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A MONTHLY OF DRAVIDIAN LINGUISTICS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

**45th ALL INDIA CONFERENCE OF
DRAVIDIAN LINGUISTS &
INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM**

on

Case, Agreement and Postpositions

(Continued from the last issue)

In session 1A – *Convergence and Ecology* – six papers were presented. This session was presided over by Prof. Naduvattom Gopalakrishnan.

Dr. N. Varija presented *Convergence Features in Contact Situation – A Case of Relativisation*. She

explained the language-contact situation in Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka where Dravidian languages like Kannada and Tulu and Indo-Aryan languages like Konkani and Marathi along with their social and regional dialects were spoken as mother tongue. She argued that full-fledged relative clause constructions are found in Konkani and Marathi but only participial constructions are found in Kannada and Tulu. She explained that Bhalavadi dialect, being an Indo-Aryan language, uses participial constructions more prominently than relative clauses.

Anil Thakur and Sanjukta Ghosh in *Dravidian Features in Andamani Hindi* explained that Hindi spoken across the Andaman Islands presents an interesting amalgamation of features from major Indian language families. Hindi spoken in Andaman shows clear deviation from mainland Hindi and has features from Bangla, Marathi, Tamil and Telugu. This paper studies the characteristic features of Andamani Hindi and examines the Dravidian influence on some of these features.

Prof. Anil Sehrawat in *Haryanvi Perception: A Linguistic Base* explained that currently there is an increased interest in Bollywood to use Haryanvi language but, on the other hand, Haryanvi is considered a 'rude' language/dialect by other Hindi and non-Hindi speakers of India. He tries to find a linguistic basis for the 'rudeness' in this language and doubts whether it is a perception of listeners from other languages because of high pitch used by Haryanvi speakers.

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Prof. M. Rama in his paper *Tulu and Malayalam Language Relations* affirms the existence of Tulu from second century B.C. Though Tulu was a well-established language, its status remained as a spoken-level language only. In spoken Malayalam of Kasargod, lots of Tulu lexical items are found. Similarly, Malayalam lexical influence is found in Tulu also.

Paromita Nandy presented *Diaspora in Kerala: Retroflex Differences of Bengali and Malayalam* in which she explained that there is strong influence of mother tongue when one speaks a second language. The retroflex sounds are variously modified by a native Bangla speaker while speaking Malayalam. The pronunciation variation of retroflex sounds and the cause behind it was the prime area of concentration of Paromita's paper.

Dr. E. Sainuddin presented a paper on *Linguistic Study of Muhiyiddin Māla - An Arabi-Malayalam Poetry*. He has explained that *Muhiyiddin Māla* is one among a number of *Māla* songs in Arabi-Malayalam which represents a lot of linguistic features and peculiarities of spoken form of Muslim dialect of Malabar.

Session 1B – *Indian Grammatical Tradition* started with Prof. G.K. Panikkar in the Chair. Five papers were presented in this session. Dr. Abdulla Sha presented a paper on *Treatment of Syntax and Semantics in Vākyapadīyam - A Few Characteristics*. *Vākyapadīyam* is a widely acclaimed grammatical treatise by Bhartṛhari. The paper analyses the peculiarities and treatment of syntax and semantics and the linguistic and semantic concepts based on *Vākyapadam*.

Prof. P. Visalakshy presented a paper on *The Grammatical Works of Bhoja*. In this paper, the author discussed Bhoja's grammatical treatise *Sarasvatī-kaṇṭābharaṇa* and the grammar portion of King Bhoja's *Śṛṅgāraprakāśa*. She has explained that Bhoja cites several aphorisms from *pāṇini* for demonstrating the manner in which some *alaṅkāra-s* achieve their purpose. The paper highlighted the importance of the treatment of grammar in both the works mentioned above and Bhoja's influence on other grammarians like Narayana Bhattathiri.

Prof. P.N. Kamala presented the paper *Tolkāppiyam - The Qualities of the Case Markers in Standard Tamil*. She gave a detailed explanation of *Tolkāppiyam*. According to her, this word is written nearly 2,500 year ago. She has elucidated the salient features of *Eḷuttu Atikāram* (phonology and morphophonemics), *Col Atikāram* (morphology and syntax) and *Poruḷatikāram* (prosody, poetics and conventional usages). The paper has given more emphasis on the second chapter *Col Atikāram* which deals with syntax.

