

Proposal to encode the Dogra script in Unicode

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1 Introduction

This is a proposal to encode the Dogra script in Unicode. Dogra was briefly described in “Proposal to Encode the Takri Script in ISO/IEC 10646” (L2/09-424) as one of several scripts to be unified in the ‘Takri’ block. The block was intended for representing several related scripts of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu, Kashmir, and Panjab by means of a generic character repertoire until additional research on individual scripts could be conducted. As described in L2/09-424, the representative glyphs for characters in the ‘Takri’ block are based upon the standard, printed form of the Chamba or Chambeali form of Takri. The Chamba form was selected because materials in the script were readily available. Although Dogra has its own standardized form, it was stated in L2/09-424 that there were insufficient materials available for developing a formal encoding. Dogra was, therefore, grouped with ‘Takri’ on the basis of historical typology and as a matter of practicality. My recent research upon various ‘Takri’ scripts has yielded additional sources and information that that support of the encoding of Dogra as an independent script,¹ especially because of its official status in the former State of Jammu and Kashmir and on account of the differences between it and the standard Chamba script (see tables 2 and 3). A step towards encoding Dogra was taken through the submission of a preliminary proposal (L2/15-213). The present document supersedes L2/15-213 and provides additional information and a number of new sources that support the encoding of Dogra in Unicode.

2 Background

The Dogra script is historically associated with the Dogri language (ISO 639-3: doi), but it is not actively used at present. In 1916, George A. Grierson wrote in the *Linguistic Survey of India* that “Ḍōgrā has an alphabet of its own, which is allied to the Ṭakrī alphabet current in the Punjab Himalayas” (1916: 638). Although it was used mostly for informal communication and commercial activities, Dogra was standardized in the 1860s. Grierson noted that “[s]ome thirty or forty years ago the then Mahārājā of Jammu and Kashmir caused to be invented a modified form of the current Ṭakrī so as to bring it more into line with Dēvanāgarī and Gurmukhī” and “[t]his improved Ḍōgrī is used for official documents, but it has not generally displaced the old Ṭakrī form of script” (*ibid*). This official form of Dogra is known as ‘Name Dogra Akkhar’ or

¹ The Jaunsari or Sirmauri script was also briefly described in L2/09-424 and unified with the Takri block. It is another potential candidate for separate encoding in Unicode.

the ‘New Dogra Script’. It was the official script of the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the reign of Maharaja Ranbir Singh (r. 1857–1885), who is the ruler referred to by Grierson. The New Dogra script was used for administrative purposes and upon currency, judicial and non-judicial stamp papers, postcards, and postage stamps. It was also used for literary activities. The first book published in the standard Dogra was a translation of a Sanskrit mathematical treatise by Bhāskarācārya titled *Līlavatī*. The work was commissioned by Ranbir Singh and printed in 1872 at Vidya Vilas Press, the first printing press in Jammu.

The old and standard forms of Dogra differ primarily in the shapes of letterforms and the representation of consonant clusters. Specific differences are described throughout this proposal. As mentioned by Grierson, standard Dogra was influenced by Devanagari and Gurmukhi. The motivation behind such a move is not clear, but it could be related to the idea of providing the Dogra script with an air of ‘authority’ by giving it a form that resembled scripts which were already endowed with ‘official’ and ‘literary’ attributes. The standardization of Dogra in the 1860s established two distinctive forms of the script. Throughout this document, the common written form is called ‘Old Dogra’ and the standard form is referred to as ‘New Dogra’.

The Dogra script is no longer used actively and the Dogri language is now generally written in Devanagari. Nonetheless, the script continues to attract the interest of philatelists who collect ephemera from Jammu and Kashmir. Although there is very little scholarship on the script, it was described briefly by the prominent Sanskrit scholar Fritz Staal in his *Stamps of Jammu & Kashmir* (New York: The Collectors Club, 1984). Information on Dogra is also curated on a philately website called “Collecting Kashmir”, maintained by Carol von der Lin.

3 Proposed Encoding

3.1 Approach

The justification for encoding Dogra as a separate script in Unicode is based upon the following criteria: 1) graphical differences between Dogra, Chamba, and other forms of Takri; 2) usage of the script in an official capacity; 3) cultural and political recognition of it as a distinctive script; 4) differentiation into ‘old’ and ‘standard’ forms. Of these, the fourth point requires a means for handling the internal distinctions of the script. A separate block for Dogra would provide a means to maintain the script’s external identity from other related scripts and to also maintain the identity of styles internally.

3.2 Structure

The Dogra script is a Brahmi-based alphasyllabary that is written from left to right. Independent and initial vowels are written using letters, while dependent vowels are expressed using combining signs. Consonant letters possess the inherent vowel *a*, which is changed by the attachment of a vowel sign. Consonant clusters are written in various ways, such as with visible *halanta*, as an atomic ligature, and with half-forms; *repha* is attested, but rarely used. There are no formal conventions regarding representation of conjuncts.

3.3 Script name

The designation ‘Dogra’ has been assigned to the script block in Unicode. The script is referred to as both ‘Dogra’ and ‘Dogri’ in English secondary sources. The name ‘Dogra’ is preferred over ‘Dogri’ because it links the script with the Dogra dynasty of Jammu and Kashmir, under whose government it was established as the official script. Secondly, ‘Dogri’ suggests a connection with the language of the same name; however, the language is no longer written in the script. The script was officially referred to as *divigarta akṣara* or “Dogra

letters”, where ‘Dvigarta’ is presented as the Sanskritic root of the name ‘Dogra’. Another indigenous name for the script is *name dogra akkhar* or “New Dogra letters”.

3.4 Representative glyphs

The representative glyphs for Dogra characters are based primarily upon forms used in New Dogra. Characters from Old Dogra have been used when necessary, sourced primarily from figures 1 and 2. The font has been designed by the proposal author.

3.5 Vowel letters

There are 10 vowel letters:

𑂀	DOGRA LETTER A	𑂛	DOGRA LETTER UU
𑂁	DOGRA LETTER AA	𑂜	DOGRA LETTER E
𑂂	DOGRA LETTER I	𑂝	DOGRA LETTER AI
𑂃	DOGRA LETTER II	𑂞	DOGRA LETTER O
𑂄	DOGRA LETTER U	𑂟	DOGRA LETTER AU

In Old Dogra the values of the vowel letters 𑂂, 𑂃, and 𑂄 are variable. As shown in the accompanying sources, the letter 𑂂 was used for both *i* and *ī*; 𑂃 for *u* and *ū*; and 𑂄 for *u*, *ū*, *o*, and *au*. In New Dogra, the values of these three letters became fixed and new letters were introduced in order to provide distinctive representations for all basic vowels. It is apparent that the attempt to stabilize the vowel repertoire resulted in overlap and reassignment of several letters. The Old Dogra 𑂂 (*i*, *ī*) was retained solely for *ī* and 𑂃 (*u*, *ū*) was reassigned for *i*. A modified form of 𑂄 (*u*, *o*) came to represent *u*, while the form 𑂛 was introduced for *ū*, which is certainly an adaptation of the letter *ū* from Devanagari or Sharada. Distinct letters for 𑂞 *o* and 𑂟 *au* were provided by placing the corresponding dependent vowel signs upon the modified *u*.

	Old	New
DOGRA LETTER I	𑂂	𑂃
DOGRA LETTER II	—	𑂃
DOGRA LETTER U	𑂄	𑂄
DOGRA LETTER UU	—	𑂛
DOGRA LETTER O	𑂄	𑂞
DOGRA LETTER AU	𑂄	𑂟

The proposed vowels letters are based upon the repertoire of New Dogra. This approach completely accommodates vowels in the old and new forms of the script. Although the names of New Dogra vowel letters do

not strictly correlate with values of Old Dogra vowels, the proposed letters can be used for representing the old script. The 6 DOGRA LETTER I can be used for *u*; 6 DOGRA LETTER II can be used for *i*; and 3 DOGRA LETTER U can be used for *o* and *au*, the height and curvature of the left stroke may be considered a stylistic attribute.

3.6 Vowel Signs

There are 10 dependent vowel signs:

◌ ^v	DOGRA VOWEL SIGN AA	◌ [◌]	DOGRA VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC R
◌ ^f	DOGRA VOWEL SIGN I	◌ [—]	DOGRA VOWEL SIGN E
◌ [ी]	DOGRA VOWEL SIGN II	◌ ⁼⁼	DOGRA VOWEL SIGN AI
◌ [◌]	DOGRA VOWEL SIGN U	◌ [^]	DOGRA VOWEL SIGN O
◌ [◌]	DOGRA VOWEL SIGN UU	◌ ^{^^}	DOGRA VOWEL SIGN AU

The ◌[◌] DOGRA VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC R appears to have been introduced as part of New Dogra. It is used for representing words of Sanskrit origin that contain the vocalic sound *r*. Its shape is derived from either U+11190 SHARADA VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC R or ◌[◌] U+0943 DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC R. There is no corresponding independent vowel letter.

