

**Title:** Preliminary Proposal to Encode the Multani Script in ISO/IEC 10646  
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## 1 Introduction

This is a proposal to encode the Multani script in the Universal Character Set (UCS). The script is discussed in the following documents:

- N3766 L2/10-011 “A Roadmap for Scripts of the Landa Family”
- N3768 L2/10-013R “Preliminary Proposal to Encode the Landa Script in ISO/IEC 10646”

In N3768 L2/10-013R, it was suggested that Multani be unified with Landa. Further research has indicated that Multani is sufficiently different from the basic Landa script and other related scripts to be considered for independent encoding.

## 2 Background

The Multani script is used for writing Seraiki (ISO 639-3: skr), a language of the Lahnda macrofamily of Indo-Aryan spoken in the Punjab regions of India and Pakistan and in northern Sindh in Pakistan. Seraiki is also known as Lahnda, Multani, Ochiki Punjabi, Southern Lahnda, and Wuch.

Multani is based upon the basic Landa model, but possesses additional letters that exist in the Landa-based scripts of Sindh, such as Khudawadi and Khojki (see comparison in Figure 8). The script is also referred to as Karikki.

The script was used for mercantile activities. It was also used by the Baptist Missionary Press for printing Christian literature (see figures 3 and 7). Two different styles of Multani are attested. The letterforms used in the printed Multani bible appear to be a stylized form of the Multani script used in the Uch region of Punjab.<sup>1</sup> This form differs from the script shown in the *Linguistic Survey of India*. The two forms of Multani should be unified; variant forms may be managed at the presentation level through fonts.

The proposed character set is a combination of the two attested forms of Multani. The proposed glyph shapes are based upon printed forms from Serampore bible, with additions from hand-written documents.

## 3 Writing System

### 3.1 Structure

Although Multani is based upon the Brahmi model, its structure is closer to an abjad than an alphasyllabary. There are three independent vowel letters and no combining vowel signs. Vowels are generally not written

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<sup>1</sup> Shackle 1983: 59.

unless they occur in isolation, in word-initial position, or in one-syllable CV clusters. Consonants theoretically possess the inherent vowel /a/, but since vowels are not explicitly marked, the actual value is ambiguous. There is no VIRAMA.

### 3.2 Punctuation

The **:** SECTION MARK is used for marking the end of sentences.

### 3.3 Collation

The collating order follows that of Khudawadi.

### 3.4 Linebreaking

Characters behave as in Khudawadi.

### 3.5 Character Properties

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11280;MULTANI LETTER A;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11281;MULTANI LETTER I;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11282;MULTANI LETTER U;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11283;MULTANI LETTER E;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11284;MULTANI LETTER KA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11285;MULTANI LETTER KHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11286;MULTANI LETTER GA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11287;MULTANI LETTER GHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11288;MULTANI LETTER CA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11289;MULTANI LETTER CHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1128A;MULTANI LETTER JA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1128B;MULTANI LETTER JJA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1128C;MULTANI LETTER NYA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1128D;MULTANI LETTER TTA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1128E;MULTANI LETTER TTHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1128F;MULTANI LETTER DDA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11290;MULTANI LETTER DDDA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11291;MULTANI LETTER DDHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11292;MULTANI LETTER NNA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11293;MULTANI LETTER TA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11294;MULTANI LETTER THA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11295;MULTANI LETTER DA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11296;MULTANI LETTER NA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11297;MULTANI LETTER PA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11298;MULTANI LETTER PHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11299;MULTANI LETTER BA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1129A;MULTANI LETTER BHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1129B;MULTANI LETTER MA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1129C;MULTANI LETTER YA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1129D;MULTANI LETTER RA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1129E;MULTANI LETTER LA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1129F;MULTANI LETTER VA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112A0;MULTANI LETTER SA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112A1;MULTANI LETTER HA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112A2;MULTANI LETTER RRA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112A3;MULTANI LETTER RHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
112A4;MULTANI SECTION MARK;Po;0;L;;;;N;;;;;

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	A	B		A	B
A	𑌆	𑌇	NNA	𑌈	𑌉
I	𑌊	𑌋	TA	𑌌	𑌍
U	𑌎	𑌏	THA	𑌐	𑌑
E	—	𑌔	DA	𑌒	𑌓
KA	𑌖	𑌗	NA	𑌘	𑌙
KHA	𑌛	𑌜	PA	𑌚	𑌛
GA	𑌟	𑌠	PHA	𑌞	𑌟
GHA	𑌡	𑌢	BA	𑌣	𑌤
CA	𑌦	𑌧	BHA	𑌨	𑌩
CHA	𑌪	𑌫	MA	𑌬	𑌭
JA	𑌱	𑌲	YA	—	𑌴
JJA	—	𑌶	RA	𑌸	𑌹
NYA	𑌻	—	LA	𑌺	𑌻
TTA	𑌽	𑌾	VA	𑌼	𑌽
TTHA	—	𑌿	SA	𑌿	𑍀
DDA	𑍁	𑍂	HA	𑍃	𑍄
DDDA	—	𑍅	RRA	—	𑍆
DDHA	𑍇	𑍈	RHA	—	𑍉

Table 1: Comparison of Multani letterforms. Column ‘A’: Grierson 1919; column ‘B’: Serampore Missionaries 1819.

