗਣੈ ਕੁਪੈ ਗੋਲਾ - ਸੁਭੈ
 ਸੁਭੈ ਕੁਪ ਸਯ ਯਾਸ ਕਰੈ ਸਭੈ ਸਿ
 ਸਭੈ ਪਾਸ ਪਾਠ ਕੰਕ ਗਾਗਲ ਸੁਭੈ
 ਤੇਤੋ ਕੰਗਲ ਤੇਨੇ ਨਾਗ ਸੁਭੈ ਸਿ ਸੋਲਯਮ
 ਿਕ ਪਾਠ ਕੁੰਪਸੁਤਾ ਧੰਕ ਸਭੈ ਕੁੰਕੰਕਾ

Figure 16: Specimen of the Dogri language written in Dogra Takri (from Grierson 1916a: 760).

JAUNSĀRĪ (SIRMAURĪ) ALPHABET.

३	a	𑂔	kau	𑂔	tha
३, ३॥	ā	𑂕	kā	𑂕	da
𑂖	i	𑂖	ka	𑂖	dha
𑂗	ī	𑂗	kha	𑂗	na
𑂘	u	𑂘	ga	𑂘	pa
𑂙	ū	𑂙	gha	𑂙	pha
𑂚	ě, ē	—	na	𑂚	ba
𑂛	ai	𑂛	cha	𑂛	bha
𑂜	ō, ō	𑂜	chha	𑂜	ma
𑂝	au	𑂝	ja	𑂝	ya
·	~	𑂞	jha	𑂞	ra
𑂟	ka	—	ña	𑂟	la
𑂠	kū	𑂠	tā	𑂠	wa
𑂡	ki	𑂡	thā	𑂡	śa
𑂢	kī	𑂢	ḍā	𑂢	śha
𑂣	ku	𑂣	ra	𑂣	sa
𑂤	kū	𑂤	dha	𑂤	ha
𑂥	kě, kē	𑂥	rha		
𑂦	kai	𑂦	ṇa		
𑂧	kō, kō	𑂧	ta		

When used before consonants of their own class, nasals are, as usual, represented by Anusvāra (◌̣). As ṇ and ṇ̣ occur only in this position, they have no special character

Figure 17: Chart of the Jaunsari form of Takri (from Grierson 1916b: 384).

WESTERN PAHĀRĪ (JAUNŚĀRĪ).

STANDARD DIALECT.

DISTRICT DERA DUN.

SPECIMEN I.

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

Figure 18: Specimen of the Jaunsari form of Takri (from Grierson 1916b: 401).

The Sirmauri Alphabet.

a	3	da	ε
ā	3)	dha	ε)
i, i & ĩ	6 or 5	na	∩
u & ū	⊙	pa	5
ē	3 or 5	pha	5
ai	⊙	ba	9
ō & ȳ	⊙	bha	9
au	⊙	ma	∩
ka	x	ya	x
kha	5	ra	∩
ga	∩	la	ε
gha	5	wa	9
cha	∩	śa	9
chha	5	sha	5
ja	∩	sa	9
jha	∩	ha	ε
ṭa	∩	kā	x
ṭha	6	ki, ki	x
ḍa	5	ku, kū	x
ḍha	5	ke, kē	x
ṛa	∩	kai	x
ṛa	∩	ko, kō	x
ṭha	5	kau	x

Figure 19: Chart of the Sirmauri form of Takri (from Grierson 1916b: 459).

Kochi Alphabet.

a	अ	da	द
ā	आ, उ, ऊ:	dha	ध
ī, i	इ:	na	न
u, ū	उ:	pa	प
ē	ए, ऐ	pha	फ
ai	ऐ	ba	ब
ō	ओ, औ	bha	भ
au	औ	ma	म
ka	क	mha	मह
kha	ख, ग	ya	य
ga	ग	ra	र
gha	घ	la	ल
cha	च	va	व, उ
chha	छ	śa, śha, śa	स
ja	ज	ha	ह
jha	झ	kā	का, कः
ta	ट	ki, ki	की
t̥ha		ku, k̄u	कु
ḍa	ड़, ङ	kē	के, कै
ḍha		koi	को
ya	य, म	kō	को
ta	उ	kou	कु
t̥ha	व		

Figure 21: Chart of the Kochi form of Takri (from Grierson 1916b: 614).

