

*SCRIPTS*  
IN AND AROUND INDIA

*Compiled by*  
V. KANNAIYAN, B.A.



GOVERNMENT MUSEUM BULLETIN  
MADRAS

P. 6.2

60

697.96

219/82

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V. KANNAIYAN, B.A.  
Deputy Secretary to Government  
Government of Madras

GOVT. MUSEUM BULLETIN

*Copies available with*  
THE SUPERINTENDENT  
GOVT. MUSEUM, MADRAS 8

1960

PRINTED AT THE REGIONAL SCHOOL OF PRINTING, BROADWAY, MADRAS-1

## *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.

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 Aurangzeb.

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 *uyireluttus* (soul-letters or spirit-letters, *uyir* 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:

க் க் ங் ங் ஞ் ஞ் ட் ட் ண் ண் த் த் ந் ந் ப் ப்  
 ம் ம் ய் ய் ர் ர் ல் ல் வ் வ் ழ் ழ் ள் ள் ற் ற் ன் ன்

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

<i>English</i>	Sequence of Sound	<i>Urdu</i>	<i>English</i>	Sequence of Sound	<i>Urdu</i>
A	<i>Alif</i>	ا	SH	<i>Shin</i>	ش
A	<i>Alif madd</i>	آ	S	<i>Suād</i>	ص
B	<i>Be'</i>	ب	Z	<i>Zuād</i>	ض
P	<i>Pe'</i>	پ	T	<i>Toe</i>	ط
T	<i>Te'</i>	ت	Z	<i>Zoe</i>	ظ
T	<i>Te'</i>	ٹ	A	<i>'Ain</i>	ع
S	<i>Se'</i>	ث	GH	<i>Ghain</i>	غ
J	<i>Jim</i>	ج	F	<i>Fe'</i>	ف
CH	<i>Che'</i>	چ	Q	<i>Qaf</i>	ق
H	<i>He'</i>	ح	K	<i>Kaf</i>	ک
KH	<i>Khe'</i>	خ	G	<i>Gaf</i>	گ
D	<i>Dāl</i>	د	L	<i>Lām</i>	ل
D	<i>Dāl</i>	ڈ	M	<i>Mīm</i>	م
Z	<i>Zāl</i>	ذ	N	<i>Nūn</i>	ن
R	<i>Re'</i>	ر	OUVW	<i>Wāc</i>	و
R	<i>Re'</i>	ڑ	H	<i>He'</i>	ہ
Z	<i>Ze'</i>	ز	.	<i>Hamza</i>	ء
ZH	<i>Zhe'</i>	ژ	I	<i>ye'</i>	ی
S	<i>Sin</i>	س	E	<i>ye'</i>	ے

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

booklet 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, Archaeological Section, Government Museum, Madras, and Sri K. Goyinda Menon, Librarian of the Connemara Public Library, Madras, along with his staff, in the completion of this work.

EGMORE  
18—11—58

V. KANNAIYAN.

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
a (a in arrest)	𑀅	𑀇	𑀅	அ	ఆ	ಆ	അ	अ
á (a in army)	𑀆	𑀈	𑀆	ஆ	ఆ	ಆ	ആ	आ
i (i in india)	𑀇	𑀉	𑀇	இ	ఇ	ಇ	ഇ	इ
í (i in chief)		𑀊	𑀉	ஈ	ఈ	ಈ	ഈ	ई
u (u in full)	𑀈	𑀋	𑀈	உ	ఉ	ಉ	ഉ	उ
ú (u in fruit)		𑀌	𑀉	ஊ	ఊ	ಊ	ഊ	ऊ
ru (ru in rupee)		𑀍			ఋ	ಠ	ഠ	ऋ
řu (ru in rule)		𑀎			ౠ	ఠ	ഠ	ऋ
lu (lu in taluk)		𑀏			ౡ	ఠ	ఠ	ऌ
lú (lu in lunatic)		𑀐			ౢ	ఠ	ఠ	ऌ
e (e in echo)			𑀑	எ	ఎ	ఎ	എ	
é (e in elagiri)		𑀒		ஏ	ఏ	ఏ	ഈ	ए
ai (ai in mail)		𑀓	𑀑	ஈ	ఐ	ఐ	ഈ	ऐ
o (o in obey)			𑀒	ஓ	ఓ	ఓ	ഓ	
ó (o in old)		𑀔		ஔ	ఔ	ఔ	ഔ	ओ
au (au in aurangabad)		𑀕		ஔ	ౠ	ఔ	ഔ	औ
am (am in am-bassador)		𑀖		ஃ	ఆం	ఆం	അം	अं
aha (aha in allahabad)		𑀗		ஃ	ఆః	ఆః	അഃ	अः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script



English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ka (ka in kalendar)	𑀓	𑀕	𑀓	க	క	𑀓	ക	क
kha (kha in khaddar)	𑀔	𑀖			ఖ	𑀔	ഖ	ख
ga (ga in gaya)	𑀗	𑀙			గ	𑀗	ഗ	ग
gha (gha in ghaut)	𑀘	𑀚			ఘ	𑀘	ഘ	घ
ña (nga in bengal)	𑀛	𑀞	𑀛	𑀞	ఙ	𑀛	ങ	ङ
cha (cha in chalk)	𑀜	𑀟	𑀜	𑀟	ఛ	𑀜	ച	च
chha (cha in chance)	𑀝	𑀠	𑀝		ఞ	𑀝	ഞ	छ
ja (ja in jamna)	𑀞	𑀡			జ	𑀞	జ	ज
jha (jha in jhanda)		𑀢			ఝ	𑀞	ఝ	झ
na (nya in banyan)	𑀟	𑀣	𑀟	𑀣	ఞ	𑀟	ഞ	ञ
ta (ta in tank)	𑀠	𑀤	𑀠	𑀤	ట	𑀠	ട	ट
tha (tha in thana)	𑀡	𑀥			ఠ	𑀡	ఠ	ठ
da (da in dark)	𑀢	𑀦			డ	𑀢	డ	ड
dha (dha in dharwar)	𑀣	𑀧			ఢ	𑀣	ఢ	ढ
na (na in krishna)	𑀤	𑀨	𑀤	𑀨	ణ	𑀤	ണ	ण
ta (ta in tapal)	𑀥	𑀩	𑀥	𑀩	త	𑀥	ത	त
tha (tha in thanks)	𑀦	𑀪			థ	𑀦	ഠ	थ
da (da in darbar)	𑀧	𑀫			ద	𑀧	ദ	द
dha (dha in buddha)	𑀨	𑀬			ధ	𑀨	ഡ	ध

Kashmiri	Punjabi	Gujarathi	Assamese	Bengali	Oriya	Urdu	Sinhalese	Burmese
क	ਕ	ક	ক	ক	କ	ک	ක	က
ख	ਖ	ખ	খ	খ	ଖ	خ	ක	ခ
ग	ਗ	ગ	গ	গ	ଗ	گ	ග	ဂ
घ	ਘ	ઘ	ঘ	ঘ	ଘ	غ	ඟ	ဃ
ङ	ਙ	ઙ	ঙ	ঙ	ଙ	گ	ඟ	င
च	ਚ	ચ	চ	চ	ଚ	چ	ච	ච
छ	ਛ	છ	ছ	ছ	ଛ	چ	ඡ	ඡ
ज	ਜ	જ	জ	জ	ଜ	ج	ජ	ජ
झ	ਝ	ઝ	ঝ	ঝ	ଝ	چ	ඣ	ඣ
ञ	ਞ	ઞ	ঞ	ঞ	ଞ	چ	ඤ	ඤ
ट	ਟ	ટ	ট	ট	ଟ	ط	ට	ට
ठ	ਠ	ઠ	ঠ	ঠ	ଠ	ط	ට	ට
ड	ਡ	ડ	ড	ড	ଢ	ط	ට	ට
ढ	ਢ	ਢ	ঢ	ঢ	ଢ	ط	ට	ට
ण	ਣ	ਣ	ণ	ণ	ଣ	ط	ඹ	ඹ
त	ਤ	ત	ত	ত	ତ	ط	ට	ට
थ	ਥ	ਥ	থ	থ	ଥ	ط	ඨ	ඨ
द	ਦ	ਦ	দ	দ	ଦ	ط	ඩ	ඩ
ध	ਧ	ਧ	ধ	ধ	ଧ	ط	ඪ	ඪ

