

Language Contact and Linguistic Interference in Dravidian

K. KARUNAKARAN
ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

Reprinted from
THIRD SEMINAR ON DRAVIDIAN LINGUISTICS
(Eds.) S. Agesthalingom & S. V. Shanmugam
(Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, 1972)

Contents

S. AGESTHIALINGOM	
A Syntactical Treatment of 'Must' in Dravidian...	1
DON LARKIN	
'Enru' and 'Enpatu' as Complement Markers in Tamil	37
K. KUSHALAPPA GOWDA	
The other side of Comparative Dravidian ...	75
E. ANNAMALAI	
The Participial noun in Tamil - Some Problems	93
N. KUMARASWAMI RAJA	
Personal Kinship Terms	123
C. RAMA RAO	
Causal use of Quotative Morpheme in Dravidian	135
A. KAMATCHINATHAN	
More on Dravidian Umlaut	155
M. ANDRONOV	
Notes on the Nature and Origin of the Adjective in Tamil	167
FRANCIS EKKA	
Causative Construction in Kurux	179
B. RAMACHANDRA RAO	
Transitive, Intransitive and Causative Verbs in Pampa Bha:rata	193
V. R. PRABODHACHANDRAN NAYAR	
Phonetic and Phonological Exponents of Transi- tivity in Malayalam	205
T. M. KAMESWARI	
The Measurement of a Stylistic Trait in Kampa Ra:ma:yanam	223

LANGUAGE CONTACT AND LINGUISTIC INTERFERENCE IN DRAVIDIAN

(A PRELIMINARY STUDY)

K. KARUNAKARAN

Annamalai University

AIM

The aim of the present study is two fold. They are: 1) to study the *Linguistic Interference* found between the contacting language groups in Dravidian in the three major levels of the language viz., phonological level, grammatical level and lexical level, that is, to study the phonological interference (this includes the phonic interference also) (Weinreich, 1957 : 1-11), grammatical interference and lexical interference and 2) to find out the *relative percentage of the linguistic interference* found between the contacting language groups of Dravidian.

PRESENT STUDY: AN INTRODUCTION

For the purpose of the present study the following Dravidian languages are taken into consideration. They are: 1) Tamil, 2) Malayalam and 3) Telugu. As far as the language contact is concerned *Tamil* comes under the MT-group (Mother tongue group) whereas *Malayalam*

and *Telugu* come under the OT-group (Other tongue group) of languages (Weinreich, 1957 : 203-233). In other words, *Tamil* belongs to the *Primary System* whereas *Malayalam* and *Telugu* belong to the *Secondary System*.

The contact between Tamil and the other Dravidian languages viz., Malayalam and Telugu is bilingual.¹ It is to be admitted here, that the present study is only a preliminary one because the corpus is limited and also the data have not been elicited in the respective bilingual areas.

LANGUAGE CONTACT: BILINGUAL CONTACT

When only two languages are in contact with each other, then this type of contact is said to be bilingual contact; and when more than two languages are in contact, then this type of contact is known as multilingual contact. In the present study the following languages mentioned in each group have bilingual contact with each other.

LANGUAGE GROUPS (MT - OT GROUPS)

1. Tamil - Malayalam
2. Tamil - Telugu
3. Tamil - Kannada

¹ For want of time and necessary data the bilingual contact between Tamil and Kannada is not taken into consideration in the present study.

BILINGUAL AREAS

For the purpose of the present study it is necessary to select areas from MT- group area. (Border areas of languages are usually bilingual areas. However there are other areas also which are bilingual areas). From each such area one or two points (places) have to be selected for the purpose of data collection.

MT- OT	Bilingual Areas	Points
1. Ta. - Ma.	a) Kanyakumari	i) Kaliakkavilai
		ii) Thackalai
	b) Tinneveli	i) Shencottah
	c) Madurai	i) Cumbum
	d) Coimbatore	i) Valayar
		ii) Pollachi- Olavacode area
2. Ta. - Te.	a) Chingleput	i) Pallipat
		ii) Ponneri
	b) North Arcot	i) Kuppam
		ii) Katpadi
3. Ta. - Ka.	a) Dharmapuri	i) Hosur
	b) Coimbatore	i) Satyamangalam
		ii) Thalavadi
	c) North Arcot	i) Kuppam
		ii) Jolarpet border Area

