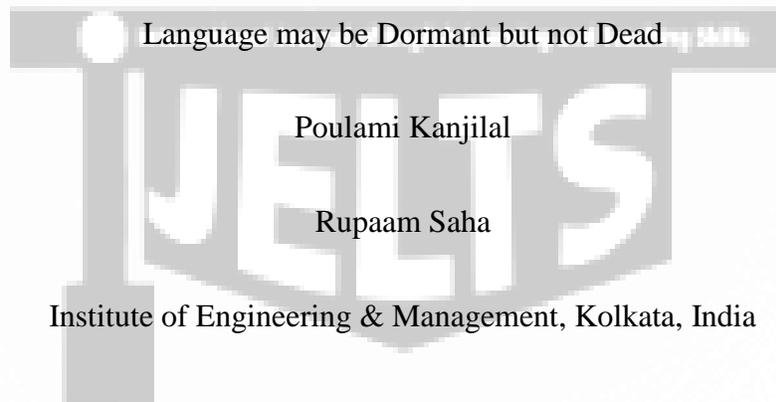


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Abstract

The paper aims to provide a comprehensive description about the dead languages and the structural learning. The first part of the paper describes us about the dead languages, and how the languages died in the ongoing times. The second part of the paper comprises that how one of the dead language such as Sanskrit is practical enough to use as a resource in the 21st century and how this linguistic study is contributing in Structural learning. Dead Language is a language that is not regarded as much important as native language in the modern period. Dead languages have barely any speakers in the present day. As per various statistical surveys one language dies every 14 days. There are many languages such as Latin, Sanskrit and Hebrew which have evaporated due to various circumstances such as colonization. The parent language loses its importance and gradually dies due to its improvisation among various regions of the land. In the present day these languages are used only for legal and academic purposes.

But the philologists have unearthed that one of the ancient language, Sanskrit has another image rather than just being an ancient language. Sanskrit has its rules placed in mathematical forms, having no exceptions unlike other languages. Being exception less makes it much more accessible to people and that is why the experts and technicians are tempted towards this language.

In this fast progressing world, time needs to be used wisely. Therefore, writing texts also requires good space and time management. People are preferring shortcuts to express themselves, so this globe needs short scripts yet having complete message the individual wants

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to convey. The scientific field is also looking for script which requires less time, less effort and less data. And here Sanskrit can be reintroduced leading towards structural learning.

Keywords- Dead, Language, Latin, Learning, Sanskrit, English, Linguist, Scientists.



Language may be Dormant but not Dead

Introduction

One language lives for a certain time and vanishes gradually. It's not a mundane thing. The term "dead language" seems very easy to digest but actually, it requires a lot of zeal. These languages are not popular among the masses hence don't get much attention. But the philologists have gone very deep inside this ocean in search of the meaning, history and significance (if any) of these. Dead languages have no current speakers. Most of these are the parent language of the current languages. For example, Albanian is born from Latin or some say Greek, Turkish is also said to be similar to Albanian. Most of the Indian languages are daughters of Sanskrit. An interesting fact is that many common words of English are said to be obtained from Sanskrit.

Another appealing topic to be peeped in is the push behind the deaths of the languages. One of the most prominent reason is the colonization which led to many changes in the cultures of various lands. During colonization, East India Company succeeded to enslave many labors from the parts of Southeast Asia and India. The group also comprised of residents of Indonesia and West Africa. In this fashion, the cultures of various people traveled the world like nomads. This also included the native languages of the lands which went through many unconscious improvisations. During this huge turmoil across the globe, the company left no excuse to bring the English language under the spotlight. They swung their wand in such a way that people had to believe that English was the new gateway towards development. Many regions lost their native languages and accepted English in this procession.

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A very common issue that leads to the death of a language is the birth of a new language from the parent one. In the language family, there are numerous languages which are related to each other, sharing the same parent language. The huddle always tends to lean towards the new one, which automatically makes them forget the parent. Language travels due to the migration of people and fellows leave their native language behind while grasping the new land's. The essence of the language evaporates in no time. And that is how again a language sees its death.

One of the unfortunate causes behind language invisibility is the extinction of residents from a region. There are many cases where people meet the anger of nature which destroys them and their surroundings completely. Heavy drought leaves barely anyone alive. When it happens on a large scale that results in an insignificant number of speakers of a language or preserver of culture. The calamities can be anything thing along with drought and they all have the same influence on the culture.