	1128	1129	112A
0	𑂀 11280	𑂁 11290	𑂂 112A0
1	𑂃 11281	𑂄 11291	𑂅 112A1
2	𑂆 11282	𑂇 11292	𑂈 112A2
3	𑂉 11283	𑂊 11293	𑂋 112A3
4	𑂌 11284	𑂍 11294	𑂎 112A4
5	𑂏 11285	𑂐 11295	
6	𑂑 11286	𑂒 11296	
7	𑂓 11287	𑂔 11297	
8	𑂕 11288	𑂖 11298	
9	𑂗 11289	𑂘 11299	
A	𑂙 1128A	𑂚 1129A	
B	𑂛 1128B	𑂜 1129B	
C	𑂝 1128C	𑂞 1129C	
D	𑂟 1128D	𑂠 1129D	
E	𑂡 1128E	𑂢 1129E	
F	𑂣 1128F	𑂤 1129F	

**Vowels**

- 11280 𑂀 MULTANI LETTER A
- 11281 𑂃 MULTANI LETTER I
- 11282 𑂆 MULTANI LETTER U
- 11283 𑂉 MULTANI LETTER E

**Consonants**

- 11284 𑂌 MULTANI LETTER KA
- 11285 𑂏 MULTANI LETTER KHA
- 11286 𑂑 MULTANI LETTER GA
- 11287 𑂓 MULTANI LETTER GHA
- 11288 𑂕 MULTANI LETTER CA
- 11289 𑂗 MULTANI LETTER CHA
- 1128A 𑂙 MULTANI LETTER JA
- 1128B 𑂛 MULTANI LETTER JJA
- 1128C 𑂝 MULTANI LETTER NYA
- 1128D 𑂟 MULTANI LETTER TTA
- 1128E 𑂡 MULTANI LETTER TTHA
- 1128F 𑂣 MULTANI LETTER DDA
- 11290 𑂎 MULTANI LETTER DDDA
- 11291 𑂐 MULTANI LETTER DDHA
- 11292 𑂒 MULTANI LETTER NNA
- 11293 𑂔 MULTANI LETTER TA
- 11294 𑂖 MULTANI LETTER THA
- 11295 𑂘 MULTANI LETTER DA
- 11296 𑂚 MULTANI LETTER NA
- 11297 𑂜 MULTANI LETTER PA
- 11298 𑂞 MULTANI LETTER PHA
- 11299 𑂘 MULTANI LETTER BA
- 1129A 𑂚 MULTANI LETTER BHA
- 1129B 𑂜 MULTANI LETTER MA
- 1129C 𑂞 MULTANI LETTER YA
- 1129D 𑂠 MULTANI LETTER RA
- 1129E 𑂢 MULTANI LETTER LA
- 1129F 𑂤 MULTANI LETTER VA
- 112A0 𑂂 MULTANI LETTER SA
- 112A1 𑂅 MULTANI LETTER HA
- 112A2 𑂈 MULTANI LETTER RRA
- 112A3 𑂋 MULTANI LETTER RRHA

**Punctuation**

- 112A4 𑂎 MULTANI SECTION MARK

Figure 1: Proposed code chart and nameslist for Multani.