WESTERN PAHARI (KIŪTHALI)

KŌCHI DIALECT.

STATE BISHNUPUR.

IN KŌCHI CHARACTERS.

ऐसी भनिमेके ऊठः कऱुए ये गेपके कऱुए वी मे वऱो ह वके
 से उरे अरसे उ उठः वीके मुगो कऱु दे उके उंले छपले
 अरसी ऊठः वीगो वीकेये दीले । उकेऊठके सुमे पके हऱुके कऱु
 छपले वीके पऱुकेके परकेसकेगो हरे उके उंलेये छपले मेरे
 5. अरसी देऊके के येले । सेके उरे मेरे छपले मेरे अरसे सेडे केमेके
 मुगे उके उमे मुगऱुके के हऱुके पके उके सेके देकेके उठः ।
 उके मेरे ऐसी सीपीकेके पंसी गऱुके लऱुके उंले से छपले
 वीके के मुगऱुके वीके के हऱुके । उके मे मुगऱुके वसे उंके गऱुके-
 हऱुके हरे छपलेके मेकेके उठः वीके । उके के देकेके मे
 10. ऐसी सीके उठऱुके उके उमेरे छपले वीके गीगऱुके उठऱुके
 केकेके के से उीके के उठऱुके सेकेके गेपी केलीके वसनीके
 उंके केकेके उठऱुके । उंके छपले सेकेके सेकेके सुमे
 केके छपले केके वीकेके केके उंके उमे मे केकेके सेकेके पंके-
 मेके के केकेके उंके केकेके केकेकेके केकेकेके उंके केकेकेके
 15. वीकेके केकेकेके उठऱुके छपले ऐसी गीगऱुके केकेकेके केकेकेके

Figure 22: Specimen of the Kochi form of Takri (from Grierson 1916b: 618).

The Kului Alphabet.

When letters are separated by a comma, the letter or letters before the comma are used in Upper Kulu, and those after the comma in Lower Kulu and Sirāj.

Vowels.		Consonants.		ṭha	ṭ, ṭ	ba	ḍ, ṃ
a	ṭ, ṭ	ka	ṭ	ḍa	ṭ, ṭ	bha	ṭ, ṭ
ā	ṭ, ṭ	kha	ṭ	ḍha	ṭ	ma	ṭ, ṭ
kā	ṭ	ga	ṭ	pa	ṭ, ṭ	ya	ṭ (ḍ)
i	ṭ	gha	ṭ	ta	ṭ	ra	ṭ
ki, kī	ṭ	cha	ṭ, ṭ	tha	ṭ ^{or} ṭ, ṭ	la	ṭ
u, ū	ṭ	chha	ṭ ^{or}	da	ṭ	(va)	(ḍ)
ku, kū	ṭ	ja	ṭ, ṭ, E	dha	ṭ, ṭ	sa, sa	ṭ, ṭ
ē, ai	ṭ, ṭ	jha	ṭ, ṭ	na	ṭ, ṭ	ha	ṭ, ṭ
kē, kai	ṭ	ṭa	ṭ	pa	ṭ	ṭhu	ṭ
ō, au	ṭ	ṭa	ṭ	pha	ṭ, ṭ	tra	ṭ

Ya is usually indicated by initial ṭ, and wa by initial u. Thus ṭṭā yā, ṭṭā wā.

Figure 23: Chart of the Kului form of Takri (from Grierson 1916b: 671).

WESTERN PAHARI (KULUI).

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय
 गीतगोविन्दं कुरुक्षेत्रे भक्त्युत्थितं
 श्रीकृष्णार्जुनसंवादे श्रीकृष्णस्य वचनम्
 श्रीकृष्ण उवाच ॥ अर्जुन उवाच ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 श्रीकृष्ण उवाच ॥ अर्जुन उवाच ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 श्रीकृष्ण उवाच ॥ अर्जुन उवाच ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

Figure 24: Specimen of the Kului form of Takri (from Grierson 1916b: 680).

