

A MONTHLY OF DRAVIDIAN LINGUISTICS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA**43RD ALL INDIA CONFERENCE OF
DRAVIDIAN LINGUISTS**

As announced earlier, Centre for Advanced Study in Linguistics, Annamalai University in collaboration with Dravidian Linguistics Association and International School of Dravidian Linguistics is organizing the 43rd All India Conference of Dravidian Linguists from 18th to 20th June 2015.

The following are the broad areas for paper presentation:

Language Acquisition, Language Teaching and Learning, Brain and Language, Discourse Analysis, Phonetics and Phonology, Semantics, Comparative Linguistics, Historical Linguistics, Clinical Linguistics, Speech Synthesis, Mathematical Linguistics, Semiotics, Stylistics, IT and Linguistics, Morphology and Syntax, Pragmatics, Sign Language Studies, Translation Theories, Computational Linguistics, Neurolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, Sociolinguistics, Typology, Folkloristics and Tribal Studies.

The deadlines for submission of abstracts and full-length papers are **15th May 2015** and **5th June 2015** respectively. The abstract of the paper maybe sent preferably through e-mail to Prof. S. Raja, Local Convener, 43rd AICDL, CAS, Annamalai University. The language of the paper shall be English except for the regional language session. A registered participant can present only one paper. Our endeavour is to update knowledge in Linguistics and other allied disciplines. Each paper-presenter will get 20 minutes for presentation and 10 minutes for discussion. The paper-presenters are requested to come with full-length paper along with a copy or CD.

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HONOUR TO DR. R. KRISHNAMURTHY, ISDL CHAIRMAN

Dr. R. Krishnamurthy, Chairman, International School of Dravidian Linguistics and the President of the Numismatic Society will be honoured with Tolkappiyar award for the year 2012-13 instituted by the Central Institute of Classical Tamil, Chennai. It carries five lakh rupees in cash, a certificate and memorial prize which will be presented to him by the President of India in New Delhi. He is a well-known scholar in Numismatics and has many valuable publications on the coins of South India and Sri Lanka. Similarly, his studies on South Indian palaeography, especially of Vaṭṭezhuttu, are of immense value. He is an active member of the Dravidian Linguistics Association from its very beginning. All members of the Dravidian Linguistics Association and the International School of Dravidian Linguistics convey their heartfelt congratulations on winning this prestigious award.

RELEASING OF V.I.S. COMMEMORATION VOLUMES

It is with extreme pleasure we announce that the long-awaited *V.I.S. Commemoration Volumes I and II* will be released on 18th June 2015 at the 43rd All India Conference of Dravidian Linguists. Renowned scholars, both from India and abroad, have contributed articles to these volumes. To mention a few are R.E. Asher, P.S. Subrahmanyam, Christiane Pilot-Raichoor, Gregory D.S. Anderson, S.V. Shanmugam, B. Ramakrishna Reddy, E. Annamalai, B.N. Patnaik, A. Velupillai, Peter Edwin Hook and Abdul Razzaq Sabir.

AWARDS/PRIZES

Nominations for various awards such as Hermann Gundert Endowment for the Best Dictionary, Lexicon or Encyclopedia on any major Dravidian language, Susheela P. Upadhyaya Award for a young linguist, C. Achutha Menon prize for the Best Article or Book published on computer and Language, Award for the Best Monograph on Dravidian Tribes, Award in the name of Prof. K. Anbazhakan for Translation of Tolkappiyam, Dr. George Jacob Award for the Best Monograph on Dravidian Linguistics in any Indian Language other than Dravidian, Prof. K.M. Venkataramaiah Award for the Study of Linguistic Minorities, Panneerselvam and Thavamani Panneerselvam Award for the Translation of a Book from Tamil to Kannada and Vice Versa, K.N. Kuppuswamy Award for a Lecture/Comparative Study of a Grammatical Text of Tamil, Sanskrit, Prakrit or Pali and bona fide documents for the M.A. Topper in Linguistics are to be sent as early as possible to the Secretary - DLA, International School of Dravidian Linguistics, V.I. Subramoniam Memorial ISDL Complex, St. Xavier's College P.O., Thiruvananthapuram - 695 586.

