

*Langua*

The present volume of the Journal of Young Scientists (JYS) presents topics on language acquisition, nature of human language, issues related to human cognition, language and brain development. It also highlights the research findings on the functions of different parts of brain in the process of production, acquisition and comprehension of linguistic units. The volume also covers the topics of language usage in different psychological, pragmatic and communicative contexts.

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What dolphins and songbirds could tell us about the evolution of language?







you don't speak a word of the local language, you will soon realize how powerful these non-language communication signals can be!

So yes, language is a form of communication, but communication can happen in so many different ways - not just through language.

So, what about dolphins? Well, like all animals, dolphins have evolved a set of behaviors that allow them to communicate. Like humans, they use a variety of kinds of physical contact for communication, for example: a gentle nuzzle of the rostrum, a playful bite to the dorsal fin or an aggressive bite to the flank.

They also use visual signals (sort of like human gestures) to convey information. For example, the following signals can convey frustration, threat, or anger. Dolphins, like chimpanzees, birds and many other animals, also use vocalizations for communication. They produce whistles, creaks, chuffs, screams, squawks, pops, chirps- a whole assortment of sounds that scientists have labeled in any number of ways. Dolphins appear to use these communicative behaviors, vocalizations, physical contact, and postures, to express all sorts of things to each other. They can communicate their emotional state (anger, frustration, contentment, affection), but also convey information about their reproductive state, age, gender, etc. What's more, dolphins, like many animals, can learn to read each other's behaviors and communicative signals in order to coordinate activities like feeding on fish, or even just swimming together. Sometimes, like in the town of Laguna, Brazil, dolphins can even communicate with humans in an effort to catch fish, using signals to coordinate their hunting effort. For highly social animals like

dolphins, chimpanzees, and humans, the ability to communicate and interpret each other's behavior is mighty important.

So the question remains, 'do dolphins have anything like human language'? The simple answer to that is: as far as science has been able to determine, no they don't.

Well, why not? If they can convey all sorts of information about their emotions and coordinate activities together, they must have something like human language, right? Well, no not really.

If you remember all of the things a normal communication system is able to convey WITHOUT language (all of the body language and other subtle social things humans can do),



things like Newtonian physics. Half a century ago, some researchers believed that dolphins had a communication system that was able to do these things— just like a human language, and that one day we would unravel the meaning of their language. But, scientists have spent many decades trying to find a hint of truth in these predictions, and unfortunately have not found any positive evidence. There is a possibility that some dolphin species use a ‘signature whistle’ that might refer to either themselves or other dolphins. The signature whistle is hypothesized to be a unique whistle that a young dolphin develops soon after it is born, and that might function a bit like a name. It is generally accepted that dolphins do not have an inborn cognitive mechanism that allows them to create a highly structured grammatical system capable of combining small meaningful elements into larger meaningful elements that can refer to concrete and abstract things. In other words, dolphins don't have anything like human language.

612 5004B004\$40057F00912005 Study communication in dolphins are tryiV4SP6VHGHT like a name. It is gists laQq0.000

Songbirds also have very interesting communication systems. Vocal learning is widespread in songbirds, parrots, and hummingbirds, with abilities to mimic hundreds of human words. And

After decades of research, now we know more than ever about vocal learning in birds, providing invaluable clues about how we, Homo sapiens, became equipped for language. Yet, there is still so much we have yet to discover, and I think birds and dolphins are the key to understanding the evolution of language. Without them, the oceans, trees and skies would be less colorful and melodic, and our chances of discovering how human language evolved would be slim. So, when the story of the evolution of language is finally complete, be prepared to thank the birds and dolphins.



markers" ('you know', 'so') or "filled pauses" ('um', 'er'). "The functions they fill are often interactional and cognitive," he told The Independent.