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
na (na in natural)	𑀩	𑀢	𑀩	ந	𑀩	𑀩	𑀩	न
pa (pa in parcel)	𑀭	𑀕	𑀭	ப	𑀭	𑀭	𑀭	प
pha (pha in pharmacy)	𑀮	𑀖	𑀮		𑀮	𑀮	𑀮	फ
ba (ba in bazaar)	𑀱	𑀗	𑀱		𑀱	𑀱	𑀱	ब
bha (bha in bhagalpur)	𑀲	𑀘	𑀲		𑀲	𑀲	𑀲	भ
ma (ma in magistrate)	𑀴	𑀚	𑀴	ம	𑀴	𑀴	𑀴	म
ya (ya in yard)	𑀶	𑀜	𑀶	ய	𑀶	𑀶	𑀶	य
ra (ra in ragoon)	𑀸	𑀞	𑀸	ர	𑀸	𑀸	𑀸	र
la (la in lamp)	𑀺	𑀟	𑀺	ல	𑀺	𑀺	𑀺	ल
va (va in vakil)	𑀻	𑀠	𑀻	வ	𑀻	𑀻	𑀻	व
zha (zha in pleasure)	𑀼	𑀡	𑀼	झ	𑀼	𑀼	𑀼	श
śa (sa in vassal)	𑀽	𑀢	𑀽		𑀽	𑀽	𑀽	ष
sha (sha in shadow)	𑀾	𑀣	𑀾		𑀾	𑀾	𑀾	स
sa (sa in salt)	𑀿	𑀤	𑀿		𑀿	𑀿	𑀿	ह
ha (ha in harbour)	𑁀	𑀥	𑁀		𑁀	𑁀	𑁀	
la (la in glass)	𑁁	𑀦	𑁁	ள	𑁁	𑁁	𑁁	
ra (ra in irrelevant)	𑁂	𑀧	𑁂	ற	𑁂	𑁂	𑁂	
	𑁃	𑀨	𑁃	ன	𑁃	𑁃	𑁃	

Kashmiri	Punjabi	Gujarathi	Assamese	Bengali	Oriya	Urdu	Sinhalese	Burmese
न	ਨ	ન	ন	ন	ନ	ن	න	န
प	ਪ	પ	প	প	ପ	پ	ඵ	ဥ
त	ਟ	ટ	ত	ত	ଡ	ت	ඹ	ඊ
व	ਬ	બ	ব	ব	ବ	و	බ	ඊ
ठ	ਠ	ઠ	ভ	ভ	ਠ	ٹ	ඹ	ක
म	ਮ	મ	ম	ম	ମ	م	ම	ඊ
य	ਯ	ય	য	য	ਯ	ي	ය	ඊ
जं	ਜ	જ	জ	জ	ଜ	ج	ර	ඊ
ल	ਲ	લ	ল	ল	ଲ	ل	ල	ඊ
व	ਵ	વ			ବ	و	ඵ	ඊ
स	ਸ	શ	শ	শ	ଶ	س	ඹ	
ष		ષ	ষ	ষ	ଷ	ش	ඹ	
म	ਸ	મ	স	স	ମ	م	ඹ	
ह	ਹ	હ	হ	হ	ହ	ح	ඹ	ඊ
		ળ			ଞ	ج		ඊ
					ଞ	ج		ඊ

