THE KODPA WRITING SYSTEM

पीहाेआखो चोएगु

1. Background:

The aim of this paper is the description of the writing system in the Kodku Pahari Language (Kodpa or Pahari). The phrase *writing system* demands a vague area of description. However, this paper delimits itself within the writing system of consonants and vowels of the language.

KODPA is an undefined and unwritten language. The documentation of the language is under progress. The language is much more proximal to classical Newari (CN) of post 16th century. Newari, natively Nepalbhasha (NB) has already adopted and modified Devanagari that means language is moving smoothly with the adaptation of the script. Based on the experiment of NB, KODPA being similar in phonology, morphology with CN can adopt Devanagari. This paper is prepared assuming Devanagari is the basic script for the language.

1.1 Introduction

Pahari is the language spoken in the hills of central Nepal. The name of the language literally means 'hill language'. It is also known as 'Pahi' or 'Padhi.'

Pahari is very closely related to Newari, so closely that it can properly describe as a sub dialect of that form of speech (Grierson; 1909: 227).

1.1.1 Distribution of the speakers

The Paharis are scattering over the 110 VDCs of forty Districts across the eight zones of five regional developments in the country.

1.1.2 The Literacy Rate

The literacy rate of Badikhel VDC, in which Kodku hamlet belongs is 2938 (91.47%), male 1508 (46.95%), female 1430 (44.52%). Among them 987 (30.73%), Male 327(10.18%), Female 660 (20.55%) falls in *Can not read and write* category. 186 (05.79%), Male 39(01.21%), Female 147(04.58%) falls in *Can read only* category. In addition, 1745 (54.33%), Male 1143 (33.59%), Female 622 (19.36%) falls in *Can read and write* category (CBS 2004). The national literacy rate of Pahari ethnicity is 29.93 %(9,171) (CBS: 2003:132).

1.1.3 Nomenclature of the Language

The scholars since the early age of research using the name PAHARI / BADIKHEL PAHARI (Grierson (1909)), Shafer (1955), Voeglin & Voeglin (1973), Shakya (1992), Shrestha (2002).The native speakers prefer to introduce them as a Kodku Pahari (*kukudyakari* 'the inhabitants of Kodku'). Besides this, the Newars of neighboring villagers addressed them KODKU PAHI: since time immemorial. The main area of Paharis' habitation is along the rivulet of KODKU, the only rivulet near the Godavari, which flows from the south to the North in Nepal. Considering the innate feeling of the native speakers, the established name and revering the native aspiration the language is nomed as KODKU PAHARI (KODPA)

1.1.4 Origin of the Pahari

About the origin of the Paharis, there is a prevailing mythology; the story goes as follows: A man was serving as an attendant in the kitchen in royal palace. One day he was cooking the dishes of meat. It tested so well that he could not control himself and he tested the dishes. Now he realized somebody is coming near. So he hurriedly rubs his hand in his own cloth. The comer was the king. The king saw the attendant in a dirty robe. The king exiled him addressing him as 'fohari' (dirty man). The man settled in the hill area of the country. In course of the time, they were in a large numbers and they began to address as Pahari (hill men).

The story here is the only prevailing story. For a researcher s/he should keenly examine the facts whether the available data is correct. In the case of KODPA, no previous work is

available to predict the origin of the speakers. That is why as there is a famous proverb *a drowning man will catch at a straw* the researcher should rely on the words like Pi:<Pahari< Pura <Pari, that is more or less related to their socio-economic life.

Considering the traditional occupation of the Paharis, i.e. bamboo work may be the entry point to know about the origin of the Pahari people. Pura is the word for bamboo, Pari for stomach and pi: for Paharis. There might be special relation between Pura, Pari, and Pahari. Superficially, the liveliness of the Paharis is based on bamboo. We should rely on this hypothesis until any further comprehensive study.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

ⵊ How many phonemes are there?

ⵊ How contents are organized?

ⵊ At existing condition can they be facilitated with Devanagari?

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of this paper are:

ⵊ To determine phonemes.

ⵊ To evaluate the existing writing system of Pahari language.

ⵊ To suggest an appropriate writing system of Pahari language.

