

## Language and Thought Expressed by the Grammatical Structure

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**Abstract:** *People who speak different languages can have, under certain conditions, similar conceptual views of the world, and people who speak the same language - different. The language picture of the world is formed as a unified knowledge about the world, which is given with lexical and grammatical forms. The structure of vocabulary and grammar is used as the means of worldview. In this article, we tried to compare some languages (Bulgarian – Slavic language and Bats-Caucasian) belonging to different linguistic groups and to describe the thinking of different people identified in their grammatical structure. In Bulgarian and Bats languages the worldview is expressed in genders and classes, where the principle of classification is alike. With grammatical category of gender and class, common and specific thinking of these ethnos are revealed. In these languages the world is perceived in genders (female, masculine and neuter) and classes (female, masculine, thing).*

**Key words:** *Language, consciousness, development, preservation, culture, spiritual, crops, conceptual picture, world, grammatical structure, delivery and male, female, thing gender, classes, Bulgarian, Bats.*

### INTRODUCTION

Culture shapes and arranges language and thoughts of people, categories and concepts. Language is both a tool of consciousness, development, storage of culture and part of it. With the help of language objective works of material and spiritual culture come to life. One of the best minds of the 19th century – Humboldt, understands language as a spiritual force. Humboldt wrote: "Language - a world that lies between the world of external phenomena and the inner world of man" [4:337]. Language is an integral part of us, it is in our mind, memory and it changes shape with every movement of thought, with each new socio-cultural role. The language is active in all areas of spiritual life as creative force, the language is an important method of formation and existence of man's knowledge about the world" [5:61]

Reflecting the objective world, a person fixes the results of the word knowledge. Every language in the world of its members has a way of conceptualizing it. The language of a person forms a type of human's relationship with the world (nature, animals, you as an element of the world), it sets the rules of human behavior in the world and defines its relationship to the world. Every natural language reflects a certain mode of perception and organization of the world. The language picture of the world is formed as a unified knowledge about the world, which is given with lexical and grammatical forms. A representation of the world by means of language can be represented using spatial dimensions (top - bottom, right - left, east - west, far away - close), time (day - night, winter - summer), quantitative, ethical and other parameters. Its formation affects the language, traditions, nature and landscape, education, training and other social factors. The representation of the world by means of language which can be called "knowledge of the world", constitutes the basis of individual and social consciousness. The conceptual picture of the world of different people may be different: people of different ages, different social groups, different areas of scientific knowledge, etc. At the same time people who speak different languages may have, under certain conditions, similar conceptual pictures of the world, and people who speak the same language may have different language perception for the world. Forming the conceptual picture of the world is influenced by universal, national and personal peculiarities. Each concrete language includes a specific national, original language picture of the world, which defines the worldview of the language speakers.

Different ways of thinking are reflected in the different languages as expressed not only by vocabulary, but also by grammatical structure. The structure of vocabulary and grammar is used as means of expressing one's personal perceptions of the world. The analysis of the personal perspectives of the world helps to clarify how national cultures differ from each other and how they complement each other at the level of world culture.

In this paper, we will compare the Bulgarian and Bats languages which belong to different linguistic groups and will describe the thinking of different people as reflected in the grammatical structures used in two languages.

Each language reflects the world in its own. Each of the languages in the world reflects the environment according to its specificity.

Belonging to the Slavic group – the Bulgarian language has the grammatical category of gender. The Bulgarian language divides the nouns into three groups: male, female and neuter. In the Bulgarian language each group has its own marker: nouns that end in a consonant are masculine nouns – e.g. *дом* (house), *син* (son) etc.); nouns that end in -а (*a*), -я (*ia*) are – feminine: e.g. *вода* (water), *земля* (land) etc. and those that end in -о (*o*), -е (*e*) are neuter: e.g. *крило* (wing), *поле* (field) [3].

Georgian (a language belonging to the Kartvelian group) and Bats (a language belonging to the Nakh group) belong to Iberian-Caucasian family. They are characterized with the classification of nouns according to the morphological method. The morphological system which is used to classify nouns is called “grammatical class” by linguists. In contrast to the semantic category, the morphological category of grammatical classes is represented by affixes. In the semantic group the nouns are associated with the interrogative pronoun (*what*, *who*). Thus, the Georgian language has two semantic groups, described by the question “Who?” (e.g. *man*, *God*) and “What?” (e.g. *table*, *sun*, *cow* etc).

The semantic and grammatical classifications are closely related to each other. In Iberian-Caucasian languages the main principle of classification of grammatical classes is the contrast between *animate* and *inanimate*, man and thing. It is expressed in morphological system and in semantics as well. The world around us in Georgian language is perceived as *man* and everything except *man*. The questions formed with the word “who” refer only to “man”, but the questions with the interrogative pronoun “what” refer to all those animate or inanimate objects in the world that are not human.

In English, the relations in the world are expressed with the help of personal pronouns in the third person – e.g. “he” shows that we are talking about a man, “she” – about a woman, “it” – babies, animals and inanimate objects.

Bats is an endangered language belonging to a group of Caucasian languages and has a complex morphological structure. Currently, this language is spoken by only 2000 people. In Bats the world is perceived with the help of grammatical classes. In Bats eight grammatical classes are accentuated, four – in the single and four – in the plural. Each of them is marked by the verb: 1<sup>st</sup> class-(v)-male/god, 2<sup>nd</sup> class-(y-) females, 3<sup>rd</sup> class (b-) and 4<sup>th</sup> class (d-) the subject [1:50]. Unlike the Bulgarian language, in Bats gender is expressed by marking not the noun, but the verb. Moreover, gender is expressed by prefixes. Prefixes refer whether we refer to some animate or inanimate. For example:

Bats language	Translation in English
<i>stak v-uytu</i>	<i>the man goes</i>
<i>yoh y-uytu</i>	<i>the girl goes</i>
<i>bader d-uytu</i>	<i>the child goes</i>
<i>fhu b-uytu</i>	<i>the dog goes</i>

It should be noted that in the Bats language the prefix “y” refers to the class of *women* and denotes a class of subjects, such as:

Bats language	Translation in English	Explanation
Oxus xor b-ako	He eats an apple	<b>b</b> is a sign of “xor” (apple)
Oxus qaniz y-ako	He eats grapes	<b>y</b> is a sign of “qaniz” (grapes)
Oxus ditx d-ako	He eats meat	<b>d</b> is a sign of “ditx” (meat)

In comparison, we note that in the Bulgarian language, the female gender is represented not only in the words that refer to people of the female sex, but also words that are feminine. For example: *вода* (water), *река* (river), *земя* (earth).

Researchers consider that grammatical classes used to be expressed by nouns, but now they are represented by verbs in the Bats languages. In Bats language the markers of class are always prefixes, while in Bulgarian – suffixes. Thus, we can say that Bats and Bulgarian languages present relations in the world view through the classes and gender is expressed by affixes in both languages. In both languages, the objective world is divided into three ordinary categories: masculine, feminine and neuter.

### CONCLUSION

In Bulgarian and Bats languages relationships in the world are expressed by means of the grammatical categories genders and verb class, where the principle of classification is alike. In these languages there are three genders: masculine, feminine and neuter and three classes.

Language is part of culture, the basic tool of learning. It represents our world view. Language expresses the specific features of national mentality. With the grammatical categories of gender and class, common and specific thinking of different ethnic groups are revealed. A shared feature of both languages is that world is perceived almost equally in three genders or classes. In addition, you can select specific features as well: in Bulgarian – gender, and in Bats – class.

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**The paper is reviewed.**