

# SANKHYAKARIKA.

## EVIDENCE THAT TAMIL MUST HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SANSKRIT.

Any language is basically a code. Both spoken and written languages are symbolic representation of a type of logic used for communication. A monotonous sound is clipped into short pulses by the introduction of a short period of silence and these are combined into sets that are given a meaning by the user. Any cyclic vibration has a typical characteristic of reversal of action, like up and down, forward and backward or left and right and this variation can be described as creation and destruction or acceleration and deceleration or sinusoidal oscillation. If the opposing effects are equal they cancel out or the nett algebraic effect is zero which does not contribute to detectable or measurable signal. The period the pulse is on can be considered a 'mark' and the silence a 'space' and a combination of mark and space makes a cycle. Numerous possibilities can be had with different combinations of mark space ratios and therefore many forms of codes can then become languages. Verbal languages are composed of a complex form of such codes. Similarly script can be formed by dots and or dashes against a different coloured background and numerous complex combinations provide various language scripts. A white sheet of paper forms a monotonous background but a dot in a contrasting and detectable colour forms an elementary written code. The structuring of such codes is based on principles of organising limitations or constraints. The human speech mechanism has a set of built in organs that allow him to vocalise but at the same time his lungs, vocal cords, tongue, mouth, teeth, lips and nose act as constraints to limit his ability to control sounds. Formulating all these limitations in a theoretical way allows him to maximise the range and depth of his language coding system which Sanskrit is.

"Sanskrit" means a refined code. "Sama" means equalised and "krit" means cut, clipped, divided, pulsed or in other words a code. The language was developed scientifically and logically as the only possible code human beings could create naturally with the equipment they had ; the human body. The lung along with the vocal cords formed a sound producing device. The diaphragm, separating the lung from the stomach, can be expanded or contracted thereby enabling the production of sound, through the vocal chords. It can be extended by an additional time duration called the second time constant. The tongue, teeth and lips are used to clip the sound to produce the consonants of the alphabet. The code was systematised in the following manner. Clipping the sound at the back of the palate with the root of the tongue produced silent or hard consonant like "ka". If it was vocalised at the same time it became "ga". Both "kha" and "gha" sounds could be formed by aspirating at the same time to produce the second time constant. If contact of the tongue was softened it became a nasalised "nga" thus forming a set 5 different sounds with the same position of the tongue. By placing the middle of the tongue against the roof of the mid-palate, another set of 5 sounds like "cha", "chha", "ja", "jha", "nja". The alveolar position produced "tta", "ttha", "dda", "ddha", "nna" and the dental position gave "tha", "thha", "dha", "dhha", "na". Next, using the lips the labial sounds of "pa", "pha", "ba", "bha", "ma" were produced. A third dimension was added in the form of short and long duration vowels. Based on the fundamental Sankhya theory that the human ability to discriminate a change became the first detectable code which was called "matra" or a beat or period. Now using the information we have derived so far we can set up a grid of the refined code called Sanskrit.

Table of alphabetical codes .

### Consonants.

Tone / class	Guttural	Palatal	Alveolar	Dental	Labial
Silent + hard	Ka	Cha	t'Ta	Tha	Pa
Silent + Aspir	Kha	Chha	t'Tha	Thha	Pha
Voiced + hard	Ga	Ja	d'Da	Dha	Ba

Voiced + Aspir	Gha	Jha	d'Dha	Dhha	Bha
Nasalised	n'Ga	n'Ja	n'Na	Na	Ma
Semi-Vowel	Ya	Ra	La		Va
Sibilant	Ha	Y'sha	Sha	Sa	
Ending	Ksha				iM or aum.