1.4 Review of Literature

Grierson (1909), Mali (1978, 1982), Shakya (1991) and Shrestha (1999) have studied about the language. None of them depicted about the writing system of the language.

Pahari (2002) produces an inventory of Pahari language. He has depicted Sanskrit palatal sounds like Ta[ट], T[h]a[ठ], Da[ड], and D[h]a[ढ]. During the field visit, the researcher found the speakers speak alveolar sound with labialization creates listener confusion between palatal and Apico - Alveolar sound.

1.5 Justification

The language of oral tradition, whose speakers are highly shifting [(74%) CBS: 2003] their language needs a preservation and maintenance. That is why the study is necessary.

1.6 Methodology

1.6.1 Source of Data

Fieldwork is the base for the data. The interview obtaining through the speaker is the base of the study.

1.6.2 Data Processing

For the systematic organization, the data collected through different sources Library materials are used.

1.6.3 Compiling

Though the system adopted the Devanagari script, aspirated nasal sounds have been represented through the modified additional letters. Like- ङ्ह for   , न्ह for n , ह्य for

y , ह्र for r , ल्ह   for l , ह्व   for v .

2. Phonology:

Based on the available data, following phonemes can be attested for the writing purpose of the language. The trill sounds r[ ], and r । [ह्र], since they are found only in the borrowed or morphophonemically changed words and the approximants [wʰ] and [yʰ] are totally replaced by v । [ह्व] and y   [ह्य] clusters respectively, are not included in the total count of the consonants of the language.

KODPA however has 28 consonants and 6 vowels with length and nasal contrasts.

2.1 Consonants:

Place		Bilabial		Apico-alveolar		Palatal		Velar		Glottal	
Manner		vl	vd	vl	vd	vl	vd	vl	vd	vl	vd
Plosive	-asp	p	b	t	d			k	g		
	+asp	p^h	b^h	t^h	d^h			k^h	g^h		
Affricative	-asp			c	j						
	+asp			c^h	j^h						
Nasal	-asp		m		n						
	+asp		m^h		n^h				h		
Fricative				S							h
Trill	-asp				* r						
	+asp				*r						
Lateral	-asp				l						
	+asp				l						
Approximant	-asp		w				y				
	+asp		$+w^h$				$+y$				

+replaced by h^v & h^y clusters

*found only in borrowed & morphophonemically changed word.

2.1.1 Plosives: There are twelve plosive sounds.

Labial:	/p/	pa	'ax'
	/pʰ/	pʰa	'step'
	/b/	ba:	'easy to cut'(log)
	/bʰ/	bʰa:	'rate'
Apico-alveolar:	/t/	tu:	'mustard'
	/tʰ/	tʰu:	'blow pipe'
	/d/	du:	'lowland'
	/dʰ/	dʰu	'dust'
Velar:	/k/	ki:	'insect'
	/kʰ/	kʰi:	'ground'
	/g/	ga:	'litter' bhakharo
	/gʰ/	gʰa:	'wound'

2.1.2 Affricate: There are four affricates.

/c/	ca	'soil'
/cʰ/	cʰa	'you'
/j/	ja	'meal'
/jʰ/	jʰa	'grass'

2.1.3 Nasal: There are six nasals.

/m/	ma	'mother'
/mʰ/	mʰa	'plain'
/n/	nu	'my'
/nʰ/	nʰu	'press'
/ /	o	'fish/ five'
/ /	:	'before'

2.1.4 Fricatives: There are two fricatives.

/s/	sa	'cow'
/h/	ha	'steam'

2.1.5 Laterals: There are two laterals.

/l/	la	'hand'
/ḷ/	ḷa	'talk/bury'

2.1.6 Approximants: There are two approximants.

/w/	wa	'teeth'
/ɛ/	ɛa	'hole'
/y/	ya	'paddy'
/ɘ/	ɘ	'do'

2.2 Vowels

	Front	Centre	Back
Lip	-round	-round	+Round
High	i		u
Mid	e		o
Low		a	

/i/	i	'light'
/u/	u	'this'
/e/	me	'tongue'
/ /	a	'wall'
/o/	obu	'okhal' pastel
/a/	aca	'knife'

2.2.1 Prosodic features

There are two basic prosodic features that contrast are nasal [~] and length [:].

