

Script property of A8F1 COMBINING DEVANAGARI SIGN AVAGRAHA

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L2/15-162

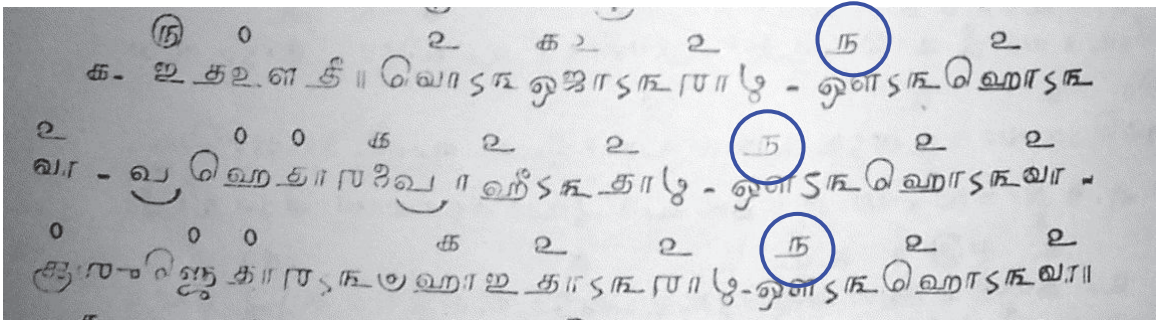
Note: Consult the glossary at the end of L2/15-164 for Samavedic technical terms.

The character A8F1 ◌̣ COMBINING DEVANAGARI SIGN AVAGRAHA was proposed by L2/07-343 N3366. That proposal (p 6) noted that this denotes “*atikrama, vinata* or *namana*”. *Namana* is a specific kind of *atikrama* and the Devanagari attestations in that document provided only correspond to this. The present document provides attestations for the character to be used for multiple purposes in multiple scripts.

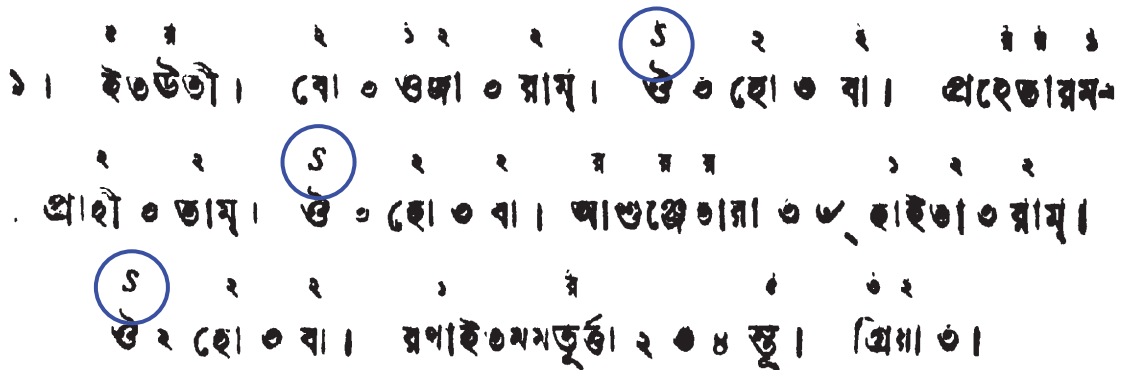
As such, it seems appropriate to change the script property of this character to “inherited” rather than “devanagari”. The character should also be placed under its own sub-header in the chart and annotated regarding its use across Indic scripts.

§1. Attestations for *namana*

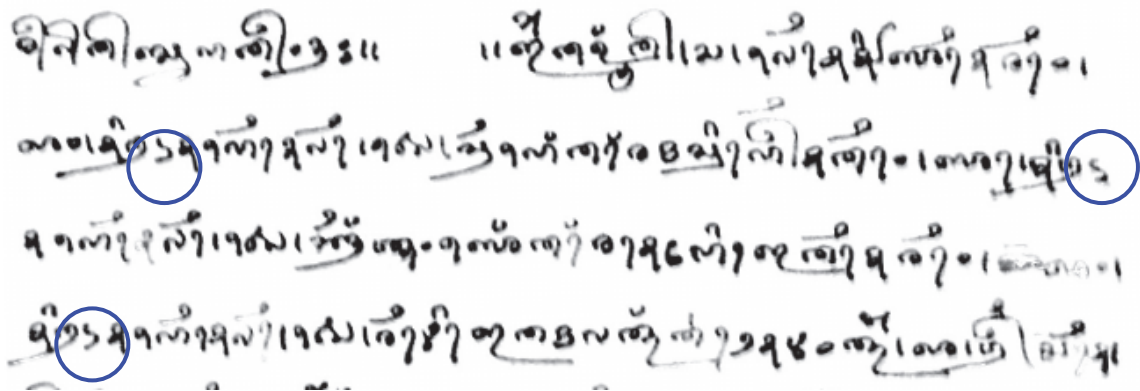
Sāman #283-1 in Grantha – which uses NA for *namana* – is shown for comparison:



A Bengali publication uses the avagraha-like sign in this context:



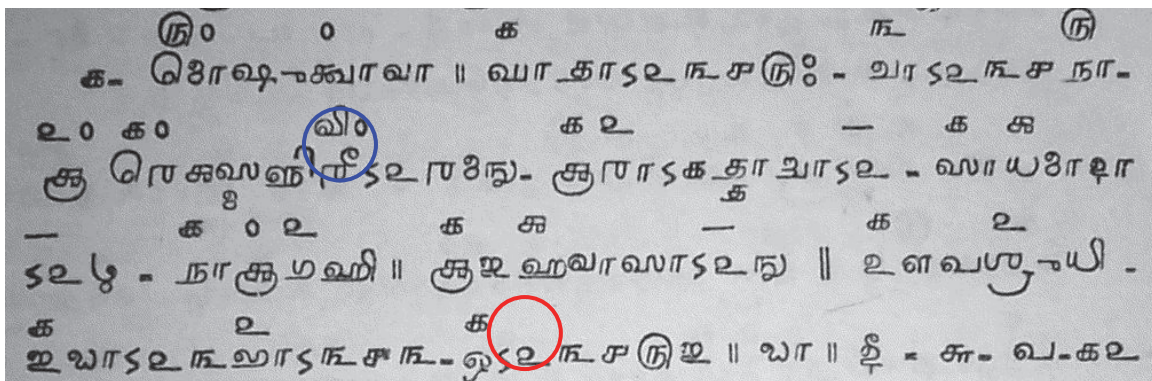
The Tulu-Tigalari script (which is not yet encoded in Unicode) also uses the same sign but on the mainline as can be seen from a manuscript sample of the same passage:



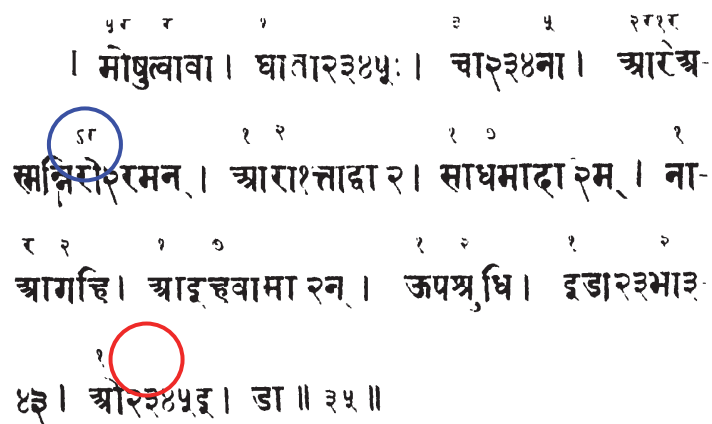
Note that the S-like sign is the same as the *avagraha* in Devanagari and Tulu-Tigalari but different from the Bengali *avagraha* ২. Thus the same S-like shape is being used across scripts independent of the shape of the script-specific *avagraha*.

§2. Attestations for *vinata*

Sāman #284-1 in Grantha – which uses VI for *vinata* – is shown for comparison:



A Devanagari edition shows the *avagraha*-like form in this context:



... as does Bengali:

৫
১
৩
৫
২৪১৫
১৫

মোঘুহাবা। ষাতা ২ ৩ ৪ ৫ :। চা ২ ৩ ৪ না। আটবেঅস্মিন্নরী২-

২ ২
-
১ ৭
-
১ ৪ ২

রমন। আরা ১ তাসা ২। শাশনাদা ২ মূ। নাআগছি।

১ ৭
-
১ ২
১
২

আটহবাগা ২ ন। উপশ্রুতি। উডা ২ ৩ ডা ০ ৪ ৩।

১

ও ২ ৩ ৪ ৫ ই। ডা ২ ২ ২।

... and does Tulu-Tigalari but here it is placed on top of the following mainline 2:

⤵

⤵

§3. Attestations for karṣaṇa

One notes that Tulu-Tigalari seems to use a slightly longer variant of this sign to mark karṣaṇa, but other scripts do not mark this as it is readily identifiable from a descending series of digits (note the red circles above). The following sample provides more instances of this usage. There does not seem to be sufficient justification to consider this longer glyph a separate character. So this is just yet another application of the present character.

⤵

⤵

⤵

⤵

⤵

§4. Attestations for *kampa*

This sign is also attested to denote the *kampa* as seen in these printings of ꣳc-s 132 and 334:

३१ ३ २२ १२ २२
वयमिन्द्र त्वायवोभि प्रनोनुमो वृषन् ।
३२ ५१२
विद्धी त्वाश्च नो वसो ॥८॥ १८

१२ ३२ ३१२ ३ १२ ३२५ १२
यजामहइन्द्रं वज्रदक्षिणं चरीणां रथ्याश्च विव्रतानाम्
१२ २२३१ २ ३१२ ३१२ २२ ३१२ ३ १२ २२
प्रश्नश्रुभिर्दोषुवदूर्द्धाभवद्विसेनाभिर्भयमानेविराधसा ३१०२

§5. Sources of attestations

Publications of the Kauthuma Sama Veda:

- **Grantha:** AVMSSGDPS Samiti, Kumbakonam, Tamil Nadu, reprinted 1985.
- **Devanagari:** ed. Satyavrata Samashrami, Asiatic Society, Kolkota, 1871-75.
- **Bengali:** ed. Durgadas Lahiri, Kolkota, 1922.

Manuscripts of the Ranayaniya Sama Veda:

- **Tulu-Tigalari:** First two samples from manuscripts in the possession of Alekha Shivarama Bhat, Hosakuli village, Honnavara Taluk, Uttara Kannada District, Karnataka. Third sample reproduced for illustration in the Devanagari publication *Rāṇāyanaśākhīyaṃ Sāmagānam*, ed. Vijaya Kumar Sharma, pub. Shri Sharada Peeth Vidya Sabha, Jamnagar, Gujarat, 2012.

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