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 3. As explained in the proposal the sra is represented by the special half form sra in New Dogra. In rest cases it should be represented by the subjoined form sra 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.

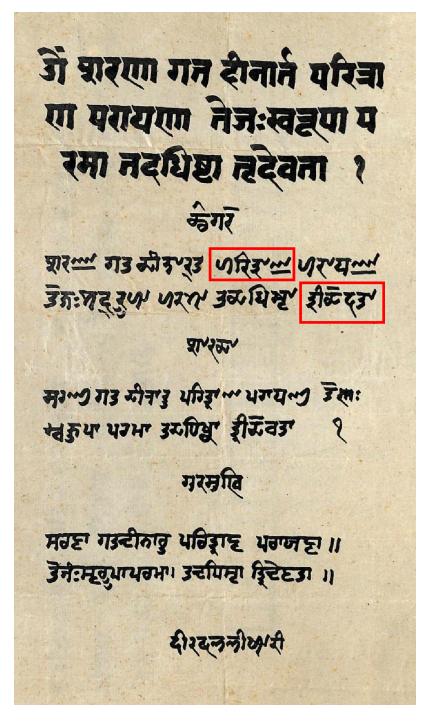


Figure 1. Use of *tra* in the words *paritrāṇa* and *trīdevatā* in New Dogra. (from digitized collections of eGangotri)

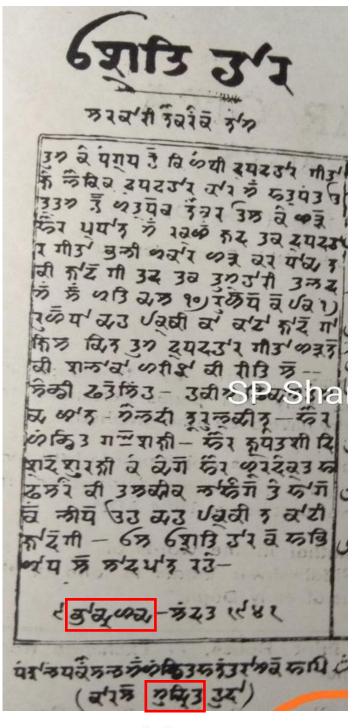


Figure 2. Use of *dra* in the words *bhādrapada* and *mudrita* in New Dogra. (from ¹)

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¹ https://twitter.com/sp_sharma07/status/1129631065692262400

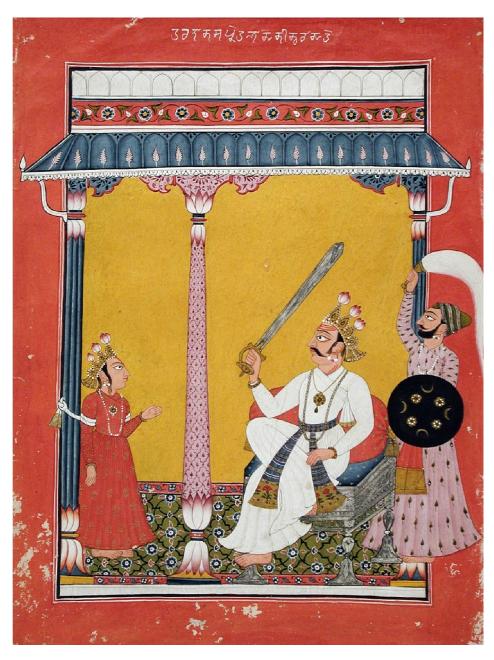




Figure 3. Use of subjoined form of ra in the word *prehalāda* in traditional Dogra.

A painting of $Bh\bar{a}gavata~Pur\bar{a}na$ from Mankot, Jammu and Kashmir dated 1725 CE. The text reads as "haranākasa prehalāda kī ḍarāda he". (from²)

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