History behind Stagnant Languages

Talking about the origin of Latin is always a puzzlement. But as per various research, it is commonly known as one of the oldest members of the Indo-European language family. The most matured version of Latin is known to be originated from Italy and eventually, the speakers made their city, Rome. This image of Latin is named as Archaic Latin which took birth in 1000 BCE. The political, historical and cultural aspects of Rome took their language as the primary key to development. Intellectuals and poets spared no moment to showcase their art in Latin. Philosophers always tried to carve ways to engrave Latin among the common people. The

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Roman soldiers, traders, and administrators did spread the language across Europe. And soon Latin became the protagonist of western culture.

In the fifth century, the Roman essence collapsed. Rome was left broken. Therefore, the heckling dark clouds were leading towards Rome's pride, Latin. No one was left to inherit the class of Latin, rather imperfections in the language gave birth to French, Spanish and Italian. People found themselves way too much occupied to nurture the language and they just went with the flow.

Latin was not abandoned completely. It is used as a mode of conveying messages in legal, academic and spiritual aspects. As Latin had a huge influence in the western world, it is widely used in the law of European countries in the present day. On a daily basis, a countless number of papers are considered in the legal aspects of the European regions which are written in Latin.

People often believe that Latin had been intentionally erased from the chapter. People don't try to understand the depth of circumstances or they don't even try to keep vernacular language aside and turn pages for Latin. But they do comment negatively on the decisions. To prevent the continuation of such an absurd rumor, the church decided to exhibit the classic language in the form of sacred music.

Lastly, most of us come across many Latin words in our academic readings. Latin names and terms are often found in biology and chemistry books and papers. The theories which were published earlier in Europe were mostly written in Latin. In the present day, they are studied in different languages but the names and scientific terms are kept in Latin.

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Sanskrit, which is also known as "Dev Vani" is one of the oldest languages over a thousand centuries. Vedic Sanskrit was introduced when the knowledge was shared orally person to person. Sanskrit is known to be the mode of writing hymns, poems, and Puranas which form sacred Hindu scripts. The oldest text collection of Sanskrit is Rigveda, containing numerous Hindu hymns. Sanskrit was also introduced to fulfill the motto of studying celestial bodies. Sanskrit is identified as one of the members of the Indo European family. Between 500 BC TO 1000 AD classical Sanskrit came into the frame after which Panini composed the grammar of Sanskrit. Following grammar, classical Sanskrit put huge influence in the fields of medicine, astronomy, philosophy, and law. There are masterpieces formed in the literature of Sanskrit. Ramayana, Mahabharata, Panchatantra, poems of Kalidasa, Puranas and many Upanishads.

As the days went by, Sanskrit started to fade away from the mundane life of people. It gave birth to many other languages which became to popularize among the masses. But like many other ancient language Sanskrit is continued to be seen in many aspects like in law, academy, and hymns of religion.

The Hindu hymns in Sanskrit are always respected and they were never decided to be disturbed by any means. Therefore, the hymns are still used in various religious matters like weddings, worship, funeral, and whatnot.

As Sanskrit is the mother of most of the languages of India, the nation decided to keep the language in the important pages of laws. The positive fact is that there doesn't exist any person who is against this commitment. All the legal papers contain scripts in Sanskrit along with English and Hindi.

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Sanskrit is taught as a second or third language in school levels. In that case, students get familiar with the basic grammar and composition of simple sentences in Sanskrit. Colleges also have courses that include Sanskrit as a subject. And obviously, research in this language is done by many scholars across the globe.

Empirical view of Sanskrit

A multitude of linguists claims that there is one bygone language whose roots can show a path towards swiftness in the development of the world. And that honor is given to Sanskrit. It is discovered that the language is way too modern to be just kept on shelves. Hence, the cocoon was cracked by many pieces of research and they have proved that going into the depth of Sanskrit stimulates cognitive skills. And that is why one of the oldest and dead languages, Sanskrit is known as a scientific language.

The grammar of this language is the main protagonist of the subject. It is very evident that Panini chose a very sharp and calculative way to compose the foundation of the language. The rules of grammar are fixed in their places, no matter what. The fact that makes Sanskrit an exception is that there are zero exceptions while implementing the grammar. The whole exercise is purely mathematical. It has cut to cut formulae to way out the implementation.

