

Sarasvati (mleccha) hieroglyphs (Indus Script)

Part 2a

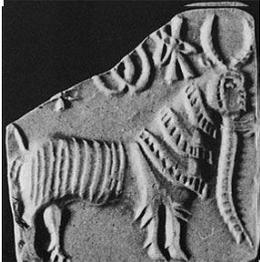
Ancient language and ancient writing system

<p>Elephant (ibha) Tiger (kol) Ibex, pair (ul.e, bar.ea) Antelope (ranku) Hayrick, pair (kundavum, bar.ea) Buffalo (kad.a) Rhino (kag)</p>		
 M304A broken seal  Fragmentary horn seen on pedestal	 Restored glyph (Huntington)	<p>cu_l.a 'tiger's mane' cu_d.a 'bracelets'</p> <p>krammara 'look back' Rebus: kamar 'smith'</p>
<p>kampat.t.am 'mint' bar.ea 'merchant, smith' med. 'iron, implements' kol 'pancaloha' ib 'iron' kut.hi 'smelter furnace' cu_lha 'furnace' ula 'furnace'kang 'furnace'</p>	<p>Penance (kamad.ha) Royal paraphernalia (ur..a) Head-dress (cu_d.a) Bunch of twigs</p>	

ranga 'pewter, tin alloy'	(ku_ti_) Buffalo-horns twisted (mer.ha)
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	Horns (kot.) Human face (muh) Elephant (Ib) Neck-band (ring) (kad.um) M229 (Parpola sealing)
Feline Bovine: (kol) (mr..eka 'antelope')	
kod. 'workshop' mu_ha 'smelted ingot' ib 'iron' kha_d. 'trench, fire-pit' kol 'pancaloha' milakkha 'copper'	

The validity of the semantic contours of archaic chandas will be proved by the mlecchita


 vikalpa,
 record



 hieroglyphs used to inscriptions of Sarasvati civilization. The underlying spoken tongue is mleccha, the dialect used by Vidura, Yudhishtira and Kanaka (the miner) in the Mahabharata. Mlecchita vikalpa means 'alternative representation in writing system by mleccha speakers'.

The meluhhan is shown on the Akkadian cylinder seal carrying an antelope ; this is an artistic style of depicting a phonetic determinant for the word read rebus : meluhha : mr..eka 'antelope, goat' (Te.) Meluhha-speaker, merchant.

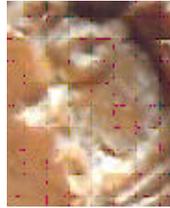
He is a copper merchant/smith.

m229 (sealing), m1186a seal



Furnace,

m229 (sealing), m1186a seal



ingot

m304A seal – Face shows a
(Pkt.)

tiger's mane: cu_l.a; rebus: cu_lha furnace

mleccha-mukha (Skt.) = copper; milakkha (Pali) mu~hu~ = face (S.); rebus: mu_ha 'smelted
ingot' [mũh opening or hole (in a stove for stoking, in a handmill for filling, in a grainstore
for withdrawing)(Bi.)]

Signboard on the North Gate leading to the walled Dholavira. Courtesy ASI.

There is a glyph common to the Dholavira sign board, to the epigraph on the horned-tiger
seal and the glyph on the button seal of Harappa.



The glyph is a 'lid, cover' for a pot: ^ Lexemes:
ad.aren, d.aren lid, cover (Santali) Rebus: aduru
'native metal' (Ka.). It is possible to unravel
many substratum lexemes of Mleccha
(Meluhhan) and at the same time, decode the

epigraphs; the key is to unravel the dialectical continuum of the linguistic area circa 5500
years Before Present. Since the cultural traits of the civilization which evolved about 5500
years Before Present are present even today in Bharat, the languages of Bharat constitute the
data set for decoding lexemes of such a dialectical continuum. A remarkable cultural trait
which continues into the historical periods of Bharat is the use of copper plates to record
epigraphs as property transactions. The epigraphs are the artifacts created by artisans of the
Sarasvati civilization, the metal workers who recorded the ownership of the furnaces and
trade in a civilizational resource: stones, metals and minerals. This hypothesis on language,
writing system and function served by the epigraphs, will be tested further in a separate
volume of the Saptathi Sarasvati, the septet of 7 volumes on Sarasvati.



era, er-a = eraka = ?nave; erako_lu = the iron axle of a carriage (Ka.M.); cf. irasu
(Ka.lex.) Metal: akka, aka (Tadbhava of arka) metal; akka metal (Te.) arka = copper (Skt.)
erka = ekke (Tbh. of arka) aka (Tbh. of arka) copper (metal); crystal (Ka.lex.)
erako molten cast (Tu.lex.) agasa_le, agasa_li, agasa_lava_d.u = a goldsmith (Te.lex.)

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