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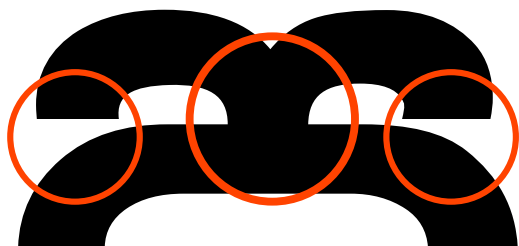
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𑌕 𑌖𑌗𑌘 𑌙𑌚𑌛𑌜

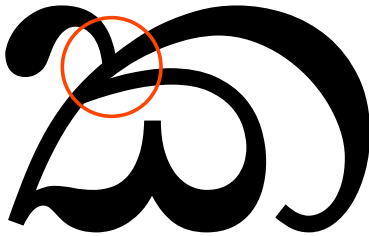
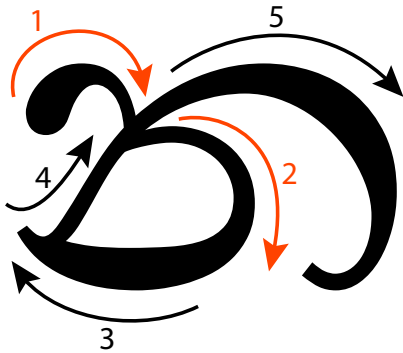
Generally, letters in this group (except for “YA”) are supposed to show some left to right symmetry in basic (shared) form, at glance.



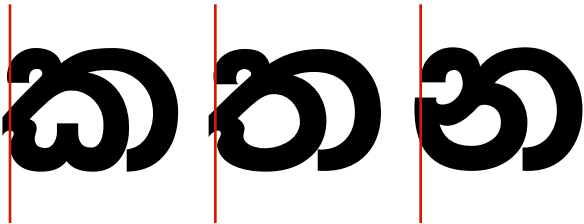
In this glyph form, closure at each point shown is free to be decided as a design manner.



In 𑌛 and 𑌜 ending part is could be a straight line.

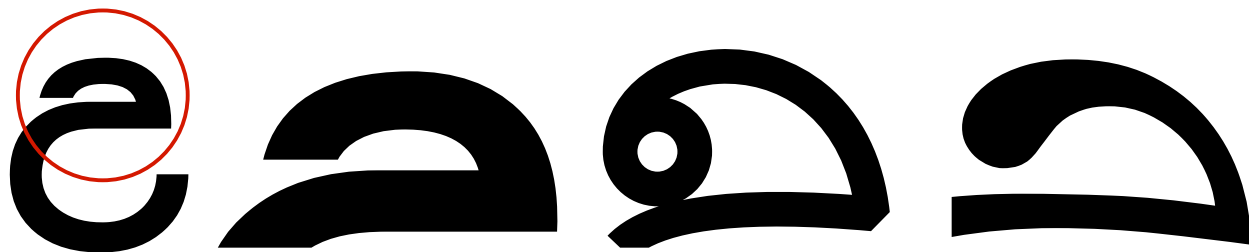


Hand writing tradition for this glyph group seems to be important. But Alternation in Iskoola Potha glyph-“ක” doesn’t call a heavy distortion in its particular case.



In this group peck like corner in lower left must be drawn to little further left than the eye.

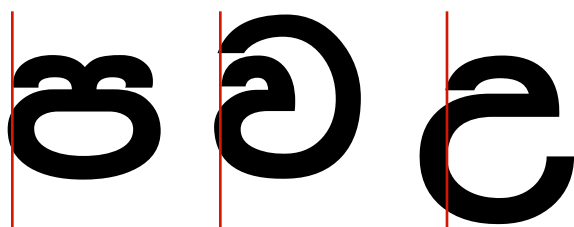
“EYE”



Ultimately the “EYE” is started with a knot. But losing the knot is acceptable and seemingly compulsory for mono-width stroke fonts.

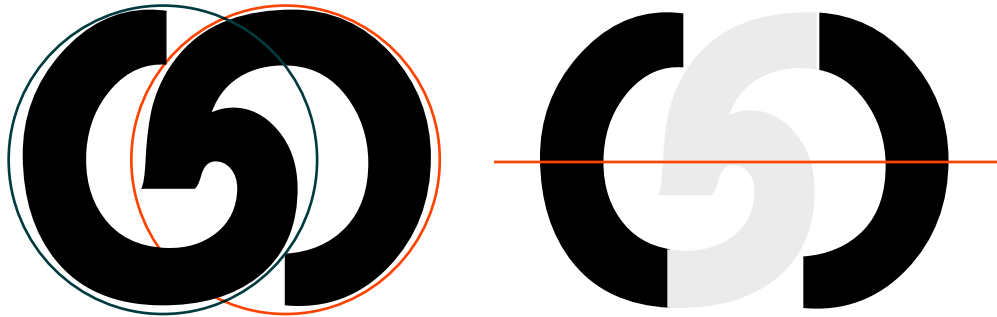


But in typefaces like Iskoola Potha, the knot is ‘considered’.



In glyphs with eye, curve below the eye should at least be as left as eye’s left end. The eye could be pushed inside the letter, not outside.

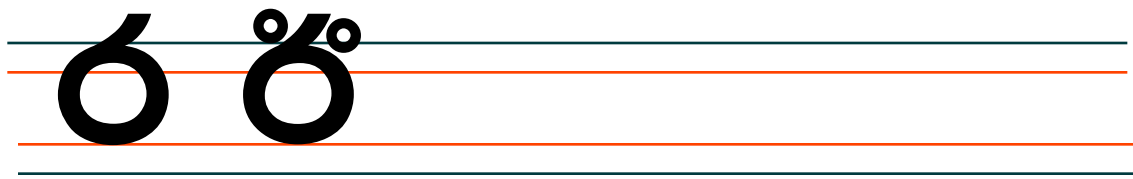
ᱚᱚ ᱦᱚᱦ



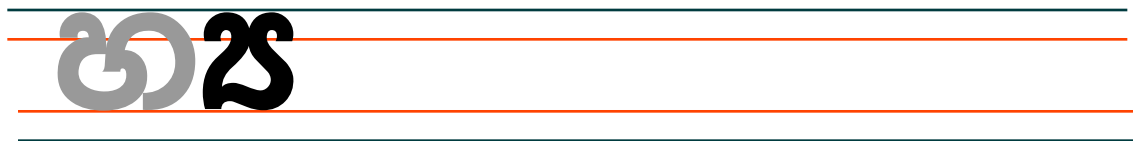
The formal form shared in this group calls some symmetry. Right half being liltte larger is acceptable.

ᱦ ᱦ ᱚ

Although ᱦ and ᱦ shares same writing tradition, ᱦ looks closer to ᱚ



Writing tradition for o



This glyph (in tradition) ‘roughly’ resembles a mirrored “æ”.

கேள்வி