

'Mother' is a word which is shared throughout the languages as that from which we take birth and according to numerous dialects it appears in the form of 'mother' 'mutter' 'madre' 'mor' 'mate' 'ma' and many variations which are shared throughout numerous languages.

'Madre' is the word we find within the languages of Spanish, Portuguese and Italian while within the language of English its 'mother' within the language of Iran its 'madar' and within the languages of Swahili and Chinese Mandarin we find the word 'mama'.

Academics declared to the world that the origin of this word is a language which no longer exists and then they changed their minds to inform us how its simply the random babblings of a six month child, yet we find within the language of Sanskrit a scientific explanation for the word based upon roots whose inherent meanings combine to produce word formations which express the qualities of that which the word is addressing.



'Ma' is a root from the language of Sanskrit whose meaning is that which is 'limited' that which can be 'measured' and that which is governed by 'time' it expands to become 'matra' whose meaning is 'unit of measure' and 'unit of time' and this is seen within the languages of Europe as 'metre' which forms the metrical system of weights and measures.

'Ma' whose meaning is that which can be 'measured' expands to become 'maga' which has been described as that which moves (ga) the limits (ma) and whose meaning is the 'priest of the sun' the 'magician' and from this we get the ancient priests known as the 'magi' as well as words such as 'magic' and 'magician'.

'Ma' whose meaning is that which is 'limited' expands as 'maha' which has been described as that which raises ( ha ) the limits ( ma ) as in that which is 'great' and that which is 'mighty' and

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this can be seen within other languages as 'magna' 'magnificent' 'magnify' 'mega' 'magnus' 'magistrate' ect.



'Tr' is a root which forms the second part of 'matr' its meaning being 'function' and 'performer' as seen within 'potr' meaning one who performs (tr) purification (po) as seen in 'datr' meaning one who performs (tr) the act of giving (da) and as seen in 'yatr' meaning one who performs (tr) a journey (ya).

'Tr' whose meaning is 'function' 'mechanism' 'instrument' 'performer' can also be seen within 'yantra' which is an instrument (tr) for holding (yam) the mind and we also find it within 'tantra' which is an instrument (tr) for stretching (tan) the mind.

'Tr' whose meaning is 'function' 'instrument' 'performer' can also be seen within 'pitr' whose

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meaning is one who performs (tr) purification (pi) as in the 'father' the complimentary partner of the mother who in ancient times saw their roles as duties.



'Ma' whose meaning is 'limit' 'measure' 'time' combines with 'Tr' whose meaning is 'function' 'performer' 'instrument' and this produces 'matr' whose meaning is she who performs the function (tr) of setting the limits (ma) and she who performs the function (tr) of maintaining the material world (ma).

'Matr' also means one who 'measures' as everything comes from the mother she is the measure of all things and throughout her life she constantly deals with things of a temporal nature, things of a limited nature and things which are governed by time all of which are expressed in her name.

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Ancients recognised that humans have a duty to perform and the most important were the roles of the mother and father hence within a property based language their duties were reflected within their names as 'pitr' accepted the responsibility of the spiritual welfare of the family while the 'matr' was the nest builder, the nurturer and the gatherer.



Those outside of the tradition will see this as folk etymology and nothing to do with any 'science' however its Sanskrit who gave the world the science of language and part of that science includes the roots of which the word 'matr' is composed, hence the word has a meaning beyond the babblings of a six month child and a meaning which out of all the languages can only be found within the language of Sanskrit.

"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." American linguist Leonard Bloomfield.