ੳ ਨਿੱਕਰਾ ਧਰਮ ਸਰ ਚੳਰਾ ਧਰਮ ਰੳਕਾ ਏੳਰਾ ਚੳਰਾ  
 ਚਿੱਠੀ ਮੁਖੳਰਾ ਚੳਰਾ ਏੳਰਾ ਏੳਰਾ ਏੳਰਾ ਏੳਰਾ ਏੳਰਾ  
 ਧੳਰਮ: ਮੳਰਮ ਚਿੱਠੳਰ ਚਿੱਠੳਰ ਏੳਰਾ: ਚਿੱਠ ਚਿੱਠ  
 ਚੳਰਮ ਨਿੱਕਰਾ ਚਿੱਠ ਚਿੱਠ ਧੳਰਮ ਸੳਰ ਮੁਖੳਰਾ ਮੁਖੳਰਾ  
 ਚਿੱਠ: ਧੳਰ ਰੳਰ ਚੳਰ ਨਿੱਕਰਾ ਚਿੱਠ: ਚੳਰਮ ਸੳਰ  
 ਏੳਰ ਮ ਰੳਰ ਮੁਖੳਰਾ ਚਿੱਠ ਧੳਰ ਧੳਰ ਰੳਰਮ  
 ਰੳਰਮ ਰੳਰ ਚਿੱਠ ਚੳਰ ਧੳਰ ਚਿੱਠ ਏੳਰਮ ਚਿੱਠ ਧੳਰ  
 ਚਿੱਠ ਧੳਰ ਚਿੱਠ ਏੳਰਮ: ਚਿੱਠ ਚੳਰਮ ਮੁਖੳਰਾ ਧੳਰ  
 ਰੳਰ ਏੳਰਮ ਮੳਰਮ ਚੳਰਮ ਚਿੱਠ ਮੁਖੳਰਾ ਚਿੱਠ ਚੳਰਮ ਚਿੱਠ  
 ਮੳਰਮ ਸੳਰ ਚੳਰ ਨਿੱਕਰਾ ਚਿੱਠ ਏੳਰਮ ਚਿੱਠ ਚੳਰਮ ਚਿੱਠ  
 ਮੁਖੳਰਮ: ਚਿੱਠ ਓੳਰ ਮੁਖੳਰਮ ਰੳਰਮ ਏੳਰ  
 ਏੳਰਮ ਚੳਰਮ ਚੳਰਮ ਮੁਖੳਰ ਧੳਰ ਚੳਰਮ ਚੳਰਮ

[No. 10.]  
 INDO-ARYAN FAMILY. NORTH-WESTERN GROUP.  
 LAHNDÁ OR WESTERN PANJÁBÍ.

MÚLTÁNÍ DIALECT. DISTRICT MÚLTÁN.

ਸਰ ਸੁਧਾ ਧਰਮ ਚੳਰ ਚਿੱਠ ਸੳਰ ਚਿੱਠ ਏੳਰ  
 ਨਿੱਕਰਾ ਮੁਖੳਰ ਧੳਰ ਰੳਰ ਮੁਖੳਰਮ: ਚਿੱਠ ਏੳਰ ਧੳਰ  
 ਚਿੱਠ ਚੳਰ ਚਿੱਠ ਓੳਰ ਮੁਖੳਰ ਧਰਮ ਚਿੱਠ ਮੁਖੳਰ  
 ਏੳਰ: ਮੳਰਮ ਚਿੱਠ ਮੁਖੳਰ ਚਿੱਠ ਚਿੱਠ ਚੳਰ ਏੳਰਮ  
 ਮੳਰਮ ਚੳਰਮ ਚੳਰਮ ਚੳਰ ਧੳਰਮ ਨਿੱਕਰਾ ਚਿੱਠ  
 ਚਿੱਠ ਚਿੱਠ ਮੁਖੳਰ ਰੳਰਮ ਸਰ ਧੳਰਮ ਧਰਮ ਚਿੱਠ  
 ਏੳਰ ਏੳਰ ਚੳਰਮ: ਚਿੱਠ ਮੁਖੳਰ ਮੁਖੳਰ ਚਿੱਠ ਚਿੱਠ ਚਿੱਠ  
 ਏੳਰ ਚੳਰਮ: ਮੳਰਮ ਚਿੱਠ ਚਿੱਠ ਚਿੱਠ ਚਿੱਠ ਚਿੱਠ ਚਿੱਠ  
 ਚਿੱਠ ਚਿੱਠ: ਚਿੱਠ ਚਿੱਠ ਚਿੱਠ ਏੳਰ ਏੳਰਮ ਚਿੱਠ ਮੁਖੳਰ  
 ਮੳਰਮ ਸੳਰ ਚਿੱਠ ਚਿੱਠ ਚਿੱਠ ਚਿੱਠ: ਚੳਰਮ

Figure 3: Hand-written form of Multani script (from Grierson 1919: 315–316).

6	ا و	٦	ج جھ ز	٦	پھ
٧	ا	٧	چ	٧	ب بپ
٨	و	٨	ٹ	٩	پھ
9	ی	9	ٹھ	١٠	م
١٠	س ش	١٠	ڈ ڈھ	١١	ی
١١	ہ	١١	ٹن	١٢	ر
١٢	ک	١٢	ن	١٣	ل
١٣	خ کھ	١٣	نتر ندر	١٤	و
١٤	گ گپ	١٤	تھ	١٥	ڑ
١٥	گھ	١٥	ر رھ	١٦	ڑھ
١٦	چ	١٦	ن		
١٧	چھ	١٧	پ		

Figure 4: Arabic values of the Multani script shown in Figure 2 (from Shackle 1983: 59).

