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INDEXING STROKES OR INDEXING COMPONENT

A [Mantrakshar](#) indexing component is a graphical component of a [Mantrakshar](#) character under which the character is listed in a [Mantrakshar](#) dictionary. This component is often a semantic indicator similar to a morpheme, though sometimes it may [be](#) a phonetic component or even [an](#) artificially extracted portion of the character.

The [alphabet](#) of [human](#) thought (Latin: alphabetum cogitationum humanarum) is a concept originally proposed by Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz that provides a universal way to represent and analyze ideas and relationships by breaking down their component pieces. All ideas are compounded from a very small number of simple ideas which can [be](#) represented by a unique character ^{[1] [2]}

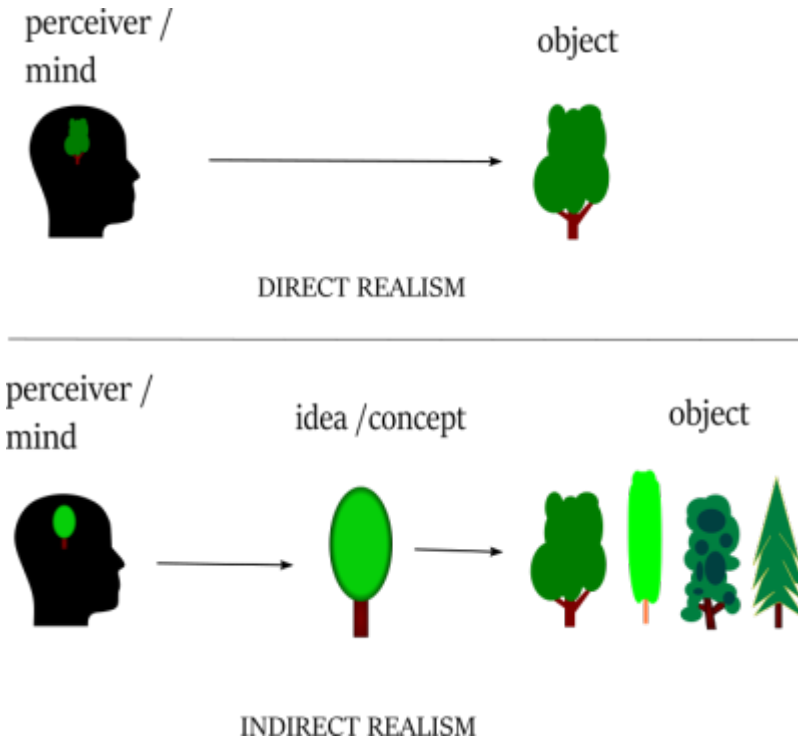
Logic was Leibniz's earliest philosophic interest, going back to his teens. René Descartes had suggested that the lexicon of a universal [language](#) should consist of primitive elements. ^[3]

In contemporary philosophy, there are at least three prevailing ways to understand what a concept is: ^[4]

- Concepts as mental representations, where concepts are entities that exist in the [mind](#) (mental objects)
- Concepts as abilities, where concepts are abilities peculiar to cognitive agents (mental states)
- Concepts as Fregean senses, where concepts are abstract objects, as opposed to mental objects and mental states.

Mental representations (or mental imagery) enable representing things that have never [been](#) experienced as well as things that [do](#) not exist. ^[5] Think of yourself traveling to a [place](#) you have never visited before, or having a third arm. These things have either never happened or are impossible and [do](#) not exist, yet our [brain](#) and mental imagery allows us to imagine them. Although visual imagery is more likely to [be](#) recalled, mental imagery may involve representations in any of the sensory modalities, [such](#) as hearing, smell, or taste. Stephen Kosslyn proposes that images are used to [help](#) solve certain types of problems. We are able to visualize the objects in question and mentally represent the images to solve it. ^[5]

Representationalism (also known as indirect realism) is the view that representations are the main way we access external reality. The representational theory of [mind](#) attempts to explain the nature of ideas, concepts and other mental content in contemporary philosophy of [mind](#), cognitive science and experimental psychology. In contrast to theories of naïve or direct realism, the representational theory of [mind](#) postulates the actual existence of mental representations which act as intermediaries between the observing subject and the objects, processes or other entities observed in the external world. These intermediaries stand for or represent to the [mind](#) the objects of that world.



Shape and position within characters

Radicals may appear in any position in a character. It may appear at the bottom, left, right, top, bottomleft, bottomright, upperleft, upperright or enclosed. This positioning can be used as the analogy of writing glyphs in sanskrit alphabets as conjuncts and vowels combinations.

- [Analogy](#) to vowels

Some Radicals are written in their short forms as seen in the vowel combinations.

