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MANTRAKSHAR

Abstract

Due to the evolving [human](#) needs and information there is a particular need for evolution of the [language](#) and science. The evolution of [language](#) is necessary to identify the defaults in the current [language](#) and push beyond. [Human brain](#) is also evolving so there is a need for a [language](#) that can evolve along with the evolving [human brain](#) and information. In today's world there is a lot of information which a single [person](#) cannot even imagine to possess which leads to a lot of strain and stress on a [person](#) to acquire knowledge. So there should [be](#) a way in which the knowledge can [be](#) interpreted in a simpler and sophisticated manner and yet it should [be](#) easier for individuals to grasp or memorize the concepts and become easier to understand.

Aims and Objectives

- 1. To test the short term memory in individuals.
- 2. To conduct [an](#) experiment on [sound](#) symbolism
- 3. To test the memory in people suffering with Alzheimer's disease.
- 4. To test the individual's ability to form mental representations or concepts.
- 5. To test the individual's ability to learn a new [language](#).
- 6.

Review of Literature

Universal formal [language](#)

- Charecteristica universalis

Ideographic and Logographic [language](#)

- Blissymbols
- Chinese Characters
- Japanese Kanji

Basic Grammar and Syntax

The first systematic grammar of Sanskrit, originated in Iron Age India, with Yaska (6th century BC), Pāṇini (6th–5th century BC) and his commentators Pingala (c. 200 BC), Katyayana, and Patanjali (2nd century BC). Tolkāppiyam, the earliest Tamil grammar, is mostly dated to before the 5th century AD. The Babylonians also made some early attempts at [language](#) description.

Phonosemantics or [sound](#) symbolism

Plato and the Cratylus Dialogue

In Cratylus, Plato has Socrates commenting on the origins and correctness of various names and

words. When Hermogenes asks if he can provide another hypothesis on how signs come into being (his own is simply 'convention'), Socrates initially suggests that they fit their referents in virtue of the sounds they are made of:

Now the letter rho, as I was saying, appeared to the imposer of names [an](#) excellent instrument for the expression of motion; and he frequently uses the letter for this purpose: for example, in the actual words rein and roe he represents motion by rho; also in the words tromos (trembling), trachus (rugged); and again, in words [such](#) as krouein (strike), thrauein (crush), ereikein (bruise), thruptein (break), kermatixein (crumble), rumbein (whirl): of all these sorts of movements he generally finds [an](#) expression in the letter R, because, as I imagine, he had observed that the [tongue](#) was most agitated and least at rest in the pronunciation of this letter, which he therefore used in order to express motion.

— Cratylus.^[1]

Upanishads

The Upanishads and Vyākaraṇa contain a lot of material about [sound](#) symbolism, for instance:

The mute consonants represent the [earth](#), the sibilants the sky, the vowels heaven. The mute consonants represent [fire](#), the sibilants [air](#), the vowels the [sun](#)... The mute consonants represent the [eye](#), the sibilants the [ear](#), the vowels the [mind](#).

— Aitareya Aranyaka III.2.6.2 ^[2]

Bouba/Kiki Effect

Köhler (1929, 1947, 1970) ^[3] introduced what is known as the Takete-Maluma phenomenon. When presented two shapes, one being curvy and another being spiky, and asked which one is called Takete and which one is called Maluma, participants are more likely to associate the [name](#) Takete to the spiky shape and the [name](#) Maluma to the curvy shape.

Ramachandran and Hubbard (2001), ^[4] this phenomenon is now more commonly known as the [Bouba](#)/kiki effect, and has [been](#) demonstrated to [be](#) valid across different cultures and languages. ^{[5] [6]}

Mental representation or concept formation

Investigation and Observation

Materials and Methods

SCOPE AND ITS APPLICATION IN LEARNING NEW LANGUAGES

Language acquisition

Target Group

- Individuals trying to learn new languages or students of linguistics
- Children
- High school students
- University students
- Individuals knowing a single [language](#) only
- Individuals knowing 2 languages
- Individuals knowing more than 3 languages

Improved Memory power or Cognitive Abilites

People with neural disorders

1) This is [an](#) open source translation available at [Internet Classics Archive](#)

3) Köhler, Wolfgang (1970). Gestalt psychology; [an](#) introduction to new concepts in modern psychology. New York: Liveright. ISBN 0871402181

4) Ramachandran, V.S.; Hubbard, E.M. (1 December 2001). "Synaesthesia – A window into perception, thought and [language](#)". Journal of Consciousness Studies. 8 (12): 3–34.

5) Bremner, Andrew J.; Caparos, Serge; Davidoff, Jules; de Fockert, Jan; Linnell, Karina J.; Spence, Charles (February 2013). "'[Bouba](#)' and 'Kiki' in Namibia? A remote culture make similar shape-[sound](#) matches, but different shape-taste matches to Westerners". Cognition. 126 (2): 165–172. doi:[10.1016/j.cognition.2012.09.007](#). PMID [23121711](#). S2CID [27805778](#).

6) Ćwiek, Aleksandra; Fuchs, Susanne; Draxler, Christoph; Asu, Eva Liina; Dediu, Dan; Hiovain, Katri; Kawahara, Shigeto; Koutalidis, Sofia; Krifka, Manfred; Lippus, Pärtel; Lupyan, Gary; Oh, Grace E.; Paul, Jing; Petrone, Caterina; Ridouane, Rachid; Reiter, Sabine; Schümchen, Nathalie; Szalontai, Ádám; Ünal-Logacev, Özlem; Zeller, Jochen; Perlman, Marcus; Winter, Bodo (3 January 2022). "The [bouba](#)/kiki effect is robust across cultures and writing systems". Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences. 377 (1841): 20200390. doi:[10.1098/rstb.2020.0390](#). ISSN 0962-8436. PMC [8591387](#). PMID [34775818](#). S2CID [244103844](#)

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