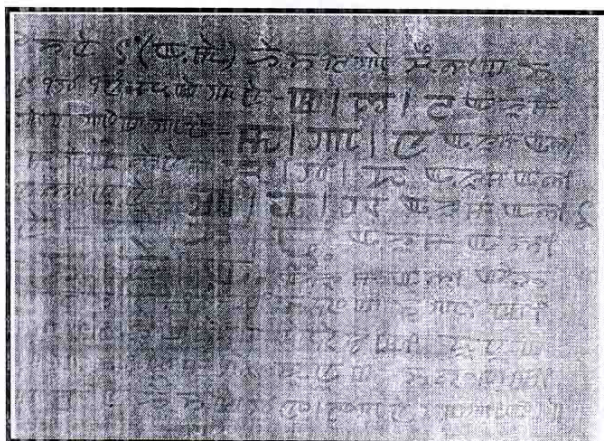


THE COMPARISON BETWEEN 18 AND 27 KANGLEI MEETEI WRITING SCRIPTS

The symbols of the Meetei scripts presented in this article for the 18 scripts are from the Wakoklon Heelel Thilel Salai Ama-Ilon Pukok Puya, and for the 27 scripts are from the Manipur Gazette Extra-Ordinary dated the April 22, 1980 No. 1/2/78 – SS/E.

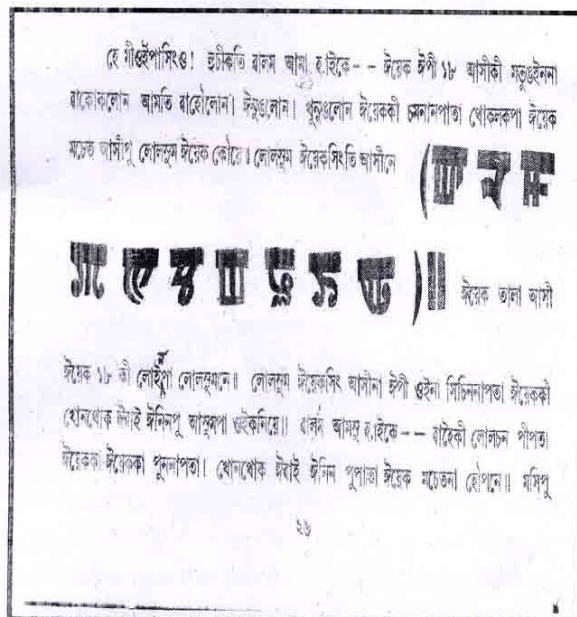
19 Meetei script symbols including Singthalon Cheising Eeyek Ama

(X-1)



Above scan copy is page 50 of the
Wakoklon Heelel Thilel Salai Ama-Ilon
Pukok Puya (Eepi Eeyek)

(X-2)



Above scan copy is page 26 of the above
mentioned puya (Bengali version)
- Lonsum Eeyek.

27 Meetei scripts of the Gazette.

(X-3)

1. Annexure to the Governor order No. 1/2/78-SS/E Dated 16-1-80

— ঈয়েক ঈপী —

𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (কোক)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (সন)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (লার)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (ই)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (ফম)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (জিহা)
𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (জিহ)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (গা)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (না)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (গো)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (ফন)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (মাই)
𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (জিল)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (জিল)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (খো)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (বা)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (মিল)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (মিল)
𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (জো)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (খো)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (বায়)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (বো)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (বো)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (ডা)
𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (বায়)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (জুক)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (উন)			

Above scan copy is page 2 of the
Manipur Gazette (Eeyek Eepi)

(X-4)

— লোনসুম ঈয়েক —

𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (কোক লোনসুম)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (লাই লোনসুম)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (মিঃ লোনসুম)
𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (গা লোনসুম)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (না লোনসুম)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (জিল লোনসুম)
𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (জো লোনসুম)	𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (ই লোনসুম)	

— চৈতপ ঈয়েক —

𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 = 3 নগ (৩), 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 = ইনগ (ই), 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 = ডা নগ (৩),
 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 = যেনগ (৩), 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 = সৌনগ (৩), 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 = উনগ (৩),
 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 = চেনগ (৩), 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 = ২ (২) ॥

Above scan copy is page 3 of the Manipur
Gazette – Lonsum Eeyek and Cheitap
Eeyek.

(X-5)

- চৈশিং ঈয়েক -

১ = অমা (১), ২ = অনি (২), ৩ = অলুম (৩),
 ৪ = মনি (৪), ৫ = মঙা (৫), ৬ = তরুক (৬),
 ৭ = তরেক (৭), ৮ = নিপাল (৮), ৯ = মাপল (৯),
 ১০ = তরা ॥

Above scan copy is page 4 of the Manipur Gazette (Cheising Eeyek).

You have seen above five scan copies, of the Puya and of the Manipur Gazette Extra-Ordinary dated April 22, 1980.

