

## **SECRET OF SANKHYA: ACME OF SCIENTIFIC UNIFICATION**

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### **SANSKRIT LANGUAGE.**

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. Every code had a numerical or sequential value. The logic of this coding technique will be spelt out later. 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 1	Cha 6	t'Ta 1	Tha 6	Pa 1
Silent + Aspir		Kha 2	Chha 7	t'Tha 2	Thha 7	Pha 2
Voiced + hard		Ga 3	Ja 8	d'Da 3	Dha 8	Ba 3
Voiced + Aspir		Gha 4	Jha 9	d'Dha 4	Dhha 9	Bha 4
Nasalised		n'Ga 5	n'Ja 5	n'Na 5	Na 5	Ma 5
Semi-Vowel	Ya 1			Ra 2	La 3	Va
Sibilant	Ha 8			Y'sha 7	Sha 6	Sa 5
Ending	Ksha 0					iM or aum.
Vowels						
Short	a	i	u	ir	ai	O
Long	aa	ee	oo	irl	aai	Ouw

The alphabetical code had a natural sequential numerical value and these have been marked against each sound code. Numbers of any value can be represented by an alphabetical string of letters to any number of decimal places and can be easily remembered as a picturesque phrase. Hence mathematical theorems can not only be represented as memorisable phrases at the obvious level but the letters in a phrase can represent numerical values of worked out solutions. As an example the very first Sloka from of the Rigveda is decoded and interpreted as explained below. See the apendix on Vedas for the details of interpretation. The sanskrit phrase is "Agnimile purohitam yajnasya devamritvajam hotaram ratnadhatam." The equivalent meaning is "By triggering the expansive qualities of the fundamental substratum of space, abundant free energy can be extracted". The number value decoded from the original sanskrit code is "35531286187184264886226965". It represents numerical value of the volume of light radiated in cubic yards per unit time of one vedic second. The present velocity of ligh value is 299792458 and in a cubic second the value would be 2.694400241737e+25 cubic meters or 3.524142464854e+25 cubic yards. The difference is due to a slightly larger value of a vedic second. See the main text for the detailed mathematical derivations.

"1--- 2--3--4--5-- 6- 7- 8---- 9--10--11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19--20---21--22--23--24--25---26"

"Ag ni mi le pu ro hi th'm ya jna as ya de va mri th va jam ho tha ram ra thna dha tha mam."

" 3-- 5- 5-- 3-1 --2- 8- 6 ----1-- 8--- 5- 1-- 3-- 4-- 5-- 6--4---8--- 8-- 6--- 2-- 2--- 6----- 9--- 6--- 5 "

Details of the axiomatic derivation of the fundamental oscillatory frequency of space that functios in a holographic mode is covered in the main translation of the Sankhya Sutras. The oscillatory bacground to

sustain a hologram is equal to the frequency of a light or electromagnetic wave at approx. a meter wavelength.

Excerpts from my book "The Secrets of Sankhya"