- [Analogy](#) to Consonant conjuncts

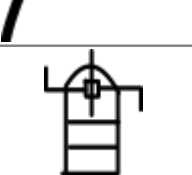
Here the logic can be seen in writing the combined forms while neglecting some of the original character which leads to the combined whole form of the original character.

They could also be classified based on the mixture of chemicals like heterogenous mixture and homogenous mixture. Homogenous mixture would be very less because they use same type of radicals but they can be seen extensively used in case of [pronouns](#).

	MANTRA (3 alphabets)	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
bei	Bed	bed	bett	Kreváti , cline	Cubile	
kua	Kurs (Polish)	chair	Stuhl	Karékla	Cathedra	

	MANTRA (3 alphabets)	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
nau	Nau (Polish)	ship	Schiff	Ploío , nautus	Navis	
tei	Tre (Italian)	stairs	Treppe	Skáles	Scalae	
tau	Tav (Armenian)	table	Tisch	Trapézi	Mensa	
		ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
kia	Kit (Turkish)	Book	Buchen	Vivlíο , biblio	Liber	
bai	Bay (Turkish)	Flag	Flagge	Simaía	Flag	
wia	Wiad (Polish)	Message	Botschaft	Mínyma	Nuntius	
lia	Lir (Albanian)	Money	Geld	Chrímata	Pecunia	
		ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
shang	Sag (Turkish)	Arrow	Pfeil	Vélos , toxon	Sagitta	
Vaa	Vaa (Maori)	Balance	Balance	Isorropía	Libra	
Baa	Bar	Bar	Bar	Bar	radius	
Bua	Bua (Irish)	Board	Planke	Sanída , abakos	Tabula	
Bong	Box	Box	Kasten	Koutí	Box	

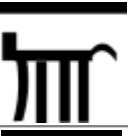
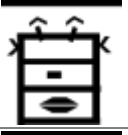
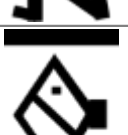
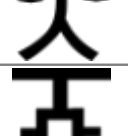
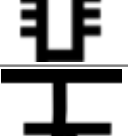
	MANTRA (3 alphabets)	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
Fia	Fır (Turkish)	Brush	Bürste	Voúrtsa	Peniculus	
Kan	Kap (Turkish)	Cover	Startseite	Kálymma , calypto , steganos	opercula , tegum , tectum	
Kong	Kor (Albanian)	Crown	Krone	Stémma	Corona	
Gun	Gun -	Gun	Pistole	Oplo	Gun	
cheng	Cek (Albanian)	Hammer	Hammer	Sfyrí	Malleus	
Qian	Qap (Albanian)	Lock	sperren	Kleidariá	cincinno	
Xian	Kil (Turkish)	Sword	Schwert	Spathí , xiphos	gladius , ensis	
Shia	Ska (Albanian)	shield				
sui	Sui (Mandarin Chinese)	Object	Objekt	Antikeímeno	Object	
ton	Tor (Welsh)	Depression	Depression	lákkos	pit	
han	Haf (Welsh)	Elevation	Elevation	Anýpsosi	Elevatio	
cun	Cun (Welsh)	Hole	Loch	Trýpa	Foramen	
yin	Yhd (Finnish)	Join	Beitreten	Symmetochí	Join	
kon	Kor (Danish)	Corner	Ecke	Gonía	Anguli	

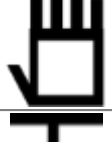
	MANTRA (3 alphabets)	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
qan	Qat (Arabic)	Cut	Schnitt	Tomí	Secare	
Byn	Centre	Center	Kéntro	centrum		
ond	Oda (Turkish)	Room	Zimmer	Domátio	thalamus	
long	Lox (Irish)	Place	Ort	Thési	Place	
tin	Tem (Khmer)	Time	Zeit	chrónos	Tempus	
wan	Waz (Middle High German)	Weight	Gewicht	Város	Pondus	
	MANTRA	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
doo	Doo (Sindarin)	action	Handlung	drasi	actio	
tsu	Tsv (Russian)	Colour	Farbe	Chróma	Color	
ust	Ust (Russian)	Create	Erstellen	Dimiourgó	Create	
ring	Rik (Estonian)	Electricity	Elektrizität	Ilektrikí enérgeia	Electricity	
jie	Jie (Mandarin Chinese)	Evaluation	Auswertung	Ektímisi	Aestimatio	
foo	Fos (Esperanto)					