THE FAMILY MEMBERS OF PROF. V.I.S. ATTENDING THE 43RD AICDL

With great rejoice, we inform that the family members of Prof. V.I. Subramoniam will be present at the conference to witness the release of the *V.I.S. Commemoration volumes*. His daughter-in-law, Mrs. Sunitha Perumal and his daughter, Mrs. Jaya Hariharan along with her husband, Sri. Hariharan are expected to be present at this session. Mr. Arun Subramoniam, son of Prof. V.I.S., who is in the U.S.A.,

expressed his inability to be there at this time. However, he offered his good wishes for the success of the conference. They would like to host a lunch/dinner to all the delegates of the conference as a token of their solidarity with the members of the Dravidian Linguistics Association.

SOME HISTORIOGRAPHICAL ISSUES CONCERNING THE HISTORY AND PRE-HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU

(Continued from the last issue)

Archaeologists speak about the Iron Age culture and/or Megalithic Culture, epigraphists about heterodox religious groups, numismatists and specialists on classical accounts about a civilization of maritime commerce and specialists on ancient Tamil literature about the Sangam society. These specialists sometimes borrow from certain other categories of sources also, when discussing the culture-type behind the category of their specialization. However all of them conveniently forget the fact that these different categories of source point to one phase or the other of the same social formation. The present discussion (Rajan Gurukkal 1989/2010) tries to integrate the various varieties of sources in order to understand the-then socio-economic processes.

6. In many of his papers in the 2010 volume, Rajan Gurukkal has discussed social formations in Tamil Sangam age in the light of current paradigms. Tamil Nadu historians, especially younger scholars, can benefit much from his studies.

II. The need to bring out revised and updated versions of *History of Tamil Nadu* (from Prehistoric period to the end of Later Pandya rule in A.D. 1310) published by the Government of Tamil Nadu, through its *Tamilika Varalaru Kuzhu* and to initiate action to cover the period after A.D. 1310 also.

7. It may be desirable for the authorities concerned to consider bringing out revised and updated versions of *History of Tamil Nadu* brought out by the Government of Tamil Nadu: *Tamilika Varalaru Kuzhu* (i) (1972) *Tamilnaattu Varalaru: Thol Palankalam* and (ii) (1983) *Tamilnaattu Varalaru : Sanga Kaalam* (2 vols.).

The following later volumes may not require revision:

(1990) *Pallavar-Pandiar Kaalam AD 500-900* (2 vols., pp. 434+538) (covers the history of Kalabhras also);

(1998) *Chola-Peruvendhar Kaalam 900-1200* (2 vols., pp. 500+ 810);

(2000) *Pandiya-Peruvendhar Kaalam 1190-1310* (pp. 327).

The history of the remaining period (from 1311 to, say, 1947) can also be taken up for coverage by the Government of Tamil Nadu, Tamil University, TNHC etc.

P. Ramanathan

OBITUARY

It is with immense grief we report the demise of **Professor Karunasindhu Das** (68) on 16th April 2015 in Kolkata. He was the former Vice-Chancellor of Rabindra Bharati University and a Fellow of ISDL. His contribution to Sanskrit *Vyākaraṇa* and Tagore studies was well-acclaimed. He worked with Prof. V.I. Subramoniam for publishing English translations of the Sanskrit grammars *Kātantravyākaraṇa of Ācāryasarvavarma* and *Mugdhabodham Vyākaraṇam*. He was closely associated with all the activities of ISDL, DLA and IJDL. From March 2014 till his demise, he was a Non-Residential Fellow of ISDL and was working on *Maṇipravālam in Bengali - A Study on the Phenomenon of Code Mixing and Code Switching*.

