



'Hu' is an important root within the language of Sanskrit as its meaning of that which is a 'sacrifice' that which is 'offered' and that which is 'worshipped' forms words such as 'Hotr' the priest of the fire sacrifice as in one who performs (tr) the offering (hu).

'Hu' whose meaning is an 'offering' also expands as 'Homa' meaning that which is 'poured into the sacred fire' as in ancient times both the cow and its milk were highly esteemed and its essence 'Ghee' was poured into the sacred fire as an offering to the gods.

'Hu' whose meaning is to 'sacrifice' to 'offer' to 'worship' expands to become 'Hava' whose meaning is a 'burnt offering' it becomes 'Havis' whose meaning is that which is 'offered into the fire' and it becomes 'Havya' meaning that which is an 'oblation'.

Written by James Cooper

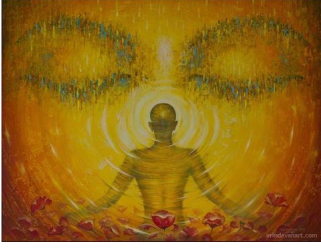
Tuesday, 18 August 2015 18:00 - Last Updated Tuesday, 31 October 2023 09:38



'Hu' meaning to 'pour into the sacrificial fire' departs the shores of Vedic India to be seen within Greece where they add a letter 'K' and it becomes 'Khoo' whose original meaning was 'sacrificial altar' and it becomes 'Kheo' meaning to 'pour into the sacrificial fire'.

'Hu' meaning 'offering' which expands as 'Homa' meaning 'offerings into the fire' is seen within Greece as 'Kauma' whose meaning is 'burning heat' an example of how they simply add a 'K' and we also have 'Kaustos' meaning 'burning' from which comes 'Caustic'.

'Hu' meaning 'offering' which expands as 'Homa' meaning 'offerings into the fire' is also seen within Greece as 'Khymeia' meaning 'fusion' and 'transmutation of metals' and this produces 'Chemical' upon which the Arabs add the prefix 'Al' and we get 'Alchemy' meaning the (al) chemical (khymeia).



'Hu' possesses a short vowel and within Sanskrit we also have 'Hu' which possesses a long vowel and this seems to possess a similar meaning with subtle differences as in to 'call upon the gods' as in to 'invoke the gods' as in to 'summon the gods'.

'Hu' meaning to 'invoke' expands as 'Huta' meaning to 'call' and this can be seen within 'Puruhuta' an epithet for the god 'Indra' whose meaning is one invoked (huta) by many (puru) and a name which is found within the 6000 year old 'Rig Veda'.

'Hu' meaning to 'invoke' which becomes 'Huta' meaning to 'call upon' is seen within the Indo/euro 'Ghut' meaning to 'invoke' which becomes the German 'Gott' and from this we get the word 'God' whose root is 'Hu' meaning that which is 'invoked'.



'Hu' seems to possess a special place amongst other traditions as the 4500 year old scriptures of Egypt describe 'Hu' as the god of the spoken word and the personification of divine utterance which compliments the Sanskrit meaning of 'invoking' and 'calling out'.

Hu' is also said to be one of three primordial archetypes the others being 'Ya' and 'Ra' and amongst the Egyptians 'Ra' is the god of the 'Sun' and 'Ya' the goddess of the Moon and as previously mentioned 'Hu' is the god of the spoken word and divine utterance.

'Hu' the Egyptian god of divine utterance has a face which is said to be the 'Sphinx' and within the folklore of ancient Iran we find 'Huma' a sphinx like bird which is said to consume itself every few years by fire and rise once again from the ashes which seems to be related to the 'Hu' of the sacrificial fire.

Hare Krishna Centre - Leicester, UK - 'Sanskrit' And The Origin Of 'God'

Written by James Cooper

Tuesday, 18 August 2015 18:00 - Last Updated Tuesday, 31 October 2023 09:38

