MULTIMEDIA AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AIDED SOLUTIONS IN THE SYSTEM OF WORLD CIVILISATION LANGUAGE PROCESSES

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ABSTRACT: - It is proposed to create averaged languages by using the methods of mathematical and computer linguistics based on averaging vocabularies and grammar rules and norms of genealogically cognate languages has been proposed. The idea of creating averaged world language is proposed by means of averaging the averaged and isolated languages. Social, cultural, linguistic, information, communication problems of averaged languages and ways of using multimedia technologies in the area have been investigated.

KEYWORDS: Averaged languages; language identity; ethnolingvopanism; mathematical and cumputer linguistics, multimedia and information technologies.

"COMMUNICATIVE AND PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF THE WORLD IMAGE RELATED TO FOLKLORE"

INTRODUCTION

While exchanging information, the parties must understand the language that the information is encoded in. The language of social communication, i.e. oral language (sound encoding of information), written language (text encoding of information), as well as partially sign language, the language developed for the community of deaf people, make the basis of information exchange in the modern epoch. Without knowledge and understanding of the language of communication in a socium, where the multimedia technologies are employed, these technologies lose their efficiency, as without language the semiotic and semantic integrity of the social communication codes. Therefore, the majority of multimedia technologies and information technologies researches proceed from the presumption of knowledge of the information exchange language. But the real situation in the system of the world civilisation radically differs from this idealised model that, thus, happens to be applicable to the social group knowing certain presumed common language. For to be closer to adequate comprehension of the reality, it is necessary to go beyond this idealised model and establish a wider model embracing the former as a particular case.

The language situation has been studied in many research works that show complexity, controversy, conflict, dramatic, tragic nature of relations of language groups in the world civilisation. Although the world civilisation recognises that each language is shared value of the humankind, the research shows that one of living languages vanishes, turning into extinct language. The language identity is closely related to the national and ethnic identity, therefore, the language processes are connected with national and ethnic processes.

The today's course of the world civilisation language development evolves on the basis of establishment of nation-states, where the language of so called state forming nations is recognised as the state language, and the languages of other nations in the territory, in the majority of cases, acquires a second grade status. As the majority of nations fail to establish their nation-state, the languages of such nations find themselves in the second grade status. Such nations make majority of nations in the world and their languages make the majority of the world languages.

Statement of the problem

The paper proposes different way of addressing this fundamental problem of social communication in the modern information civilisation based on the rational scientific regulation of information exchange and language processes based on the methods of mathematical and computer linguistics.

Despite some peculiarities of nation formation process the existing nations have developed of related tribes and all-nation language, literary language of a nation, has developed on the base of tribe dialects as a result of their interference. From the point of view of genesis it seems quite natural that germs of nations were among related tribes because related tribes inhabited neighbouring territories and had easy communications. Besides, the closer were their languages the easier was the communication.

According to oecoumenic theory of nation [1], such ethnic units as kins, tribes, and nations should be considered as historical development general type phenomenon of ethnation. Ethnation takes shape and develops together with its oekumene [1], i.e. the system of ethnations with which it interacts and keeps communication.

The mankind is sure to be a single whole. The developing stage when related nations form communities of higher level than nation seems to be inevitable. But we must keep in mind that there may be wrong ways to consolidate nations like the attempts to form single Soviet and Yugoslavian and similar peoples. What was wrong with them? Those attempts denied the value of ethnic identity the attempts were to form homogeneous people of ethnically heterogeneous population, that was not an attempt to form a community of higher level, but that to form a larger nation only. So, pursuing the policy of consolidating nations we must take into consideration that ethnic identity is value common to all mankind.

Ethnic linguistic panism, shortened form – ethnolinguopanism [1], is application of the concept of potential unity to a certain ethnic group. The closeness of a certain group of peoples and consciousness that the individuals of that group can understand each other in a certain extent even if each of them knows his/her language only, is a basis of any specific kind of ethnolinguopanism. The affinity of the communication process between people speaking in the dialects of the same language and representatives of the above mentioned peoples is a epistemological basis of emergence of the respective panism. If there is an opportunity, the ethnolinguopanism employs such characteristics as closeness of culture, religion, literature, origin, historical destiny, etc. of the ethnoses affinity of whose languages serves as a basis while grounding respective ethnolinguopanism.

At present, when unity of mankind is necessary for its survival, it is expedient to consciously seek for the ways of formation and preserving such unity. Consolidation of close nations into federations, confederations, or unitary states based on their will is one of such ways.

