Characteristics of Sanskrit Language

1. Sanskrit is phonetic – If you know how to spell a word, you know how to pronounce it, and vice versa. There is a one-to-one correspondence between spelling and pronunciation. It is not valid for English.
2. Punctuation – Sanskrit contains only two punctuation marks: ' |' and '||.'
3. Genders – English is generally gender-neutral when used for an inanimate object. But in Sanskrit, this is not there. It could be masculine, feminine, or neutral, depending on how the word has been derived.
4. Numbers – In English, there are only two numbers – singular and plural- but in Sanskrit, there are singular, dual, and plural.
5. Cases – In English, the noun's point in a sentence is determined by its position in the sentence or by the prepositions preceding the noun, but in Sanskrit, the noun's stem gets inflected.
6. Persons – The order of persons in Sanskrit is reversed as English. In Sanskrit, the first person refers to the third person of English.
7. Verses verses everywhere
   1. The most crucial characteristic of Sanskrit is that everything is versified in Sanskrit.
   2. All the branches of knowledge, including philosophy, ethics, history, lexicography, astronomy, mathematics, arts, or science, are written in verses.
   3. The study of sonorous meters in Sanskrit is highly evolved and contains exciting aspects of mathematics.
   4. There is an evolved versatile and simple meter called "Anushtup," which has four quarters called "Padh," and each quarter contains eight syllables with minimal constraints.
   5. It is the only meter that has the highest usage in world writing.
8. Interesting fact – All verses of Vedas, Puranas, Histories like Mahabharata and Ramayana, including Bhagavad Gita, can be sung by a typical mass of people.
9. Direct Speech – In Sanskrit, there is no equivalent to indirect speech. For example, if A wants to report to B what C has spoken, then A will say C said and continue. For example – In BG, all verses have been written as Shri Bhagavan Uvaacha or Arjuna Uvaacha.
10. Compound Words – The writer has tremendous freedom of writing compound words. Compunding is called “Samasa”.
11. Sandhi – When we speak out sentences first, we naturally tend to mix out words from the previous and following sentences. To solve the problem, the grammarians have made compound words compulsory. However, the writers also give the freedom to use this technique at their convenience.
12. Double entendre – A compound word can be split into two in many ways, giving different meanings and giving the poet freedom to show his mastery. Such poetic jugglery is called "Shmesha." A small example is pasted below.

Text, letter

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1. Verbal derivatives – Sanskrit is rich in oral products, enabling the writers to express complex constructions precisely and straightforwardly. For example –



1. Sanskrit is an automatically developed language, automatically updated and refined.
2. Every word in Sanskrit has 25 forms, compared to other languages, with very few expression forms.
3. A sequence of words does not matter in Sanskrit. Any series of words in Sanskrit gives the same meaning, and the error is significantly less. This happens because every word in Sanskrit is according to the verb and "Vibhakti," meaning remains preserved even when the order is changed.
4. Website of Central Sanskrit University containing information about Sanskrit - [About Sanskrit](http://sanskrit.nic.in/about_sanskrit.php)
5. A quote by NASA California – "Sanskrit and computers are a perfect fit. The precision play of Sanskrit with computer tools will awaken the capacity in human beings to utilize their innate higher mental faculty with a momentum that would inevitably transform the mind. The mere learning of Sanskrit by large numbers of people represents a quantum leap in consciousness, not to mention the rich endowment it will provide in the arena of future communication.
6. Sanskrit affects the human brain positively and helps develop cerebral capacity of the human brain.
   1. Dr. Hartzell conducted a small study, a Sanskrit proponent and postdoctoral researcher at Spain's Basque Center on Cognition, Brain, and language.
   2. He scanned the brains of 21 Sanskrit pandits and 21 control subjects.
   3. The pandits were asked to recite 40k to 100k words of ancient Sanskrit, and then an MRI scan was taken of their brain.
   4. The MRI scan resulted
      1. Numerous regions in the brains of the pandits were dramatically more significant than those of controls.
      2. Both the cerebral hemispheres had over 10% more grey matter.
      3. Significant increase in cortical thickness
      4. The right hippocampus had more grey matter than the brains of the controls. The part of the brain plays a vital role in short-term and long-term memory and is the center for sound, spatial and visual patterns.
      5. The right temporal cortex, associated with the speech prosody and voice identity, was also substantially thicker.
      6. The increase in all these metrics corroborates with enhanced cognitive function.
      7. The link of the research paper - [Brains of verbal memory specialists show anatomical differences in language, memory, and visual systems - ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1053811915006382)