

संस्कृतम्

(SANSKRIT)
PLOY & BAIBUA

2500 BC: Aryans' migration to India

*: **Indo-Aryan.***

Relationship between Indo-Aryans and other Aryans

Including: British, German, Greece, Italian, Poland, Romanian and Iranian

*: **relationship in terms of language.***

They all share the same branch of language, which is Indo-European.

ORIGIN

Aryans are Theists (Poly-Theism)

*To praise those gods: **Vedic scripture** - a sacred Brahma scripture.*

*The language used in the scripture is called **Vedic language**, which is the origin of **Sanskrit and Prakrit** language in India.*

ORIGIN

Concern about the lost in their original language

*Around 1500 BC a poet called Pāṇini wrote the first grammar book called **Ashtadhyayi**,*

*The language used in the book is named **Sanskrit**, meaning ‘**the well polished.**’*

ORIGIN

Sanskrit

- *fixed and definite grammatical rules to follow.*
- *used in literature and for high classed people*
- *Later, Sanskrit was used as a language for religious ceremonies and scripture and became a **sacred language***
- *Finally, it became a dead language.*

ORIGIN

There was no definite form of Sanskrit. They take the forms of the native characters.

Original characters in India: Devanagari and Bhalawa

For example, in Thailand:

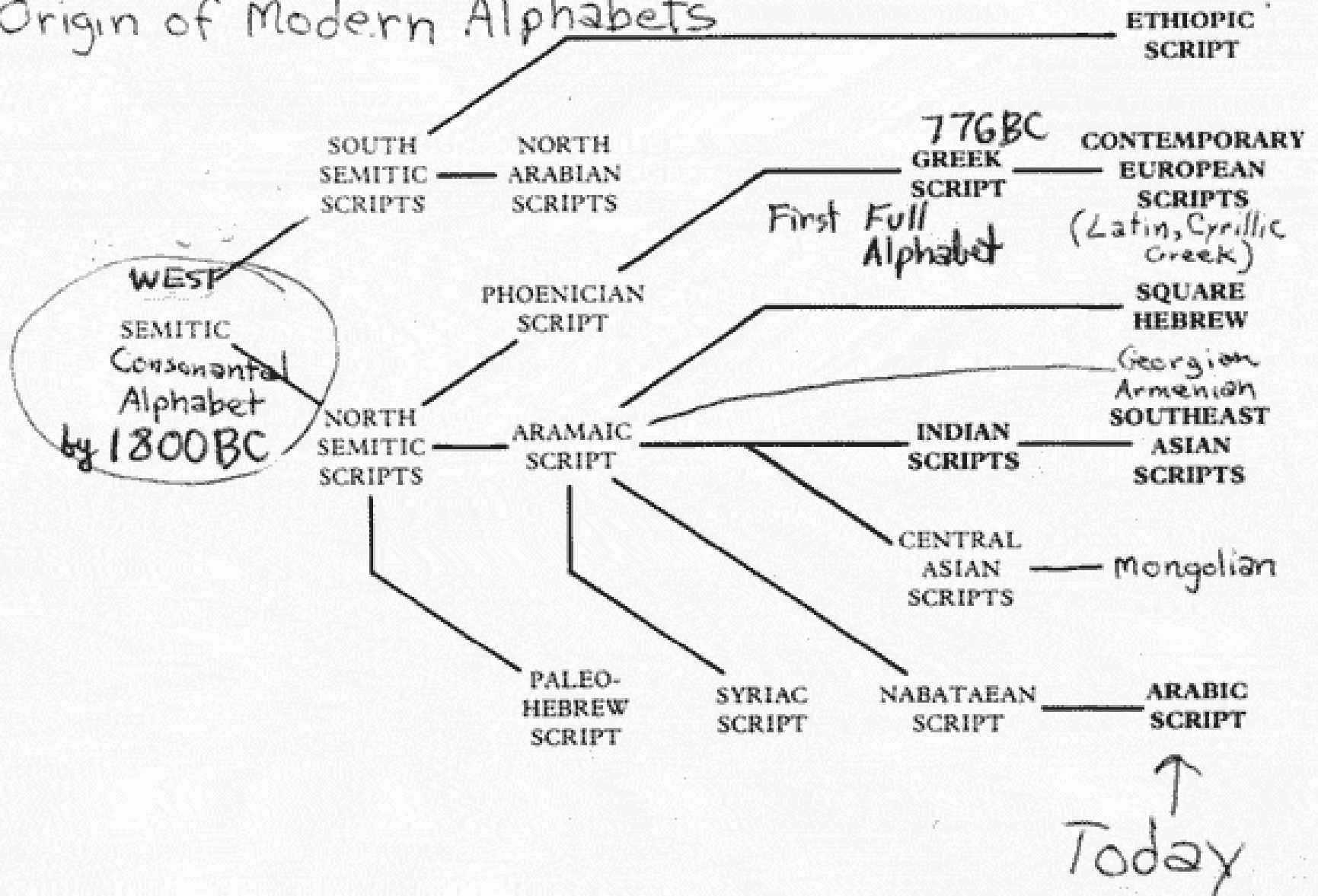
*Before: Mixed of Devanagari, Mon, Kmare, DharmaLaanna,
DharmaEsarn and Bhalawa
Nowadays: Thai alphabets*

