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ВЗГЛЯД НА САНСКРИТ СКВОЗЬ ПЕРСПЕКТИВУ НЕКОТОРЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ ДВИЖЕНИЯ В ТАТАРСКОМ, БОЛГАРСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Восстановление глагольных форм способствует «пониманию Вселенной как процесса, а не какого-то предмета», таким образом, связывая языковую область с квантовой механикой. По этой причине, познавательная цепочка, идущая от современной семантической структуры к глубинной структуре (к санскриту) основных кинетических глаголов, может обосновать междисциплинарные семиотические коды. Ссылаясь далее на убеждение Хомского, что «открытие и описание врожденных механизмов является неотъемлемой частью современного научного изыскания», данное исследование направлено на установление репрезентативного аспекта эволюции языка.

Ключевые слова: *кинетический, глубинная структура, семиотические коды, врожденные механизмы.*

Recovering the verb forms fosters «an understanding of the Universe as process rather than thing» [Eisenstein, 2007: 13], thus relating the linguistic realm to that of the quantum mechanics. Therefore the cognitive journey from contemporary semantic structure to the deep structure (Sanskrit) of principle kinetic verbs can substantiate interdisciplinary semiotic codes. Referring further to Chomsky's belief that «the discovery and description of innate mechanisms is an integral part of modern scientific inquiry» [Chomsky, 1986: 186], this study aims to establish representational aspects of the evolvement of Language.

Key words: *kinetic, deep structure, semiotic code, innate mechanisms.*

Introduction to players

Sanskrit, as the oldest language of the Indo-European family of languages, provides a type of meta-linguistic basis, essential for comparative studies and deep structure research. In general the referents' relations to this accepted meta-linguistic basis is philologically inclusive and principally demonstrated in diverse, yet compatible ways.

«The Bulgarian of the 9th c., the language of the translation of the Bible by Cyrillus, remained the literary language of Russia to the 14th c., and is still the ecclesiastical language of the Greek-Russian church in Russia, Servia and Bulgaria. It

holds the same place in Slavonic philology which Gothic occupies in the history of German idioms» [Muller, 1976: 73].

The Tatar language is viewed by Max Muller as «non-mongolic for the so called Tatars of Kazan and Astrachan «...in an empire which then extended from China to Poland, from India to Siberia». Muller further specifies that it «might tolerate Sanskrit» [Ibid, p.92], exemplifying it with similarities in conjugation of the verb «to be» in present tense in both languages, and thus substantiating the direct contact with India of importance for the linguistic evolvement.

The other important common aspect is seen in the so called Empire languages, which «exhibit strict historical continuity» [Ibid, p.86], where the evolution of language occurs «not so much by losses and creation, as by changes and corruption, which defaced in various ways the original design of these most primitive works of human art» [Ibid, p.87]. The English as an amalgamation of the most of the elements of the Teutonic branch, and of the Romanic branch, has indeed since its earliest formal stages been considered «the language of the future, the language of the world» [Ibid, p.64]. The practicality of this achievement is simple pragmatism exhibited in «...the whole class with which the English sailors are likely to mix, speaks a language which a German educated in Berlin or Vienna would hardly find it easier to understand, than an Englishman» [Ibid p. 64]. Both Bulgarian and Tatar have been Empire languages in different stages of their development with similar communication challenges and solutions.

Discursive platform

We have chosen to compare verbs of motion for three reasons. Firstly - for the advance of the quantum mechanics and the impact of its principle of the constant state of internal motion on science in general and on the semantic representations in particular. Secondly – for the constant progress and interactions in the external world where everything is in a state of change. The linguistic representations of the various changes that constantly occur are itself in a perpetual state of change as a result of their modifications and internal and external interactions. And thirdly – because for the nomadic cultures, such as the Volga Bulgarians and the Tatars, the action and movement have been essential to their mode of life and attitude. The verbs for movement and motion have formed a central part of their vocabulary and most probably have been developed at an early stage and in interaction with the many cultures they happen to meet on their constant nomadic expansions. Today the notion ‘modern nomads’ designates the same interactive mode, outlook and attitude and is representative for the cultural and linguistic interactions happening on a global scale.

Hence, the working disposition adopted for this research about the kinetic verbs as the most essential part of the speech. The verb brings energy and impetus to the speech, it makes the speech alive and interesting, captivating and challenging, and a foreign language learner’s primary task is to grasp the verbal system, for

it is the engine of the speech, that by itself is in constant internal change and external interactions. And we adopt this as a working hypothesis.