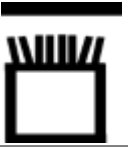
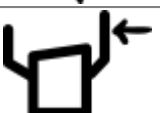
	MANTRA (3 alphabets)	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
teng	Teg (Welsh)	Group	Gruppe	Omáda	Group	
aau	Ayu (Lingala)	Help	Hilfe	Voítheia	Auxilium	
shei	Sep (Indonesian)	Tool	Werkzeug	Ergaleío	Instrumentum	
		ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
liu	Alf (Danish)	Alphabet	Alphabet	Alfávito	Alphabetum	
ria	Rhy (Welsh)	Music	Musik	mousiki	Musica	
nan	Nam (Vietnamese)	Name	Name	Onoma	Nomen	
vang	Vam (Sanskrit)	Pain	Schmerz	Pónos	Dolor	
taa	Taa (Gujarati)	Script	Skript	Grafí	Script	
		ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
pang	Pas (Catalan)	Passage	Passage	Pérasma	Transitus	
	MANTRA	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
Ain	Air (English)	Air	Luft	Aéras	Air	
khe	Khe (Vietnamese)	Cloud	Wolke	Sýnnefo	Nubes	
Xam	Xam (Vietnamese)	Earth	Erde	Gi	terra	

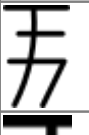
	MANTRA (3 alphabets)	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
Hin	Ahi (Hawaiian)	Fire	Feuer	Fotiá	Ignis	
Vin	Vat (Lao)	Water	Wasser	Neró	Aqua	
	MANTRA	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
lun	Lul (Hebrew)	Flower	Blume	Louloúdi	Flos	
Min	Mat (Polish)	Food	Essen	Fagitó	Cibus	
on	Ovo (Portuguese)	Fruit	Frucht	Karpós	Fructus	
yang	Yap (Tagalog)	Leaf	Blatt	Fýllo	folium	
pha	Pha (Lao)	Light	Hell	Fos	lux	
tso	Tso (Tibetan)	Mountain	Berg	Vounó	mons , monta	
lao	Lao (Thai)	Sound	Klang	Íchos	Sonus	
pua	Pua (Hawaiian)	Tree	Baum	Déntro	Arbor	
	MANTRA	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
sei	Sel (Korean)	Moon	Mond	selene , Fengári	Luna	
shen	Stj (Icelandic)	Star	Stern	Astéri	Stella	

	MANTRA (3 alphabets)	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
shu	Slu (Czech)	Sun	Sonne	Ílios	solis	
	MANTRA	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
mun	Mut (Ancient Egyptian)	Death	Tod	Thánatos	Mors	
ling	Hai (Vietnamese)	Life	Leben	zoi	vita	
	MANTRA	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
Zin	Zyn (Dutch)	Brain	Gehirn	Enkéfalos	Brain	
Shin	Cyt (Greek)	cell	Zelle	cyto	-	
Lin	Lym (Welsh)	gland	Drüse	adeno	-	
Dan	Dal (Gaelic)	Heart	Herz	Kardiá	Cordis	
Ing	Ile (French)	intestine	Darm	entero	-	
nin	Nyr (Old Norse)	kidney	Niere	nephro	reno	
huan	Hig (Old English)	liver	Leber	hepato	jecor	
pung	Pum (Welsh)	lung	Lunge	pneumono	pulmo	
ming	Mys (Greek)	Muscle	Muskel	Mys , sarcos	Musculus , carnis	
sin	Sin (Danish)	nerve	Nerv	neuro	nerve	
tun	Tum (Turkish)	stomach	Magen	gastro	ventro	

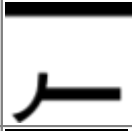
	MANTRA (3 alphabets)	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
gong	Gob (Welsh)	Womb	Mutterleib	Mítra , metro	Uteri	
	MANTRA	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
hai	Hay (Armenian)	Animal	Tier	Zóo	Animal	
kian	Kye (Welsh)	Bird	Vogel	Poulí , ornitho	Avis	
ong	Opa (Kikuyu)	child	Kind	pedo	Animal	
fei	Fes (Arabic)	Face	Gesicht	Prósopo	Face	
nun	Nuk (Greenlandic)	Female	Weiblich	Thilykós , gunaikós	Feminae	
zhin	Azy (Kazakh)	fetus	Fötus	fetus	-	
fang	Fis (Albanian)	Fish	Fisch	Psári , ichthyo	Piscium , pisces	
man	Man (Indonesian)	Human	Menschlich	anthropos	Humanum	
bung	Bug (Swedish)	Insect	Insekt	Entomo	Insectum	
zhen	Zer (Yiddish)	Male	Männlich	Arsenikós	Masculum	
oin	Oin (Irish)	Person	Person	Prósopo	Persona	
usi	Usi (Fijian)	doer	Macher		actor	