Materials were written on: stone, leaves and paper

FORMATION OF SANSKRIT CHARACTERS

"The" Alphabet

Origin of Modern Alphabets



DEVANAGARI ALPHABET

अ a	आ aa	इ i	ई ii	उ u	ऊ uu	ऋ R	ॠ RR
ऌ L	ॡ LL	ए e	ऐ ai	ओ o	औ au	अं aM	अः aH

क् k	ख् kh	ग् g	घ् gh	ङ् G
च् c	छ् ch	ज् j	झ् jh	ञ् J
ट् T	ठ् Th	ड् D	ढ् Dh	ण् N
त् t	थ् th	द् d	ध् dh	न् n
प् p	फ् ph	ब् b	भ् bh	म् m
य् y	र् r	ल् l	व् v	
श् z	ष् S	स् s	ह् h	

† _k	𑂔 _{kh}	𑂕 _g	𑂖 _{gh}	𑂗 _ñ
𑂘 _c	𑂙 _{ch}	𑂚 _j	𑂛 _{jh}	𑂜 _ñ
𑂝 _t	𑂞 _{th}	𑂟 _d	𑂠 _{dh}	𑂡 _n
𑂣 _t	𑂤 _{th}	𑂥 _d	𑂦 _{dh}	𑂧 _n
𑂨 _p	𑂩 _{ph}	𑂪 _b	𑂫 _{bh}	𑂬 _m
𑂮 _y	𑂯 _r	𑂰 _l	𑂱 _v	
𑂴 _ś	𑂵 _ṣ	𑂶 _s	𑂷 _h	

(Gupta script)

Development of character

The Devanagari Alphabet developed from eastern variants of the Gupta script called Nagari (8th Century)

Gupta script is part of the Brahmic family of scripts of Nepal, India, Tibet, and South-East Asia.

እኑህ፡ሉእሙ፡ወሰዳጭ፡ያዕቆብ፡
 ለሴላሳቆቻቸው ጸርፏል፡፡ ከዚያ በኋላ፡
 ከዚያ ወደ ጽሑፍ ጽሑፍ ጽሑፍ ጽሑፍ ለመጣ
 ወሰደ፡፡ ከዚያ በኋላ ጽሑፍ ጽሑፍ ጽሑፍ ጽሑፍ
 ወሰደ፡፡ ከዚያ በኋላ ጽሑፍ ጽሑፍ ጽሑፍ ጽሑፍ
 ለእነዚያ ጽሑፍ ጽሑፍ ጽሑፍ ጽሑፍ ጽሑፍ
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(A type of Abugida)

Abugida has Proto-Sinaitic as the main parental system



(Proto-Sinaitic)

- A Middle Bronze Age script
- The origin of Sinai inscriptions
- Best known from carved graffiti and votive texts from a mountain in the Sinai called Serabit el-Khadim and its temple to the Egyptian Goddess Hathor
- They were found scratched on rocks near and in the turquoise mines and along the roads leading to the temple



(Egyptian hieroglyphs)

- The script has graphic similarities with the Egyptian hieratic script (the less elaborate form of the hieroglyphs)
- Proto-Sinaitic is hypothesized to be an intermediate step between Egyptian hieroglyphs and the Phoenician alphabet.



(Phoenician alphabet)

SUMMARY

Type: Abugida

Language: Sanskrit

Parent systems: - Proto-sinaitic alphabet
- Phoenician alphabet
- Aramaic alphabet
- Gupta

Child systems: Nagari
Sarada
Siddham

०	१	२	३	४
0	1	2	3	4
shuunya	ekah	dvau	trayah	catvārah

५	६	७	८	९
5	6	7	8	9
pañca	ṣaṭ	sapta	aṣṭa	nava

१०	10 daśa	३०	30 triṃśat
११	11 ekādaśa	३५	35 pañcatriṃśat
१२	12 dvādaśa	४०	40 catvāriṃśat
१३	13 trayodaśa	४५	45 pañcacatvāriṃśat
१४	14 caturdaśa	५०	50 pañcāśat
१५	15 pañcadaśa	५५	55 pañcapancāśat
१६	16 ṣoḍadaśa	६०	60 ṣaṣṭiḥ
१७	17 saptadaśa	६५	65 pañcaṣaṣṭiḥ
१८	18 aṣṭādaśa	७०	70 saptatiḥ
१९	19 navadaśa	७५	75 pañcasaptatiḥ
२०	20 viṃśatiḥ	८०	80 aṣītiḥ
२१	21 ekaviṃśatiḥ	८५	85 pañcaaṣītiḥ
२२	22 dvāviṃśatiḥ	९०	90 navatiḥ
२३	23 trayoviṃśatiḥ	९५	95 pañcanavatiḥ
२४	24 caturviṃśatiḥ	१००	100 śatim
२५	25 pañcaviṃśatiḥ		
२९	29 navaviṃśatiḥ		

