

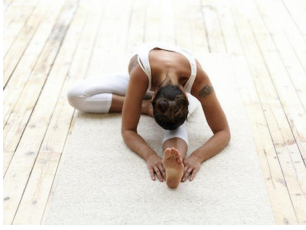


Within the year of 1786 Sir William Jones who was a Welsh philologist and also the judge of the supreme court of Bengal, sent shock waves throughout the lands of Europe as he presented the following speech in his address to the Asiatic society of Bengal.

“The Sanskrit language, whatever be its antiquity, is of a wonderful structure; more perfect than the Greek, more copious than Latin, and more exquisitely refined than either, yet bearing to both a stronger affinity, both in the roots of verbs and the forms of grammar, than could possibly have been produced by accident; so strong indeed, that no philologer could examine all three, without believing them to have sprung from some common source, which, perhaps, no longer exists”.

Sanskrit possesses over 2000 'dhatus' which are 'roots' and these create numerous word formations called 'dhatu rupas' a process which can be likened to a lego set which contains over 2000 building blocks from which one can create innumerable formations and so the shock waves which spread throughout Christian Europe was the realisation that these 'dhatus' or

'roots' from the ancient Sanskrit language were found throughout the European languages.



Within the language of Sanskrit we have 'parivartate' whose meaning is to 'turn around' the 'pari' meaning 'around' the 'vart' meaning to 'turn' and the scholars of Europe could immediately see how 'vart' is seen within words such as 'invert' meaning to 'turn inwards' and 'revert' meaning to 'turn back' and 'divert' meaning to 'turn away' and 'convert' 'pervert' 'advert' 'extravert' 'introvert' 'obvert' 'subvert' all related to this Sanskrit 'vart' meaning to 'turn'.

'Mr' is a root from the language of Sanskrit whose meaning is 'death' as seen within 'mara' whose meaning is 'death' as seen within 'mriti' whose meaning is 'death' as seen within 'marta' whose meaning is 'death' and scholars such as Sir William Jones could immediately see how this was cognate with many words from the language of Latin.

'Mr' meaning 'death' which becomes 'marta' meaning 'death' can be seen within 'mortal' whose

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meaning is 'that which is subject to death' and it can also be seen within 'immortal' and 'mortality' as well as 'mortuary' 'mortician' 'mortify' and 'morbid' 'morose' 'remorse' and 'murder' 'moribund' 'mortgage'.



Germany recognised the significance of Sanskrit to such a degree that one scholar declared 'Germany has become a nation of Sanskrit scholars' and the great philosopher Frederick Von Schlegel wrote "There is no language in the world, even Greek which has the clarity and philosophical precision of Sanskrit. India is not only at the origin of everything, intellectually, religiously and politically, even the Greek heritage seems to pale in significance".

Within the language of Sanskrit we find 'dyus' whose meaning is 'heaven' and the scholars throughout Europe recognised how this could be seen with 'Jupiter' a word which is formed of two Sanskrit cognates and means the father (pitr) of the gods (dyus) a fact which led the famous Max Muller to declare.

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"If I were asked what I consider the most important discovery which has been made during the 19th century with respect to the ancient history of mankind, I should say it was the simple etymological equation : Sanskrit Dyaus - Pitr = Greek Zeus Pater = Latin Jupiter." - Max Müller.



Veda describes the stars as celestial bodies which cross the skies hence its root is 'Tr' whose meaning is to 'cross over' which then becomes 'str' whose meaning is that which is 'scattered' that which is 'spread' that which is 'strewn' and that which is a 'star' and from this comes the word 'star' as well as 'astro' 'astrology' 'astral' 'astronaut' 'astray' 'asteroid' and 'asterisk'.

Max Muller the ambitious young scholar of Oxford, whose Boden chair was created to destroy India, was a much different animal to the old Max Muller, secure in his position as a scholar, lecturer and writer and mature in his knowledge of languages he wrote in his book 'India, what it can teach us' the following.

"The Vedic literature opens to us a chamber in the education of the human race to which we can find no parallel anywhere else. Whoever cares for the historical growth of our language and thought, whoever cares for the first intelligent development of religion and mythology, whoever cares for the first foundation of Science, Astronomy, Metronomy, Grammar and Etymology, whoever cares for the first intimation of the first philosophical thoughts, for the first attempt at regulating family life, village life and state life as founded on religion, ceremonials, traditions and contact must in future pay full attention to the study of Vedic literature."



Within the language of Sanskrit we find 'pra' a word whose meaning is to 'move forward' to 'advance' as seen within 'prapadyate' meaning to 'go forward' and 'pravritti' meaning to 'advance' and of course the scholars immediately recognised it as 'pro' a word from the language of Latin whose meaning is to 'move forward'.

