Neo-Brahmi Generation Panel:

Analysis of comments for Gujarati script LGR Proposal for the Root Zone

Revision: June 30, 2019  
  
Neo-Brahmi Generation Panel (NBGP) published the Gujarati script LGR Propsoal for the Root Zone for [public comment](https://www.icann.org/public-comments/devanagari-gurmukhi-gujarati-scripts-lgr-2018-07-27-en) on 27 July 2018. This document is an additional document of the public comment [report](https://www.icann.org/en/system/files/files/report-comments-devanagari-gurmukhi-gujarati-scripts-lgr-20oct18-en.pdf), collecting NBGP analyses as well as the concluded responses. There is 1 (one) comment submission. The analysis is as follow:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | 1 | From | Liang Hai |
| Subject | | A quick review of the Gujarati proposal | |
| Comment | | 2, “gujarâtî”: Use a consistent transliteration scheme throughout the document. | |
| NBGP Analysis | | The document uses the spelling “Gujarati” throughout the document except in the said location where exact latin transliteration is intended. As the accent markers may not be present on most of the user’s keyboards, that could have posed problems in terms of searching, hence, exact latin transliteration was not used elsewhere. | |
| NBGP Response | | No action required. | |
| Comment | | 3.4.4: The spelling alternation is not relevant. Both functions are representation of a nasal sound. | |
| NBGP Analysis | | Request to check the text carefully. It clearly states that the anusvara has two functions : a pure nasal and also as a Homorganic nasal. The example given  સન્ત vs. સંત /sənt/ saint  U+0AB8 U+0AA8 U+0ACD U+0AA4 U+0AB8 U+0A82 U+0AA4  is that of a homorganic nasal and is not a nasal sound per se. Pure nasalisation is heard in verbal suffixation e.g. કરું છું /kərũ cʰũ/ I am doing | |
| NBGP Response | | No action required. | |
| Comment | | 5.2: Why are U+0A8C GUJARATI LETTER VOCALIC L and U+0AC4 GUJARATI VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC RR included? Don’t they belong to the same category of excluded letters vocalic rr and vocalic ll? | |
| NBGP Analysis | | This is because modern Gujarati does not use these characters. | |
| NBGP Response | | No action required. | |
| Comment | | 5.5: It’s actually just as simple as: `C[N][M][B|X] | V[B|X] | C[N]H` (consonant clusters can be broken down to multiple preceding occurences of `C[N]H`, when the exactly rendering of a cluster is not the discussion’s concern. | |
| NBGP Analysis | | The Authors of this document are well versed with the ISCII standard and the C-DAC GIST IDN Policy documents from where this pattern is taken and suggested. The descriptive text is meant to be a simplified version of the same, simplicity being one of the foundational principles of the LGR procedure. | |
| NBGP Response | | No action required. | |
| Comment | | 6, “There are no characters/character sequences in Gujarati, which can be created by using the characters permitted as per the [MSR] and look exactly alike.”: Should be MSR and WLE (which restricts the cluster structure, preventing sequences like `VM`). | |
| NBGP Analysis | | The comment is noted. | |
| NBGP Response | | The text can be changed to include the “...and WLE” part. | |