١٨	ا	١٨	چھ	١٨	ن
١٩	ی	١٩	ج جھ ز	١٩	پ پپ
٢٠	و	٢٠	چھ	٢٠	پھ
٢١	س ش	٢١	ٹ	٢١	پھ
٢٢	ہ	٢٢	ڈ ڈھ	٢٢	م
٢٣	ک	٢٣	ٹھ	٢٣	ی
٢٤	خ کھ	٢٤	ن	٢٤	ل
٢٥	گ گپ	٢٥	نتر ندر	٢٥	و
٢٦	گھ	٢٦	تھ		
٢٧	چ	٢٧	ر رھ		

Figure 5: Arabic values of the Multani script shown in Figure 3 (from Shackle 1983: 56).





LADAKHI 504

Tibetan characters

ཅེ་ལ་ཅེ་ན། ལུས་ཡང་དོན་མཛོག་གི་ལྷན་སྐྱེས་  
 ལམ་ལུ་ལུ་ལུ་ལུ་ལུ་ལུ་ དེ་མཛོག་པོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་  
 སྤོང་མོ་དང་། ཨ་ མའང་ཡིན་མཁལ་ས།

Mk. 3:35; 1919

Spoken in eastern Kashmir, near the borders of Tibet, northern India. First publication, St. Mark's Gospel in 1905 at Leh, Ladakh; tr. by Rev. A. H. Francke of the Moravian Mission; lithographed by the BFBS, Calcutta, 1908.

LAEWOMBA 505

(No specimen available.)

Spoken on the Markham River, New Guinea. First publication, a reader containing Scripture stories in 1917 at Logaweng; tr. by K. Pazzar.

LAHNDA: Hindko 506

Persian characters

کیوں ہے خدا دنیا دے نال ایڈی محبت کیتی  
 ہے اوس اپنا کوئی پتر چا دتا۔ تاں جو کوئی اوس اُتے  
 ایمان آنے ہلاک نہ ہووے پر ہمیشہ دنی زندگی بٹھے۔

Spoken by about 800,000 people in Peshawar and Hazara, North West Frontier Province, India. First publication, St. John's Gospel in 1930 at Lahore by the BFBS; tr. by Miss C. L. Robertson of the Women's Industrial Mission and two native pastors.

LAHULI: Bunan dialect 509

Tibetan characters

མི་སྤྱི་ཉི་ཀེ་ཟླ་ཀོན་ཚོག་གི་ལྷན་སྐྱེས་ལས་ཉི་ལོག་ནང་། བ་བྱ་མི་ལོང་གྱི་ཉི་  
 བེད་དང་སྤོང་དང་ཨ་མ་དང་བླ་བླ་ལོ་སྤོང་གི་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་།

Mk. 3:35; 1911

Spoken by about 2,900 people on the borders of Kashmir and Western Tibet. First publication, Selections in 1905 by the BFBS; tr. by Rev. A. W. Heyde. St. Mark's Gospel, 1911, at Herrnhut by the BFBS, tr. by Rev. A. F. Francke, of the Moravian Mission.

LAHNDA: Multani 507

Landa characters

۲۴۲۴ ۶۴۸۲۰ ۲۲۰۲۰ ۴۵ ۳۵ ۴۵۸ ۲۳ ۲۶ ۴۵۸۲  
 ۴۴۰۱ ۵۲ ۴۴۲ ۴۳۲۰ ۴۳ ۲۶ ۳۰ ۵۸۵۲ ۴۲ ۴۶ ۴۵  
 ۳۳ ۴۵۳۶۳ ۲۸۲۵۰ ۴۵ ۳۴ ۳۰۴۵ ۴۸ ۳۲ ۳۵۱۱ ۴۵۲

1819

Persian characters

کیونجو خدا جهان کوں ایجاں پیار کیتا جو اوس  
 پڑاں کو پتر چا دتا۔ تاں جو کوئی اوس اُتے ایمان  
 آنے ہلاک نہ تھیوے پر ہمیشہ دنی حیاتی پاوے

1898

Spoken in the western Panjab, India. First publication, the New Testament in Landa characters in 1819 at Serampore by the Mission Press; tr. by the Serampore missionaries (See No. 87). Persian characters: St. Mark's Gospel, BFBS, Lahore, 1888; tr. by A. Jukes of the CMS; St. Matthew's, St. Luke's and St. John's Gospels, 1898. CP: BFBS.

