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RESEARCH ARTICLE

**IDENTIFICATION OF COMMONNESS AMONG LETTER SETS OF VARIOUS LANGUAGES AND
 NUMERIC SYSTEMS FROM SANSKRIT.**

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Abstract

The idea of this paper is to identify the oldness of the Sanskrit language, commonness or resemblances among a group of languages of South India such as Kannada and others in terms of letter set and numbers, spread of the Kannada language as a speaking language in the world, resemblances in the number systems after comparing the shapes of the numbers.

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Introduction:-

Sanskrit is the mother of all languages through which all the languages of the world are derived in one way or the other. During the previous ice age about roughly 11700 years ago, many regions of Europe and North Asia were covered in Ice [1]. The only civilization that was present during that time was of Indians, i.e., Vedic Sanskrit or Vedic Hindu civilization that was spread over a large region from Southern Russia to India and South East Asian countries and upto Central Europe in the North West and upto east Asia and Africa. Tribal civilizations were also present across the globe who were in constant touch with Bharatakhanda or Aryavarta (the Old name of India) that was spread in entire Asia and the world, borrowed our knowledge and also had trade relations. Firstly the basic knowledge and skills such as agriculture, farming, science, technology, administration were taught with the help of proto writing to the world such as hieroglyphs and tablet writings so that the message is understood by all people. In the recent years, when the tablets were decoded, it was found that the writings are the translated information from Rigveda mantras. It is evident that along with the basic education for living, even Vedas were preached to the world by the means of proto writing. That is when Sumerian and Akkadian came into existence. Then the nomadic barbarian tribes near then Russia, Germany and North East China which were half frozen at that time, learnt everything from the people near them and started their conquest slowly. In the entire Bharatakhanda, the languages that were spoken were Sanskrit and Halegannada by large masses. And the dialects of Sanskrit such as Pali, Prakrit, Brahmi, Pisachi, old Mythili, Magadhi and Devanagari (spoiled Sanskrit forms) came in a later period about 2500 years ago due to foreign invasions. Similarly Halegannada was widely spoken and was given equal importance to Sanskrit that had dialects such as Hosakannada, Tamilu, Telugu, Malayalam and Sinhalese which are still in use today. Halegannada has so many words of Sanskrit in it [2][3][4][5][6][7] Any Halegannada expert can identify the similarities and the changes occurring between Kannada, Tamilu, Telugu, Malayalam and Sinhalese. For example, the word Yantra, meaning a machine in Sanskrit has the same pronunciation and meaning in Kannada as Yantra only. Whereas in Telugu it is spoken as Yantralu and in Tamilu it is pronounced as Yantram. For each and every word they can be analysed in a similar way. This was the motivation that caused the analysis of letter sets and

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number systems and to find the similarities between them. The world maps are shown in figure 1. The map of Akkadian empire is shown in figure 2. The world map in figure 3 in which Sanskrit inscriptions, coins and other documents are found is shown in a shaded region.



