



V.I. SUBRAMONIAM COMMEMORATION VOLUMES

Vol. 1: Studies on Dravidian - Crown ¼, pp. xx + 515, Rs. 1,280/- (US\$ 110/-) Vol. II: Studies on Indian Languages and Cultures - Crown ¼, pp. xx + 458, Rs. 1,150/- (US\$ 105/-)

Dravidian Syntactic Typology Sanford B. Steever, 2017, PB, Demy 1/8, pp. xiv + 162, Rs. 240/- (US\$ 24/-)

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A MONTHLY OF DRAVIDIAN LINGUISTIC ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

PROF. KAPIL KAPOOR & PROF. B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY

Prof. Kapil Kapoor, Former Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Former Professor of Linguistics and English, Jawaharlal Nehru University, is awarded the *Padma Bhushan*, the third highest civilian award, by the Govt. of India for literature and education. Prof. B. Ramakrishna Reddy, Former Professor of Linguistics, Osmania University, is awarded *Padma Shri* for literature and education. This honour is in recognition for their well-acclaimed contributions in Linguistics. It is a matter of pride for all linguists in India.

Both these eminent linguists are closely associated with DLA. Prof. Kapil Kapoor delivered the inaugural address in the



Prof. Kapil Kapoor



Prof. B. Ramakrishna Reddy

45th All India Conference of Dravidian Linguists and International symposium on Case, Agreement and Postpositions held in the University of Delhi during 2017. In the same function Prof. B. Ramakrishna Reddy, who was the Chairman of ISDL, in his address advocated for the study of tribal languages. DLA is happy to congratulate both these accomplished scholars of Linguistics for these achievements. It is a coincidence that both the scholars are honoured in the same year (2023) by the Govt. of India. It is also a happy coincidence that both of them were decorating the stage together in the 45th AICDL organized by DLA in Delhi University during 2017.

Prof. Kapil Kapoor, an authority in Indian Intellectual Traditions,

has been promoting and propagating Indian knowledge systems among the students. Prof. Ramakrishna Reddy has been spearheading his research activities in the preservation and revitalization of the speech varieties of indigenous communities in India. Prof. Reddy is a close associate of Late Prof. V.I. Subramoniam, the Founder of DLA, ISDL and IJDL. Prof. Reddy has played a leading role in the development of DLA and its allied institutions.

On behalf of the staff and members of the DLA, ISDL and IJDL, I congratulate these two eminent linguists for obtaining the prestigious National Awards.

Prof. N. Rajasekharan Nair Annamalai University

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NATIONAL SEMINAR AT ISDL

The National Seminar on 'Gender in Indian Languages: Grammatical, Semantic and Sociological Aspects' will be conducted at the ISDL Campus from 15th -18th February, 2023. It is a Collaborative venture of the International School of Dravidian Linguistics, Thiruvananthapuram and the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysuru. This National Seminar will be inaugurated by Prof. V. Thiruvalluvan, Vice Chancellor, Tamil University, Tanjavur and will be presided over by Former Vice Chancellor K. Karunakaran. Eminent linguists from different parts of India will be participating. Along with the seminar a National Symposium on Mother Tongue for Higher Education is also organized in which Prof. Uma Maheshwar Rao G., Former Director of CALTS, University of Hyderabad and the President of Linguistic Society of India will deliver the Keynote Address.

WORKSHOP ON FORENSIC LINGUISTICS

Forensic Linguistics mainly focuses on the application of linguistic knowledge, methods, and insights to forensic context of law, language, trial and crime investigation. International School of Dravidian Linguistics, conducted a workshop on Forensic Linguistics in its V.I. Subramoniam Memorial ISDL Complex, Thiruvananthapuram from 18th - 21st of January 2023. It was inaugurated by Shri. Jeevan Babu K., IAS, Director, Department of General Education, Govt. of Kerala. He delivered an informative speech which was appreciated by the entire audience present there. Many other eminent personalities were also present for the workshop during all the 4 days of workshop. Prof. M.J. Warsi, Director & Chairman of Department of Linguistics, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Dr. Ravishankar S. Nair and Dr. N. Vijayan presented their papers, discussing the facts about Forensic Linguistics, Language of lying and on Questioned authorship. Police personnel like Shri. K. Sethu Raman IPS and Shri. Rishiraj Singh IPS were also present there and discussed varoius aspects of criminal linguistic behaviours. Prof. M. Sreenathan, Dr. Chitrakshya Sarkar, Asst. Director, State Forensic Science Laboratory, West Bengal, Dr. Abhinav Kumar Mishra, Head & Associate Professor, Dept. Linguistics, Banaras Hindu University, UP presented their papers on Forensic Ballistics,