LAHU 508

Awlawñ ko<sup>h</sup> leh: hka: yon ve: chaw:  
 hka: pg'e, chaw: ya' o' ve: awhkaw: lo: co: ti, ha:  
 ti, g'a: tu, ve: awlawñ yo:. G'ui, sha: Ya' hpu:  
 hta' yon ve: chaw: hui: hka: pg'e, lu, kui, she' kui,  
 lo: ma' g'a: ga., co: ti, ha: ti, hta' g'a: tu, G'ui,  
 sha: leh:; yaw' lo: te' g'a' ti' Ya' hpu: hta' pi' kai:  
 hta' hka: ga., myigui, ya' hta' yaw' ha' ve: yo..  
 Myi gui, ya' hta' ciyan tu., G'ui, sha: leh: yaw' Ya'  
 hpu: hta' myi gui, hko' peu: la' ve: ma' he'. Myi-  
 gui, ya' te' hpa yaw' hta' pa: taw: myi co yu kui  
 lo: g'a: ga, tu, yaw' peu: la' ve: yo:. Yaw' hta'  
 yon ve: chaw: hui:, vin'ba' ciyan ve: hta' ma' g'a:  
 hkan. Ma'yon ve: chaw: hui:, G'ui, sha: lo: Ya'  
 hpu: te' g'a: ii' awmeh: hta' ma' yon ve: pa: taw:,  
 chi' beu' vin'ba' ciyan ve: hta' g'a hkan ve: yo:.  
 Vin'ba' ciyan ve: hta' g'a: hkan ve: aw lawñ leh:  
 awg'eu' ba: leh: chi: myigui, hko' lo' e: la ve:.  
 myi gui, ya' leh: awg'eu' ba: ve: hta' akeh' leu leh:  
 na' ho' ve: hta' yaw' hui: ni: ma: hkaw: caw' ve:  
 yo:. Awlawñ ko'leh: yaw'hui: hka: te: ve: kan

Jn. 3:15-19

Spoken by about 60,000 people in the southern Shan States near Kentung, Burma, and in Yunnan, China. Reduced to written form by Dr. H. H. Tilbe, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. First publication, St. Mark's Gospel in 1924 at Rangoon, by the American Baptist Mission Press; tr. by J. H. Telford of the ABFMS, with native assistants. New Testament, 1932.

Figure 7: A specimen of the New Testament printed in the Multani script (from The American Bible Society 1938: 202.)

MULTANI OF MULTAN.

311

	Lapda.	Lands of Multan.		Lapda.	Lands of Multan.
a ('āīrā')	ᳵ	ᳶ	da	ᳵ	ᳶ
i ('ēīrā')	᳷	᳸	dha	᳷	᳸
u ('ūīrā')	᳹	ᳺ	va	᳹	ᳺ
ē	ᳶ	ᳶ	ta	ᳶ	ᳶ
ō	᳷	᳷	tha	᳷	᳷
sa	᳸	᳸	da	᳸	᳸
ha	᳹	᳹	dha	᳹	᳹
ka	ᳺ	ᳺ	na	ᳺ	ᳺ
kha	᳻	᳻	pa	᳻	᳻
ga	᳼	᳼	pha	᳼	᳼
gha	᳽	᳽	ba	᳽	᳽
na	᳾	᳾	bha	᳾	᳾
cha	᳿	᳿	ma	᳿	᳿
chha	᳾	᳾	ya	᳾	᳾
ja	᳾	᳾	ra	᳾	᳾
jha	᳾	᳾	la	᳾	᳾
nā	᳾	᳾	va	᳾	᳾
fa	᳾	᳾	ra	᳾	᳾
tha	᳾	᳾	rha	᳾	᳾

Figure 8: Comparison of basic Landa with Multani (from Grierson 1919: 311)