	MANTRA (3 alphabets)	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
	MANTRA	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
rang	Ram (Bulgarian)	Arm	Arm	Brátso	Arm	
bon	Azt (Nahuatl, aztec)	body	Karosserie	somato	corpora	
fin	Uln (Norwegian)	Finger	Finger	Dáchtylo	Digitus	
pun	Tav (Armenian)	Foot	Fuß	Pódi	Foot , pedis	
mai	Mai (Maori)	Hand	Hand	Chéri , cheiro	Manus	
ping	Pic (Welsh)	Leg	Bein	skeleos , Pódi	Leg, gamba , crus, cruris	
sua	Sua (Samoan)	Mouth	Mund	Stóma	Os	
qun	Qut (Klingon)	Tail	Schwanz	Ourá	Cauda	
bang	Bak (Turkish)	trunk	Stamm	trunko	-	
fun	Flü (German)	Wing	Flügel	Ptéryga	Wing	
	MANTRA	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
aun	Aur (Cornish)	Ear	Ohr	otos , Aftí	Auris	
jian	Zyf (Welsh)	Eye	Auge	omma , ophthalmo , mati	Oculus	

	MANTRA (3 alphabets)	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
dian	Dhi (Welsh)	Nose	Nase	rhinus , Mýti	Nasus	
nian	Nyi (Tibetan)	Tongue	Zunge	Glóssa	lingua	
	MANTRA	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
tan	Tak (Thai)	Hair	Haar	Malliá , tricho , nema	Hair , pilus , hirtus	
hen	Hes (Danish)	Teeth	Gebiss	dóntia	Dentes	
gin	Gid (Arabic)	Nail	Nagel	Karfí	Nail , nychus	
kuan	Korn (Norwegian)	Horn	Horn	Kérato	Cornu	
	MANTRA	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
via	Vra (Swedish)	skeleton	Skelett	skeleton	skeleton	
		ENGLISH				MANTRAKSHAR
		mooning				
		Bend				
		bow				
		corpse				
		Cross legged				

	MANTRA (3 alphabets)	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
		full Bend				
		half Bend				
		half stand				
		Kneel				
		lounge				
		lunge				
		Move				
		Prostration				
		Side Stand				
		Sit				
		slouch				
		squat				
		Stand				
		otherself				
		self				

	MANTRA (3 alphabets)	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
		Lower arm				
		Raised arm				
		Spoonhand				
		fist				
		fly				
		wave				
MANTRA		ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
any (fict)		Any	Irgendein	Opoios	quis	
Vyr		Different	Anders	Diaforetikós	diversum	
Tyn		Equal	Gleich	Isos	aequalis	
Gyx		Excess	Überschuss	ypérvasi	excess	
Syl		Less	Weniger	oligo	minus	
Nyr		Negation	Negation		negatio	
Myn		possess	besitzen			

	MANTRA (3 alphabets)	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
Wry		Question	Frage	erótisi	quaestio	
Fyx		some	etwas			
Hax		That	Dass	Aftó	hoc	
Zyx		This	Das	óti	quod	
Pyr		With	Mit	me	cum	
Kyx		against	gegen	anti	contra	
Ryn		according	gemäß			
Lyr		rough				
MANTRA		ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
Qyx		Across	Über	dia	per , trans	
Dax		Along	Eine lange	Katá míkos	cum	
Jyx		behind	hinter			
ni		down	Nieder			
Pyn		front	Vorderseite			

	MANTRA (3 alphabets)	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
le		left	links			
de		right	Rechts			
up		up	hoch			
		ENGLISH		GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
mung		Mind		Myaló	Mentem	
hung		Emotion		Synaisthima	adfectus	
rong		Wheel		trochos	rota , rotare	
bou		Bouba				
ting		string				
zian		Seed				
tai		Stone				

	MANTRA (3 alphabets)	ENGLISH	GERMAN	GREEK	LATIN	MANTRAKSHAR
pia		particle				

1) Geiger, Richard A.; Rudzka-Ostyn, Brygida, eds. (1993). Conceptualizations and mental processing in [language](#). International Cognitive Linguistics Conference (1 : 1989 : Duisburg). Walter de Gruyter. pp. 25–26. ISBN 978-3-11-012714-0.

2) Bunnin, Nicholas; Jiyuan Yu (2004). The Blackwell Dictionary of Western Philosophy. Blackwell Publishing. p. 715. ISBN 978-1-4051-0679-5.

3) Hatfield, Gary. René Descartes, The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Summer 2014 Edition). plato.stanford.edu. Stanford University. Retrieved 12 July 2014. he offered a new vision of the natural world that continues to shape our thought today: a world of matter possessing a few fundamental properties and interacting according to a few universal laws.

4) Eric Margolis; Stephen Lawrence. [Concepts](#). Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Metaphysics Research Lab at Stanford University. Retrieved 6 November 2012.

5), 5) Robert J. Sternberg (2009). [Cognitive Psychology](#). ISBN 9780495506294.

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