MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM

Edited by The Superintendent

SCRIPTS

IN AND AROUND INDIA

Compiled By:

V.KANNAIYAN, B.A.

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Deputy Secretary to Government Government of Madras

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PREFACE

Museums are not mere collections of objects but storehouses of knowledge. They serve to disseminate knowledge by extension and sight, touch and feel of the objects. The Madras Museum was able as early as 1950s to make a bureaucrat write about Indian Scripts. The compilation of Thiru V. Kannaiyan, B.A., Deputy Secretary to Government of Madras on "Scripts in and Around India" was published by Madras Government Museum as its Bulletin in 1960.

Just as History relies on geography and chronology for authenticity, Archaeology depends on excavation and epigraphy for serving as the authenticating arms of History. Palaeography, the study of ancient scripts, a branch of epigraphy is a powerful tool to peep into the past with authenticity. In this booklet, keys to ancient scripts of Asokan and Chola periods and to modern Indian languages are provided. This would help beginners to acquire reading skill in these scripts.

This book is republished since the methods then adopted still hold good.

2000 AD (R. Kannan)

Introduction

As there are hundreds of languages in India, so also there are quite a large number of scripts used to express these languages. It is a fascinating study to probe into the origins of all the various modern scripts that are in vogue in different parts of the country. According to the scholars of Indian Epigraphy (the science of inscriptions) and of Palæography (the science of deciphering various scripts) only one script is said to have been prevalent throughout India in ancient times from which all the modern scripts have been derived. This ancient script called by the scholars as Brahmi has been the one used in the edicts of Asoka found all over India, except in the North-Western Frontier Province of undivided India. Though the script of these edicts has been said to be the earliest specimen of its kind, recent researches of some scholars have suggested its derivation from a still older script. Specimens of writing in this older script are said to be those inscriptions engraved in the caverns of the hills in Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts of the Madras State. This older Tamilian script is simple in form and has one or two additional features not found in the Brahmi of the Asokan edicts. All the scripts compiled in this book except Urdu are said to have been developed out of the above one script.

Tradition has it that the famous sage Agastya, who wrote the first grammar book for Tamil which was called Agattiyam, after his name, lived in the southernmost part of the hills of these Tamil districts. The sage could write this grammar only after having been instructed into it by Lord Siva himself through the sounds produced from the drum held by the Lord at the time of the cosmic dance which He performed at Chidambaram, (Madras State) which is said to be the centre of the Universe.

The story of Agastya is interesting. At the time of the marriage of Lord Siva with Parvati in Kailasa, all the celestial beings gathered there. Unable to bear the weight of this assembly, the earth began to tilt to the North. Seeing this, Lord Siva immediately ordered Agastya, (of the size of the thumb of a man only), to go to the South to keep the balance of the country.

7 4

On arrival in the southernmost part of India with his royal disciples, Agastya stayed at the Podiyil hills in Madurai-Ramanathapuram-Tirunelveli area (Madras State) and is said to have arranged for convoking a Sangam for the development of Tamil. It is well known that there were three Tamil Sangams, called the First, the Middle and the Last, at three different Capitals of the ancient Pandyan Kingdom. It is said that the First Sangam was presided over by Lord Siva Himself and it included Muruga, Agastya and other poets. It lasted for some centuries. Afterwards was established the Middle Sangam at which also Agastya played a prominent part. Amongst the other poets of this Sangam was Tolkappiyar, the disciple of Agastiar, the author of the famous Tamil grammar called Tolkappiyam. According to some scholars, the Middle Sangam was the first one and was established by Agastya and the so-called First Sangam was only legendary. The reason advanced for this hypothesis is that the sage in all his humility and in keeping with the traditions of the land, did not want to arrogate to himself the reputation of having established this unique institution of scholars and poets and he, therefore, set afloat the idea of the existence of an earlier Sangam presided over by Lord Siva Himself, who is reputed to have been the President of the Sabha (Sangam) under the names of Sabhapati, Sabhanayaka and Sabhesan. Whatever be the truth of this, the one fact that stands out prominently is the great antiquity of Tamil.

Significantly enough, it is the parts of Podiyil hill in the Pandyan country which was the abode of Agastya that contain today the most ancient inscriptions of South India, written in a script, which we

may call the "Tamil Nad Cave Script." The characters of the above script answer well their descriptions by Tolkappiyar in his grammar. Such descriptions of letters of the alphabet are rarely met with in grammar books of other languages of India including Sanskrit. To understand the subject, it is necessary to bear in mind that the language is one thing and the script is another. It may also be mentioned here, that the language of the cave inscriptions is Tamil and it satisfies the model found in the Tolkappiyam.

When these inscriptions are compared with the Asokan edicts, (though Asoka, in the 3rd century B.C., adopted Pali language) the script employed by Asoka seems to be but a sophisticated variety of the "Tamil Nad Cave Script".

The next stage in the study of the scripts is marked by the inscriptions on potsherds found at Arikamedu near Pondicherry which was until recently under French rule. A comparison of the script employed by the potter here to write down his name on the pots he made, with the "Tamil Nad Cave Script" is interesting and revealing. Except for very slight changes, the script remains the same. The script on the mud pots which are dated to about the 1st century A.D., seems to be only a slightly developed common man's script, showing thus the evolution of the "Pondicherry-Arikamedu-Pot Script" from the "Tamil Nad Cave Script" and the Brahmi of the Asokan edicts.

From the above, it may be concluded that the oldest alphabetical script available in India is found in South India ("Tamil Nad Cave Script") and the language expressed through it is Tamil. This Tamil Script was borrowed and adopted by Asoka (Brahmi Script) in the third century B.C., and this was used by the common man like the potter in the 1st century A.D. (Pondicherry-Arikamedu Pot Script).

Incidentally, the fact that Asoka borrowed the script from the Tamils seems to indicate the existence of a highly developed culture and religion; and this in turn perhaps accounts for his failure to conquer Tamil Nad, though early in his reign he conquered Mysore.

Asoka does not also seem to have sent his missionaries into Tamil Nad. His son and daughter took ship to Ceylon at the mouth of River Krishna without touching Tamil Nad. Asoka seems to have respected the Tamil culture with its developed script. It may be possible that many Tamil scholars, artists and artisans were under the employ of the Emperor. Perhaps, in Tamil Nad at that time, there was a highly developed religion under the influence of a great sage and possibly most popular and powerful kings were there.

Alexander did not conquer the Tamils, and Asoka did not conquer them, nor even Aurangazeb.