'Pra' whose meaning is to 'advance' which is related to 'pro' whose meaning is to 'advance' can be seen within words such as 'proceed' 'progress' 'procreate' 'propel' 'prolong' 'proactive' 'produce' 'proclaim' 'progeny' 'prophecy' and over 1400 words beginning with the word forming element 'pro' whose origin is 'pra' a word from a language which is described as follows by the renowned American linguist Leonard Bloomfield.

“It was in India, however, that there rose a body of knowledge which was destined to revolutionize European ideas about language. Panini Grammar taught Europeans to analyze speech forms, when one compared the constituent parts, the resemblances, which hitherto had been vaguely recognized, they could be set forth with certainty and precision.”



Sanskrit is beyond evolutionary processes having descended from higher spheres perfect and exact in its function of representing and reflecting the concepts of the Vedas one of which is 'purity' as represented by 'Pu' a root from the language of Sanskrit whose meaning is to 'cleanse' to 'purify'.

'Pu' which means to 'purify' can be seen within 'putra' a word from Sanskrit whose meaning is 'son' as in one who protects (tra) the purity (pu) as in the purification rites a son performs for his ancestors and we also have 'puja' whose meaning is that which produces (ja) purity (pu) as in to make an 'offering' as in to 'worship'.

Scholars from 18th century Europe saw this 'Pu' whose meaning is to 'cleanse' as being a cognate of 'pure' a word from the language of Latin whose meaning is that which is 'clean' as seen in 'purgatory' 'puritanical' 'purpose' 'purport' 'purchase' all of which have their existence from 'Pu' a root from the language of Sanskrit whose meaning is 'pure'.



'Jna' is the root which the language of Sanskrit chooses to clothe the concept of 'knowledge' and through subtle changes 'jna' becomes 'gno' becomes 'kno' as seen within 'jnana' meaning 'knowledge' which becomes 'gnosis' meaning 'knowledge' which becomes 'knowledge' meaning 'knowledge'.

Within the language of Latin they drop the 'G' and the 'gno' becomes 'no' as seen within 'nosco' and 'noscentia' and 'notus' whose meanings are 'knowledge' and then the G returns within 'co-gni-tion' whose meaning is 'knowledge' and 'i-gno-rant' meaning 'no knowledge' and 'a-gno'stic' meaning 'without knowledge'.

Amongst other cultures we find this Sanskrit 'jna' meaning 'knowledge' becomes 'zna' meaning 'knowledge' as seen within 'znaniya' a word from Russia and Bulgaria whose meaning is 'knowledge' and we have 'znanje' a word from Croatia, Bosnia and Serbia whose meaning is 'knowledge' and we also have the Czech 'znanost' the Ukraine 'znannya' and the Slovenian 'znanje'.



As well as 'jnana' being the source of the European words for 'knowledge' we also have 'vid' and 'veda' words from the language of Sanskrit whose meanings are 'knowledge' and words the scholars could recognise within 'videre' a word from the language of Latin whose meaning is that which 'sees'.

'Vid' whose meaning is 'knowledge' which is seen within 'videre' whose meaning is to 'see' can also be seen within the words 'evident' 'evidence' 'video' 'vision' 'visitor' and within the language of Greece they drop the 'V' and create the words 'eido' and 'idman' whose meanings are to 'know'.

Czechoslovakia has the word 'veda' as their word for 'science' their word for 'scientist' is 'vedec' and their word for 'knowledge' is 'vedemost' while within Slovakia their word for 'knowledge' is 'veda' their word for 'science' is 'veda' and their word for 'scientist' is 'vedec'. Denmark has the word 'viden' while Belarussia has the word 'viedy' and Sweden has the word 'vetande' and throughout the lands of 18th century Europe the scholars recognised their obvious relationship with 'veda' a word from Sanskrit meaning 'knowledge'.



"Panini's grammar is the earliest scientific grammar in the world, the earliest extant grammar of any language, and one of the greatest ever written. It was the discovery of Sanskrit by the West, at the end of the 18th century, and the study of Indian methods of analysing language that revolutionised our study of language and grammar, and gave rise to our science of comparative philology". - Walter Eugene Clark - The Legacy of India, p. 339-340.

"As one of the greatest monuments of human intelligence is by no means an exaggeration; no one who has had even a small acquaintance with that most remarkable book could fail to agree. In some four thousand sutras or aphorisms - some of them no more than a single syllable in length - Panini sums up the grammar not only of his own spoken language, but of that of the Vedic period as well. The work is the more remarkable when we consider that the author did not

write it down but rather worked it all out of his head, as it were." - Leonard Bloomfield
(1887-1949) American linguist and author of 'Language'.

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