Twitter Thread by vakibs

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In this thread, I will discuss about "■ryans" from the etymological point of view.

I will prove systematically that Hitler and his Nazis are not Aryans. Other assorted assholes may take note.

We will connect this word "■rya" with something that we all recognize: Argent (money).



Before we start, here is a good representative picture of an ■ryan: an Indian farmer.

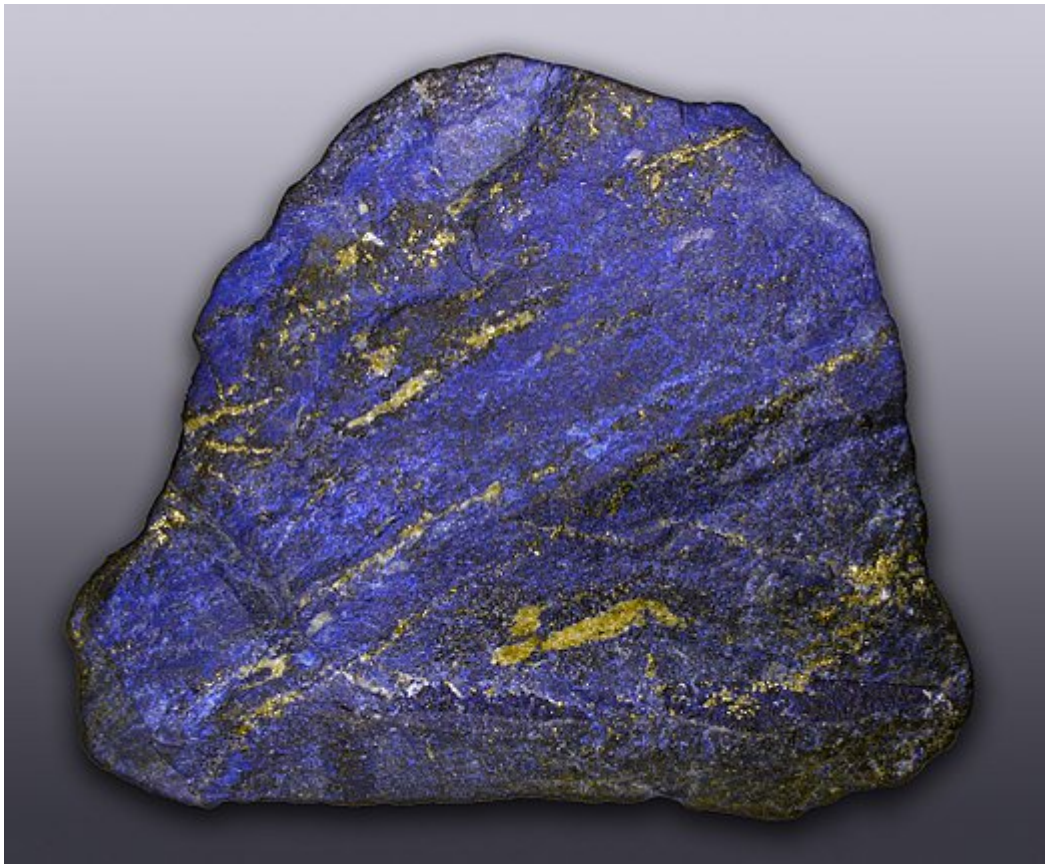
The farming tradition here goes back to the ancient times of the Indus-Saraswati civilization, which was by far the largest farming culture in the world, dwarfing Mesopotamia & Egypt in size.



Along with farming, comes surplus and leisure. The Indus-Saraswati civilization created many luxury items and pastimes. It invented board games. It created many material artifacts that appear all along the Indian ocean: from the near-east to Africa.

The flourishing sea-trade spread the artifacts of India far and wide. But nothing was more prized by the rich people of the ancient times, than this deep blue stone: R■javarta.

This Sanskrit word got corrupted in Persian as Lajaward & then transmitted to Latin as Lapis Lazuli.



