

Twitter Thread by WORLD OF SANATAN DHARMA

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@world_sanatan



It is generally believed that Sanskrit is a language like any other except that it is more complicated and dead for all purposes <https://t.co/3sjsz8cikb>

The tidbits of wisdom acquired while reading Samhitas- an entirely different lesson learnt every single time!

A language can be just so full with consciousness and wisdom!!

Wonder how on earth they call #Sanskrit a dead language?

— Dr Vishakha Moghe \U0001f1ee\U0001f1f3 (@drmoghesh) June 5, 2021

At best, people are willing to admit that it has a great literature and a cultural value at the other end, there are people who consider it as a mysterious combination of words to create a religious atmosphere through prayers, chanting, incantations, etc.

But Sanskrit is much more than that and possesses within itself many of the attributes of a great and useful language.

It is both a science and an art combined in one. As a language, Sanskrit has a degree of permanence which no other language has. In olden days, when teaching

was oral, there was a need to keep information in tact and pass them on from generation to generation accurately. This led, on one hand, to a strong emphasis towards versification, poetry and phonetics. On the other side, formulae were devised of inventing and converting words

in such a way that chances of distortion were kept at a minimum.

3. After Panini's grammar, Sanskrit language was so much standardized that further linguistic development was not possible. By a general consensus the world over, it is well recognized that Sanskrit literature,

as it exists today, is the least distorted of all the languages. The Rigveda and other literary compositions have come to us as accurately as they were at the beginning. Only in Sanskrit language we get the sophistication to express the same thought in many ways, what in

mathematics is known as "onto or many- to-one, mapping.

For every statement, there is more than one meaning to that statement, and that give certain iridescence to the language

This gives rise to prose, poetry, music, dance etc. It also leads to a process by which imagination

is brought in as in mythology. If we concede that mythology is language, not "a higher language that ordinary words cannot express," then Sanskrit language must have a high degree of sophistication since Sanskrit is vast, rich in imaginative symbolism and even profound at times.

Sanskrit reflects the aspirations and thoughts of the people who use it. In Sanskrit, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata each and every character reflects some aspect of life even modern life.

The statement in the epic Mahabharata that "yadihAsti tadanyatra yannEhAsti na tat

kvacit" exaggeration, nor the saying "The clothes might have been different but the thoughts are identical."

However Sanskrit is just not merely a language. "It is the poetic testament of the genius of a race and a culture and the living embodiment of the thoughts and fancies that have moulded them. It represents a total integrated culture which is known as Indian culture is everything

that has come to us from Srinagar to Kanyakumari.

There is a common culture in this country which is visible when one studies Sanskrit because the marks of Sanskrit are found everywhere. This culture is so powerful and viable that it has remained alive and unbroken over a period

of nearly five thousand years. It is a singular idiosyncrasy of Sanskrit language that the very word (samskriti) means culture.