Prof. Das published more than 30 books on different areas and a considerable number of articles and research papers in English, Bengali and Sanskrit in reputed journals. He edited the Sanskrit journal, *Sanskrit Sahitya Parishat*, Kolkata for more than 10 years.

He was a member of different learned bodies like Dravidian Linguistics Association - Thiruvananthapuram, The Asiatic Society - Kolkata, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute - Pune, Linguistic Society of India - Pune, Vangiya Sahitya Parishat - Kolkata and Sanskrit Sahitya Parishat, Kolkata.

As the Dean of Rabindra Bharati University, Prof. Das played a significant role in the enhancement of academic activities of the University. He also served as Vice-Chancellor of this University for more than four years. After his retirement, he was appointed as Professor in the ICCR Tagore Chair in

Dhaka University. He served as Philological Secretary, The Asiatic Society, Kolkata for 5 years. Prof. Das was very active in academic life till the last. His death is a great loss in the fields of Sanskrit grammar and Indological studies.

On behalf of the members of ISDL, DLA and IJDL, we express our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family.

Reported by Mahidas Bhattacharya

KAMBAR AWARD TO PROF. S.V. SHANMUGAM

Prof. S.V. Shanmugam, former Director of the Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics, Annamalai University and an eminent linguist, has been chosen for Kambar award for the year 2014. It carries one lakh rupees, a gold medal and a certificate. The DLA fraternity congratulates him on getting this award.

BOOKS TO BE RELEASED AT THE 43RD AICDL

The following books, recently published by DLA/ISDL, will be released at the 43rd AICDL:

1. *V.I. Subramoniam Commemoration Volume I : Studies on Dravidian*
G.K. Panikkar, B. Ramakrishna Reddy, K. Rangan, B.B. Rajapurohit (Eds.)
2. *V.I. Subramoniam Commemoration Volume II : Studies on Indian Languages and Cultures*
G.K. Panikkar, B. Ramakrishna Reddy, K. Rangan, B.B. Rajapurohit (Eds.)
3. *Studies on Bangla from a Broader Perspective*
G.K. Panikkar, Syamala Sasidharan, Sourav Chakraborty (Eds.)
4. *Studies on Bangla and Dravidian*
G.K. Panikkar, Syamala Sasidharan, Sourav Chakraborty (Eds.)
5. *Bangla Basic Vocabulary*
Tapas Kayal & Dhruvajyoti Das (Eds.)
6. *Phonetics and its Application to Different Areas*
B.B. Rajapurohit

Recent Publications: **Studies on Bangla and Dravidian**, Syamala Sasidharan, Sourav Chakraborty & G.K. Panikkar (Eds.), 2014, pp. 208, Rs. 220/- (US\$ 20/-). **Tulu: An Intensive Course**, M. Rama, 2013, pp. 12 + 132, Rs. 200/- (US\$ 20/-). **Bangla Basic Vocabulary**, Tapas Kayal & Dhruvajyoti Das, 2014, PB, Demy 1/8, Pp. xvi + 128, Rs. 150/- (US\$ 15/-).

HOW TO REACH ANNAMALAINAGAR

Annamalai University is situated just opposite Chidambaram railway station. Chidambaram, a temple town, is a centre of pilgrimage and people from different parts of India visit the famous Nataraja temple located at Chidambaram. In addition to the direct trains to Chidambaram, one can reach there by bus after alighting at Vriddhachalam junction which is 45 km. away from Annamalainagar. The train timings to Chidambaram are given below:

Train Timings of Chidambaram Station Towards Villupuram

Train no.	From	To	Arrival At Chidambaram	Departure	
16176/16186	Karaikkal/Velankanni	Chennai Egmore	00.04	00.06	Daily
16180	Mannargudi	Chennai Egmore	00.38	00.40	Daily
16780	Rameshwaram	Tirupathi	00.48	00.50	F, Su, Tu
16102	Rameshwaram	Chennai Egmore	01.18	01.20	Daily
16862	Kanyakumari	Pondicherry	01.38	01.40	Sa
22624	Madurai- Th, Sa	Chennai Egmore	02.28	02.30	F, Su
16106	Tiruchendur	Chennai Egmore	06.25	06.27	Daily
56874	Mayiladuturai	Villupuram	06.38	06.40	Daily
14259	Rameshwaram-WVaranasi-Sa		07.18	07.20	Th
56513	Karaikkal	Bangalore	07.28	07.30	Daily
17408	Mannargudi	Tirupathi	07.58	08.00	W, F, Su
16854	Tiruchirappally	Chennai Egmore	12.10	12.12	Daily
11018	Karaikkal	Lokamanya Tilak	16.28	16.30	Mon
56876	Mayiladuturai	Villupuram	16.36	16.40	Daily
56878	Mayiladuturai	Villupuram	18.38	18.40	Daily
18495	Rameshwaram-Su	Bhubaneswar-M Su			Su
16184	Thanjavur	Chennai Egmore	23.08	23.10	Daily

Towards Mayiladuturai

16101	Chennai Egmore	Rameshwaram	01.36	01.38	Daily
16179	Chennai Egmore	Mannargudi	02.13	02.15	Daily
22623	Chennai Egmore- F, Su	Madurai	02.53	02.55	Sa, M
16175/16185	Chennai Egmore	Karaikkal/Velankanni	03.43	03.45	Daily
16183	Chennai Egmore	Thanjavur	04.05	04.07	Daily
56873	Villupuram	Mayiladuturai	08.03	08.05	Daily
16853	Chennai Egmore	Tiruchirappally	12.48	12.50	Daily
16861	Pondicherry	Kanyakumari	14.06	14.08	Th
14260	Varanasi-Su	Rameshwaram-W	15.00	15.02	Tu
18496	Bhubaneswar-F	Rameshwaram-Su			Sat

11017	Lokamanya Tilak	Karaikkal	15.20	15.22	Sun
56875	Villupuram	Mayiladuturai	16.38	16.40	Daily
56514	Bangalore	Karaikkal	18.28	18.30	Daily
17407	Tirupathi Th, Sa	Mannargudi	18.48	18.50	Tu,
56877	Villupuram	Mayiladuturai	19.45	19.47	Daily
16105	Chennai Egmore	Tiruchendur	20.28	20.30	Daily
16779	Tirupathi Tu	Rameshwaram	21.28	21.30	F, Su,

Vriddhachalam-Trichi

Train No.	Train name	Departure from Egmore	Arrival at Vriddhachalam
2631	Nellai	20.50	00.10
2637	Pandian	21.15	00.20
6107	Mangalore	21.40	01.00
6177	Malaikkottai	22.30	01.40
2297	Salem	22.55	02.35
807	Trichi (Passenger)		05.30
1043	Kurla (Sa)		05.50
805	Kadaloor-Trichi (Passenger)		07.10
6127	Guruvayoor	07.50	11.20
838	Salem-Vriddhachalam (Passenger)		12.45
2635	Vaigai	12.25	15.25
701	Madurai		16.15
2605	Pallavan	15.30	18.40
6351	Nagercoil (W, Su)		19.05
6713	Sethu	17.00	20.20
2633	Kanyakumari	17.30	20.45
836	Salem-Vriddhachalam (Passenger)		21.45
833	Kadaloor-Vriddhachalam (Passenger)		22.00
2642	Thirukkural (Su)		21.58
2652	Sambarkranthi (W, F)		21.58
2667	Nagercoil (Th)	18.50	21.58
6123	Ananthapuri	19.05	22.25
2693	Muthunagar	19.30	22.50
2661	Pothigai	20.00	23.05
2256	Ealihalratham (Sa)		23.35
2665	Howrah (Tu)		23.45
2663	Howrah (M, F)		23.45
2297	Salem	22.55	2.35
6101	Rameswaram		23.00

Recent Publications: **The Morphosyntax of the Dravidian Languages**, P.S. Subrahmanyam, 2013, pp. xxx + 687, Rs. 1,000/- (US\$ 100/-). **A Survey of Smriti Literature**, N.P. Unni, 2013, pp. 8 + 164, Rs. 200/- (US\$ 20/-). **A Contrastive Study of Case in Bengali and Tamil**, Sourav Chakraborty, 2012, pp. 136, Rs. 120/- (US\$ 5/-).

