

LANGUAGES AND MAN

ABSTRACT:

Languages originated as a result of man referring to the objects with sounds corresponding to the feelings he get when considering those objects and/or imitating the sounds of objects they are related with, to refer to those objects. The commonality in languages of different regions is due to the feelings of all the human races being the same, because of common genes.

KEY WORDS: Language, Man, English, Sanskrit

EXPLANATION:

We can see many words with similarity for referring to the same object in different languages of different geographic regions on the Earth. For example, the object referred as 'mother' has similar words in most of the languages throughout the world like 'ma', 'mata', 'amma', 'matru', in Indian languages; 'mummy', 'mom', etc in Europe and 'mu', 'moh' etc. in china and Korea.

When a man feels love, his brain makes his sense organs to act in a light way. 'ma' is the basic form of the sound a man can speak with least effort by tongue and mouth. So, the sound 'ma' is the one a man gets out of his mouth when he feels light at objects he love, to refer to those objects, even if he was not taught any language. Because only mother takes care of children to a large extent and children feel light at their mother and have tendency to speak this word out of their mouth to refer to her. This gave birth to the word meaning 'mother' in different languages with same 'm' in many of them, independently. And the similar basic sound 'pa' or 'ba', which is not so easy to speak as to speak 'ma', but easier compared to speaking of other sounds gave raise to words like 'father', 'papa', 'pitru', 'baba', 'babu' for meaning 'father'.

When people feel stress in some sense (in seen, sound, touch, smell, taste), their brain drives them to use force in every action, either it is speaking about that sense or representing that by doing some action. Corresponding sounds were made by human beings to refer to those objects, which gradually gave rise to corresponding words. So, words referring stress are spoken with stress. That is why, all the words referring strength or power or stress are like 'brittle', 'glitter', 'bitter' with stressed 't' in English and 'katte', 'gatti' meaning 'brittle' in Telugu. Similarly, words referring smoothness are like 'pity', 'kind', 'slender' etc., which do not contain any stress in their sounding. Generally, words spoken in anger are short and may be stressed like 'kick', 'hit'. Words spoken in love are easy to speak and may be longer. Thus, some words are feelings dependent. So, objects with different qualities giving rise to different feelings in human beings (Our feelings are influenced by the color, brightness, shape, sound, smell and taste, etc of objects) when human-beings consider or feel them are referred with different correspondingly accentuating and/or pronouncing words. But, Accentuation is dominant over pronunciation. That is why; some words referring to similar objects in different languages have similar accentuation and may or may not have similar pronunciation. There may be exceptions, but many of the words follow the feelings in brain while referring to the objects. This is the way languages got some of their words. Some other words got birth as humans referred objects with the sounds they are related with. For example, crow is named as this as it makes a sound like 'caw'.

A group of regional languages could have got inheritance from some mother language of that region or corresponding human race. But, languages over the vast globe got resemblance because of resemblance of genes of different human races giving rise to same type of feelings and understandings in them.

Not only tongue, but also every sense organ follows feelings of the brain and the brain's feelings follow the senses of the sense organs. As humans have same genes, their brains act in the same way and their sense organs act in a similar way whether knowingly or unknowingly, leading to similarity in languages, cultures and habits.

If all the languages had the same mother language, then either many of its words should preserve their signature of both spelling and accentuation equally in almost all of the now existing languages or many of them should lose their signature equally in many of the present languages. But, what actually the situation is, a very few words have the same signature of spelling and accentuation in many of the current languages and most of the remaining words referring to similar objects have no similarities in spelling, but have similarities to some extent in accentuation (accentuation is more similar than the spellings, between different languages) of the words referring to similar objects. If spellings of the words have changed, then their accentuation also should have changed with time. So, the actual situation contradicts with the theory that there was a single source mother language for all of the present languages. Yet, there could not be any mature language in speech before human-beings started spreading throughout the world before civilization, to give similarities in the languages of different regions. So, there was not a single mother language for all of the present languages. All languages took birth independently in different regions of the world. But, regional languages could have got inheritance from some regional mother language, like Indian languages from Sanskrit.