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SANSKRIT IN MODERN SCIENTIFIC ERA: REIMAGINING LANGUAGE AND TERMINOLOGY

Abstract

Purpose: The aim is to propose the integration of Sanskrit into next-generation terminology, leveraging its unique characteristics such as extensive phonetics and dynamicity. This integration could facilitate logical and predictive comprehension, employing various forms of communication including language, cryptic, analog, and digital.

Methodology: The term 'Sanskrit' originates from the fusion of the prefix 'Sam' or 'samyak,' signifying 'perfectly balanced,' 'equanimity,' 'purity,' or 'sacred,' with 'krit,' meaning 'done' or 'executed.' Sanskrit boasts 11,000 roots from which words are derived, with Vedic Sanskrit comprising 63 sounds in its alphabet. In comparison, Russian has 35 letters, Arabic and Turkish 22 each, Persian 31, Spanish 35, French 25, English 26, and Latin and Tamil 30 + 1, while Hebrew has 20 letters. The Sanskrit script (Devanagari) operates phonetically, unlike English, which is spelling-based. This phonetic property makes Sanskrit conducive to phonetic instructions for computers or robots. Additionally, Sanskrit offers a concise way to represent symbols through a schema of Chakras, enhancing its cryptographic potential. For example: A computer can only handle problems based on an algorithm. Such algorithm procedures are commonly found in earlier Sanskrit texts, covering not only the basic 8 mathematical operations (subtraction, multiplication etc.), but also the permutation combination operations.

Various analogies can be drawn between modern scientific linguistics and Sanskrit to demonstrate how Sanskrit can address the shortcomings of contemporary phonetics and communication through standardized definitions and communications.

Results: Sanskrit exhibits a well-knit syntactic and semantic structure, allowing for the positional independence of words in a sentence. It offers low phonetic transcription for audio input and binary phonetic classification (0,1) of poetic meter, along with well-defined rules of grammar, phrasing, and synthesis. Consequently, Sanskrit can express even the most complex human thoughts in the simplest possible ways. Moreover, its vast capabilities allow for the generation of metaphors, contributing to the development of new-generation cryptography. This assertion finds support in the extensive corpus of Indian Ancient Literature, such as the Vedas and Upanishads, as well as its historical use by Indian scientists to convey their ideas through simple Shlokas.

Conclusion: The extensive use of Sanskrit in next-generation terminology can unify diverse sources of terminologies from Latin, Greek, and other languages. Furthermore, Sanskrit can be implemented across various platforms to create more uniform and compact systems. Its profound impact could lead to the simplification of information transfer through the linguistic rules it provides.