There is an alphabetic aspect to the representation of consonant-vowel syllables in written Dogra. The dependent vowel may be represented using the independent vowel letter as well as the vowel sign, eg. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{u}$ may be used in place of $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{u}$ for the syllable *ke*.

There are differences in the shape of certain vowel letters between the old and new script. The typical Takri forms of the vowel signs ◌[—] -*u* and ◌[◌] -*u*, which also resemble corresponding forms in Gurmukhi, were replaced with forms resembling Devanagari signs ◌[◌] and ◌[◌], respectively. The typical Takri style of the vowel sign ◌[◌] *o* was applied for writing ◌^{^^} *au*, while a simplified of *o* in the form ◌[^] was used for *o*. The duplication of ◌[◌] *o* as ◌[◌] for writing *au* was eliminated. A comparison of vowel letters in the old and new scripts as they align with the proposed characters is as follows:

	Old	New
DOGRA VOWEL SIGN I	◌ ^f	◌ ^f
DOGRA VOWEL SIGN II	◌ [ी]	◌ [ी]
DOGRA VOWEL SIGN U	◌ [◌]	◌ [◌]
DOGRA VOWEL SIGN UU	◌ [◌]	◌ [◌]
DOGRA VOWEL SIGN O	◌ [◌]	◌ [^]
DOGRA VOWEL SIGN AU	◌ ^{^^}	◌ ^{^^}

3.7 Consonants

There are 34 consonant letters:

ਕ	DOGRA LETTER KA	ੳ	DOGRA LETTER DA
ਖ	DOGRA LETTER KHA	ਠ	DOGRA LETTER DHA
ਗ	DOGRA LETTER GA	ਠ	DOGRA LETTER NA
ਘ	DOGRA LETTER GHA	ਪ	DOGRA LETTER PA
ੰ	DOGRA LETTER NGA	ਫ	DOGRA LETTER PHA
ਚ	DOGRA LETTER CA	ਬ	DOGRA LETTER BA
ਛ	DOGRA LETTER CHA	ਭ	DOGRA LETTER BHA
ਜ	DOGRA LETTER JA	ਮ	DOGRA LETTER MA
ਯ	DOGRA LETTER JHA	ਯ	DOGRA LETTER YA
ਨ	DOGRA LETTER NYA	ਰ	DOGRA LETTER RA
ਟ	DOGRA LETTER TTA	ਲ	DOGRA LETTER LA
ਠ	DOGRA LETTER TTHA	ਵ	DOGRA LETTER VA
ਡ	DOGRA LETTER DDA	ਸ਼	DOGRA LETTER SHA
ਢ	DOGRA LETTER DDHA	ਸ਼	DOGRA LETTER SSA
ਨ	DOGRA LETTER NNA	ਸ਼	DOGRA LETTER SA
ਤ	DOGRA LETTER TA	ਹ	DOGRA LETTER HA
ਠ	DOGRA LETTER THA	ਰ	DOGRA LETTER RRA

The ਸ਼ DOGRA LETTER SSA was introduced into New Dogra for representing the retroflex sibilant $ʂa$, which occurs in words of Sanskrit origin. The letter resembles ਸ਼ U+111B0 SHARADA LETTER SSA.

There are glyphic variants of several consonant letters:

	Regular	Variant
DOGRA LETTER GA	ਗ	ਗ
DOGRA LETTER GHA	ਘ	ਘ
DOGRA LETTER CHA	ਛ	ਛ
DOGRA LETTER JHA	ਯ	ਯ
DOGRA LETTER THA	ਠ	ਠ

DOGRA LETTER DHA	𑂏	𑂐
DOGRA LETTER RA	𑂑	𑂒

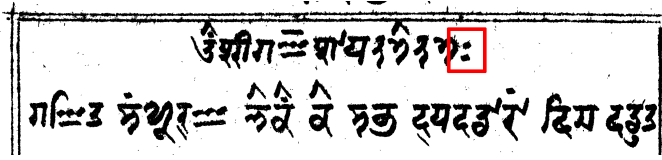
There is evidence of usage of different forms of the same letter in the available sources. For instance, both 𑂏 and 𑂑 are both used for CHA.

3.8 Anusvara

The ◌̣ DOGRA SIGN ANUSVARA is used for marking nasalization.

3.9 Visarga

The ◌̣: DOGRA SIGN VISARGA is used for indicating post-vocalic aspiration in words of Sanskrit origin. It is shown below in the word 𑂑𑂏: *namah* “homage to”:



3.10 Nukta

The ◌̣ DOGRA SIGN NUKTA is used for representing sounds that are not native to Dogri and related languages.

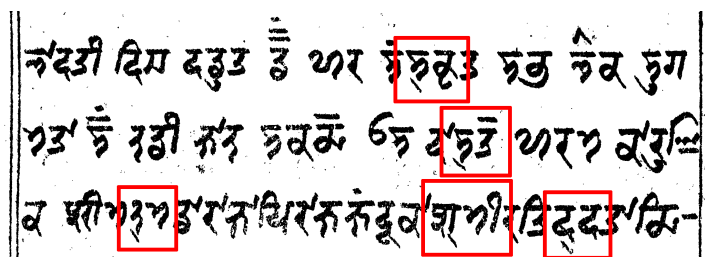
3.11 Virama

The ◌̣ DOGRA SIGN VIRAMA is used for marking the absence of the inherent vowel of a consonant letter. It is also a control character used for producing conjuncts. The behavior of the Dogra VIRAMA is similar to that of Devanagari.

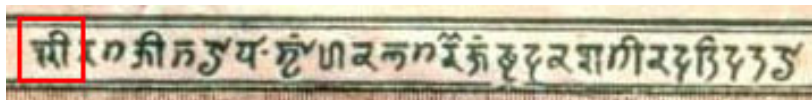
3.12 Consonant Conjuncts

Consonant clusters are represented in three ways: 1) with visible *halanta* beneath the full form of each bare consonant; 2) with a half-form of the initial consonant followed by the full form of the following letter; and 3) as ligatures. There are no formal conventions for the written expression of conjuncts. Some representations of Dogra conjuncts as found in the available sources are illustrated below:

- *Visible halanta* In both Old and New Dogra, the most common method of representing consonant clusters is by placing a *halanta* beneath each bare consonant:



- *Half-forms* Another method is to use half-forms of letters if the graphical structure provides such an opportunity:

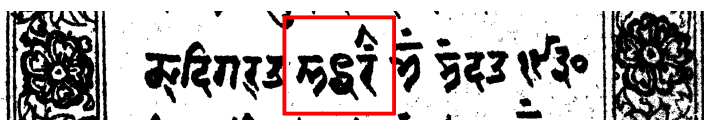


The above shows the conjunct श्र *śra* in the word श्री *śrī* (a Sanskrit honorific). The half form श्र is produced by dropping the right vertical bar of श SHA. The conjunct श्र is used consistently in New Dogra for representing the cluster *śra*; the form श्र with visible *halanta* beneath a full form of श SHA does not occur in the available sources.

- *Ligatures* There are two types of ligature. In the first, the shapes of individual letters are visible. In the below the boxed text contains the conjunct श्र *śra* from the word श्रंण *śāṅṇ*, a transcription of the English “stamp”.

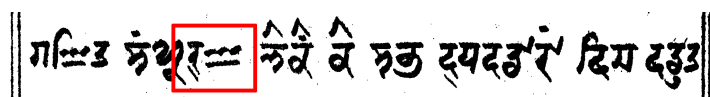


The second type is an atomic (*akhaṇḍa*) ligature whose form may be considered a distinctive letter. Such a ligature occurs in the excerpt below:

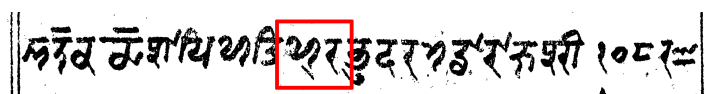


The boxed text above contains the atomic ligature क्ष *kṣa*, which occurs in the word अक्षर *akṣarom* “in letters” (oblique form of अक्षर *akṣara* “letter”). The conjunct क्ष *kṣa* is used consistently in New Dogra for representing the cluster /kṣa/. Its shape may be influenced by Devanangari क्ष *kṣa*.

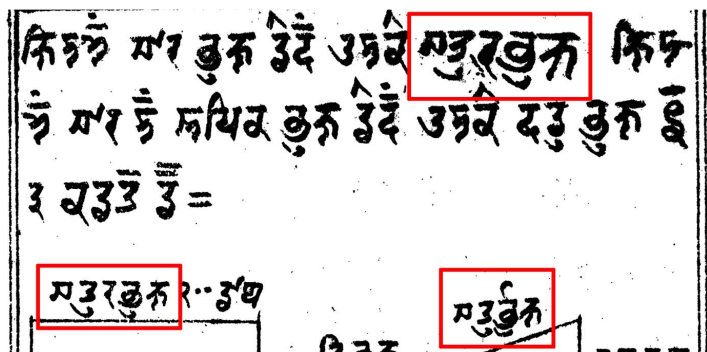
- *Forms of RA* Special conjunct forms of र RA do not generally occur, eg. *repha* or *vattu*. Cluster-initial RA is represented as a full form with *halanta*, as in र्ना *rṇa* in the word *sampūrṇa* below:



and non-initial RA is treated similarly, as in प्रा *pra* in the word *prabhu* below:



However, there is one instance in the available sources in which cluster-initial RA is represented as a *repha*. The occurrence is curious because the word *caturbhuja* “square”, in which *repha* occurs, appears three times in proximity, but is spelled differently in all three instances.