BILINGUALISM AND LINGUISTIC INTERFERENCE

Before going into the details of the present study, it is quite essential here to explain the terms *Bilingualism* and *Linguistic Interference* as defined by many linguists in general and U. Weinreich (1964 : 1 - 6) in particular. From the point of view of social sciences bilingualism is a type of *acculturation* and any interference that occurs is a case of *culture diffusion*. Bilingualism is explained as the communication bridge between the two MT-groups. It is also described as the practice of alternately using two languages. Due to language contact there takes place interference in the contacting languages. The term *Linguistic Interference* implies and explains the rearrangement of linguistic patterns and features that result from the introduction of foreign elements into the more highly structured domains of language, such as the bulk of the phonemic system, a large part of the morphology and syntax, and some areas of the vocabulary.

No easy way of measuring or characterizing the total impact of one language on the other in the speech of bilinguals has been, or probably can be, devised. The only possible procedure is to describe the various forms of interference and to tabulate their frequency (Ibid:63). However no attempt is made here to quantify the total amount of interference.

LANGUAGE CONTACT AND LINGUISTIC INTERFERENCE

1. Tamil -- Malayalam

MT (Tamil) has acquired some of the linguistic usages and features found in the OT (Malayalam).

1.1. LEXICAL INTERFERENCE

Tamil (MT)	Malayalam (OT)	Meaning
<i>a:cce</i>	<i>a:lce</i>	'day, week'
<i>ca:tu</i>	<i>ca:tə</i>	'run, jump'
<i>orumi</i>	<i>orumikkə</i>	'unite'
<i>onni</i>	<i>onnikkə</i>	"
<i>ti:nam</i>	<i>d̥i:nam</i>	'disease'
<i>to:kku</i>	<i>t̥o:kkə</i>	'gun'
<i>paṭikkam</i>	<i>paṭikkam</i>	'spittoon'
<i>kaṭuva:y</i>	<i>kaṭuva</i>	'tiger'
<i>caṭavu</i>	<i>caṭavə</i>	'weariness'
<i>cantam</i>	<i>can̥tam</i>	'beauty'
<i>pakaram</i>	<i>pakaram</i>	'instead of'
<i>caṇṭu</i>	<i>caṇṭə</i>	'chaff'
<i>cammanti</i>	<i>cammandi</i>	'chuttney'
<i>pa:t̥tam</i>	<i>pa:t̥tam</i>	'contract of lease of paddy lands'
<i>vaṇṇam</i>	<i>vaṇṇam</i>	'bulkiness'
<i>apakaṭam</i> 'guile'	<i>apakaṭam</i>	'danger'
<i>ca:t̥tam</i>	<i>ca:t̥tam</i>	'running'
<i>paruma:ttam</i>	<i>peruma:t̥tam</i>	'behaviour'
<i>paṭṭi</i>	<i>paṭṭi</i>	'dog'
<i>terru</i>	<i>tettə</i>	'mistake'
<i>muṇṭu</i>	<i>muṇḍə</i>	'dhoti'

1.2. GRAMMATICAL INTERFERENCE

1.2.1. *Third person neuter singular suffix*

Malayalam has no pronominal terminations in the finite verb forms. But the MT (Tamil) has pronominal terminations in the finite verb forms.

Tamil (MT)	Malayalam (OT)	Meaning
<i>na:n vante:n</i>	<i>ñā:n van<u>nu</u></i>	'I came'
<i>na:ñkaḷ vanto:m</i>	<i>ñāññāḷ "</i>	'we came'
<i>ni: vanta:y</i>	<i>ni: "</i>	'you (sg.) came'
<i>ni:ñkaḷ vanti:rkaḷ</i>	<i>niññāḷ "</i>	'you (pl.) came'
<i>avan vanta:n</i>	<i>avan "</i>	'he came'
<i>avaḷ vanta:ḷ</i>	<i>avaḷ "</i>	'she came'
<i>avarkaḷ vanta:rkaḷ</i>	<i>avar "</i>	'they (hum.) came'
<i>atu vantatu</i>	<i>aṭṭa "</i>	'it came'
<i>avai vanta<u>na</u></i>	<i>ava "</i>	'they (neu.) came'.