Vriddhachalam-Chennai

<i>Train No.</i>	<i>Train name</i>	<i>Departure from Vriddhachalam</i>
6178	Malaikkottai	00.30
6108	Mangalore	00.48
2638	Pandian	01.04
2632	Nellai	01.20
2634	Kanyakumari	02.01
2662	Pothigai	02.36
2694	Muthunagar	03.03
6124	Ananthapuri	03.30
834	Kadaloor	04.30
6714	Sethu	04.07
2641	Thirukkural (Th)	04.12
2651	Sambarkranthi (Tu, Su)	04.12
2668	Nagercoil/Chennai (Sa)	04.12
835	Salam	05.30
2255	Ealaihaltham (Sa)	07.20
2606	Pallavan	08.15
702	Viluppuram (Passenger)	10.10
2636	Vaigai	10.47
837	Salem (Passenger)	13.15
6352	Mumbai/Tirupathi	14.07
6128	Guruvayoor	15.29
2664	Howrah (Tu, F)	17.45
2666	Howrah (Sa)	17.45

**PROF. MAHESWARAIAH APPOINTED
AS VICE-CHANCELLOR**

Prof. H.M. Maheswaraiyah, former Professor of Kannada, Karnatak University and Director of Classical Kannada, was appointed as Vice-Chancellor of Karnataka Central University, Gulbarga, Karnataka. He is an active member of the Dravidian Linguistics Association and also the General Secretary of FOSSILS. His expertise in linguistics, folklore and other allied subjects is praiseworthy. He has published more than twenty books on Kannada literature and linguistics. After his retirement from Karnatak University, he served as Senior Professor in the Central Institute of Indian Languages. All members of the DLA, ISDL and IJDL convey their hearty congratulations to Prof. Maheswaraiyah on this occasion.

**NEW ENROLMENT FOR LIFE-MEMBERSHIP
(Subject to ratification by the Executive Committee, DLA)
(April 2015)**

1. **Dr. B. Padmakumari Amma** (Membership No. 1163/2015)
“Sreepuram” (Membership No. 1163/2015)
Poonthope, Konchiravila
Manacaud P.O.
Thiruvananthapuram
Kerala
2. **Mr. D. Mano** (Membership No. 1164/2015)
4/1520-3, Kavu Road, Kowdiar
Thiruvananthapuram - 695 003
Kerala
3. **Dr. Sanjukta Ghosh** (Membership No. 1165/2015)
Assistant Professor
Department of Linguistics
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi – 221 005
Uttar Pradesh
4. **Mr. V. Jayan** (Membership No. 1166/2015)
Senior Engineer
LTS, C-DAC
Vellayambalam
Thiruvananthapuram
Kerala
5. **G. Srinivasa Varma** (Membership No. 1167/2015)
14, II North Cross
Mariyappa Nagar
Annamalainagar - 608 002
Tamil Nadu

**RASHTRIYA GAURAV AWARD
BESTOWED ON DR. A. MUBARAK ALI**

Dr. A.M. Ali, Associate Professor, CAS, Annamalai University and a life-member of the Dravidian Linguistics Association was honoured with Rashtriya Gaurav Award for his meritorious service, outstanding performance and remarkable role in his academic career. This award was sponsored by India International Friendship Society and presented to him by Dr. Bishma Narain Singh, former Governor of Tamil Nadu and Assam, in the presence of Justice O.P. Verma, former Governor of Kerala, at the seminar on *Economic Growth and National Integration* held on 15th April 2015.

