

## Amazing Affinity Of Russian And Sanskrit

August 18, 2013

Filed under: [thoughts](#) — axinia @ 10:03 pm

Tags: [Hindi](#), [India](#), [Indo-European languages](#), [linguistics](#), [New Delhi](#), [Rishi](#), [Sanskrit](#), [Soviet Union](#), [Weer Rajendra Rishi](#)

The linguistically proven facts show the amazing affinity of Russian and Sanskrit languages, obviously pointing out that these two languages must have lived closed together in some periods of antiquity.

**Dr. Weer Rajendra Rishi (1917 – 2002) was a well known Indian linguist. He was fluent in Russian and worked in the Indian Embassy in Moscow** between 1950—1952. Dr. Rishi was the author of (1) *Russian-Hindi Dictionary* (foreword by the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru), (2) *Russian Grammar in Hindi*, (3) *Russian Folklore in Hindi* (4) *Hindi translation of Pushkin's poem 'Gypsy'*, (5) *Marriages of the Orient*, (6) *Roma—The Punjabi Emigrants in Europe, the USSR, the Americas etc.* (7) *Romani-Punjabi-English Conversation Book*, (8) *Romani-Punjabi-English Dictionary* and (9) *Multi-Lingual Romani Dictionary (Romani Hindi English French Russian)*.

One of his last works was a book *India & Russia – Linguistic & Cultural Affinity*. This book is now very rare and it is undeservingly forgotten so I would like to bring it back as a tribute to Dr. Weer Rajendra Rishi.

**The book has XIII chapters but it is Chapter II *Affinity in Language* which is, in my view, the most interesting part of the book. These are some excerpts from this chapter:**

“As mentioned in the preceding chapter both Russian and Sanskrit belong to the satem group of the Indo-European family of languages. This, however, creates one mis-understanding in one's mind that the relation between Sanskrit and Russian is as distant one as that between Sanskrit and other Indo-European languages. As will be explained in this chapter, the relation between these two languages is very close and correspondence between these two languages is so minute that, to use Dr. Sidheshwar Varma's words, it cannot be a mere chance\*.

“In the sphere of vocabulary, there is such a large number of words which are common to these two languages that it has not been possible to mention all of them in this chapter. Only a list of basic words common to both these two languages has been given. Moreover, as explained in the succeeding paragraphs of this chapter many of the grammatical rules are common to both these languages and the number of words common to these two languages formed after the application of such common grammar rules could be further multiplied. This is not so when we compare Sanskrit with any other language belonging to the Indo-European group, leaving aside Iranian and Persian.”(p.14)

“That the melodiousness of the rhythm of the Russian folklore and the Sanskrit verse synchronises with each other is confirmed by a

news item published in the Soviet Land (No. 2 of January 1968) published by the Information Services of the Embassy of the USSR in India, New Delhi. It is stated that the style of the verse of Russian folk legends and Puskin's tales is closer to the rhythm of Sanskrit verse. Professor Smirnov (1892— 1967), the reputed Sanskritologist of the Soviet Union has translated Mahābhārata into Russian in this type of verse. Professor Smirnov had with him a recording of an extract from the Mahābhārata read in Sanskrit original by Professor Nirmal Chandra Maitra of India to the accompaniment of Indian instruments. When after playing the recording of the Sanskrit version, Professor Smirnov read his Russian translation, the enchanting melody of the rhythm was found to be very much like that of the Sanskrit original as read by Professor Nirmal Chandra Maitra and sounded in unison."(p.16)

On the following pages Dr. Rishi gave some interesting comparisons of Russian and Sanskrit noun declension, verbs, prefixes and suffixes, prepositions concluding the chapter by an impressive list of Russian- Sanskrit common words. The full text of this chapter can be found here.

The list of nouns here.

This interesting information I reposted from borisssof blog.

