

Introduction to

**Real Roots of German, Greek, Latin & English  
Mini Word Origin Directory**

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## The Massive Linguistic Ignorance

Almost every dictionary, thesaurus, lexicon and book written in the west state that English language evolved mostly from German and Greek. They proclaim so without studying very ancient languages spoken elsewhere. They state with authority that the very popular prefix *poly-*, meaning ‘very’, ‘several’ etc. originates from Greek *polys* ‘several’. They do not know that Greek *polys* originates from ancient Indian Tamil word ‘*polivu*’ ‘many’. Similarly they state in ignorance that English words such as *policy*, *politics*, *politician*, *poll* (what people think or do) *police* etc evolve from Greek *polis*, *poleos* ‘city’ without looking at ancient Indian Tamil word *palli* ‘village’. Similarly every word related to head is credited to Greek *kefali* ‘head’ ignoring the ancient Indian Tamil word for skull ‘*kapaalam*’. Ancient Indian Sanskrit word *maatra* means ‘measure’ leading into the popular English word *meter* is not at all credited. Instead all these books say that *meter* evolved from Greek *metron* ‘measure’. Even though ‘new’ comes from ancient Sanskrit *nava*, they proclaim in ignorance that it originates from Latin *novus*. Ancient Indian Tamil has called earth *tharrai* for thousands of years. Yet modern linguists say in ignorance that Latin *terra* is the origin for all earth related words like *atterraaneus* (earth-borne), *conterraneus* (fellow countryman), *tarmac*, *termite*, *terra sigillata*(sealed earth), *terrace*, *terrain*, *terrigena*, *territory*, *threshold*, *tour*, *detour*, *tour guide*, *trace* v., *track*, *tractor*, *traffic*, *trail*, *train*, *tram*, *transit*, *trash*, *travel*, *travelogue*, *tread*, *trench*, *trespass*, *trip*, *trolley*, *tropics*, *truck*, *inter* and hundreds of related words. They are all connected with Indian Tamil *tharrai* in one way or the other.

One of the most famous words in Judeo-Christianity is *Decalogue*, a term for ten commandments given to Moses by god. Let us look at its origins.

### Origins Cited

Greek *deka* ‘ten’

Greek *logos* ‘word’

### Real Origin Words

Indian Sanskrit *dasha* ‘ten’

Indian Sanskrit *loach* ‘word’ (derived from reversal of Indian Tamil *choll* ‘word’, ‘saying’)

### Explanation

Greek *deka* derives from Sanskrit *dasha*

Greek *logos* derives from Indian Sanskrit *loach* because *ch* and *g* are called sibilant (related) sounds

Thus *ch* and *g* sounds are freely interchanged.

Thus Indian Sanskrit *loach* = Greek *logos*

Due to this massive ignorance we have over phony 300 linguistic families and over 5000 languages today!

## The Massive Linguistic Ignorance

Language is not easily corrupted like human genes or prejudicious perceptions. So historians and geneticists depend upon linguists to a great extent to trace the origin and movements of people. So it is logical to state that bad advice from ignorant linguists about origin of language is responsible for incorrect ancient history.

In this book you will find about 1700 simple, random words to expose this massive ignorance. Multiple use of these words can make this mini directory into a massive one with tens of thousands of words linked to Indian origin. Just look at the above example of Indian Tamil *tharrai* 'earth'.

### Some Ancient Languages

#### Indian Tamil

Tamil sounds are the closest to the ancient sounds (especially those of the *Munda* and the *Santali*) once spoken throughout the sub-continent of India. A few words of these ancient languages will be found in this book. The *Munda* and *Santali* sounds existed in northeast India about 50,000 years ago. These sounds traveled to Europe with the Neanderthals and the Cro-Magnons. This is attested to by the very strong links to *euskara*, the language of the Basque people who settled in the northern section of the *Pyrenees* Mountains about 30,000 years ago.

The Tamil alphabet, which has the shortest alphabet (12 vowels and 16 consonants, of which three are almost duplicates and two are compound, leaving just active 11 consonants) among the major languages in the world, attests to this fact. Most fundamental words like 'bag', 'come', 'eat', 'fire', 'flower', 'fly', 'go', 'goat', 'hand', 'ink', 'leaf', 'light', 'mother', 'father', 'uncle', 'aunt', 'river', 'sound', 'this', 'that', 'wave', 'you' etc. have single consonants. Even the most important word in agriculture, Tamil *ayr* 'plough' is a single consonant sound, once again attesting to its originality.

#### Indian Sanskrit

Most of the basic Sanskrit words are identical to their Tamil counterparts. But Sanskrit sounds are harsher as dissimilar consonants are mixed together and expressed as single sounds. The *h* sound, which is not present in Tamil, plays a significant role in Sanskrit. Most masculine and neuter nouns end up with a suffix of *-ah*. It integrates the *r* sound with many consonants to create even harsher sounds. Because of all such improvements, Sanskrit has evolved as a perfect language with 15 vowels and a sumptuous 35 consonant group. Once again, just like Tamil, this large consonant group has two compound sounds and three almost duplicates

#### Indian Urdu

This ancient language is the precursor to Arabic.

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### Some Ancient Languages

#### Brahui of Ancient India

A language spoken in a small pocket in Baluchistan. It is a blend of Tamil and Arabic sounds.