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ka	𑀓	க	𑀓	க	క	ಕ	ക	क
ká	𑀓𑀭	கா	𑀓𑀭	கா	కా	ಕಾ	കാ	का
ki	𑀓𑀮	கி	𑀓𑀮	கி	కి	ಕಿ	കി	कि
kí	𑀓𑀮𑀭	கீ	𑀓𑀮𑀭	கீ	కీ	ಕೀ	കീ	की
ku	𑀓𑀯	கு	𑀓𑀯	கு	కు	ಕು	കു	कु
kú	𑀓𑀯𑀭	கூ	𑀓𑀯𑀭	கூ	కూ	ಕೂ	കൂ	कू
kri		கூ			కూ	ಕೂ	കൂ	कू
kri	𑀓𑀮𑀭	கூ			కూ	ಕூ	കൂ	कू
ke			𑀓𑀮	கெ	కె	ಕె	കെ	के
ké	𑀓𑀮𑀭	கே		கே	కే	ಕೇ	കേ	के
kai	𑀓𑀮𑀭	கெ	𑀓𑀮	கை	కై	ಕై	കൈ	कै
ko			𑀓𑀮𑀭	கொ	కొ	ಕೊ	കൊ	
kó	𑀓𑀮𑀭𑀭	கொ		கொ	కొ	ಕೊ	കൊ	को
kau	𑀓𑀮𑀭𑀭	கொ		கொ	కౌ	ಕೌ	കൗ	कौ
kam	𑀓𑀮𑀭𑀭	கம்			కం	ಕಂ	കം	कं
kaḥ	𑀓𑀮𑀭𑀭	கம்			కః	ಕః	കః	कः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tami!	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
kha	𑀓	𑀘		ఖ	ಖ	ഖ	ख
khá	𑀔	𑀙		ఖా	ಖಾ	ഖാ	खा
khi	𑀕	𑀚		ఖి	ఖి	ഖി	खि
khí	𑀖	𑀛		ఖీ	ఖೀ	ഖീ	खी
khu	𑀗	𑀜		ఖు	ఖు	ఖു	खु
khú	𑀘	𑀝		ఖూ	ఖూ	ఖൂ	खू
khri		𑀞		ఖృ	ఖృ	ఖൃ	खृ
khrí	𑀙	𑀟		ఖ్‌	ఖ్‌	ఖ്‌	ख्‌
khe				ఖ	ఖ	ഖ	
khé	𑀚	𑀠		ఖః	ఖః	ఖః	खं
khai	𑀛	𑀡		ఖిః	ఖిః	ఖిః	खी
kho				ఖ	ఖ	ఖ	
khó	𑀜	𑀢		ఖొ	ఖొ	ఖొ	खो
khau	𑀝	𑀣		ఖౌ	ఖౌ	ఖౌ	खौ
kham	𑀞	𑀤		ఖం	ఖం	ఖం	खं
khah	𑀟	𑀥		ఖః	ఖః	ఖః	खः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ga	𑀧	𑀘			𑖀	𑖆	𑚖	ग
gá	𑀧𑀭	𑀘𑀕			𑖀𑖥	𑖆𑖥	𑚖𑚓	गा
gi	𑀧𑀮	𑀘𑀙			𑖀𑖩	𑖆𑖩	𑚖𑚓𑚓	गि
gí	𑀧𑀮𑀭	𑀘𑀙𑀭			𑖀𑖩𑖥	𑖆𑖩𑖥	𑚖𑚓𑚓𑚓	गी
gu	𑀧𑀯	𑀘𑀚			𑖀𑖪	𑖆𑖪	𑚖𑚓𑚓	गु
gú	𑀧𑀯𑀭	𑀘𑀚𑀭			𑖀𑖪𑖥	𑖆𑖪𑖥	𑚖𑚓𑚓𑚓	गू
gri	𑀧𑀰	𑀘𑀛			𑖀𑖫	𑖆𑖫	𑚖𑚓𑚓	गृ
grí	𑀧𑀰𑀭	𑀘𑀛𑀭			𑖀𑖫𑖥	𑖆𑖫𑖥	𑚖𑚓𑚓𑚓	ग्री
ge	𑀧𑀱	𑀘𑀜			𑖀𑖬	𑖆𑖬	𑚖𑚓	गे
gé	𑀧𑀱𑀭	𑀘𑀜𑀭			𑖀𑖬𑖥	𑖆𑖬𑖥	𑚖𑚓𑚓	गे
gai	𑀧𑀱𑀮	𑀘𑀜𑀙			𑖀𑖬𑖩	𑖆𑖬𑖩	𑚖𑚓𑚓	गै
go	𑀧𑀲	𑀘𑀝			𑖀𑖭	𑖆𑖭	𑚖𑚓𑚓	गो
gó	𑀧𑀲𑀭	𑀘𑀝𑀭			𑖀𑖭𑖥	𑖆𑖭𑖥	𑚖𑚓𑚓𑚓	गो
gau	𑀧𑀲𑀮	𑀘𑀝𑀙			𑖀𑖭𑖩	𑖆𑖭𑖩	𑚖𑚓𑚓	गौ
gam	𑀧𑀳	𑀘𑀞			𑖀𑖮	𑖆𑖮	𑚖𑚓	गं
gah	𑀧𑀳𑀮	𑀘𑀞𑀮			𑖀𑖮𑀮	𑖆𑖮𑀮	𑚖𑚓𑀮	गः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Famil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
gha	𑌕	ഖ		ఘ	ಘ	ഘ	घ
ghá	𑌖	ഖാ		ఘా	ಘಾ	ഘാ	घा
ghi	𑌗	ഖി		ఘి	ಘಿ	ഘി	घि
ghí	𑌘	ഖീ		ఘీ	ಘೀ	ഘീ	घी
ghu	𑌙	ഖൗ		ఘు	ಘು	ഘു	घु
ghú	𑌚	ഖൗ		ఘూ	ಘೂ	ഘൂ	घू
ghri		ഖ്യാ		ఘృ	ಘೃ	ഘൃ	घृ
ghrī	𑌛	ఖ్వి		ఘ్రి	ಘ్రి	ഘ്രി	घ्रि
ghe				ఘే	ಘೇ	ഘേ	
ghé	𑌜	ഖയ		ఘే	ಘೇ	ഘേ	घे
ghai	𑌝	ഖയ		ఘై	ಘೈ	ഘൈ	घै
gho				ఘౌ	ಘೌ	ഘೌ	
ghó	𑌞	ഖൊ		ఘా	ಘೋ	ഘോ	घो
ghau	𑌟	ഖൌ		ఘౌ	ಘೌ	ഘೌ	घौ
gham	𑌠	ഖം		ఘం	ಘం	ഘం	घं
ghah	𑌡	ഖഃ		ఘః	ಘః	ഘః	घः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ñā	𑌕	𑌎	ॐ	ந	జ	ಜ	ങ	ङ
ñá	𑌕	𑌎𑌀		நா	జా	ಜಾ	ങാ	ङा
ñi	𑌕	𑌎𑌁		நி	జి	ಜಿ	ങി	ङि
ñí	𑌕	𑌎𑌂		நி	జి	ಜಿ	ങി	ङि
ñu	𑌕	𑌎𑌃		நு	జు	ಜು	ങു	ङु
ñú	𑌕	𑌎𑌄		நு	జు	ಜು	ങു	ङु
ñri		𑌎𑌅			జ్ర	ಜ್ರ	ങ್ರ	ङ्र
ñrí	𑌕	𑌎𑌅			జ్ర	ಜ್ರ	ങ್ರ	ङ्र
ñe				நெ	జన	ಜನ	ങನ	
ñé	𑌕	𑌎𑌆		நெ	జన	ಜನ	ങನ	ङे
ñai	𑌕	𑌎𑌇		நை	జన	ಜನ	ങನ	ङै
ño				நொ	జ్ఱ	ಜ್ಱ	ങ್ಱ	
ñó	𑌕	𑌎𑌈		நொ	జ్ఱ	ಜ್ಱ	ങ್ಱ	ङो
ñau	𑌕	𑌎𑌉		நொள	జ్ఱ	ಜ್ಱ	ങ್ಱ	ङौ
ñam	𑌕°	𑌎𑌊			జం	ಜಂ	ങಂ	ङं
ñah	𑌕°	𑌎𑌋			జః	ಜః	ങః	ङः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
cha	𑌄	ച	𑌒	ച	చ	ಚ	ച	च
chá	𑌅	ചാ	𑌓	ചാ	చా	చా	ചാ	चा
chi	𑌆	ചി	𑌔	ചി	చి	చి	ചി	चि
chí	𑌇	ചീ	𑌕	ചീ	చీ	చీ	ചീ	ची
chu	𑌈	ചു	𑌖	ചു	చు	చు	ചു	चु
chú	𑌉	ചൂ	𑌗	ചൂ	చూ	చూ	ചൂ	चू
chri		ചൃ			చృ	చృ	ചൃ	चृ
chrí	𑌊	ച്ര			చ్ర	చ్ర	ച്ര	च्र
che			𑌘	ചെ	చె	చె	ചെ	
ché	𑌋	ചെ		ചേ	చే	చే	ചേ	चे
chai	𑌌	ചൈ	𑌙	ചൈ	చై	చై	ചൈ	चै
cho			𑌚	ചോ	చొ	చొ	ചൊ	
chó	𑌍	ചോ		ചോ	చో	చో	ചോ	चो
chau	𑌎	ചോ		ചോ	చౌ	చౌ	ചൗ	चौ
cham	𑌏	ചം			చం	చం	ചം	चं
chah	𑌐	ചഃ			చః	చః	ചഃ	चः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
chha	𑀓	ఱ		ఱ	ఱ	ఱ	छ
chhá	𑀓̄	ఱా		ఱృ	ఱృ	ఱృ	छा
chhi	𑀓̇	ఱి		ఱి	ఱి	ఱి	छि
chhí	𑀓̆	ఱీ		ఱి	ఱి	ఱి	छी
chhu	𑀓̅	ఱు		ఱు	ఱు	ఱు	छु
chhú	𑀓̅̄	ఱృ		ఱృ	ఱృ	ఱృ	छु
chhri		ఱృ		ఱృ	ఱృ	ఱృ	छ्र
chhrí	𑀓̅̆	ఱి		ఱి	ఱి	ఱి	छ्र
chhe				ఱ	ఱ	ఱ	
chhé	𑀓̄̇	ఱె		ఱె	ఱె	ఱె	छे
chhai	𑀓̄̆	ఱై		ఱై	ఱై	ఱై	छै
chho				ఱ	ఱ	ఱ	
chhó	𑀓̄̅	ఱౌ		ఱౌ	ఱౌ	ఱౌ	छो
chhau	𑀓̄̅̆	ఱౌ		ఱౌ	ఱౌ	ఱౌ	छौ
chham	𑀓̄̅̅̅	ఱం		ఱం	ఱం	ఱం	छं
chhah	𑀓̄̅̅̅̅̅	ఱః		ఱః	ఱః	ఱః	छः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ja	𑌕	𑌕		జ	ಜ	ജ	ज
já	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃		జా	ಜಾ	ജാ	जा
ji	𑌕𑌆	𑌕𑌆		జి	ಜಿ	ജി	जि
jí	𑌕𑌆𑌃	𑌕𑌆𑌃		जी	ಜೀ	ജീ	जी
ju	𑌕𑌆𑌆	𑌕𑌆𑌆		जु	ಜು	ജു	जु
jú	𑌕𑌆𑌆𑌃	𑌕𑌆𑌆𑌃		जू	ಜೂ	ജൂ	जू
jri		𑌕𑌆𑌆𑌆		ज्रि	ಜ್ರಿ	ജ്രി	ज्रि
jrí	𑌕𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌃	𑌕𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌃		ज्री	ಜ್ರೀ	ജ്രീ	ज्री
je				जे	ಜೆ	ജെ	जे
jé	𑌕𑌆𑌆𑌆	𑌕𑌆𑌆𑌆		जे	ಜೇ	ജേ	जे
jai	𑌕𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆	𑌕𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆		जै	ಜೈ	ജൈ	जै
jo				जो	ಜೊ	ജൊ	जो
jó	𑌕𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆	𑌕𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆		जौ	ಜೌ	ജೌ	जौ
jau	𑌕𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆	𑌕𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆		जा	ಜಾ	ജാ	जा
jam	𑌕𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆	𑌕𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆		जं	ಜಂ	ജം	जं
jah	𑌕𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆	𑌕𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆𑌆		जः	ಜಃ	ജഃ	जः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
jha	𑌕		𑖦	𑖦	𑆩	झ
jhá	𑌕𑌌		𑖦𑌌	𑖦𑌌	𑆩𑌌	झा
jhi	𑌕𑌐		𑖦𑌐	𑖦𑌐	𑆩𑌐	झि
jhí	𑌕𑌑		𑖦𑌑	𑖦𑌑	𑆩𑌑	झी
jhu	𑌕𑌒		𑖦𑌒	𑖦𑌒	𑆩𑌒	झु
jhú	𑌕𑌓		𑖦𑌓	𑖦𑌓	𑆩𑌓	झू
jhri	𑌕𑌔		𑖦𑌔	𑖦𑌔	𑆩𑌔	झृ
jhří	𑌕𑌕		𑖦𑌕	𑖦𑌕	𑆩𑌕	झ्रि
jhe			𑖦𑌖	𑖦𑌖	𑆩𑌖	
jhé	𑌕𑌖		𑖦𑌖	𑖦𑌖	𑆩𑌖	झे
jhai	𑌕𑌗		𑖦𑌗	𑖦𑌗	𑆩𑌗	झै
jho			𑖦𑌘	𑖦𑌘	𑆩𑌘	
jhó	𑌕𑌘		𑖦𑌘	𑖦𑌘	𑆩𑌘	झो
jhau	𑌕𑌙		𑖦𑌙	𑖦𑌙	𑆩𑌙	झौ
jham	𑌕𑌚		𑖦𑌚	𑖦𑌚	𑆩𑌚	झं
jhaḥ	𑌕𑌛		𑖦𑌛	𑖦𑌛	𑆩𑌛	झः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ṅa	𑌕	ஞ	𑌕	ஞ	𑌕	𑌕	ഞ	अ
ṅá	𑌕	ஞா	𑌕	ஞா	𑌕	𑌕	ഞാ	आ
ṅi	𑌕	ஞி		ஞி	𑌕	𑌕	ഞി	अि
ṅí	𑌕	ஞீ		ஞீ	𑌕	𑌕	ഞീ	अी
ṅu	𑌕	ஞு		ஞு	𑌕	𑌕	ഞു	अु
ṅú	𑌕	ஞூ		ஞூ	𑌕	𑌕	ഞൂ	अू
ṅri		ஞ			𑌕	𑌕	ഞ	अ
ṅrí	𑌕	ஞ			𑌕	𑌕	ഞ	अ
ṅe				ஞெ	𑌕	𑌕	ഞെ	
ṅé	𑌕	ஞெ		ஞெ	𑌕	𑌕	ഞெ	अे
ṅai	𑌕	ஞெ		ஞൈ	𑌕	𑌕	ഞൈ	अै
ṅo				ஞொ	𑌕	𑌕	ഞൊ	
ṅó	𑌕	ஞொ		ஞொ	𑌕	𑌕	ഞொ	अो
ṅau	𑌕	ஞௌ		ஞௌ	𑌕	𑌕	ഞௌ	अौ
ṅam	𑌕	ஞம்			𑌕	𑌕	ഞம்	अं
ṅah	𑌕	ஞஃ			𑌕	𑌕	ഞஃ	अः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ṭa	𑌗	𑌗	𑌗	𑌗	ట	ಟ	ട	ट
ṭá	𑌘	𑌗𑌗	𑌗	𑌗	టా	టా	ടാ	टा
ṭi	𑌙	𑌗	𑌗	𑌗	టి	టి	ടി	टि
ṭí	𑌚	𑌗	𑌗	𑌗	టీ	టి	ടി	टी
ṭu	𑌛	𑌗	𑌗	𑌗	టు	టు	ട	टु
ṭú	𑌜	𑌗	𑌗	𑌗	టూ	టూ	ട	टु
ṭri		𑌗			ట్ర	ట్ర	ട്ര	ट्र
ṭrī	𑌛	𑌗			ట్రీ	ట్ర	ട്ര	ट्र
ṭe			𑌗	𑌗	టే	ట	ടെ	टे
ṭé	𑌛	𑌗		𑌗	టే	ట	ടെ	टे
ṭai	𑌛	𑌗	𑌗	𑌗	టై	ట	ടെ	टे
ṭo			𑌗	𑌗	టో	ట	ട	टो
ṭó	𑌛	𑌗		𑌗	టో	ట	ട	टो
ṭau	𑌛	𑌗		𑌗	టౌ	ట	ട	टौ
ṭam	𑌛	𑌗			టం	ట	ട	टं
ṭah	𑌛	𑌗			టః	ట	ട	टः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ṭha	ᱠ	ᱠ		ఠ	ಠ	ᱠ	ठ
ṭhá	ᱡ	ᱡ		ᱠ	ಱ	ᱡ	ष
ṭhi	ᱢ	ᱢ		ᱡ	ᱢ	ᱢ	षि
ṭhí	ᱣ	ᱣ		ᱢ	ᱣ	ᱣ	षि
ṭhu	ᱤ	ᱤ		ᱣ	ᱤ	ᱤ	षु
ṭhú	ᱥ	ᱥ		ᱤ	ᱥ	ᱥ	षु
ṭhri	ᱦ	ᱦ		ᱥ	ᱦ	ᱦ	षु
ṭhṛi	ᱧ	ᱧ		ᱦ	ᱧ	ᱧ	षु
ṭhe				ᱦ	ᱨ	ᱨ	
ṭhé	ᱨ	ᱨ		ᱦ	ᱩ	ᱩ	ष
ṭhai	ᱩ	ᱩ		ᱦ	ᱪ	ᱪ	ष
ṭho				ᱦ	ᱫ	ᱫ	
ṭhó	ᱪ	ᱪ		ᱦ	ᱬ	ᱬ	ष
ṭhau	ᱫ	ᱫ		ᱦ	ᱭ	ᱭ	ष
ṭham	ᱬ	ᱬ		ᱦ	ᱮ	ᱮ	ष
ṭhaḥ	ᱭ	ᱭ		ᱦ	ᱯ	ᱯ	ष