The Nawab of Carnatic, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Dutch, the Portuguese and the French with their reported hostility for the Hindu religion were not allowed to penetrate into the Tamil country. The guerilla army of Maravars (under the Rajah of Ramanathapuram) and the regiments of dogs (of the Pudukottai King) with their resounding chains (Rajapalayam dogs), which were shattering all the powerful Muslim cavalries and menacing their night camps, were a nightmare to these European and Muslim armies. To the Tamils goes the credit of maintaining the Hindu religion, culture and philosophy in the form of religio-artistic works in terracottas, wood, sudhai (brick and mortar), granites and bronzes, of course with evolutionary intake.

To indicate the importance of Brahmi Script which was in use all over India in very early times, it has been given the first place in this booklet.

Subsequent to the Middle Sangam, there was established at Madurai the Last and third Sangam which was patronised by the members of the three ancient royal dynasties, namely, the Cheras, the Cholas and the Pandyas. This Sangam too lasted only for a few centuries. But the royal dynasties continued to rule in their respective regions during the subsequent periods also. A study of the various inscriptions of these periods leads one to the irresistible conclusion that though the three royal dynasties adopted Tamil as their language,

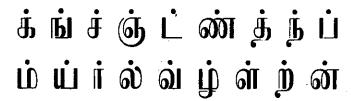
they seem to have adopted each a different script, perhaps to indicate their individuality. It may also be due to the healthy rivalry and mutual emulation that prevailed amongst them. The Cheras seem to have used a cursive variety of the Tamil-Brahmi script called the Vatteluttu (rounded script). The Pandyas seem to have adopted the Koleluttu (script of straight lines). And the Cholas seem to have made use of a script which was a mixture of characters from both the Vatteluttu and the Koleluttu. Perhaps the modern Tamil script is derived from the ancient Chola script. For want of space, these scripts have not been given here.

The Tamil genius does not seem to have been content with the adoption of the three scripts for one language (Tamil) on the regional basis. For philosophical and religious discourses, in the three kingdoms put together, the scholars seem to have adopted a form of script called the Tamil-Grantha (religious) script. In this script, provision has been made for aspirated sounds also as found in the Asokan edicts, the language of which is Pali a dialect of Prakrit. It may be of interest to note that 10 to 15 per cent of the words of Pali and Prakrit languages are Tamil words. At any rate 10 to 15 per cent of the words are common to Pali, Prakrit and Tamil. This Grantha script has been profusely adopted by the Tamil-Sanskrit scholars to reproduce the Sanskrit texts. But for those Tamil-Sanskrit scholars a good portion of the Sanskrit texts produced in Tamil Nad would have been lost and the world would have been the poorer for this. It is reported that hundreds of ancient manuscripts in this script are locked up in the Buddhist monasteries in Tibet, the reputed abode of Hindu Gods. These manuscripts may contain some of the Tamil and Sanskrit Texts which are lost to us.

The development of the Tamil script did not stop there. For inscribing documents and treaties on copper-plates and stone, a slightly different form of script was adopted. This script reached its perfection during the time of Rajaraja Chola the great, and Rajendra Chola the imperious (10th and 11th century A.D.). To make easy the study of

the documents, etc. of these periods, the inscriptional script of Rajaraja I's time is given in this booklet.

The most interesting feature of the Tamil script is perhaps its philosophical concept. Unlike the other scripts, the Tamil script has eighteen consonants called meyyeluttus (body-letters or matter-letters, mey in Tamil meaning body or matter), and there are twelve vowels. These vowels are called uvireluttus (soul-letters or spirit-letters, uvir in Tamil meaning soul or spirit). Ordinarily, the meyyeluttus by themselves cannot be articulated without the combination of the uyireluttus. This immediately brings to one's mind one of the highest philosophical concepts of Hinduism that human body cannot function without the soul; nor the matter will move without being actuated by the spirit. Thus it is clear that the genius of the Tamils attempted to teach highest philosophy to young children even from the time when they were taught the alphabet of the language. This system of introducing philosophical ideas in scripts is not seen in any other language and it is therefore unique to the Tamil language. The eighteen matter or body letters are classified as (1) hard sound letters, (2) soft sound letters and (3) medium sound letters, there being six letters in each group. The consonants of the Tamil script are as follows:



Then comes the Devanagari script. It is employed for writing Marathi, Hindi and Sanskrit. It is not known wherefrom the script actually originated. Inscriptional evidence for this script is available only from about 400 A.D. The earliest date that can be assigned for its development may be tentatively fixed at second century A.D. The Maharashtrians use it along with the people of Uttar Pradesh. Banaras, a place noted for Sanskrit learning, is in Uttar Pradesh and the Devana-

gari script might have originated somewhere in Uttar Pradesh. The name, Devanagaram, if taken to represent Kasi (Banaras), then the origin of the script may be attributed to that place and to the Vedic University of that place. The Maharashtrians might have copied it as they might have owed allegiance to a theocratical head at Kasi. This script is also included here.

The theory about the origin of the Devanagari script about the second century A.D. raises the question as to how the Sanskrit literature was preserved until Devanagari script was adopted as its vehicle. Perhaps these were preserved upto 2nd century A.D. as Srutis and Smritis (that which is heard and remembered) alone by the four Vedic Universities with their innumerable branches (Sakhas). South India also seems to have experienced considerable changes during the second century A.D.

Somewhere about 200 A.D., the Chola king Kari-Kala the Irrigation Expert, seems to have brought all the kingdoms on the east coast upto Himalayas under his overlordship, entered into some form of marital alliance with the Kings of Banaras and Nepal and accepted and owed allegiance to the theocratical head at Banaras. In all probability all the Kasi-Visvanatha-Visalakshi temples in Tamil Nad owe their origin to this king. There is a samadhi (burial spot) under worship as a temple at Tiruvidai-Maruthoor (Tanjore District, Madras State), which is said to be the samadhi of the daughter of king of Banaras who married a Chola king and later on became a saint. Incidentally it may be mentioned that Sri Rama the incarnation of Vishnu is said to be among the earliest persons to build structural temples in Tamil Nad and he is said to have installed in the temple built by him two lingas called Visva lingam and Rama lingam, the former presented by Hanuman and the latter by Sita Devi. The said temple is at Ramesvaram (Ramanathapuram District, Madras State). Appar the Tamil saint of 6-7th century who sang in praise of this temple, asserts that the temple was built by Rama the incarnation of Vishnu. This clearly shows that

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the temple building activity in Tamil Nad is a very ancient practice and this was followed up by Karikala.

The Kannada, Telugu, Oriya and Sinhalese are scripts which are characterised by cursive forms akin to the ancient Tamil Vatteluttu. They are also reproduced here. The modern Malayalam script represents only an attempted simplification of the ancient Tamil-Grantha script. Besides these, the scripts like Bengali and Urdu are also reproduced here in their modern forms.