- < "The interactional function is to do with politeness. If you invite somebody to a party and they say no without any of those markers they will appear rude probably. If you say 'um, well, you know, sorry' it makes it much more polite. They play a really important politeness function"
- < The cognitive use of the words is when the person is trying to process information that might be more complex. "This is important for the speaker and the listener as well," Professor

an assistant professor of communication at the University of Baltimore, told Quartz that filler words "appear in every language and every culture." It's easy to understand why. When we need a moment to think or we get a bit nervous, a quick interjection of an "um" can do wonders. But overusing filler words can send a signal to some that a speaker is immature, inarticulate, or nervous. The words "impede our ability to speak with power" and "become interrupters that detract from our message," Cohen says .

Have you ever thought which gap fillers are used more often and the attitude of the users towards them? Well let me tell you that recently there was a study done regarding to this issue the results were quiet interesting.

Historic struggle between the ummers and the errers, the ummers are getting the upper hand.

A study of speech patterns by socio-







## Perception of Colors and Numbers across Languages

*Mariam Javakhishvili*

*Ilona Gogokhia*

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### Perception of colors

We have a basic template for categorizing color and we personalize what distinction are important in our culture English has eleven basic terms Russian and Hungarian have twelve and the new Guinean language has just two yet color is a spectrum and research has shown that we are capable of seeing millions of them. If you show people two very close shade of green they can tell you that they are not the same but rather than name all of those distinct colors we tend to categorize them into group like blue green and so on. Color vision is the ability of an organism or machine to distinguish objects based on the wavelengths of the light they reflect, emit or transmit. Colors can be measured and quantified in various ways; indeed, a person's perception of colors is a subjective process whereby the brain responds to the stimuli that are produced when incoming light reacts with the several

types of cone cells in the eye. In essence, different people see the same illuminated object or light source in different ways.

Our ability to see a color is limited by the words we have to describe it. There are several culture in the world, including the ancient Greek, that did not have any words for color blue. Himba tribe in Namibia is one of those culture. But in Russian has two words for color blue: *голубой* and *синий*. It distinguishes darker and lighter blue in separate categorise. Some people, however, have a color vision deficiency, which means that their perception of color is different from what most of us see.

### Perception of Numbers

Number sense hypothesis holds the intuitive understanding of numbers is a primary visual property like color sense. Langue plays an important role in how culture affects, self-versus other perception. As for numbers, unlike most cultures in Chinese have a rather odd of stacking numbers which involves repetition. Since their minds are so used to computing. It reflects on their ability to do math.

Rod numerals ( 算筹 chóu)

Rod numerals or counting rods were a positional numeral system used by merchants, mathematicians and astronomers from the Han Dynasty to the 16th century.

## Shang numerals

These are the numerals that were used in the Oracle Bone Script from the 14th century BC.

Later numerals used in Chinese developed from these

Suzhou numerals ( [ ] )

The Suzhou numerals system is a version of the rod numeral systems that were formerly used

in China



# Blaming and accusing

*Tamar Jakhia*

## *Aim and Research questions:*

The aim of the paper is to investigate the language of blame and accusation. The research questions are: how do people blame someone? Do man or women blame more often? Do girls or boys accuse each other? Who blames more often: a child or an adult?

What language is used when speaking about blaming?

Are women more likely to blame partners for failings in a relationship? ... and is it money, excess or alcohol that cause most conflicts?

**Blaming** – the fine art of making others responsible for all the difficult things that happen to **us** – is something our modern society seems to support as perfectly acceptable. Reality TV shows force feed us scenes of one character blaming another, and newspapers are awash with

The self

*In a way, blaming is a form of*





had dropped to 20%. Being caught in triadic relations with the two parents was associated with self-blame, but parental disagreement over child rearing and a history of physical, mental, or school problems were not. The consequences of self-blame for children's adjustment to the separation were primarily negative, according to self-, mother, and teacher ratings. Children who reported feelings of self-blame had lower perceived competence, more psychological symptoms, and more behavior problems.

70% of children blame themselves for their parents' divorce.

According to the research, people start to blame someone for something when they are teenage . Mostly in every country when child begins growth and development, and when she or he is almost grown-up they begin to blame someone for something.