In the boxed text at the top, the RA in *caturbhuja* is written with *halanta*: ਸਤੁਰਭੁਜੁ *caturbhuja*. In the text at bottom left, RA occurs with its inherent vowel intact, without *halanta*: ਸਤੁਰਭੁਜੁ *caturbhuja*. At bottom right, *ra* is represented as *repha*: ਸਤੁਭੁਜੁ *caturbhuja*.

The usage of *repha* in Dogra is to be considered anomalous. There is no present need to support this form of RA in encoded representation.

The model used for Devanagari for representing conjuncts is appropriate for Dogra. In encoded text, conjuncts are produced by placing the control character ◌ DOGRA SIGN VIRAMA after each non-initial consonant in a cluster, ie. <(C, ◌ VIRAMA)*, C>:

- kṣa* 𑂣 <𑂠 KA, ◌ VIRAMA, 𑂡 SSA>
- rṇa* 𑂤 <𑂠 RA, ◌ VIRAMA, 𑂡 NNA>
- śra* 𑂥 <𑂠 SHA, ◌ VIRAMA, 𑂡 RA>
- ṣṭa* 𑂦 <𑂠 SA, ◌ VIRAMA, 𑂡 TTA>

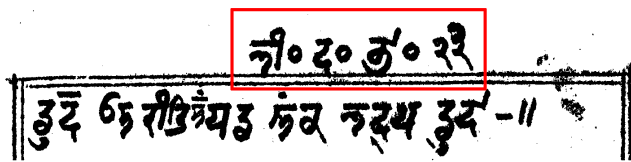
As is the case in Devanagari and other Indic scripts, a ligature may be broken using the generic control character [ZW] U+200C ZERO WIDTH JOINER

- kṣa* 𑂣 <𑂠 KA, ◌ VIRAMA, 𑂡 SSA>
- kṣa* 𑂣𑂡 <𑂠 KA, ◌ VIRAMA, [ZW] ZERO WIDTH NON-JOINER 𑂡 SSA>

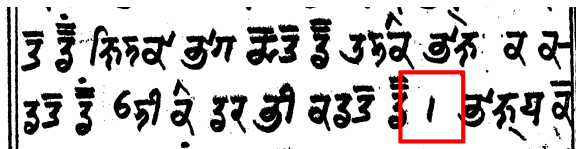
The rendering of a conjunct as a ligature or with visible VIRAMA is a matter of font design.

3.13 Punctuation

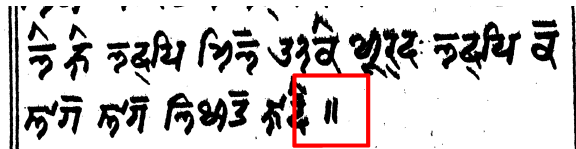
Abbreviation sign The ◌ DOGRA ABBREVIATION SIGN is used for indicating truncation of text. In the excerpt below, the highlighted text ली॰ व॰ भ॰ (lī. va. bhā. 23) is an abbreviation for *līla vatī bhāga 23*.



Danda-s The *danḍā* and double *danḍā* are commonly used in Dogra documents for marking the ends of sentences and paragraphs. The below excerpt shows usage of the *danḍā*:

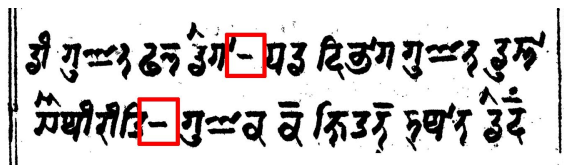


and the following shows use of the double *danḍā*:



These *danḍā*-s are not proposed for encoding as separate characters in the ‘Dogra’ block. They resemble U+0964 DEVANAGARI DANDA and U+0965 DEVANAGARI DOUBLE DANDA, and may be represented using these characters. The Devanagari *danḍā*-s are to be specified as extensions for Dogra.

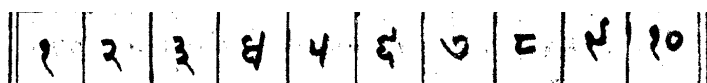
Other signs Other marks of punctuation, such as dashes, are also used:



A hyphen is used in some cases for indicating breaks in a word at end of line (see section 3.16).

3.14 Digits

Digits are commonly used in Dogra documents (see figure 11). The style of digits varies across written and printed sources. Some digits in Old Dogra sources resemble those of Takri (see figure 4), while those in new Dogra sources are similar to Devanagar. The excerpt below shows digits 1–9 and the number 10 as represented in the *Līlavatī* written in New Dogra:



The majority of the digits shown here resemble Devanagari forms; however, the exception is 𑂔 ‘four’. The form of Dogra ‘four’ does not resemble 𑂔 U+116C4 TAKRI DIGIT FOUR, which is nearly identical to the Devanagari digit four. Information about its origins are not known at this time, but it may be related to 𑂔 U+111D4 SHARADA DIGIT FOUR. The forms of ‘eight’ and ‘nine’ are well-known variant forms of the regular Devanagari digits.

Additional research into Dogra digits is required before they may be considered for encoding. The available sources suggest that there may have been a cultural understanding that Dogra possessed unique digits. For instance, on the bank notes shown in figure 20 the digits written in Devanagari are rather similar, but are nonetheless displayed twice in order to align the display of the currency value with each script used for the inscriptions.

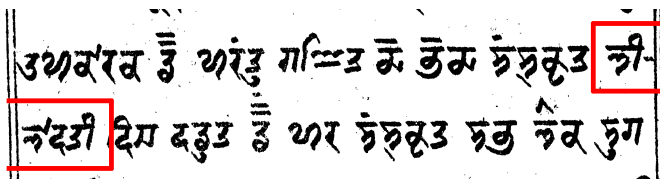
At present, script-specific digits are not proposed for inclusion in the Dogra repertoire. Devanagari digits should be used normatively and should be extended for usage with Dogra. If future research yields distinctive digits for Dogra, there is sufficient space in the block to accommodate their encoding.

3.15 Number forms

Fraction signs and currency marks are commonly used in Dogra sources (see figure 12). These may be represented using the fraction and currency signs already encoded in the ‘Common Indic Number Forms’ block (U+A830). These characters are specified as extensions for Dogra. The ‘Common Indic Number Forms’ are described briefly in *The Unicode Standard* (chapter 22.3 ‘Numerals’, pp. 770–771) and in more detail in the original encoding proposal (L2/07-354).

3.16 Linebreaking

Linebreaking occurs after an orthographic syllable. Breaks are generally not indicated in informal sources, but are marked in literary materials using hyphens.



3.17 Collation

The primary collating order for Dogra is as follows:

𑂔 A < 𑂔 AA < 𑂔 I < 𑂔 II < 𑂔 U < 𑂔 UU < 𑂔 E < 𑂔 AI < 𑂔 O < 𑂔 AU <
 𑂔 KA < 𑂔 KHA < 𑂔 GA < 𑂔 GHA < 𑂔 NGA < 𑂔 CA < 𑂔 CHA < 𑂔 JA <
 𑂔 JHA < 𑂔 NYA < 𑂔 TTA < 𑂔 TTHA < 𑂔 DDA < 𑂔 DDHA < 𑂔 NNA < 𑂔 TA <
 𑂔 THA < 𑂔 DA < 𑂔 DHA < 𑂔 NA < 𑂔 PA < 𑂔 PHA < 𑂔 BA < 𑂔 BHA <
 𑂔 MA < 𑂔 YA < 𑂔 RA < 𑂔 LA < 𑂔 VA < 𑂔 SHA < 𑂔 SSA < 𑂔 SA < 𑂔 HA <

ॐ RRA < ◌̣ VOWEL SIGN AA < ◌̤ VOWEL SIGN I < ◌̥ VOWEL SIGN II <
 ◌̧ VOWEL SIGN U < ◌̨ VOWEL SIGN UU < ◌̩ VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC R < ◌̪ VOWEL SIGN E <
 ◌̫ VOWEL SIGN AI < ◌̬ VOWEL SIGN O < ◌̭ VOWEL SIGN AU

The following characters have secondary weights: ◌̣ SIGN ANUSVARA, ◌̤ SIGN VISARGA, ◌̧ SIGN VIRAMA, ◌̨ SIGN NUKTA.