You please compare x-1 and x-3. You will clearly see the 27 script symbols of the government of Manipur borrow the script symbols of the Puya of Kanglei Ancestors for their first 19 alphabets including singthalon cheising eeyek ama and the last 9 alphabets are their inventions imitating symbols probably from Indian origin. Though the first 19 script symbols are borrowed from the Kanglei Puya in their appearances, but in the substance and in the roots, they kill Kanglei ancestral genius. The last 9 inventions are unnecessary and filthy.

The x-1 is the scan copy of page 50 of the wakoklon heelel thilel salai ama-llon pukok puya. In the first line of the scan copy of the puya, you see very clearly 'S' (𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫) = S' (ama). The kanglei script S' is the ONE of the English numbering system. To the right of the kanglei script symbol S', you see one dot (.) which the Kanglei forefathers called Eelik which means the precious blood drop of the Universal Father God Creator. This symbol S is the beginning of Creation. The universal God Father comes on the Earth as S' to create living beings carrying the precious blood drop from the Universal Father Creator called Eapung Loinapa Apakpa by the Ancient Kanglei Ancestors.

Now please refer to x-5 (cheising eeyek). The first script symbol 'S=অমা(১)', ama (one) has got no eelik, dot (.) which is written as S only without the dot (.) eelik, the precious Blood Drop of the Universal Father God Creator in the Government of Manipur Script symbols 27 and cheising eeyek. This kills the Kanglei Ancestors' concept (Idea) of the Universal Father God Creator and His Scheme of life creation on the Earth and these 27 scripts and cheising eeyek of the Government of Manipur kill the unique concept of the Ancient Kanglei Forefathers' theory of life and creation by the universal Father God Creator.

If these 27 scripts along with Cheising Eeyek and Cheitap Eeyek of the Government are taught in schools to our young generations of Kangleipak in few decades the Kangleichas will forget these unique property left by their forefathers for them as a symbol of an early human civilization on the earth, for all times to come.

Now next questions :

1. The 27 Eeyek Eepi (x-3) along with Cheitap Eeyek (x-4) cannot write Meeteilol (Meetei Language) :

Please refer to the first line of the Cheitap Eeyek (x-4). You will see clearly $\text{𑜀} = \text{ইন}$ (𑜀) There is no other symbol of Ee or I. There is only one symbol 𑜀 equating to ই This makes 27 scripts of the government along with the Cheitap unable to write Meeteilol properly.

In the Puya, Mee (Man) is written as 𑜀 , here $\text{𑜀} = \text{মি}$ (Bengali), and Mi (Image) is written as 𑜀 , here $\text{𑜀} = \text{মি}$ (Bengali). The 27 scripts of the government along with the cheitap Eeyek cannot write 𑜀 (man) and 𑜀 (Image) differently. When we write Mina Faklangda chatli, Meena Lambida chatli, as the 27 scripts has only one symbol $\text{𑜀} = \text{মি}$, we are forced to write 'Mina faklangda chatli, mina lambida chatli'. We cannot write Mee (man), we have to write only Mi (Image) in both cases. In the scheme of the Government, the 27 scripts along with the Cheitap, we have only one option, that is $\text{𑜀} = \text{Mi} = \text{মি}$

2. The 27 scripts of the government cannot write generally the Meeteilol (Meetei language) properly.

Please refer to 15th, 16th and 18th alphabets of the x-3 (Eeyek Eepi) of the government and the last three alphabets of the x-2 (lonsum eeyek) of the puya. The x-2 alphabets are 'Lonsum eeyek' or 'Machet Eeyek'.

The 15th, 16th and 18th alphabets are $\text{𑜀}, \text{𑜀}, \text{𑜀}$ of the 27 government scripts (Eeyek Eepi) are borrowed script symbols from the Kanglei Puya (x-1) with twisted appearances without Eeliks. The 15th, 16th and 18th alphabets are 'Lonsum Eeyek' or 'Machet Eeyek' or 'Hasanta Mayek' in Bengali script (x-2). In the Puya (X-1) 18 Eepi Eeyek are seen, and the 15th, 16th and 18th are written as $\text{𑜀}, \text{𑜀}, \text{𑜀}$. According to Meetei language grammar in the puya, a word cannot be written beginning with a 'lonsum eeyek' or 'machet eeyek' or a 'hasanta mayek' in Bengali. Please refer to x-2 (last para).

We write mother in Meeteilol as 𑜀.𑜀 , father as 𑜀.𑜀 , sky as 𑜀.𑜀 in Meetei Eeyek in the original 18 Kanglei alphabets.

We cannot write $\text{𑜀.𑜀}, \text{𑜀.𑜀}, \text{𑜀.𑜀}$. We cannot write Usam Chaoba as 𑜀.𑜀 , We have to write as 𑜀.𑜀 Please see the role played by an Eelik (.). The Eeyek Eepi $\text{𑜀}, \text{𑜀}, \text{𑜀}$ of the 27 scripts (x-3) are 'lonsum eeyek' or 'machet eeyek'. The 27 scripts of the government cannot write Meeteilol properly.