Fig 1:-Map of Earth during the last glacial period

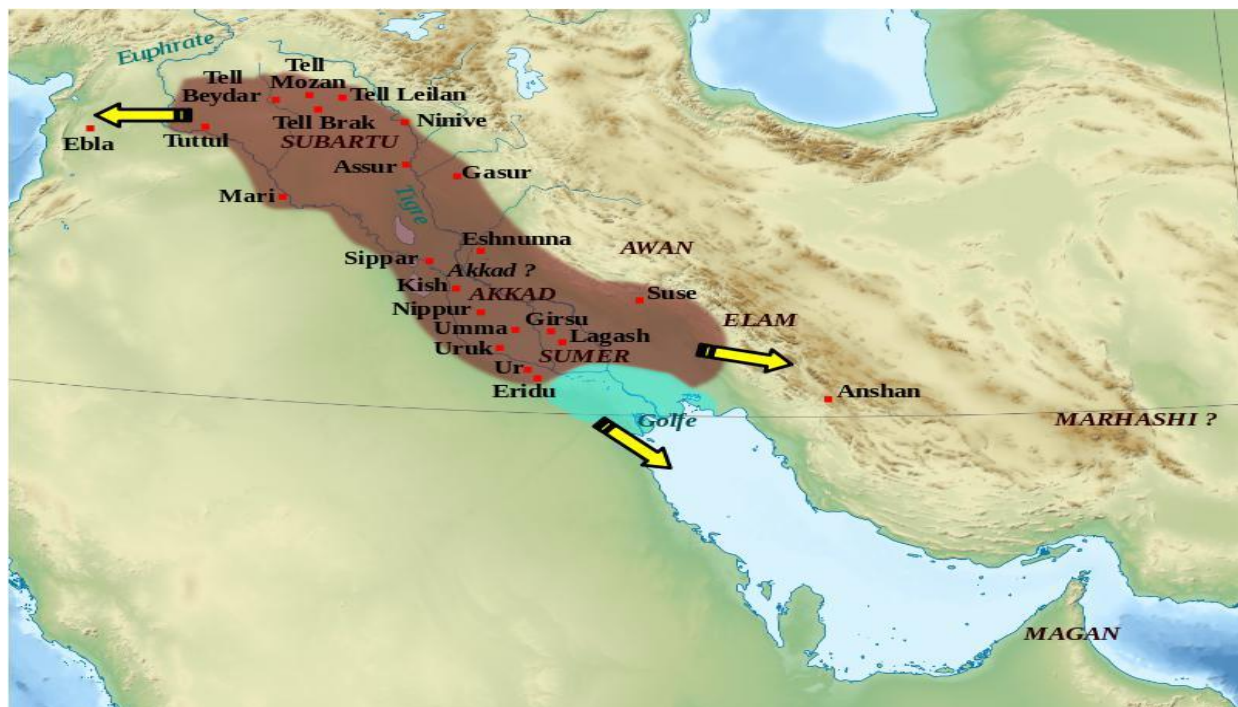


Fig 2:-Map of the Akkadian Empire (brown) and the directions in which military campaigns were conducted (yellow arrows)



Fig 8:-Tamil letter set

By considering and observing the letter “ka” in Sanskrit as the main reference,

It can be seen that the letter is rotated anticlockwise by 90 degree in Kannada to obtain the letter. For Telugu also it is as same as Kannada. For Gujarati “ka” also it is same as Kannada except the horn on the top. In Sindhi, “ka” is obtained by rotating “ka” of Sanskrit by 90 degrees anticlockwise. The “ka” of Tamil and Sanskrit are almost similar. For English, “ka” of Sanskrit (Nagari) is rotated 90 degrees anticlockwise as illustrated in the below figure .

CORRESPONDING ENGLISH	ARCHAIC ROMAN	ARCHAIC GREEK	PHENICIAN	BRĀHMA	DEVELOPMENTS OF BRĀHMA	MODERN NĀGARĪ
A	Α	Α	𐤀	𑀅	𑀅 𑀅 𑀅 𑀅	अ
K	Κ	𐀀	𐤊	𑀇	𑀇 𑀇 𑀇 𑀇	क
G	Γ	𐀁	𐤋	𑀆	𑀆 𑀆 𑀆 𑀆	ग
T	Τ	𐀂	𐤌	𑀈	𑀈 𑀈 𑀈 𑀈	त
TH*	Θ	𐀃	𐤍	𑀉	𑀉 𑀉 𑀉 𑀉	थ
D ^s	Δ	𐀄	𐤎	𑀊	𑀊 𑀊 𑀊 𑀊	द

Fig 9:-Transformations from Nagari (Devanagari) to English through various phases

Consider the number systems of Sanskrit, Kannada, Gujarati, Tamilu and Russian as shown in 10, 11, 12 and 13. It can also be identified that speaking Russian numerals sounds like a dialect of Sanskrit, i.e., with impurities.