4 Character data

4.1 Character properties

The properties for Dogra in the Unicode Character Database format are:

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11800;DOGRA LETTER A;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11801;DOGRA LETTER AA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11802;DOGRA LETTER I;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11804;DOGRA LETTER U;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11806;DOGRA LETTER E;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11807;DOGRA LETTER AI;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11808;DOGRA LETTER O;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1180A;DOGRA LETTER KA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1180B;DOGRA LETTER KHA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1180C;DOGRA LETTER GA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1180D;DOGRA LETTER GHA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1180E;DOGRA LETTER NGA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1180F;DOGRA LETTER CA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11810;DOGRA LETTER CHA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11811;DOGRA LETTER JA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11812;DOGRA LETTER JHA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11813;DOGRA LETTER NYA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11814;DOGRA LETTER TTA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11815;DOGRA LETTER TTHA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11816;DOGRA LETTER DDA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11817;DOGRA LETTER DDHA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11818;DOGRA LETTER NNA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11819;DOGRA LETTER TA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1181A;DOGRA LETTER THA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1181B;DOGRA LETTER DA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1181C;DOGRA LETTER DHA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1181D;DOGRA LETTER NA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1181E;DOGRA LETTER PA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1181F;DOGRA LETTER PHA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11820;DOGRA LETTER BA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11821;DOGRA LETTER BHA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11822;DOGRA LETTER MA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11823;DOGRA LETTER YA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11824;DOGRA LETTER RA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11825;DOGRA LETTER LA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11826;DOGRA LETTER VA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11827;DOGRA LETTER SHA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11828;DOGRA LETTER SSA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11829;DOGRA LETTER SA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1182A;DOGRA LETTER HA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1182B;DOGRA LETTER RRA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1182C;DOGRA VOWEL SIGN AA;Mc;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;

```

```

1182D;DOGRA VOWEL SIGN I;Mc;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1182E;DOGRA VOWEL SIGN II;Mc;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1182F;DOGRA VOWEL SIGN U;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
11830;DOGRA VOWEL SIGN UU;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
11831;DOGRA VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC R;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
11832;DOGRA VOWEL SIGN E;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
11833;DOGRA VOWEL SIGN AI;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
11834;DOGRA VOWEL SIGN O;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
11835;DOGRA VOWEL SIGN AU;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
11836;DOGRA SIGN ANUSVARA;Mn;0;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
11837;DOGRA SIGN VISARGA;Mc;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11838;DOGRA SIGN VIRAMA;Mn;9;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
11839;DOGRA SIGN NUKTA;Mn;7;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
1183A;DOGRA ABBREVIATION SIGN;Po;0;L;;;;N;;;;;

```

4.2 Linebreaking

Linebreaking properties given in the data format of LineBreak.txt:

```

11800..1182B; AL      # Lo  [44] DOGRA LETTER A .. DOGRA LETTER RRA
1182C..1182E; CM      # Mc   [3] DOGRA VOWEL SIGN AA .. DOGRA VOWEL SIGN II
1182F..11835; CM      # Mn   [7] DOGRA VOWEL SIGN U .. DOGRA VOWEL SIGN AU
11836; CM              # Mn          DOGRA SIGN ANUSVARA
11837; CM              # Mc          DOGRA SIGN VISARGA
11838..11839; CM      # Mn   [2] DOGRA SIGN VIRAMA .. DOGRA SIGN NUKTA
1183A; AL              # Po          DOGRA ABBREVIATION SIGN

```

4.3 Syllabic categories

Syllabic categories given in the format of IndicSyllabicCategory.txt:

```

# Indic_Syllabic_Category=Bindu
11836          ; Bindu          # Mn          DOGRA SIGN ANUSVARA

# Indic_Syllabic_Category=Visarga
11837          ; Visarga        # Mc          DOGRA SIGN VISARGA

# Indic_Syllabic_Category=Nukta
11839          ; Nukta          # Mn          DOGRA SIGN NUKTA

# Indic_Syllabic_Category=Virama
11838          ; Virama         # Mn          DOGRA SIGN VIRAMA

# Indic_Syllabic_Category=Vowel_Independent
11800..11808  ; Vowel_Independent # Lo  [3] DOGRA LETTER A..DOGRA LETTER AU

# Indic_Syllabic_Category=Vowel_Dependent
1182C..1182E  ; Vowel_Dependent   # Mc   [3] DOGRA VOWEL SIGN AA..DOGRA VOWEL SIGN I
1182F..11835  ; Vowel_Dependent   # Mn   [7] DOGRA VOWEL SIGN U..DOGRA VOWEL SIGN AU

# Indic_Syllabic_Category=Consonant
1180A..1182B  ; Consonant         # Lo  [34] DOGRA LETTER KA..DOGRA LETTER RRA

```

4.4 Positional categories

Positional data for characters in the format of IndicPositionalCategory.txt:

```

# Indic_Positional_Category=Right
1182C      ; Right # Mc      DOGRA VOWEL SIGN A
1182E      ; Right # Mc      DOGRA VOWEL SIGN II
11837      ; Right # Mc      DOGRA SIGN VISARGA

# Indic_Positional_Category=Left
1182D      ; Left # Mc       DOGRA VOWEL SIGN I

# Indic_Positional_Category=Top
11836      ; Top # Mn        DOGRA SIGN ANUSVARA
11832..11835 ; Top # Mn          [4] DOGRA VOWEL SIGN E..DOGRA VOWEL SIGN AU

# Indic_Positional_Category=Bottom
1182F..11831 ; Bottom # Mn   [3] DOGRA VOWEL SIGN U..DOGRA VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC R
11838      ; Bottom # Mn        DOGRA SIGN VIRAMA
11839      ; Bottom # Mn        DOGRA SIGN NUKTA

```

4.5 Script extensions

The following characters should be extended for usage with the Dogra script in `ScriptExtensions.txt`:

```

0964      ; # Po      DEVANAGARI DANDA
0965      ; # Po      DEVANAGARI DOUBLE DANDA

0966..096F ; # Nd   [10] DEVANAGARI DIGIT ZERO..DEVANAGARI DIGIT NINE

A830..A835 ; # No   [6] NORTH INDIC FRACTION ONE QUARTER..
           NORTH INDIC FRACTION THREE SIXTEENTHS
A836..A837 ; # So   [2] NORTH INDIC QUARTER MARK..NORTH INDIC PLACEHOLDER MARK
A838      ; # Sc      NORTH INDIC RUPEE MARK
A839      ; # So      NORTH INDIC QUANTITY MARK

```

4.6 ‘Confusable’ characters

Some Dogra characters that resemble characters encoded in other script blocks are:

```

DOGRA LETTER U      ; 11187 SHARADA LETTER U
DOGRA LETTER UU     ; 11188 SHARADA LETTER UU
DOGRA LETTER O      ; 11684 TAKRI LETTER U
DOGRA LETTER KA     ; 0A15 GURMUKHI LETTER KA
DOGRA LETTER CA     ; 11196 SHARADA LETTER CA
DOGRA LETTER TTHA   ; 1119C SHARADA LETTER TTHA
DOGRA LETTER TA     ; 11699 TAKRI LETTER TA
DOGRA LETTER DHA    ; 11680 TAKRI LETTER A
DOGRA LETTER PHA    ; 1169F TAKRI LETTER PHA
DOGRA LETTER BHA    ; 116A1 TAKRI LETTER BHA
DOGRA LETTER YA     ; 116A3 TAKRI LETTER YA
DOGRA LETTER SHA    ; 0936 DEVANAGARI LETTER SHA
DOGRA LETTER SSA    ; 111B0 SHARADA LETTER SSA
DOGRA VOWEL SIGN U  ; 0941 DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN U
DOGRA VOWEL SIGN UU ; 0942 DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN UU
DOGRA VOWEL SIGN E  ; 116B2 TAKRI VOWEL SIGN E
DOGRA VOWEL SIGN AI ; 116B3 TAKRI VOWEL SIGN AI
DOGRA VOWEL SIGN O  ; 116B4 TAKRI VOWEL SIGN O
DOGRA VOWEL SIGN AU ; 116B5 TAKRI VOWEL SIGN AU
DOGRA SIGN ANUSVARA ; 0902 DEVANAGARI SIGN ANUSVARA
DOGRA SIGN VIRAMA   ; 094D DEVANAGARI SIGN VIRAMA
DOGRA SIGN NUKTA    ; 093C DEVANAGARI SIGN NUKTA

```

DOGRA ABBREVIATION SIGN ; 0970 DEVANAGARI ABBREVIATION SIGN

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	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184
0	𑂀 11800	𑂁 11810	𑂂 11820	𑂃 11830	
1	𑂄 11801	𑂅 11811	𑂆 11821	𑂇 11831	
2	𑂈 11802	𑂉 11812	𑂊 11822	𑂋 11832	
3	𑂌 11803	𑂍 11813	𑂎 11823	𑂏 11833	
4	𑂐 11804	𑂑 11814	𑂒 11824	𑂓 11834	
5	𑂔 11805	𑂕 11815	𑂖 11825	𑂗 11835	
6	𑂘 11806	𑂙 11816	𑂚 11826	𑂛 11836	
7	𑂜 11807	𑂝 11817	𑂞 11827	𑂟 11837	
8	𑂠 11808	𑂡 11818	𑂢 11828	𑂣 11838	
9	𑂤 11809	𑂥 11819	𑂦 11829	𑂧 11839	
A	𑂨 1180A	𑂩 1181A	𑂪 1182A	𑂫 1183A	
B	𑂬 1180B	𑂭 1181B	𑂮 1182B		
C	𑂯 1180C	𑂰 1181C	𑂱 1182C		
D	𑂲 1180D	𑂳 1181D	𑂴 1182D		
E	𑂵 1180E	𑂶 1181E	𑂷 1182E		
F	𑂸 1180F	𑂹 1181F	𑂺 1182F		

Independent vowels

11800	𑂀	DOGRA LETTER A
11801	𑂁	DOGRA LETTER AA
11802	𑂂	DOGRA LETTER I
11803	𑂃	DOGRA LETTER II
11804	𑂄	DOGRA LETTER U
11805	𑂅	DOGRA LETTER UU
11806	𑂆	DOGRA LETTER E
11807	𑂇	DOGRA LETTER AI
11808	𑂈	DOGRA LETTER O
11809	𑂉	DOGRA LETTER AU

Consonants

1180A	𑂊	DOGRA LETTER KA
1180B	𑂋	DOGRA LETTER KHA
1180C	𑂌	DOGRA LETTER GA
1180D	𑂍	DOGRA LETTER GHA
1180E	𑂎	DOGRA LETTER NGA
1180F	𑂏	DOGRA LETTER CA
11810	𑂐	DOGRA LETTER CHA
11811	𑂑	DOGRA LETTER JA
11812	𑂒	DOGRA LETTER JHA
11813	𑂓	DOGRA LETTER NYA
11814	𑂔	DOGRA LETTER TTA
11815	𑂕	DOGRA LETTER TTHA
11816	𑂖	DOGRA LETTER DDA
11817	𑂗	DOGRA LETTER DDHA
11818	𑂘	DOGRA LETTER NNA
11819	𑂙	DOGRA LETTER TA
1181A	𑂚	DOGRA LETTER THA
1181B	𑂛	DOGRA LETTER DA
1181C	𑂜	DOGRA LETTER DHA
1181D	𑂝	DOGRA LETTER NA
1181E	𑂞	DOGRA LETTER PA
1181F	𑂟	DOGRA LETTER PHA
11820	𑂠	DOGRA LETTER BA
11821	𑂡	DOGRA LETTER BHA
11822	𑂢	DOGRA LETTER MA
11823	𑂣	DOGRA LETTER YA
11824	𑂤	DOGRA LETTER RA
11825	𑂥	DOGRA LETTER LA
11826	𑂦	DOGRA LETTER VA
11827	𑂧	DOGRA LETTER SHA
11828	𑂨	DOGRA LETTER SSA
11829	𑂩	DOGRA LETTER SA
1182A	𑂪	DOGRA LETTER HA
1182B	𑂫	DOGRA LETTER RRA

Dependent vowel signs

1182C	𑂬	DOGRA VOWEL SIGN AA
1182D	𑂭	DOGRA VOWEL SIGN I
1182E	𑂮	DOGRA VOWEL SIGN II
1182F	𑂯	DOGRA VOWEL SIGN U
11830	𑂰	DOGRA VOWEL SIGN UU
11831	𑂱	DOGRA VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC R
11832	𑂲	DOGRA VOWEL SIGN E
11833	𑂳	DOGRA VOWEL SIGN AI
11834	𑂴	DOGRA VOWEL SIGN O
11835	𑂵	DOGRA VOWEL SIGN AU

Various signs

11836	𑂶	DOGRA SIGN ANUSVARA
11837	𑂷	DOGRA SIGN VISARGA
11838	𑂸	DOGRA SIGN VIRAMA
11839	𑂹	DOGRA SIGN NUKTA

Punctuation

1183A	𑂺	DOGRA ABBREVIATION SIGN
