VOYNICH CODEX; THE HIDDEN LANGUAGE

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Like a chemical equation which the form present in both sides is removed to get the general reaction, in order to find out Voynich's true language the repetitive parts have to be removed, and it has to be done with certain rules.

In this writing, by examining a paragraph of the manuscript, I will show how this process works and finally compare the results with plant illustration.

- Introduction

- Patterns and rules

- Page three paragraph one, words and relevance

- Comparison of translation with page illustration

- Final conclusion and alphabets

Introduction:

Voynich manuscript consists of many repetitive parts, both within a word and in sentence structure, which can't be seen in today's known languages. As an example for the sentence "**Let's watch birds on the trees**" a Voynich equivalent would be:

"**letss watch watch watchhouse green birds green house on the trees tree tree**"

This is only one face of the problem, the other and major one is that at the beginning there is no alphabets to work with, the signs of the manuscript don't show much similarity to any natural language, except you take a look at oldest scripts.

In a simple look at manuscript, we can distinguish alphabets so diverse in style:
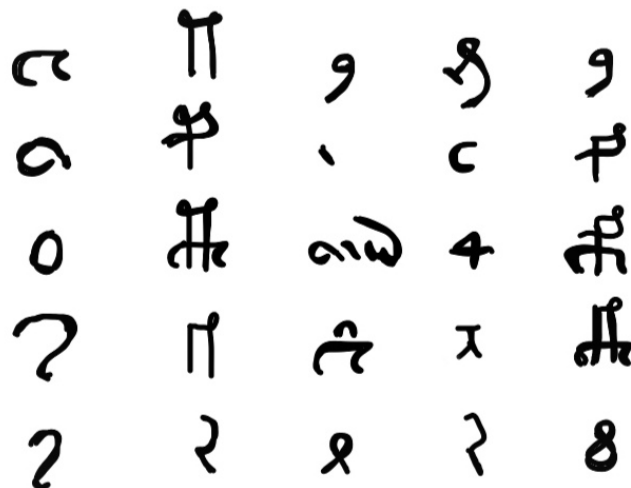
Letters from Greek and English along with Brahmi, Gupta, Kharoshti, Sanskrit, Pali, Kannada, Batak contains of familiar signs.
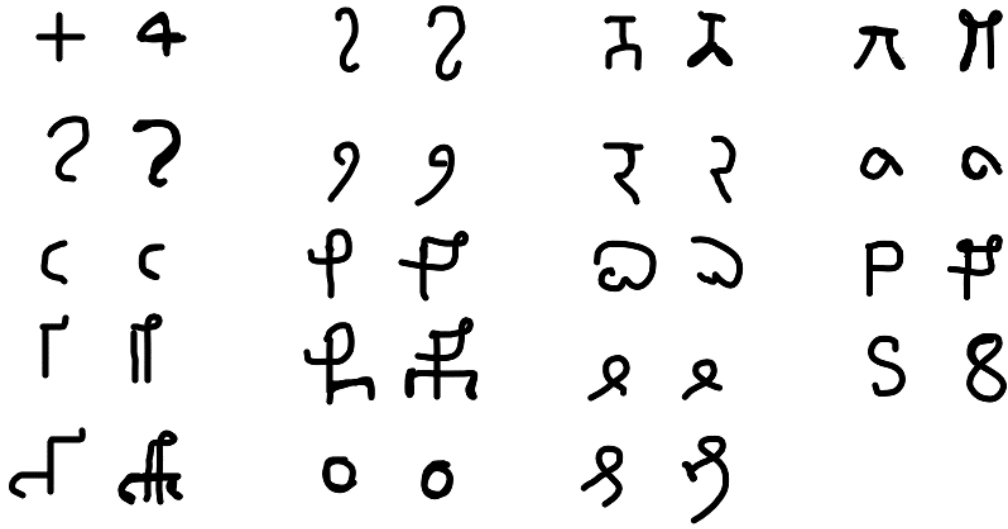
Using a list of similar signs, I finally came up with the alphabets which made relevant and meaningful words. And that was the outcome of hundred times trial and error. But after examining the sentences, although many parts of a paragraph were understandable, incomprehensible words emerged from nowhere, and this was a big problem that could destroy the main concept. After realizing repeating parts, I could recognize that most of these irregularities were in that regions and so the **repetitive parts must have been there to be removed.**

Patterns and rules:

During the removing of repetitive sequences, interesting patterns in the text was recognizable:

1. In words: **"ABBC"**

[one B have to be deleted]