Lautwert	Śāradā 804	Kasch- miri	Tākri		Laṇḍā		Multani	Gur- mukhi
			Jaun- sari	Cha- meāli	Khu- dāwādi	Sindhi- Schrift		
a	𑆑	𑆑	𑆑	𑆑	𑆑	𑆑	𑆑	𑆑
i	𑆒	𑆒	𑆒	𑆒	𑆒	𑆒	𑆒	𑆒
u	𑆓	𑆓	𑆓	𑆓	𑆓	𑆓	𑆓	𑆓
e	𑆔	𑆔	𑆔	𑆔	𑆔	𑆔	𑆔	𑆔
o	𑆕	𑆕	𑆕	𑆕	𑆕	𑆕	𑆕	𑆕
ā	𑆖	𑆖	𑆖	𑆖	𑆖	𑆖	𑆖	𑆖
ka	𑆗	𑆗	𑆗	𑆗	𑆗	𑆗	𑆗	𑆗
kha	𑆘	𑆘	𑆘	𑆘	𑆘	𑆘	𑆘	𑆘
ga	𑆙	𑆙	𑆙	𑆙	𑆙	𑆙	𑆙	𑆙
gha	𑆚	𑆚	𑆚	𑆚	𑆚	𑆚	𑆚	𑆚
ṅa	𑆛	𑆛	𑆛	𑆛	𑆛	𑆛	𑆛	𑆛
ṣa	𑆜	𑆜	𑆜	𑆜	𑆜	𑆜	𑆜	𑆜
ṣha	𑆝	𑆝	𑆝	𑆝	𑆝	𑆝	𑆝	𑆝
ṣā	𑆞	𑆞	𑆞	𑆞	𑆞	𑆞	𑆞	𑆞
ṣhā	𑆟	𑆟	𑆟	𑆟	𑆟	𑆟	𑆟	𑆟
ṣā	𑆠	𑆠	𑆠	𑆠	𑆠	𑆠	𑆠	𑆠
ṣhā	𑆡	𑆡	𑆡	𑆡	𑆡	𑆡	𑆡	𑆡
ṣā	𑆢	𑆢	𑆢	𑆢	𑆢	𑆢	𑆢	𑆢
ṣhā	𑆣	𑆣	𑆣	𑆣	𑆣	𑆣	𑆣	𑆣
ṣā	𑆤	𑆤	𑆤	𑆤	𑆤	𑆤	𑆤	𑆤
ṣhā	𑆥	𑆥	𑆥	𑆥	𑆥	𑆥	𑆥	𑆥
ṣā	𑆦	𑆦	𑆦	𑆦	𑆦	𑆦	𑆦	𑆦
ṣhā	𑆧	𑆧	𑆧	𑆧	𑆧	𑆧	𑆧	𑆧
ṣā	𑆨	𑆨	𑆨	𑆨	𑆨	𑆨	𑆨	𑆨
ṣhā	𑆩	𑆩	𑆩	𑆩	𑆩	𑆩	𑆩	𑆩
ṣā	𑆪	𑆪	𑆪	𑆪	𑆪	𑆪	𑆪	𑆪
ṣhā	𑆫	𑆫	𑆫	𑆫	𑆫	𑆫	𑆫	𑆫
ṣā	𑆬	𑆬	𑆬	𑆬	𑆬	𑆬	𑆬	𑆬
ṣhā	𑆭	𑆭	𑆭	𑆭	𑆭	𑆭	𑆭	𑆭
ṣā	𑆮	𑆮	𑆮	𑆮	𑆮	𑆮	𑆮	𑆮
ṣhā	𑆯	𑆯	𑆯	𑆯	𑆯	𑆯	𑆯	𑆯
ṣā	𑆰	𑆰	𑆰	𑆰	𑆰	𑆰	𑆰	𑆰
ṣhā	𑆱	𑆱	𑆱	𑆱	𑆱	𑆱	𑆱	𑆱
ṣā	𑆲	𑆲	𑆲	𑆲	𑆲	𑆲	𑆲	𑆲
ṣhā	𑆳	𑆳	𑆳	𑆳	𑆳	𑆳	𑆳	𑆳
ṣā	𑆴	𑆴	𑆴	𑆴	𑆴	𑆴	𑆴	𑆴
ṣhā	𑆵	𑆵	𑆵	𑆵	𑆵	𑆵	𑆵	𑆵
ṣā	𑆶	𑆶	𑆶	𑆶	𑆶	𑆶	𑆶	𑆶
ṣhā	𑆷	𑆷	𑆷	𑆷	𑆷	𑆷	𑆷	𑆷
ṣā	𑆸	𑆸	𑆸	𑆸	𑆸	𑆸	𑆸	𑆸
ṣhā	𑆹	𑆹	𑆹	𑆹	𑆹	𑆹	𑆹	𑆹
ṣā	𑆺	𑆺	𑆺	𑆺	𑆺	𑆺	𑆺	𑆺
ṣhā	𑆻	𑆻	𑆻	𑆻	𑆻	𑆻	𑆻	𑆻
ṣā	𑆼	𑆼	𑆼	𑆼	𑆼	𑆼	𑆼	𑆼
ṣhā	𑆽	𑆽	𑆽	𑆽	𑆽	𑆽	𑆽	𑆽
ṣā	𑆾	𑆾	𑆾	𑆾	𑆾	𑆾	𑆾	𑆾
ṣhā	𑆿	𑆿	𑆿	𑆿	𑆿	𑆿	𑆿	𑆿

Figure 9: Scripts of the Sharada family (from Jensen 1969: 366). Multani is classified separately from other ‘Landa’ scripts, ie. Khudawadi and ‘Sindhi-Schrift’.

SINDH- UND MULTANSCHRIFT.