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Set No 2

Comparison of the alphabets of Nagri Gurumukhi with Different Kinds of Landa Sarafi & with Thakuri and Dogri

Roman equivalent	गुरुमुखी	नगरी	लण्डा I	लण्डा II	लण्डा III	पठिया लण्डा	पठिया लण्डा	पठिया लण्डा	पठिया लण्डा	पठिया लण्डा	पठिया लण्डा	पठिया लण्डा	पठिया लण्डा
	Gurumukhi	Nagri	Lande I	Lande II	Lande III	Nagri Land	Patiala Land	Landi Sarafi	Dehli Sarafi	Urdi eguriant letters	Takri	Dogri	Kiraki
i	ੳ iri	इ	ੳ	ੳ	ੳ	ੳ	ੳ	ੳ	ੳ	ੳ	ੳ	ੳ	
e	ਅ aira	अ	ਅ	ਅ	ਅ	ਅ	ਅ	ਅ	ਅ	ਅ	ਅ	ਅ	
i	ੲ iri	इ=ए	ੲ	ੲ	ੲ	ੲ	ੲ	ੲ	ੲ	ੲ	ੲ	ੲ	
s	ਸ sassa	स=श	ਸ	ਸ	ਸ	ਸ	ਸ	ਸ	ਸ	ਸ	ਸ	ਸ	
h	ਹ haha	ह	ਹ	ਹ	ਹ	ਹ	ਹ	ਹ	ਹ	ਹ	ਹ	ਹ	
k	ਕ kikka	क	ਕ	ਕ	ਕ	ਕ	ਕ	ਕ	ਕ	ਕ	ਕ	ਕ	
kh	ਖ khakhha	ख=ख	ਖ	ਖ	ਖ	ਖ	ਖ	ਖ	ਖ	ਖ	ਖ	ਖ	

g	ਗੰ gagg	ग	ਗ	ਗ	ਗ	ਗ	ਗ	ਗ	ਗ	ਗ	ਗ	ਗ	
gh	ਗ਼ ghaggha	घ	ਘ	ਘ	ਘ	ਘ	ਘ	ਘ	ਘ	ਘ	ਘ	ਘ	
	ङ nganga	ङ	ਙ	ਙ	ਙ	ਙ	ਙ	ਙ	ਙ	ਙ	ਙ	ਙ	
ch	ਚ chachha	च	ਚ	ਚ	ਚ	ਚ	ਚ	ਚ	ਚ	ਚ	ਚ	ਚ	
chh	ਚ਼ chhachhha	छ	ਛ	ਛ	ਛ	ਛ	ਛ	ਛ	ਛ	ਛ	ਛ	ਛ	
j	ਜੰ jagg	ज	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	
jh	ਜ਼ jhagg	झ	ਝ	ਝ	ਝ	ਝ	ਝ	ਝ	ਝ	ਝ	ਝ	ਝ	
	ट nganga	ट	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	
t	ਟ tainha	ट	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	

Figure 1: Comparison of Old Dogra with Takri and other scripts (from Leitner 1882: Set 2).

th	ठ <i>thathu</i>	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ
d	ड <i>dadala</i>	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड
th	ठ <i>thacida</i>	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ
	ह <i>haza</i>	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह
i	इ <i>ialla</i>	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ
h	ह <i>hutha</i>	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह
d	ड <i>dadala</i>	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड
d	ड <i>dadala</i>	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड
N	न <i>nanna</i>	न	न	न	न	न	न	न	न	न	न	न	न

P	प <i>pappi</i>	प	प	प	प	प	प	प	प	प	प	प	प
ph	फ <i>phappa</i>	फ	फ	फ	फ	फ	फ	फ	फ	फ	फ	फ	फ
b	ब <i>babba</i>	ब	ब	ब	ब	ब	ब	ब	ब	ब	ब	ब	ब
bh	भ <i>bhabba</i>	भ	भ	भ	भ	भ	भ	भ	भ	भ	भ	भ	भ
m	म <i>manma</i>	म	म	म	म	म	म	म	म	म	म	म	म
y	य <i>yayya</i>	य	य	य	य	य	य	य	य	य	य	य	य
r	र <i>rara</i>	र	र	र	र	र	र	र	र	र	र	र	र
l	ल <i>lalla</i>	ल	ल	ल	ल	ल	ल	ल	ल	ल	ल	ल	ल
w	व <i>wana</i>	व	व	व	व	व	व	व	व	व	व	व	व
r	र <i>rara</i>	र	र	र	र	र	र	र	र	र	र	र	र

Figure 2: Comparison of Old Dogra with Takri and other scripts (from Leitner 1882: Set 2).

PAÑJĀBĪ.

DŌGRA DIALECT.

(JAMMU STATE.)

SPECIMEN I.

DŌGRA CHARACTER.

ਪੰਚ ਲਾਸਾਨਾ ਸੋ ਸੋ ਜੁੱਤੋ ਆਪ ਸੋ ਪਾਸ
 ਨਾਕ ਫੈਰਪ ਪੰਧਵਾ ਸਥੇਲ ਨਰ ਤਪ ਧੰਧੋ
 ਕੁੰਪਸੁਤਾ ਸਲਾ ਤਪ ਤੇਜੇ ਸੇਵਾ ਜੋਕੁਦ-
 ਤੇਪ ਨਤ ਸੇਵਾ ਸਭ-ਸਭੇ ਤਲ ਸਿੱਕੇ ਸੰਲ
 ਠਿਕੇਕਾ ਪਾਗਾ-ਸੁਠ ਸੁਠੇ ਆਸਿ ਸੇਦ ਜੇਰੇ
 ਨੇਕੇਠੇ ਜੁਤਰ = ਨਰ ਸਪ-ਕੇਠੇ ਕੰਠ-ਕੇਰ
 ਸਠੇ ਸੇਠਪ ਮਸਾ ਜੋਗਲ ਕਾਰ ਸੁਠੇ ਠਿਕੇ
 ਸਾਗਲ ਸੰਲ ਲੁਸਾ ਸੇ ਕੇਤਪ ਗੋਗਲ-ਸੁਠ
 ਸੁਠੇ ਤਪ ਸਪ ਆਸ ਕੇਰ ਸਠੇ ਸਿ
 ਸਠੇਕਾ ਪਾਸ ਪਾਠ ਕੰਲ ਗਾਗਲ ਸੁਠ
 ਤੇਤੋ ਕੰਗਲ ਤੇਰੇ ਨਾਗ ਸੁਠੇ ਸਿ ਸੰਲਯੰਧ
 ਠਿਕੇ ਪਾਠ ਕੁੰਪਸੁਤਾ ਧੰਲ ਸਠੇ ਕੇਠੇ ਨਾਗ

Figure 3: Specimen of the Dogri language written in Old Dogra (from Grierson 1916: 760).

PAÑJĀBĪ.

ᱢᱟᱝᱠᱷᱚᱨ ᱦᱚᱱᱚᱛ.

(JAMMU STATE.)

SPECIMEN II.

ᱢᱟᱝᱠᱷᱚᱨ ᱦᱚᱱᱚᱛ.

੧ ਤੰਬਲ ਤਾਲ ਅਤਪਰੰਕਿ ਸਰੁ ਗਰੰ
 ਗਮਪਵਾਂ. ਸਰਤਿਕ ਕੰਤੁ ਖੰਮ ਗਾਲ
 ਗਮਪਵਾਂ ਗੰਪਵੰ

੨ ਤੰਬਲ ਚੰਗ ੦੧੧ . ਸਰੰਕ ਗਮਪਵੰ
 ਰੰਗ ਕੁਤਾ ਕਰੰ ਕੰਕੰ ਤੁਕਰੰ ਗੰਗ
 ਰੰ ਰੰਗ ਖੰਤਯੰ

੩ ਤੰਬਲ ਚੰਗ ੦੧੧ . ਸਰੰਕ ਗਮਪਵੰ
 ਗਮਪ ਵੰਕ ਤੰਕ ਕੰਤੁ ਖੰਮ ਗਮਪ
 ਗਮਪ ਵੰ: ਗੰਕਵੰ

੪ ਤੰਬਲ ਕਰੰ ਅਤਪਰੰ ਗੰਗਵੰ ਖੰ
 ਰੰ ਖੰਮ ਕੰਕੰ ਤੰਬਲ ਗੰਗਵੰ: ਕੰ ਕੰਤੁ
 ਖੰਤਯੰ

Figure 4: Another specimen of the Dogri language written in Old Dogra (from Grierson 1916: 772).

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

Vowels.

INITIAL FORMS.