Urdu is a dialect of Hindi which has descended from Saurasenic Prakrit; but has adopted Persian script and has profusely borrowed Persian, Arabic and Turkish words. The word Urdu is a Turkish word meaning 'Camp' and as it developed as a camp language of the Muslim conquerors in and around Delhi it seems to have adopted the above name. Urdu may be considered as one of the elegant languages of India. The sequence of phonetical sound and method of writing of this are different from all other Indian languages, and it adopts Persian script as may be seen from the Table on page eight.

With the help of the booklet it is possible to read by oneself original writings belonging to the Asokan and the early Chola periods as well as the books written in various regional languages during recent times. The author is of the humble opinion that with the ushering in of Independence there is the vital necessity to close up the ranks of the people inhabiting the various regions of India. These people are no doubt united in their thought, culture and philosophy. But their languages differ and the vehicles through which the languages are expressed are bewildering in their variety. In order to develop mutual understanding amongst the people, it is of prime necessity to understand the various languages and respect the same. A study of the languages requires familiarity with the various scripts. This booklet has its main objective the popularisation of the scripts. The labours of the author will be considered to have been amply rewarded if this

bookiet serves at least to a small extent the cause for which it is intended.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging with thanks the kind and ready help that I received from Sri P. R. Srinivasan, Curator, Archæological Section, Government Museum, Madras, and Sri K. Govinda Menon, Librarian of the Connemara Public Library, Madras, along with his staff, in the completion of this work.

EGMORE 18—11—58

V. KANNAIYAN.

SCRIPTS IN AND AROUND INDIA

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ká	f	சூர	* [-25/T	S°	ಕಾ	കാ	का
ki	#	afa)	7	க	ŝ	ಕಿ	കി	कि
ki	#	4 6	•	&	s S	ಕೀ	கி	की
ku	t	क्ष	Ť	3	కు	ಕು	c D 3	कु
kú	ŧ	சூ	₹ <u>.</u>		కూ	ಕ್ರೂ	<u>த</u>	क्रू
			_		8)		ூ	े कु
kṛi kṛi	*	d _o	 		မ	ಕ್ರ	3	, क्
ke	4	Jo	GĄ	கெ	<u>3</u>	ਰੰ	ිල් බයා	U
ké	4	ெகு	•	Gas	18	ಕೇ	©	के
kai	1	കൊ	ም ች	கை	35	ಕ್ಟ್ರೆ	കെ	के
		6161636	ि म्	கொ	ŝ	ತ್ರ ರ್ೂ	മെ പാ	
ko		0~-	11		S	ಕೋ		को
kó	+	கொ	Script	கோ			കോ	_=
kau	1	ெக்ள	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	கௌ	डें	30	കൌ	का
kam	+0	చ్	Raj		80	ಕೆಂ	dho	क
kaḥ	+%	ಹಾ ಂ			\$8	ಕ್ಕ	ඨා ඃ	क:

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English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamı!	felugu	Canarese	Malay do-n	Hinas
kha	7	വ	:		あ	ಖ	ഖ	ख
khá	7	வா			ಘ	ಖಾ	ഖാ	खा
khi	7	ലി			ఖ	ఖ	ഖി	रिव
khí	7	വ പ്			<i>જ</i> ફ્ફ.	ಖೀ	ഖീ	खी
khu	2	டு		:	နာ၁	ಖು	ച്	खु
khú	2	പ്പ			a	ಖೂ	ഖൃ	खू
khṛi		6J			3)	ಖ್ರ	வு	खृ
khŗí	2	ಟ್ಟ			2		வூ	खृ
khe				İ	ক্	ಖೆ	ഖെ	
khé	7	ലെ			r	ಖೇ	ഖേ	खे
khai	7	ലൈ			3	ಖ್ರೆ	ചെ	खे
kho					ş	ಖೊ	ഖൊ	
khó	7	பொ			\$	ಖೋ	ഖോ	लो
khau	7	<i>வொ</i> வௌ	kaja Raja's escriptional Script		ह्य	ಖೌ	മൊ	ली
khaṃ	1	ലം	Raja Raja's Inscriptional		ဆင	ಖ೦	വം	खं
khah	? °	പു			ဆုံး	ಖಃ	വഃ	खः

rate and T	<u> </u>	Tamil		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
English ga	Brahmi	Grantha			X	ス	S	म्
gá	~	தா			_ಎ	ಗಾ	ဟာ	गा
gi	て	Si			ለ	ጸ	တါ	गि
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gú	Æ				గూ	ಗೂ	S	गू
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gé	7	0		,	っ オ	ಗೇ	ဖေ	भे
		<u> </u>						भ
gai	7	ରବ୍ର			7	ಗೈ	ഗൈ	71
go					గొ	べ	ഗൊ	
gó	7	மொ			గో	ಗೋ	ഗോ	गो
gau	7	ெறள	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script		ಗ್	ಗೌ	ഗൌ	गौ
gam	^ ∘	ه کا	Raja Raja's Inscriptional	,	Ko	べ	လ _ဝ	गं
gaḥ	∧ %	<u>೨</u> %		10	۲s	だ :	လး	गः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	1	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
gha	w	வ	,		ఘ	ಘ	ഘ	घ
ghá	ັພ	வா			ఘా	ಘಾ	ഘാ	घा
ghi	ជ	வி			ఘ	ఘ	ഘി	घि
ghí	ជ	ഖ്			ఫి	ఘ్రా	ഘി	घी
ghu	lщ	ഖ്നം			ఘు	ಘು	ഘ	घु
ghú	ЬH	ചൗ	·		ఘూ	ಘೂ	ഘൃ	घू
ghṛi		ഖ്വ			ఘృ	ಘು	എ	घृ
ghŗí	ly	வு			ఘౄ		എ	घॄ
ghe		8			<u> </u>	ಘ	ഘ	
ghé	W	வெ			1 3-	ಘೇ	ලංදා	घे
ghai	Ψ	ബൈ			13	ಘೈ	ൈല	घे
gho					ಫ್ರಾ	•	ഘാ	
ghó	Ъ	வொ			ಮ್	ಘೋ	ോലാ	घो
ghau	₩	வெள	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script		ಫ್	ಘೌ	ഘൌ	घौ
gha m	ω°	ബം	Raja Raja's Inscriptional		ఘం	ಘ೦	ഘം	घं
gha ḥ	ယ်္စ	ബഃ			ည်း ရာ	ಘಃ	വലു	घः

