

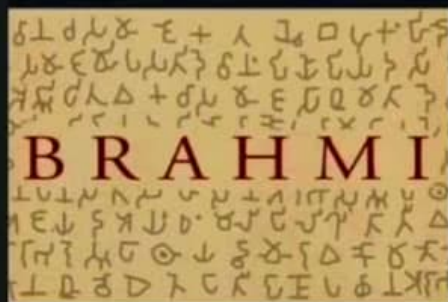
Sanskrit or Prakrit ?



Which is the older one?

Which language is older Prakrit or Sanskrit . Now a days its a new topic of debate amongst Modern Historians , Linguistics and Grammarians . Mainly The converted Neo Buddhists , Jai Bhim Niggas and their propaganda channels and Xtian Dead Corpse worshippers claim that Prakrit language is older than Sanskrit and Sanskrit language was derived from Prakrit . So today we will be doing assesment which language is older - Prakrit or Sanskrit from A ligusitic point of view . Before going through this topic I will suggest everyone to read my post on whether Sanskrit can be written in Brahmi . Yes Sanskrit can be written in Brahmi scripts -

Sanskrit and Bramhi



*Bursting the propaganda
spreaded by non-hindus*

First of we will see the difference between Sanskrit
and Prakrit Grammer

Sanskrit language uses totally 14 Vowels and 33
Consonants and 1 Anusvara and 1 Visarga combining
49 Alphabets are used in Sanskrit language

Where as Prakrit language uses 10 Vowels and 25-30
Consonants [Depending upon Prakrit dialect and
Script] and 1 Anusvara and 1 Visarga [Used less
frequently than in Sanskrit]

Then what are the alphabets that are used in
Sanskrit but not in Prakrit

1. Retroflex Consonants (Cerebral) Aspirated and Unaspirated:

- Ṭa (ट): Unaspirated retroflex stop
- Ṭha (ठ): Aspirated retroflex stop
- Ḍa (ड): Unaspirated retroflex stop
- Ḍha (ढ): Aspirated retroflex stop
- Ṇa (ण): Retroflex nasal

Prakrit languages often simplify these retroflex consonants, either merging them with their dental counterparts or omitting them.

2. Aspirated Consonants:

- Kha (ख): Aspirated velar stop
- Gha (घ): Aspirated velar stop
- Cha (छ): Aspirated palatal stop
- Jha (झ): Aspirated palatal stop
- Tha (थ): Aspirated dental stop
- Dha (ध): Aspirated dental stop
- Pha (फ): Aspirated labial stop
- Bha (भ): Aspirated labial stop

In many Prakrit languages, the aspirated consonants are often replaced by their unaspirated counterparts.

3. Vowels:

- Ṛ (ऋ) and Ṝ (ॠ): Vocalic r and its long form
- Ḍ (ॡ) and Ḍ̄ (ॢ): Vocalic l and its long form

These vocalic r and l sounds are generally not used in Prakrit languages and are replaced by simpler vowel sounds.

4. Visarga ():

- This represents a voiceless breath after a vowel sound and is typically used in Sanskrit but less commonly in Prakrit.

5. Anusvara (̣):

- While present in Prakrit, its usage might differ, being less frequent or consistent.

Simplification in Prakrit:

Prakrit languages simplify many of the complexities found in Sanskrit. Here are some examples of these simplifications:

- **Retroflex sounds:** Retroflex consonants may be replaced by their dental counterparts (e.g., ṭa (ट) and ḍa (ड) may become ta (त) and da (द)).
- **Aspirated consonants:** Aspirated stops are often replaced with unaspirated ones (e.g., kha (ख) becomes ka (क)).
- **Vocalic consonants:** Ṛ and Ḍ are often replaced by simpler vowels (e.g., ṛ (ऋ) may be replaced by ri (रि)).