Apparently the 27 scripts of the government of Manipur cannot write $\text{𑜀.𑜀}, \text{𑜀.𑜀}, \text{𑜀.𑜀}, \text{𑜀.𑜀}$ etc of the Kanglei Meeteilol.

Now please refer to x-3 (Eeyek eepi) of the government of Manipur, and please find the last 9 alphabets of the Eeyek Eepi of the 27 alphabets of the government. These 9 alphabets pronounced as Gok, Jham, Rai, Ba, Jil, Dil, Ghou, Dhou and Bham invented by the government of Manipur, are not only unnecessary and filthy, seem to be imitating symbols from Indian sources, to keep Kangleipak as Satellite of Indian Culture for all times to come. The pronunciation and symbols which are completely foreign to Kanglei origin, for a race called the Meetei race who used only 18 alphabets in their writing upto 18th century which is known to day in the 21st century CE. with written evidences.

The first alphabet of the 9 invented alphabets is **𑜀𑜂𑜆𑜐**(Gok), very near in appearance to Bengali **গ** The 6th alphabet **𑜀𑜂𑜆𑜐** (dil), very near to Bengali alphabet **দ** The 8th alphabet **𑜀𑜂𑜆𑜐**(dhou) is borrowed from Kanglei alphabet **𑜀𑜂𑜆𑜐** (thou), cutting the right side part of **𑜀𑜂𑜆𑜐** (thou). The 9th invented alphabet **𑜀𑜂𑜆𑜐** (bham) is again seems to be a derivative of Bengali alphabet **ঘ**. These 9 invented alphabets are not only unnecessary and filthy, they are invented and designed meticulously to kill the unique Kanglei script science of the Kanglei ancestors which is an unique property of the human civilization on the earth developed very early in human civilisation.

These 9 alphabets which are unnecessary and filthy inventions, and also are unnecessary burdens for all purposes, e.g. learning, writing etc, are already latent in the original 18 Kanglei original alphabets of the ancient Kangleipak. We can use these latent Kanglei ancestors genius with proudness before the comity of Nations on the Earth. The writer draws your attention :

The foresight of the ancient forefathers of Kangleipak is admirable and praiseworthy. The change of the world scenarios and social realities that may be brought by advancement of communications etc and the invasions of 35 alphabets of India to Kangleipak in 18th century CE known by the Kanglei ancestors in advance many centuries before the they actually happened.

"Matam matamtuki chanana chamnapa lomna eeyek lomtuna| Lumna eewai Eenin khonthokpu lumhalli haipaki khununglon atupu khununglolchum kouye|| Khununglolchumsingse tainapata leilipa mee-oipa eecha eesu meetei pumnamakkitamakta haichapane|| He ningthou-O! eeyek likhun asiti matamtuki matung-inna puthokpikatane khangpio ||o||"

This puya wakoklon heelel thilel salai Ama-Ilon Pukok was written during the reign of Mungyangpa (Mungyamba-Cheitharol Kumbaba) who reigned before King Khakempa. The word in the Puya 'Lom' means lomtharakpa, further means derivative. This is Kanglei grammar for the Meetei language for Kanglei alphabets. From these hints of the Kanglei grammar in the puya, we find the following 9 (nine) Kanglei alphabets to adjust according to the needs of the time:

From **𑜀**, we have **𑜁** (ga) using Lom (•) making unnecessary and filthy **𑜂** (gok)

From **𑜃**, we have **𑜄** (jha) using Lom (•) making unnecessary and filthy **𑜅** (jham)

From **𑜆**, we have **𑜇** (ra) using Lom (•) making unnecessary and filthy **𑜈** (rai)

From **𑜉**, we have **𑜊** (ba) using Lom (•) making unnecessary and filthy **𑜋** (ba)

From **𑜌**, we have **𑜍** (ja) using Lom (•) making unnecessary and filthy **𑜎** (jil)

From **𑜏**, we have **𑜐** (da) using Lom (•) making unnecessary and filthy **𑜑** (dil)

From **𑜒**, we have **𑜓** (gha) using Lom (•) making unnecessary and filthy **𑜔** (ghou)

From **𑜕**, we have **𑜖** (dha) using Lom (•) making unnecessary and filthy **𑜗** (dhou)

From **𑜘**, we have **𑜙** (bha) using Lom (•) making unnecessary and filthy **𑜚** (bham)

From all these things found in the puya, we can face any situation arose in any time. The 27 alphabets of the government of Manipur along with Cheitap Eeyek and Cheising Eeyek cannot write the meetei language (Meeteilol), and are unnecessary and unacceptable.

For these matters, learned readers may kindly see also Discovery of Kangleipak (10) by Wangkhemcha Chingtamlen at www.paochelkangleipak.net.