crime scene investigation and secret languages respectively. Criminologist Dr. Jayesh K. Joseph, eminent Graphologist and Director of Kolkata Institute of Graphology, Mr. Mohan Bose and Mr. Shankhadeep Sarkar, JRF, ISDL presented papers on criminology and graphology, analyzing suicide notes through orthography and grapholinguistics. Mrs. Sruthi T.S. from Dept. of Linguistics, University of Kerala presented a paper on Forensic approaches. Besides these scholars from India, eminent Professors from abroad like, Prof. Gerald Mcmenamin from Nevada University, Reno, Prof. Tej Bhatia from Syraccuse University, USA, Prof. Chris Heffer from Cardiff University, UK and Prof. R.A. Leonard from Hofstra University, New York also presented informative papers on the role of linguistics in evidence examination, analysis and Forensic crime detection. This workshop was co-ordinated by Dr. N. Muraleedharan Nair along with Asst. Co-ordinator Mr. Shankhadeep Sarkar. Dr. Sreeja T.D., Dr. S. Abdul Samed, Mr. Dhrubajyoti Das, Dr. Jeena S. Nair, Ms. Anju B., Dr. Aiswaria G. Shajan, Mr. Shankhadeep Sarkar, Mr. D. Mano gave welcome notes and Vote of Thanks in different sessions. The sessions were chaired by esteemed professors and scholars like Prof. Naduvattom Gopalakrishnan, Prof. M. Rama, Prof. G.K. Panikkar, Dr. M. Vijayan, Prof. S. Kunjamma, Prof. M. Sreenathan, Dr. Ajeendranath, Dr. Sadasivan and Prof. S.A. Shanavas.

Shankhadeep Sarkar

Latest Publications: A DICTIONARY OF SANSKRIT, PRAKRIT AND PALI WORDS IN TAMIL AND MALAYALAM, N. GOPINATHAN NAIR, 2022, HB, Crown 1/4, pp. 988, Rs.2300/- (US\$ 230/-) A SOCIO-CULTURAL, HISTORICAL AND LINGUISTIC STUDY OF THE PATHANS OF KERALA, S. Abdul Samed, 2022, PB, Demy 1/8. pp. 104, Rs.130/- (US\$ 13/-) MAPPILA MIGRANTS IN ANDAMANS - A SOCIO-LINGUISTIC STUDY, N.Muraleedharan Nair, 2022, PB, Demy 1/8, pp.225, Rs.260/- (US\$ 26/-). GRAMMAR OF RĀMACARITAM, Naduvattom Gopalakrishnan, 2022, HB, Demy 1/8, pp. 395, Rs.500/- (US\$ 50/-). TAGORE'S GITANJALI, K. Jayakumar, 2022, PB, Demy 1/8, pp.95, Rs. 130/- (US\$ 13/-).

50th ALL INDIA CONFERENCE OF DRAVIDIAN LINGUISTS

Venue : Department of Linguistics, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram June 21-23, 2023

Those who desire to participate in the 50th All India Conference of Dravidian Linguists (AICDL) may please register at the earliest. If delayed, accommodation will be a problem. So please co-operate with the organizers for the successful conduct of the Golden Jubilee of AICDL.

DETAILS OF REGISTRATION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

REGISTRATION FEE:

Countries	India / Other SAARC countries	Non- SAARC countries
Life-members of DLA & Research Scholars with Fellowships	₹. 2000/-	US\$ 200/-
Students and Research Scholars without Fellowships	₹.1500/-	US\$ 150/-
Local students	₹.1000/-	
Other categories of delegates	₹. 3000/-	US\$ 300/-

Participants are requested to fill up the registration form. Google form is available in our website www.ijdl.org (Link:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSeKAxMC 0I8XFHK12v0p-ADP7-dZhILQsrVdWD8IgIdX2GmHg/viewform?vc=0&c=0&w=1&flr=0)

Please fill it online and attach the proof of the payment in the option given in Google form. The registration form is given at the end of this announcement. You can also download the registration form from our website (www.ijdl.org)