०	१	२	३	४
0	1	2	3	4
shuunya	ekah	dvau	tryah	catvārah
५	६	७	८	९
5	6	7	8	9
pañca	ṣaṭ	sapta	aṣṭa	nava
१०	10 daśa	३०	30 trimśat	
११	11 ekādaśa	३५	35 pañcatrimśat	
१२	12 dvādaśa	४०	40 catvārimśat	
१३	13 trayodaśa	४५	45 pañcacatvārimśat	
१४	14 caturdaśa	५०	50 pañcāṣat	
१५	15 pañcadaśa	५५	55 pañcapañcāṣat	
१६	16 ṣoḍaśa	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 aṣṭiḥ	
२१	21 ekaviṃśatiḥ	८५	85 pañcaśiṣṭiḥ	
२२	22 dvāviṃśatiḥ	९०	90 navatiḥ	
२३	23 trayoviṃśatiḥ	९५	95 pañcanavatiḥ	
२४	24 caturviṃśatiḥ	१००	100 śatim	
२५	25 pañcaviṃśatiḥ			
२९	29 navaviṃśatiḥ			

Fig 10:-Number system of Sanskrit

೧	೨	೩	೪	೫	೬	೭	೮	೯	೧೦
ಒಂದು	ಎರಡು	ಮೂರು	ನಾಲ್ಕು	ಐದು	ಆರು	ಏಳು	ಎಂಟು	ಒಂಬತ್ತು	ಹತ್ತು
omdu	eraḍu	mūru	nāḷku	aidu	āru	ēḷu	eṃṭu	oṃbattu	hattu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Fig 11:-Number system of Kannada

Values	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
bengali	০	১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯
devanagari	०	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९
gujarati	૦	૧	૨	૩	૪	૫	૬	૭	૮	૯
gurmukhi	੦	੧	੨	੩	੪	੫	੬	੭	੮	੯
kannada	೦	೧	೨	೩	೪	೫	೬	೭	೮	೯
malayalam	൦	൧	൨	൩	൪	൫	൬	൭	൮	൯
oriya	୦	୧	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬	୭	୮	୯
telugu	౦	౧	౨	౩	౪	౫	౬	౭	౮	౯
tamil	௦௦	௧	௨	௩	௪	௫	௬	௭	௮	௯

Fig 12:-Number system of Devanagari (Sanskrit), Bengali, Gujarati, Gurmukhi, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya, Telugu and Tamilu

1	один [adin]	11	одиннадцать [adinatsat']	21	двадцать один [dvacat' adin]
2	два [dva]	12	двенадцать [dvenatsat']	30	тридцать [tricat']
3	три [tri]	13	тринадцать [trinatsat']	40	сорок [sorok]
4	четыре [chetyre]	14	четырнадцать [chetyrnatsat']	50	пятьдесят [piat'desiat]
5	пять [piat']	15	пятнадцать [piatnatsat']	60	шестьдесят [shest'desiat]
6	шесть [shest']	16	шестнадцать [shestnatsat']	70	семьдесят [semdesiat]
7	семь [sem']	17	семнадцать [semnatsat']	80	восемьдесят [vosem'desiat]
8	восемь [vosem']	18	восемнадцать [vosemnatsat']	90	девяносто [devianosto]
9	девять [deviat']	19	девятнадцать [deviatnatsat']	100	сто [sto]
10	десять [desiat']	20	двадцать [dvatsat']		

Fig 13:-Number system of Russian

While analyzing the numerical system from 0 to 9, the differences can be noticed that there are a few slight modifications when the numbers are written in other languages with Sanskrit as a reference. For example, if number 4 is considered, it looks similar in all languages but in English. In English, 4 is obtained after rotating the sanskrit 4 in clockwise direction by 135 degrees.

Similarities of Kannada names given to places can identified from South India to North India upto Mongolia . From Southeast Asian countries to East Asia through Harappan sites, African countries and Iceland can be listed in the Table 1 below as follows.