#### The list of cognate verbs:

Meaning Rus. Skr.	Russian	Sanskrit	Meaning
to argue, to slander	<b>vad – vadit</b>	<b>vad – vadati</b>	वद्-वदति t
to ask	<b>pros – prosit</b>	<b>prach – prachhati</b>	प्रच्छ – पृच्छति t
to ask various questions, make various inquiries	<b>vīsprā – vīsprāšivaet</b>	<b>vīprach – vīprcchati</b>	विप्रच्छ – विपृच्छति i
to bake, cook	<b>peč – pečyot</b>	<b>pac – pacati</b>	पच् – पचति t
to bark	<b>lay – laet</b>	<b>rai – rayati</b>	रै – रैयति t
to be, exist	<b>bī – budet</b>	<b>bhū – bhavati</b>	भू – भवति t
to beat, hit	<b>tuz – tuzit</b>	<b>tuj – tojayati</b>	तुज् – तोजयति t
to burn, to shine	<b>gor – gorit</b>	<b>ghr – gharati</b>	घृ – घरति t
to caress, fondle, comfort	<b>las – laskaet</b>	<b>las – lasāti</b>	लस् – लसति t
to cart, transport, carry, draw	<b>voz – vozit</b>	<b>vah – vahati</b>	वह – वहति t
to catch	<b>lov – lovit</b>	<b>labh – labhate</b>	लभ् – लभते t
to coddle, pumper; to cherish, foster	<b>lel – lelyeet</b>	<b>lal – lālayati</b>	लल् – लालयति t
to continue to do smth., to linger on; to delay; to entertain	<b>bav – bavit</b>	<b>bhū – bhavayati</b>	भू – भावयति t
to cough	<b>kasl – kaslyaet</b>	<b>kās – kāsate</b>	कास् – कासते t
to dawn	<b>svet – svetaet</b>	<b>śvit – śvetate</b>	श्वित् – श्वेतते t
to die , decease	<b>mer – mryot</b>	<b>mṛ – marati</b>	मृ – मरति t
to drink	<b>pi – p'yot</b>	<b>pī – piyate</b>	पी – पीयते t

to dry, desiccate	suš – sušit	śuṣ – śuṣyati	शुष् – शुष्ति t
to exterminate, to make to die	mor – morit	mṛ – mārayati	मृ – मारयति t
to fall	pad – padyot	pad – padyate	पद् – पद्यते t
to fart	perd – perdit	pard – pardati	पर्द् – पर्दति t
to fear, be afraid	boya – boitsya	bhyas – bhyasate	भ्यस् – भ्यसते t
to give away	otda – otdayot	uddā – uddadāti	उद्धा – उद्धदाति t
to give out, to distribute	vīd – vīdayot	vidā – vidadāti	विदा – विददाति t
to give to drink	po – poit	pa – pāyayati	पा – पाययति t
to go, walk	i – idyot	iṭ – eṭati	इट् – एटति t
to happen, to be present, to frequent	bīv – bīvaet	bhū – bhavati	भू – भवति t
to knead	mes – mesit	miśr – miśrayati	मिश्र – मिश्रयति t
to know	zna – znaet	jña – jānāti	ज्ञ – जानति t
to lick	liz – ližet	lih – lihati	लिह – लिहति t
to lick out	vīliz – vīlizīvaet	vilih – vilelihat	विलिह – विलेलिहत् t
to live, dwell	živ – živaet	jīv – jīvati	जीव – जीवाति t
to lock; to hide (dial.)	ver – veraet	vṛ – varati	वृ – वरति t
to love, like	lyub – lyubit	lubh – lubhati	लुभ – लुभति t
to make come back, turn around	vorot – vorotit	vṛt – vartayati	वृत् – वर्तयति t
to make warm, to melt	top – topit	tap – tapati	तप् – तपति t
to measure	mer – merit	mi – miroti	मि – मिरति t
to milk	do – doit	dhe – dhayati	धे – धयति t
to overturn, pull down, to drag down	val – valit	val – valiti	वल् – वलति t
to peel, to shell	vīlup – vīlupit	vilup – vilumpati	विलुप् – विलुम्पति t
to praise	slav – slavit	śram – śramyati	श्रम् – श्राम्यति t
to pull, stretch	tyan – tyanet	tan – tanoti	तन् – तनोति t
to push away, to cast (an arrow etc.); to flow or run quickly (usually down), to fall down	ryi – rinet	rī – riṇāti	री – रीणाति t
to revolve, rotate	vert – vertit	vṛt – vartate	वृत् – वर्तते t
to roar, bellow, howl	rev – revyot	ru – ravīti	रु – रवीति t
to roll, turn around	val – valyaet	val – valate	वल् – वलते t
to see; to know how to do smth..	vid – vidit	vid – vidati	विद् – विदति t