In the languages discussed here, the terms for verb are diversely reasonable transfers and can be grouped in two classes – abstraction (B and E) and derivation (T and S). Bulgarian offers an absolute abstraction designating ‘verb’ with the same word for ‘speech’ – ‘glagol’ (‘glagolati’ in old Bulgarian means ‘to speak’). The English ‘verb’ is a similar metaphoric identity from the Latin ‘verbum’ – ‘word’. Both examples are pointing to the initial idea of identity of action and speech, where speech is not reflection of the acting world, but is identical to it. This in itself forms a cultural byproduct in the assumption of no-dichotomy in acting and thinking, which may be lost today. In Tatar ‘verb’ – «figul» is directly streaming from the meaning of «work, action», as it is in Sanskrit where ‘verb’ - ‘kriya’ derives from ‘kri’ – ‘to do’, revealing a more realistic outlook of these two cultures.

The selection of specific verbs from the major divisions such as direction of motion, speeding, motions in water, cyclic motions etc, has been made upon the criteria of frequency of usage. We are going to establish now their semantic properties and compare their kinetic aspects while observing and enjoying the interactive game of their sounds, inflections, deflections, roots, suffixes and all of their physical properties in action, with one objective – to see if they score similar meaning.

Database and Scores

Comprehensively we have designated the languages in the stated order, further represented in the discussion with their initial letters E, R, T, B, S.

English	Russian	Tatar	Bulgarian	Sanskrit
English	Russian	Tatar	Bulgarian	Sanskrit
1. begin	начинать	башлану	започвам	arabh, rabhate
<i>Score: physical identity and metaphorical association of B in ‘работа’/work</i>				
2. appear	появляться	күренү	появявам се	prabhu
<i>Score: strong physical and semantic bond of B ‘да бъда’ and E ‘to be’</i>				
3. continue	продолжать	дэвам итү	продължавам	pravrit
4. stop	прекращать	туктату	спирам, стоя	stha
<i>Score: physical and semantic root bond of T, E, B</i>				
5. move	двигаться	хәрәкәтләнү, күчү	движа се	chalati, jarati
6. lift	поднимать	күтәрү	вдигам	tolyati
7. lower	опускать	төшерү	спускам	avapati
8. go out	выходить	чыгу	излизам	apagam
9. go in	входить	керү	влизам	vishati
10. leave	отправляться	китү	напускам	tyaajati
11. cross	пересекать	аркылы чыгу	пресичам	param gam
12. turn	повернуть	бору	обръщам/въртя	vrit, parivrit

Score: comprehensive physical and semantic identity of B

13. arrive	прибывать	килеп житү	пристигам	abigam, apagam
14. return	возвращаться	эйләнеп кайту	връщам се	punar agam, pratigam
15. go	идти	бару	отивам, гоня	gam

Score: comprehensive physical and semantic identity of E 'go' and B 'гоня'/chase

16. come	приходить	килү	идвам	samupagam, apagam
17. run	бежать	йөгерү	тичам, бягам	dhavati
18. fly	летать	очу	летя	ayate
19. gather	собирать	жыю	събирам	ji, praji

Score: comprehensive physical and semantic identity of T

20. add	добавлять	өстәү, кушу	добавям	aniad
21. fill	наполнять	тутыру	пълня	puriati

Score: physical and semantic identity of B with some phonetic changes

22. remain/stay	оставаться	калу	стоя, оставам	stha, tishtati
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Score: comprehensive physical and semantic identity of B and E

23. march	шагать	атлау	марширувам	vrajati, chalati
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Score: T 'атлау' relates to 'at' – horse; in S 'att' = to exceed. This presents a 'true linguistic event' [Gadamer, 1989:421]) demonstrating the process of concept formation as 'a result of accident and relation...and metaphorical abstraction' [Ibid, p.428-9]

24. walk	идти	жәяү бару	ходя	yati
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Score: physical and semantic bond of T

25. run	бежать	йөгерү	бягам/тичам	dhav, dhavati
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Score: interesting byproduct – for urging speeding B uses imperative form 'davi!' = common!

26. crawl	ползти	үрмәләү	пълзя	naukidaram, gupti
27. drag	тащить	тарту, өстерәү	влача	krishati
28. push	толкать	этү	блъскам	skand
28. jump	прыгать	сикерү	скачам	plu, pluvate

Score: metaphoric abstraction in B - 'pluvate' is tranfered to designate 'swim', utilizing the concept of a part of action as a semiotic sign for the action

29. hit	бить	сугу	удрям	abhita
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Score: comprehensive physical and semantic identity of E

30. stretch	тянуться	киерелү сузылу	разтягам	tan/atan
31. put down	класть	кую	поставям	dadati
32. lean	прислоняться	сөялү	облягам	lambate
33. sit	сидеть	утыру	сядам	sadayati

