# Twitter Thread by ■■■■■ ■ pvaal

@pvaal2



Of Men, Mice & Languages!

Inspired by the thread below, I am pleased to share the fruits of my labour!■

Presenting my AMT - Aryan Mouse Theory\*!

While this may seem in jest, the data

■shown is all valid

## [\*channeling my inner Witzel}

This is my attempt. I guess, one can clearly see lexical cognates, but the morphology is rather different.

Lithuanian:

Di\u1ebdvas d\xe3v\u0117 m\xf9ms dant\xecs, di\u1ebdvas d\xfaos m\xf9ms d\xfaon\u0105.

Sanskrit:

 $\label{eq:linear_loss} $$D\u0113v\u1e53\ d\u0101sy\xe1ti\ n\u014d\ d\u02b0\u0101n\u0101\u0301m.$ 

— S\u0101\u0301mapriya\u1e23

 $\label{thm:control_c$ 

As the screenshot shows, the word for Mouse is remarkably conserved across multiple languages

German - Maus

**Dutch - Muis** 

Swedish - Musen Russian - myš' Czech - Myš

Polish - Mysz

Bulgarian - miškata

Slovenian - Miška

Samskritam ■■■■■■ Mushika | Mushaka



# Maarten Kossmann @ait\_kisou · 1d

subtweet. Just don't use one single phrase to show that languages are "all the same".

Germanic:

English: the mouse stole the butter from the cat

German: die Maus hat die Butter von der Katze gestohlen

Dutch: de <u>muis s</u>tal de boter van de kat Swedish: Musen stal smöret från katten

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# Maarten Kossmann @ait\_kisou · 1d

Slavonic (same phrase):

Russian: Мышь украла масло у кота (myš' ukrala maslo u kota)

Czech: Myš ukradla kočce máslo Polish: Mysz ukradła kotu masło

Bulgarian: Мишката открадна маслото от котката (miškata otkradna

masloto ot kotkata)

Slovenian: Miška je ukradla maslo mački

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.1.

Here is a list of 70+ languages with the word for 'Mouse'

In fact, total list may be 100+ languages!

Quite remarkable!

But why?

Mice & humans in fact, go a long way back

The history of origin & spread of Mouse is an important clue to the spread of human beings & languages

MUS-

Ancient Greek: μῦς (mûs)

Latin: mūs

Old English: mūs

Old Frisian: mūs

Old Saxon: mūs

Old High German: mūs

Old Norse: mús

Old Swedish: mūs

Old Danish: mūs

Middle Low German: mūs

Middle High German: mūs

Middle English: mus

North Frisian: müs

Saterland Frisian: Muus

West Frisian: mûs

Low German: Muus

Alemannic German: Muus

Central Franconian: Muus

Middle Dutch: mus, muus, muys

Dutch: muis

Afrikaans: muis

Icelandic: mús

Faroese: mús

Norn: mus

Norwegian: mus

- Mice originated in India & SEA
- 10,000 years ago had split to 4 populations with non-overlapping range in India
- Mouse started commensalism only after agricultural communities started
- domesticus spread to fertile crescent
- musculus spread to China
- 4000 BP ->Europe

#### 2.2.2 From Asia to Europe and from Europe to the New World

The Muridae family of rodents, which includes both "true" mice and rats, originated in the area across present-day India and Southeast Asia. Phylogenetic and palaeontological data suggest that mice and rats diverged apart from a common ancestor 10-15 myr BP (Jaeger et al., 1986), and by 6 myr BP, the genus Mus was established. The Mus genus has since diverged into a variety of species (listed in Figure 2.2) across the Indian subcontinent and neighboring lands.

At the beginning of the Neolithic transition some 10,000 years ago, the progenitors to the house mouse (collectively known as *Mus musculus*, as discussed <u>later in this chapter</u>) had already undergone divergence into four separate populations that must have <u>occupied non-overlapping ranges in and around the Indian subcontinent.</u> Present speculation is that the *domesticus* group was focused along the steppes of present-day Pakistan to the west of India (<u>Auffray et al., 1990</u>); the *musculus* group may have been in Northern India (<u>Horiuchi et al., 1992</u>; <u>Boursot et al., 1993</u>); the *castaneus* group was in the area of Bangladesh, and the founder population — *bactrianus* — remained in India proper.