In the Nanjilnad dialect of Tamil (NTD) (Agesthialingom, 1967: 52, 75, 96 and 169-205), we find the form *atu vantu* 'it came'. In all the other Tamil dialects the corresponding usage is *atu vantutu* 'it came'. The difference between the above said forms (i.e., the absence of the third person neuter singular suffix) is mainly due to the influence of the OT (Malayalam). In this dialect, third person neuter singular suffix *-tu* is absent in the finite verb forms due to the grammatical interference that takes place in Tamil.

1.2.2. Ordinal Suffix

In Tamil the ordinal suffixes are *-a:m* and *-a:vatu*.

na:l - a:m 'fourth'

na:l - a:vatu "

añc - a:m 'fifth'

añc - a:vatu "

But in the NTD, a new suffix *-a:matte* (in addition to the suffixes *-a:m* and *-a:vatu*) has come into existence because of the linguistic interference that takes place in the MT due to the language contact. In Malayalam (OT) the ordinal suffix is *-a:matte* e. g. *na:l - a:matte* 'fourth', *añc - a:matte* 'fifth' etc.

1.2.3. Emphatic Suffix

The emphatic suffix *-a:kkum* is found only in the NTD and it is not found in other Tamil dialects. e. g. *avañ - a:kkum vanta:n* 'it is he who came, but not anybody else'. In Malayalam this type of usage is found in the constructions like *avan - a:ñə vannuñu* 'it is he who came, but not anybody else'. In the above mentioned examples *-a:ñə* and *-a:kkum* both have the same function. They convey not only a kind of emphatic meaning but at the same time rejects something else as well.

1.2.4. Adverbial Suffix

Adverbial suffix *-a:ttu* is found only in the NTD and it is not found in the other Tamil dialects.

aḷak - a:ṭṭu 'beautifully'

ve:kam - a:ṭṭu 'speedily'

ne:r - a:ṭṭu 'straightly'

In Malayalam (OT) one of the adverbial markers is *-a:yiṭṭu* e. g. *baṅgi - y -a:yiṭṭu* 'beautifully', *ve:kam - a:yiṭṭu* 'speedily' etc.

Hence the occurrence of the adverbial suffix *-a:ṭṭu* in the NTD is because of the linguistic interference.

1.2.5. Negative Suffix

-a:ṇṭa:m is the negative suffix found in the NTD and this suffix is not found in the other Tamil dialects. e.g. *var - a:ṇṭa:m* 'needn't come' *cey-y-a:ṇṭa:m* 'needn't do' etc.

In Malayalam, the negative suffix is *-aṇṭa* e. g. *var - aṇṭa* 'needn't come', *cey-y-aṇṭa* 'needn't do'.

1.2.6. Genitive Case Suffix

The genitive case suffixes in Tamil are *-uṭaiya* (*-o:ṭe*), *-atu*, *-Ø* etc. In Malayalam² one of the genitive case suffixes is *-te* and this suffix occurs after the *-n* ending stems. e.g. *en -te* 'my', *avan-te* 'his', *ra:man-te* 'Raman's' etc. Because of the linguistic interference *-te* found in Malayalam is also used in Tamil (Karunakaran, f.a.) with a slight modification. In the Coimbatore Tamil

² Mr. R. Manikantan Pillai supplied me the necessary information for Malayalam. My thanks are due to him.

dialect this suffix *-re* is used and it occurs only after the pronoun oblique base forms which end in *-n* e.g. *en-re* 'my', *avān-re* 'his', *un-re* 'your' (sg.) etc.

2. Tamil - Telugu

The MT (Tamil) has acquired some of the linguistic usages and features found in the OT (Telugu) and vice versa.

2.1. GRAMMATICAL INTERFERENCE

2.1.1. Telugu has an usage *cari po:yindi* to express the meaning '(it) became alright'. Due to this influence and impact of Telugu, Tamil (Tiruttani dialect of Tamil³) has acquired the above said type of construction and hence the corresponding usage that is found in this dialect is *cari po:cci* '(it) became alright'. But in the other Tamil dialects the corresponding usage for this is *cariya: po:cci* (< *cariya:kap po:yiṛru*) '(it) became alright'.

2.1.2. Finite Verb Forms

The present tense form of *ciri* 'laugh' (*cirikkura:n* 'he laughs' is interpreted as *cirikk(u)-r-a:n* 'laughs-he' and this stem is used as a verbal stem to which the Telugu tense suffixes and pronominal terminations are added (Karunakaran, f. b.) and hence we find the following finite verb form in Telugu.

cirikku - ta: - ḍu 'laughs-he'

* Mr. Ahamad Hussain supplied me the necessary information for Telugu and Tiruttani dialect of Tamil. My thanks are due to him.

