

Sarasvati (mleccha) hieroglyphs (Indus Script)

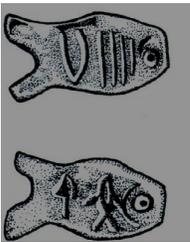
Part 1e



m1135 𑀩 𑀭 𑀮 𑀯 𑀰 2140 Pict-50 Composite animal: features of an ox and a rhinoceros facing the standard device. This seems to indicate that the lexeme connoting the young bull may have been cognate with a lexeme connoting a boar. badhia = castrated boar, a hog; bhat. sukri = a huge wild boar with large tusks; rata sukri = a boar in hunting parlance; sukri kud.u = a boar; datela sukri = a wide boar (Santali) bad.hi 'a caste who work both in iron and wood' (Santali)ⁱ bar.ae = a blacksmith; bar.ae kudlam = a country made hoe, in contrast to cala_ni kudlam, an imported hoe; bar.ae mer.ed – country smelted iron; bar.ae muruk = the energy of a blacksmith (Mundari.lex.) The occurrence of bari_ in Ash. (CDIAL 9464) and bar.ae in Mundari and of vardhaka in Skt. point to the early phonetic form: bard.a; semantic: worker in iron and wood, artisan. Thus, it is suggested that the depiction of the backbone, barad.o is rebus for bard.a, artisan. barduga = a man of acquirements, a proficient man (Ka.)



Thus, a svastika appears together with an elephant or a tiger. The 'svastika' is a pictorial and also a sign Sign 148 Glyph: sathiya_ (Pkt.); rebus: satva 'zinc' (Ka.)
Elephant: ib; rebus: ib 'iron'; Tiger: kol; rebus: kol 'pan~caloha alloy of metals'



It would be a surprise indeed if, in a writing system used ca. 5000 years ago, it was possible to compose sentences using just five signs.

Hundreds of inscribed texts on tablets are repetitions; it is, therefore, unlikely that hundreds of such inscribed tablets just contained the same 'names' composed of just five 'alphabets' or 'syllables', even after the

direction of writing is firmed up as from right to left:

barad.u, bar-ad.u = an empty pot (Ka.lex.) bhala_n.d.e~ = the half-pot or the shard which, with fire in it, the gosa_yi_ or the gondhal.i_-people hold on their hand; gondhal.i_ are

musicians and singers; gondhal. = a tumultuous festivity in propitiation of devi_ (M.lex.)
 bha_liyo = a waterpot (G.lex.) baran.i, baran.e = the trough of a water-lift; a china jar
 (Tu.lex.) bhara.ni_ = a cooking pot (G.) In the Punjab, the mixed alloys were generally
 called, bharat (5 copper, 4 zinc and 1 tin). In Bengal, an alloy called bharan or toul was
 created by adding some brass or zinc into pure bronze. Sometimes lead was added to
 make it soft. bharatiyo = a caster of metals; a brazier; bharatar, bharatal, bharatal. =
 moulded; an article made in a mould; bharata = casting metals in moulds; bharavum = to
 fill in; to put in; to pour into (G.lex.)

khloe, khaloi = a fish basket (Santali); kolli = a fish (Ma.); koleji id. (Tu.)(DEDR 2139).

xola_ = tail (Kur.); qoli = id. (Malt.)(DEDR 2135).

kol 'tiger' (Santali) ; ko_lupuli 'tiger' (Te.)

kol = pan~calo_kam (five metals) (Ta.lex.) kol, kolla a furnace (Ta.) kole.l smithy,
 temple in Kota village (Ko.); kwala.l Kota smithy (To.); konimi blacksmith; kola id.
 (Ka.); kolle blacksmith (Kod.); kollusa_na_ to mend implements; kolsta_na, kulsa_na_ to
 forge; ko_lsta_na_ to repair (of plough-shares); kolmi smithy (Go.); kolhali to forge
 (Go.)(DEDR 2133.) kolimi-titti = bellows used for a furnace (Te.lex.)

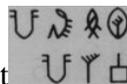
krammar-a = to turn, return (Te.); krammar-ilu, krammar-illu, krammar-abad.u = to
 turn, return, to go back; krammar-u = again; krammar-incu = to turn or send back
 (Te.lex.) [Note the glyph showing an antelope or a tiger turning back]. kraman.a = act of
 walking or going (G.lex.)



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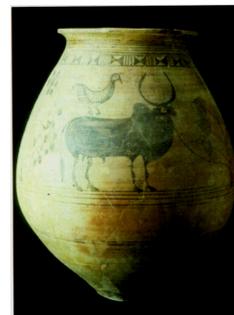
m1452Bct



2912 Rebus: kamar a



semi-hinduised caste of blacksmiths; kamari the work of a
 blacksmith, the money paid for
 blacksmith work; nunak ato reak in



kamarieda I do the blacksmith work for so many villages (Santali) ka_rma_ra = metalsmith who makes arrows etc. of metal (RV. 9.112.2: jarati_bhiih os.adhi_bhiih parn.ebhiih s'akuna_na_m ka_rma_ro as'mabhiih dyubhiih hiran.yavantam icchati_) kammar a, kamma_ra, kammaga_ra, karma_ra, karmaka_ra, kammaga_ra, kamba_ra = one who does any business; an artisan, a mechanic; a blacksmith (Ka.); kamma_l.a = an artisan, an artificer: a blacksmith, a goldsmith (Ta.Ka.); a goldsmith (Ka.)(DEDR 1236).

A zebu bull tied to a post; a bird above. Large painted storage jar discovered in burned rooms at Nausharo, ca. 2600 to 2500 BCE. Cf. Fig. 2.18, J.M. Kenoyer, 1998, Cat. No. 8.

Adaru d.angra 'zebu or brahmani bull' (Santali) **aduru** 'native metal' (Ka.)

It appears that the person holding back the two rearing jackals on the tablet is a woman: ko_l 'woman' (Nahali); dual. ko_lhilt.el (Sudhibhushan Bhattacharya, Field-notes on Nahali, Ind. Ling. 17, 1957, p. 247); kola = bride, son's (younger brother's) wife (Kui) ko_l is a phonetic determinative of the two jackals, kol 'tiger'; rebus: kol 'metal' (Ta.)

The decoding of 'woman' glyph on the tablet as a phonetic determinative of kol 'tiger' gains surprising validation from a ligatured terracotta image of a feline tiger with a woman's face and headdress.

Feline figurine terracotta. A woman's face and headdress are shown. The base has a hole to display it on a stick. (After JM Kenoyer/Courtesy Dept. of Archaeology and Museums, Govt. of Pakistan).

The phonemes and the associated glyph evoke a meaning: kol 'metal' (Ta.) kola = blacksmith (Ma.); kol, kollan- (Ta.); kolime, kulime, kolume = a fire-pit or furnace (Ka.); kolime id., a pit (Te.); kulume kanda_ya = a tax on blacksmiths (Ka.) kolimi titti = bellows used for a furnace (Te.)