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
da	𑌄	𑌕		ద	ಡ	ഡ	द
ḍá	𑌄	𑌕𑌃		𑌒	𑌒	ഡാ	द़
ḍi	𑌄	𑌕𑌃		𑌓	𑌓	ഡി	द़ि
ḍí	𑌄	𑌕𑌃		𑌓	𑌓	ഡീ	द़ी
ḍu	𑌄	𑌕𑌃		𑌔	𑌔	ഡു	द़ु
ḍú	𑌄	𑌕𑌃		𑌔	𑌔	ഡూ	द़ू
ḍri	𑌄	𑌕𑌃		𑌕	𑌕	డ్ర	द़्र
ḍrī	𑌄	𑌕𑌃		𑌕	𑌕	డ్రీ	द़्री
ḍe	𑌄	𑌕		ద	డ	ഡെ	द़े
ḍé	𑌄	𑌕		ద	డ	డే	द़े
ḍai	𑌄	𑌕		ద	డ	డై	द़ै
ḍo	𑌄	𑌕		ద	డ	డొ	द़ो
ḍó	𑌄	𑌕		ద	డ	డౌ	द़ौ
ḍau	𑌄	𑌕		ద	డ	డౌ	द़ौ
ḍam	𑌄	𑌕		ద	డ	డం	द़ं
ḍaḥ	𑌄	𑌕		ద	డ	డః	द़ः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
dha	𑄂	ଧ		𑑖	𑑖	𑑖	धा
ḍhá	𑄃	ଧା		𑑖𑑦	𑑖𑑦	𑑖𑑦	धाँ
ḍhi	𑄄	ଧି		𑑖𑑤	𑑖𑑤	𑑖𑑤	धि
ḍhí	𑄅	ଧି		𑑖𑑤	𑑖𑑤	𑑖𑑤	धिँ
dhu	𑄆	ଧୂ		𑑖𑑮	𑑖𑑮	𑑖𑑮	धु
ḍhú	𑄇	ଧୂ		𑑖𑑮	𑑖𑑮	𑑖𑑮	धुँ
ḍhri		ଧ୍ୱ		𑑖𑑮𑑦	𑑖𑑮𑑦	𑑖𑑮𑑦	ध्रि
ḍhrí	𑄈	ଧ୍ୱ		𑑖𑑮𑑦	𑑖𑑮𑑦	𑑖𑑮𑑦	ध्रिँ
dhe				𑑖𑑮𑑤	𑑖𑑮𑑤	𑑖𑑮𑑤	धे
ḍhé	𑄉	ଧେ		𑑖𑑮𑑤	𑑖𑑮𑑤	𑑖𑑮𑑤	धेँ
ḍhai	𑄊	ଧେ		𑑖𑑮𑑤𑑦	𑑖𑑮𑑤𑑦	𑑖𑑮𑑤𑑦	धेँ
dho				𑑖𑑮𑑮	𑑖𑑮𑑮	𑑖𑑮𑑮	धो
ḍhó	𑄋	ଧୋ		𑑖𑑮𑑮	𑑖𑑮𑑮	𑑖𑑮𑑮	धोँ
dhau	𑄌	ଧୋ		𑑖𑑮𑑮𑑦	𑑖𑑮𑑮𑑦	𑑖𑑮𑑮𑑦	धौ
dham	𑄍	ଧଂ		𑑖𑑮𑑮𑑤	𑑖𑑮𑑮𑑤	𑑖𑑮𑑮𑑤	धम्
ḍhaḥ	𑄎	ଧଃ		𑑖𑑮𑑮𑑤	𑑖𑑮𑑮𑑤	𑑖𑑮𑑮𑑤	धम्

