

The first English dictionary was published in 1604 possessing 2650 words, yet 2500 years ago the great Sanskrit grammarian 'Panini' wrote and explained 2000 roots, each of which produce numerous words just as 'Pad' a root meaning 'foot' produces "pada" "paduka" "padya" "padaga" "padati" "padanta" and numerous other words.

Dr Sampadananda Misra is a scholar of Sanskrit and he has estimated that these 2000 roots possessed by the Ancient language of Sanskrit are not only responsible for the rich vocabulary found within the 'Vedas' the 'Ramayana' and the 'Mahabharata' they are capable of producing over 300 million words.

Sanskrit roots are the nuts and bolts of a word making factory where various affixes are

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attached creating word formations and so there are no loan words nor borrowings within Sanskrit as everything is produced from one of its 2000 roots within the Sanskrit word making factory.



English has borrowed over 80% of its language while Greece is said to have borrowed some 1700 words and in comparison the Ancient language of Sanskrit has been accused of borrowing 100 words and although this is a small amount we are going to address such accusations.

Sanskrit is said to have 'borrowed' some thirteen words from the ancient language of Greece which is not so much when we consider their close relationships which span some thousands of years mainly through trade and of course the ever present onslaughts of wars.

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As we consider these so called 'borrowings' we notice that at least ten of these words are related to 'astronomy' which may suggest there are other elements to this than simple linguistics which may be related to colonial times and their sectarian views on Greek astronomy.



'Scorpio' is one of these thirteen words of Greece and one which represents a sign of the Zodiac coming from the word 'Scorpion' meaning that which 'cuts' and according to the academics of 19th century Europe the people of India borrowed this word which can be seen as 'Vrscika' a word within the Sanskrit dictionaries meaning 'scorpio'.

'Vrs' is a root within Sanskrit meaning to 'strike' to 'hurt' to 'harass' this expands as 'Vrsca' and 'Vrasc' meaning to 'tear' to 'cut' to 'wound' and this becomes 'Vrscika' meaning 'scorpion' 'centipede' 'crab' all of whom possess pincers by which they 'cut' and 'tear' and 'wound'.

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'Vrscika' is a word whose DNA is the language factory of Sanskrit having been formed from the roots 'Vr' and 'Vrs' hence the word is definitely Sanskrit, however, within this language it also comes to mean the star sign 'Scorpio' which the Europeans seem to be claiming as some form of borrowed meaning.



'Vrscika' is mentioned many times within the Ancient Puranas which go back in time some 5000 years and not only is it translated as a 'scorpion' it also describes it as the star sign which is known today as 'Scorpio' all of which can be seen within the following verses.

"When the sun passes through the five signs beginning with Vrscika (Scorpio) the duration of the days decreases (until Capricorn) and then gradually it will increase month after month, until the day and night become equal (in Aries). S.B.5.21.5"

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"His entrails are pulled out by the hounds and the vultures of hell, even though he is still alive to see it, and he is then subjected to torment by serpents and scorpions (vrscika) gnats and other creatures that bite him." S.B.3.30.26.



'Vrscika' is quite obviously and quite clearly not a word which has come from the ancient language of Greece and we find that this can even be said for their precious word 'Scorpio' which as we shall see has its root within the Ancient language of Sanskrit.

'Kr' is one of the 2000 roots mentioned by Panini some 2500 years ago whose meaning is to 'do' to 'make' to 'create' and this expands as 'Krt' meaning to 'cut' to 'divide' and 'Krta' meaning 'abyss' and 'Karta' meaning 'cavity' and 'Kartara' meaning 'scissors' and 'knife'.

'Kr' meaning to 'do' to 'make' to 'divide' to 'create' appears within Europe where they add an 'S' which becomes 'Sker' meaning to 'cut' and the root for 'Scorpion' as in that which 'cuts' a word which India has never borrowed and which reduces the number of suspicious and speculative words borrowed from Greece to just twelve.