to seek, search; to wish	<b>isk – iščet</b>	<b>iṣ – icchati;</b> <b>eṣati</b>	इष् - इच्छति; एषति	t f
to sell	<b>proda – prodast</b>	<b>pradā – pradatte</b>	प्रदा - प्रदत्ते	t
to separate (off), to detach	<b>oddel – oddelyaet</b>	<b>uddal – uddalati</b>	उद्दल् - उद्दलति	t
to shake	<b>tryas – tryasyot</b>	<b>tras – trasyati</b>	त्रस् - त्रस्यति	t
to shine, glitter	<b>bles – bleščet</b>	<b>bhlāś – bhlāśate</b>	भ्लाश् - भ्लाशते	t
to sit	<b>sid – sidit</b>	<b>sad – sīdati</b>	सद् - सीदति	t
to sleep	<b>spa – spit</b>	<b>svap – svapiti</b>	स्वप् - स्वपिति	t
to sob	<b>rīd – rīdaet</b>	<b>rud – rodati</b>	रुद् - रोदिति	t
to squeeze, pinch	<b>klešč – kleščit</b>	<b>kliś – kliśnati</b>	क्लिश् - क्लिश्नति	t
to stay awake	<b>bde – bdit</b>	<b>budh – budhyati</b>	बुध् - बुध्यति	t
to stick (to), to adhere (to)	<b>lip – lipnet</b>	<b>lip – limpyati</b>	लिप् - लिम्पयति	t s
to stick, to mould, model	<b>lep – lepit</b>	<b>lip – lepayati</b>	लिप् - लेपयति	t f
to stretch out, extend, to draw out, extract	<b>vītyan – vītyanet</b>	<b>vitan – vitanute</b>	वितन् - वितनुते	t t
to survive	<b>vīživ – vīživaet</b>	<b>vijīv – vijīvati</b>	विजीव् - विजीवति	t
to sweeten	<b>slad – sladit</b>	<b>svad – svadati</b>	स्वद् - स्वदते	t
to swim, float	<b>plavat’; plav – plavaet</b>	<b>plu – plavate</b>	प्लु - प्लवते	t
to take	<b>bra – beryot</b>	<b>bhr – bharati</b>	भृ - भरति	t
to think, imagine	<b>mni – mnit</b>	<b>mna – manate</b>	म्ना - मनति	t
to torture	<b>pīt – pītaet</b>	<b>piṭh – peṭhati</b>	पिठ् - पेठति	t
to touch	<b>kas – kasaet</b>	<b>kaṣ – kaṣati</b>	कष् - कषति	t
to turn away	<b>vīver – vīvernet</b>	<b>vivṛti – vivartate</b>	विवृत् - विवर्तते	t
to turn back, to come back	<b>vert – vertaet</b>	<b>vṛt – vartate</b>	वृत् - वर्तते	t
to twirl, to turn round and round	<b>vert – vertit</b>	<b>vrt – vartayati</b>	वृत् - वर्तयति	t
to wake up	<b>bud – budit</b>	<b>budh – budhyate</b>	बुध् - बुध्यते	t
to have sexual intercourse	<b>yeb – yebyot</b>	<b>yabh – yabhati</b>	यभ्- यभति	t
to wish, want	<b>vol – volit</b>	<b>vṛ – vṛnoti; varayati</b>	वृ - वरति; वरयति	t c

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## 25 Responses to "Amazing affinity of Russian and Sanskrit"

1. **Rohit Kapoor** Says:  
August 19, 2013 at 12:48 am



Hi Axinia –  
Interesting and amazing –

I am an Indian who has studied Sanskrit – have functional understanding of the language . I am reading GITA – deep dive reading and have been reading Sanskrit vocabulary closely from last 3 years .

My natural speaking language is Hindi. I was unaware of this fact and whenever I travelled to Turkey , I was surprised to find them using words common to Hindi i.e. Paneer – Fresh cottage Cheese , Darwaza – Door etc. I was fascinated that humanity may be spread across, but there is a deeper connectedness that the present world is unaware of.