English	Brahmi	Tamil	. —]	Tamil	Lelugn	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ña	ב	Grantha <u></u>	প্ত	நு	ස	ස	ങ	ङ
ñá	£	ஹா		ரதுர	జా	ಜಾ	ങാ	ङा
ñi	C			ரவி	ස්	ಬ್	ങി	हिं
ñí	٣	ஜீ,		ஙீ	25	ಜೀ	ങി	डी
ñu	ር	ஹு	·	ा <mark>ट</mark> ्य	ಜು	ಜು	ങ്	<u>ड</u> ु
ñú	ር	ஹ		B	ಜ್	ಜೂ	ങ്ട	कुंद
ñŗi		ஊ			සු	ಬ್ರ	ങ്	ङ्
ñŗi	ç				జ్యా		ഷ്ട	জ
ñe		' &	:	ெநு	æ	ಐತಿ	ങ	
ñé	ſ	ஹெ		ஙே	ਇੰ	ಐತೀ	ങേ	ङ
hai	I	ରଚ ନ୍ଦ୍ର		ைங	සි	ಜಕ್ರಿ	ങെ	हैं
ño				கொ	జో	ಬಿತ್ತಿ	ഞാ	
ñó	E	ஹொ		ேநா	æ e	ಜಿಕೊ	(ങാ	ङो
ñau	Ŧ	ஹௌ	ı's al Script	கௌ	æ°	ಜ್ತಾ	ങൌ	ङो
ñaṃ	۲°		Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script		ಜ೦	230	ങം	ङं
		ஓ						
ñaḥ	L:	စ္ဆား			සඃ	්ස <u>ු</u>	ങ	डः

English	Brahmi	Tamil	· ·	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
cha	d	Grantha 91	7	F	చ	ಚ	له	च
chá	ď	உர	Jì	<i>€</i>	ವ್	ಚಾ	77 0	चा
chi	ď	ചി	CJ	F	చి	ಚಿ	ചി	चि
chí	ď	<u> </u>	G	F	ఫ్	ಚೀ	ചീ	ची
chu	d	2,70	ф	4	మ	ಚು	ചു	यु
chú	ď	മം	கு		చూ	ಚೂ	ച	चू
chṛi		ചു			చ్ప	ಚ್ಛ	ವ	चृ चृ
chŗí	d	2 7			చౄ		ವೃ	뀥
che		8	ମ	செ	ವ	ಚೆ	ചെ	
ché	Б	வெ		СŦ	చే	ಚೇ	ල ා	चे
chai	D	ରେହ୍ୟ	പ്പ	சை	ವ	ಚ್ಚ	ചൈ	चे
cho			જી1	சொ	చో	ಚೊ	ചൊ	
chó	đ	வொ	 	சோ	చో	ಚೋ	(CLC)	चो
chau	₫	வெள	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	சௌ	ಪ್	ಚೌ	ചൌ	वी
cham	ď°	ചം	Raja Raja's Inscriptional		చం	ಚ೦	വം	चं
!	d °	ചഃ			చః	ಚಃ	വഃ	चः

English	Brahmi	Tamil		Tamil	Telugo	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
chha	Ф	Grantha 2D	:		ఛ	ಛ	ഛ	छ
chhá	Φ	ை		·	क्	ಛಾ	ഛ	छा
chhi	Ф	ച്ചി			ڳ	ශ	ഛി	छि
chhí	Ф	26	:	<u>:</u> :	Ş	မွာဇ	ഛി	छी
chhu	ф	ബം			ఘ	ಛು	<u>ැම</u>	छ
chhú	Φ	வர்			ఘా	ಛೂ	၁၉ _ဒ	छू
chhri	^	മ്പ്			ఘ్ప	ವ	သြင	छू
chhrí	Φ	வீ			ఫా		් වේ	छ
chhe	ر	69			- ਹ	ಛ	മെ	E
chhé	Φ	வெ			- ਜੂ	ಛೇ	<u>ි</u> ශ	छे
chhai	=	മരച			ಫ	ಛೈ	മൈ •	<u> छ</u>
chho				1	<u>\$</u>	. ಇ ಭೊ	ചെ <u>ം</u>	
chhó	ж	ஹொ		; 	\$ *	ಭೋ		छो
chhai	=		Scripk			رجہ	ഛ	छो
		ஹௌ	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script		ಫ ೆ	(ဌာ စ ျ		
chhar			Raj		ఛံ ၀ ఛဴး	ಭ <u>೦</u>	ാ രം	छ —
chhal	, О о	മ്പു			ಭ೫	Ψ °	ാക്യ	छः

English	Brahmi	Tamil		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ja	3	Grantha 22		·	ස	ಜ		ज
já	٤	ஜா			ಜಾ	ಜಾ	ജാ	जा
ji	3	ஜி			ಜಿ	ಜಿ	ജി	जि
jí	چ	జ్రో		,	ස්	ಜೀ	ஜி	जी
ju	٤	ஜு			జ్ఞు	ಜು	<u></u>	जु
jú	Ę	22 9			ౠ	ಜೂ	<u></u>	जू
jŗi		ஜு			ಜೃ	ಜ್ರ	%	সূ
jŗí	ξ	eg j			జౄ		නූ ජ	<u>সূ</u>
je					ౙ	ස්	ജെ	
jé	ξ	ஜெ	İ	·	න්	ಜೆ ಜೇ	C ₂	जे
jai	3	ର େଞ୍ଚ			্ল	ಜೈ	മെജ	जै
jo					ह्य र्	ಜೊ	റ ജാ	
jó	Ε	ஜொ	·		జో	ಜೋ	ജോ	जो
jau	3	ஜெள	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script		జా	ಚೌ	୦ଝ୬	जी
jaṃ	٤°	.	Raja Ra Inscriptic	·	ಜ೦	ಜ೦	% 0	जं
jaḥ	E °	ஜ			ඎ	ಜಃ	22 8	जः

English	Tamil		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
jha	Grantha (TO)			රා	ರಭಾ	ഝ	झ
jhá	I FUT			రఘా	ಝಾ	ഝാ	झा
jhi	ान ्डी			රික	විධුට	ത്ധി	झि
jhí	ात्म् वि			రీఘ	ರಿಎಂ	ഝീ	झी
jhu	ほじっ			ರಭು	ರಭು	സൂ	झु
jhú	নি ত্ত			రఘా	ರಭುೂ	ത്യ	झू
jhṛi	ıσυ			ఝృ	ರಭ್ರು	ഝ	झृ
jhŗí	17UT			యౄ		ത്ന	झ्
jhe	89			ಭ	ಝ	ഝ	
jhé	ெகும			రేఘ	ರೆಭಾ	രേസ	झे
jhai	ର େଙ୍			ౖైఘ	ರೆಭ್ಯಾ	 മൈ	झे
jho				ఝ	ට් ටු ග	ഝ	
jhó	ெசுபா			యో	ರೆಭೂೕ	രേധാ	झो
jhau	ି । ଏ ପ	a's aal Script			ರೆ2್ನಾ		
jham	7 7 00	Raja Raja's Inscriptional S		کښ٥	ರಭು೦	ഝം	झं
jhaḥ	क्धि		16	ಝಃ	ರಭು:	ത്നു	झः

