Representation of conjuncts involving Ra in Dogra script

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The Consonant Conjuncts section in Dogra chapter of Core specification says –“There is no evidence that special conjunct forms of ra occur”. However the post base of ra or ra-vottu occurs in both traditional and new Dogra script.

Representation

As said in the proposal of Dogra script (L2/15-234R) the repha do not occur in Dogra. The post base conjunct forms of ra <consonant, virama, ra> in Dogra are similar to Sharada, Takri and Gurmukhi scripts. tra is represented by the ligature in Dogra as य. As explained in the proposal the śra is represented by the special half form ः in New Dogra. In rest cases it should be represented by the subjoined form ः which ligates with the consonant.

Changes recommended for Core specification

- document the behaviour of post base conjunct forms of ra in Dogra.
- remove the sentence—“There is no evidence that special conjunct forms of ra occur”.
- Presently the example of pra is given for the common method of placing a visible virama beneath the bare consonant. Use any other example like sva, sta, rta, ska etc, Since pra takes the form of subjoined form by default.
Figure 1. Use of *tra* in the words *paritrāṇa* and *tridevātā* in New Dogra. (from digitized collections of eGangotri)
Figure 2. Use of *dra* in the words *bhādrapada* and *mudrita* in New Dogra. (from \(^1\))

\(^1\) [https://twitter.com/sp_sharma07/status/1129631065692262400](https://twitter.com/sp_sharma07/status/1129631065692262400)
Figure 3. Use of subjoined form of ra in the word *prehalāda* in traditional Dogra.

A painting of *Bhāgavata Purāṇa* from Mankot, Jammu and Kashmir dated 1725 CE. The text reads as “*haranākasa prehalāda kī ḍarāda he*”. (from²)

² https://collections.lacma.org/node/171731