#### Georgian (Kartuli ena)

The primary language of Georgia, a former province of Russia. It is the most widely spoken member of the Caucasian group of languages, as classified now. Georgian *ena* means 'tongue', from Indian Tamil *naa* 'tongue'.

#### Russian

This great language is directly related to Indian Tamil and Sanskrit. It has made significant contribution towards the development of English language. This fact is not conceded by many western linguists.

#### euskara (Basque)

This ancient language is spoken by the Basque people. They live in the north *Pyrenees* Mountains between Spain and France. euskara comes from India.

#### Persian

The language of ancient Persia (neighbor of India long time ago).

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### Some Ancient Languages

#### Gaelic/Celtic

It is the ancient language of Britain, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

### Some Linguistic Terms

#### Cognate

means related sound(s)

Eg: Indian Tamil *tharrai* 'earth'; French *terre* 'earth'  
Latin *terra* 'earth', Spanish *tierra* 'land'

Indian Tamil *malam* 'filth', Spanish *malo* 'bad'  
Latin *malus* 'bad'

Indian Tamil *pulavu* 'dust'; Finnish *pulveri*  
'powder', Polish *pylek* 'dust' (botanical), Spanish  
*polvo* 'dust', Italian *polvere* 'dust', Gaelic  
*poll* 'mud'

Indian Urdu *sharm* 'shame', German *die Scham*  
'shame', English *shame*

Ancient Indian Brahui *laj* 'shame', Sanskrit *lajja* 'shame'  
euskara (Basque) *lotsa* 'shame'

Indian Tamil *manhikkattu* 'wrist'  
Greek *maniketi* 'wrist'

Indian Tamil *pishacham* 'evil spirit'  
Indian Sanskrit *pishachi* 'evil spirit'  
Cornish *piskies* 'fairies'  
Gaelic (Irish) *pishogues* 'good spirits'

Indian Urdu *haal* 'condition'  
Greek *hali* 'condition'

Indian Tamil *neer* 'water'  
Greek *nero* 'water'

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### Some Linguistic Terms

Indian Tamil *rasam* 'broth'  
Indian Sanskrit *rasah* 'taste'  
Polish *rosow* 'juice'  
English *recipe* 'food components and proportions'

### Inversion

Term used to distinguish reversal of sounds for the same word, as you would see in a mirror or lake, as the word 'inversion' actually means.

Eg; Indian Tamil *natanam* 'dance'; German *derTanz* 'dance'

Tamil *maku* 'child', Gaelic *mac* (pronounced as *mak*) 'son', euskara (Basque) *kume* 'young of any species'

### Isolate

Means 'by itself'. According to most linguists living in the west, *euskara* (Basque) language is 'isolate' meaning 'it is not related to any language'. You will see how false it is once you read my other book, One People One Language.

### Morphology

Term for mix up of sounds.

Eg : *charithrai* means 'history' in most of Indian languages.

*eachdraidh* is Gaelic(spoken in Ireland, Scotland and Wales) word for 'history'

*aaraadan(ai)* means 'worship' in Indian Tamil and Sanskrit.

*adhradh* means 'worship' in Gaelic.

*tharakari* means 'vegetable' in most Indian languages.

Greek *hortarikaa* means 'vegetable'

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### Some Linguistic Terms

Prefix (*pref.*).

A sound or two added to the front of a source group of sounds.  
Some examples are given below:

Indian Tamil *vaaram* 'week'  
Georgian (Kartuli ena) *k'wira* 'week' *k* + *vaaram*

Indian Tamil *kaal* 'leg'  
Greek *skelos* 'leg' *s* + *kaal*

Indian Tamil *oottam* 'food'  
Japanese *utage* 'banquet'  
Old Norse *jaetan* 'to eat' = *j* + *oottam*  
Old Danish *jaetan* 'eat' = *j* + *oottam*  
English *food* = *f* + *ooddam* (*oottam*)

Prefix (*pref.*)

Indian Tamil *bayam* 'fear'  
Greek *fovia* 'fear' *f* + *bayam*  
English *phobia* 'fear' = *f* + *bayam*

Indian Sanskrit *utsav* 'festival'  
English *festival* = *f* + *utsav*

Indian Tamil *ilai* 'leaf'  
Greek *folia* 'leaves' = *f* + *ilai*

Indian Tamil *thee* 'fire'  
Greek *fofia* 'fire' = *f* + *thee*

Indian Tamil *uruvam* 'form'  
English *form* = *f* + *uruvam*

Indian Tamil *irumbu* 'iron'  
Latin *ferrum* 'iron' = *f* + *irumbu*

Indian Tamil *ellaam* 'all'  
English *full* = *f* + *ellaam*

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### Reverse or Other Meaning

Similar word in one language means opposite or different in another

Eg. Indian Tamil *kulir* 'cold', Spanish *calor* pronounced as *kalor* 'hot'

Indian Tamil *thirudan* 'thief', euskara (Basque) *dirudan* 'cashier'

English *gift* 'something we like to receive'

German *das Gift* 'poison'

Indian Hindi/Urdu *angoor* 'grape'

Greek *angoori* 'cucumber'

### Sibilant

Means similar hissing sounds like *s*, *ts*, *ch*, *j*, *z* etc. They are freely exchanged.

### Suffix (*suffix*)

A sound added to the end of a source group of sounds.

Eg: Tamil *vaaram* 'week'. *vaar* is the source group of sounds.

*-am* is the neuter suffix