Mandēāji Alphabet

Vowels.		Consonants.					
a	𑂀	ka	𑂁	da	𑂂	ha	𑂃
ā	𑂄 𑂅	kha	𑂆 𑂇	dha	𑂈	tha	𑂉
kā	𑂊 𑂋	ga	𑂌	na	𑂍	pha	𑂎
i	𑂏	gha	𑂐	pa	𑂑	nha	𑂒
ki	𑂓	cha	𑂔	pha	𑂕	jya	𑂖
ī	𑂗 𑂘	chha	𑂙	ba	𑂚	dhya	𑂛
ki	𑂜	ja	𑂝	bha	𑂞	nhy	𑂟
u, ū	𑂠	jha	𑂡	ma	𑂢	tra	𑂣
ku, kū	𑂤	ja	𑂥	ya	𑂦	pra	𑂧
o	𑂨	sha	𑂩	ra	𑂪 𑂫	raḥ	𑂬
ko	𑂭	ḍa	𑂮	la	𑂯	khwa	𑂰
oi	𑂱	dha	𑂲	va	𑂳	gwa	𑂴
kai	𑂵	pa	𑂶	ḷa, cha, ḷa.	𑂷	dwa	𑂸
ō, au	𑂹 𑂺 𑂻	ta	𑂼	ka	𑂽	rwa	𑂾
kō, kau	𑂿	tha	𑃀	ḷa	𑃁		

NOTE.—The letter *sa* is represented by the sign for *gō*, and an initial *s* is also optionally represented by the same character. The letters *pa* and *ma* are usually written with *anuvāda* over the preceding syllable.

Figure 25: Chart of the Mandēali form of Takri (from Grierson 1916b: 719).

WESTERN PAHARI (MANDĀLĪ).

SPECIMEN I.

	ऐकी	मंरुये	रे	सुड	गंठक	ये	भडे
	गंठक	ऐ	श्रुपंली	व्यं	मंठिगी		येष्ट
	हे	मूंहे	मण्डलटे	गी	यंरु		हे
	मंठिगी	ठेमं	सुड	रे	ठं	उमरी	व्ये
5.	उमरी	यंरु	मण्डलटे	गी	उमहे		रेड
	लीडी	श्रुठे	सुड	गे	यंठ		डीरु
	भडे	गंठक	ऐ	मण्डलटे	मड		कठ
	करी	के	वरी	सुड	सामथं		हे
	मार्ग	गर्ष	उयी	ममपंरु	मंरु		मड
10.	मण्डलटे	सुड	सीठ	हेहे	डीरु		मड

Figure 26: Specimen of the Mandali form of Takri (from Grierson 1916b: 730).

Kashtawāri Alphabet.

a, ā	᳚	ka	᳚	ta	᳚
i, ī, ē	᳛	kha	᳛	tka	᳛
u, ū, ō, au	᳜	ga	᳜	da	᳜
ai	᳚᳛	gha	᳚᳛	dka	᳚᳛
āi	᳚᳛	cha	᳚᳛	na	᳚
āu	.....	chka	᳚	pa	᳚
ka	᳚	ja	᳚	pha	᳚
kā	᳚᳚ ᳚᳚	za	᳚᳚	ba	᳚
ki, ki	᳚᳚	jha	᳚᳚	bka	᳚᳚
ku	᳚	᳚	᳚	ma	᳚
kū	᳚᳚	᳚	᳚	ya	᳚
kō	᳚	᳚	᳚	ra	᳚
kau	᳚᳚	᳚	᳚	la	᳚
kāu	᳚᳚	᳚	᳚	va	᳚
karā	᳚	᳚	᳚	sha	᳚
		᳚	᳚	su	᳚
		᳚	᳚	ka	᳚

Figure 27: Chart of Kashtawari form of Takri (from Grierson 1919: 344).