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ṇa	𑌕	ண	𑌕	ண	ణ	ణ	ണ	ण
ṇá	𑌕𑌃	णा		णा	ణా	ణా	ണా	णा
ṇi	𑌕𑌃	ணி	𑌕𑌃	ணி	ణి	ణి	ணி	णि
ṇí	𑌕𑌃𑌃	ணி		ணி	ణि	ణि	ണി	णि
ṇú	𑌕𑌃𑌆	ணൗ	𑌕𑌃𑌆	ணൗ	ణౌ	ణౌ	ണൗ	णु
ṇú	𑌕𑌃𑌆	णाൗ	𑌕𑌃𑌆	णाൗ	ణൌ	ణൌ	णाൗ	णू
ṇri		णଁ			ణ౞	ణ౞	णଁ	णृ
ṇrí	𑌕𑌃𑌆	णଁ			ణ౞	ణ౞	णଁ	णृ
ṇe				ణൈ	ణి	ణి	ണൈ	
ṇé	𑌕	ణൈ		ణൈ	ణి	ణి	ణൈ	णे
ṇai	𑌕	ణൈ	𑌕	ణൈ	ణి	ణి	ణൈ	णे
ṇo				ణൈ	ణి	ణి	ణൈ	
ṇó	𑌕	ణൈ		ణൈ	ణి	ణి	ణൈ	णे
ṇau	𑌕	ణൈ	𑌕	ణൈ	ణి	ణి	ణൈ	णे
ṇam	𑌕𑌃	ணം			ణం	ణం	ணം	णं
ṇaḥ	𑌕𑌃	ணഃ			ణഃ	ణഃ	ണഃ	णः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ta	𑌕	த	𑌕	த	త	ತ	ത	त
tá	𑌕	தா	𑌕	தா	తా	ತಾ	താ	ता
ti	𑌕	தி	𑌕	தி	తి	ತಿ	തി	ति
tí	𑌕	தி	𑌕	தி	తి	ತಿ	തി	ति
tu	𑌕	து	𑌕	து	తు	ತು	തു	तु
tú	𑌕	து	𑌕	து	తు	ತು	തു	तु
tri		து			తి	ತಿ	തി	ति
trí		து			తి	తి	തി	ति
te			𑌕	தெ	తి	తి	തി	ति
té	𑌕	தெ		தே	తి	తి	തി	ति
tai	𑌕	தெ	𑌕	தே	తి	తి	തി	ति
to			𑌕	தொ	తి	తి	തി	ति
tó	𑌕	தொ		தோ	తి	తి	തി	ति
tau	𑌕	தொ		தொ	తి	తి	തി	ति
tam	𑌕	த			తి	తి	തി	ति
tah	𑌕	த			తి	తి	തി	ति

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
tha	𑀢	త			త	త	ത	थ
thá	𑀣	తా			తా	తా	താ	था
thi	𑀤	తి			తి	తి	തി	थि
thí	𑀥	తి			తి	తి	തി	थी
thu	𑀦	తు			తు	తు	തു	थु
thú	𑀧	తు			తు	తు	തു	थू
thri		త్రి			త్రి	త్రి	ത്രി	थृ
thrí	𑀨	త్రి			త్రి	త్రి	ത്രി	थ्री
the					త	త	ത	
thé	𑀩	తె			తె	తె	തെ	थे
thai	𑀪	తె			తె	తె	തൈ	थै
tho					తో	తో	തൊ	
thó	𑀫	తె			తో	తో	തോ	थो
thau	𑀬	తె	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script		తా	తా	തൗ	थौ
tham	𑀭	తం			తం	తం	തം	थं
thah	𑀮	తః			తః	తః	തః	थः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
da	𑌕	𑌔		ద	ద	ദ	द
dá	𑌕𑌃	𑌔𑌃		ద	ద	ദ	द
di	𑌕𑌃	𑌔𑌃		ది	ది	ദി	दि
dí	𑌕𑌃	𑌔𑌃		ది	ది	ദി	दि
du	𑌕𑌔	𑌔𑌔		దు	దు	ദു	दु
dú	𑌕𑌔	𑌔𑌔		దు	దు	ദു	दु
dri	𑌕𑌔	𑌔𑌔		ద్ర	ద్ర	ദ്ര	दृ
dri	𑌕𑌔	𑌔𑌔		ద్ర	ద్ర	ദ్ర	दृ
de	𑌕	𑌔		ద	ద	ദ	द
dé	𑌕	𑌔		ద	ద	ദ	द
dai	𑌕	𑌔		ద	ద	ദ	द
do	𑌕	𑌔		ద	ద	ద	द
dó	𑌕	𑌔		ద	ద	ద	द
dau	𑌕	𑌔		ద	ద	ద	द
daṃ	𑌕	𑌔		ద	ద	ద	द
dah	𑌕	𑌔		ద	ద	ద	द