The house mouse could only begin its <u>commensal</u> association with humans after agricultural communities had formed. Once this leap in civilization had occurred, mice from the <u>domesticus</u> group in Pakistan spread into the <u>villages and farms of the fertile crescent as illustrated in Figure 1.2 (Auffray et al., 1990)</u>; mice from the <u>musculus</u> group may have spread to a second center of civilization in China (<u>Horiuchi et al., 1992</u>); and finally, <u>bactrianus</u> and <u>castaneus</u> animals went from the fields to nearby communities established in India and Southeast Asia respectively.

Much later (~4000 yrs BP), the domesticus and musculus forms of the house mouse made their way to Europe. The domesticus animals moved with migrating agriculturalists from the Middle East across Southwestern Europe (Sokal et al., 1991) and the development of sea transport hastened the sweep of both mice and people through the Mediterranean basin and North Africa. Invasion of Europe by musculus animals occurred by a separate route from the East. Chinese voyagers brought these mice along in their carts and wagons, and they migrated along with their hosts across Russia and further west to present-day Germany where their spread was stopped by the boundary of the domesticus range (Figure 2.3). Finally, it is only within the last millennium that mice have spread to all inhabited parts of the world including sub-Saharan Africa, the Americas, Australia, and the many islands in-between.

#### This is the map highlighting the spread of mice

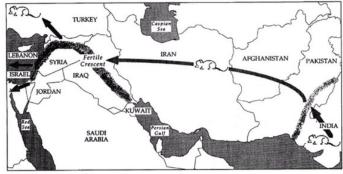


Figure 1.2 The origin of the house mouse in the context of early human civilizations. This map of the Near East and Southwest Asia illustrates the movement of ancestors of the contemporary house mouse out of the Indian subcontinent into the steppes of Pakistan and from there into the fertile crescent.

Now if Mouse originated in India, what is the Samskritam etymology for ■■■■ or ■■■■?

It originates from ■■■ - a "thief", someone who steals grains & food!

Steals things

■■■■->steal

### Apte

मूषिकः [mūṣikḥ], १ A rat; पश्य मूषिकमात्रेण कपोता मुक्तबन्धनाः H.

A thief.

The Śirīṣa tree.

N. of a country.-Comp. -अङ्कः, -अञ्चनः, -रथः epithets of Ganesa.-अदः a cat. -अरातिः a cat. -उत्करः, -स्थलम् a molehill. -विषाणम् Sthe horn of a mouseS, i. e. an impossibility; cf. शशविषाण, खपुष्प &c.

Let us ask ourselves, how old is the Samskrita word ■■■■ for Mouse?

Very ancient!

In fact, it is mentioned in the Rg Veda

"As mice eat threads"!

# Rig Veda 10.33.3

< Previous parent: Sukta 33 Next >

#### Sanskrit text [Accents, Plain, Transliterated]:

मूषो न शिश्ना व्यंदन्ति माध्यं स्तोतारं ते शतक्रतो । स्रकृत्सु नौ मघवन्निन्द्र मृळ्याधां पितेवं नो भव ॥ मूषो न शिश्ना व्यदन्ति माध्य स्तोतारं ते शतक्रतो । सकृत्सु नो मघवन्निन्द्र मृळयाधा पितेव नो भव ॥ mūṣo na śiśnā vy adanti mādhya stotāraṃ te śatakrato | sakṛt su no maghavann indra mṛlayādhā piteva no bhava ||

## **English translation:**

"Afflictions consume me, your worshipper Śatakratu, as mice (eat) threads, for once, Indra, possessorof opulence, grant us felicity; be to us as a father."

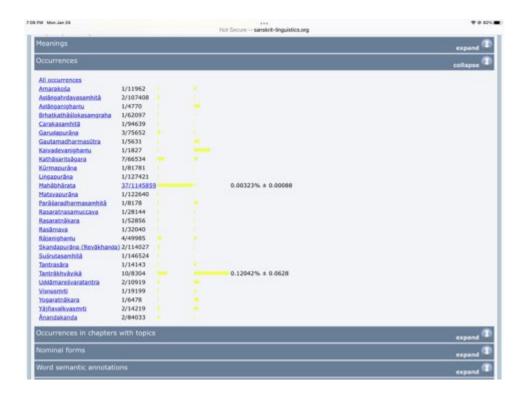
#### Commentary by Sāyaņa: Rgveda-bhāşya

As mice eat threads: threads that have been washed

Mice **BEBBB** are also mentioned in abundance across ancient Indian texts

Texts that are clearly prior to 500 BCE

Ramayanam, Mahabharatam, SusrutaSamhita etc



Mice is a commensal {2 species living together where 1 benefits (mice) & other may/may not benefit}

Mice & agricultural communities go together

Since mice originated in India, its important to understand origins of Indian agriculture

India shows agriculture from 9000BCE!