Even with across the different religions and religious practices – I prefer to call them spiritual practices; the thread of the divinity points clearly and unambiguously towards common message and worshipping. Unfortunately majority of

the world is missing the message and worshipping the messenger.

The science of VEDAS and Purana's and Upnishada's are so tell telling that any person's would be shocked to realize how deviated humanity has got from the source and the center of spiritualism . Sahaj Yoga is tantric science lost thousands of years back and Gita contains the hybernated seed of kundalini safely passed on to the future generations by farsighted YOGI's when they saw the world entering the dark ages of its cyclical period of Kaliyuga .

Today we see the signs of awakening everywhere , this piece of yours , this discussions and all the spiritual effort is clearly showing the path of revival and time of spiritual enlightemement has started .



rohit

Reply

**Priya Says:**

November 20, 2013 at 3:12 am



Rohit Paneer and Darwaza came from the Turkish conquest of India not any other deeper connection you are looking at.

Reply

**Tamara Says:**

November 5, 2014 at 10:00 pm



Sanskrit came from Russia due to it is the only language Russians talk for 100s of centuries; and, it does not tie to any other live language but old Russian and other Slovenians. Hury Hury is (slavenie) means praising

Reply

**Shwetha Says:**

April 18, 2016 at 9:36 pm



My dear  
Sanskrit is much older than  
the old Russian.

Reply

**John Arbuckle**



Says:

September 12, 2016  
at 8:28 pm

They both share a  
common Indo European  
ancestor that originated  
just north of the baltic  
about 3500 bc. Lets do  
some research before  
talking about conquests  
and spiritual  
connections people.

Reply

2. **Rohit Kapoor** Says:

August 19, 2013 at 1:05 am



Turkish Hindi Common Words

Turkish Hindi (turkish / hindi spelling)  
English

- . acaip acab / ajab weird
- . adalet adaalat justice
- . adam aadam man
- . aheste aheste ahısta ahısta slowly
- . akis aks echo
- . akıl akl / akal mind
- . ananas ananas pineapple
- . arzu aarzo wish/desire
- . aşık aşik / aashik fallen-in-love
- . asıl asli / asal real, fact
- . avare avara wandering idly
- . avaz aavaz cry, shout
- . avrat (rare use) aurat wife
- . ayna aaina mirror

azad aazad free

- . badem badem almond
- . barut barood gunpowder
- . beden badan body
- . bülbül bulbul nightingale

- . çakı çaku / chaku hindi: knife
- turkish:pocketknife
- . canım canam / janaam darling
- . çatı çat / chatt roof
- . çay çay / chai tea
- . cenk ceng/ jang war
- . cevap cevab/ javab answer
- . dert dard pain, trouble
- . divane divane crazy
- . dost dost friend
- . dua dua prayer
- . dükkan dukan shop
- . dünya duniya world
- . dürbün durbin binoculars
- . düşman duşman / dushman enemy
- . duvar diwar wall
- . ecnebi acnabi / ajanabi foreigner
- . edep adab good manners
- . eer agar if
- . elbette albatta of course
- . elveda alvida bye
- . fakir fakir poor
- . fayda fayda benefit, advantage
- . fırsat fursat opportunity
- . gam gum sorrow, grief
- . günah gunah sin
- . gurur gurur pride
- . hafta hafta week
- . hak haq one's right
- . hakikat haqeeqat reality
- . hamle hamla attack
- . hava hava air
- . hazır hazier ready
- . helva halwa
- . her har every, each
- . hesap hesap calculation
- . hisse hissa share (portion)
- . hükümet huqumat government
- . incir ancir / anjeer fig
- . insan insan human
- . intikam inteqam revenge
- . işaret ishaara sign
- . kabiliyet kaabiliyat ability
- . kabul kabul accept
- . kafi kaafi sufficient, enough