KĀSHMIRĪ.

KASHṬAWĀRĪ DIALECT.

SPECIMEN II.

(Kashmir Darbār.)

	32	३३	३३	३३	३३
	३३	३३	३३	३३	३३
	३३	३३	३३	३३	३३
5	३३	३३	३३	३३	३३
	३३	३३	३३	३३	३३
	३३	३३	३३	३३	३३
	३३	३३	३३	३३	३३
	३३	३३	३३	३३	३३
10	३३	३३	३३	३३	३३
	३३	३३	३३	३३	३३

Figure 28: Specimen of Kashtawari form of Takri (from Grierson 1919: 386).

The Śāradā and Kashtawāri Alphabets.

Roman.	Śāradā.	Kashtawāri.	Roman.	Śāradā.	Kashtawāri.	Roman.	Śāradā.	Kashtawāri.
a	अ	𑀅	ka	क	𑀅	da	द	𑀆
ā	आ	𑀆	kha	ख	𑀇	dha	ढ	𑀈
i	इ	𑀇	ga	ग	𑀉	na	न	𑀊
ī	ई	𑀈	gha	घ	𑀋	pa	प	𑀌
u	उ	𑀉	na	र	𑀍	pha	फ	𑀎
ū	ऊ	𑀊	cha	च	𑀏	ba	ब	𑀐
ri	ऋ	𑀋	chha	छ	𑀑	bha	भ	𑀒
ri	ॠ	𑀌	ja	ज	𑀓	ma	म	𑀔
l	ऌ	𑀍	jha	झ	𑀕	ya	य	𑀖
li	ॡ	𑀎	ña	ण	𑀗	ra	र	𑀘
e	ए	𑀏	ta	ट	𑀙	la	ल	𑀚
ai	ऐ	𑀐	tha	ठ	𑀛	va	व	𑀜
ō	ओ	𑀑	da	ड	𑀝	śa	श	𑀞
au	औ	𑀒	dha	ढ	𑀟	sha	ष	𑀠
m	ः	.....	na	न	𑀡	sa	स	𑀢
~	◌̣		ta	त	𑀣	ha	ह	𑀤
+	◌̤		tha	थ	𑀥	ka	क	𑀦

Figure 30: Comparison of Sharada and Kashtawari (from Grierson 1919: 255).

३५१	शुदरुण	३५१	शुदरुण
७५६मा३५	)१	३मा३	≡)
मा३५मा३५	)॥	शद३मा३	≡)॥
७ ^म ३५मा३५	)॥॥	श ^म ३मा३	≡)॥॥
मा३५	-)	७ ^म ३५रमा३	≡)॥॥
शद३मा३५	-)॥	३५रमा३)॥
३३३मा३५	-)॥॥	शद३५रमा३)॥॥

Figure 31: The forms of fractions in Takri and the number forms used to represent them (from Staal 1984: 75).

	Nagari	Dogri		Nagari	Dogri		Nagari	Dogri
a	अ	𑂀	ka	क	𑂑	ta	त	𑂔
ā	आ	𑂁	kha	ख	𑂒	tha	थ	𑂕
i	इ	𑂂	ga	ग	𑂓	da	द	𑂖
ī	ई	𑂃	gha	घ	𑂔	dha	ध	𑂗
u	उ	𑂄	nga	ङ	𑂕	na	न	𑂘
ū	ऊ	𑂅						
e	ए	𑂆	ca	च	𑂖	pa	प	𑂙
ai	ऐ	𑂇	cha	छ	𑂗	pha	फ	𑂚
o	ओ	𑂈	ja	ज	𑂘	ba	ब	𑂛
au	औ	𑂉	jha	झ	𑂙	bha	भ	𑂜
am (nasalized vowel)	अं	𑂀	ña	ञ	𑂚	ma	म	𑂝
śa	श	𑂊	ṭa	ट	𑂛	ya	य	𑂞
ṣa	ष	𑂋	ṭha	ठ	𑂜	ra	र	𑂟
sa	स	𑂌	ḍa	ड	𑂝	la	ल	𑂠
ha	ह	𑂍	ḍha	ढ	𑂞	va	व	𑂡
			ṇa	ण	𑂟			

Figure 32: Comparison of vowel and consonants characters as found in Dogra Takri and Devanagari (from Staal 1984: 33).