*A new perspective on blame culture: an experimental study:*

◁ OBJECTIVES:

Recently, a range of different institutions worldwide has identified the 'culture of blame' and the fear of being punished as the principal reasons for the lack of medical error reporting and, consequently, of their reiteration and of the poor quality of patient care. Despite much theoretical debate, there currently exist no experimental studies that directly investigate the presence and pervasiveness of the blame and punishment culture in health care contexts. In order to document empirical evidence for this culture in medicine and nursing, we conducted an experimental study asking physicians and nurses to express their fear of blame or

punishment in the context of having made an error that would cause: (i) no; (ii) mild; (iii)





"Blame creates a culture of fear," Fast said, "and this leads to a host of negative consequences for individuals and for groups."

The experiments showed that individuals who watched someone blame another for mistakes went on to do the same with others. In one experiment, half of the participants were asked to read a newspaper article about a failure by Governor Schwarzenegger who blamed special interest groups for the controversial special election that failed in 2005, costing the state \$250 million. A second group read an article in which the governor took full responsibility for the failure.

Another experiment found that self-affirmation inoculated participants from blame. The tendency for blame to spread was completely eliminated in a group of participants who had the opportunity to affirm their self-worth.

"By giving participants the chance to bolster their self-worth we removed their need to self-protect through subsequent blaming," says Fast.

The results have particularly important implications for CEOs. Executives and leaders would be wise to learn from such examples, Fast suggests, and instead display behaviors that help to foster a culture of psychological safety, learning, and innovation.

**Story Source:**

Materials provided by [University of Southern California](#)

Other sources:

< <https://www.ldoceonline.com/>

< <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>



"You caught the ball Libby, you deserve a star."

"Great work on the painting Evonne."

"Look at how Libby used all the page in her drawing Evonne."

"You have drawn on so much more of your page than last time Evonne."





Below are the examples of how people praise each other:

"you are a good-looking person."

"I adore you."

"you are amazing."

"your dog is so lovely."

"you are the most interesting person, I have ever met."

"you are such a likeable person."

"you are a great listener."

"I like your behaviors."

# The Language of Silence

*Nana Partladze*

The aim of the research is to investigate the meaning and importance of silence in communication.

The main research question is: when do people use silence in communication and what do they mean by silence?

The findings:

Below are the most frequent cases of using silence.

When a person does not know the answer

No matter what your job or level, your work life is always throwing questions at you. Some of them are easy to answer with a confident "yes," "no," or a well-reasoned explanation. Others aren't. Most of the time it's no big deal when you don't have a solid answer right away. But sometimes a question can really stump you, and defaulting to "I don't know" or "I'll get back to you," can risk diminishing your credibility—especially if those are your go-to responses every single time you're put on the spot at work.

*For example:* Show gratitude for questions you can't answer.



### When a person is angry

In the conversation, politicians are more often angry than other people. Politicians speak to people on their own side and when the opposing side touches the painful place they are angry.

### When a person ignores communicants

When communicating, a person may not answer questions that negatively affects the person who asked questions. Because it suddenly happens when the answer is interested in your own question. So, you are angry when you don't pay attention.

### Silence as a negotiation tool

When you are involved in a negotiation, silence can be a powerful stalling device.

It may encourage the other party to say more than they planned to and will help you to avoid responding too quickly. Using silence can put you in a more powerful position and suggest that you do not need the deal as much as the other side needs it.

'Using silence can put you in a more powerful position'

### Speak only when your words are more beautiful than silence.

Two old men, friends of many years standing, would meet in each other's house every day. They would sit in perfect silence for a couple of hours, then the visitor would get up and leave, without a word of farewell.

The inevitable happened and, in the natural course of things, one of the old men died. "You must miss him a lot", said a condoler to the survivor. "I do," replied the bereaved friend. "What I particularly miss are the long conversations we used to enjoy with each other."

But more than that, it conveys a suitably wordless message that silence has its own subtle yet resonant vocabulary, if only we choose to learn its language.

### Silence means consent.

If, for example, you saw someone about to commit a criminal act and didn't warn the victim or raise an alarm, a law court could take your silence to mean that you gave your consent to the act and as such were an accomplice to it. This is a negative interpretation of the consenting nature of silence.

By seeking to become one with the cosmos, the spoken 'I' was separating itself from a wordless union which already existed, and which could only be realized when words like 'I' and 'All' were surrendered into silence.

