1 Introduction

This document provides the model to represent special rendering of rya in many North Indian languages using Devanagari. It was briefly discussed in the 1.3 section of our document L2/17-098. Based on the L2/17-255 Recommendations to UTC #152 July-August 2017, a new and separate document is presented here.

2 Description

In Devanagari if a vowel less consonant ra precedes a consonant, then it takes the superscript form commonly known as repha.

\[
\text{र + ध + य} \rightarrow \text{य}
\]

\text{ra \ virama \ ya}

However in languages like Braj Bhasha, Awadhi, Rajasthani, Gujarati etc ligature of ya and ra is preferred over repha in Devanagari. This is exemplified in Braj Bhasha reader of Rupert Snell.

(c) Conjuncts of r with y, common in perf. ptc. from verb roots in -r, are written not with a superscript repha but with a modified य, appearing in the printed text as e.g. करयै.

A similar situation occurs in Bengali where rya can be written using both repha and ya-phalaa. This is documented in Bengali section as given below.
It is to be noted that the *tatsama* words may retain *repha* as in Sanskrit like सूर्य, कार्य. In the text given below सूर्य is written as सूर्य and मार्यो is written as मार्यो in Braj Bhasha.

3 Rendering

In order to represent both forms in plaintext the following sequences are proposed. As mentioned above similar models are adopted in Bengali and Kannada to prevent the display of *repha*.

Default way of rendering rya with *repha*.

\[
\text{र} + \text{◌्य} + \text{य} \rightarrow \text{य}
\]

To prevent display of a *repha*, U+200D zero width joiner is placed after the ra, but preceding the *virama*:

\[
\text{र} + \text{ZW} + \text{◌्य} + \text{य} \rightarrow \text{र्य}
\]

\[\text{0930} \quad \text{200D} \quad \text{094D} \quad \text{092F}\]

In Marathi language the form eyelash RA र is used in place of *repha* in certain contexts. Though the representation of eye lash ra is already adopted in Unicode Standard. Here it is mentioned as it is closely related to forms of ra in consonant conjuncts. Here ZWJ is placed after *virama*.

\[
\text{र} + \text{◌्य} + \text{ZW} + \text{य} \rightarrow \text{्र्य}
\]

It is requested to mention this special rendering of र्य in Devanagari section of Core Specification.
4 Attestations

Figure 1. *Rāsapuṇḍarīkādhyāyī* - A Braj Bhasha manuscript.

Figure 2. Use of र्म in a manuscript.
Figure 3. A manuscript named Sevaka Abhinandana Saṅgraha.

Figure 4. Sūr sāgar written in Braj Bhasha (from Snell, 1991).
कहीं है पथाही भाषा पंडित पुजा पतिमता की सुखित राजा बिचार करि कहीं वह कारवा ड्रेल ते जिजार कब ज्ञ न हपे। यह दुनि ऐक परेवा वाली बच्चों वा दोकारा 
की बात आपदा में कहां बाबा बिचारे। ऐसें संदेह कार्य 
तो मोजन करना ज्ञ न भने कोनहि भाषा पानी में ज्ञ संदेह 
है। ऐसी बिचार कहीं करे तो सुख तों जीवन ज्ञ न 
हेम। कहीं है कि द्यावांत बाथोती को भाषा हाफ़बंदैसी 
जो और से भाग की बास करे ज्ञ द्यावांत वे कहीं 
बदा इतनी हरे। इतनी कही वह परेवा चाँदर खुश 
कहीं बाली साथ सब तत्त्रे। तव बिचारी ने बिचारी 
कि इसकी बात जो झेले तो झेले पर साथ कोई 
अचित नहीं। कहीं है मनुष भनेक शाल पड़े बीतर 
कीं उपदेश तेज पर जोभ बास घेरे तव जुड़ि न करे। 
भाव विनाके साथ बिचारी ज्ञ चठी। बाह जब वे 
पदेशुष्क जाल में झाले तब वा ने जाल की जेवरी झैही सब 
बते। तव जाकि कहीं उत्तरे हें वाली निम्न कर्म भागे। 
ऐसे और ज्ञ ठार कहीं है कि समान में सब ने भाग देह 
कल करि जो साथ तो सब कीं पाँ वास झेल। भी
Figure 6. Use of र्थ in a Rajasthani dictionary (from Lalas, 1962).

Figure 7. Pāṇcabolakāraṇastavana- a Gujarati language manuscript.

MS Add.1266.7 of Cambridge Digital Library.¹

¹ https://cudl.lib.cam.ac.uk/view/MS-ADD-01266-00007/1
5 References


Lalas, Sitaram. राजस्थानी सबद कोस [=Rajasthani sabada kosa]. Rajasthani Shodh Sansthan, Jodhpur. 1962.