

Synthesis of Linguistics and Genetics in the Material of the English and Russian Languages.

By

Dilyara Ajratovna Salimzanova

Candidate of Philology, Associate Professor of Philology at the Naberezhnye Chelny Institute of Kazan Federal University, gilfanova_di@list.ru

Gulnara Tavkilevna Gilfanova

Associate Professor of Philology at the Naberezhnye Chelny Institute of Kazan Federal University, Gulnara_tav@mail.ru

Abstract

The present work is devoted to the analysis of interaction of two notions “linguistics” and “genetics” in the framework based on the material of two languages: English and Russian. The relevance of this investigation consists of discussion that speech is an evolutionary acquisition of human beings and it must also have a genetic basis. Determination of the genetic basis of the function and the peculiarities native speakers in this matter. The practical research value is that the results obtained can provide a broader understanding of the ways of forming the English and Russian mentality.

Key-words: linguistics, genetics, studying of languages, comparing of the words and phrases, the English language, the Russian language.

Introduction

The division of humanity into separate language families is the result of misunderstanding between our ancestors. Besides, it is commonly known fact that the theory of the origin of languages is based on this biblical myth about the unity of the language of all peoples. Through research, geneticists have proven that language is a derivative of the mental field, therefore, it is associated with the organization of the human brain. A complex language cannot belong biologically to a primitive ethnos. The psychotype builds a language, but not vice versa.

Frankly speaking, it is worth noting the fact that in the situation in which a highly organized ethnos, for instance, is forcibly imposed to know the language of a tribe on the condition that he forgets his native language, then the genetics of a highly organized ethnos under the influence of a new language goes on the lower level just as much as this language allows. For being more precise: any sounds of human speech are a kind of mantras or sound high-frequency generators of fine-field vibrations that affect genetics.

In scientific terms, the ethnosystem, in order to survive and not disintegrate, will have to descend to the level of maximum stability. In simple terms, a primitive language imposed on a highly organized ethnos will lower the collective consciousness of the ethnos. This will happen because language, with its frequencies, or rather fine-field vibrations, can powerfully affect the gene structures of DNA. One has only to remember the wise sayings that a word can kill as well as resurrect.

If to take into consideration that speech is an evolutionary acquisition of human beings,

Published/ publié in *Res Militaris* (resmilitaris.net), vol.12, n°3-November issue (2022)

so it must also have a genetic basis. It is a common fact that only 1% of the genetic material distinguishes us from the closest relative among the great apes. It seems that this is quite a bit, but going through the entire genome in search of differences of our interest is not so easy for analyzing. This approach has not yet brought overwhelming discoveries: most of the discovered differences turn out to be functionally neutral. Therefore, the genetics of the "most human" traits, which include speech, remain largely unknown (Romanchenko, 2021). However, we have another approach available for us: determination of the genetic basis of the function and the peculiarities of English and Russian languages native speakers in this matter. Everything that is known to date about the genetics of speech was revealed in this way.

Methods

Human genetics and fine-field vibrations, born of speech, are closely related to each other. Naturally, genetics is primary in this question. Words and the fine-field vibrations generated by them are secondary. And as a result, we get an equation or a system.

The result of using a speech frequency primitive, for instance, the second dimension, where only two vectors operate in the fine-field range, will entail a kind of serious check out to genetics (Lebedev, 2021). Part of the human genetic code will begin to degrade due to its uselessness. Any system has it in its nature - to strive for the least energy output. Therefore, it will go the lower level of development or even existence. This is an act of mental degeneration. In fact, DNA is collapsing - from a more complex one, it turns into a more primitive one (Simon et al., 1998). Consequently, a degenerative process begins.

Results and Discussion

Turning to the theoretical material of the problem under consideration, it is worth noting that some sound frequency generators cause fine-field vibrations of a narrowly directional vector nature, others - frontal planar, and still others - volumetric, where three vectors are directed from one point. There are fine-field vibrations, not only volumetric, but also directed along the time continuum. Here we are already touching on four-dimensionality (Simon et al., 1998). Where these vibrations have a vector character, so in this part we talk about the field of the first dimension, where the plane is of the second. Thus, in the situation in which vibrations have a volumetric configuration, so it is the third dimension. Where the volume rushes along the vector of time - the fourth dimension. Considering the Russian language, for example, we noticed that this is why it is the most archaic and ancient, as despite all the reforms, it still remains not just figurative and voluminous and in the same time has not lost its four-dimensionality. The sounds of the Russian speech are always associated with the time continuum. The sound frequencies of the Russian language produce not only the volumetric form of the fine-field vibrations, but also the temporal one.

Let us easily prove this coming up with many examples. Let's take the names of the dwelling and take into our consideration the word "dom"(in Engl. "a house"). What does exactly this word mean? Present time. If you say in the past, then you need to add the grammatical form of the verb "was". And if we take the word "hibara" or "hijina" (in Engl. hut, cabin)? One word, but it points to a wrecked house, "the house that saw too much on its age". Hence, the stylistic form of the word shows the time vector. Once there was a house or a little house, time passed, and it turned out to be a hut. But these are sound frequencies taken by ear. In a thin field vibration, the picture is different. There is not only past and present, but also the future, and all this is easily perceived by our subconscious. By the way, the subconscious mind just works in the fourth dimension, as it is his field of activity.

