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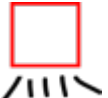

SANSKRITOGRAPHY











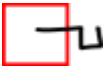


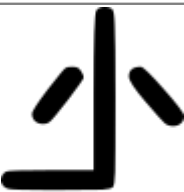




Sanskritography is the study of the glyphs and their etymological origin along with their meaning. It deals with the true origin of the alphabets and compares it with other words and alphabets.


MANTRAKSHAR PARTICLES

Mantrakshar particles are the fundamental radicals used while writing the characters it can be written in a reduced form or in its original form.

We can use the **analogy** of writing the vowels in hindi , so we have main vowels A(अ) ,i (इ) , u(उ) and when writing them we don't actually use the original vowels but simply use their indicators or so called reduced forms , Just as in case of K (क) + i (इ) = कि (ki) and similarly in **mantrakshar** when we use **eye** + **water** = tears /cry

| character 1 | character 2 | combined character |
|---|--|--|
| K(क) | i (इ) | ki (कि) |
|  Eye |  Water |  Cry |
|  Cup |  Fire |  Cook |
|  Object |  Light |  New |
| RADICAL | REDUCED FORM | MANTRAKSHAR |
| WATER |  |  Water |
| FIRE |  |  Fire |

| RADICAL | REDUCED FORM | MANTRAKSHAR |
|---------|---|--|
| AIR |  Air flow |  Air |
| LIGHT |  Light |  Light |
| SOUND |  Sound |  Sound |
| PAIN |  Pain |  Ache |
| LEGS |  Legs |  Leg |
| ARM |  Arm |  Arm |
| LESS |  Less |  Less |
| MORE |  More |  More |
| LID |  Lid |  Cover |

| RADICAL | REDUCED FORM | MANTRAKSHAR |
|---------|--------------|---|
| NORMAL | — □ — |  Normally |

STROKES

Mantrakshar strokes are the calligraphic strokes needed to write the **Mantrakshar** characters in regular **script** used in calligraphy. These strokes are the classified set of line patterns that may be arranged and combined to form character.

The study and classification of **Mantrakshar strokes is used for:**

- understanding **mantrakshar** character calligraphy - the correct method of writing, shape formation and stroke order required for character legibility;
- understanding stroke changes according to the style that is in use;
- defining stroke naming and counting conventions;
- identifying fundamental components of **Mantrakshar** radicals; and
- their use in computing.

SINGLE STROKES

These are the most basic strokes used for creating almost any character in **mantrakshar**. These strokes are also used to **create** the **mantrakshar** particles. These basic strokes are written in a very small quantity just to signify the presence so they are usually considered to be equivalent to dots because you cannot differentiate these strokes with each other. Their writing order is given below in the picture as horizontal stroke is written from left to right, vertical stroke is written from top to bottom, left slash is written as a throw away towards left side, right slash is written somewhat slowly and stress is given so it is a press down stroke toward the right lower **corner**.

| stroke | direction | Mantra |
|--------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| □ | left to right | horizontal |
| □ | up to down | vertical |
| / | centre to lower left corner | throw away |
| \ | centre to lower right corner | press down |