/i/

/i/	kʰi	'copula'
/i: /	kʰi:	'barren'
/ /	kʰ	'spread'
/ :/	kʰ :	'madal(N)'

/u/

/u/	ku	'length of 18 inches'
/u:/	ku:	'spade/ kodali(N)'
/ /	k	'husband'
/ :/	k :	'pitcher/ ghyampo (N)'

/e/

/e/	gʰe	'butter'
/e: /	ke	'run (imp)'
/ /	k	'curry / tarkari (N)'
/ :/	p :	'insert into'

/ /

/ /	kʰ	'Also'
/ :/	t :	'spade'
/ ~ /	kʰ ~	'thing'
/ ~ /	g ~	'cock'

/o/

/o/	pʰo	'soak'
/o:/	to	'man(arc.)'
/õ/	pʰõ	'Pillow'
/õ:/	tõ:	'stolen'

/a/

/a/	ga	'shawl'
/a: /	da:	'fat'
/ã/	gã	'dry'
/ã: /	dã:	'money'

2.3 Writing System

2.3.1 Orthography

Devanagari is syllabic script. Each vowel has two representations: an independent grapheme at the beginning of a word and a diacritic of the consonant. It combines to form a syllable when it occurs elsewhere.

Devanagari writing heads rightwards in a horizontal axis that underlies the principles underlying the use of vowel symbols are crucial for reading them. Some vowel symbols for example, u and   are used at the bottom; some are indicated by adding a vertical stroke to the right of the principal character , as in   or i (short & long) or o yet others are symbolized by a kind of flag stick in place of the horizontal line at the top of the character.

In the case of pure vowels both short and long ones, the strokes are unique and   they have each an identity of their own. Vowel contrasts such as nasalization of a long vowel is indicated by a little moon-shaped symbol place at the top; the nasalization of a long vowel, a little moon shaped symbol at the top with colon mark. True length of a and   is indicated by a *visarjanya* or a colon mark, which in the Sanskrit language is a symbol for voiceless aspiration(Malla ;2002: ii-iii).

Word initial vowels

Devanagari	*English*
	/ /
	/a/
	/i/
	/u/
	/e/
	/o/

Vowels in non-initial position

Dev	Vowel	example	gloss	spelling	DR[1]
	/i/	tʰi	'one'		(–)
	/u/	tʰu	'self'		(-)
	/e/	me	'tongue'		(–)
	/ /	k	'leg(animal)'		(-)
	/o/	tʷo	'maw′		(–)
	/a/	ka	'threads'		(– –)

Vowels with length in non-initial position

ː	/iː/	kiː	'insect'	ɪː	(– – ː)
ː	/uː/	kuː	'spade'	ː	(- -ː)
ː	/eː/	keː	'shoot'	ː	(– –ː)
ː	/ ː/	t ː	'spade'	ː	(- -ː)
ː	/oː/	kʰoː	'carrot′	ː	(– – ː)
ː	/aː/	gaː	'pit'	ː	(– – – ː)

Vowels with nasal in non-initial position

	/ /	k	'groove'	ɪ̃	(– –)
	/ /	k	'husband'		(- -)
	/ /	kʰ	'face'		(– –)

	/ ̃ /	kʰ ̃	'thing'		(- -)
˙	/õ/	pʰõ	'pathi(N)′	Ī	(– –)
	/ã/	pʰã	'pig'		(– – –)

Vowels with long nasal in non-initial position

:	/ :/	kʰ	'madal(N)'		(– – –:)
:	/u:/	t :	'well'	:	(- - -:)
:	/ :/	p :	'shit'	:	(– – – :)
:	/ ̃ ̃ /	g ̃	'cock'	:	(- - -:)
˙:	/õ:/	põ:	' pungo(N)′	Ī:	(– – – :)
:	/ã:/	da:	'money'	:	(द – – –:)

Representation of diphthongs

Diphthongs	*represented as*	*example*	*gloss*	*spelling*
y	-i	gh ilo	'litter bed'	
ay	a-i	dai	brother(N)	
oy	o-i	oi	'fifty'	
w	-u	k uca	'pebble′	
aw	a-u	dau	'opportunity(N)'	
ey	e-i	beimani (N)	'dishonest'	
iu	i-u	biu	'give(v)'	
ui	u-i	sui	'thirty'	

2.3.2 Consonants:

It is clear that Consonants are combined letters with schwa. The total number of consonants is displayed in 2.3.3.2. Here we discuss about cluster writing. For this purpose, Devanagari alphabets are categorized into four groups: single lined letters, parallel lined letters, bottom- opened, and bottom closed letters.