Dr. R. Madhivanan's paper *Rare Suffix Patterns in Tamil-Brahmi Inscriptions* gives an elaborate explanation on suffix pattern. Suffix pattern in Tamil is a peculiar one since the language belongs to the agglutinative type. The written form of suffixes found in Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions belongs to the period 300 BC - 200 AD. They seem to be a puzzle to the traditional grammarians and linguists. Masculine gender suffix *an* is

Latest Publications: MAPPILA DIALECT OF MALABAR, G.K. Panikkar, 2017, HB, Demy 1/8, pp. xlii + 534, Rs. 750/- (US\$ 75/-). THOUGHTS ON DRAVIDIAN LINGUISTICS, G.K. Panikkar (Ed.), 2017, PB, Demy 1/8, 312, Rs. 450/- (US\$ 45/-). EŽUTTACCAN AND HIS AGE, Chelnat Achyuta Menon, 2017, PB, Demy 1/8, pp. xvi + 198, Rs. 250/- (US\$ 25/-). INDO-ARYAN LOAN-WORDS IN MALAYĀLAM, K. Godavarma, 2017, PB, Demy 1/8, pp. xii + 252, Rs. 300/- (US\$ 30/-). LANGUAGE DISORDERS AND DIFFERENTLY ABLED CHILDREN, G.K. Panikkar (Ed.), 2017, PB, Demy 1/8, pp. vi + 154, Rs. 200/- (US\$ 20/-).

written as a separate unit in the proper names in a few inscriptions. Some inscriptions have dropped it. Again the gemination of final nasal and that too with different nasal consonants is a peculiarity. Prof. G.K. Panikkar, who presided over this session, concluded with his remarks on the papers presented in this session.

R.R. Thampuran

TO THE ATTENTION OF ALL DLA MEMBERS

The *DLA News* may have to be sent through email to the members. Hence, please be kind enough to inform your email address if not already sent to us.

Editor

NATIONAL SEMINAR IN ISDL IN FEBRUARY 2018

A National Seminar on *Language Situation in India in the 21st Century* will be held in the International School of Dravidian Linguistics at its Menamkulam campus on 14th and 15th February 2018.

TONOGENESIS IN DOGRI

(Continued from the last issue)

The aspiration of the voiced aspirated stops of OIA and MIA and of *m^h*, *n^h*, *l^h* as well as the *h* sound, which either developed from aspirated stops or sibilants of OIA or existed in words borrowed from other languages, disappears in Dogri giving rise to falling tone if the stressed vowel follows it and to rising tone if it precedes it. Thus, intervocalic *h* appears with falling tone or rising tone.

OIA	Dogri	Gloss
'loha:	lóa:	'iron'
loha'ka:ra:	luà:r	'ironsmith'

Initial *h* and final *h* are replaced by falling and rising tone respectively.

'hasta àtt ^h		'hand'
sə'la:h	səlá	'advice'

Similar is the case with voiced aspirated stops.

svə'b ^h a:v	subà:	'nature'
'la:b ^h	lá:b	'benefit'

The voiced aspirates lose their voice when occurring initially or when preceded by a prefix, but this devoicing may not take place if the voiced aspirated stop is preceded by a prefix which is not realized as a prefix in Dogri, or if the prefix is inconsistent in rapid speech.

'b ^h a:ra	pà:r	'weight'
prə'd ^h a:nə	prədà:n	'chief'
ə'b ^h ja:s	bjà:s	'practice'

The aspiration of the unvoiced aspirated stops is preserved but there is a tendency to pronounce the neighbouring stressed vowel with falling or rising tone, as we notice in the following:

'k ^h əllə	k ^h əll	'down'
'k ^h eda	k ^h əd	'play'

4.0 Present Study of Tonogenesis in Dogri

In the preceding discussions, it is observed that there is a falling rising tone occurring in Dogri. Here is an account of lexical items of different syllable structure carrying tones. The following consists of underlying forms of Sanskrit/Hindi, along with their surface representations and meanings.

Representation of Dogri tones**Voiced aspirates in onsets generating a falling rising tone****Monosyllables**

Underlying Representation	Surface Representation	Gloss
/g ^h ol/	[kōl]	‘mixture’
/har/	[ǎr]	‘necklace’
/j ^h əɽ/	[cǎɽ]	‘cloud’
/d ^h ol/	[tōl]	‘drum’
/d ^h ən/	[tǎn]	‘wealth’
/g ^h ər/	[kǎr]	‘house’
/bəhar/	[bǎr]	‘spring time’

Disyllables

/b ^h ɛɽu/	[pǎɽu]	‘lambkin’
/g ^h əri/	[kǎri]	‘watch’
/j ^h əndə/	[cǎndə]	‘flag’
/səhara/	[sǎra]	‘support’
/məhanpur/	[mǎnpur]	‘Mahanpur’

Trisyllables

/b ^h əɽb ^h unja/	[pǎɽpūnja]	‘a place for burning things’
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Compounds

/g ^h oɽ suar/	[kōɽ suar]	‘horse rider’
/g ^h ər g ^h ərana/	[kǎr kǎrāna]	‘household family’
/behen b ^h ra/	[pǎɽ pra]	‘sister brother’
/d ^h u:p tika:/	[tū:f tɪkka]	‘incense engrafting-material’

Complex Words

/b ^h ɛjna/	[pǎɽjna]	‘to send’
/g ^h irna/	[kǎirna]	‘to surround’
/herani/	[rǎni]	‘astonishment’

The earlier investigations reveal that there is high falling tone. However, in the present study, it was found that the speakers utter a mid tone with variations. While what was considered a mid tone by the earlier analysts appears as a low tone. This has been found out through the instrumental acoustic investigation.