(Link: http://ijdl.org/html/REGISTRATION%20FORM-50th%20AICDL.pdf) and send it along with the registration fee to the Secretary, Dravidian Linguistic Association of India, V.I. Subramoniam Memorial ISDL Complex, St. Xavier's College P.O., Thiruvananthapuram - 695 586, Kerala by 30th May, 2023. The details of the modes of payment are given in the registration form. The requisite registration fee can be remitted in person, by post or by bank transfer. The filled-up registration form can be sent to the Secretary-DLA by post or by e-mail to dlatvm@gmail.com

Deadlines

Submission of the Abstract : 20th March, 2023 Notification of Acceptance : 5th April, 2023. Submission of Full Paper : 10th May, 2023.

[not more than 15 pages- A-4 size].

Abstracts not exceeding 200 words including key words.

Abstracts may be sent to email at 50dlauok@gmail.com

LANGUAGE DOCUMENTATION TRAINING PROGRAMME

The Centre For Endangered Languages, School of Humanities and Languages Central University of Karnataka Kadaganchi, Kalaburagi in Collaboration with Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysuru organizes "An International Training Program on Language Documentation of Endangered Languages" from 6th to 17th February 2023.

Eminent linguists from India and abroad participate. Those who are interested may please register through the link:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScPeKZm vwcQ9Yobd_SLB_3BtS4bZ6D3baxoALh83IzR8cu8Lw/vi ewf orm?vc=0&c=0&w=1&flr=0

List of Papers Presented in January 2023				
04-01-2023	Seminar Discussions			
11-01-2023	(a) Discussion on Workshop on Forensic Linguistics			
	(b) Project Discussion : 'Etymological Dictionary of Perso Arabic Loanwors' - Ms. Tammana Raza			
25-01-2023	Workshop Evaluation Meeting (Workshop on Forensic Linguistics) Presenter: Hon. Director			

& Organising Secretary

ISDL RESEARCH FORUM

ENDANGERED SPEECHES OF IDUKKI IN KERALA, V.R. Prabodhachandran Nayar & K. Velappan, 2021, PB, Demy 1/8, pp. 12+500, Rs. 660/- (US\$ 66/-). INDEX OF BHARATAMALA, R. Saraswathy Kutty Amma, 2021, HB, Demy 1/8, pp.892, Rs.1100/-(US\$ 110/-). COLLECTED PAPERS OF LV RAMASWAMI IYER, G.K. Panikkar, K. Rangan & Naduvattom Gopalakrishnan (Eds.) 2021, HB, Demy 1/8, pp.826, Rs. 990/- (US\$ 99/-). INDEX OF EARLY MAŅIPRAVĀĻA WORKS, N. Gopinathan Nair, 2021, PB, Crown 1/4, pp. 1086, Rs. 2240/- (US\$ 224/-). INDEX OF RĀMAKATHAPPĀŢŢU, G. Sulekha, 2021, HB, Demy 1/8, pp. 1742, Rs. 1960/- (US\$ 196/-). BANGLA AND OTHER INDIAN LANGUAGES: LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL RELATIONS, Naduvattom Gopalakrishnan & Dhrubajyoti Das (Eds.), 2021, PB, Demy 1/8, pp. viii + 483, Rs. 600/- (US\$ 60/-).

TO DLA MEMBERS - A HUMBLE REQUEST

The updating of the details of the Life Members is to be done urgently. Hence I request each and every Member of the DLA to fill up the following proforma and mail it back to us.

Prof. G.K. Panikkar Dean, DLA

PROFORMA FOR DLA LIFE MEMBERSHIP REGISTER

1.	Name	:			
2.	Sex	:			
3.	Age	:			
4.	Nationality	:			
5.	Life Membership No.:				
6.	Designation and Institution where you are employed presently / at the time of retirement :				
7.	Phone		Mobile:	Landline:	
8.	Email ID				
9.	Would you like to get IJDL & DLA News through Soft copy Hard copy				
	(If not marked specifically only softcopies will be sent)				
10.	Permanent Address:				
11.	Present Address:				
12.			IDL/DLA News is to be uire hard copy.		
Place:			Signature		
Date	:			Name	

BOOK RELEASE IN ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (DEPT. OF LINGUISTICS) "URDU JOURNALISM: ANALYTICAL AND LINGUISTIC DISCOURSE"

