

# **HUMAN LANGUAGE AS NATURAL CODING: A PARADIGM SHIFT IN UNDERSTANDING SUMERIAN, ETRUSCAN, TURKIC, AND NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES**

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## **Abstract**

This article introduces the Odam Tili (Human Language) theory, which proposes that human language evolved through natural coding mechanisms rooted in universal physiological, cognitive, and environmental factors. By examining phonetic and semantic parallels among Sumerian, Etruscan, Turkic, and Native American languages, the research challenges two foundational linguistic ideas: Ferdinand de Saussure's principle of the arbitrariness of the linguistic sign and Noam Chomsky's concept of universal grammar. The findings suggest that language is an adaptive, empirically grounded system shaped by shared human experiences, offering a new perspective for linguistics, anthropology, and cognitive science. This study calls for a paradigm shift in understanding language origins, emphasizing natural coding over abstract, innate structures.

## **1. Introduction**

The origins of human language have long been a subject of intense debate in the humanities and cognitive sciences. For decades, theories like Saussure's arbitrariness of the sign [4] and Chomsky's universal grammar [5] have dominated the field. While these frameworks provide valuable insights, they fall short of explaining the striking phonetic, semantic, and structural similarities found across languages separated by vast distances and time.

This article explores these parallels through the lens of Mahmudjon Kuchkarov's Odam Tili theory. Unlike traditional frameworks, Odam Tili argues that language is not arbitrary or biologically predetermined but rather a naturally coded system shaped by universal physiological and cognitive constraints, as well as environmental interactions. By analyzing Sumerian, Etruscan, Turkic, and Native American languages, this study reveals how human language is deeply rooted in shared natural experiences, offering a fresh perspective on its universal structure and adaptive nature.

## **2. Critique of Saussure and Chomsky**

### **2.1. Saussure's Arbitrariness of the Sign**

Ferdinand de Saussure famously claimed that the relationship between a word and its meaning is arbitrary [4]. However, evidence from familial terms, natural elements, and numerical systems across unrelated languages suggests otherwise. For example:

- **Familial Terms:**

- Turkic: *Ata* (father), *Ana* (mother).
- Sumerian: *Aba* (father), *Ama* (mother).
- Sioux (Native American): *Ate* (father), *Ani* (mother).

The phonetic similarities in these terms point to a universal coding rooted in human physiology and early social interactions, challenging Saussure's principle.

## 2.2. Chomsky's Universal Grammar

Noam Chomsky's universal grammar posits that language is hardwired into the human brain [5]. While this explains certain syntactic similarities, it fails to account for the empirical patterns of phonetic and semantic commonalities across languages. For instance:

- **Sumerian and Etruscan Parallels:**

- Sumerian: *Tuk* (to give).
- Etruscan: *Tuk* (to give).

- **Turkic and Native American Parallels:**

- Turkic: *Yer* (earth), *Su* (water).
- Navajo: *Yah* (earth), *Suu* (water).

These examples suggest that language evolves from shared cognitive and environmental constraints rather than innate grammatical structures.

## 3. Comparative Analysis of Linguistic Parallels

### 3.1. Familial and Social Terms

Terms for family members are among the most conserved across languages, reflecting their fundamental role in human society:

- Sumerian: *Ama* (mother), *Aba* (father).
- Etruscan: *Apa* (father).
- Turkic: *Ana* (mother), *Ata* (father).
- Cherokee (Native American): *Ani* (mother), *Ate* (father).

The phonetic consistency across these languages points to natural coding based on shared physiological and social interactions.

### 3.2. Natural Elements

Words for essential natural elements demonstrate a universal tendency to encode the environment into language:

- **Earth:**

- English: Earth.
- Sumerian: *Ki*.
- Turkic: *Yer*.
- Navajo: *Yah*.

- **Water:**

- English: Water.

- Sumerian: *A*.
- Turkic: *Su*.
- Hopi (Native American): *Suu*.

The recurrence of similar phonemes highlights the role of the environment in shaping early human language.

### 3.3. Numerical Systems

Numerical terms reveal the cognitive universals underlying language:

• **One:**

- English: One.
- Turkic: *Bir*.
- Cherokee: *Biri*.
- Sumerian: *Diš*.

• **Ten:**

- English: Ten.
- Turkic: *On*.
- Cherokee: *Ona*.
- Sumerian: *U* (a base-60 system but with universal semantic roots).

The consistency in numerical terms underscores their origins in shared cognitive processes, such as the use of fingers for counting.

## 4. Odam Tili (Human Language) Theory: Natural Coding as a Paradigm

The Odam Tili theory proposes that language is not arbitrary but a naturally coded system grounded in universal human experiences. It emphasizes three key principles:

### 4.1. Physiological Constraints

Human vocal anatomy favors certain sounds (e.g., *a, u, o*), which recur in foundational words across languages. For example, familial terms like *Ata, Ana,* and *Aba* reflect these constraints.

### 4.2. Cognitive Universals

Numerical and spatial concepts are encoded similarly across languages due to shared cognitive processes. The use of base-10 or base-60 counting systems in Turkic and Sumerian languages, respectively, illustrates this principle.

### 4.3. Environmental Interaction

Languages encode essential environmental elements similarly, as seen in words for “earth” (*Yer, Yah, Ki*) and “water” (*Su, Suu, A*).

## 5. Implications for Linguistics

### 5.1. Challenging Arbitrariness

The recurring patterns of phonetic and semantic alignment across languages refute Saussure’s principle of arbitrariness, suggesting that language evolves from natural coding mechanisms.

## 5.2. Bridging Disciplines

The Odam Tili theory bridges linguistics, anthropology, and cognitive science, offering a holistic framework for understanding language origins.

## 5.3. Reframing Universality

Rather than viewing language universality as an innate biological feature, the theory emphasizes shared human experiences and natural coding as the foundation of linguistic universals.

## Conclusion

This study provides robust evidence for Mahmudjon Kuchkarov's Odam Tili theory, demonstrating that human language is a naturally coded system shaped by universal physiological, cognitive, and environmental factors. By analyzing parallels among Sumerian, Etruscan, Turkic, and Native American languages, the research challenges foundational linguistic theories and proposes a new paradigm for understanding language evolution. The findings have profound implications for linguistics, anthropology, and cognitive science, paving the way for interdisciplinary research into the natural origins of human language.

## References

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