Single lined:

The single lined letters are made on the basis of single vertebra or vertical line. These letters geminates in a single vertical line ( ), where as r-clusters and u-compound form in the same vertical line. Like:

Letter	*geminate*	*r-cluster*	*u-compound*
	क्	क्र	
	ट्	च्र	
	छ्	छ्र	
	ज्	ज्र	
	त्	त्र	
	श्	श्र	
	ष्	ध्र	
	न्	ब्र	
	ट्	प्र	
	फ्	फ्र	
	ढ्	ब्र	
	र्	य्र	
	·2	·	रु
	ल्	ल्र	

---

2 *ambiguous form*

Parallel lined

The parallel lined letters can be called *double lined* letters, since the letters are composed of two parallel lines. These letters, in course of gemination, replace its ending vertical line with appendixes letter. During r-cluster, and u-compound formation r- and u- marker attaches in the lateral vertical line.

	ख	ख्र	
	ग	ग्र	
	घ	ध्र	
	घ	घ्र	
	ङ	झ्र	
	झ	झ्र	
	झ	म्र	
म	म्म[3]	म्र	मु
	स	स्र	

Bottom-opened

These are middle part swollen letters also known as *gravid letters*. The letter is more or less similar to single lined letters. These letters geminate, r-cluster, and u-compound form in the opened bottom. For Devanagari script ह ( ), ल (ल), म (म) are clusters with /h/ so these letters do not expect more clarification rather it follows the rule of /h/.

	द	द्र	
	ह	ह्र	
	ह	त्र	
ल	ल्ल[4]	ल्र	लु

Bottom closed

---

[3] *rare clusters*
[4] do

This letter has opened top with closed bottom hence named bottom closed. This letter geminates in the unmarked bottom part （ ）(modern font designers made it in double lined format). In r-cluster formation, r-marker attaches in the bottom part with upward bifurcate r-marker （ꣳ）. In the same manner, u-marker attaches in the bottom （ ）.

*ꣳꣳ[5]   ꣳ

ꣳ   *ꣳꣳ[6]   ꣳ   ꣳ   ꣳ

2.3.3 Diacritics

The Devanagari symbols represent as follows:

Diacritics	name of the diacritics	representation
		stands for syllabic end with ' ' sound
+		stands for syllabic end with 'a' sound
		stands for syllabic end with 'i' sound
		stands for syllabic end with 'u' sound
		stands for syllabic end with 'e' sound
		stands for syllabic end with 'o' sound
:	ꣳ	stands for vowel length
		stands for nasal sound
:	ꣳ ꣳ	stands for long nasal sound
,	ꣳ	stands for pause
	ꣳ	strands for full stop
?	ꣳ	stands for question
""	ꣳ ꣳ	quotation mark

2.3.4 Kodpa in Devanagari

/ Vowels

: / Short

---

[5] *rare*
[6] *rare*

/ /

/a/

/ i/

/u/

/e/

/o/

Long / :

: / /

: /a:/

: /i:/

: /u:/

: /e:/

: /o:/

ङ I : /Short nasal

/ /

/ã/

/ /

/ /

/ /

. /õ/

ङ I : /Long nasal

: / /

: /ã:/

: / :/

:	/ :/
:	/ :/
`:	/õ:/

/ Consonants

	/k /
	/kʰ /
	/g /
	/gʰ /
	/ /
ङ	/ /
	/c /
	/cʰ /
	/j /
	/jʰ /
	/t /
	/tʰ /
	/d /
	/dʰ /
	/n /
व	/nʰ /
	/p /
	/pʰ /
	/b /

