

The Decipherment Of The Indus Script By Rao S R

Since the publication of the concordances of the inscriptions of the Indus seals many people have been working on the solution of the riddle presented by their 5000-years-old script. At first sight the task does not appear too difficult, as there are pictograms that can easily be recognized. A lot of signs are geometric, but this does not seem to be an insurmountable obstacle either, as they are often combined with the pictograms. The decipherments that were based on these similarities resulted, however, only in the reading of some inscriptions as more or less obscure names, sometimes not even a phonetic value could be given. Nevertheless they are often presented as complete decipherments to the public. On this account, the pretension that the Indus script is deciphered meets with increasing suspicion and is exposed to ridicule even. Many scholars working in this field are nowadays of the opinion that the Indus script is altogether indecipherable, if not a bilingual of considerable size turns up. The approach to a decipherment presented in this volume makes avail of a short bilingual from Failaka, but its master-key is the discovering of the symbolic and the linguistic connection of the Indus signs with the R?g-Veda. More than 200 inscriptions, among them the longest and those with the most interesting motifs, have been decoded here by setting them word after word in relation to R?g-Vedic mantras. The results that were gained by this method of comparison for the pictographic and phonetic values of the

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Indus signs are surprising and far beyond the most daring phantasy, i.e. beyond the analytic limits of thought. This approach is the opposite of subjectivism. The signs of all inscriptions have been found in this way have been collected in a sign-dictionary improved for a great deal in the present edition. By the deciphering of the Indus signs many problems of the R?g-Veda could be solved too and new insights be won, for example in the question of the age of the Veda and the origin of its myths or the nature of the Soma plant.

The present volume is devoted to the study of the Indus script and its decipherment. It offers a methodology for reading the Indus script by combining paleography with ancient literary accounts and Vedic grammar. These illustrate the methodology and also help shed new light on the Harappans and their connections with the Vedic Civilization. The language of the seals is Vedic Sanskrit, with a significant number of them containing words and phrases traceable to the ancient Vedic glossary Nigha, compiled from still earlier sources by Yaska.

This book provides a detailed decipherment of the Indus Valley writing. It gives the reader an explanation of how Dr. Winters deciphered the Indus Valley writing and how the language of the Indus Valley seals is an ancient aspect of Tamil. The book is divided into two parts one is an overview of the Indus Valley writing while part two provides a detailed account of how to read the seals and the grammar of the Indus Valley language. The book also provides a dictionary of over 200 signs that have been

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deciphered by Dr. Winters.

Why and how is Indus script in Tamil? Starting from the author's ground breaking work "Read Indussian"(2012), more undeniable evidences have come up in support of the Tamil scripts of Indus valley civilization. Rosetta like seals which are the ultimate mode of proving an ancient language have been elucidated in this book with gratitude to I.Mahadevan and A.Parpola for the picture references from their Concordances, Texts and Tabulations of Indus scripts.

Decipherment and interpretation of Indus seal inscriptions.

The Archaeology and Epigraphy of Indus Writing is a detailed examination of the Indus script. It presents new analysis based on an expansive text corpus using revolutionary analytical techniques developed specifically for the purpose of deciphering the Indus script. This exploration of Indus writing examines the structure of Indus text at a level of detail that has never been possible before. This advance in analytic techniques is combined with detailed linguistic information to suggest a root language for the Indus script. Further the syntax of the Indus script is demonstrated to match a Dravidian language. In the process of analysis the place name for the ancient Indus site of Dholavira is identified. This leads to the eventual identification of 17 signs with various levels of certainty. These readings lead to the partial definition of the Indus system of affixing. Using

innovative analytical techniques Indus signs can be defined functionally as logographic or syllabic. Further, specific sign sequences are identified as verbs or nouns. The volumetric system used at Harappa during the Indus period is demonstrated. This discovery gives us a good idea of the scale and process of Indus exchange. The Indus inscriptions are analyzed with an emphasis on their archaeological contexts. The analysis presented in this book represents a significant advancement in our understanding of Indus writing.