English	Brahmi	Tamil	1	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malawalam	1 11
'na	Ъ	Grantha 🥰	ಶ		8	rgr	Malayalam Malayalam	Hindi ञ
'ná	ኽ	கூா	31	ஞா	ರ್ಷಾ	ಯೊ	ഞാ	ञा
ñi	ħ	ஞி		ஞி	ಜ್ಞ	ಯೊ	ഞി	ञि
'ní	Ħ	€		6	8	ಞೀ	ഞീ	ञी
'nu	h	ஞு		ஞ	ಜ್ರು	ಞು	ഞ്ഞ	ञु
ňú	<u></u>	ക്കാ		னூ	ಘರಾ	ಞೂ	ഞ്ഞ	ञू
'nŗi		ூ			ಜ್-೨	ಡ್ರ	ഞ	ञृ
ńŗi	גל	ூ		,	3		ഞ്ജ	ঙ্গু
'nе		•		ெர	ST ST	ಗ್ರಾತೆ	ഞ	
'né	ሕ	ெகு		c (क्षि	ಗ್ರಾತೀ	ഞ	ञे
'nai	71	ക്രൈ		ஞை	िश्वी	ಇತ್ವ	 ഞൈ 	ञै
'no			; ;	ஞொ	ಜ್ಚ	ಞ ೆ	ഞാ	
'nό	看	கொ	_	ஞோ	ಜ್ಞೇ (ಇತ್ತೋ	ഞോ	ञो
'nau	=	ெஞள	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	ஞௌ	æ	ಯಿತ್ತಾ	ഞൌ	र्ञी
'naṃ	Ъ°	கு	Raja Raja's Inscriptional	·	ಹಂ	30	ഞം	ञं
'naḥ	Ъ°	குஃ	·		₩	ഷു:	ഞഃ	ञः

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English ta	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	4	£	ట	ಟ	S	ट
ţá	(டிர	47	டா	ಟ್	ಟಾ	ടാ	टा
ţi	C	ι¢	2	19.	ಟಿ	පි	ရှိ	टि
ţí	۲	10		10	ప్రీ	ಟೀ	ടി	टी
ţu	ζ		ල	B	မ်ာ	ಟ೦	Ş	दु
ţú	Ç	<u>দ্</u> ত		ß	ಟ್	ಟ	S	दू
ţŗi		4			టృ	ಟ್ರ	60	टु
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ţai	τ	പൈ	مر	டை	ಪ್ರ	ಚೆ	ടെ	र्ड
ţo			ब्दा	டொ	టొ	ಟೊ	ടൊ	
ţó	E	டொ		டோ	టో	ಟ್ ೋ	ි	टो
tau	ŧ	டிள	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	டௌ	ಪ್	ಟೌ	ടൌ	टी
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English	Brahmi	Tamil		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
țha	0	Grantha O			8	ಠ	O	ठ
ṭhá	σ	⊙п		·	<u>ರ</u> ್	ಠಾ	co	ठा
ţhi	Q	රා			8	ව	റി	ठि
ţhí	đ	රි			8	ಶೀ	റി	ठी
ţhu	Q	ರ್			రు	ಠು	ô	दु
ṭhú	Q	ලා	:		రూ	ಠೂ	Ô	ठू
țhŗi		ರೃ			ర్భ	ಠೃ	3	ठृ
ţhri	9				ర్ప స్		9	रु रु
the					<u>ত</u>	ಠೆ	െ	
ţhé	O	ର୍ତ			<u>5</u>	ත් ද	©O	ठे
ṭhai	O	ରେ ଠ			<u></u>	ರೈ	ൈ	ठ
ţho					රි	ರೊ	െ	
ţhó	σ	ொ			වේ	ರೋ	603	ठो
ṭhau	O	ଚଠଣ	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script		ਰ	ರೌ	രാ	ठी
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Ti- click	Brahmi	Tamil		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
English da	FJ Braman	Grantha 2)			డ	ಡ	w	ड
₫á	L _L	ಬಾ			ಡ್	ಡಾ	ഡാ	डा
d i	45.0	ಬ			යී	යි	ഡി	डि
d í	نغر	ಬ			දු	බද	ഡി	डी
фu	ť	ಬ್			డు	ಡು	w	ङ
фú	Ę	ಬ್			డూ	ಡೊ	ഡ്യ	চ্চু
dŗi		ಬ್ಬ			డ్ప	ಡ್ರ	ഷ	ভূ
dŗí	Į.	ಬ್ಬ			డౄ		ഷ്ട	mal
фe		8			3	ಡೆ	ഡെ	,
фé	7	ခေ			Ē	ಡೇ	ഡ	ड
dai	Ę	ରେଥ			[G	ಡೈ	ഡെ	डे
ġο			-		E	ಡೊ	ഡൊ	
ģδ	Ţ	லொ			E	ಡೋ	ഡോ	डो
ḍau	3	ි නණ	a's sal Script		ಡ್	ಡೌ	ഡൌ	डी
da m	1 0	ಬ್ಮ	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script		డం	ಡ೦	wo	डं
ḍaḥ	,	ಬಃ	_		డ్య	ಡಃ	w:	डः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
dha	G	29			4	ಢ	œ	ढ
dhá	ଦ	ஆா			ن	ಢಾ	ഢാ	ढा
ḍhi	ď	ટકી			A	A	ഢി	ढि
dhí	g	23°			%	ඛ්ද	ഢി	ढी
d hu	¢	ಬ್	٠.		డ్డు	ಢು	ug	ढु
фhи́	ዿ	ಬ್			డ్తూ	ಢೂ	ശ്	ढ्य
dhri		ಬ್ಬ			డ్తు	ಢೃ	and One	ख
d h tí	G	297			45		ഢ്ല	खिळ
ġħe		8) [3]	ශ්	ഡെ	
ạh ế	5	බස			TG-	ಢೇ	ഡേ	रेढ
dhai	5	ରଚଥ			rg J	ಢೈ	ഝെ	ति
dho					(2)	ಥೊ	രഢാ	
фhб	ह	ெ			E 93	ಢೋ	ഡോ	ढो
ḍhau	ठ	ි වෙනණ	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script		4	ಢೌ	ഝൌ	ढी
dham	ଓଂ	න ං	Raja Raja's Inscriptional		ధం	ಢ೦	wo	ढं
ḍhàḥ	g.	బ్రు			ఢ్య	ಢ:	ഢ	ढः