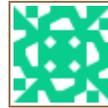
- . kalem kalam pencil, pen
- . kalender kalendar vagabond
- . kan khon blood
- . kanun kanoon law
- . karpuz harbuz / kharboze watermelon
- . katil kaatil murderer
- . kenar kinara edge
- . ki ki the one that is (in) ... (suffix)
- . kitap kitab book
- . kismet kismat fortune, chance, destiny
- . kıyma khima minced meat
- . kıymet keemat value
- . köfte kofta meat balls
- . kurban qurbaan sacrifice
- . malum malum known
- . manzara manzara view
- . masum masum innocent
- . mesele masaal problem
- . meydan maidan square
- . misafir musafir guest
- . muhabbet mohabbat love
- . mum mum candle
- . musibet musibat calamity, disaster
- . nar anar pomegranate
- . nasip naseeb destiny, chance
- . nazik nazuk polite, delicate
- . nefret nafrat hate
- . numune namoona sample, specimen
- . ordu urdu army
- . pazu bazu biceps
- . pehlivan pehelvan wrestler
- . peynir paynir (white) cheese
- . pilav pulaw cooked rice
- . razı razi agreeing to do, consent ..
- . renk rang color
- . ruh roh / rooh soul
- . rüşvet rishwat bribe
- . sabır sabr patience
- . sabun sabun soap
- . sade sade plain, simple
- . saf saaf pure, clean
- . sahil sahil coast
- . salak salak fool, stupid
- . şarap şarab / sharab alcoholic drink
- . satranç shatranj chess

- . sebze sabzi vegetable
- . sefer safar journey
- . şehir şehir/ sheher city
- . şeker şakar / shakkar sugar
- . şeytan şaytan / shaytaan devil
- . şikayet şikayet / shikayet complaint
- . şiş kebab şiş kebab
- . şişe şişe / shisha bottle
- . sıhhat sehat health
- . sırf sırf only
- . tabanca tamancha pistol
- . tamam tamam OK, All
- . taraf taraf side
- . tava tava pan
- . taze taze / taaza fresh
- . temenni tamanna wish
- . teselli tasalli consolation
- . top top cannon
- . ümit, umut umiid/ ummeed hope
- . üstat ustad virtuoso
- . vaat vaada promise
- . vatan vatan homeland, country
- . ve va and
- . vefa wafa fidelity, loyalty
- . yani yani that is to say, i.e.
- . yar yar loved one
- . zalim zalim cruel
- . zehir zeher poison
- . zemin zemiin/ zameen floor
- . zincir zancir / zanjeer chain
- . ziyade zyaada much

#### Reply

**mahadeepa** Says:

August 19, 2013 at 10:10 am

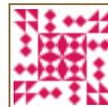


Thank you for your  
research, Rohit.

#### Reply

**Samik** Says:

February 13, 2014 at 4:38 am



These Turk words were  
brought to India by the moguls ..  
The Turks imposed their rule and  
their language and slowly Sanskrit  
words got displaced by Turk and

Arabic . Since Delhi was the centre of Turk rule – Hindi is a highly arabised language

[Reply](#)

3. **mahadeepa** Says:

August 19, 2013 at 10:03 am



In 1994 we had gone to Russia. The hotel in which we were staying had a cafeteria on each floor. I went there to get tea but try as much I would the lady just kept saying 'nyet' I tried hand gestures, trying to explain cafe & then 'tea' but she kept saying 'nyet'. I thought there goes my morning cup of tea. Then suddenly a light bulb lit up in her brain and she asked 'Chai? !! OMG, & here I had spent a good 15 minutes trying to tell her that I wanted tea!! Chai is what we say in India. Then I needed sugar. But that was faster because there was table salt which I gestured 7 then made hand gestures as the other one. She did not understand sugar, but she said ' sakhar'? That solved my problem.

After Ram, his sons Luv & Kush went north. Kush went to China & Luv to Russia. The Sanskrit language was taken there, and it was blended with the local language which the Slavs who are descendents of Luv used.

This is a very useful article. Thanks.