The house mouse could only begin its <u>commensal</u> association with humans after agricultural communities had formed. Once this leap in civilization had occurred, mice from the <u>domesticus</u> group in Pakistan spread into the <u>villages and farms of the fertile crescent as illustrated in Figure 1.2 (Auffray et al., 1990)</u>; mice from the <u>musculus</u> group may have spread to a second center of civilization in China (Horiuchi et al., 1992); and finally, <u>bactrianus</u> and <u>castaneus</u> animals went from the fields to nearby communities established in India and Southeast Asia respectively.

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So beginnings of Indian agriculture is intimately connected with commensalism of mice

It is likely that original Indian farming communities were the first to give the name **TELL** to "mouse" given the stealing skills they experienced first hand!

Where Indians went, mice also went

And how does ARYA come in all of this?

The ■■■■■■■■ word Arya originates from ■ ■■■ (to go, flow etc)

It means cultured/noble

It is also connected to 'Cultivate/Agriculture/Irrigation' etc.

#### 

# Kalpadruma

### आर्य्यः

, त्रि, (अर्तुं प्रकृतमाचिरतुं योग्यः । अर्य्यते वा ॥ ऋ + ण्यत् । ) सत्कुलोद्भवः । इत्यमरः । पूज्यः । श्रेष्ठः । बुद्धः । इति शब्दरत्नावली ॥ सङ्गतः । इत्यजयः ॥ (मान्यः, उदारचिरतः, शा- न्तचित्तः । यथा, रामावणे, ३ काण्डे । "योऽहमार्य्येण परवान् भ्रात्रा ज्येष्ठेन भाविनि" । न्यायपथावलम्बी, प्रकृताचारशीलः, सततकर्त्तव्य- कम्मीनुष्ठाता । यदुक्तं, "कर्त्तव्यमाचरन् काममकर्त्तव्यमनाचरन् । तिष्ठित प्राकृताचारे स तु आर्य्य इति स्मृतः" ॥ धार्म्मिकः । धर्म्मशीलः । यथा, मनुः, १० । ७५७ । "आर्य्यरूपमिवानार्य्यं कर्म्मभिः स्वैर्व्विभावयेत्" । उचितः । यथा, रामायणे, — "मार्गमाय्यं प्रपन्नस्य नानुमन्येत कः पुमान्" ॥ नाट्योक्तौ सम्मानसूचकित्रदं नाम प्रायेण मान्य- जनाह्वाने व्यवह्रियते । यथा, सातित्वदर्पणे, षष्ठ- परिच्छेदे । "स्वेच्छया नामिविवेष्रैर्विप्र आर्य्येति चेतरैः" । "वाच्यौ नटीसूत्रधारावार्य्यनाम्ना परस्परं" ॥ )

### आर्य्यः

, पुं, (अर्तुं सदाचरितुं योग्यः । ऋ + ण्यत् । ) स्वामी । बुद्धः । इति हेमचन्द्रः ॥ सुहृत् । इत्यजयः । (श्रेष्ठवर्णः । म्लेच्छेतरजातिः । यदुक्तं महाभारते । "म्लेच्छाश्चान्ये बहुविधाः पूर्ब्धं ये निकृता रणे । आर्य्याश्च पृथिवीपालाः" । इति । स्वनामख्यातः सावर्णमनोः पुत्तः । यथा, हरिवंशे । "वरीयांश्चावरीयांश्च संमतो धृतिमान् वसुः । चरिष्णुरार्य्यो धृष्णुश्च राजः सुमितरेव च । सावर्णस्य मनोः पुत्ताः भविष्या दश भारत !" ॥ )