English	Brahmi	Tamil	-	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Maiayalam	Hindi
ņa	I	Grantha	an	ண	63	වෘ	ണ	ण
ņá	E	ணா		න	ಣಿ	ಟ್ಟಾ	ണാ	णा
ņi	ľ	ணி	3	ணி	තී	වෙ	ണ	णि
ņi	ľ	ணீ		ணி	තී	වෙීද	ണീ	णी
nů	Į	ഞ്	ಮ	ணு	ಣು	ಣಾ	ണാ	णु
ņú	Į,	ணூ	ച്ച	ணூ	ಣಾ	ಣೂ	ണ്ത	뗏
ņŗi		ணு			ಣ್ರ	න <u>ු</u>	ണ്ട	णृ
ņŗí	Ţ	ண			ణ్మా		ണ്ണ	ण्
йe		σ		ெண	කි	ಣಿತೆ	ണെ	
ņé	1	ணெ		ேண	ම්	හුදීල	ണേ	णे
ņai	1	ൈ <i>ഞ്ഞ</i>	بحما	2ண	ම	පෘද්	ണെ	गै
ņo				ெண	වේ	පෘදුම	ണൊ	
ņó	Ŧ	ணொ	į.	ത്തേ	වේ	ಣ ೊ ೕ	ണോ	णो
ņau	₹	ணெள	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	ெணவ	ಣೆ	ಟಾರಾ	ണൌ	णी
ů& m	I°	ഞ്ഞം	Raja Raja's Inscriptional		ಣ೦	ಣ೦	ണം	णं
ņaḥ	I o	ഞഃ			ಣೀ	ေး	ണഃ	णः

English	Brahmi	Tamil	<u> </u>	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ta	X	Grantha 5	ゅ	த	త	3	(3)	त
tá	K	தா	3 7	தா	<u>ख</u>	ತಾ	താ	ता
ti	7		60	த	3	ම	തി	ति
ti	۲	F	ආ	\mathcal{F}	9	ತೀ	തീ	ती
tu	٨	து	<u>مل</u> م	து	తు	ತು	<u>ත</u>	तु
tú	٨	தூ	到	தூ	తూ	ತೂ	<u>ത</u>	तू
tṛi		த)	র্ভ ১	ತ್ರ	න	तृ
trí	አ	த			తౄ		ල ී	तृ
te		od i	தே	தெ	ම	<u>ತ</u>	തെ	
té	λ	தெ		தே	ಕ್ರ	ತೇ	തേ	ते
tai	ス		ഹ ർ		ලි	ತ್ಟ	തൈ	तै
to	·		കു	தொ	ર્જ	ತೊ	തൊ	
tó	T	சொ	, ,	தோ	5	ತೋ		तो
	入	தொ சென	Script	தே தௌ	ತ್	ತೌ	തൌ	ती
tau		தௌ	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	முதன	తం	ತ೦		तं
ta m ta h	۲ °	த _° தஃ	X =		<u>್</u>	ತ್ತ ಕ	തം	तः

Emalish	Brahmi	Tamil		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
English tha	O	Grantha U9		t amii	థ	छ	\mathbf{r}	थ
thá	σ	иэп			ಥ್	कु	നാ	था
thi	o d	ugl				ඛ	மி	थि
thi	đ	we			\$	ಧೀ	மி	थी
thu	Q	wo			థు	ಥು	т̂	भु
thú	Q	Œ			థూ	ಥೂ	ட்	थू
thṛi		wj			ధ్బ	ಧ್ರ)	Eg.	थृ
thṛí	9	w			థౄ		rð	थृ
the					\$	ಥೆ	ഥെ	
thé	O	Que			j	ಥೇ	സേ	थे
thai	O	ରଚ୍ଚ			<u>ā</u>	ಧೈ	ഫെ	थे
tho					భా	ಥೊ	ഥാ	
thó	ਹ	மொ			ಧ್	ಥೋ	ഥോ	थो
thau	ਹ	ெஞ்ள	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	•	ক্	ಥೌ	ഥൌ	थीं
tham	O°	wo.	Raja Raja's Inscriptional		థం	ಥ೦	ഥം	थं
thaḥ	O %	w98			థః	कः	LD8	थः

English	Brahmi	Tamil		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Mziayalam	Hindi
da	>	Grantha 2		1 auni	ద	ದ	В	द
da	5	உர			ದ್	ದಾ	ദാ	दा
di	5	၍			ದಿ	ದಿ	ദി	दि
dí	5	କ୍ର କ୍ର			කි	ದೀ	ദീ	दी
du	5	ஓ			దు	ದು	3	<u>र</u> ु
dú	٤	ஓ			దూ	ದೂ	3 ⊚	1
dri	ı	到	:	i	ద్బ	ದ್ರ	යි	क्ट क
dŗí	þ	2			దౄ		3	ट ि
de	·	8	!		ದ	ದೆ	ദെ	
dé	}	ବ୍ୟ			ದೆ	ದೇ	6 3	दे
dai	ን	ରେହ୍			ng.	ದೈ	ദൈ	दे
do					E G	ದೊ	ദൊ	
dó	5	ெவா			దో	ದೋ	633	दो
dau	5	<u></u> உள	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script		ಪ್	ದೌ	ദൌ	दौ
daṃ	þ°	Q 0	Raja Raja's Inscriptional		దం	ದಂ	Во	•ंद
daḥ	> °	ည္း			దః	ದಃ	ദം	दः

English	Brahmi	Tamil		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
dha	D	Grantha W	1		ధ	な	ယ	घ
dhá	D	யா			ಧ್	ಧಾ	ယာ	धा
dhi	מ	w			ధి	ಧಿ	ယါ	घि
dhí	מ	w			ఫ	ಧೀ	ယ္ပါ	घी
dhu	D	ഗ്ര		, ,	ధు	ಧು	ယွ	भु
dhứ	D	യ		E	ధూ	ಧೂ	ယ္စ	भू
dhṛi		wJ			ధృ	ಧೃ	ည္မ	धृ
dhṛí	9	w			ధౄ		ည္ဆ	भ्र
dhe	N 				م	ಧೆ	ഗ	
dhé	D	မေ			ಧೆ	ಧೇ	ധേ	घे
dhai	D	ഡെ			亞	ಧೈ	ധൈ	धे
dho					ر	ಧೊ	ധെ	
dhó	D	யொ	-		ధో	ಧೋ	ധോ	धो
dhau	T	யௌ	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script		ಥ್	ಧೌ	ധൌ	घो
dham	D°	w.	Raja Ra Inscripti		ధం	ಧಂ	ധം	धं
dhaḥ	.D°	w ₈			ధః	ಧಃ	ധഃ	घः