SINGLE STROKE

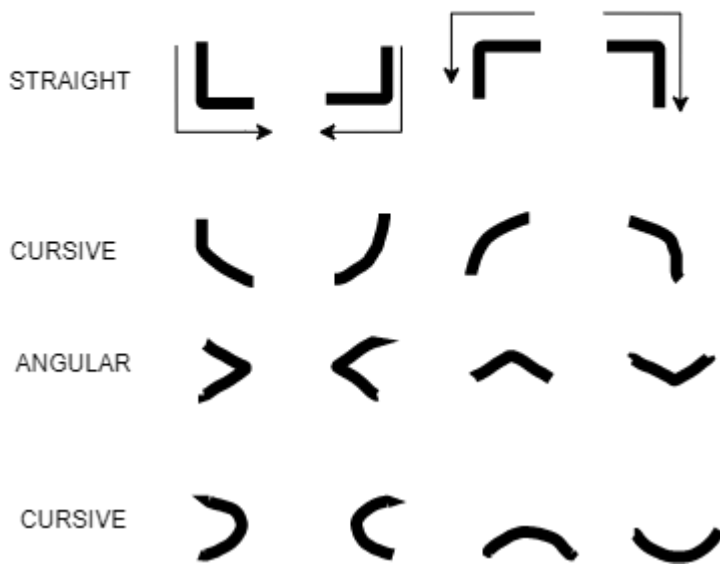


Arrows indicate the direction in which the stroke is written

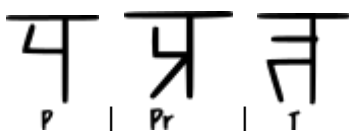
DOUBLE STROKES

These are the compound pair of strokes which can be written without lifting the pen. These strokes are also used frequently in constructing the mantrakshar characters.

DOUBLE STROKES



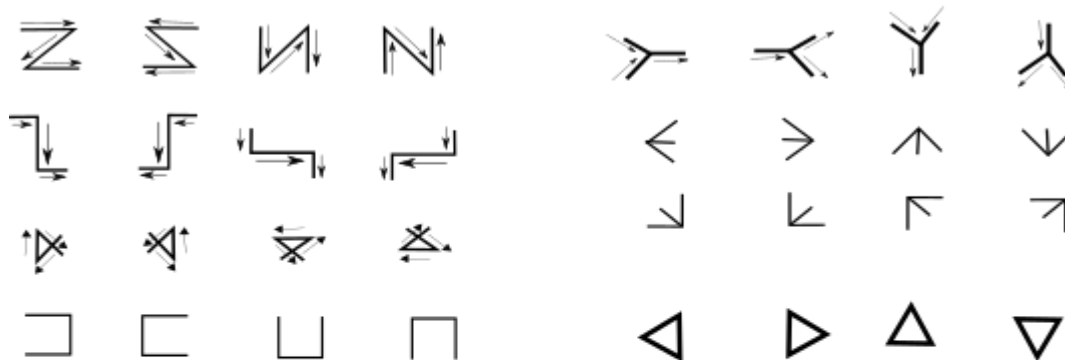
| sitting posture 1 | sitting posture 2 | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | | |



TRIPLE STROKES

A compound stroke (also called a complex stroke) is produced when two or more basic strokes are combined in a single stroke written without lifting the writing instrument from the writing surface. Below is the list of the complex triple stroke formed by the combination of basic 3 strokes. These strokes are used in forming a huge number of [mantrakshar](#) characters as well as forming the devanagri alphabets.

TRIPLE STROKES



CURSIVE AND STRAIGHT



Another form of writing is cursive which is formed by combining the cursive forms. The sanskrit or devanagri alphabets use straight strokes as well as cursive strokes which are written in a combined form, they combine the cursive forms with the simple basic strokes like vertical [bar](#) , horizontal [bar](#) and then the full [alphabet](#) is formed. below is a simple [table](#) showing the alphabets of sanskrit formed by combining the cursive with the straight forms.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 3 STROKES | reverse S | | | | | | |
| 3 STROKES | S form | | | | | | |

FOUR STROKES

This category contains 4 strokes which can [be](#) written without lifting the pen or some strokes have to [be](#) written by lifting the pen.

E form of strokes have to [be](#) written by lifting the pen once.

FOUR STROKES



| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|
| FOUR STROKES | E forms | ३ | ४ | ५ | ६ | ७ | ८ | ९ | १० | ११ | १२ | १३ |
| FOUR STROKES | reverse E | | ३ | ४ | ५ | | | | | १४ | १५ | |
| FOUR STROKES | | ३ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 strokes enclosed | | ३ | ४ | ५ | ६ | ७ | ८ | ९ | १० | | | |

FOUR STROKES

These strokes contain five basic strokes and they can be used to write other characters. they can also be used to construct Sanskrit alphabets.

FIVE STROKES

ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ

ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ

ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ

ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ

ENCLOSED FORMS

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FORM | O forms | व | ब | ष | ठ | ॐ | ॐ |
| | | | | | | ॐ | ॐ |
| | | | | | | ॐ | ॐ |

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