Conclusion:

In summary, there are approximately 10-15 characters used in Sanskrit but not typically found in Prakrit due to simplifications and phonological changes. These include the retroflex aspirated and unaspirated consonants (5), aspirated consonants (8), and certain vocalic consonants (4). Prakrit languages, being more colloquial and evolved from the spoken vernacular, streamline the phonetic inventory, making them simpler and more accessible compared to the formal and complex structure of Sanskrit.

In short these alphabets along with their Brahmi conversion are not used in Prakrit language but only in Sanskrit language

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Now its evident from above that Sanskrit which uses such a large variety of Consonants , Vowels and other alphabets and symbols more than Prakrit language is more older language and Prakrit is derived from Sanskrit .

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OPINION AND STATEMENTS OF ANCIENT PRAKRIT SCHOLARS ON ETYMOLOGY OF PRAKRIT

Ancient Prakrit scholars too believed in the origin of Prakrit from Sanskrit and Sanskrit as the mother of all Prakrit languages

Native Prakrit Grammarians' View:

Ancient grammarians who studied Prakrit languages often emphasized the derivation of Prakrit from Sanskrit. They saw Prakrit as originating from Sanskrit, and this perspective is reflected in various grammatical treatises:

1. **Vararuchi (Prākrta Prakāśa)**: He states that "Sanskrit is the prakṛti (source) - and the language that originates from that prakṛti is called prākṛtam."
2. **Hemachandra (Siddha-Hema-Śabdanuśāsana)**: He defines Prakrit as originating from or coming from Sanskrit.
3. **Mārkaṇḍeya (Prākṛtasarvasva)**: He reiterates that Sanskrit is the source, and Prakrit originates from it.
4. **Dhanika (Daśarūpakāvaloka)**: He mentions that Prakrit comes from Sanskrit, which is the source.
5. **Siṃhadevagaṇin**: Comments that Prakrit originates from Sanskrit.
6. **Narasimha (Prākṛtaśabdapradīpikā)** and **Lakṣmīdhara (Śaḍbhāṣācandrikā)**: Both describe Prakrit as alterations or changes (vikṛti) of the original Sanskrit.
7. **Vāsudeva (Prākṛtasamjīvanī)**: He states that Sanskrit is the mother of all Prakrit languages.

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8. **Nārāyaṇa and Śaṅkara:** They describe the linguistic evolution from Sanskrit to Prakrit and further to Apabhraṃśa, a form of corrupted speech.

These grammarians underscore that Prakrit languages are derived from and dependent on Sanskrit. This view positions Sanskrit as the refined, original language, with Prakrit being a natural, less refined offshoot.

Summary:

1. **Ancient Grammarians:** They viewed Prakrit as deriving from Sanskrit, considering Sanskrit the source (prakṛti) and Prakrit as an offshoot (prākṛta).
2. **Modern Scholars:** They interpret Prakrit as more "natural" or "original," suggesting that Prakrit languages represent the natural spoken forms of language, whereas Sanskrit is a refined and formalized language.

Both perspectives offer valuable insights into the linguistic dynamics of ancient India, reflecting the historical, cultural, and social contexts in which these languages were used.

Whereas the Etymology is Sanskrit means polished developed and Refined . This reflects the view of the language as a highly developed and cultured form of language

The etymology of the word "Sanskrit" provides insight into its significance and origin. "Sanskrit" is derived from the combination of two Sanskrit words:

1. Sam (सं) – meaning "together," "well," or "completely."
2. Kṛta (कृत) – meaning "done," "made," or "perfected."

When combined, "Sanskrit" (संस्कृत, saṃskṛta) can be interpreted to mean "perfected" or "refined." This reflects the view of the language as a highly developed and cultured form of communication. The term underscores the deliberate and meticulous construction of the language, highlighting its precision, complexity, and structure.

So Jai Bhim Niggas and Jhandu Chutney and his followers should see their own Native Prakrit scholars stating that Sanskrit is the mother of Prakrit and that Prakrit was derived from Sanskrit rather than blindly barking that Prakrit is older language than Sanskrit out of their hatred for Hinduism

Jai Shri Ram . Jai Shree Krishna . Har Har Mahadev