

अ्या = <0985, 09CD, 09AF, 09BE> (a- *hasant ya -aa*)

ए्या = <098E, 09CD, 09AF, 09BE> (e- *hasant ya -aa*)

If a candrabindu or other combining mark needs to be added in the sequence, it comes at the end of the sequence. For example:

अ्यां = <0985, 09CD, 09AF, 09BE, 0981> (a- *hasant ya -aa candrabindu*)

Further examples:

अ + ् + य + ाँ = अ्याँ

ए + ् + य + ाँ = ए्याँ

त + ् + य + ाँ = त्याँ

Interaction of Repha aand Ya-phalaa. The formation of the *repha* form is defined in Section 9.1, *Devanagari*, “Rules for Rendering,” R2. Basically, the *repha* is formed when a *ra* that has the inherent vowel killed by the *hasant* begins a syllable. This scenario is shown in the following example:

र + ् + य ⇒ र्य as in कर्म (karma)

The *ya-phalaa* is a post-base form of *ya* and is formed when the *ya* is the final consonant of a syllable cluster. In this case, the previous consonant retains its base shape and the *hasant* is combined with the following *ya*. This scenario is shown in the following example:

क + ् + य ⇒ क्य as in बक्य (bakyô)

An ambiguous situation is encountered when the combination of *ra + hasant + ya* is encountered:

र + ् + य ⇒ र्य or र्या

To resolve the ambiguity with this combination, the Unicode Standard adopts the convention of placing the character U+200D ZERO WIDTH JOINER immediately after the *ra* to obtain the *ya-phalaa*. The *repha* form is rendered when no ZWJ is present, as shown in the following example:

र + ् + य ⇒ र्य

09B0 09CD 09AF

र + [ZWJ] + ् + य ⇒ र्या

09B0 200D 09CD 09AF