The language problem arises in multiethnic states. There must be a language serving as a common means of communication, so called mediating language, in such states. There are many mediating languages in the world. We can consider English as the world mediating language, and there are many regions in the world with their own mediating languages. For instance Swahili is such a language in Eastern Africa, Hindi in Hindustan, Spanish and Portuguese in Latin America and so on. But a national language as mediating one has at least two unacceptable features.

First, from the viewpoint of justice and spiritual life, the native speakers of other languages would feel themselves deprived from their rights to use their native languages. Second, from economic point of view all peoples but the native speakers of a mediating language would fall behind for years due to the necessity to study mediating language along with their mother languages to get the world information. Thus we conclude that none of the national languages does for mediating language.

A regional mediating language must be a language that is equally close to the people's languages of the region where it is supposed to be a mediating language. The world mediating language must meet similar requirements. In our opinion, regional mediating languages should be constructed on the basis of group of close languages according to a special method providing its neutrality as well as optimum degree of its intelligibility to as many people as possible among native speakers of these languages.

Acceleration of the social processes, emergence of the humankind global problems system brings the necessity to move to noosphere, to simulation and control of information and language processes, in particular. The mediating language creation

method must conform and imitatively simulate objective mechanism of koine formation process in the course of communication of the related languages native speakers. It means the more is number (1) of the related languages where and (2) the individual native speakers of these languages with whom certain language form (or norm) is observed the larger the probability for this very form (or norm) to be included into the koine forms or norms system.

The intellectual, spiritual potential of human communities and the whole Humankind depends to the great extent on their information potentials. The information potential depends on the system of information exchange in the society, on the structure of information space and time. Multilingualism of Humankind, being inevitable, historically formed, and necessary for its sustainable self-preservation at the same time complicates solution of the most acute global world problems faced by the world civilization. For securing unity of Humankind preservation of its diversity, it is expedient to create the system of averaged languages for the groups of cognate languages, and to average them in their diversity based on Nostratic (Borean) concept, concept of the language universalia, and statistical methods of averaging of the language phenomena. The world international communication and world information accumulation auxiliary language created this way would promote solution of many global problems and mutual spiritual enrichment of all the peoples of Humankind.

The above is not merely theoretical speculation. Mechanism, or method, of mediating language creation is important because when persons that consider related languages as their vernacular realize their ethnic affiliation the closeness degree of the related languages, realization of the persons'

languages by them as independent languages or dialects of one language play important, though not decisive, role. In the systems of dialects of various languages in the world the dialects closeness measure that results in realization of affiliation with the same language by bearers of a dialect varies essentially from one language to another.

For the vocabulary it is necessary to select an upper part of a certain length from the frequency dictionary of one of the languages. This language serves as a basic one. The meanings of polysemantic words that are marked in the dictionary entry of the basic language by figures are considered as separate lexemes. The chosen words in the list are to be numerated. For every lexeme of ordered list the equivalents should be found in the langu¬ages or dialects the averaged language must be constructed on.

The concept of the problem solution

The essence of the offered method is to define a common fund for groups of dialects or languages by means of a special mathematic procedure, and to codify the common fund as a standard, i.e. as units of corresponding levels of the language being compiled. The procedure is as follows: units of language levels are connected to vectors. As a rule, the level units have versions: different meanings of a word, positional variants of phonemes and morphemes, different ways of expressing syntactic relations. A vector space is associated with the unit system of a level and this space is constructed in such a way that when the main meaning of a unit is bound with magnitude 1, other variants are correlated with numbers less than 1 according to the formula:

Realization of the concept

The essence of the proposed method [2, 3, 4, 5] is identification of the common stock for a

group of dialects or languages by means of special mathematical procedure and codification of this common stock as a standard, i.e. as a unit of respective level of the language we create. The procedure is as follows: the units of the language levels are related to vectors. As a rule, the level units have versions: different meanings of the words, positional versions of phonemes and morphemes, different options for expressing syntactic relations. The vector space related to the level units is built in a way that the main meaning is attached the value of 1, other versions correspond to values smaller than 1, according to the formula

$$\mathbf{X}_{n,\alpha}^{i} = 1 - \frac{i-1}{2s}, \qquad (1)$$

where "n" stands for the number of units in the list of units; "α" stands for a concrete language; "i" stands for the variant number of the level unit with number "n"; "s" is the number of variants of the level units with number "n". These numbers form a set of the vector components [1]. We named the method averaging method and the languages built by the method averaged languages.

The next step is to order the roots in accordance with the values of the function.

Then tables of simple lists are to be transformed into other ones, where the words of same roots are located in the same line.