This stone appears in Egypt and Mesopotamia. Rich people got buried with it. Emperor Tutankhamen's tomb has got it.

But there was only one mine for Lazurite stones in the ancient past: in Badakshan in today's Afghanistan. It was an outpost of the Indus-Saraswati civilization.

In Sanskrit, R■javarta means "employed by the king (R■ja)" or "abiding by the king". This stone was the mark of the king, ensuring that whoever has it will get goods & services in his kingdom.

As the mine is controlled and the stone is very scarce, the mine is basically a mint.

The agricultural civilization of Indus-Saraswati valleys thus created a monetary means for exchange, far earlier than metal coins. The supply was very precisely controlled & restricted to within its territory. Whoever has this stone can buy artifacts from Indus-Saraswati valleys.

But what were the Indian people buying in exchange from the other civlizations? There are really no artifacts from Mesopotamia & Egypt here. In contrast, there were dollops of Indian artifacts elsewhere. So what were they trading for? Perishable goods: food, wine & human labour.

Now that we have established the background with respect to the archaeological evidence from the ancient times, let us look at etymology.

Sediyapu Krishna Bhat argues the word ■rya comes from the same root as "area" & "arable". It refers to agriculture.
https://t.co/bLl2GWp5f6

The Indian texts use ■rya as a synonym for Vai■ya (farmer-trader). A tilling buffalo used within Agriculture is referred to as "■ryakona", as Shat■vadh■ni Ga■■sh explains lucidly in the above essay, introducing the work of scholar Sediyapu Krishna Bhat.

But a farmer-trader (Vai■ya) would create surplus and needs to store it. There is a Sanskrit word for this, which is manifestly ignored by colonial-era linguists.

The word is "arjana" and the verb is "arjati". It means acquiring, procuring, earning.
https://t.co/r32WqzYiKQ

The one who acquires or gains things is "■rya".

This obviously has several positive connotations, which can be seen in the word ■rjava (■■■■■),which means sincerity, honesty, rectitude etc. These are the values of a honest farmer-trader who becomes rich.

Monetary exchange by Lapus Lazuli stones could not be maintained. Other precious metals were used as alternatives in barter: gold and silver. Silver was the easiest alternative in the Indian subcontinent. It produced one of the earliest silver coins in the world.

Thus, silver was the means to store surplus value of "arjati". This is reflected in various Indo-European languages.
https://t.co/tmEk2AF0fo

Colonial-era linguists identified the related Sanskrit root as the far-fetched "arjuna" (clear/bright) but ignored "arjana" (earning).

According to Indian tradition, the tribes which lived beyond the north-western mountain regions were also originally "■ryans" i.e, they were agriculturalists, but who later lost their ■ryan status i.e, they could not maintain their customs & calendar, needed for cultivating land.

When the last ice-age ended, the Pan-Himalayan and Siberian region began to thaw. Open grasslands appeared in the Amu Darya basin, so pastoralists who reared cattle migrated from the Indus-Saraswati valleys to the north-west, bringing the Indo-European languages with them.

They were not agriculturalists. So they were technically not "■ryans". Indeed, there was no Indo-European tribe which called itself as ■ryan, which did not also practice agriculture.

So there ends the claim for the Nazis on the word "■ryan". This is a misappropriation.

But on the other hand, these migrating tribes kept many cultural innovations from the Indus-Saraswati valleys as they entered Russia, and from there into Europe. They remembered not only languages but also many stories, which are shared across the Indo-European groups of people.

They also remembered the monetary means of exchange, through precious stones and metals. But the etymological roots were not preserved in all languages. Only Sanskrit preserved them as it was closest to the source.

It has the means to connect ■rya -> arjana -> argentum (silver).

Why bother with digging up these etymological roots now?

Because etymology is the *only* leg for the stupid Nazi hypothesis of Aryan marauders colonizing the world. The Nazis don't have any other leg to stand on: archaeology, genetics, literary texts .. nothing.

When you see a dying Nazi theory, what do you do ?

Kick it till it dies completely. This is what needs to be done. (End of thread).