क a, ऌ ā, ॆ i or ī, ॆ u or ū, ॄ or ॅ
 e, ē or ai, ॆ ō or au, ॆ m̄ or ~

NON-INITIAL FORMS.

॒ ka, ॒ k̄ā, ॒ ki or kī, ॒ ku, ॒ k̄ū, ॒ ke or kē,
 ॒ kai, ॒ k̄ō, ॒ k̄ū, ॒ kam̄ or k̄ā.

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—

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

Consonants.

॒ ka, ॒ k̄ha, ॒ ga, ॒ ḡha, ॒ na;
 ॒ cha, ॒ ch̄ha, ॒ ja, ॒ j̄ha, ॒ ṅ;
 ॒ ṭa, ॒ ṭ̄ha, ॒ ḍa, ॒ ḍ̄ha, ॒ ṇ or ॒ ṇa;
 ॒ ta, ॒ th̄ha, ॒ da, ॒ d̄ha, ॒ na;
 ॒ pa, ॒ ph̄ha, ॒ ba, ॒ bh̄ha, ॒ ma;
 ॒ ya, ॒ ra, ॒ la, ॒ va, va;
 ॒ sha, ॒ sa, ॒ ha, ॒ ra.

NOTE.—That the same sign is employed for ja and ya, and for ba and va (or va), 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 ch̄ha is employed.

Figure 5: Chart of the Old Dogra script (from Grierson 1916: 641).

In order to facilitate comparison, I next give the current written forms of the letters of the Gurmukhi, Kāṅgrā, and Ḍōgrā alphabets.

Gurmukhi.	Kāṅgrā.	Ḍōgrā.		Gurmukhi.	Kāṅgrā.	Ḍōgrā.	
ਅ	ਯ	ਯ	'āīrā'	ੳ	ੳ	ਭੁਭ	ḍa
ੲ	ਠ	ਠ	'īrī'	ਢ	ਢ	ਢੁਢ	ḍha
ਊ	ਊ	ਊ	'ūṛā'	਴	=	਴	ṇa
ਊ	ਊ	ਊ	ō	ਤ	ਤ	ਤ	ta
ਸ	ਸ	ਸ	sa	ਬ	ਬ	ਬਯ	tha
ਹ	ਹ	ਹ	ha	ਦ	ਦ	ਦ	da
ਕ	ਕ	ਕ	ka	ਪ	ਪ	ਪਯ	dha
ਖ	ਖ	ਖ	kha	ਨ	ਨ	ਨ	na
ਗ	ਗ	ਗ	ga	ਪ	ਪ	ਪ	pa
ਘ	ਘ	ਘ	gha	ਫ	ਫ	ਫ	pha
ਬ	ਬ	ਬ	ba	ਬ	ਬ	ਬ	ba
ਚ	ਚ	ਚ	cha	ਭ	ਭ	ਭ	bha
ਛ	ਛ	ਛ	chha	ਮ	ਮ	ਮ	ma
ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	ja	ਯ	...	ਯ	ya
ਝ	ਝ	ਝ	jha	ਰ	ਰ	ਰ	ra
ਠ	...	ਠ	ṇa	ਲ	ਲ	ਲ	la
ਟ	ਟ	ਟ	ṭa	ਵ	ਵ	ਵ	va
ਠ	ਠ	ਠ	ṭha	ਸ਼	ਸ਼	ਸ਼	ra

Figure 6: Comparison of Gurmukhi, Kangra, and Old Dogra scripts (from Grierson 1916: 642).

	Nagari	Dogri		Nagari	Dogri		Nagari	Dogri
a	अ	ਲ	ka	क	ਕ	ta	त	ਤ
ā	आ	ਲ਼	kha	ख	ਖ	tha	थ	ਥ
i	इ	ੳ	ga	ग	ਗ	da	द	ਦ
ī	ई	ੳ਼	gha	घ	ਘ	dha	ध	ਧ
u	उ	ੳ	nga	उ	ੳ	na	न	ਨ
ū	ऊ	ੳ਼						
e	ए	ੲ	ca	च	ਚ	pa	प	ਪ
ai	ऐ	ੲੲ	cha	छ	ਚ਼	pha	फ	ਫ
o	ओ	ੳੲ	ja	ज	ਜ	ba	ब	ਬ
au	औ	ੳੲੲ	jha	झ	ਝ	bha	भ	ਭ
am (nasalized vowel)	अं	ੳਂ	ña	ञ	ਞ	ma	म	ਮ
śa	श	ਸ਼	ṭa	ट	ਟ	ya	य	ਯ
ṣa	ष	ਸ਼	ṭha	ठ	ਠ	ra	र	ਰ
sa	स	ਸ	ḍa	ड	ਡ	la	ल	ਲ
ha	ह	ਹ	dha	ढ	ਢ	va	व	ਵ
			ṇa	ण	ਣ			

Figure 7: Comparison of New Dogra ('Dogri') and Devanagari vowel and consonant letters (from Staal 1984: 33).

	Nagari Dogri			Nagari Dogri	
kā	का	ਕਾ	gā	गा	ਗਾ
ki	कि	ਕਿ	gī	गी	ਗੀ
kī	की	ਕੀ	gi	गी	ਗੀ
ku	कु	ਕੁ	gu	गु	ਗੁ
kū	कू	ਕੂ	gū	गू	ਗੂ
ke	के	ਕੇ	ge	गे	ਗੇ
kai	कै	ਕੈ	gai	गै	ਗੈ
ko	को	ਕੋ	go	गो	ਗੋ
kau	कौ	ਕੌ	gau	गौ	ਗੌ
kaṃ	कं	ਕਂ	gaṃ	गं	ਗਂ
k	क	ਕ	g	ग	ਗ

Figure 8: Comparison of New Dogra ('Dogri') and Devanagari vowel signs (from Staal 1984: 34).

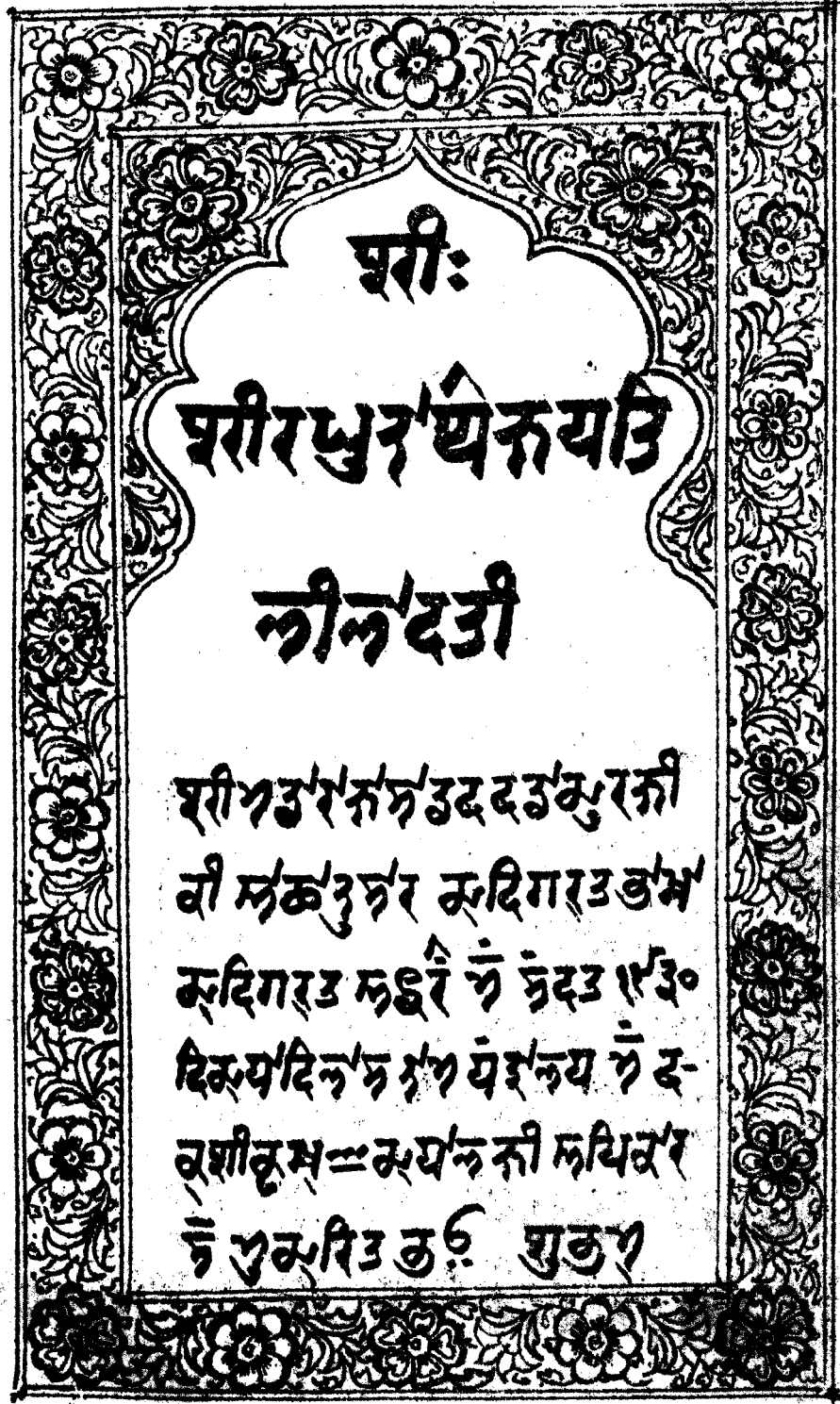


Figure 9: The first page of a Dogri translation of the *Līlavatī* by Bhāskarācārya, a Sanskrit treatise on mathematics, printed in the New Dogra script in 1872 (p. 1). Figure 10 contains the second page of this book.

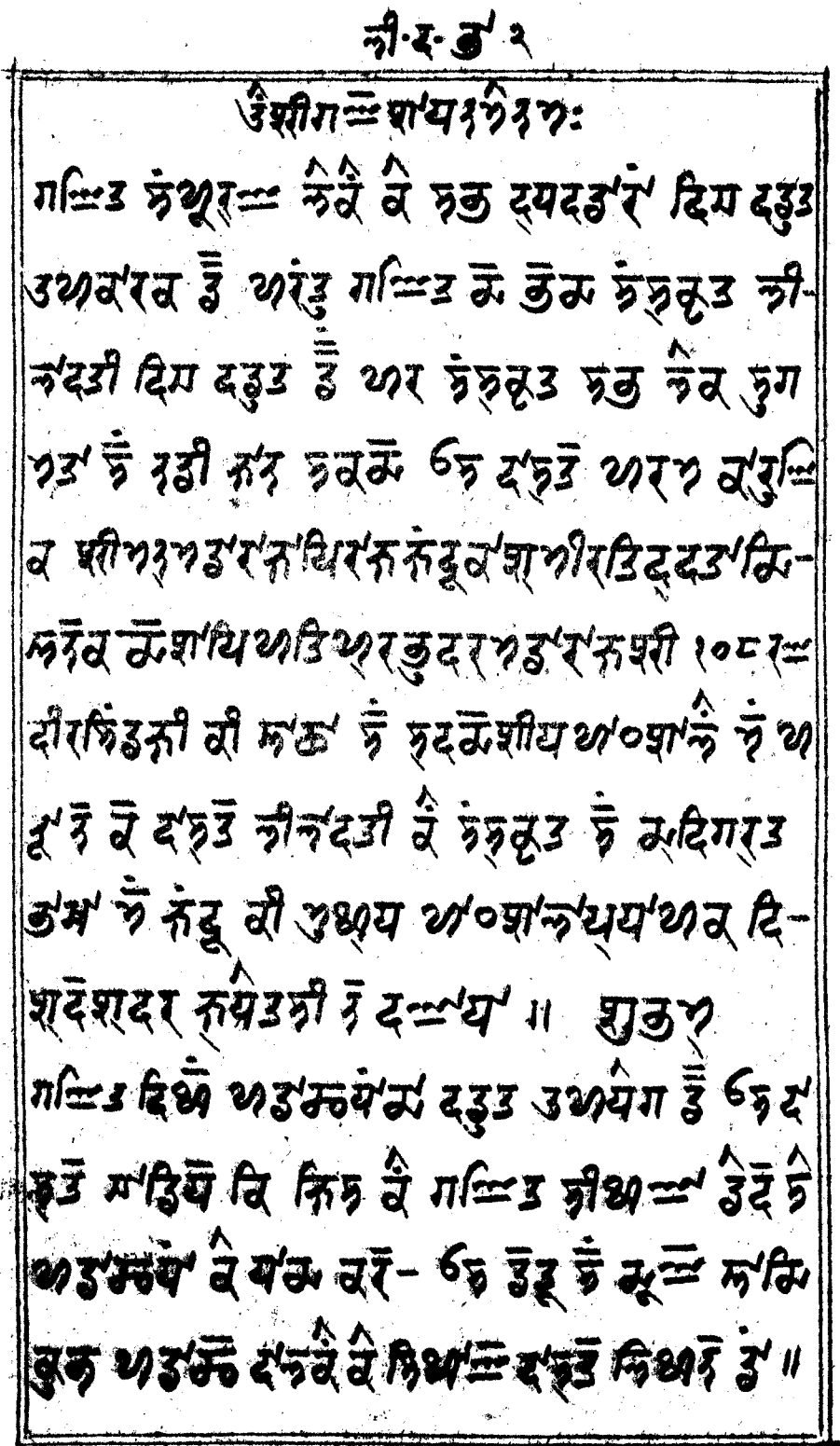


Figure 10: Another page from the *Lilavatī* in New Dogra (p. 2).

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੧	੨	੩	੪	੫	੬	੭	੮	੯	੧੦
੨	੪	੬	੮	੧੦	੧੨	੧੪	੧੬	੧੮	੨੦
੩	੬	੯	੧੨	੧੫	੧੮	੨੧	੨੪	੨੭	੩੦
੪	੮	੧੨	੧੬	੨੦	੨੪	੨੮	੩੨	੩੬	੪੦
੫	੧੦	੧੫	੨੦	੨੫	੩੦	੩੫	੪੦	੪੫	੫੦
੬	੧੨	੧੮	੨੪	੩੦	੩੬	੪੨	੪੮	੫੪	੬੦
੭	੧੪	੨੧	੨੮	੩੫	੪੨	੪੯	੫੬	੬੩	੭੦
੮	੧੬	੨੪	੩੨	੪੦	੪੮	੫੬	੬੪	੭੨	੮੦
੯	੧੮	੨੭	੩੬	੪੫	੫੪	੬੩	੭੨	੮੧	੯੦
੧੦	੨੦	੩੦	੪੦	੫੦	੬੦	੭੦	੮੦	੯੦	੧੦੦

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੧੧	੧੨	੧੩	੧੪	੧੫	੧੬	੧੭	੧੮	੧੯	੨੦
੨੨	੨੪	੨੬	੨੮	੩੦	੩੨	੩੪	੩੬	੩੮	੪੦
੩੩	੩੬	੩੯	੪੨	੪੫	੪੮	੫੧	੫੪	੫੭	੬੦

Figure 11: Page from the *Lilavati* showing the use of printed New Dogra digits (p. 3).

ੜੲੳ	ੳੲੲੳ	ੜੲੳ	ੳੲੲੳ
ੳੲੲੳੲੲ)।	ੲੲੲੲ	≡)
ੳੲੲੲੲੲ)॥	ੳੲੲੲੲੲ	≡)।
ੳੲੲੲੲੲ)॥॥	ੳੲੲੲੲੲ	≡)॥
ੳੲੲੲ	-)	ੳੲੲੲੲੲੲ	≡)॥॥
ੳੲੲੲੲੲ	-)।	ੳੲੲੲੲੲ)।
ੳੲੲੲੲੲ	-)॥	ੳੲੲੲੲੲੲ)।