2. For a sentence, there could be two forms:

I) ABC BC BC

II) AB CB CD

[In sentence one, remove BC from the word ABC as well as BCs in the right side. And for sentence two, after removing C and B the word CB would be deleted, also the sentence would become: A   D]
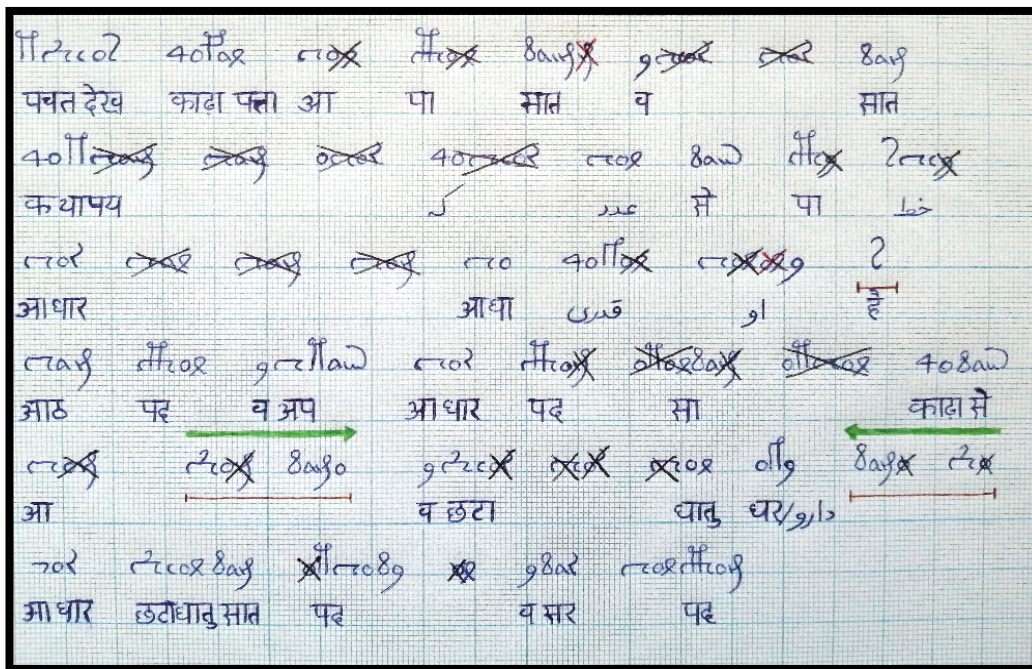
3. You can see the existence of inverted repeating sequences:

AB CD   AC DE PA   CD AB

[When words are written in inverse directions, they have to be deleted]

4. Equivalent for $\frac{3}{6}$ and inverted sequences, indicate different parts of the paragraphs.

Page Three Paragraph One:

"Fire-view [or Fire-covered] decoction-leaf see seven and seven telling that, number from see line base half, amount of it is. Eight feet and without base foot. To give decoction from it, mass element medicine, base mass element seven feet and head number foot"

The translation resulted from the following words

[S: Sanskrit H: Hindi P: Persian U: Urdu A: Arabic]

पचत fire **S**	सात seven **H**	आठ eight **H**	छटा a mass **S**
दख 1.view **H** 2.covered **S**	फाथापय to tell **S**	पद foot **S**	सर head **H**
फाढ़ा 1.decoction **H** फढ़ी 2.curry **H**	आधार 1.base **H** 2.support **S**	धातु primary element **S**	अप without **S**
पत्ता Leaf **H**	आधा half **H**	पा to observe, notice **S**	सा giving **S**
عدد number **A/U/P** False pronunciation of final letter ; **adat** instead of **adad**	خط/खत Line /letter **P/U/H/A**	قدری/कद्र an amount/valued **P/H/A**	کہ/फि that-which **P/H/U**
है is **H**	आ come **H**	से from **H**	و/व and **A/P/H**

*धर Poison **S**

دارو * medicine **P**

आ+वा و + او Pronoun

The languages which words come from, appeared to be very relevant:

Urdu contains Hindi, Persian and Arabic words. Urdu developed in the 12th century CE from the regional Apabhramsha of northwestern India, it is closely related to Hindi, they share the same Indo-Aryan base and are so similar in phonology and grammar, in terms of lexicon, however, they have borrowed extensively from different sources: Urdu from Arabic and Persian, Hindi from Sanskrit (1)

Also Moghul empire had unforgettable effects on these languages. During the time of the Moghul Empire in the 13–14th century, the army of Genghis Khan swept across Central Asia and into Persia. (2) Mughals promoted Persian as a language of culture and administration.