Similarly the Telugu verb bases take Tamil tense suffixes and pronominal terminations. e. g, *nav-r-a:n* 'laughs - he', *ra:y-r-en* 'write - I', *pi:ka-r-a:n* 'plucks-he'

2.2. LEXICAL INTERFERENCE

Some of the lexical items found in Telugu occur also in Tamil and vice versa.

Tamil (MT)	Telugu (OT)	Meaning
<i>nayna:</i>	<i>na:yana</i>	'father'
<i>bomme</i>	<i>bomma</i>	'toy'
<i>bommala:ttam</i>	<i>bammala:ta</i>	'toy-play'
<i>manava:tu</i>	<i>manava:du</i>	'person who belongs to the same community'
<i>buvva</i>	<i>buvva</i>	'food'
<i>ku:ra</i>	<i>ku:ra</i>	'a relish for food'
<i>gunṭu</i>	<i>gunḍu</i>	'head-shave'
<i>kaṭci</i>	<i>kaṭci</i>	'political party'
<i>baṭṭa</i>	<i>baṭṭa</i>	'loin-cloth'
<i>na:n</i>	<i>na:nu</i>	'I'

Linguistic interference also takes place in the syntactic level of the contacting languages. For example, a German speaker says in English *this woman loves the man* on the model of the German construction *diese Frau liebt der Mann*, intending to communicate the message 'the man loves this woman' but producing the opposite

effect (Weinreich, 1964:37). However no attempt is made here to study the syntactic interference that takes place due to language contact.

Relative percentage of the linguistic interference found between the contacting language groups has not been worked out here. It is hoped that a thorough field work in the respective bilingual areas mentioned above may pave the way for arriving at fruitful results, in future, in this type of research work.

Participants in the discussion following the seminar presentation of the first version of this paper: S. V. Shanmugam, G. Sankaranarayanan, K. M. Prabhakara Variar, R. Kothandaraman, T.B. Venugopala Panikkar, G. Damodharan, M. Israel, M. A. French, K. Balasubramanian, N. Kumaraswami Raja and U. P. Upadhyaya.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Agesthialingom, S. 1964. 'Auxiliary verbs in Tamil.' *Tamil Culture* 11:272-79.
- . 1967. *A Generative Grammar of Tamil*. Annamalai-nagar.
- . and Kumaraswami Raja, N. (eds.) 1967. *Dravidian Linguistics (Seminar Papers)*. Annamalai-nagar.
- . and Shanmugam, S. V. 1970. *The Language of Tamil Inscriptions (1250-1350 A. D.)*. Annamalai-nagar.
- Andronov, M. 1959. 'Participles and Participial Nouns in Tamil'. *Tamil Culture* 8:4.
- . 1962. *Colloquial Tamil and its Dialects*. Moscow.
- . 1964. 'Review of *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* (by Burrow, T. and Emeneau, M.B.)' *People of Asia and Africa*. 5.
- . 1969. *A Standard Grammar of Modern and Classical Tamil*. Madras.
- . 1970. *Dravidian Languages*. Moscow.
- Annamalai, E. 1968. *The So-called Adverbs in Tamil*. Unpublished M.A. Thesis. University of Chicago.

- . 1969. *Adjectival Clauses in Tamil*. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis. University of Chicago.
- . 1971. 'The Reflexive Pronoun in Tamil' (forth coming)
- Arden, A. H. 1942, 1954, 1964, 1969. *A Progressive Grammar of the Tamil Language*. (Rev.ed.) Madras.
- Arumukanavalar. 1957. *Ilakkaṇaccurukkam*. Madras.
- Bach, E. and Harms, R. T. 1968. *Universals in Linguistic Theory*. New York.
- Bazell, C. E. et al. 1966. *In Memory of J. R. Firth*. London.
- Bermam, Arlame. 1970. 'Agentive, Experiencer and Controllability' NSF. Report 24, Cambridge, Mass.
- Beschi, C. 1828. *A Grammar of the High Dialect of the Tamil Language*. Madras.
- . 1828, 1848. *A Grammar of the Common Dialect of Tamil Language*. Madras.
- Beythan, H. 1943. *Praktische Grammatik der Tamil-sprache*. Leipzig.
- Bhaskara Rao, Peri. 'On the syntax of Telugu Existential and Copulative Predications' in Verhaar, J.W.M. (ed.) *The verb 'to be' and its Synonyms Foundations of Language (Supplementary Series)* Holland.