Nagari Dogri			Nagari Dogri		
kā	का	𑂑	gā	गा	𑂓
ki	कि	𑂒	gī	गि	𑂔
kī	की	𑂓	gi	गी	𑂕
ku	कु	𑂔	gu	गु	𑂖
kū	कू	𑂕	gū	गू	𑂗
ke	के	𑂖	ge	गे	𑂘
kai	कै	𑂗	gai	गै	𑂙
ko	को	𑂘	go	गो	𑂚
kau	कौ	𑂙	gau	गौ	𑂛
kaṃ	कं	𑂀	gaṃ	गं	𑂁
k	क	𑂑	g	ग	𑂓

Figure 33: Comparison of forms of vowels signs as found in Dogra Takri and Devanagari (from Staal 1984: 33).

Gurmukhi.	Kāngrā.	Ḍōgrā.		Gurmukhi.	Kāngrā.	Ḍōgrā.	
ੲ	ਯ	ਯ	'āiṛā'	ੳ	ੳ	ਊੳ	ḍa
ੳ	ਠ	ਠ	'īṛī'	ੳ	ੳ	ਊੳ	ḍha
ਠ	ਠ	ਠ	'ūṛā'	ੳ	ੳ	ਊੳ	ṇa
ਠ	ਠ	ਠ	ō	ੳ	ੳ	ਊੳ	ṭa
ਸ	ਸ	ਸ	sa	ਬ	ਬ	ਬਯ	ṭha
ਹ	ਹ	ਹ	ha	ਦ	ਦ	ਦਯ	ḍa
ਕ	ਕ	ਕ	ka	ਪ	ਪ	ਪਯ	ḍha
ਖ	ਖ	ਖ	kha	ਨ	ਨ	ਨਯ	ṇa
ਗ	ਗ	ਗ	ga	ਪ	ਪ	ਪਯ	pa
ਘ	ਘ	ਘ	gha	ਠ	ਠ	ਠਯ	pha
ਙ	ਙ	ਙ	ṅa	ਬ	ਬ	ਬਯ	ḍa
ਚ	ਚ	ਚ	cha	ਭ	ਭ	ਭਯ	bha
ਛ	ਛ	ਛ	chha	ਮ	ਮ	ਮਯ	ma
ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	ja	ਯ	ਯ	ਯਯ	ya
ਝ	ਝ	ਝ	jha	ਰ	ਰ	ਰਯ	ra
ਞ	ਞ	ਞ	ṅa	ਲ	ਲ	ਲਯ	la
ਟ	ਟ	ਟ	ṭa	ਵ	ਵ	ਵਯ	va
ਠ	ਠ	ਠ	ṭha	ਸ਼	ਸ਼	ਸ਼ਯ	ṛa

Figure 34: Comparison of Kangra and Dogra styles of Takri with Gurmukhi (from Grierson 1916: 642).

ALPHABETICAL CHART

ॠ	ॡ	ॢ	ॣ	।	॥	०	ॠ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ॡ	ॢ	ॣ	।	॥	०	ॠ	ॡ
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ॢ	ॣ	।	॥	०	ॠ	ॡ	ॢ
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
ॣ	।	॥	०	ॠ	ॡ	ॢ	ॣ
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
।	॥	०	ॠ	ॡ	ॢ	ॣ	।
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
॥	०	ॠ	ॡ	ॢ	ॣ	।	॥
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
०	ॠ	ॡ	ॢ	ॣ	।	॥	ॠ
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
ॠ	ॡ	ॢ	ॣ	।	॥	०	ॠ
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	
ॡ	ॢ	ॣ	।	॥	०	ॠ	ॡ
65	66	67	68	69	70		
ॢ	ॣ	।	॥	०	ॠ	ॡ	ॢ
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	

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Figure 35: Specimens of Devāśeṣa, the intermediary between Sharada and Takri (from Chhabra 1957: Plate between pages 4 and 5).