The deciphering of the Indus script has met with suspicion and is exposed to ridicule even. Many people are nowadays of the opinion that the Indus script is altogether indecipherable, if not a bilingual of considerable size turns up. The approach to a decipherment presented in this volume makes avail of a bilingual, too, but its masterkey is the discovering of the symbolic connection of the Indus signs with the metaphoric language of the Rg-Veda. Nearly 200 inscriptions, among them the longest and those with the most interesting motifs, have been decoded here by setting them syllable for syllable in relation to Rg-Vedic verses. The results that were gained by this method for the pictographic values of the Indus signs are surprising and far beyond the possibilities of the most daring phantasy. At the same time many problems of the Rg-Veda could be solved or new insights be won.

The Decipherment of the Indus Script Deciphering the Indus Script Cambridge University Press

Indus Age: The Writing System presents a detailed typology of the Harappan pictographic script, discusses the place of writing in Harappan culture, and speculates on the possible survival of the script in later South Asian writing systems. The failure to decipher the writing system of the Harappan civilization has not been for lack of trying. Possehl reviews over forty publications on the script, many of which attempt to decipher it. Some of these attempts, such as Flinders Petrie's Reading the Script as Egyptian Hieroglyphics, are fascinating but far-fetched. Others, for example the Russian Team's Computers and the Indus Script, are more plausible. However, no reading of the Indus script can be considered correct because there is no independent test by which to check its accuracy. Until there is, Possehl contends, the script will remain undeciphered.

Author Concluded Harappan Script Was Proto Brahmi And Their Languages Were Proto Dravidian Brahui And Laukik Sanskrit. The More Positive Chapter Is On Catalogue Of Indus Seals And Identification Of Harappan Script Sign. Author Contradicted Pre Conceived Idea Of Only Dravidian Language Theory. Author Prefers Name Of South Asian Civilization For This Earliest Civilization Of South Asian Region. Unique Contribution Of Author Is Identification Of Inscribed Double Headed Siva Kalibangan.

Do you know that 4500-year-old Indus script signs were in use much after the Harappan era, when Indus civilization is believed to have been ended ?Are you aware of the use of Royal monograms of Indus in Maurya, Kushan and Gupta Era and also outside India e.g. Greece? In

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this book writer used a different technique to decipher Indus script via phonetic values of basic Indus signs, vowel diacritics ,letters used to mention quantity (number, volume and weight) etc. He has gone through the pottery inscriptions first and tablets thereafter and then discussed about the names and other words found in Indus seals and inscribed on other items. Out of 4000 inscriptions found so far , of which 2000 are still readable, Rajat was able to read 1,296 Sarasvati Scripts, it took 15 years . Now all his methods and the journey to decipher the Script has been put into this book. Boiraag Publication

Hinduism has two major roots. The more familiar is the religion brought to South Asia in the second millennium BCE by speakers of Aryan or Indo-Iranian languages, a branch of the Indo-European language family. Another, more enigmatic, root is the Indus civilization of the third millennium BCE, which left behind exquisitely carved seals and thousands of short inscriptions in a long-forgotten pictographic script. Discovered in the valley of the Indus River in the early 1920s, the Indus civilization had a population estimated at one million people, in more than 1000 settlements, several of which were cities of some 50,000 inhabitants. With an area of nearly a million square kilometers, the Indus civilization was more extensive than the contemporaneous urban cultures of Mesopotamia and Egypt. Yet, after almost a century of excavation and research the Indus civilization remains little understood. How might we decipher the Indus inscriptions? What language did the Indus people speak? What deities did they worship? Asko Parpola has spent fifty years researching the roots of Hinduism to answer these fundamental questions, which have been debated with increasing animosity since the rise of Hindu nationalist politics in the 1980s. In this pioneering book, he traces the archaeological route of the Indo-Iranian languages from the Aryan homeland north of the Black

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Sea to Central, West, and South Asia. His new ideas on the formation of the Vedic literature and rites and the great Hindu epics hinge on the profound impact that the invention of the horse-drawn chariot had on Indo-Aryan religion. Parpola's comprehensive assessment of the Indus language and religion is based on all available textual, linguistic and archaeological evidence, including West Asian sources and the Indus script. The results affirm cultural and religious continuity to the present day and, among many other things, shed new light on the prehistory of the key Hindu goddess Durga and her Tantric cult.

The most apt deciphering of Indus valley civilization script with the help of 43 bilingual-like inscriptions -from Dholavira to the bulls and chimera of Harappan seals. Old Tamil language is here proved beyond doubts to be the lingua franca of the Indus civilization people.