A book carrying papers of a seminar held on the completion of two hundred years of Urdu Journalism, has been compiled and edited by Prof. M.J. Warsi (Chairman, Dept. of Linguistics, Aligarh Muslim University) and Dr. Sabahuddin Ahmad was released on 21-01-2023. This book reflects the social and political developments taking place over the last two hundred years. This book also sheds light on the overall history of Urdu Journalism and the contribution of different stalwarts from this field. The Chief guest of the function was Prof. Aqeel Ahmed (Director, National Council for promotion of Urdu Language). Guest of honour Prof. Shafey Kidwai, Eminent Fiction Writer Syed Muhammad Ashraf, Prof. Ghazanfar Ali Said (Former Director of Urdu Academy, Jamia Millia Islamia), Prof. Arif Nazir (Dean, Arts Faculty), Prof. Muhammad Ali (Chairman, Urdu Department) and Mr. Massod Ali Baig (Associate Professor of the Urdu Department) were also present there and expressed their positive and true views on this book. Prof. Shabana Hameed proposed Vote of Thanks.

Prof. M.J. Warsi Chairman, AMU

TWO-DAYS TRAINING PROGRAMME ON DOCUMENTATION OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

Department of Linguistics, Central University of Kerala 6th& 7th February, 2023

A two days Training Programme was conducted at the Department of Linguistics, Central University of Kerala for the budding linguists in Documentation of Language and Culture. Instructions were given in the following topics:

- 1. Techniques of Cultural Documentation
- 2. Ethics and Techniques in Fieldwork
- 3. Techniques of Linguistics Fieldwork

Practical training for the registrants was given on 7th February 2023 through the data collection and documentation of Mala Vettuvan Community (10.30 am - 4-00 pm).

The Training programme was Coordinated by Dr. Thennarasu S.

REFRESHER COURSE ON LANGUAGE & LINGUISTICS

The UGC Human Resource Development Centre, Osmania University, Hyderabad has organized an Online Refresher Course on Language and Linguistics from 24-01-2023 to 07-02-2023. Distinguished academicians like Prof. Shailendra Mohan, Prof. R. Limbadri, Prof. D. Ravinder, Prof. Uma Maheshwar Rao G., Prof. C. Ganesh, Prof. Mohammad Ansari, Prof. Smita C. Pawar, Dr. C.S. Swathi, Dr. T. Nagaveni, Dr. B. Sandhya Rani, Dr. K. Susheel Kumar, Dr. K. Balu Naik have delivered informative lectures. A good number of young linguists from different universities in India have undergone this useful Refresher Course.

Dr. C.S. Swathi

THE ENDONYMOUS NATURE OF SOME PRESUMED ENGLISH EXONYMS IN KERALA

Introduction

Toponym is the general term for the name of a place or location, and toponymy is the taxonomic study of place names. According to Powicke (1954), toponymy uses, enriches and tests the discoveries of archaeology and history and the rules of the philologists (Powicke, F. M. 1954. "Review of The Place-Names of Cumberland (1950-53) by Armstrong et.al." The English Historical Review Vol. 69, no. 271: 311-13.). But, for this to be true, the exact identification of the specific language, pronunciation, and origins and meaning of a toponym are important. According to Tent, (Tent, J. 2015. "Approaches to Research in Toponymy Names." A Journal of Onomastics. Vol. 63: No. 2. pp 65-74), toponomy may be qualitative (intensive) or quantitative (extensive). The former delves deeply as to the why, what, where, when, and even how regarding a singlecase or small focused sample. It is suggested that many toponyms contain within them a wealth of information about the geographic nature of a named feature, when it was named, and who bestowed the name (Tent, J. 2006. Geographic and Linguistic Reflections Moent and Dubbelde Ree: Two of Australia's First Recorded Place names. Geographical Research. Vol. 44: No.4: 372–385.)

A toponym may be an endonym or exonym. Even though exonyms and endonyms can be names of places (toponym), ethnic groups (ethnonym), languages (glossonym), or individuals (personal name), in the present article, they are used as subdivisions of toponyms. The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names defines an endonym (autonym) as the name of a geographical feature in an official or well-established language occurring in that area where the feature is located and an exonym (xenonym) as the name used in a specific language for a geographical feature situated outside the area where that language is spoken, and differing in its form from the corresponding endonym (Working group on Exonyms (http://www.zrc-sazu.si/ungegn/WGE/exonyms. htm), United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN)). For example, if a place in Kerala is called 'X' in Malayalam, it is an endonym, if the same place is called 'Y' in English, it is the English exonym and, if its name is 'Z' in Dutch, it is the Dutch exonym of that place.

