

'Sanskrit' was originally known as 'Deva Bhasa' meaning the language (bhasa) of the gods (deva) its seen as the language of the 'Vedas' the language of the 'Puranas' the language of the 'Mahabharata' the language of the 'Ramayana' and also the language of the sciences such as 'Mathematics' and 'Astronomy'.

'Deva Bhasa' produced many 'dialects' and 'prakrits' and so it was that around 2500 years ago there was confusion over what was the primal language and what were the dialects and prakrits and cometh the hour and cometh the man a great grammarian appeared named 'Panini'.

'Panini' was destined to solve the confusion as he standardised the language, establishing root and prefix and suffix and explaining the formative principles of words as well as the grammatical rules which accompanied them and from then onwards 'Deva Bhasa' became known as 'Sanskrit' meaning put (krta) together (sam) well.



'Magadhi' 'Punjabi' 'Gujarati' 'Hindi' 'Sindhi' 'Urdu' are all dialects and prakrits which flow from the Ancient language of Sanskrit and of course its also the origin of 'Pali' a language which gained notoriety due to its being a language which was adopted by 'Buddhism'.

The name of 'Pali' has been formed from the word making factory of Sanskrit which possesses over 2000 roots, one of which is 'Pa' whose meaning is to 'protect' to 'preserve' to 'defend' and this expands to become 'Pali' whose meaning is 'border' 'boundary' 'limit' 'margin' 'line' 'row'.

As the name of 'Pali' means 'border' 'boundary' 'line' its a name which has been adopted to express that which is a 'line of books' that which is a 'row of books' that which is a 'series of books' and as we shall see its a language whose words are from the Ancient language of Sanskrit.



'The Pali text society's Pali-English dictionary' is a book that was first published in 1921 and edited by T. W. Rhys Davies and William Stedes and a book one can research to reveal the relationship between the language of Sanskrit and its dialect the language of Pali.

One would consume much time researching the whole of the dictionary hence it seems a good idea to simply research the letter 'A' and in this way one could see how many words began with 'A' and how many of these words belonged to the language of Sanskrit.

Around 3000 words were found to be listed under the letter 'A' and at least 2774 words had their origins within the language of Sanskrit and if we were to accept this as a general indication of the dictionary it would mean that over 92% of the language of Pali has come from Sanskrit.



'Aksa' is a word in Sanskrit meaning 'axle' 'axis' 'wheel' a word which has been manufactured in the language factory of Sanskrit where we find over 2000 roots including 'Ak' a root whose meaning is that which moves 'windingly' that which moves 'tortuously' that which moves in a 'zigzag manner'.

'Ak' whose meaning is to 'move in a zigzag manner' expands as 'Aks' whose meaning is to 'reach' and this then expands again to becomes 'Aksa' whose meaning is 'wheel' and 'axle' and 'axis' and a word which is also the origin of the words 'Axle' and 'Axis'.

'Aksa' meaning 'wheel' can be seen within 'Akkha' a word within the language of 'Pali' whose meaning is 'axle' and an obvious 'corruption' as it does not recognise the root 'Aks' meaning to 'reach' a root which was mentioned some 2500 years ago by 'Panini' and some 5000 years ago within the 'Puranas' which is 2500 years before the birth of 'Buddha'.



'Aksa' whose meaning is 'axle' then becomes 'Aksi' whose meaning is 'eye' and the relationship between these two words is based upon a 'pivotal movement' as in the 'eye' which expresses a 'pivotal movement' as in the 'axle' which expresses a 'pivotal movement'.

'Aksa' and 'Aksi' expressing 'axle' and 'eye' can be seen within 'Pali' as the corrupted forms of 'Akkha' meaning 'axle' and 'Akkhi' meaning 'eye' obvious corruptions of Sanskrit as it does not recognise the root 'Aks' from which the word develops.

'Aksi' meaning 'eye' is seen throughout Europe as the 'Ak' becomes 'Oc' and we get 'Oculus' a word in Latin meaning 'eye' as seen in 'Binocular' and 'Monocle' and this same 'Ak' also becomes the 'Op' in 'Optician' as the 'K' becomes 'P' as seen in the Greek words 'Oktallos' meaning 'eye' and 'Opthalmos' meaning 'eye'.



'Agni' is a word within Sanskrit meaning 'fire' and this is composed of 'Ag' a root meaning 'zigzag' 'winding' 'tortuous' and 'Ni' a root meaning to 'lead' and together they form the compound 'Agni' which may mean that which leads (ni) in a winding (ag) twisting (ag) or tortuous (ag) manner.

'Agni' is the god of fire whose name can be found within two hundred verses of the Ancient Rig Veda which is over 6000 years old according to tradition and may be as old as 3700 years according to academics, hence it is either 1000 years or 3500 years before the birth of 'Buddha'.

'Agni' meaning 'fire' is seen within 'Aggi' a word within 'Pali' meaning 'fire' and this is simply a 'corruption' as it does not recognise the word as a compound and is no longer self explanatory as we find with 'Agni' where the roots combine to provide the meaning of the word.



'Arc' is a word within the language of Sanskrit whose meaning is to 'praise' to 'worship' to 'adorn' to 'respect' to 'honour' to make 'shine' to make 'brilliant' and this has been created from the root 'R' one of over 2000 roots within the language factory of Sanskrit.

'R' whose meaning is to 'move towards' to 'reach' to 'rise' expands as 'Rc' whose meanings are 'praise' and 'verse' and 'sacred text' and this then expands as 'Arc' meaning to 'praise' to 'worship' to make 'shine' to make 'brilliant' and this is also seen as 'Arka' a name for the Sun.

'Arc' whose meaning is 'praise' worship' 'adorn' 'shine' 'brilliant' can be seen within 'Acci' a word within the language of Pali whose meaning is a 'ray of light' a 'beam' a 'flame' and once again its a 'corruption' as it does not recognise the root 'Rc' whose meaning is to 'praise'.

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