### Vowels

Short	a	i	u	ir	ai	O
Long	aa	ee	oo	irI	aai	Ouw

The period of development of Sanskrit as a language goes back to 30000 years or so as shown in the article Vedic age. The preglacial civilisation in the arctic region flourished as an integrated community and progressed in every area of human development for probably about 10000 years before the onset of the glacial melt that caused the global floods. Like any multideveloped society, the importance and usage of language must have been locally conditioned by the work or professional environment. Usually the language structure of professional people involved in physical activities like agriculture, forestry, building trades etc trend towards jargonism and simplification of spoken language and in many cases may not bear a close resemblance to the parent language. It is conjectured that in a similar way the Sanskrit language must have been changed and simplified at the boundary regions far from the intellectual centre of academic and governmental practices. There is a strong thread of logic that shows Tamil was indeed the result of such a change brought by a population mainly practising manual skills. Uniqueness of Sanskrit as a system of vocal communication is established by rigorous logic using the human sound producing structure. Tamil too has the very same structure albeit incomplete in its vocabulary compared to Sanskrit. The missing spectrum of sounds are typically the type that one would ignore if the theoretical, grammatical or etymological factors are not important or found to be superfluous in normal communication. Sacrificing the aspirants or its voiced counterparts may not affect the semantics of a language. As shown Tamil is Sanskrit devoid of such factors. The Tamil equivalent is shown in bold letters. Numericals too were written as alphabetic letters as is early Sanskrit.

### Consonants.

Tone / class	Guttural	Palatal	Alveolar	Dental	Labial
Silent + hard	Ka <b>Ka</b>	Cha <b>Cha</b>	t'Ta <b>t'Ta</b>	Tha <b>Tha</b>	Pa <b>Pa</b>
Silent + Aspir	Kha	Chha	t'Tha	Thha	Pha
Voiced + hard	Ga	Ja	d'Da	Dha	Ba
Voiced + Aspir	Gha	Jha	d'Dha	Dhha	Bha
Nasalised	n'Ga <b>n'Ga</b>	n'Ja <b>n'Ja</b>	n'Na <b>n'Na</b>	Na <b>Na</b>	Ma <b>Ma</b>
Semi-Vowel		Ya <b>Ya</b>	Ra <b>Ra</b>	La <b>La</b>	Va <b>Va</b>
Sibilant	Ha	Y'sha <b>zsha</b>	Sha	Sa <b>Sa</b>	
Ending	Ksha <b>Ikk</b>				iM or aum.

### Vowels

Short	a	<b>a</b>	i	<b>i</b>	u	<b>u</b>	ir	ai	<b>ai</b>	o	<b>o</b>
Long	a	<b>aa</b>	ee	<b>ee</b>	o	<b>oo</b>	irI	aai	<b>aai</b>	ouw	<b>ouw</b>

The missing letters of the Tamil alphabet are all the aspirated and voiced consonants which require a special effort to pronounce in normal, casual and daily conversation. Hence eliminating them would not have affected normal conversation nor would it have been missed except in theoretically precise renderings. As an example in English too, the Cockney dialect has a similar simplified vocabulary. In any period whenever

there has been a strong indication of an impending catastrophe , generally the population, considered to be at the fringe of administrative importance and index of wealth, leave the area early in search of safer pastures and thereby gain a lead time to resettle. Generalising again ,the majority of such groups fall into a class of people with predominantly manual professional skills, with its own kind of language structure. The term Dravida in Sanskrit means those who left early or fled, for Drav also means 'flight' or Dravan as 'putting to flight'. The historical label given, particularly to the Tamil population, is Dravida. Hence they must have been the major working group who left the Arctic belt early, at the first sign of rising waters, indicating a global inundation phenomenon. They must have eventually drifted into the southern region of this subcontinent over a period of thousands of years. There are a number of supporting features that give credence to this hypothesis. Historically the southern region in India has always displayed an edge of superiority in almost all the manual and trade skills. Voluminous Vedic works and basic Sanskritic ideas exist in the Tamil language from very early periods in history. It is difficult to justify the close similarity to the original works merely on the basis of a familiarity gained by later acquisition of knowledge from translations & teachings. The structure of temples and habitation layouts have been surprisingly closer in concept to the original Vedic ideas expressed in most Sanskrit literature thus exhibiting a purity of concept that seems to be lacking in the groups identified as the real gaurdians of those legacies. Lately there have been sporadic findings of artefacts dating back 30000 years that disagree with the academically accepted notions. A Finnish professor aired similar views on the local TV programs a decade ago but it not seem to have positive reaction local intelligentsia.