A function $F_n^{j}(\vec{x})$ is introduced for the words of same root with the formula:

$$F_n^{j}(\vec{x}) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{A}\left(1 + \frac{K_\alpha}{\overline{K}}\right) \mathbf{X}_{n,\alpha}^{j} \qquad (2),$$

where A – total number of the languages under averaging, Kα – number of native speakers of the language α, $\overline{K}$ the arithmetic mean of the native speakers of one group of kin languages that is calculated as fraction of dividing the total number of native speakers of

all the languages of a group by number of languages in the group, j means the ordinal number of the words of same root in the ordered tables.

The factor $1 + \frac{K_\alpha}{\overline{K}}$ serves for taking into account relative native speakers' number of a language from a group of languages the averaged language is being built for.

The first roots in the list are included into vocabulary of the averaged language as the main meanings of the words. Other words make a kind of synonyms stock for enrichment of averaged language vocabulary.

All the work may be accomplished by means of computers. The advantages of the suggested solution of world language problem are as follows:

1. as averaging will be done on the basis of ethnic languages (dialects), native speakers of those languages (or dialects), averaged language will be built on, are sure to understand it to some extent without special learning;

2. belonging to none ethnic community the averaged language gives no privilege to either of them, so it will not promote national discord based on the language policy;

3. the averaged language eliminates some arbitrariness in choosing one of the local languages as official state language as well as interethnic conflicts;

4. the averaged language eliminates the introducing of languages of former colonizers as the only state official language, weakens the dependence on the former parent state in the spheres of culture and education.

5. many nations speaking the same language are divided by state borders. Thus an averaged

language constructed by the offered method might play the role of macromediator.

The problems of ethnic consolidation of various dialect groups is connected with degree of their closeness. The level of degree of closeness, when the native speakers consider themselves speaking in the same language, significantly differs, i.e. in some cases the native cases do not feel themselves belonging to the same language although objective closeness of dialects not perceived by the native speakers. For objective, scholarly justified estimation of such proximity of languages and dialects, it is reasonable to use the method of quantitative estimation of their proximity [6].

One more advantage of averaged languages may be brought to the light here – averaged language may be a rescue for endangered languages many of which are cognate minor languages or dialects.

In relation to the development of averaged neutral languages for related languages a question emerges on perspective of the development of the communication between native speakers of non-related languages in the worldwide, global communication among all peoples. It is expedient to create averaged world language by means of averaging in the manyfolds of the averaged languages and isolated languages based on the Nostratic (Borean) concept, concept of the language universalia and statistical methods of averaging the language phenomena [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. The world auxiliary language of inter-national, inter-cultural communication, accumulation of the world information and global learning created by this way would foster formation of single information space, resolution of many global problems of the world civilization, and spiritual enrichment of all the local civilizations and peoples.

In the process of formation of universal information civilization, it is expedient to develop computer soft ware for each language that transforms text in one alphabet into the text in another alphabet. It is expedient to develop soft ware for translation from one language into another. In this process, translation of the texts into averaged language of a certain group on language could be the main stage of translation into other genealogically kin languages [4, 5]. It is necessary to expand information and multimedia resources in the Internet in the national and averaged languages. In particular, it is expedient to develop Wikipedia in the national and averaged languages. Implementation of these proposals would foster development both of each local civilization and the system of world information civilization as a whole.

The proposed transformations correspond to development trends and expand horizons of development of interethnic communication in the process of the world information civilization formation in the 21st century.

CONCLUSION

We assume that the world auxiliary language may be created the same way as the averaged language for a group of related languages and it will be the next step on the way of neutralization of languages. The creation of a world auxiliary language is important for solving the problem of information barriers as well as overcome information colonialism, and necessity to achieve equality of the peoples in condition when the so-called club of world languages exists, and looking forward to establishing the new information order. This urgent global problem can be solved by international group of experts under the UN aegis. In the creation of the artificial world language, it is advisable to take into consideration the facts of all the languages,

and with this regard use of the world averaged language created by means of averaging features the advantage that secures neutrality of the language and equality of the languages of the world [2, 3, 4, 5].

Development of multimedia technologies provides for their application in more and more wider areas of human activities. In particular, in the area of information exchange and education (distant education, international, continuous education). These areas incredibly closely connected with usage of language, the language, in turn, connected with self-conscience and national identification. In order to provide equality of nations and the local civilization in the language aspect, it is expedient to develop averaged languages, to create averaged world language by means of averaging, and introduce them in the areas of information exchange and education.

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