Many pundits have written about Arya & Agriculture/Trading

Sediyapu Krishna Bhat's theory on the connection between Arya & Agriculture {'Arable'} ■■

https://t.co/6AzIWoT0SP

-वत्सतराणेम-कम्ब ऋणार्णम्, उत्तमर्णः, अघमणः, अपितम्-तः, अरः, अरणी अर्यः - अर्यी-अर्या-अर्याणी, आर्यः-आर्या, अर्प्य अरारः, अर्तम्, अर्पयितम्, ऋतिः, आर्तिः, ऋत्वा, अपीयत्वा, समृत्य, समर्प्य, अरुः, अर्भकः १६ इरिणम १७ ऋतः (१३७) गृ—सेचने। (सींचना, गील ारान्तः। गरति। जगार जयतुः। गर्ता। 'सरति' (९

(१३८) घृ—सेचने। (सींचना, गीला करना) त्यादि 'सरित' (१३५) वत्।

(१३१) ध्व-हूच्छी। (टेढा करना नवान

Now, the word "irrigation" itself, along with other related words in Indo-European languages: \u03b3\u03c9\u03c9\u03c1\u03b3\u03af\u03b1 (agriculture), arable, area etc. point to a common root.

This is possibly the Sanskrit root : \u221a\u1e5b (to flow) from the verbal roots (Dh\u0101tup\u0101\u1e6dha) of P\u0101\u1e47ini.

 $\u221a\u1e5b+nyat = \u0100ryam.$ 

- vakibs (@vakibs) February 18, 2019

So agriculture & civilization gave rise to "Aryas" & also led to mice being fellow-travellers with humans

Direction of movement of mice is OUT OF INDIA & follows human migration patterns

■■■■■ is a conserved word across many languages

■■■■ is attested in Rg Veda

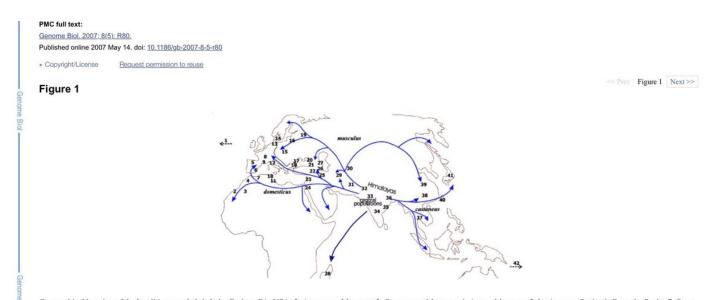
Farmers evolved to trading

Shreshta/Traders are also Arya

India had a trading culture right from Sarswati Sindhu Civilization days

So it is highly likely that ■■■■■, the global template word for mouse, originated in India

As Indians expanded, both mice & language went along



Geographical location of the localities sampled. 1, Lake Casitas, CA, USA; 2, Azzemour, Morocco; 3, Ouarzazate, Morocco; 4, Azrou, Morocco; 5, Leo'n prov., Spain; 6, Granada, Spain; 7, Oran, Algeria; 8, Ardeche, France; 9, Montpellier, France 10, Monastir, Bembla, M'saken, Tunisia; 11, Sfax, Tunisia; 12, Cascina Orcetto, Italy; 13, Ödis, Denmark; 14, Hov, Denmark; 15, Bohemia reg., Czech Republic; 16, Bialowieza, Poland; 17, Kranevo, Sokolovo, Bulgaria; 18, Vlas, Bulgaria; 19, Moscow, Russia; 20, Abkhasia prov., Georgia; 21, Adjaria prov., Georgia; 22, Van Lake, Turkey; 23, KefarGalim, Israel; 24, Cairo, Egypt; 25, Megri, Armenia; 26, Alazani, Chirackskaya, DidichChiraki, Gardabani, Lissi, Vachlavan, Tbilissi, Georgia; 27, Daghestan, Russia; 28, Antananarivo, Manakasina, Madagascar; 29, Mashhad, Kahkh, Birdjand, Iran; 30, Turkmenistan; 31, Gujarkhan, Islamabad, Tamapasabad, Rawalpindi, Pakistan; 32, Jalandhar, Bikaner, Delhi, India; 33, Pachmarhi, India; 34, Masinagudi, India; 35, Varanasi, India; 36, Gauhati, India; 37, PathumThani, Thailand; 38, Gansu prov., China; 39, Fuhai, China; 40, Taiwan; 41, Mishima, Japan; 42, Tahiti, French Polynesia.

The origin & spread of **THEMS**, the 'species' as well as the 'word' is thus an important clue to direction of human migration & language spread

Hence, its time to consider alternate models also to understand how we came to be..

The REAL Aryan Migration Theory ■