Of the writing systems of the ancient world which still await deciphering, the Indus script is the most important. It developed in the Indus or Harappan Civilization, which flourished c. 2500-1900 BC in and around modern Pakistan, collapsing before the earliest historical records of South Asia were composed. Nearly 4,000 samples of the writing survive, mainly on stamp seals and amulets, but no translations. Professor Parpola is the chief editor of the Corpus of Indus Seals and Inscriptions. His ideas about the script, the linguistic affinity of the Harappan language, and the nature of the Indus religion are informed by a remarkable command of Aryan, Dravidian, and Mesopotamian sources,

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archaeological materials, and linguistic methodology. His fascinating study confirms that the Indus script was logo-syllabic, and that the Indus language belonged to the Dravidian family.

The Book Demonstrates That The Harappan Script Is Well On Its Way To Decipherment.

When Alexander the Great invaded the Indus Valley in the fourth century BCE, he was completely unaware that it had once been the center of a civilization that could have challenged ancient Egypt and neighboring Mesopotamia in size and sophistication. In this accessible introduction, Andrew Robinson tells the story—so far as we know it—of this enigmatic people, who lay forgotten for around 4,000 years. Going back to 2600 BCE, Robinson investigates a civilization that flourished over half a millennium, until 1900 BCE, when it mysteriously declined and eventually vanished. Only in the 1920s, did British and Indian archaeologists in search of Alexander stumble upon the ruins of a civilization in what is now northwest India and eastern Pakistan. Robinson surveys a network of settlements—more than 1,000—that covered over 800,000 square kilometers. He examines the technically advanced features of some of the civilization's ancient cities, such as Harappa and Mohenjo-daro, where archaeologists have found finely crafted gemstone jewelry, an exquisite part-pictographic writing system (still

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requiring decipherment), apparently Hindu symbolism, plumbing systems that would not be bettered until the Roman empire, and street planning worthy of our modern world. He also notes what is missing: any evidence of warfare, notwithstanding an adventurous maritime trade between the Indus cities and Mesopotamia via the Persian Gulf. A fascinating look at a tantalizingly "lost" civilization, this book is a testament to its artistic excellence, technological progress, economic vigor, and social tolerance, not to mention the Indus legacy to modern South Asia and the wider world.

"Part Four is a culture history of the peoples of the Indus Age from the beginnings of food production and domestication of plants and animals to the threshold of civilization in the region."--BOOK JACKET.

Presentation of the thesis, based on a study of the seals found in Mohenjo-daro and Harappa, that the language of the Indus Valley civilization is a dialect of the Indo-European group. This is a path-breaking work as significant as the decipherment of Egyptian hieroglyphs by Champollion. For nearly 130 years, the Indus script has remained a challenging enigma to scholars of languages, writing systems and civilization studies. The script was invented and used over an extensive area of what is called the Indus or Sindhu-Sarasvati civilization. Over 2000 or 80% of archaeological sites are found on the Sarasvati River basin, a river adored in a very old human document called the Rigveda and which dried up due to tectonic and resulting river migration causes. In 1822, history was made when Egyptian hieroglyphs were deciphered

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by Jean-Francois Champollion from parts of the Rosetta Stone. Champollion showed that the Egyptian writing system, c.3000 BCE was a combination of phonetic and ideographic glyphs. The Rosetta Stone is dated 196 BCE and had a decree in three versions: one in ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs, one in the Egyptian demotic script, and one in ancient Greek. Since alphabets of ancient Greek were known, Champollion used the trilingual inscription to validate his historic decipherment. Indus Script Cipher makes history recording hundreds of hieroglyphs of India. Absence of a Rosetta Stone which has been the principal impediment in validating any decryption of Indus script cipher is thus overcome. Further validation comes from evidences of the historical periods in India from c. 600 BCE showing continued use of Indus script hieroglyphs which evolved from c. 3300 BCE. This book details a decipherment of the Indus script using the same rebus method used by Champollion to read ancient phonetic hieroglyphs of India. By demonstrating an Indian linguistic area of cultural and language contacts and history of language changes, this is a landmark contribution to civilization studies of the world and will promote efforts to rewrite the ancient socio-cultural and economic history of a billion people in India and neighboring regions.

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