	/bʰ /
	/m /
ज	/⇑ /
	/y /
	/r /
ह	/|∂ /
	/l /
ल	/|⇐ /
	/v /
ह	/∇ /
	/s /
	/h /

/ Numerals

Devanagari	English	Spelling	Gloss[7]
	1	tʰi	'one'
	2	nis	'two'
	3	so	'three'
	4	pi	'four'
	5	o	'five'
	6	kʰu	'six'
न्ह	7	nʰya	'seven'
	8	ce	'eight'
	9	gu	'nine'

---

[7] The format is developed from Chelliah, Shobhana L.(1997:372-3)

| | 10 | j | 'ten' |

2.4 Organization

The organization of the alphabets are in the Devanagari alphabetic order that is ka[ ],

kha[ ], ga[ ], gha[ ] and diacritics are based on pronunciation that is consonants

followed by the syllabic diacritic mark. Independent diacritics like comma [,], full stop

[ ], question mark [?], quotation mark [""] are independently arranged. Numerals are

arranged in cardinal order system.

2.5 Order

The hierarchy of the letters is in pronunciation that is Vowel: short, long, short nasal,
long nasal, consonant in Devanagari alphabetic order**.**

The combined Diacritic marks are used only after consonants. In case of diphthongs, no

diacritics are used rather the individual vowels. Like *घइलो*, (not *घैलो*)**,** *कउचा*, (not

कौचा.), *बेइमानी* (not *बैमानी)***.**

The cited examples for the letters are selected on the bases of their circumstance, work,
and culture like house and parts of a house, land, mountain, hill, tree, plants, fruits, tools
on which they are conversant with that may create reverence to their culture and labor.
During the selection concrete noun words are prioritized, that is because they may learn
the things through touching, feeling, seeing the object.

2.6 Conclusion

The writing system heads in four directions: rightward horizontal (almost all the scripts),
leftward horizontal (Arabic script), downward vertical (Chinese/ Japanese/Korean/Kutila)
and upward vertical (rare).

KODPA, an unwritten Tibeto-Burman language adapted Devanagari script, written in

rightward horizontal axis with modification that suites for the language.

Nevertheless, language as if Newar, a well defined or KODPA, an undefined is attempting to adapt Devanagari script in which ρ ‖(ॡ), ⇒ |(|), |⇐ |(ॸ), ⇑ |(ॠ) are individual phonemes.

References

Central Bureau of Stastics 2003a *Statistical Year Book of Nepal 2003*.Kathmandu.

Central Bureau of Stastics 2003b *Population Monograph of Nepal. Vol. I.* Kathmandu, pp118.

Chelliah, Shobhana L 1997 *A Grammar of Meithai*. Berlin; NewYork: Mounton De Gruyter,pp 355-376

Gelb, I. J. 1963 *A Study of Writing.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press

Grierson, G. A. (ed.) 1909 *Linguistic Survey of India*, vol. III, part I, 214-226,255-271

Mali, Indra 1978 *Pahari* 'Bhashika : Chagu Adhyayan (A study of Pahari dialect)', *jhigu bhae jhigu khamgo*. Pokhara : mambhae muulukha.(NS 1098). 64-72.

Mali, Indra 1982 *Pahari Bhashika : Chagu Adhyayan* (A study of Pahari dialect). Yala : Maca Saphu: kuthi.(NS 1102).

Malla, K. P 2002 'Preface', *Alphabet of the Nepalese Script*, in Rabison Shakya, ppii-iii

Noonam, M. 2003 *Recent Adoptions of the Devnagari script for the Tibeto - Burman Languages of Nepal*, University of Wisconsin- Milwaukee.

Noonam, M. 2003 *Recent languages contact in Nepal Himalaya*, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee.

Pahari, Raju (2000) Pihibhyaya barkhari (Pahari Bhashako varnamala - The Phonology of Pahari language). Kathmandu: Nepal Pahari Vikas Sangh (NPAD) and National forum for indigenous and Nationalities (NFDIN)

Rahi, Ishwor Chandra 1983 'Lipi (Script)', *Lekhakala ka itihas*. Vol. I. Lukhnow,India: Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan, pp8-17.