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
dha	𑀢	ധ		ధ	ಧ	ധ	ध
dhá	𑀣	ധാ		धा	ಧಾ	ധാ	धा
dhi	𑀤	ധി		धि	ಧಿ	ധി	धि
dhí	𑀥	ധീ		धी	ಧೀ	ധീ	धी
dhu	𑀦	ധൗ		धु	ಧು	ധു	धु
dhú	𑀧	ധൗ		धू	ಧൂ	ധു	धू
dhri		ധ്വ		ध्रि	ಧ್ರಿ	ധ്ര	ध्रि
dhrí	𑀨	ധ്വ		ध्री	ಧ್ರೀ	ധ്ര	ध्री
dhe				धे	ಧೇ	ധേ	धे
dhé	𑀩	ധൈ		धे	ಧೇ	ധೇ	धे
dhai	𑀪	ധൈ		धै	ಧೈ	ധൈ	धै
dho				धो	ಧೋ	ധො	धो
dhó	𑀫	ധോ		धू	ಧೋ	ധො	धो
dhau	𑀬	ധൌ		धौ	ಧೌ	ധൌ	धौ
dham	𑀭	ധം		धं	ಧಂ	ധಂ	धं
dhah	𑀮	ധഃ		धः	ಧഃ	ധഃ	धः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
na	𑌕	ந	𑌕	ந	𑖅	𑖅	ന	न
ná	𑌕𑌃	நா	𑌕𑌃	நா	𑖅𑖃	𑖅𑖃	നാ	ना
ni	𑌕𑌃	நி	𑌕𑌃	நி	𑖅𑖃	𑖅𑖃	നി	नि
ní	𑌕𑌃	நீ	𑌕𑌃	நீ	𑖅𑖃	𑖅𑖃	നീ	नी
nu	𑌕𑌃	நு	𑌕𑌃	நு	𑖅𑖃	𑖅𑖃	नु	नु
nú	𑌕𑌃	நு	𑌕𑌃	நு	𑖅𑖃	𑖅𑖃	नु	नु
nri	𑌕𑌃	நு	𑌕𑌃	நு	𑖅𑖃	𑖅𑖃	नु	नु
nrí	𑌕𑌃	நு	𑌕𑌃	நு	𑖅𑖃	𑖅𑖃	नु	नु
ne			𑌕	நெ	𑖅	𑖅	നെ	ने
né	𑌕	நெ		நெ	𑖅	𑖅	നെ	ने
nai	𑌕	நெ		நை	𑖅	𑖅	നൈ	नै
no				நொ	𑖅	𑖅	നൊ	नो
nó	𑌕	நொ		நொ	𑖅	𑖅	നൊ	नो
nau	𑌕	நௌ		நௌ	𑖅	𑖅	നൗ	नौ
naṃ	𑌕	நం			𑖅	𑖅	നം	नं
naḥ	𑌕	நഃ			𑖅	𑖅	നഃ	नः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
pa	𑀧	ప	𑀧	ప	ప	ప	ప	प
pá	𑀧𑀭	పా	𑀧𑀭	పా	పా	పా	పా	पा
pi	𑀧𑀮	పి	𑀧𑀮	పి	పి	పి	పి	पि
pí	𑀧𑀮𑀭	పీ	𑀧𑀮𑀭	పి	పి	పి	పి	पी
pu	𑀧𑀯	పూ	𑀧𑀯	పూ	పూ	పూ	పూ	पु
pú	𑀧𑀯𑀭	పూ	𑀧𑀯𑀭	పూ	పూ	పూ	పూ	पू
pri	𑀧𑀰	పూ	𑀧𑀰	పి	పి	పి	పి	पृ
pri	𑀧𑀰𑀭	పూ	𑀧𑀰𑀭	పి	పి	పి	పి	प्री
pe			𑀧𑀱	పె	పె	పె	పె	
pé	𑀧𑀱𑀭	పె	𑀧𑀱𑀭	పె	పె	పె	పె	पे
pai	𑀧𑀱𑀮	పె	𑀧𑀱𑀮	పె	పె	పె	పె	पै
po			𑀧𑀲	పొ	పొ	పొ	పొ	
pó	𑀧𑀲𑀭	పొ	𑀧𑀲𑀭	పొ	పొ	పొ	పొ	पो
pau	𑀧𑀲𑀮	పె	𑀧𑀲𑀮	పె	పొ	పొ	పొ	पौ
pam	𑀧𑀳	పం		పం	పం	పం	పం	पं
pah	𑀧𑀳𑀮	పం		పం	పం	పం	పం	पः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
pha	𑀧	𑀧	𑀧		ప	ಪ	ഫ	फ
phá	𑀧𑀭	𑀧𑀭			ప	ಪ	ഫ	फ़
phi	𑀧𑀮	𑀧𑀮			పి	ಪಿ	ഫി	फि
phí	𑀧𑀯	𑀧𑀯			పి	పి	ഫി	फ़ि
phu	𑀧𑀰	𑀧𑀰			పు	ಪು	ഫു	फु
phú	𑀧𑀱	𑀧𑀱			పు	ಪು	ഫു	फ़ु
phri		𑀧𑀲			ఫ్ర	ಫ್ರ	ഫ്ര	फ्र
phrí	𑀧𑀳	𑀧𑀳			ఫ్ర	ಫ್ರ	ഫ്ര	फ़्र
phe					ప	ప	ഫെ	
phé	𑀧𑀴	𑀧𑀴			ప	ప	ഫേ	फ़े
phai	𑀧𑀵	𑀧𑀵			పై	ಪೈ	ഫൈ	फ़ै
pho					ఫ	ಫ	ഫോ	
phó	𑀧𑀶	𑀧𑀶			ఫ	ಫ	ഫೊ	फ़ो
phau	𑀧𑀷	𑀧𑀷			పు	ಪು	ഫൗ	फ़ौ
pham	𑀧𑀸	𑀧𑀸			పం	ಪಂ	ഫം	फं
phah	𑀧𑀹	𑀧𑀹			ప	ప	ഫഃ	फः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ba	𑀁	ബ		బ	ಬ	ബ	ब
bá	𑀂	ബാ		బా	ಬಾ	ബാ	बा
bi	𑀃	ബി		బి	ಬಿ	ബി	बि
bí	𑀄	ബീ		బీ	ಬೀ	ബീ	बी
bu	𑀅	ബു		బు	ಬು	ബു	बु
bú	𑀆	ബു		బూ	ಬೂ	ബു	बू
bri		ബ്ര		బ్ర	ಬ್ರ	ബ്ര	ब्र
bṛi	𑀇	ബ്ര		బ్రా	ಬ್ರ	ബ്ര	ब्र
be				బె	ಬೆ	ബെ	
bé	𑀈	ബൈ		బే	ಬೇ	ബൈ	बे
bai	𑀉	ബൈ		బై	ಬೈ	ബൈ	बै
bo				బొ	ಬೊ	ಬೊ	
bó	𑀊	ബൊ		బో	ಬೋ	ಬೊ	बो
bau	𑀋	ബൊ		బౌ	ಬೌ	ಬೊ	बौ
bam̐	𑀌	ബಂ		బం	ಬಂ	ബಂ	बं
baḥ	𑀍	ബഃ		బః	ಬಃ	ബഃ	बः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
bha	𑀩	𑀅		భ	ಭ	ഭ	भ
bhá	𑀩𑀮	𑀅𑀭		భా	ಭಾ	ഭാ	भा
bhi	𑀩𑀲	𑀅𑀯		భి	ಭಿ	ഭി	भि
bhí	𑀩𑀲𑀮	𑀅𑀯𑀭		భీ	ಭೀ	ഭീ	भी
bhu	𑀩𑀴	𑀅𑀱		భు	ಭು	ഭു	भु
bhú	𑀩𑀴𑀮	𑀅𑀱𑀭		భూ	ಭೂ	ഭൂ	भू
bhri		𑀅𑀲		భృ	ಭೃ	భృ	भृ
bhrí	𑀩𑀲	𑀅𑀲𑀭		భ్ర	భ్ర	భ్ర	भ्र
bhe				భ	భ	ഭ	
bhé	𑀩𑀮	𑀅𑀭		భే	భే	భే	भे
bhai	𑀩𑀲	𑀅𑀭		భై	భై	భై	भै
bho				భౌ	భౌ	భౌ	
bhó	𑀩𑀮	𑀅𑀭		భౌ	భౌ	భౌ	भौ
bhau	𑀩𑀲	𑀅𑀭		భౌ	భౌ	భౌ	भौ
bham	𑀩𑀮	𑀅𑀭		భం	భం	భం	भं
bhaḥ	𑀩𑀮	𑀅𑀭		భః	భః	భః	भः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ma	𑀢	𑀓	𑀡	𑀢	మ	𑀢	𑀢	म
má	𑀢𑀺	𑀓𑀢	𑀡𑀺	𑀢𑀺	మా	𑀢𑀺	𑀢𑀺	मा
mi	𑀢𑀻	𑀓𑀣	𑀡𑀻	𑀢𑀻	మి	𑀢𑀻	𑀢𑀻	मि
mí	𑀢𑀻𑀺	𑀓𑀣𑀺	𑀡𑀻𑀺	𑀢𑀻𑀺	మీ	𑀢𑀻𑀺	𑀢𑀻𑀺	मी
mu	𑀢𑀼	𑀓𑀤	𑀡𑀼	𑀢𑀼	ము	𑀢𑀼	𑀢𑀼	मु
mú	𑀢𑀼𑀺	𑀓𑀤𑀺	𑀡𑀼𑀺	𑀢𑀼𑀺	మూ	𑀢𑀼𑀺	𑀢𑀼𑀺	मू
mri		𑀓𑀥			మృ	𑀢𑀼	𑀢𑀼	मृ
mṛí	𑀢𑀼	𑀓𑀥			మృ	𑀢𑀼	𑀢𑀼	मृ
me			𑀡	𑀢	మే	𑀢	𑀢	मे
mé	𑀢𑀼	𑀓𑀦		𑀢	మే	𑀢	𑀢	मे
mai	𑀢𑀼	𑀓𑀦	𑀡	𑀢	మై	𑀢	𑀢	मै
mo			𑀡	𑀢	మొ	𑀢	𑀢	मो
mó	𑀢𑀼	𑀓𑀧		𑀢	మో	𑀢	𑀢	मो
mau	𑀢𑀼	𑀓𑀧		𑀢	మౌ	𑀢	𑀢	मौ
mam	𑀢𑀽	𑀓𑀨			మం	𑀢	𑀢	मं
mah	𑀢𑀽	𑀓𑀨			మః	𑀢	𑀢	मः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ya	𑀓	ய	𑀓	ய	య	ಯ	യ	य
yá	𑀔	யா	𑀔	யா	యా	ಯಾ	യാ	या
yi	𑀕	யி	𑀕	யி	యి	ಯಿ	യി	यि
yi	𑀖	यी	𑀖	यी	యీ	ಯೀ	यी	यी
yu	𑀗	யு	𑀗	யு	యు	ಯು	യു	यु
yú	𑀘	யூ	𑀘	யூ	యు	ಯೂ	യൂ	यू
yri		யூ			యృ	ಯೃ	യൃ	यृ
yrí	𑀙	यू			यू		യൂ	यू
ye			𑀚	యె	యై	యై	యై	
yé	𑀛	యె		యె	యై	యై	యై	ये
yai	𑀜	యె		యె	యై	యై	యై	यै
yo			𑀝	యె	యై	యై	యై	
yó	𑀞	యె		యె	యై	యై	యై	यो
yau	𑀟	యె		యె	యై	యై	యై	यौ
yam̐	𑀠	యం			యం	యం	యం	यं
yah̐	𑀡	యః			యః	యః	యః	यः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ra	𑀲	𑀢	।	𑀢	ర	𑀢	ര	र
rá	𑀲𑀭	𑀢𑀭	॥	𑀢𑀭	𑀲	𑀲	ര	रा
ri	𑀲𑀮	𑀢𑀮	।	𑀢𑀮	రి	𑀢	രി	रि
rí	𑀲𑀮𑀭	𑀢𑀮𑀭	।	𑀢𑀮𑀭	𑀲	𑀲	രി	री
ru	𑀲𑀯	𑀢𑀯	𑀢	𑀢𑀯	రు	𑀲	ര	रु
rú	𑀲𑀯𑀭	𑀢𑀯𑀭	𑀢	𑀢𑀯𑀭	𑀲	𑀲	ര	रू
re	,			𑀢	𑀲	𑀲	ര	
ré	𑀲	𑀢		𑀢	𑀲	𑀲	ര	रे
rai	𑀲𑀮	𑀢𑀮	𑀮	𑀢𑀮	𑀲	𑀲	ര	रै
ro			𑀮	𑀢𑀮	𑀲	𑀲	ര	
ró	𑀲	𑀢𑀮		𑀢𑀮	𑀲	𑀲	ര	रो
rau	𑀲𑀮	𑀢𑀮		𑀢𑀮	𑀲	𑀲	ര	रौ
ram	𑀲𑀭	𑀢𑀭			𑀲	𑀲	ര	रं
rah	𑀲𑀭	𑀢𑀭			𑀲	𑀲	ര	रः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
la	𑀧	𑀅	𑀇	ல	ల	ಲ	ല	ल
lá	𑀧𑀭	𑀅𑀓	𑀇𑀓	லா	లా	ಲಾ	ലാ	ला
li	𑀧𑀮	𑀅𑀔	𑀇𑀔	லி	లి	ಲಿ	ലി	लि
lí	𑀧𑀮𑀭	𑀅𑀔𑀓	𑀇𑀔𑀓	லி	లి	ಲಿ	ലി	लि
lu	𑀧𑀯	𑀅𑀕	𑀇𑀕	லு	లు	ಲು	ലു	लु
lú	𑀧𑀯𑀭	𑀅𑀕𑀓	𑀇𑀕𑀓	லு	లు	ಲು	ലു	लु
lri	𑀧𑀱	𑀅𑀗	𑀇𑀗	லரி	లరి	ಲರಿ	ലരി	लरि
lrí	𑀧𑀱𑀭	𑀅𑀗𑀓	𑀇𑀗𑀓	லரி	లరి	ಲರಿ	ലരി	लरि
le			𑀇𑀞	லெ	లె	ಲె	ലെ	ले
lé	𑀧𑀭	𑀅𑀞	𑀇𑀞	லே	లే	ಲೇ	ലേ	ले
lai	𑀧𑀮𑀭	𑀅𑀞𑀓	𑀇𑀞𑀓	லை	లే	ಲೇ	ലൈ	ले
lo				லொ	లో	ಲೊ	ലൊ	
ló	𑀧𑀮	𑀅𑀞𑀓		லொ	లో	ಲೊ	ലൊ	लो
lau	𑀧𑀮𑀭	𑀅𑀞𑀓		லௌ	లౌ	ಲೌ	ലൗ	लौ
lam	𑀧𑀯𑀭	𑀅𑀞𑀓			లం	ಲಂ	ലം	लं
lah	𑀧𑀯𑀭𑀮	𑀅𑀞𑀓			లః	ಲః	ലః	लः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
va	𑀓	வ	𑀓	வ	వ	ವ	വ	व
vá	𑀓̄	വാ	𑀓̄	വാ	వా	ವಾ	വാ	वा
vi	𑀓̇	വി	𑀓̇	വി	వి	ವಿ	വി	वि
ví	𑀓̆	वी	𑀓̆	वी	వి	ವಿ	വി	वी
vu	𑀓̈	വാ	𑀓̈	വാ	వి	ವ	വ	वु
vú	𑀓̉	വാ	𑀓̉	വാ	వి	ವ	വ	वू
vri	𑀓̊	വ്വ	𑀓̊	വ്വ	వి	ವ	വ	वृ
vṛi	𑀓̋	വ്വ	𑀓̋	വ്വ	వి	వ	വ	वृ
ve			𑀓̌	വേ	వి	వ	വ	
vé	𑀓̍	വേ	𑀓̍	വേ	వి	వ	വ	वे
vai	𑀓̎	വൈ	𑀓̎	വൈ	వి	వ	വ	वै
vo			𑀓̏	വോ	వి	వ	വ	
vó	𑀓̐	വോ	𑀓̐	വോ	వి	వ	വ	वो
vau	𑀓̑	വൌ	𑀓̑	വൌ	వి	వ	വ	वौ
vam̐	𑀓̒	വം	𑀓̒	വം	వి	వ	വ	वं
vah̐	𑀓̓	വഃ	𑀓̓	വഃ	వి	వ	വഃ	वः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
zha			ழ			ഴ	
zhá			ழா			ഴാ	
zhi			ழி			ഴി	
zhí			ழீ			ഴീ	
zhu			ழு			ഴു	
zhú			ழு			ഴു	
zhe			ழெ			ഴെ	
zhé			ழே			ഴേ	
zhai			ழை			ഴൈ	
zho			ழொ			ഴൊ	
zhó			ழோ			ഴോ	
zhau			ழௌ			ഴൗ	
zham						ഴം	
zah						ഴഃ	