- Bhattacharya, S. 1966. 'Some Munda Etymologies' in *Studies in Comparative Austroasiatic Linguistics* (ed. Zide, N. H.) 28-40. The Hague.
- . 1969. 'Some more Munda Etymologies' in *Pratidānam, Indian, Iranian and Indo-European studies presented to F. B. J. Kuiper on his 60th Birthday* 362-70. The Hague.
- . 1970. 'Kinship Terms in the Munda Language' *Anthropos*. 65:444-65.
- Bierwisch, M. 1970. 'On classifying semantic features' in Bierwisch and Heidolph, 1970, 27-50.
- . and Heidolph, K.E. 1970. *Progress in Linguistics: A Collection of Papers*. The Hague.
- Biligiri, H. S. (ed.). 1971. *Papers and Talks*. Mysore.
- Bloch, J. 1920. *La Formation de la Maratha* (Eng. tr. Channa, D. R. Banares, 1970) Paris.
- . 1934. *L' Indo-Aryan du veda Aux Temps Moderns* (Eng. tr. Alfred Master, 1965). Paris.
- . 1946. *Structure Grammaticale des Langues Dravidiennes*. (Eng. tr. Harshe R. G., Poona, 1954). Paris.
- Buck, C. D. 1926. 'Some questions of Practice in the Notation of Indo-European Forms'. *Language* 2:99-107.

- Burrow, T. 1947. 'Review of *Structure Grammaticale des Langues Dravidiennes* by Jules Bloch' *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* 12:1.
- . 1968. *Collected Papers on Dravidian Linguistics*. Annamalainagar.
- . and Bhattacharya, S. 1961. 'Some Notes on kui Dialect as spoken by the Kuttiya Kandhs of North-East Koraput'. *Indo-Iranian Journal* 5:118-35.
- . 1963. 'Notes on Kuvi with a short vocabulary'. *Indo-Iranian Journal* 6:231-89.
- . 1970. *The Pengo Language*. Oxford.
- . and Emeneau, M. B. 1961. *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* (=DED). Oxford.
- Bursil-Hall, G.L. 1961. 'Levels of Analysis : F.R. Firth's theories of Linguistic Analysis (Part II)'. *Journal of the Canadian Linguistic Association* 6/3:164-91.
- Caldwell, R. 1913, 1961. *A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages*. London. (First ed.1856).
- Chatterji, S. K. 1926. *The Origin and Development of the Bengali Language*. Calcutta.
- Chidambaranatha Pillai, V. 1969. *A Descriptive Study of a Tamil Dialect (Fisherman Dialect of South Arcot District)*. Unpublished M. A. Thesis. Annamalai University.

- Chidananda Murthy, M. 1967. 'Haḷeya maisu:rina Kannāḍa, (Kannada of Old Mysore), in *Suvarna Samcaya*. (ed. Javare Gowda), Mysore.
- Chomsky, N. 1964. 'Current Issues in Linguistic Theory'. in Katz and Fodor, 1964.
- . 1965. *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax*. Cambridge.
- Dineen F. P. (ed). 1966. *Report of the Seventeenth Annual Round Table Meeting on Linguistics and Language Studies*. Washington.
- Ellis, E. 1966. *Towards a General Comparative Linguistics*. The Hague.
- Emeneau, M. B. 1953. 'Dravidian Kinship Terms'. *Language* 29:399-53.
- . 1962. *Brahui and Dravidian Comparative Grammar*. Berkeley.
- . 1967. *Dravidian Linguistics, Ethnology and Folk-tales: Collected Papers*. Annamalainagar.
- Fillmore, C. J. 1968. 'The Case for Case'. in Bach and Harms, 1968.
- Fishman, J.A. 1971. *Sociolinguistics*. Massachusetts.
- Fortunatov, F.F. 1956. *Collected Papers I*. Moscow.
- Greenberg, J. H. 1966. 'Language universals'. in Sebeok, A. (ed.) 1966.