Figure 12: Usage of fractions for denoting currency in New Dogra (from Staal 1984: 75). The text appears to be typeset using metal fonts. The fraction signs are currency marks may be represented using characters from the ‘Common Indic Number Forms’ block (U+A830) in Unicode.

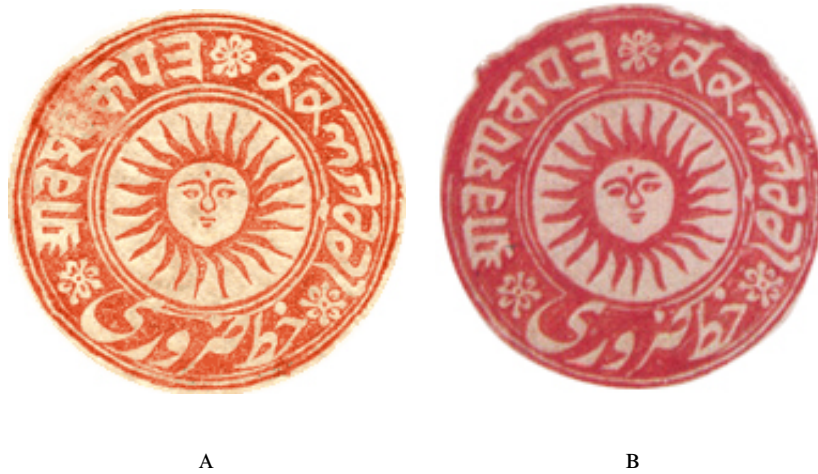
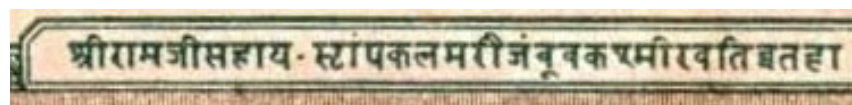


Figure 13: Two specimens of a trilingual stamp for expedited mail from Jammu State in Old Dogra, Persian, and Devanagari scripts. The Dogra text reads **ਕਕਲ ਜਰੂਰੀ** *kakal jarurī*. The Persian reads **خط ضروری** *khaṭ zarūrī*; the Devanagari reads **आवश्यक पत्र** *āvaśyaka patra*.



Figure 14: Four bilingual regular postage stamps from Jammu State with text in the Old Dogra and Persian scripts. Stamps A, B, and D are half ‘anna’ stamps and C is a one ‘anna’ stamp. In all stamps, the Dogra text at the top reads **ਜਮੂ ਕਾਚਮੀਰ** *jamu kachamīr* ‘Jammu and Kashmir’. In stamps A, B, and D, the first line of the center is Persian **نیم آناه ۱۹۲۳ ۱۹۲۳** *[samvat] nim ānah* ‘half ānnā’; the second line of the center is Dogra **ਅਦਾ ਅਨਾ** *ada ana* ‘half ānnā’. In C, the first line of the center text is Persian **یک آناه ۱۹۲۳** *yak ānah* ‘one ānnā’; the second line of the center is Dogra **ੲਕ ਅਨਾ** *ek ana* ‘one ānnā’. In all four stamps, the third line of the center is the date 1923 *[samvat]* written in Devanagari-like digits १९२३. The Persian text at the bottom of the stamp reads **قلمرو سرکار جموں و کشمیر** *qalamrau sarkār jammūn o kaśmīr* ‘dominions of the ruler of Jammu and Kashmir.’



Detail of top, left (Devanagari)



Detail of top, right (New Dogra)



Detail of center (New Dogra, Devanagari, and Urdu)

Figure 15: The mast of a two rupee non-judicial stamp paper from Kashmir State.



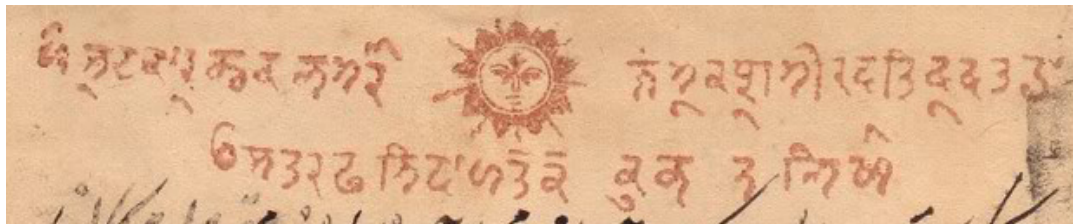
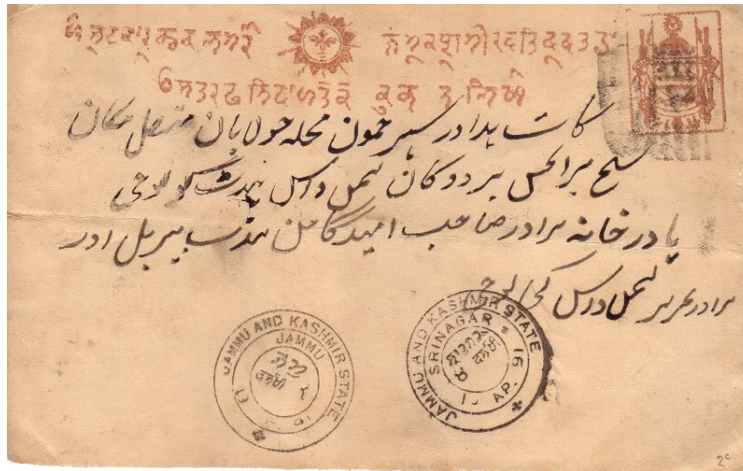
Figure 16: The mast of a five rupee non-judicial stamp paper from Kashmir state containing text in New Dogra, Devanagari, and Arabic (Persian) scripts



Figure 17: A one anna stamp from Jammu and Kashmir state with text in New Dogra, Devanagari, and Arabic (Urdu).



Figure 18: Telegraph stamps from Jammu and Kashmir state with text in Dogra, Devanagari, Urdu, and English. The Dogra denominations show usage of Common Indic fractions and the rupee mark.



postakarda kalamrau jammu kasmir va tibbataha
 “Postcard of the realm of Jammu, Kashmir, and Tibet”

isa tarapha siva pate ke kucha na likho
 “Do not write anything on this side except for the address”



jamu
 “Jammu”

bhaisakh (4 ?)
 “Vaisakh 4”



sinagar
 “Srinagar”

4 vaisakh
 “4 Vaisakh”

Figure 19: A state postcard from Jammu and Kashmir with post mark of 19 April 1891. The inscription at top is in New Dogra and the content is in Persian. The postmarks are in English and Dogra.



One rupee banknote



Twenty rupee banknote

Figure 20: Bank notes from Jammu and Kashmir State containing text in New Dogra, Devanagari, and Arabic (Persian) scripts.

	Chamba	Dogra		Chamba	Dogra
A	𑂔	𑂕	VOWEL SIGN A	<i>no dependent form</i>	
AA	𑂔̇	𑂕̇	VOWEL SIGN AA	𑂔̇	𑂕̇
I	𑂔̇	𑂕̇	VOWEL SIGN I	𑂔̇	𑂕̇
II	𑂔̇	—	VOWEL SIGN II	𑂔̇	𑂕̇
U	𑂔̇	𑂕̇	VOWEL SIGN U	𑂔̇	𑂕̇
UU	𑂔̇	—	VOWEL SIGN UU	𑂔̇	𑂕̇
E	𑂔̇	𑂕̇	VOWEL SIGN E	𑂔̇	𑂕̇
AI	𑂔̇	𑂕̇	VOWEL SIGN AI	𑂔̇	𑂕̇
O	𑂔̇	𑂕̇	VOWEL SIGN O	𑂔̇	𑂕̇
AU	𑂔̇	—	VOWEL SIGN AU	𑂔̇	𑂕̇

Table 2: Comparison of Chamba and Dogra vowel letters and signs.

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

Table 3: Comparison of Chamba and Dogra consonant letters.