[Reply](#)

**axinia** Says:

August 20, 2013 at 2:00 pm



Thank you for this lovely sharing, Deepa! I can very well imagine these situations 😊

[Reply](#)

**Samik** Says:

February 13, 2014 at 4:41 am



Other way round sir ....  
Tribes from north of Black Sea

moved to India around 1700bc ...  
Most North Indians are their  
descendants .... So basically shared  
ancestry

Reply

4. **B.Yagnanarayanan** Says:

December 19, 2013 at 9:08 am



Part 12

Many years ago, some Russian scholars had come to Chennai for a research on Hindu culture. Maha Swami was then camping at Mylapore and so they had darshan of Him and took many photographs of Him. They gave the photographs to the Russian Ancient Culture Academy in Russia also. In 1987, Russia held a festival of Indian Culture in the Soviet Cultural Academy in Chennai. Dr. Padma Subramanyam gave a lecture on Bharatham, Kutchipidi, etc. Then, she was invited to Russia, where she met Prof. Ribakov, who was the chief of Russian Scientific Academy and Russian Ancient Culture Institute. She was surprised to see a portrait of Maha Periava in his room. When asked, he said it was given by a friend who had visited Him in Chennai and he also wanted to meet Him and clarify a few doubts. Subsequently, he came to Chennai and Dr. PS accompanied him to Kanchipuram. But, Maha Swami was down with fever and the sishyas said they cannot meet Him. They were disappointed and didn't know what to do. Just then another sishya came to them and said that Periava asked them to

come in.  
They went in, and Prof.Ribakov and Periava kept looking at each other for a while. Then,  
Dr.PS asked the Prof to clarify his doubts. But the Prof said that all his doubts have already been clarified. Now comes the best part. Periava asked 'Russians speak their language mixed with Sanskrit, but in Northern Russia do they speak the language without any mix of Sanskrit?' Ribakov was surprised and said 'yes'. Then Periava said, 'you say Russia now. In the ancient times it was known as Rishivarsham.You know why? That is where Rishis like Yagnavalkiyar were running a Vedic Research Center. Then he spoke about the history of Russia at length. Then the Prof said that he wanted to become a Hindu. Periava said 'you already are'.But the Prof insisted on a Hindu name for him. Periava laughed and said ' he has grey beard like Rishis. So, from now on his name is Rishi'. Well, that Rishi, runs a branch of Ramakrishna mutt in Moscow now.

Respected AXINIA Please read this article..... Hope this will be relevant here.

Reply

**axinia** Says:

January 4, 2014 at 12:24 am



Thank you,  
B.Yagnanarayanan, for this interesting story!

Reply

**yagnanarayanan** Says:

January 4, 2014 at 4:30 am



No need to thank  
Axinia. Its ma pleasure to  
share such good things. sad  
fact is number of people  
speaking the language is  
almost nil 😞😞😞

Reply**shankar** Says:

March 10, 2014 at 6:09 pm



I dont know why but my  
intuition always put me in between  
rishi..russia ..sanskrit .somewhere I  
find dat russia was d place or  
pradesh of as rishiyon ka  
pradesh...one day eagerness pulled  
me toward d maps of Russia n I saw  
der caspian sea which made me  
take it as rishi kashyap..n d picture  
I saw carefully a amazed as it is like  
someone putting water to sun  
facing toward east..as rishi used to  
do..isnt something amazing.? now I  
luv my origin....

Reply5. **Farmville 2 Hack Tool** Says:

July 21, 2014 at 10:54 am



Thanks For Sharing Such A  
Great Info I Have Bookmarked It

Reply6. **Rig Veda Composed In Russia? |****Ramani's blog** Says:

August 6, 2014 at 5:52 pm



[...] <https://1000petals.wordpress.com/2013/08/18/amazing-affinity-of-russian-and-sanskrit/> [...]

Reply7. **Maha Yoga Yelp | Laatuasunnot** Says:

February 16, 2015 at 3:38 am

[...] Amazing affinity of Russian and Sanskrit | ... - 18-8-2013 · December 19, 2013 at 9:08 am. Part 12 Many years ago, some Russian scholars had come to Chennai for a research on Hindu culture. Maha Swami was then ..... [...]

Reply

8. **Ai On Says:**

April 18, 2015 at 5:41 pm



Lithuanian language has many identical words to Sanskrit. So might be, that Russian inherited the similarity to Sanskrit from Baltic languages. Eastern Balts (Galindians) are ones of the ancestors of Russian ethnos. Eastern Balts were assimilated by Slavs. Only two of many Balts languages survived – Lithuanian and Latvian. The Lithuanian language is often said to be the most conservative living Indo-European language, retaining many features of Proto-Indo-European now lost in other Indo-European languages.