DEVANAGARI NUMERALS

<i>Modern Devanagari</i>	<i>Endoeuropean</i>	<i>Sanskrit word for the ordinal numeral (wordstem)</i>	<i>Translations in some languages</i>
०	0	śūnya (शून्य)	sifr (Arabic)
१	1	éka (एक)	echad (Hebrew)
२	2	dvi (द्वि)	dva (Russian)
३	3	tri (त्रि)	tre (Italian)
४	4	catúr (चतुर्)	katër (Albanian)
५	5	pañca (पञ्च)	penki (Lithuanian)
६	6	ṣáṣ (षष्)	seis (Spanish)
७	7	saptá (सप्त)	şapte (Romanian)
८	8	aṣṭá (अष्ट)	astoņi (Latvian)
९	9	náva (नव)	nove (Italian)

CONNECTION TO OTHER LANGUAGES

Indian subcontinent was the first to develop the concept of positional numeration so other languages that use the positional base 10 numeral systems are originated here. The similarities between words are also recognizable.

ZERO

The word "Shunya" for zero was translated into Arabic as "صفر" "sifr", meaning 'nothing' which became the term "zero" in many European languages from Medieval Latin, zephirum (Arabic: sifr)

NUMERAL SYSTEM

Vedic Mathematics is *a system reconstructed from Sanskrit texts* by Sri Bharati Krsna Tirhaji. This is a coherent system that is *interrelated and unified*. For example, The general multiplication method is *reversible*.

The relationship between arithmetic and algebra are also shown through the Vedic method.

This method helps to improve memory and mental agility due to its simple method that doesn't require written calculations.

The Vedic method composes of *16 Sutras* that construct the calculation methods.

VEDIC MATHEMATICS

Sutras

- 1 **एकाधिकेन पूर्वेन**
Ekādhikena Pūrvēna
By one more than the one before
- 2 **निखिलं नवतश्चरमं दशतः**
Nikhilam Navataścarama Daśata
All from 9 and the last from 10
- 3 **ऊर्ध्वतिर्यग्भ्याम्**
Ūrdhva Tiryagbhyā
Vertically and Cross-wise
- 4 **परावर्त्य योजयेत्**
Parāvartya Yojayet
Transpose and Apply
- 5 **शून्यं साम्यसमुच्चये**
Śūnya Sāmyasamuccaye
If the Samuccaya is the Same it is Zero
- 6 **आनुरूप्ये शून्यं अन्यत्**
(Ānurūpye) Śūnyamanyat
If One is in Ratio the Other is Zero
- 7 **संकलन व्यवकलनाभ्यां**
Saṅkalana Vyavakalanābhyām
By Addition and by Subtraction
- 8 **पूरणापूरणाभ्यां**
Pūraṇāpūraṇābhyām
By the Completion or Non-Completion
- 9 **चलनकलनाभ्याम्**
Calana Kalanābhyām
Differential Calculus
- 10 **यावदूनं**
Yāvadūnam
By the Deficiency

- 11 **व्यष्टिसमष्टिः**
Vyaṣṭisamaṣṭiḥ
Specific and General
- 12 **शेषाण्यङ्केन चरमेण**
Śeṣāṅyāṅkena Caramēṇa
The Remainders by the Last Digit
- 13 **सोपान्त्यद्वयमन्त्यं**
Sopāntyadvayamantyaṃ
The Ultimate and Twice the Penultimate
- 14 **एकन्यूनेन पूर्वान**
Ekanyūneṇa Pūrvāna
By One Less than the One Before
- 15 **गुणितसमुच्चयः**
Guṇitasamuccayaḥ
The Product of the Sum
- 16 **गुणकसमुच्चयः**
Guṇakasamuccayaḥ
All the Multipliers

Sub-Sutras

- 1 **आनुरूप्येण**
Ānurūpyeṇa
Proportionately
- 2 **शिष्यते शेषसंज्ञः**
Śiṣyate Śeṣasaṅjñāḥ
The Remainder Remains Constant
- 3 **आधमाधेनान्त्यमन्त्येन**
Āyamādyenāntyamantyaena
The First by the First and the Last by the Last
- 4 **केवलैः सप्तकं गुण्यात्**
Kevalaiḥ Sapṭakaṃ Guṇyāt
For 7 the Multiplicand is 143