PLATE XXV.

A.—CHAMBA PLATE OF BALABHADRA; V. S. 1692.

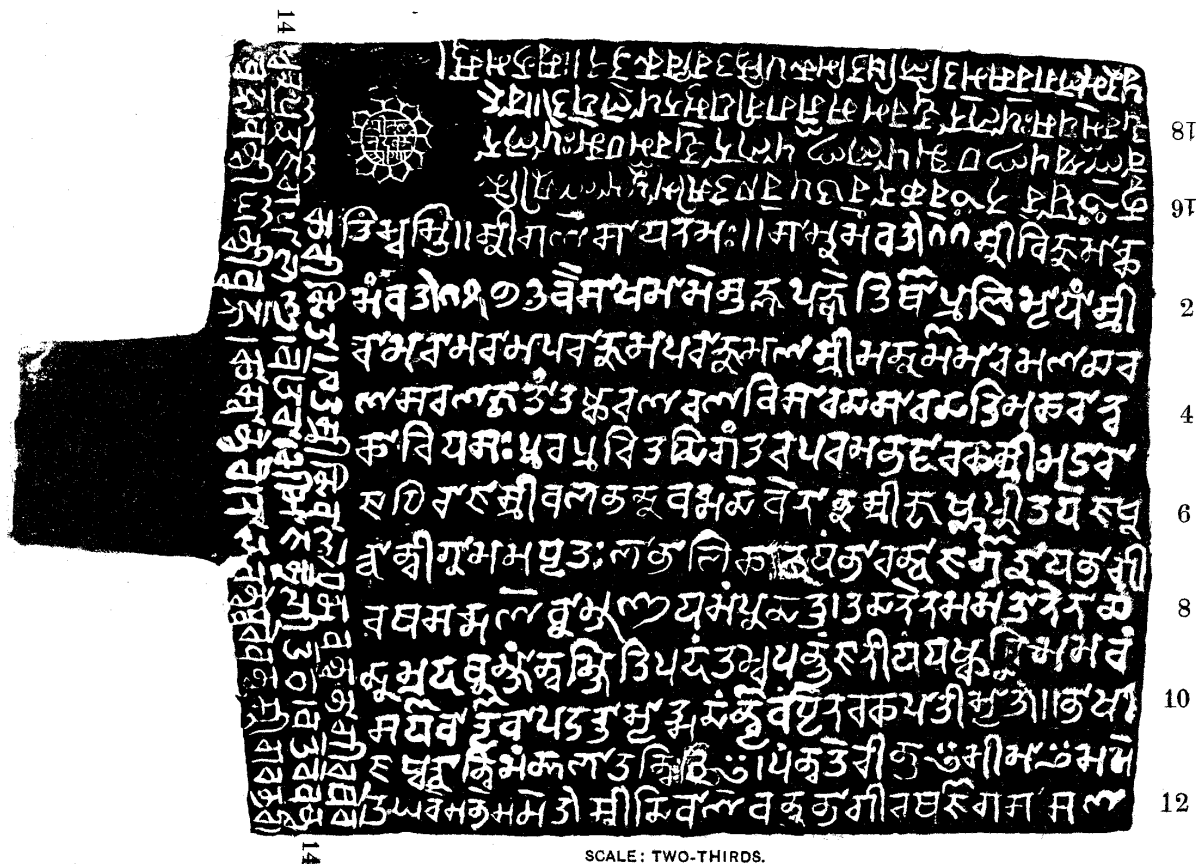


Figure 36: A copper plate from Chamba containing text in Sanskrit and Chambali written in the Devāṣeṣa ancestor of Takri. The plate is a document attesting a grant of land by the king Balabhadravarma to the brahmin Bhāgīrathāśarma (from Chhabra 1957: 127–129; Plate XXV: Chamba Plate of Balabhadra; vikram samvat 1692 (1635 CE). Copper plate 7³/₈" × 8³/₄", excluding left handle. 19 lines).