SANSKRIT > LITHUANIAN > RUSSIAN > ENGLISH:

1. BHUTIS – BŪTIS – БЫТИЕ – BEING,
2. DEVAS – DIEVAS – БОГ – GOD,
3. VEŠPATS – VIEŠPATS – ГОСПОДЬ – LORD,
4. AGNIS – UGNIS – ОГОНЬ – FIRE,
5. MATA – MOTĖ – МАТЬ – MOTHER,
6. SUNUS – SŪNUS – СЫН – SON,
7. DUHITA – DUKTĖ – ДОЧЬ – DAUGHTER,
8. VIRA – VYRAS – МУЖЧИНА – MAN,
9. AVIS – AVIS – ОВЦА – SHEEP,
10. DHUMAS – DŪMAS – ДЫМ – SMOKE,
11. AŠRU – AŠARA – СЛЕЗА – TEAR,
12. JAVAS – JAVAS – ПШЕНИЦА – WHEAT,
13. MADHUS – MEDUS – МЕД – HONEY,
14. SANAS – SENAS – СТАРЫЙ – OLD,
15. ASMI – ESMI – Я ЕСТЬ – I AM,
16. ASTI – ESTI – ОН ЕСТЬ – HE IS,

17. PADAS – PADAS – ПОДОШВА – SOLE,

18. ŠVAŠURAS – ŠEŠURAS – ТЕСТЬ –  
FATHER-IN-LAW.

Sanskrit: Devas adadat datas, Devas  
dasyati dhanas.

Lithuanian: Dievas davė dantis, Dievas  
duos duonos.

Russian: Бог дал зубы, Бог даст хлеба.

English: God gave teeth, God will give  
bread.

Also this is interesting:

[http://vilnews.com/2011-04-incredible-indian-lithuanian-relations-2?hc\\_location=ufi](http://vilnews.com/2011-04-incredible-indian-lithuanian-relations-2?hc_location=ufi)

Reply

**Anna Katharina Emmerick**

Says:

October 20, 2016 at 12:02 pm

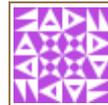


The first tongue [proto indo european], the mother tongue, spoken by Adam, Shem, and Noah, was different, and it is now extant only in isolated dialects. Its first pure offshoots [indo-iranian] are the Zend, the sacred tongue of India, and the language of the Bactrians. In those languages, words may be found exactly similar to the Low German of my native place. The book that I see in modern Ctesiphon, on the Tigris, is written in that language.

Reply

9. **shrirang sudrik** Says:

November 25, 2015 at 5:38 pm



Hi Axinia This is Shrirang Sudrik from Pune India Indeed a very excellent work on russian and sanskrit. I am also studying sanskrit. Now it has been proved that russian is also derived from Sanskrit. The list of words you have given is awesome. I will suggest one book for

you to read on this titled INDIA THE BIRTHPLACE OF HUMAN SPEECH, SANSKRIT THE MOTHER OF ALL LANGUAGES BY MR. NIRANJAN SHAH FROM USA. Ancient India ruled Russia in very very ancient times I think Russia came from Rushi a Vedic Sage i.e. Land of Sages. Can I share your views with my study circle and in Russian Embassy in New Delhi India  
Please let me have your views on this  
Once again thanks for such a nice info pl keep it up

[Reply](#)

10. **Shwetha** Says:  
April 18, 2016 at 9:40 pm



Russia's older name was Rishivarsha. And they word comrades in Russian is derived from Tavrishi.. This is because many Rishis lived in olden days North Russia.

[Reply](#)

11. **Shwetha** Says:  
April 18, 2016 at 9:41 pm



Same way how California was kapilaranya . Sage kapilas ashram.

[Reply](#)

12. **David Nelson** Says:  
May 24, 2016 at 8:53 pm



whew, fun! Decodification of consciousness occurs

[Reply](#)

13. **Nandkumar** Says:  
June 20, 2016 at 2:50 pm



ITS..TRUE..dat..Sanskrit language borned i Russia...n this language came to india from Caucasia..through Khyber pass by Aryans

invasion (1500 bc) in india..so der no similarities found in ancient indigenous language (Dravidian).

[Reply](#)

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