Voiced aspirates in the coda generating a mid tone**Monosyllables**

/sa:h/	[sā:]	‘breathe’
/lab ^h /	[lā:b]	‘profit’
/pi:s/	[pī:]	‘grind’
/kol/	[kōl]	‘near’
/jah/	[jā]	‘money-lender’
/caj/	[cā:]	‘tea’
/bi:s/	[bī:]	‘twenty’

Disyllables

/səlah/	[səlā:]	‘advice’
/kəɽhi/	[kəɽī]	‘curd food’
/saɽi/	[saɽī]	‘sari’
/sahəb/	[sāb]	‘master’

5.0 Findings and Conclusion

The initial voiced aspirates of Sanskrit/Hindi words are devoiced and deaspirated in Dogri. This deaspiration gives rise to a falling rising tone to the following vowel. In medial and final positions, the voiced aspirate does not lose voice but is deaspirated. Similar changes occur in the case of aspirate *h* also. The *h* aspirated gets dropped in the initial position, followed by a vowel which in turn gets a falling rising tone.

The voiced aspirated stops such as /g^h j^h d^h q^h b^h/ in the onset position get devoiced and become [k c t t p] respectively and the vowel following these stops are accompanied by falling rising tones. The /h/ segment gets dropped giving rise to falling rising tone.

One can say that the loss of coda has led to the emergence of mid tone as we notice in the words mentioned above. The segments following the vowel get dropped leading to a mid tone which is borne by the vowel. The earlier investigations state that the loss of consonants in coda gave rise to rising tones. However, in the present study, the investigation reveals that what appears as a rising tone is a mid tone.

The language lacks voicing and aspiration both while gaining tones. Sanskrit/Hindi cognate words which have a voiced, aspirated obstruent (or /h/) become tonal in these languages. Thus, we notice how tones originated in this language. The present study is a preliminary investigation of tonogenesis in Dogri which proves that the process of tonogenesis is a diachronic process that has led to the development of tones in these languages from Sanskrit/Hindi words to Dogri.

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Devina Kaul

Students' Conference of Linguistics – 12

An international *Students' Conference of Linguistics* will be organized at the Department of Linguistics and Language Technology, Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha on **27th and 28th January 2018**. For details, please see <http://sconli.org> or email at sconli2018@gmail.com.

A PRECIOUS TREASURE TO POSSESS

The new publication of the International School of Dravidian Linguistics, *Thoughts on Dravidian Linguistics*, is a collection of the Presidential Addresses of the *All India Conferences of Dravidian Linguists*. The lectures included in this book are of eminent linguists of India who have dedicated their life for the propagation of Linguistics in India.

This book consists of articles from:

- (1) Prof. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, (2) Prof. T.P. Meenakshisundaram, (3) Prof. G.J. Somayaji, (4) Prof. Surnad Kunjan Pillai, (5) Prof. M.M. Bhat, (6) Prof. R.C. Hiremath, (7) Prof. C.R. Sankaran, (8) Prof. K. Mahadeva Sastri, (9) Prof. A. Chandrasekhar, (10) Prof. Bh. Krishnamurti, (11) Prof. T. Donappa, (12) Prof. R.N. Srivastava, (13) Prof. H.S. Ananthanarayana, (14) Prof. E. Annamalai, (15) Prof. Harjeet Singh Gill, (16) Prof. H.M. Nayak, (17) Prof. M. Israel, (18) Prof. P.S. Subrahmanyam, (19) Prof. M.V. Sreedhar, (20) Prof. William Bright, (21) Prof. D. Javare Gowda, (22) Prof. S.V. Shanmugam, (23) Prof. B.P. Mahapatra and (24) Prof. S. Guptan Nair.

Most of the present-day Indian linguists are the students of the above-mentioned veterans in the field of linguistics. In their memory and also for honouring them, in addition to the academic value, all people in the field of linguistics would like to possess a copy of this volume. As usual, life-members of the Dravidian Linguistics Association are eligible to get 50% discount.