Now leaning inside the grammatical world of the language, many interesting sections will be introduced. Sanskrit refers to objects as masculine, feminine or others. This rule is strictly followed in all parts of Sanskrit. Firstly, it is "Shabd Roop", which means a noun. It is a very practical way to divide the rules of using a noun. Three tables are formed for three sections, one

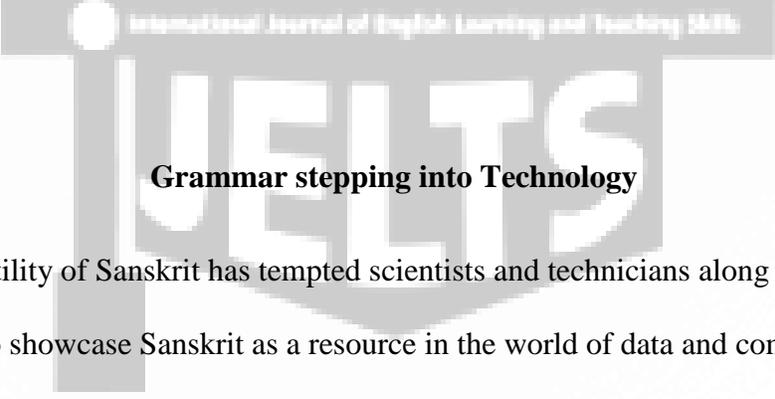
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is for pulling(masculine), one for streeeling(feminine) and another is napunsakling (others) which are then sub categorized into a singular (ekvachan), dual (dwivachan) and plural (bahuvachan).

Therefore, according to the case, one has to choose the elements from the table.

A verb is also required to form a sentence. It is called "Dhatu roop". It is also categorized into a singular (ekvachan), dual (dwivachan) and plural (bahuvachan). And column-wise it is divided as first person, second person, and third person. Words exist in Sanskrit which is formed by adding two words. The addition of the two words is called sandhi. Hence, every characteristic of this language is formulated.



Grammar stepping into Technology

The versatility of Sanskrit has tempted scientists and technicians along with the linguists. They are trying to showcase Sanskrit as a resource in the world of data and communication. The usage of less word and space to convey messages unlike other languages has put scientists into thought to implement it in various fields. Sanskrit was given birth to act as a protagonist in mathematics and astronomy.

NASA is the world's most developed and well-known research center for aeronautics and aerospace, which is also responsible for the civilian space program. After many conferences, NASA is said to be trying to include Sanskrit as a mode of communication and data in their programs. As Sanskrit is a very mathematical language, it is easy to grasp. A Sanskrit text requires fewer words and less space compared to any other language. Hence, it is ought to be one of the most efficient resources in the scientific field. In aerospace and aeronautic fields,

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conveying the message correctly in a short time is very necessary, the job needs acceleration in every aspect. To make this process convenient for the workers, they are aiming to convey messages in Sanskrit.

Another very clever thing NASA is willing to do is making Sanskrit as one of the coding languages. Sanskrit provided a foundation for the scientific fields such as mathematics and astronomy. Following the root, computer science is also trying to get support. A good programming language should be simple and easy to understand for programmers. As the grammatical background of Sanskrit is very transparent and compact, it led engineers to put effort to introduce it on a certain platform for coding. People are sweating off for creating its structured base for computing which consists of data structure, control structures, appropriate operators and syntax.

Neuroscience is also very keen on this subject. The trained pandits memorize and chant thousand years old texts containing over 40,000 words in one go. This phenomenon tempted the neuroscience to begin their study on this linguistic field. They started researching the effect of continuous chanting. MRI scans are done to various pandits and the results are amazing. It is discovered that they have ten percent more grey matter in the cerebral hemisphere and numerous regions of the brains are quite larger, unlike normal people. They also have increased cortical thickness. Neuroscience is yet to discover more about it.

History is one of the indispensable parts of the development. The current world leans towards ancient periods to get ideas for current jobs. There are millions of texts which are written in Sanskrit and they are not still converted in modern languages. These manuscripts are

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known to contain very interesting and useful facts that are not discovered due to the linguistic gap. The vast study of Sanskrit will enable scholars to reach to the writings and will guide the generation towards the depth of history.

Conclusion

The highly qualified scholars, technicians, scientists, and doctors are suggesting this new generation to learn Sanskrit. Learning of this language is going to help the scientific world to flow. After knowing the great impact of Sanskrit in the technical platforms, it seems that knowledge of Sanskrit is going to provide individuals huge career opportunities. If the plan works out the computer engineers will be able to reach sky-high in their career if they have a good grip in this language.

As per medical science is concerned people must learn Sanskrit and try to chant the texts. The chanting and memorizing of texts increase the size of the brain, stimulating the cognitive skills that are long term and short term memory. This exercise also increases an individual's patience towards his surroundings and makes him or her calm.

Learning Sanskrit should be encouraged in schools. Humans are generally reluctant to try anything alien. The introduction of Sanskrit at a primary level will make children used to the language like their native languages. The practice is going to create a huge impact on the upcoming generations. The peers will be inspired to discover the facts of history from various texts which are written in Sanskrit. In this process, the individuals will be able to contribute to the journey of a brighter future.

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