Summary

In the late 1980s, in a school in West London, teachers noticed that seven children who had speech problems were growing up in the same family. This family (in the scientific literature they are mentioned as children from "KE family") was of Pakistani origin and a closer examination of its members revealed that in three generations of this family there are people who have problems with speech. In their family, words were replaced with close ones due to the arising difficulties with the pronunciation of words. For example, in Russian the word "pech' " (stove) would be pronounced by representatives of their family as "tech' " (to flow). Thus, a speaker of this language group was found to have mild, low severity disorders and more severe forms of speech disorders, which make the communication almost impossible because of misunderstanding between the people in the dialogue (Lebedev, 2021).

In our opinion, Western European language groups, both Germanic and Romance, are characterized by the basic features of the concept of "imagery". This means that according to the theory put forward by us earlier, the languages of these groups are on a rationally planar level and, by their nature, are sign systems.

Let's make a comparative analysis of the component of imagery using the examples of English and Russian languages.

For example, let's take the sound meaning of the process of eating, in Russian: "eda", "pisha", "jrach", "priem pishi" and there are other sound designations of this process. In English, the most commonly used words are "food" or "meal".

A striking example is the diversity of the structure of the Russian language: "Ya tebya ljublju", "Tebya ljublju ya", "Da ljublju ya tebya!" (Ozhegov, 2020). The meaning of the phrase here is connected with the changing of order in the sentence.

And in English the only option is "I love you".

In the case of the English language, we observe the presence of a sign with a complete absence of figurative-temporal fullness. It is worth noting that scientists from Israel suggested that the Russian language develops not only the left hemisphere of the brain, but also the right one, for this reason it is in the Russian language that imagery is created. In addition, works by linguists and psychologists were published in Israel, where it is argued that the grammar of the Russian language and its deep knowledge develops the human nervous system in a way that no other language in the world does.

For example, studying in Norwegian schools is conducted in Norwegian, and the fact that half of the students do not understand what the teacher is saying is of little concern. This situation was fine until Russian-speaking children began to appear in Norwegian schools. Even more alarming is the situation in kindergartens - where Norwegian children speak their first words. If there is at least one Russian child in the kindergarten group, the whole group will speak Russian.

The phenomenon of children adopting the Russian language was noted not only in schools and kindergartens in Norway, but also in Germany, Belgium, Canada and, naturally, in Israel. Moreover, in Canada, in areas of mixed residence, Russian in children's groups is becoming the language of interethnic communication.

Conclusions

The only option for the study and synthesis of genetics and linguistics lies at the heart of a detailed study of the ancient DNA molecule, which already at this stage gives stunning results. The only problem in this matter is the presence of some uncertainty in the knowledge of the prehistory of the formation of the language.

The chronological ambiguity of gene frequency maps is repeated, and the apparent correlations of genetic and linguistic data must be studied in more detail. However, it is worth noting that the comparisons that were made between linguistic and genetic trees should be considered defective in practice in principle. However, it has also been proven that languages with a more complex grammatical and figurative system allow developing the cerebral hemispheres with higher efficiency and, as a result, increasing the level of IQ development in native speakers.

Acknowledgements

The work is performed according to the Russian Government Program of Competitive Growth of Kazan Federal University.

References

- A. Romanchenko Historical connection between language and genetics. Access Mode: URL: <https://nethistory.mirtesen.ru/blog/43974363403/Istoricheskaya-svyaz-yazyika-i-genetiki-> (Access Date 07.11. 2021)
- V. Lebedev. From words to the action: how the gene responsible for speech changed the fate of our species/ Access Mode: URL: <https://biomolecula.ru/articles/ot-slov-k-delu-kak-gen-otvetstvennyi-za-rech-izmenil-sudbu-nashego-vida> (Access Date 10.11.2021)
- Simon E. Fisher, Faraneh Vargha-Khadem, Kate E. Watkins, Anthony P. Monaco, Marcus E. Pembrey. [Localisation of a gene implicated in a severe speech and language disorder.](#), Nat genet. **18**, 1998. P.168-170.
- Sims-Williams, Patrick. Genetics, linguistics, and prehistory: thinking big and thinking straight. Antiquity 72. 1998.
- G. Gilfanova, D. Salimzanova, Evaluativity of Fixed Collocations Describing Wedding Traditions in the English and Russian Languages. International Journal of Humanities and Cultural Studies. 2016. P.287-292
- Webster's New World Thesaurus / Ed. by Ch. Laird. N.Y. : 1975. 1032p.
- Cambridge International Dictionary of English. Cambridge University Press, 2001. 1773p.
- S. I. Ozhegov, Electronic Ozhegov Explanatory Dictionary. Access Mode: URL: <https://slovarozhegova.ru/> (Access Date 07.05. 2020)
- Cambridge dictionary online website. Access Mode: URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/> (Access Date 07.03. 2020)

Salimzanova Dilyara Airatovna, Candidate of Philology, Associate Professor of Philology at the Naberezhnye Chelny Institute of KFU. The author of 50 scientific papers (including in English) and 5 monographs. The developer of 2 electronic learning resources for foreign language teaching in a higher educational institution. Areas of expertise: phraseology, linguistic world image, multilingualism.

Gilfanova Gulnara Tavkilevna, Associate Professor of Philology at the Naberezhnye Chelny Institute of KFU. Research and Teaching and Learning Specialist on master's and bachelor's programs. Author of more than **80** scientific articles, including those indexed in the Scopus, Wos, RSCI databases. Areas of Expertise: artistic experience; individual style; historical reconstruction; reception; historical prose; J. Bobrowski.