

DISCOVERY OF KANGLEIPAK

(10)

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How to write the world Languages using 19 Kanglei Ancient Alphabets.



The ancient country Kangleipak had been using 19 Kanglei ancient alphabets upto 18th century CE before the advent of Hinduism since undated times of the historical periods of Kangleipak. 35/36 Bengoli alphabets began to be used since 18th century CE only.

The number of alphabets is 19 including S^\bullet (ONE) with 18 Language writing alphabets. We, the ancient Kangleichas thought, came to the conclusion to be true, that the Symbol S^\bullet (ONE), a human Spermatozoon like symbol, with an Eelik (dot) is the God Father Creator WHO came first on the Earth to spread Living Beings including Human Beings and the Symbol S° gives birth to the writing alphabets numbering 18 only drawn in the shapes of Human organs, and named according to the names of Human organs. The Kangleichas used this S^\bullet symbol as the ONE, numerical number one, as the God Father Creator is beginning of all, the number ONE REALITY sourcing everything.

Typically, the ancient Kanglei Alphabets do not include Alphabets representing sounds **ga, jha, ra, ba, ja, da, gha, dha, bha**.

Many peoples who are not well versed with the Kanglei Alphabets, and some times many peoples with Intentional Ignorance, say and propagare the idea that Kanglei 18 Alphabets cannot write world Languages (words) for example, **gari, ghari, Britan, Zambiya, German, Zardari, gajar**, etc. etc. This is wrong. The Kanglei 18 ancient Alphabets can write any word of the world as any other alphabets of the world can do.

The Puya, scripture Wakoklon Heelel Thilel Salai Ama lion Pukok, which was written in 18 Alphabets in deep BC is the source of our knowledge of the 18 ancient Kanglei Alphabets in 21st century CE. The Puya itself gives the knowledge of grammar how to write words that can come in future, simply to say, the 18 ancient alphabets can encounter future that anything that may come at a time after writing the Puya.

The Puya says : "*Matam Matamtuki channa chamnapa lomna Eeyek lomtuna | Lumna Eewai Eenin khonthokpu lumhalli haipaki khunung Ion atupu khununglolchum kouye 11 Khununglolchum sing se tainapata leilipa mee oipa Eecha Eesu Meetei pumnamak kitamakta haichapane || He Ningthou-o ! Eeyek likhun asiti matamtuki matunginna puthokpikatane khangpio | loll*"

The above quotation are some relevant lines from the above mentioned Puya in English alphabets. A rough English translation of the above lines of the Puya may be seen: "In accordance of time suitable changes may be made, **Lom Eeyek** makes words' derivatives, **Lum Eeyek** makes words heavier (sound), this is called '**Khiinunglolchum**' (making of language correct in the society). This '**Khiinunglolchum**' is designed for the sons, grand sons (meaning both males and females) Meeteis in the land. *O King! This Eeyek Likhun (Language grammar etc.) should be used in times of needs.*"

USE OF LOM EEYEK:

The first three alphabets :

𑄎 𑄏 𑄐 representing **ka, sa, la** sounds can derive alphabets representing sounds **ga, jha, ra** of other languages.

For example:

𑄎𑄏 (Kali) can be written as **𑄎𑄏𑄐** (gari) in Hindu word.

𑄎𑄏𑄐𑄑 (Salakhan or Salkhan) can be written as **𑄎𑄏𑄐𑄑𑄒** (Jharakhan or Jharkhan) in Indian state name.

𑄎𑄏𑄐𑄑𑄒 (Lachasthan) can be written as **𑄎𑄏𑄐𑄑𑄒𑄓** (Rajasthan) Indian state name.

The second three alphabets :

𑌘 𑌙 𑌚 representing **ma, pa, na** sounds can derive alphabets representing—ba—only of other languages 𑌛 and 𑌜 have no derivatives using Lom Eeyek. 𑌛𑌛𑌛 (Pali) can be written as 𑌛𑌛𑌛𑌛 (Bari) in Hindu word.

The third three alphabets :

𑌛 𑌜 𑌝 representing cha, ta, kha sounds can derive alphabets representing **ja, da, gha** sounds of other languages using Lom Eeyek.

𑌛𑌛𑌛𑌛𑌛 (Chalipon) can be written as 𑌛𑌛𑌛𑌛𑌛 (Jaribon), a Cachari village,

𑌛𑌛𑌛𑌛 (Tolchi or Tolachi) can be written as 𑌛𑌛𑌛𑌛 (Dorji) a mountaineer.

𑌛𑌛𑌛 (Khali) can be written as 𑌛𑌛𑌛 (ghari), a watch in Hindi.