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
śa	A	𑌕		శ	𑌕	ശ	श
śá	A	𑌕𑌃		శా	𑌕𑌃	ശാ	शा
śi	A	𑌕𑌃		శి	𑌕𑌃	ശി	शि
śí	A	𑌕𑌃		శి	𑌕𑌃	ശി	शी
śu	A	𑌕𑌃		శు	𑌕𑌃	ശു	शु
śú	A	𑌕𑌃		శు	𑌕𑌃	ശു	शु
śri	A	𑌕𑌃		శ్ర	𑌕𑌃	ശ്ര	श्र
śrí	A	𑌕𑌃		శ్ర	𑌕𑌃	ശ്ര	श्री
še	A	𑌕𑌃		శ	𑌕𑌃	ശ	
śé	A	𑌕𑌃		శ	𑌕𑌃	ശ	शे
śa	A	𑌕𑌃		శ	𑌕𑌃	ശ	शै
śo	A	𑌕𑌃		శ	𑌕𑌃	ശ	
śó	A	𑌕𑌃		శ	𑌕𑌃	ശ	शो
śau	A	𑌕𑌃		శ	𑌕𑌃	ശ	शौ
śam	A	𑌕𑌃		శం	𑌕𑌃	ശం	शं
śah	A	𑌕𑌃		శః	𑌕𑌃	ശః	शः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
sha	𑀓	ஷ		ష	ಷ	ഷ	ष
shá	𑀓𑀜	ஷా		షా	షా	షా	षा
shi	𑀓𑀝	ஷி		షి	షి	షి	षि
shí	𑀓𑀞	ஷీ		షీ	షీ	షీ	षी
shu	𑀓𑀟	ஷு		షు	షु	షു	षु
shú	𑀓𑀠	ஷു		షూ	షు	షു	षू
shri		శ్రి		ష్ర	ష్ర	ష్ర	ष्र
shri	𑀓𑀡	శ్రి		ష్రీ	ష్రీ	ష్రీ	ष्री
she				షల్	షల్	షల్	
shé	𑀓𑀢	శ్శ		షల్	షల్	షల్	षे
shai	𑀓𑀣	శ్శ		షై	షై	షై	षै
sho				షొ	షొ	షొ	
shó	𑀓𑀤	శ్శా		షొ	షొ	షొ	षो
shau	𑀓𑀥	శ్శ		షౌ	షౌ	షౌ	षौ
sham	𑀓𑀦	శ్శం		షం	షం	షం	षं
shah	𑀓𑀧	శ్శం		షః	షః	షః	षः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
sa	𑀲	𑀅		𑖪	𑖪	സ	स
sá	𑀲	𑀅𑀢		𑖪𑖫	𑖪𑖫	സാ	सा
si	𑀲	𑀅𑀤		𑖪𑖬	𑖪𑖬	സി	सि
sí	𑀲	𑀅𑀥		𑖪𑖭	𑖪𑖭	സീ	सी
su	𑀲	𑀅𑀧		𑖪𑖮	𑖪𑖮	സു	सु
sú	𑀲	𑀅𑀨		𑖪𑖯	𑖪𑖯	സൂ	सू
sri		𑀅𑀩		𑖪𑖰	𑖪𑖰	സ്ര	स्र
srí	𑀲	𑀅𑀩		𑖪𑖱	𑖪𑖱	സ്ര	स्र
se				𑖪𑖲	𑖪𑖲	സെ	
sé	𑀲	𑀅𑀪		𑖪𑖳	𑖪𑖳	സേ	से
sai	𑀲	𑀅𑀫		𑖪𑖴	𑖪𑖴	സൈ	सै
so				𑖪𑖵	𑖪𑖵	സോ	
só	𑀲	𑀅𑀬		𑖪𑖶	𑖪𑖶	സോ	सो
sau	𑀲	𑀅𑀭		𑖪𑖷	𑖪𑖷	സൗ	सौ
sam	𑀲	𑀅𑀮		𑖪𑖸	𑖪𑖸	സം	सं
sah	𑀲	𑀅𑀯		𑖪𑖹	𑖪𑖹	സഃ	सः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ha	𑌕	ஹ		హ	ಹ	ഹ	ह
há	𑌕𑌃	ஹா		హా	ಹಾ	ഹാ	हा
hi	𑌕𑌆	ஹி		హి	ಹಿ	ഹി	हि
hí	𑌕𑌆𑌃	ஹீ		హీ	ಹೀ	ഹീ	ही
hu	𑌕𑌆𑌃	ஹு		హు	ಹು	ഹു	हु
hú	𑌕𑌆𑌃𑌃	ஹு		హు	ಹು	ഹു	हु
hri		ஹ್ರி		హ్రీ	ಹ್ರೀ	ഹ്രീ	ह्री
hri	𑌕𑌆	ஹ್ರி		హ్రీ	ಹ್ರೀ	ഹ്രീ	ह्री
he				హే	ಹೇ	ಹೇ	
hé	𑌕𑌆	ஹே		హే	ಹೇ	ಹೇ	हे
hai	𑌕𑌆𑌃	ஹை		హై	ಹೈ	ಹೈ	है
ho				హొ	ಹೊ	ಹೊ	
hó	𑌕𑌆𑌃	ஹொ		హొ	ಹೊ	ಹೊ	हो
hau	𑌕𑌆𑌃𑌃	ஹௌ		హౌ	ಹೌ	ಹೌ	हौ
ham	𑌕𑌆𑌃𑌃	ஹம்		హం	ಹಂ	ಹಂ	हं
hah	𑌕𑌆𑌃𑌃	ஹம்		హః	ಹಃ	ಹಃ	हः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
la	𑀭	𑀇	𑀅	ள	ల	ಲ	ല	ल
lá	𑀭𑀸	𑀇𑀢	𑀅𑀢	ளா	లా	ಲಾ	ലാ	ला
li	𑀭𑀺	𑀇𑀺	𑀅𑀺	ளி	లి	ಲಿ	ലി	लि
lí	𑀭𑀻	𑀇𑀻	𑀅𑀻	ளி	లి	ಲಿ	ലി	लि
lu	𑀭𑀼	𑀇𑀼	𑀅𑀼	ளு	లు	ಲು	ലു	लु
lú	𑀭𑀽	𑀇𑀽	𑀅𑀽	ளு	లు	ಲು	ലു	लु
le			𑀅	ளெ	లె	ಲె	ലെ	ले
lé	𑀭𑀾	𑀇𑀾		ளே	లే	ಲೇ	ലേ	ले
lai	𑀭𑀿	𑀇𑀿	𑀅	ளை	లై	ಲై	ലൈ	लै
lo				ளொ	లొ	ಲొ	ലൊ	लो
ló	𑀭𑀽𑀸	𑀇𑀽𑀸		ளொ	లొ	ಲొ	ലൊ	लो
lau	𑀭𑀽𑀺	𑀇𑀽𑀺		ளொ	లౌ	ಲೌ	ലൌ	लौ
lam	𑀭𑀾𑀺	𑀇𑀾𑀺			లం	ಲಂ	ലം	लं
lah	𑀭𑀾𑀻	𑀇𑀾𑀻			లః	ಲః	ലః	लः