Sindh		Multan		Sindh		Multan		Sindh		Multan	
Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert
ᳵ	a	ᳶ	a	᳷	ña, ña			᳸	pha	᳹	pha
ᳺ	i	᳻	i	᳼	ṭa			᳽	ba	᳾	ba
᳾	u	᳿	u	᳽	ṭha			᳾	bha		
᳼	ka	᳾	ka	᳾	ḍa	᳾	ḍa	᳾	ma	᳾	ma
᳽	kha	᳾	kha	᳾	ṇa	᳾	ṇa	᳾	ya	᳾	ya
᳾	ga	᳾	ga	᳾	ṭa	᳾	ṭa	᳾	ra	᳾	ra
᳾	gha			᳾	ṭha	᳾	ṭha	᳾	la	᳾	la
᳾	tša	᳾	tša	᳾	ḍa	᳾	ḍa	᳾	va	᳾	va
᳾	tšha	᳾	tšha	᳾	dha	᳾	dha	᳾	sa	᳾	sa
᳾	dža	᳾	dža	᳾	na	᳾	na	᳾	ha	᳾	ha
᳾	džha			᳾	pa	᳾	pa	᳾	tra	᳾	tra

Die vorstehenden Schriften sind in doppelter Art beachtenswert, erstens weil sie in gleicher Weise wie die semitischen Schriften die Vokale in der Mitte der Wörter nicht schreiben, z. B. Sindhisch  $\text{ᳵ᳾᳾}$  *tuhulžo*, zweitens weil ihre Zeichen sich an die semitischen Schriften anlehnen, andererseits sich in der Devanagarschrift vorfinden, wenn diese von der Paliform abweicht; so hat  $\text{᳾}$  dieselbe Bedeutung auf Pehlewi-Münzen,  $\text{᳽}$  entspricht dem  $\text{᳽}$  im Aramäischen,  $\text{᳾}$  erinnert an die phönikische Form  $\text{᳾}$ ,  $\text{᳾}$  an das phönikische  $\text{᳾}$ . Den von den Inschriftformen abweichenden Devanagarizeichen  $\text{᳾}$  *ka* entspricht Multan  $\text{᳾}$ , dem  $\text{᳾}$  *kha* (Inschrift  $\text{᳾}$ ) entspricht Sindh  $\text{᳾}$  *gha*,  $\text{᳾}$  kann ebensowohl von der Inschrift  $\text{᳾}$ , wie von Sindh  $\text{᳾}$  *ga* abstammen, dem  $\text{᳾}$  *tšha* entspricht Sindh  $\text{᳾}$  *tšha*, dagegen Inschrift  $\text{᳾}$  *tšha* dem Devanagari  $\text{᳾}$  *la*, Devanagari  $\text{᳾}$  hat seine Analogie nur in Sindh  $\text{᳾}$  (dagegen Inschrift  $\text{᳾}$  *ṇa*), ebenso  $\text{᳾}$  Sindh  $\text{᳾}$  (Inschrift  $\text{᳾}$ ),  $\text{᳾}$  *p*, Sindh  $\text{᳾}$  (Inschrift  $\text{᳾}$ ).

Die auffallenden Abweichungen der beiden Schriften von Sindh und Multan beweisen, dass von einer einfachen Entlehnung keine Rede sein kann, denn wir finden Sindh  $\text{᳾}$  *tša* als Multan  $\text{᳾}$  *ra*, Sindh  $\text{᳾}$  *tha* als Multan  $\text{᳾}$  *pha*, dagegen befindet sich Multan  $\text{᳾}$  *tšha* in Übereinstimmung mit Sindh  $\text{᳾}$  *tša*.

Mit Rücksicht auf die Einwanderung der arischen Stämme von Norden liegt die Vermuthung nahe, dass die vorstehenden Schriften des nördlichen Indiens den Grundstock der vedischen Schrift abgaben. Durch die Herrschaft der magadhischen Schrift während der Zeit, wo in ganz Vorderindien der Buddhismus herrschte, wurde die heimische Schrift in den Schatten gestellt. Man zog die fremde Schrift wegen ihres Reichthums an Zeichen und wegen ihrer festen Schreibregeln vor. So kam es, dass die heimische Schrift, welche sich trotzdem im Volke erhielt, zu den gelehrten Werken nicht verwendet und diesfalls die Devanagarschrift vorgezogen wurde.

Figure 10: Description of Multani and 'Sindhi', showing metal fonts (from Faulmann 1880: 121).