Beginning in the 1560s, Sanskrit scholars started to enter the Mughal milieu for political, cultural, and social reasons. By the 1570s, the Mughal kings directly supported Sanskrit textual production. Soon individuals started to produce a variety of Sanskrit and Persian texts as the result of their encounters. Acting under royal orders, Mughal literati composed Persian translations of Sanskrit literature and expositions of Indian knowledge systems. (3)

The connections of Sanskrit to the Voynich had been mentioned in an analysis at 2011; Jaskiewicks states one of the three regions indicated by character distribution similarity explains similarity of the voynich manuscript to Sanskrit. (4)

Comparison of translation with page illustration:

1) *Fire-view [or Fire-covered] decoction-leaf see seven and seven telling that, number from see line base half, amount of it is. Eight feet and without base foot:*

From symmetry line of plant, you can see seven red zebra patterned [Fire-view] leaves in each half. And if we consider a root in continuous line of stem as base root then the drawing has eight roots without counting base root.
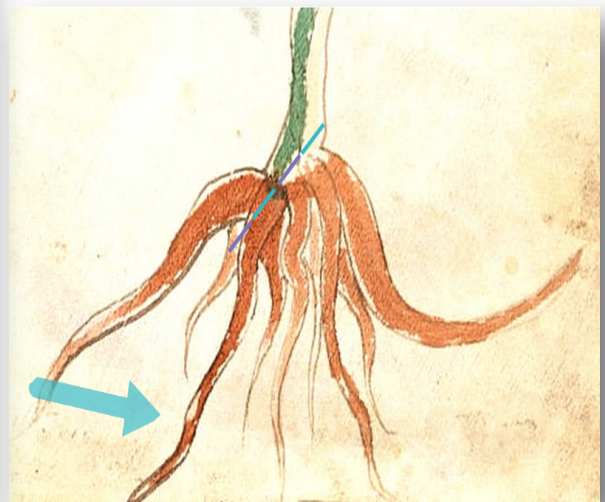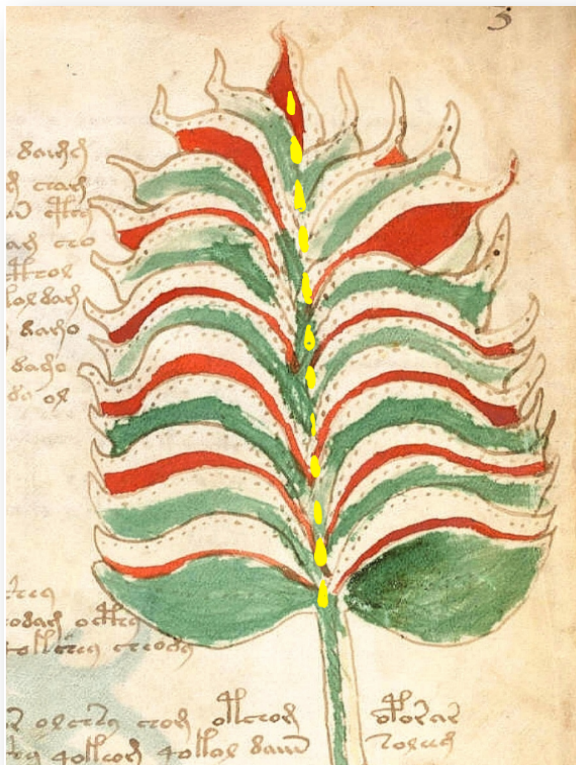
2) *To give decoction, from it, mass element medicine, base mass element seven feet and head number foot:*

It possibly indicates that medicine consists of seven roots and seven leaves [head number foot=leaves same number as roots]

Thus it seems that **writer was describing plant first** and then **it gives amount of roots and leaves used in decoction.**

Indicating roots as feet, and leaves as head and the plant with a pronoun specialized for human being is a wonder.

Conclusion:

1. Voynich Language has roots in Sanskrit, Hindi, Persian, Urdu and Arabic however existence of signs from Greek and English can suggest the Voynich script to be an invented writing.

2. Eventually the following alphabets will be the key ones for further translations:

a	a	T	৪	t-ta-lu	त-ती-तु	∬	r	र-ﻝ
८	a	आ-T	৪	t-th	त-ठ	২	r	र
♯	p	प	c	t-ta	त-टा	૪	s	म
૪	p	प	?	kh	ख	৫	ch	च-छ
ˋ	e	ˆ	५	k-ka	क-का			
৫	e	ˆ	୫=ୡ+ग	pa	पा			
?	hai	है	੪	va/o	व-৪			
			०	dh-dha-dhe	ध-धा-द-दे			

Acknowledgement:

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3. Truschke, Audrey Angeline (2012)*Cosmopolitan Encounters: Sanskrit and Persian at the Mughal Court* . Columbia University Libraries. https://doi.org/10.7916/D86H4QDN

4. Grzegorz Jasckiewicz. (2011)*Analysis of Letter Frequency Distribution in the Voynich Manuscript*