The fourth three alphabets:

𑌛𑌛𑌛 𑌛𑌛𑌛 𑌛𑌛𑌛 representing **nga, tha, wa** sounds can derive alphabet representing---dha--- sound of other languages, 𑌛𑌛, 𑌛𑌛 have no derivatives using Lom Eeyek.

𑌛𑌛𑌛 (Thana) can be written as 𑌛𑌛𑌛 (Dhana), a common name in Manipur.

The fifth three alphabets :

𑌛𑌛 𑌛𑌛 𑌛𑌛 have no derivatives at all using Lom Eeyek.

The sixth three alphabets :

𑌛𑌛 𑌛𑌛 𑌛𑌛 - the only second alphabet 𑌛 has derivative alphabet representing bha sound.

𑌛𑌛𑌛𑌛𑌛 (Foluntiyal) can be as 𑌛𑌛𑌛𑌛𑌛 (Voluntiyar or Volunteer).

A Lom Eeyek is an Eelik (dot) put under the 18 Kanglei alphabets to get the derivative of the particular alphabet.

For example:

𑌒 (ka), putting an Eelik (dot) under as 𑌒̣, make it alphabet representing sound **ga**,
𑌓 (sa), putting an Eelik (dot) under as 𑌓̣, make it alphabet representing sound **jha**,
𑌔 (cha), putting an Eelik (dot) under as 𑌔̣, make it alphabet representing sound **ja**, etc.

The above are the concrete examples how the derivative alphabets are born, numbering 9 using Lorn Eeyek from the main 18 ancient Kanglei Eeyeks and what is Lorn Eeyek.

Further please see how the derivative alphabets are born out of the main 18 ancient Kanglei Eeyek and what are the 9 derivative alphabets born out of the 18 main Eeyeks by means of Lorn Eeyek:

The 1st three alphabets 𑌒, 𑌓, 𑌔 have three derivatives 𑌒̣ (ga), 𑌓̣ (jha), 𑌔̣ (ra)

The 2nd three alphabets 𑌕, 𑌖, 𑌗 have one derivative-----𑌕̣, (ba)-----

The 3rd three alphabets 𑌘, 𑌙, 𑌚, have three derivatives 𑌘̣ (ja), 𑌙̣ (da), 𑌚̣ (gha)

The 4th three alphabets 𑌛, 𑌜, 𑌝 have one derivative----- 𑌛̣ (dha)-----

The 5th three alphabets 𑌞, 𑌟, 𑌠 have no derivative at all

The 6th three alphabets 𑌡, 𑌢, 𑌣 have one derivative----- 𑌡̣ (bha)-----

The main 18 Kanglei Eeyek have 9 derivatives out of the 18 main ancient Kanglei alphabets.

The original and ancient 18 Kanglei Eeyeks, along with the 9 derivatives born out of the original 18 ancient Kanglei Eepi Eeyek by means of ancient Kanglei script science can write any foreign words/language as any alphabets of the world can do.

THE USE OF LUM EEEYEK:

Under this rule of Kanglei Eeyek grammar, an Eelik (dot) is put at the right side of the Kanglei Alphabet, for example, 𑌒̣ putting an • (dot) at the right side (your right side) of the Kanglei alphabet 𑌒̣ etc.

In Kangleipak dialect 𑌒̣𑌒̣𑌒̣ = 𑌒̣𑌒̣𑌒̣ (flying, a bird is flying) a light sound without Lum.

The word 𑌒̣𑌒̣𑌒̣ (flying) itself becomes 𑌒̣𑌒̣𑌒̣𑌒̣ (handling with the hand, gripping firmly with the hand) making a heavy pronunciation with a Lum at the right side of the first 𑌒̣ of the word. In this way using Lum Eeyek, the ancient Kangleichasjvrote words of the same

spelling in different pronunciation : another example 𑌒̣𑌒̣𑌒̣ = 𑌒̣𑌒̣𑌒̣ (burnt by fire), it may be written as 𑌒̣𑌒̣𑌒̣𑌒̣ (going up hill). Etc.

From the quotation of the Puya above, you have seen a "Khununglolchum". The meaning of "Khununglolchum" is 'to make the Language in the society correct' when any foreign word enters the Kanglei vocabulary that cannot be written well by the main 18 ancient original alphabets of the Meetei Race. The 'Khununglolchum' was put into service with the 9 derivative alphabets of the Meetei Race in ancient Kangleipak when the situation arises.

Now please see with a critical mind that the only 18 main alphabets of the Meetei Race have become 27 writing alphabets with the 9 derivatives that can write any word/language of the world without disturbing the Genius of the Ancient Enlightened Ancestors of the Meetei Race of Kangleipak, further keeping Alphabetical history intact. -