English	Brahmi	Tamil		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
na	1	Grantha 15	3	5	న	ನ	ന	न
ná	Ţ	நா	3]	நா	ನ್	ನಾ	നാ	ना
ni	ፗ	நி	3	B	ನಿ	ని	നി	नि
ní	ľ	நீ	3	B	నీ	ನೀ	നീ	नी
nu	4	Љ °	श्रम	<i>நு</i>	ను	ನು	ന	नु
nú	Ц,	நூ	শ্র	நூ	నూ	ನೂ	ന്ത	नू
nŗi		ந	!		న్న	ನೃ	63	नृ
nŗí	Ţ	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			నౄ		සු	नृ
ne		. 8)	GJ,	ெந	3 72	ನೆ	നെ	
né	1	ெந		ேந	సే	ನೇ	നേ	ने
nai	1	ெ <i>ந</i>	·	நை	え	ನೈ	നൈ	नै
no				நொ	<u>え</u>	ನೊ	നൊ	
nó	1	நொ		நோ	5	ನೋ	നോ	नो
	1	ே <u>ந</u> ா நௌ	's al Script	தொ		ನೌ	നൌ	नी
nau			Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script		నం	ನಂ		नं नं
nam	L°	<i>I</i> 5 °	E &		だ い	1	നം	•
naḥ	T %	∌ °		27	నః	ನಃ	നഃ	नः

English	Brahati	Tamil		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
pa	b	Grantha	ں	U	ప	ಪ	ച	प्र
pá	ច	வா	4	பா	ಎ	ಪಾ	010	पा
pi	้	ചി	(J	G	పి	ಪಿ	ചി	पि
pí	៤	ഹ്		G	పీ	ಪೀ	ചീ	पी
pu	Ų	പ്ര	4	4	ప	ಪ್ರ	പ്	पु
рú	k	പൗ	त्र	H	ఫూ	ಪೂ	പ്പ	पू
pṛi		പ്പ	·		పృ	ಪ್ಪ	പ്പ	पृ
pŗí	ļ	പ			పౄ		വൃ	पू
pe		න්	en	பெ	ವ	ಪೆ	പെ	
pé	Ն	പെ		பே	ಗ್ರ	ಪೇ	പേ	प्रे
pai	J	പൈ		பை	13	ಪ್ಟೆ	പൈ	पे
po			જા	பொ	ಘ	ಪ್ರೊ	ചൊ	
pó	Ն	வொ		போ	ಘ	ಪ್ರೋ	പോ	पो
pau	T	வெள	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	பௌ	ಪ್ರಾ	ಪೌ	പൌ	पी
paṃ	ს°	പം	Raja Raja's Inscriptional		వం	ಪ೦	വം	पं
pah	ပ _ိ	പഃ		28	పః	ಪಃ	വഃ	पः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Viala voli 27	Hindi
pha	b	வ	ζ		ఫ	ಪ	$\mathbf{a}\mathbf{v}$	फ
phá	6	ை			क्रे॰	ಫಾ	ഹാ	फा
phi	G	வி			ఫి	ಫಿ	വ	फि
phí	QF	ഖ്	;		9	ಫೀ	ഫീ	फी
phu	b	ഖം			ઇ	ಫ್ರ	$\sigma \hat{\mathbf{v}}$	फु
phú	þ	வூ			ఫూ	ಫ್ರ	$\sigma \hat{f v}$	फू
phṛi		ച			ఫ్బ	ಫ್ರ	$\vec{\sigma}$	দূ
phṛí	6	வு			వౄ		ာ	জু দু
phe					ಫ	ಫ	ഫെ	
phé	Ъ	வெ			ब् रे	ಫೇ	രേഥ	फो
phai	Ъ	ഫൈ			13-	ಫೈ	ഫൈ	फै
pho					ಘಂ	ಫೊ	ഫൊ	
phó	5	வொ	_		ಘ	ಫ್ರೋ	ഫോ	फो
phau	₽	வெள	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script		য়৾	ಫೌ	ഫൌ	फी
phaṃ	b °	ബം	Raja Raja's Inscriptional		ఫం ఫః	ಫ೦	ഹം	फं
phaḥ	ြ	ബം		29	ఛః	ಫಃ	\mathbf{v}	फः

English	Brahmi	Tamil		Famil	Felugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ba		Grantha 601			ಬ	ಬ	ബ	ब
bá	ㅁ	ബ			ಬ್	ಬಾ	ബാ	त्रा
bi	口	ബ			ವಿ	ස	ബി	बि
bí	ď	ബ്ദ			బీ	ಬೀ	ബീ	वी
bu	口	ബം			ಬು	ಬು	ബു	बु
bú	₽	പെര			ಬ್	ಬೂ	ബ്ല	बू
bṛi		പ്പ	 		ಬೃ	ಬ್ರ	ബ്	बृ
bŗí		ബ്			ಬೃ		ബ്ല	बृ
be		89			ವ	ಚ	ബെ	
bé	ū	ബെ			ಬೆ	ಬೇ	ബേ	ब
bai	Ð	ബൈ			ಪ	ಚ್ಚು	ബെ	बे
bo					బొ	ಬೊ	ബൊ	
bó	D-	வொ			బో	ಬೋ	ബോ	वो
bau	₽	வெள	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script		ಪ್	ಬೌ	ബൌ	बो
bam	□°	ബെ _ന	Raja Raj Inscriptio		ಬಂ	ಬಂ	ബം	बं
baḥ	□ °	ബു	ļ.	30	ಬಃ	ಬಃ	ബഃ	बः