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ra	𑀲		𑀲	ற	ఱ		റ	
rá	𑀲		𑀲	ற	ఱ		റ	
ri	𑀲		𑀲	ற	ఱ		റ	
rí	𑀲		𑀲	ற	ఱ		റ	
ru	𑀲		𑀲	ற	ఱ		റ	
rú	𑀲		𑀲	ற	ఱ		റ	
re				ற	ఱ		റ	
ré	𑀲			ற	ఱ		റ	
rai	𑀲		𑀲	ற	ఱ		റ	
ro			𑀲	ற	ఱ		റ	
ró	𑀲			ற	ఱ		റ	
rau	𑀲			ற	ఱ		റ	
ram	𑀲				ఱ		റ	
rah	𑀲				ఱ		റ	

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
na			௩ ன				
ná			௪ ன				
ni			௫ னி				
ní			௬ னீ				
nü			௭ னு				
nü			௮ னூ				
nri							
nri							
ne			௯ னெ				
né			௧௦ னே				
nai			௧௧ னை				
no							
nó							
nau			௧௨ னொ				
nam							
nah							

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

Apart from the growth of the script, there is the growth of the various languages also. A tentative chart showing the growth of the Indian languages is appended.

### A TENTATIVE CHART SHOWING THE EVOLUTION OF THE INDIAN LANGUAGES