Lautwert	Śāradā 804	Kasch- mirī	Tākri		Laṇḍā		Multani	Gur- mukhi
			Jaun- sari	Cha- meāli	Khu- dāvādi	Sindhī- Schrift		
a	अ	अ	अ	अ	अ	अ	अ	ਅ
i	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ	ਇ
u	उ	उ	उ	उ	उ	उ	उ	ਉ
e	ए	ए	ए	ए	ए	ए	ए	ਏ
o	ओ	ओ	ओ	ओ	ओ	ओ	ओ	ਓ
ā	आ	आ	आ	आ	आ	आ	आ	ਆ
ka	क	क	क	क	क	क	क	ਕ
kha	ख	ख	ख	ख	ख	ख	ख	ਖ
ga	ग	ग	ग	ग	ग	ग	ग	ਗ
gha	घ	घ	घ	घ	घ	घ	घ	ਘ
ṅa	ङ	ङ	ङ	ङ	ङ	ङ	ङ	ਙ
ca	च	च	च	च	च	च	च	ਚ
cha	छ	छ	छ	छ	छ	छ	छ	ਛ
ja	ज	ज	ज	ज	ज	ज	ज	ਜ
gha	झ	झ	झ	झ	झ	झ	झ	ਝ
ṅa	ञ	ञ	ञ	ञ	ञ	ञ	ञ	ਞ
ta	ट	ट	ट	ट	ट	ट	ट	ਟ
tha	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ਠ
da	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ਡ
dha	ढ	ढ	ढ	ढ	ढ	ढ	ढ	ਢ
na	न	न	न	न	न	न	न	ਨ
ta	त	त	त	त	त	त	त	ਟ
tha	थ	थ	थ	थ	थ	थ	थ	ਠ
da	द	द	द	द	द	द	द	ਡ
dha	ध	ध	ध	ध	ध	ध	ध	ਢ
na	न	न	न	न	न	न	न	ਨ
pa	प	प	प	प	प	प	प	ਪ
pha	फ	फ	फ	फ	फ	फ	फ	ਫ
ba	ब	ब	ब	ब	ब	ब	ब	ਬ
bha	भ	भ	भ	भ	भ	भ	भ	ਭ
ma	म	म	म	म	म	म	म	ਮ
ya	य	य	य	य	य	य	य	ਯ
ra	र	र	र	र	र	र	र	ਰ
la	ल	ल	ल	ल	ल	ल	ल	ਲ
va	व	व	व	व	व	व	व	ਵ
śa	श	श	श	श	श	श	श	ਸ਼
ṣa	ष	ष	ष	ष	ष	ष	ष	ਸ਼
sa	स	स	स	स	स	स	स	ਸ
ha	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ਹ

Figure 37: Comparison of Takri with Sharada and related scripts (from Jensen 1969: 366).