1. Latur, Maharashtra
2. Signur, Madhya Pradesh
3. Indore, Madhya Pradesh
4. Kurigram, Bangladesh
5. Gopalapura, Madhya Pradesh
6. Bijnor, UP
7. Nagaur, Rajasthan
8. Haley Mandi, Haryana (Halli Mandi in Kannada)
9. Sangrur, Punjab
10. Avantipora, Kashmir
11. Lamayuru, Kashmir
12. Shandur, Kashmir
13. Manglura, J&K
14. Samror, J&K
15. Sukkur, Sindh, Pakistan
16. Panjgur, Pakistan
17. Harappa (As Harappanahalli in Kannada)
18. Kandahar (Old name Gandhara) Afghanistan
19. Jarur, Iran
20. Saravan, Iran
21. Konarak, Iran
22. Negour, Iran
23. Sinjar, Iraq
24. Anamur, Turkey
25. Manisa, Turkey
26. Ankara, Turkey
27. Sri Ayutthaya, Thailand
28. Prachin Buri, Thailand
29. Sing Buri, Thailand
30. Selangor, Malaysia
31. Sumatra, Indonesia
32. Sukabumi, West Sumatra, Indonesia
33. Jakarta, Indonesia
34. Surakarta, Indonesia
35. Madura island, Indonesia
36. Singaraja, Bali
37. Amlapura, Bali
38. Jayapura, West Papua
39. Angoram, Papua New Guinea
40. Baimuru, Papua New Guinea
41. Sambava, Madagascar
42. Matanga, Madagascar
43. Dinsoor, Somalia
44. Xiddur, Somalia
45. Kaaling, Kenya
46. Haruru, Kenya
47. Samburu, Kenya

48. Nakuru, Kenya
49. Tunduru, Tanzania
50. Singapore
51. Baganur, Mongolia
52. Nogoonuur, Mongolia
53. Tsagaannuur, Mongolia
54. Dariganga, Mongolia
55. Bornuur, Mongolia
56. Tyungur, Russia
57. Arneshreppur, Iceland
58. Gjogur, Iceland
59. Vopnafjordur, Iceland
60. Hellisandur, Iceland
61. Gardur, Iceland
62. Keldur, Iceland
63. Nippur (in Akkad)
64. Akkadvalli for Akkad
65. Subartu for Suvartha
66. Uruk for Urukunda

Table 1:-Names of the places with resemblance to Kannada words

Also place named from Sanskrit can also be listed. They are,

1. China derived from Dhyana in Sanskrit. In Japanese – Zen, in Vietnamese – Thien,
2. Indonesia meaning Islands of India as nesa means island.
3. Malaysia meaning Malayadwipa or Malay islands
4. Burma meaning Brahmadesha
5. Srilanka meaning Holy Lanka or Holy island
6. Bangladesh, old name Vanga Desha.
7. Cambodia meaning Kambojadesha
8. Thailand meaning Ratcha Thai or Rajya Thai, meaning Kingdom of Thai
9. Bhutan meaning Bhu Utthaana meaning highlands
10. Brunei from Barunai meaning Varuna, the rain god.
11. Maldives meaning Mala or Malai dweepa.
12. Nepal from Nipalya meaning “At the foot of Mountains”

We can still find some more places in Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Portugal that resembles to Konkani and Tulu languages of west coast of India. Since Mongolia and China covers most of the regions of upper Asia upto Russia, it is impossible to trace Indian place names as they were conquered and renamed centuries ago and before that entire Asia and parts of Africa was called Bharatavarsha or Bharatakhanda or Aryavarta.

All the places mentioned above resembles to South Indian names especially from Karnataka and Tamilunadu of India.

Results & Conclusion:-

The resemblances in the letter set and number systems of Sanskrit is compared with other languages and found that they are the derivatives or modifications of Sanskrit language and number system. The similarities and the changes made to Sanskrit to obtain other scripts are verified with examples. Due to the fact that South Indian names can still be traced throughout Asia and Africa, it can be concluded that Halegannada and Sanskrit existed together and were widely spoken across the continent.

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