


Attestations for Sama Vedic usage of 0C80 KANNADA SIGN SPACING CANDRABINDU

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L2/14-153 by Vinodh Rajan proposed the KANNADA SIGN SPACING CANDRABINDU at 0C80 for Badaga language orthography in Kannada script and this was accepted. L2/14-166 by Srinidhi noted that this sign should also be annotated for Vedic usage. However the attestations provided in that document are far from satisfactory as they are from an input method chart which can not even be considered a reliable secondary source*. Academic primary sources are far more desirable. We provide such attestations here from the publication of the Sama Veda Kauthuma Samhita in Kannada script by Drāhyāyaṇa Pratiṣṭhāna, Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore (part 3, pp 695 and 896, just as a sample):


^{೧ ೨} ^{೩ ೪ ೫} ^{೬ ೭ ೮}
 ವಾಚಾ  ಅಭಿ ಪವಮಾನ ಪ್ರ ಗಾಹಸೇ || ೬. ೪೩೨ ||

^{೧ ೨} ^೩ ^೪ ^೫ ^{೬ ೭} ^{೮ ೯} ^{೧೦}
 ಅನು - ಹಿ - ತ್ವಾ - ಸುತಂ - ಸೋಮ - ಮದಾಮಸಿ | ಮಹೇ - ಸಮರ್ಯ

^{೧ ೨} ^೩ ^{೪ ೫} ^{೬ ೭} ^{೮ ೯} ^{೧೦} ^{೧೧}
 ರಾಜ್ಯೇ - ಸಮರ್ಯ - ರಾಜ್ಯೇ | ವಾಚಾನ್ - ಅಭಿ - ಪವಮಾನ - ಪ್ರ -

^೧
 ಗಾಹಸೇ || ೬. ೪೩೨ ||

ವಾಜಿನಾಜ್‌ಸಾಮ | ವಾಜಿನೋನುಷ್ಪಪ್ಪೋಮಃ ||

೪೫ ೪ ೧ ೨ ೩ ೪ ೫ ೬
 ೪೩೨.೧. ಅನು | ಅನೂ || ಹಾಇತ್ವಾಸುತ  ಸೋಮಮದಾಮ

* In fact, upon investigation I found that many of the svara markers shown in it are not attested in Kannada but were ad-hoc designed for one-to-one conversion of the encoded Devanagari Sama Veda characters.

We note that the samples from the publication show the spacing candrabindu with a Devanagari-virama-like downward stroke below (which is *not* the Kannada virama!) whereas the proposed KANNADA SIGN SPACING CANDRABINDU does *not* include such a stroke. In Devanagari, the two forms are separately encoded as A8F2 and A8F3, of which the form *without* the downward stroke (A8F2) was in fact attested in usage for the same Kauthuma Sama Veda in the Vedic proposal L2/07-343 p 25. As such, the question arises whether in fact the form with the downward stroke should be separately encoded for Kannada as well.

However, personal communication with scholars of the committee which published these texts indicates that they do not consider the form with the downward stroke as materially different and in fact they would prefer to avoid the downward stroke:

೫. ಾ, ಇದು ಅರ್ಧ ಅನುಸ್ವಾರ ಚಿಹ್ನೆ. ಇದು ಜ್ಞ
ಎಂಕು ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸಬೇಕಾದಾಗ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾ:
|| ಅಭಿದೇವಾ ಾ ಇಯಾಽಽಽಽ ||

Translation: “This is the half-anusvara sign. This is pronounced similar to [ŋ].”

Another instance of usage from personal communication:

ಽ ಇದೂ ಸಹ ಒಂದು ಬಗೆಯ ದೀಪ್ತಿಯೇ. ವಿಶೇಷ
ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾ: || ಯೋಽಽ ಹಿಷ್ಠೋ
ಮಘೋಽಽ || ಮಹಾನಾಮ್ನೀ ಸಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

It is thus clear that the preferred representational form is *without* the downward stroke and certainly no separate encoding for textual usage is required. As such, the already proposed and accepted character may certainly be annotated for this usage for the Sama Vedic anusvara along with the usage for Badaga orthography.