Score: comprehensive physical and semantic identity of E and B

34. squat	приседать	чүгәләү	присядам	palyanka
35. bend	сгибаться	бөгелү	навеждам се	bhanga

Score: physical and semantic identity of E with phonetic corruption

36. hold	держать	тоту	държа	dadh
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*Score: strong phonetically valid semantic identity in T *(compare dad and tate – interchange of voiced –voiceless consonants)*

37. punch бить йодрык белән сугу удрям dhras

Score: physical and semantic root identity of B

38. catch ловить тоту, элэктөрү грабя, ловя grabh

Score: comprehensive physical and semantic identity of B

39. throw кидать ыргыту хвърлям kshepa

40. pull тянуть тарту тегля apakrish

41. roll катить тэгәрәтү търкалям, въртя vartate

Score: comprehensive physical and semantic identity of B

42. tremble дрожать калтырау треперя khelam, calyate

Score: faded physical link of T, like a n eco

43. fall падать тәшу, коелу , егылу падам patati

Score: comprehensive physical and semantic identity of B with recognized phonetic changes

44. chase гнаться куу гоня kheta

Score: derivational identity of B from S root gam = go

45. trace выслеживать күзәтү, күзләү трасирам yantra

Score: comprehensive physical identity in B toponym for the river Янтра

Discussion. The scores of physical analogies, semantic transference, semi-otic interchanges, and abstractions demonstrated in this study point to the evolution of language/s as a thoroughly eventful phenomenon, where ‘Meanings are like a space in which things are related to one another’ [Gadamer,p.435]. Indeed, out of the 45 total entries we have 24 entries with diversely measurable identity of association with the adopted meta–linguistic basis of Sanskrit. Statistically coming to 51% of the scores this is a strong representative figure to validate common features and interactive evolvement of the players involved.

Further division of scores by different players comes as follows: B – 15, E – 8, T – 5, showing variety of advanced linguistic evolvement and marking different degrees of extra-linguistic interactivity. While in B and E identity is often marked with established phonetic changes, in T transferences are less frequent, but appear phonetically more stable. From the diversity of transferences we can assume that the quantum principle and kinetic conceptualization is an innate and strong element of the linguistic realm, developed in the early stages of the cultural expansions and interactions. By degree of identity of transference the results may be classified in the following major groups.

*Comprehensive physical and semantic identity as in E ‘go’ and S ‘gam’, B ‘въртя’ and S ‘vartate’ – ‘to turn’, as well as T ‘жью’ and S ‘ji’ - ‘to gather’, all of which are flashing evidences of interactive linguistic productivity.

*Strong physical and semantic identity with established phonetic transformations such as interchange of voiced and voiceless consonants as encountered in B ‘падам’ compare to S ‘patati’ – to fall. These are more common in E and B.

*Metaphoric transfers as in B 'плывам' = 'swim' from S 'pluvate' - 'jump', where the part is taken as a semiotic sign for the whole. This type reveals a concrete-abstract point of contact.

*Exclusive advanced transfers chartering the concrete – abstract interactions. On this point T for horse 'at' and S 'att' for 'exceed' offer profound insight into the linguistic intelligence that has made culture expand and thinking conquer uncharted abstract spaces from a very concrete ground. Further bright and complex evidence comes from B 'tvar' both for 'animal' and 'create' and related to S 'tvar' - 'speed' where the transferences run in both directions. These examples illuminate Gadamer's concept of 'linguistic event' in its essentially dynamic nature.

It has become conclusively clear that from the diverse nature of transferences and flexibility of semiotic capacity demonstrated in this study we can add more understanding to the concept of motion – both internal and external, contemporary and historical, thus mapping the linguistic and cultural interactions as a whole. The results are a validation of our initial hypothesis of the linguistic reality as a dynamic phenomenon in general and its verbs of motion as the engine of the speech in particular. Indeed, 'the structure of being is not simply reflected; rather, in language the order and structure of our experience is originally formed and constantly changed' [Gadamer, 1989: 457].

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ТИПОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ РАЗЛИЧИЯ ИЗУЧАЕМОГО И РОДНОГО ЯЗЫКОВ КАК ПРЕПЯТСТВИЯ НА ПУТИ УСПЕШНОГО ОВЛАДЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКОМ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ ТУРЕЦКОГО ЯЗЫКА)

Достижения любой фундаментальной науки могут и должны служить конкретным прикладным целям. Так, результаты исследований по теоретической грамматике могут иметь применение и в области методических разработок по преподаванию разных языков, с целью преподнесения сложного, экзотического материала одного языка изучающим этот язык людям, которые, в свою очередь, являются носителями другого языка и другой