Recent Publications: **The Contribution of Melpüttur Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭatiri to Sanskrit Literature with Special Reference to Vyākaraṇa**, P. Visalakshy, 2013, Crown ¼, pp. 428, Rs. 900/- (US\$ 81/-). **A Contrastive Analysis of the Phonological Systems of Bengali and Malayalam**, Dhruvajyoti Das, 2014, pp. xii + 140, Rs. 220/- (US\$ 20/-). **Studies on Bangla from a Broader Perspective**, G.K. Panikkar, Syamala Sasidharan & Sourav Chakraborty (Eds.), 2015, pp. 216, Rs. 230/- (US\$ 23/-).

**r->t IN LATIN AND MALAYALAM:
IMPLICATIONS FOR HISTORICAL
LINGUISTICS**

(Continued from the last issue)

Cross-linguistic influence from a source language (SL) to a recipient language (RL) can be categorized into two: borrowing and imposition (van Coetsem, F., 1988; van Coetsem, F. 2000; Winford, D. 2008). In borrowing, there is a transfer of lexical items from the dominant language. The vast number of English and Sanskrit words in Malayalam is an example. Imposition is due to source language agentivity and usually occurs in second language acquisition (SLA), wherein the SL is naturally the dominant language of the learner. For example, when ancient Europeans, whose dominant language is Latin, come to Kerala and learn Malayalam, the features of Latin (the SL) will be transferred to *their* version of Malayalam (the RL). If the RL is in a stage of development, these may become generally accepted over the course of time in that language as a whole. This could very well have happened in the case of Malayalam, which has less antiquity than Latin, was in a stage of development and was amenable to imposition, just as it is now with regard to English. The present-day undue influence of English on Malayalam could itself be due to the concealed influence of Latin, a residue left by early history. There are no records of any visits made by Keralites to Europe in the distant past; therefore, the imposition of the letter *t* as well as *r->t* change was done by Europeans who came for trade in Kerala and had SLA of Malayalam. It is a fact that the first detailed grammar books and lexicon for Malayalam, except one, were written by Europeans, after the 15th century. But there is an opposite, significant aspect to the problem: no plausible or logical reason exists for the *r->t* change in Latin, whereas in the case of Malayalam, it is grounded on the principle of gemination during verb inflection and is not isolated

to *ta*. The retroflex [T] (S) doubles to [T] (s) on some occasions but in this instance there is both orthographic as well as phonetic gemination. But this doubling itself may be reflecting one of the constraints on borrowing (inflection within a clause of constituents cannot apply only to borrowed items) hypothesized by Moravcsik (Moravcsik, E. 1978).

The next question is when did this imposition happen? Change of *ra->ta* in Malayalam is recorded in the 14th century grammar book *Leelathilakam* ('Rutvor dvithvam'). Even the first bronze plate inscription discovered in Kerala, Vazhappalli inscription (A.D. 832) has the word *vEtu* 'to make separate' which is a doubling of *vERu* 'be separate'. This suggests that the influence of Latin in Malayalam must have occurred in the very remote past, well before the modern influx of Europeans and their other grammatical influences which only occurred after the arrival of Vasco da Gama from Portugal in 1498. An instance of later influence of missionary linguists is the use of the word *vacana* (which also means 'speech') for verbs, as in PIE.

Next to speech, what makes man unique is his ability to count, which is the essence of Mathematics, a science purely of the mind. Therefore, next to verbs, numerals form another class of words likely to cross language boundaries by close association, thus assuming importance in historical linguistics. The Indo-European languages can be divided into two on the basis of the name for the numeral 100: *centum* (Latin, Germanic) and *satem* (Sanskrit, Slavic) i.e., Latin and Sanskrit inexplicably differ in this. Caldwell, the first linguist to systematically study Dravidian languages, had noted a great similarity between the *centum* group and Dravidian in the case of numerals.

[To be continued]

V.N. Bhattathiri