5	वेष्टनम् Veṣṭanam	By Osculation
6	यावदूनं तावदुनं Yāvadūnam Tāvadūnam	Lessen by the Deficiency
7	यावदूनं तावदूनीकृत्य वर्गं च योजयेत् Yāvadūnam Tāvadūnikṛtya Vargaṅca Yojayet	Whatever the Deficiency lessen by that amount and set up the Square of the Deficiency
8	अन्त्ययोर्दशकेऽपि Antyayordaśake'pi	Last Totalling 10
9	अन्त्ययोरेव Antyayoreva	Only the Last Terms
10	समुच्चयगुणितः Samuccayagunitaḥ	The Sum of the Products
11	लोपनस्थापनाभ्यां Lopanasthāpanābhyāṃ	By Alternative Elimination and Retention
12	विलोकनं Vilokanam	By Mere Observation
13	गुणितसमच्चयः समुच्चयगुणितः Gunitasamuccayaḥ Samuccayagunitaḥ	The Product of the Sum is the Sum of the Products
14	ध्वजाङ्क Dhvajāṅka	On the Flag

Some of the unique features of Sanskrit that make it different from all of the languages of the world. :

- 1) *Nothing was changed, altered, improved or modified.*
- 2) *90 forms of each verb and 21 forms of each noun or pronoun could be formed that could be used in any situation.*
- 3) There has *never been any kind, class or nature of. change*
- 4) This language *existed before* Greek, Hebrew and Latin etc.
- 5) Through word of mouth and time, *it permanently changes its form and shape to some extent.*

GLOBAL UNDERSTANDING

UNIVERSAL RULES

1) *Primary Suffix : root + suffix = word*

2) *Samasa: word + word = word*

3) *Secondary Suffix: word + suffix = word*

4) *Prefix + word/ Prefix + root = word*

GLOBAL UNDERSTANDING

Sanskrit is the original language of the Vedas which are said to be transmitted directly from the spiritual world at the dawn of creation.

Therefore, their language bears the power to connect the reciter and the receptors of mantras and shlokas with the eternal spiritual reality — especially if the mantras contain one of the numerous names of God.

Consequently, Sanskrit produces a transcendental sound vibration which is able to liberate the living entity from the material existence called samsara, the circle of repeated births and deaths.

ESOTERIC DIMENSIONS

Examples of Sanskrit sounds: Song

Manasa Satatam Smaraniyam (मनसा सततम् स्मरणीयम्)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=95cqNFZaCG4>

Let us always remember,
Let us repeatedly speak out:
Our duty is to do good to humanity.
Let us not focus on material pleasures
Nor lay in the lap of luxury;
Let us be awakened always that
Our duty is to do good to humanity.
Let us not enumerate our sorrows
Nor constantly reflect on our happiness
Let us step up to take action:
Our duty is to do good to humanity.
Let us sail over oceans of misery,
Let us scale mountains of difficulty.
While roaming through the jungle of adversity,
Our duty is to do good to humanity.
Be it a dense forest of extreme darkness
Or surrounded by kith and kin
When we travel these paths,
Our duty remains - to do good to humanity.

SANSKRIT SOUNDS

Examples of Sanskrit sounds: Mantras

Om Asato Ma Sadgamaya

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IskFXMiLpas>

ॐ असतो मा सद्गमय ।

तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय ।

मृत्योर्मा अमृतं गमय ।

ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ॥

Om Asato Maa Sad-Gamaya |

Tamaso Maa Jyotir-Gamaya |

Mrtyor-Maa Amrtam Gamaya |

Om Shaantih Shaantih Shaantih ||

Meaning:

1: Om, Lead us from Unreality (of Transitory Existence) to the Reality (of Self),

2: Lead us from the Darkness (of Ignorance) to the Light (of Spiritual Knowledge),

3: Lead us from the Fear of Death to the Knowledge of Immortality.

4: Om Peace, Peace, Peace.

SANSKRIT SOUNDS

*Mattur in a small village in **Shimoga, Karnataka**. One of the few places where people still use Sanskrit as their everyday speaking language.*

*The origin of this survival of Sanskrit dated back to 1981 when an organisation **Sanskrita Bharati** conducted a workshop promoting classical language in the village.*

Srinidhi is the head of Sanskritha Bhavan, a Sanskrit-teaching institute that revolutionized Sanskrit. The institute supports local schools and use Sanskrit as the first language in Sharada Vidyapeeth, a private school managed by the village.

Sanskrita Bharati organises spoken Sanskrit courses every few months. These Sanskrita Shibirams (Sanskrit camps), accept all kinds of people to their course to ensure that the language stays alive.

MATTUR

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

- Speech by Sir William Jones in 1796 (the Asiatick Society)