Exonyms may derive from different roots, may be cognate words which have diverged in pronunciation or orthography or may be fully or partially translated from the corresponding endonym. They may also be native (originating in the foreign language using it) or borrowed from the native language, with or without alteration. For example, for a place in Kerala, 'Y' may be an exonym native to English; but if the





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English uses 'Z' which is native to the Dutch, then it becomes a borrowed exonym. Ancient exonyms are more likely to be borrowed since they are more likely to be heard of from foreign narratives of travel. Understandably, exonyms develop usually for places of significance for the speakers of the language of the exonym, and many of them could be borrowed from foreigners who have heard of or visited that place. Many times, exonyms arise because of difficulties with pronunciation, spelling and word category of endonyms, with sounds and spellings highly unfamiliar to other language speakers. It is also possible that endonyms may change phonetically either in the same language or in the borrower language and become an exonym.

Among exonyms, English ones are probably the commonest. Process of formation of English exonyms can be by anglicisation, wherein the pronunciation or spelling of a foreign word is altered when it is borrowed into English so that it is more akin to something familiar to English speakers. Sometimes a place name can appear anglicised, but is not, such as when the form being used in English is an older endonym. For example, Turin in the Piedmont province of Italy was named Turin in the original Piedmontese language, but is now officially known as Torino in Italian, i.e., one endonym was, in effect, replaced with another one! The English and French name for Florence in Italy is closer to the original name in Latin (Florentia) than is the modern Italian name (Firenze).

It is understandable that endonyms cannot easily be interpreted and may not convey any apparent meaning in the language of the area if their obvious meanings are lost over time because of various reasons. Sometimes the language used in the formation of a place name is not clear or the element order in the naming may have changed. Because of these reasons, it is quite possible that place names which are true endonyms may mistakenly be regarded as exonyms.

In India, during the long British rule, there have been many English exonyms, and after independence there was a spate of renaming of many presumed English exonyms back to their endonyms, for eg. Bombay to Mumbai in Maratthi and English, Madras to Chennai in Tamil and English, etc. But Bengaluru, in Kannada, is still Bangalore in English. Sometimes there may be confusion with renaming an exonym. It is suggested that both Madras (?corrupted form of Madirasi) and Chennai were in use as endonyms when the English settled there in the 17th Century, possibly referring to adjacent villages which became fused. But, later on, Madras

became considered as an exonym and Chennai remained an endonym. Hence, in the case of Chennai, it can be seen as one altered endonym being replaced by another one.

In Linguistics, which should be an exact study, all due care and prudence should be taken to establish the credentials before branding a place name as an exonym. It is necessary to rule out the possibility that a name which is presumed to be an exonym could be one intelligently created in the local language was well pronounceable by foreigners. But, detailed study of this type taking into consideration the possible endonymical nature of exonyms appears to be rather neglected. In the case of Kerala, exonyms have been changed without significant consideration as to whether they could in fact be Malayalam endonyms of ancient origin. The reason could be that Malayalam had always been supposed to have come into existence relatively recently and the ability of the ancients to give meaningful place names were not thought of; consequently many place names considered to be exonyms could just be presumptions. Recent work by many turned up enough evidence to grant Malayalam classical status as a language with 2000 years history. It is also true that some phonemes (t and zha) present in European alphabet are present only in Malayalam with both orthographic representation and correct pronunciation. Consequently, it may not be wrong to presume that the people would have had a reasonably well developed language too even in the past. If this be the case, it is reasonable to suspect that some of the presumed exonyms could be Malayalam endonyms. The present paper is a report on an intensive study of some presumed exonyms in Kerala that have been renamed.

[To be continued]

Dr.V.N. Bhattathiri

New Life Members of DLA - January 2023

Mr. Liaquat Ali, Dept. of Brahui, University of Balochistan	1597/2023
Dr. Ganesh Bansode G.S. KL University, Vijayawada	1598/2023
Dr. T. Sadasivan Rtd. Professor of English, Madurai	1599/2023
Mr. Mark Sushil Babu Dept. of Linguistics, University of Kerala	1600/2023