Arèìdansk devporix krimanàdin



For the translations of Vedic and Buddhist texts in Arèìdansk, an alphasyllabary (abugida), called "devporix krimanadin", has been recently developed, in part similar to brahmi, also characterized by diacritical elements for the notation of the various types of phonetic articulation. Like brahmi script, it uses ligatures and has specific rules for the treatment of the quiescent vowel.

Independent vowels.
There is a mute sign, $\infty$, so its pronunciation is reduced to that of the implicit vowel $/ \mathrm{a} /$. Other vowels are indicated with a system of signs placed above, below or next to the sign to which they refers; this system is applied to any other character who expresses a consonant. Note that the vowel /i/ in combination with a character is written before this and not after!


Vowels in combination with consonant signs:


Consonant signs with implied vowel /a/ ordered approximately according to the articulation site:

| q pa | $\boldsymbol{g} \mathrm{ba}$ | ¢ fa | $\boldsymbol{s} \mathrm{va}$ | и ma |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| f ta | $\boldsymbol{I}$ da | u sa |  | п na |
|  |  | $\mathbf{u} \int \mathrm{a}$ | - 3 a | п. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| я ka | * ga | ${ }^{3} \chi \mathrm{a}$ |  | $\boldsymbol{\beta} \mathfrak{y}$ (does not contain implied vowel) |
| n ra | 31 la | wi Ka |  |  |

Each character can combine with others to form consonantal groups.
To obtain a consonantal group, simply delete the vertical line of a character and match it with the next one. An exception is the character $\boldsymbol{3}$ which does not contain implied vowel, for we can find it only in the $\eta \mathrm{k}-, \eta \chi$ - and $\eta \mathrm{g}$ - groups.
The words ending in the consonant, place the sign , under the last character in order to eliminate the implied vowel, for example: $\boldsymbol{n}$ ta $\rightarrow \mathbf{n}$.

We can find a small character $\mathbf{u}$ followed by the sign, under the last consonant of masculine or feminine words, in which final " $s$ ", that marks the animated genre, drops when is followeb by $s+$ consonant or $l, r, n$; for example fqıx pisk "fish".

Also it is possible insert the sign $\boldsymbol{t}$ to indicate the mark the nominative of feminine words in -a; for example: ภ̀ฐेז्ष vedena "Knowledge", "Gnosis".

Examples of ligatures:

| siskta | $\boldsymbol{y} \mathbf{u} \mathrm{ksa}$ | dr gda | rrinta | ss mba | 19 mpa | k mpra | з $\times 1$ ykta |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| runsa | LT sna | un stra | u ssa |  |  |  |  |

Examples of ligatures with other vowels and diphthongs:

rù nse unle snai urîm strei uì sso
To indicate the elision of the final vowel in front of a word that starts with a vowel, it is sufficient insert the sign , under the last character of the first word and then write the next word attached to the previous one, for example: ofri пгип् ati atman $\rightarrow$


Punctuation marks:
। Full stop
乙 Comma
॥ Colon or Semicolon
$\therefore$ Question mark
Tonic vowels are indicated with an overwritten "half-moon": $\rightarrow \mathrm{a} \rightarrow$ लิ à
Example of text
levkes krimanadin script (alphabet)



devporix krimandin script (abugida)

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Translitteration:
Vib atman, kyend estye rak krips, gedem dài vedenài ryuzits at'isro ati, abaiyitèi sekhèi sòlŭe patiŭe, nik orgdye sekh, nit timantye; vib atman sok inkondokabal kòènreti essikait vine upar svergi?

Translitteraton in IPA:
Vib atman kjend estje rak krips, gedem dai vede'nai rjudzits at isro ati, abaiji'tei se' $\chi e i$ 'solwe pa'tiwe, nik 'orgdje se $\chi$, nit ti'mantje; vib atman sok igkondo'kabal 'koenreeti es:ikait vine upar zvergi?

Translation:
What spirit, which is like a rock, well rooted in Gnosis and strong and, estranged from all passions, does not become angry or fears; what incomparable spirit can be reached by pain?