PROF. P. SOMASEKHARAN NAIR MEMORIAL LECTURE

Prof. P. Somasekharan Nair Memorial Lecture will be held in the International School of Dravidian Linguistics at its Menamkulam campus on **14th February 2018**.

THE MORPHOSYNTAX OF THE DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES, P.S. Subrahmanyam, 2013, HB, Demy 1/8, pp. xxx + 687, Rs. 1,000/- (US\$ 100/-). **THE CONTRIBUTION OF MELPÜTTUR NĀRĀYAṆA BHĀṬṬĀTĪRI TO SANSKRIT LITERATURE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO VYĀKARAṆA**, P. Visalakshy, 2013, HB, Crown ¼, pp. 428, Rs. 900/- (US\$ 81/-).

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V.I. Subramoniam Memorial ISDL Complex
St. Xavier's College P.O.
Thiruvananthapuram - 695 586

Tel. 0471-2704953, 2704951, 2704282

Fax 0471-2704953

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Website: www.ijdl.org

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ijdlisdl@gmail.com

REPORT ON THE SYMPOSIUM: *Malayalam as Official Language and as Medium of Instruction*

Under the auspices of the International School of Dravidian Linguistics and Dravidian Linguistics Association, a symposium was held on *Malayalam as Official Language and as Medium of Instruction* at Rabindra Bhavan, V.I. Subramoniam Memorial ISDL Complex, Menamkulam on 30th October 2017. The conference was inaugurated by Prof. V. Karthikeyan Nair, Director, State Institute of Languages, Government of Kerala and presided over by Prof. G.K. Panikkar, Director, ISDL. Keynote papers were presented by Profs. Benjamin, Naduvattom Gopalakrishnan, T. Santosh Kumar and C.R. Prasad. Profs. N.P. Unni, M. Rama, P. Visalakshy, Rosemary, S. Kunjamma, S.A. Shanavas, S. Prema, Shifa, Jeena S. Nair, C.S. Jayakumari Kunjamma, V.N. Bhattathiri, Sainuddin, Abdul Samed, Padmakumari Amma, Mano, Krishnakumar and Arun Sundar were the invited discussionists. Prof. V. Karthikeyan Nair in his inaugural address presented a bird's eye-view on the language problem of India from a historical perspective. He emphasized the need for Malayalam to be used for administration and education but at the same time he cautioned that English, the international language, which provides us a wide range of first-hand knowledge and job opportunities all over the world, should also be learnt. Scholars who presented papers touched upon each and every aspect – both positive and negative – for the introduction of Malayalam as the official language and medium of instruction in schools and colleges. Prof. G.K. Panikkar who chaired the symposium also supported the introduction of Malayalam as official language and also for education without creating parochialism and narrow-mindedness in our young minds. A broader outlook has to be maintained and English should also be studied as a functional language.

In addition to the invited discussionists, many teachers and researchers from language departments of the University of Kerala and neighbouring colleges attended the symposium. Dr. Abdul Samed welcomed the gathering and Prof. V.N. Bhattathiri proposed the vote of thanks.

PROF. A.P. ANDREWSKUTTY MEMORIAL LECTURE

Prof. A.P. Andrews Kutty Memorial Lecture will be held in the International School of Dravidian Linguistics at its Menamkulam campus on **15th February 2018**.

MRS. V. SOBHA RETIRES

Mrs. V. Sobha, Administrative Officer of the International School of Dravidian Linguistics, retired from service on 31st October 2017. She served the institution for about 30 years. As Administrative Officer, she played an active role in the development of ISDL. A send-off meeting was arranged in which Prof. G.K. Panikkar, Director, ISDL, Prof. Naduvattom Gopalakrishnan, Secretary, Dravidian Linguistics Association, Mrs. V. Sobha and her husband Advocate K.S. Vijayakumar were in the dais. Mrs. Bindu R.B. welcomed the gathering. Prof. G.K. Panikkar, Prof. Naduvattom Gopalakrishnan, Prof. D. Benjamin, Sri. K. Ravindran and Mr. Harikumar Basi spoke on the various types of services to DLA and ISDL rendered by Smt. V. Sobha and everybody wished her to have a pleasant and fruitful retired life. Dr. Abdul Samed proposed a vote of thanks.

NEW APPLICANTS FOR LIFE-MEMBERSHIP OF DLA (November 2017)

1. **Ms. R. Roopasrinagathi** (*Membership No. 1318/2017*)
Flat B2/3, Manjeera Diamond Towers, Gopanpally Thanda,
Hyderabad – 500 107, Telangana
2. **Dr. Bobitha Sarangthem** (*Membership No. 1319/2017*)
Scholar's Home, Unit 104, Tezpur University, Tezpur – 784 028,
Assam