Shafer, Robert 1955 'Classification of Sino-Tibetan Languages', *Word* II, 94-111.

Shakya, D. R.1992 *Nominal and Verbal Morphology in Six Dialects of Newari*. M.A. Thesis. University of Oregon, USA.

Shrestha, R. L. 2002 *Newah Bhayya Badikhya: Pahi Bhasikay Varna tatha Rup Vyavastha: Chagu Adhyayan* (A Phonological and Morphological Study in Pahari NB) Mini-research: Dean Office IOHS, TU (NS 1121)

Yadava, Y. P. 2003 'Language', *Population Monograph of Nepal*, vol. I, 137-171

Yadava, Y. P 2004 'Pattern of Language Endangerment in Nepal: An Approximation', A paper presented at the LSN Silver jubilee conference on   November 26-27.

Appendix

The Devanagari Kodpa

पीहआखो व उया माने

माआखो / **Vowels**

Short/ पुचाहाआखो

/ /		[p]	'mango',
		[usi]	′mandible'
/a/		[alo]	'sky'
	ꣳ	[amsi]	'Guava'
		[aca]	'pointed knife'
/ I/	,	[isa]′	'sickle',
	हृ	[irha]	'light'
/u/	,	[ukʰ :]	'earthen water jug'
		[ku]	'length of 18 inches' / 'luggage'
/e/	,	[cʰe]	'head'
/o/		[obu]	'mortar hollow block' 'okhal'

Long/

:	/ :/	हृ:	[korhʌ:]	nail corn
:	/a:/	:	[kʰa:]	'Glass'
:	/ i:/	:	[i:]	'Bride'
:	/u:/	:	[dʰu:]	'Dust'
		:	[ku:]	'Spade/ kodali'

| | /e:/ | : | [ke:] | 'Shoot (bamboo)' |
| | /o:/ | : | [gʰo:] | 'Grinding mill' |

Short nasal/ ड्हाँसेकोला:

	/ /	[a]	'wall'
	/ã/		
	/ /		
	/ /	[dʰ]	'lion / tiger',
		[ku]	'husband'
	/ /	,	[kʰ]	'face',
		[kʰ ja]	'egg'
	/o/		

Long nasal/ ड्हाँसेकोताहाला:आखो

अँ:	/ /			
आँ:	/ã: /			
इँ:	/ :/			
उँ:	/u:/	कुँ:	[ku:]	'pitcher/ ghyampo'
एँ:	/e:/			
ओँ:	/o:/			

बाआखो / Consonants

| क | /k / | करुवा, | [k ruwa] | 'water pot' |

		कोरी,	[kori]	'Grinder (dhiki)',
		कउचा	[k uca]	'pebble'
ख	/kʰ/	खा,	[kʰa]	'hen',
		खाः	[kʰa:]	'Glass',
		खर्सनी	[kʰ sni]	'chilly'
ग	/g/	गँः,	[g]	'cock',
		गोपँ	[gop]	'lapsi (sour fruit)'
घ	/gʰ/	घँइलो,	[gʰ ilo]	'litter bed'?
		घगा	[gʰ ga]	'miller'
		घँजा	[gʰ dza]	'leaflets'
ङ	/ /	ङो	[o]	'fish'/ 'five'
ङ	/ /	ङः	[:]	' front'
च	/c/	चरी,	[c ri]	'sweat'
		चा,	[ca]	'Soil'
		चाःकोरी	[ca:kiri]	' circular frame '
छ	/cʰ/	छारीः,	[cʰar]	'fountain'
		छी	[cʰi]	'Stool'
ज	/j/	जाइ	[jai]	'rice'
झ	/jʰ/	झोखा	[jʰekʰa]	'window',
		झुङा	[jʰu a]	'bird'
त	/t/	तः	[t :]	'spade',
		तोः,	[to:]	'maw',

