



'A' expresses that which 'begins' that which 'starts' and that which 'moves' its the beginning of life as it appears as a 'breath' its the beginning of language as it produces the vowels and within the form of the bija mantra 'Aum' its the beginning of the universe.

'A' is also the beginning of our alphabets as can be found with the language of Sanskrit, the language of Greek, the language of Latin, the language of English, the language of Slavic, the language of Hebrew, the language of Gaelic and the language of Arabic.

"A' is also mentioned within the Gita spoken by Sri Krsna some 5000 years ago where he declares "Of letters I am the letter A, and among compounds I am the dual word. I am also inexhaustible time, and of creators I am Brahma, whose manifold faces turn everywhere." Gita 10.33



As the letter 'A' expresses 'beginnings' so the letter 'P' expresses 'purity' as seen in the root 'Pu' which means to 'cleanse' which becomes 'puja' meaning that which produces (ja) purity (pu) and also 'putra' meaning that which protects (tra) purity (pu) and throughout the languages its seen in 'pure' 'purge' 'purgatory' and 'puritanical'.

'A' whose meaning is 'beginning' and 'P' whose meaning is 'purity' combine to form 'Ap' a root from the language of Sanskrit which is described as the beginning (a) of purification (p) and whose meaning is 'water' a medium of purification.

As the root 'Ap' expresses the beginning (a) of purification (p) in the form of 'water' so these same letters form 'Pa' a root from the language of Sanskrit which describes the beginning (a) of a purificatory act (p) and whose meaning is to 'drink water' especially in the form of acamana.



The root 'Pa' whose meaning is the performance of a 'purificatory act' also bears the meaning of that which 'protects' as within ancient times the performance of purificatory acts were said to be the only means of 'protection' from all kinds of evils.

'Pa' whose meaning is to 'protect' expands as 'pat' whose meaning is that which is 'master' and this becomes 'pati' who was seen in ancient times as the 'protector' the 'father' the 'lord' the performer of purificatory rites which protected the family and the 'dampati' who was the lord (pati) of the house (dam).

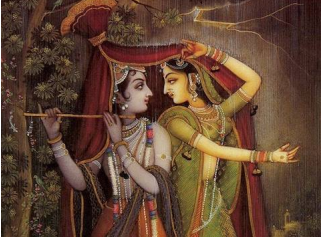
'Pat' and 'pati' whose meanings are that which is 'master' and that which 'governs' are the source of words such as 'potis' a word from the language of Latin meaning that which is 'capable' and also the words 'potent' and 'potential' which express that which is 'powerful' that which is 'mighty'.



'Ap' whose meaning is 'water' expands to becomes 'apsu' whose meaning is 'of the waters' and as this combines with 'ras' meaning 'essence' it forms the 'Apsaras' who are known as the dancers of heaven, the water nymphs and the spirits of the clouds and as they appeared from the churning of the ocean of milk their name means the essence (ras) of the waters (apsu).

'Ap' whose meaning is 'water' seems to form the name of 'Aphrodite' the Greek goddess of love who was also churned from the waters and her name which seems to mean she who was born (uditā) from the froth (ap) also possesses 'udita' a word from the language of Sanskrit whose meaning is that which is 'born'.

'Ap' whose meaning is 'water' which becomes 'apsu' whose meaning is 'of the waters' can also be seen within 'Abzu' which in Sumerian cosmology means the 'house of the cosmic waters' and it can be found within a female demon of the ocean who is known as 'Abyzou' and who is mentioned in the biblical testament of Solomon as 'Obizuth'.



'Ap' whose meaning is 'water' becomes 'apa' a word from the language of Avesta whose meaning is 'water' which then becomes 'Ab' a root from the language of Persia whose meaning is 'water' and this then becomes 'abad' a word which is seen as a suffix to many place names.

'Abad' whose meaning is a 'cultivated place' is simply describing a community which has developed around its most precious commodity which is 'water' and this can be seen within place names such as 'Allahabad' Faisalabad' and 'Aurangabad'.

We also find other names such as 'Islamabad' 'Jalalabad' 'Stalinabad' 'Hyderabad' and although this suffix 'abad' is slightly vague it is said to have come from the Persian 'Ab' whose meaning is 'water' which means its origin is the Sanskrit 'Ap' whose meaning is 'water'.



As well as 'Ap' whose meaning is 'water' we also have the root 'Ap' whose meaning has been described as a purifying (p) act (a) and which expands as 'apas' whose meaning is a 'sacred act' and 'sacred word' and this is seen in 'opus' meaning 'work' as seen in 'magnum opus' meaning the great (magna) work (opus).

'Apas' which becomes 'opus' is also seen within 'modus operandi' words from the language of Latin whose meaning is 'the mode of operating' and as well as 'apas' we also find that the word 'modus' is from the Sanskrit 'mada' whose meaning is to 'measure'.

'Apas' whose meaning is 'work' can also be seen within 'opera' a word from the language of Latin whose original meaning was 'work' and 'composition' and we also have words such as 'operatta' 'operate' 'cooperate' 'opulence' 'abundance' and 'copious'.



"The Ganges had on its banks cities of fabulous antiquity, and a people that inherited a language, venerable no less by its traditional age than by its sanctity, which was not a thing of yesterday. Sanskrit was the tongue which would probably throw more light than any other on the formative process of language generally, and on the unity in variety observable in the Western languages." Professor Russel Martineau - orientalist.

"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.

"It was in India, however, that there rose a body of knowledge which was destined to revolutionise European ideas about language. Panini Grammar taught Europeans to analyse

speech forms, when one compared the constituent parts, the resemblances, which hitherto had been vaguely recognised, they could be set forth with certainty and precision." Renowned American linguist Leonard Bloomfield.