		,	-			·		,
English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
bha	щ	ള			భ	ಭ	B	भ
bhá	u.	லா			ಭ್	ಭಾ	60	भा
bhi		லி			ಭಿ	ಭಿ	ഭി	भि
bhí	للما	№	:		భ	ಭೀ	ક્રી	भी
bhu	땨	ഈ		\	భు	ಭು	E	भु
bhú	뗘	ഈ			क्र	ಭೂ	B	भू
bhṛi		வி			భృ	ಭ್ರ	3	भृ
bhṛí	AT ^L	ച്ച			4 5		<u>ූ</u>	भृ
bhe			. !		ಫ	ಭ	ടെ	
bhé	r ,	ஹெ			ಫೆ	ಭೀ	6 2	भे
bhai	Ħ	ര <u>െ</u>			ಫ	ಭೈ	ടൈ	भै
bho					భో	ಭೂ	ടൊ	
bhố	규	ஹொ			భో	ಭೋ	ഭോ	भो
bhau	Ħ,	ஹௌ	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script		क्र	ಭೌ	ട്രൌ	भौ
bhaṃ	щο	ളം	Raja Raja's Inscriptional		భం	ಭ೦	Bo	भं
bhaḥ	H°	കുട			భః	ಭಃ	S:	भः

English	Brahmi	Tamil		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayelam	Hindi
ma	8	Grantha 2	29	\mathbf{r}	మ	ವು	2	म
má	ጸ	211	97	மா	మా	ಖರಾ	23	मा
mi	ጸ	தி	3	மி	ವಿ	ವಿ	മി	मि
mí	R.	8		மீ	మీ	ವೆರಾ	മീ	मी
mu	Ŕ	ಶ್	ૡૢ	$oldsymbol{\psi}$	ము	ಮ	2	मु
mű	X	இ	કુ	ஸ்	వయా	ಮಾ	2	मृ
mŗi		නු			మృ	ವ್ರು	2	मृ
mŗí	ß	ಶ್	,		మౄా		2	मॄ
me			G 60	மெ	ಮ	ಮೆ	മെ	
mé	8	ରଃ		மே	ಮೆ	ಮೇ	62	मे
mai	B	ର ଚଥ	സം	மை	మై	ಪೆ ್ಟ್ರ	മൈ	मै
mo			ဖောျ	மொ	ಮು	ವೊ	മാ	
mo	ጸ	ளை		மோ	మో	ಪೋ	@ 20	मो
mau	४	වෙණ	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	மௌ	ಪ್	ಮೌ	മൌ	मो
maṃ	8°	ව ං	Raja Ra Inscripti		మం	ಮಂ	200	मं
maḥ.	8°	8 %			మం మః	ಮಃ	22%	मः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ya	L	u)	w	U	య	ಯ	©	य
yá	T	யா	w	யா	ಯಾ	ಯಾ	യാ	या
yi	ፒ	uS	2	แม	ಯ	ಯ	യി	यि
yi	1	นริ		นร์	ಯಾ	ಯಾ	യീ	यी
yu	4	யு	щ	щ	యు	ಯು	\mathcal{D}	यु
yú	4	സ്ക		யூ	యుా	ಯೂ	လွ	यू
yŗi		யு		E)	ಯೃ	ಯು	8	यृ
yŗí	4	யு		.*	యౄ		8	यू
ye			જા	யெ	ಯೆ	ಯ	യെ	
yé	T	யெ	,	யே	ಯೆ	ಯೇ	$\mathbb{G} \mathbf{w}$	ये
yai	J	െ ധ		பை	ಯ	ಯ್ಟೆ	യൈ	ये
yo			ଦ୍ଧୋ	யொ	ಯು	ಯೊ	യൊ	
yó	Ţ	யொ	_	யோ	ಯೌ	ಯೋ	യോ	यो
yau	T	யௌ	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	யௌ	ಯೌ	ಯೌ	യൌ	यो
yaṃ	J°	山。	Raja Raja's Inscriptional		ಯ ೦	ಯಂ	യം	यं
yaḥ	To	Ш%			ಯಃ	ಯ ႏ	ത്രൂ	यः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamîl	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ra	}	Grantina	1	I	ర	ರ	o	₹
rá	5	மா	H	<i>நா</i>	ರ್	ರಾ	രാ	रा
ri	ξ	ार्गी	1	n री	8	රි	രി	रि
rí	ξ "	மீ		r °	8	ರೀ	්	री
ru	{	மு	z	5	රා	ರು	ങ	रु
rú	٤	மூ	Ĵ	5	రూ	ರೂ	@	स्ट
re				ெ	7	ರೆ	രെ	
ré	}	ெர		ோ	중	ರೇ	ලෙ	1
rai	7	வெர	2	ை ர	<u>ල</u>	ರೈ	രെ	**
ro			ell	ரொ	రొ	ರೊ	തെ	
ró	Ţ	மொ		சோ	రో	ರೋ	തേ	से
rau	₹	ெரள	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	சௌ	ਰਾ	ರೌ	രൌ	री
ram	}0	ரு	Raja Ra Inscripti		రం	ರಂ	@	रं
raḥ	10	la 8			ර්ඃ	ರಃ	രഃ	रः

English	Brahmi	Tamil		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
la	ป	Grantha (CO)	ഗ	လ	ಲ	ම	ല	Q
lá	ป	௵௱	രു	லா	ಲ್	ಲಾ	610	ला
li	ช	@	8)	a)	ව	<u>@</u>	ലി	लि
lí	J	©	જી	a ^g	ව	<u>ಅ</u> ೀ	ലീ	ਲੀ
lu	Y	ത്രം	ಖ	லு	ಲು	లు	ലു	छ
lú	Ŋ	ത്ര	24	ூ ர	ಲು	ලා	ലൂ	लू
lŗi		യു			లృ	ම	<u></u>	लृ
lŗí	y	@]			లౄ		a a	लृ
le		S	ભા	ด _ิ ง	ಶ	ල්	ലെ	
lé	ปิ	<u>ം</u>	!	Ga	ව්	ಆ	ലേ	ले
lai	J	ഒെയ	೭ೲ	ಶಿಖ	ಶ	ಆೈ	ലെ	है
lo				லொ	కొ	ල්ග	ലൊ	
16	J	ொ		லோ	కో	ಲೋ	ലോ	लो
lau	J	ெள	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	லௌ	ಕ್	ಲಾ	ലൌ	ली
lam	J°	(),	Raja Raja's Inscriptional		ಲ೦	ಲಂ	ലം	ਲਂ
laḥ	J°	(A)			ಲಃ	<u>ම</u> ඃ	ല8 ′	ਲ:

English	Brahmi	Tamil		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
va	Q	Grantha OL	23	வ	వ	ವ	വ	व
vá	δ	வா	থ্য	வா	ವ್	ಪಾ	വാ	वा
vi	ರ	ചി	$c_{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}$	ചി	ඩ	ಖ	വി	वि
ví.	გ	ച്	T	ച്	ప	ವೀ	വീ	वी
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TENTATIVE CHART SHOWING THE EVOLUTION OF THE INDIAN LANGINGERS