CLASS III.]		ALPHABETS.		[INDO-EUROPEAN.			
SINDHEE.		MOULTAN OR WUCH.		CASHMERIAN.			
ᳵ	a	ᳶ	a	ᳶ	a	ᳶ	jha
᳷	i			᳷	dha	᳷	na
᳸	u					᳸	ta
᳹	ka	ᳺ	i	᳹	na	᳹	tha
᳼	kha	᳻	u	ᳺ	pa	ᳺ	da
᳽	ga	᳼	ka	᳻	pha	᳻	dha
᳾	gha	᳽	na	᳼	ba	᳼	na
᳿	ca	᳾	ka	᳽	ma	᳽	pa
᳿	cha	᳿	ga	᳾	ya	᳾	pha
᳿	ja	᳿	ca	᳿	ra	᳿	ba
᳿	jha	᳿	cha	᳿	la	᳿	bha
᳿	na	᳿	ja	᳿	va	᳿	ma
᳿	ta	᳿	da	᳿	sa	᳿	ya
᳿	tha	᳿	na	᳿	ha	᳿	ra
᳿	da	᳿	ta	᳿	tra	᳿	la
᳿	dha	᳿	tha	᳿	pa <td>᳿</td> <td>va</td>	᳿	va
᳿	na	᳿	da	᳿		᳿	ca
᳿	pa	᳿	na	᳿		᳿	cha
᳿	pha	᳿	ta	᳿		᳿	ja
᳿	ba	᳿	tha	᳿		Ligatures.	
᳿	bha	᳿	da	᳿		᳿	kya
᳿	ma	᳿	na	᳿		᳿	cu
᳿	ya	᳿	ta	᳿		᳿	jya
᳿	ra	᳿	tha	᳿		᳿	tma
᳿	la	᳿	da	᳿		᳿	tu
᳿	va	᳿	na	᳿		᳿	ncu
᳿	sa	᳿	ta	᳿		᳿	nu
᳿	ha	᳿	tha	᳿		᳿	nya
᳿	tra	᳿	da	᳿		᳿	pra
						᳿	mpa
						᳿	rja
						᳿	cu
						᳿	sma
						᳿	sva
						᳿	hya
						᳿	{ vowel omitted

Figure 11: Table showing the Khudawadi ('Sindhee'), Multani ('Moultan'), and Sharada ('Cashmerian') scripts (from Bagster 1848: xliv).

	MULTANI	KHUDAWADI	KHOJKI	GURMUKHI	DEVANAGARI
KA	ਕ	ਖ	ਖ	ਕ	क
KHA	ਖ	ਖ	ਖ	ਖ	ख
GA	ਗ	ਗ	ਗ	ਗ	ग
GGA	—	ਗ	ਗ	—	गु
GHA	ਘ	ਘ	ਘ	ਘ	घ
NGA	—	ਗ	ਗ	ਙ	ङ
CA	ਚ	ਚ	ਚ	ਚ	च
CHA	ਚ	ਚ	ਚ	ਚ	छ
JA	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	ज
JJA	ਜ	ਜ	ਜ	—	ज्
JHA	—	ਜ	—	ਝ	झ
NYA	ਞ	ਞ	ਞ	ਞ	ञ
TTA	ਟ	ਟ	ਟ	ਟ	ट
TTHA	ਟ	ਟ	ਟ	ਠ	ठ
DDA	ਡ	ਡ	ਡ	ਡ	ड
DDHA	ਡ	ਡ	ਡ	ਢ	ढ
NNA	ਨ	ਨ	ਨ	ਨ	ण
TA	ਤ	ਤ	ਤ	ਤ	त
THA	ਥ	ਥ	ਥ	ਥ	थ

Table 2: Consonant letters of Multani, Khojki, Khudawadi, and Gurmukhi.

	MULTANI	KHUDAWADI	KHOJKI	GURMUKHI	DEVANAGARI
DA	ੲ	ੲ	ੲ	ਦ	द
DDDA	ੳ	ੳ	ੳ	—	ड
DHA	—	ੲ	ਅ	ਪ	ध
NA	ਨ	ੳ	ੳ	ਨ	न
PA	ਪ	ੲ	ਪ	ਪ	प
PHA	ਖ	ੲ	ਖ	ਫ	फ
BA	ਬ	ੳ	ਬ	ਬ	ब
BBA	—	ੳ	ਖ	—	ब्र
BHA	ਭ	ੳ	ਖ	ਭ	भ
MA	ਮ	ੲ	ਮ	ਮ	म
YA	ਯ	ੳ	ੳ	ਯ	य
RA	ੲ	ੲ	ੲ	ਰ	र
LA	ਲ	ੲ	ਲ	ਲ	ल
VA	ਵ	ੲ	ਵ	ਵ	व
SHA	—	ੳ	—	ਸ਼	श
SA	ਸ	ੳ	ਸ	ਸ	स
HA	ਹ	ੳ	ਹ	ਹ	ह
LLA	—	—	ੳ	ਲ਼	ळ
RRA	ੲ	ੳ	—	ੲ	—
RHA	ੳ	—	—	—	—

Table 3: Consonant letters of Multani, Khojki, Khudawadi, and Gurmukhi.