



Swedish - Musen  
Russian -мышь  
Czech - Myš  
Polish - Mysz  
Bulgarian - miškata  
Slovenian - Miška

Sanskritam ■■■■■■ ■ 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 muis stal de boter van de kat

Swedish: Musen stal smöret från katten



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Slavonic (same phrase):

Russian: Мышь украла масло у кота (мышь 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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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

Μῦς-

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: **muís**

Afrikaans: **muís**

Icelandic: **mús**

Faroese: **mús**

Norn: **mus**

Norwegian: **mus**



## Apte

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

A thief.

The Śirīṣa tree.

N. of a country.-Comp. -अङ्कः, -अञ्चनः, -रथः epithets of Gaṇeśa.-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

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

मूषो न शिश्ना व्यदन्ति माध्यं स्तोतारं ते शतक्रतो । सकृत्सु नो मघवन्निन्द्र मृळयाधा पितेव नो भव ॥  
मूषो न शिश्ना व्यदन्ति माध्यं स्तोतारं ते शतक्रतो । सकृत्सु नो मघवन्निन्द्र मृळयाधा पितेव नो भव ॥  
mūṣo na śiśnā vy adanti mādhyā stotāraṁ 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, possessor of opulence, grant us felicity; be to us as a father.”

### Commentary by Sāyaṇa: Ṛgveda-bhāṣya

As mice eat threads: threads that have been washed

Mice ■■■■■ 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 commensal association with humans after agricultural communities had formed. Once this leap in civilization had occurred, mice from the *domesticus* group in Pakistan spread into the villages and farms of the fertile crescent as illustrated in Figure 1.2 (Auffray et al., 1990); mice from the *musculus* group may have spread to a second center of civilization in China (Horiuchi et al., 1992); and finally, *bactrianus* and *castaneus* 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.

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 ■■■■ 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.

**□ □ □ □ □ = □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □**

, पुं, (अर्तुं सदाचरितुं योग्यः । ऋ + ण्यत् । ) स्वामी । बुद्धः । इति हेमचन्द्रः ॥ सुहृत् । इत्यजयः । (श्रेष्ठवर्णः । म्लेच्छेतरजातिः । यदुक्तं महाभारते । “म्लेच्छाश्चान्ये बहुविधाः पूर्ब्वं ये निकृता रणे । आर्याश्च पृथिवीपालाः” । इति । स्वनामख्यातः सावर्णमनोः पुत्रः । यथा, हरिवंशे । “वरीयांश्चावरीयांश्च संमतो धृतिमान् वसुः । चरिष्णुरार्य्यो धृष्णुश्च राजः सुमतिरेव च । सावर्णस्य मनोः पुत्राः भविष्या दश भारत !” ॥ )

[illegible]

Many pundits have written about Arya & Agriculture/Trading

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

<https://t.co/6AzIWot0SP>

सुखार्तः<sup>१</sup> ऋणम्<sup>२</sup> प्रार्णम्<sup>३</sup>-वत्सतरार्णम्-कम्बलार्णम्  
 (नदी) ऋणार्णम्, उत्तमर्णः-अघमर्णः, अर्पितम्-तः, अरः,  
 अर्तव्यम्, अर्पयितव्यम्, अरणीयम्, अर्पणीयम्  
 अर्यः<sup>७</sup>-अर्यी-अर्या-अर्याणी, आर्यः-आर्या, अपर्यम्, अर्यम्  
 अरारः, अर्तुम्, अर्पयितुम्, ऋतिः, आर्तिः<sup>९</sup> आरा<sup>१०</sup>  
 ऋत्वा, अर्पयित्वा, समृत्य, समर्प्य, अरुः<sup>११</sup> अरणिः<sup>१</sup>  
 अर्भकः<sup>१६</sup> इरिणम्<sup>१७</sup> ऋतुः<sup>१८</sup> ।

(१३७) गृ-सेचने । (सींचना, गीला क  
 ऋकारान्तः । गरति । जगार जग्रतुः । गर्ता । 'सरति' (९

(१३८) घृ-सेचने । (सींचना, गीला करना)  
 त्यादि 'सरति' (१३५) वत् ।

(१३९) ध्वृ-हृच्छने । (टेढा करना नवान



Now, the word "irrigation" itself, along with other related words in Indo-European languages:  
 \u03b3\u03b5\u03c9\u03c1\u03b3\u03b1\u03b6\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\u0101\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

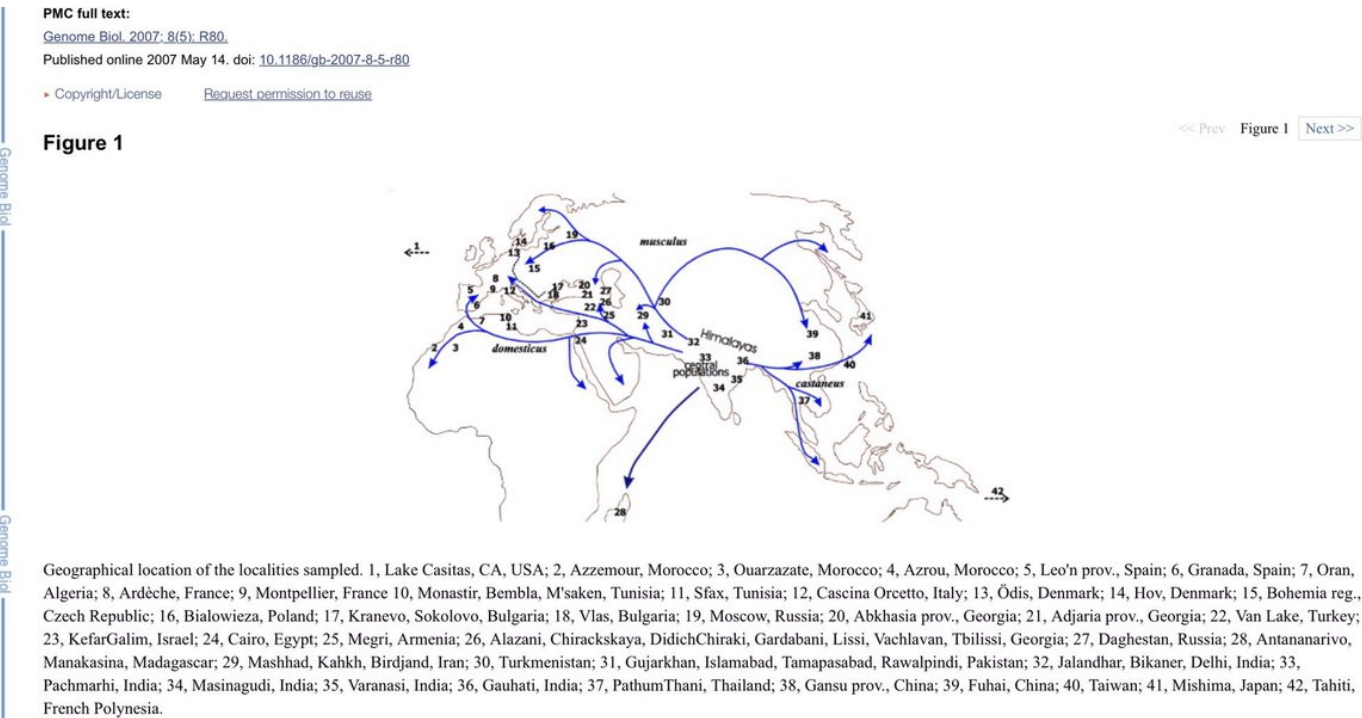
Farmers evolved to trading

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



The origin & spread of ■■■■■, 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 ■

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