GURMUKHĪ.	LANḌĀ.	TĀKRĪ.	ŚĀRADĀ.		GURMUKHĪ.	LANḌĀ.	TĀKRĪ.	ŚĀRADĀ.	
ਅ	ਅ	अ	अ (a)	'āyā.'	ੳ	ੳ	अ	अ	ā.
ਏ	ਏ	ऐ	ऐ (ī)	'īyī.'	ਏ	ਏ	ऐ	ऐ	īhā.
ਊ	ਊ	ऊ	उ (u)	'ūyā.'	ਊ	ਊ	ऊ	ऊ	ūhā.
ਓ	ਓ	औ	ॊ	ō.	ੳ	ੳ	उ	उ	ta.
ਸ	ਸ	स	स	sa.	ਬ	ਬ	ष	ष	tha.
ਹ	ਹ	ह	ह	ha.	ਦ	ਦ	द	द	da.
ਕ	ਕ	क	क	ka.	ਪ	ਪ	प	प	dha.
ਖ	ਖ	ख	ख	kha.	ਨ	ਨ	न	न	na.
ਗ	ਗ	ग	ग	ga.	ਪ	ਪ	प	प	pa.
GURMUKHĪ.	LANḌĀ.	TĀKRĪ.	ŚĀRADĀ.		GURMUKHĪ.	LANḌĀ.	TĀKRĪ.	ŚĀRADĀ.	
ਘ	ਘ	घ	घ	gha.	ਠ	ਠ	ठ	ठ	pha.
ਙ	ਙ	ङ	ङ	ṅa.	ਬ	ਬ	ष	ष	ba.
ਚ	ਚ	च	च	ca.	ਭ	ਭ	भ	भ	bha.
ਛ	ਛ	छ	छ	cha.	ਮ	ਮ	म	म	ma.
ਜ	ਜ	ज	ज	ja.	ਯ	ਯ	...	य	ya.
ਝ	ਝ	झ	झ	jha.	ਰ	ਰ	र	र	ra.
ਢ	ਢ	...	ढ	ṅa.	ਲ	ਲ	ल	ल	la.
ਟ	ਟ	...	ट	ṭa.	ਵ	ਵ	व	व	va.
ਠ	ਠ	ॠ	ॠ	ṭha.	ਕ	ਕ	क	...	ra.

Figure 38: Comparison of Gurmukhi, Landa, Takri, and Sharada letters (from Grierson 1904: 72–73).

नागरी	ब्राह्मी	शारदा	टाकरी	लंडा	महाजनी	गुरुमुखी	नागरी	ब्राह्मी	शारदा	टाकरी	लंडा	महाजनी	गुरुमुखी	नागरी	ब्राह्मी	शारदा	टाकरी	लंडा	महाजनी	गुरुमुखी
अ	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊	क	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊	प	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊
आ	𑀋	𑀌	𑀍	𑀎	𑀏	𑀐	ख	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊	फ	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊
का	𑀑	𑀒	𑀓	𑀔	𑀕	𑀖	ग	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊	ब	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊
इ	𑀗	𑀘	𑀙	𑀚	𑀛	𑀜	घ	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊	भ	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊
कि	𑀞	𑀟	𑀠	𑀡	𑀢	𑀣	ङ	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊	म	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊
की	𑀤	𑀥	𑀦	𑀧	𑀨	𑀩	च	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊	य	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊
उ	𑀬	𑀭	𑀮	𑀯	𑀰	𑀱	छ	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊	र	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊
कु	𑀲	𑀳	𑀴	𑀵	𑀶	𑀷	ज	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊	ल	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊
ऊ	𑀹	𑀺	𑀻	𑀼	𑀽	𑀾	झ	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊	व	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊
कू	𑀿	𑀽	𑀾	𑀿	𑀻	𑀼	ञ	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊	श	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊
कृ	𑀽	𑀾	𑀿	𑀻	𑀼	𑀽	ट	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊	ष	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊
ए	𑀿	𑀽	𑀾	𑀿	𑀻	𑀼	ठ	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊	स	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊
ऐ	𑀽	𑀾	𑀿	𑀻	𑀼	𑀽	ड	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊	ह	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊
ओ	𑀽	𑀾	𑀿	𑀻	𑀼	𑀽	ढ	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊	ॠ	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊
औ	𑀽	𑀾	𑀿	𑀻	𑀼	𑀽	ण	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊	ॡ	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊
औ	𑀽	𑀾	𑀿	𑀻	𑀼	𑀽	त	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊	ॢ	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊
औ	𑀽	𑀾	𑀿	𑀻	𑀼	𑀽	थ	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊	ॣ	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊
औ	𑀽	𑀾	𑀿	𑀻	𑀼	𑀽	द	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊	।	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊
औ	𑀽	𑀾	𑀿	𑀻	𑀼	𑀽	ध	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊	॥	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊
औ	𑀽	𑀾	𑀿	𑀻	𑀼	𑀽	न	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊	॥	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊

Figure 39: Comparison of Takri with other Indic scripts (from Mule 1974: 160–162).