### Silence helps to coach

When coaching your employees or sharing feedback, increasing your use of silence shows that you are listening and attentive to what has been said.

Pausing before responding shows that you are reflecting on how best to reply rather than rushing to verbalize what you have been thinking while your team member has been speaking.

You will demonstrate that you respect the other person and value what they say.

'Use of silence in business communication: Pausing before responding shows that you are reflecting on how best to reply'

### Silence as comfort.

"Whereof one cannot speak, thereof one must be silent," said Person A. This silence beyond words that the Austrian philosopher referred to has been given different names on different signposts set up by spiritual masters to guide seekers. One of these synonyms for silence is meditation, another is prayer.

You don't need to go to an ashram or a cave in the wilderness to meditate. You don't have to go to a shrine to pray. You can do either in your home, or your place of work during a spare moment. Perhaps, best of all, like the two friends in the story, you can do either of them when

deep in silent conversation with someone else who is you by another name, just as you are someone else by another name. And both are one in silence.

Silence is the language of communication between a devotee and the almighty.

It is also a powerful tool used by two lovers in deep love; where without a single word spoken they understand what the other has to say or saying. A language of mind, said the foreign students. (She agrees with 14% of students).

Silence is not always good.









➤ Conclusion

Thus, silence is a state of refusing to talk about something or answer questions, or a state of not communicating, also, the silence has many kinds of meaning, which is used in a particular situation. Silence has a lot of positive and negative purposes. It is sometimes a good 'tool' for the defense or to win the opponent.

Most of the above examples are related to the theory of relevance in a different meaning in different situations. And some examples are confusing for people.

*Silence Quotes*

1. "We need to find God, and he cannot be found in noise and restlessness. God is the friend of silence. See how nature - trees, flowers, grass- grows in silence; see the stars, the moon and the sun in silence. See the mountains in deep silence. This is the gift of God. The world is filled with the sound of noise, but it is the silence that is the gift of God." — Sri Sri Prabhakar



# Language of Envy

*Nino Ruadze*

Language of envy has been scarcely investigated. The following paper makes an attempt to look at certain aspects of identifying envy through language.

## Research questions

- < Can we identify the language of envy?
- < How can we identify the language of envy?
- < What is a language of envy?

## Methodology

The research used the following methodology: participant observation and Bronislaw Malinowski's method of initiating a language game.

Participant observation enabled to collect first-hand data and to analyze it.

A certain beautiful student miss **A** got acquainted with Mr. **B** through the internet. Mr. **B** liked photos of miss **A**. After that they met in one of the European countries at an event. As a result, Mr. **B** was fascinated by miss **A**. He arrived in Georgia to see her and to take her with him.

### Sampling decisions

The story was told to 500 people, and out of 500 people, approximately 350 were female and 150 were male. The age groups were from 15 to 25, and from 25 to 50. The professions varied from lawyer to computer specialist, from medical doctor to political scientist.

### Study results

The following are the most frequently used words and phrases, expressed by females of 15-25 age group.

### Doubting

- < Are you sure this is a true story?
- < That can't be true!
- < No way!
- < Is she that beautiful?
- < How do you know that?
- < Let me check it in the internet!

<



Women of the age group from 25 to 50 sounded ironic

- < Are you sure that he will marry her?
- < Maybe he is cheating on her?
- < Isn't he married already?
- < He must have loads of such girlfriends.
- <                   ?
- <                   ...
- <                                   ?
- <                   ...

The most frequently used interjections were the following

- < Oh

## Silence

About 65% of participants took a long pause to realize the issue and to utter a word. Whether this was due to shock, doubt or envy is still to be investigated.

## Facial expressions

The majority of participants, about 75%, had surprised faces with wide open eyes, open mouths and high-pitched voices.

## Concluding remarks

Although, the majority of scientists in the field of psychology claim that it is difficult to investigate the phenomenon of envy, my research has reviewed certain interesting linguistic and extra-linguistic features of the language of envy. Those features were revealed through real life observations, through initiating language games in an authentic context and through participating in the conversations.