		तुफ,	[tufe]	'broom',
		तासा	[tasa]	'tie band'
थ	/t^h/	थँसी	[t^{h}si]	'pillar'
द	/d/	दाला	[dala]	'bucket'
ध	/d^h/	धना	[d^{h}na]	'drum'
		धर्राः	[d^{h}r]	'beam'
न	/n/	नचा	[nrca]	'jamara'
		नोरा	[nora]	'paddy plant'
	/n^h/		[n^{h}usu]	'hey ball'
प	/p/	पुरा,	[pura]	'bamboo',
		पुलो,	[pulo]	'roof',
		पा	[pa]	'ax'
फ	/p^h/	फा,	[p^{h}a]	'plinth'
		फाछो,	[p^{h}achi]	'Gourd'
		फाँ	[p^{h}a]	'pig'
ब	/b/	बँ,	[b]	'earth',
		बलेचा,	[bleca]	'butterfly',
		बसा	[bsa]	'insect'
भ	/b^h/	भुँ	[b^{h}u]	'disk'
म	/m/	मुगा,	[muga]	'monkey'
		मेसा,	[mesa]	'Buffalo'
		मुरु	[muru]	'Needle'
ꣽ	/⇑/	ꣽ	[⇑asa]	'dumsi/squirrel'?

य	/y /	या,	[ya]	'paddy'
		यापासी	[yapasi]	'Nepali apple'
र	/r /	रन्जा	[r nja]	'wood leveler'
ह्र	/r /	ह्र:	[kor o]	'nail corn'
	/l /		[laja]	'maize'
			[lusi]	'Nepali pestle'
ल्ह	/l^h /	ल्ह :	[l^h]	′stone′
	/v /		[va]	'teeth'
ह	/v^h /	ह :	[v^h]	′hole′
	/s /	,	[sa]	'cow',
		रु,	[suru]	'plough',
		,	[sima]	'tree',
			[sura]	'nest'
	/h /		[ha^{k}hi]	'root'

Twelve letter / :

| : | : | : | : | ा: | ि: | : | : | : | ु: | : | ी: |

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>ीं</td></tr>
<tr><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>ीं:</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>ीं</td></tr>
</table>

| : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | ीं: |
| न | न | न | न | न्हाीं | न्हाीं | न | न | न | न्ह | न | न्हाीं |

| न | न | न | न | न्हाीं | न्हाीं | न | न | न | न्ह | न | न्हाीं |

											ीं
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	ीं:
				ाीं	फाीं				ऽ		ीं
:	:	:	:	ीं:	ीं:	:	:	:	ऽ:	:	ीं:
											ीं
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	ीं:
											ीं
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	ीं:
											ीं
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	ीं:
म	म	म	म	म्हाीं	म्हाीं	म	म	म	म	म	म्हाीं
म	म	म	म	म्हाीं	म्हाीं	म	म	म	म	म	म्हाीं
										∴	ीं
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	∴	ीं:

हृ हृ हृ हृ हृ हृ हृ हृ हृ ह्यं हृ ह्यां

हृ : हृ : हृ : हृ : हृ : हृ : हृ : हृ : हृ : ह्यं: हृ : ह्यां:

ा रा रु रें ा

: : : : ा: रां: रुः रें: : : : ा:

ा लां ा

: : : : ा: लां: : : : : ा:

ल् ल् ल् ल् ल्हा ल्हां ल् ल् ल् ल्ह ल् ल्हां

ल् : ल् : ल् : ल् : ल्हां: ल ां: ल् : ल् : ल् : ल् : ल् : ल्हां:

ा

: : : : : : : : : : ा:

हृ हृ हृ हृ हृ हृ हृ हृ हृ ह्व हृ ह्वां

हृ : हृ : हृ : हृ : हृ : हृ : हृ : हृ : हृ : ह्वः हृ : ह्वां:

ा

: : : : : : : : : : : ा:

ा हां ा

: : : : ा: हां: : : : : ा:

/ Numerals

						न्ह			

जीन्छा						न्ह		:
: ा	:	:	:	:	:	:न्ह	:	
ा						न्ह		:
: ा	:	:	:	:	:	:न्ह	:	:
ा						न्ह		
ा						न्ह		न्ह
न्हवइछा	न्ह	न्ह	न्ह	न्ह	न्ह	न्हवइन्हया	न्ह	न्ह
ा						न्ह		
ा						न्ह		ा
ा								