- Gundert, H. 1962. *Malaya:la bha:sa: vya:karaṇam*. Kottayam.
- Gurubasave Gowda, K.S. 1971. 'Negation in Kannada'. in Biligiri, 1971.
- Hahn, F. 1911. *Kurukh Grammar*. Calcutta.
- Haas Mary, R. 1969. *Prehistory of Languages*. The Hague.
- Harus Aoki. 1968. 'Towards a Typology of Vowel Harmony'. *International Journal of American Linguistics* 34:144-45.
- Hill, A. A. 1960. 'A re-examination of the English Articles'. in Dineen. 1966.
- Hutchins, W. J. 1971. *The Generation of Syntactic Structures from a Semantic Base*. North Holland.
- Israel, M. 1971. 'Ku:vi Vocabulary' (for private circulation only).
- Jothimutthu, P. 1956. *A Guide to Tamil*. Madras.
- Kamatchinathan, A. 1969. *The Tirunelvēli Tamil Dialect*. Annamalainagar.
- Karunakaran, K. (f.a.) A Descriptive study of the Coimbatore Dialect of Tamil (forthcoming).
- . (f. b.) Coimbatore Dialect of Telugu - Field Notes. (forthcoming).

- Katz, J. J. and Fodor, J. A. (eds.). 1964. *The Structure of Language: Readings in Philosophy of Language*. Englewood Califfs.
- Katz, J.J. and Postal, P. M. 1964. *An Integrated Theory of Linguistic Descriptions*. Cambridge.
- King, R. D. 1969. *Historical Linguistics and Generative Grammar*. New Jersey.
- Kiparsky, C. and Kiparsky, P. 1970. 'Fact' in Bierwisch and Heidolph, 1970.
- Kittel, F. 1893. *Kannada-English Dictionary*. (Rev. ed. University of Madras, 1968)
- Klima, E. 1964. 'Negation in English' in Katz and Fodor, 1964.
- Kothandaraman, P. 1969. *A Contrastive Analysis of Tamil and Telugu*. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation. Annamalai University.
- Krishnamurti, Bh. 1955. 'The History of Vowel-Length in Telugu Verbal Bases'. *Journal of American Oriental Society* 75.
- . 1958 'Alternations *i/e* and *u/o* in South Dravidian'. *Language* 34:458-68.
- . 1968. 'Dravidian Personal Pronouns' in *Studies in Indian Linguistics* (ed. Krishnamurti, Bh.) Poona and Annamalaiagar.

- . 1969a. *Koṇḍa or Ku:bi, A Dravidian Language*. Hyderabad.
- . 1969b. 'Comparative Dravidian Studies' in Sebeok T. A. 1969.
- Kuiper, F. B. J. 1948. 'Munda and Indonesian'. *Orientalia Neerlandica*, 372-401.
- . 1967. 'The Genesis of a Linguistic Area' *Indo-Iranian Journal* 10-2/3.
- Kuno, Susumu. 1970. 'Feature Changing Rules in Semantics'. NSF Report 24, Cambridge.
- Kushalappa Gowda, K. 1970. *Gowda Kannada*. Annamalainagar.
- . 1972. *A Grammar of Kannada (Based on the Inscriptions of South Kanara, North Kanara and Coorg -1100 to 1400 A.D.)*. Annamalainagar.
- Lakoff, Robin, T. 1968. *Abstract Syntax and Latin Complementation*. Research Monograph 49, Cambridge.
- Lakoff, G. 1970. 'Presuppositions and Relative Grammaticality'. NSF Report 24, Cambridge.
- . 1971. (Class Lectures Delivered at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.)
- Langacker, R. W. 1969. 'On pronominalisation and the Chain of Command' in *Modern Studies in English* (eds. Schanes, S.A. and Reibel), Englewood Cliffs.

- Langendoen, D. T. 1968. *The London School of Linguistics : A Study of Linguistic Theories of B. Malinowski and J. R. Firth*, Massachusetts.
- . 1969. *The Study of Syntax*. New York.
- Lazarus, J. 1878. *A Tamil Grammar for use in Colleges*. Madras.
- Lindholm, James M. 1969. 'Remarks on the Syntax and Semantics of an Aspect Category in Tamil : The Perfective'. University of Chicago (Mimeograph).
- . 1971. 'Cleft Sentences in Tamil and Malayalam'. First All India Conference of Dravidian Linguistics, Trivandrum.
- Lyons, J. 1967. *An Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics*, Cambridge.
- Master, A. 1969. 'Review of *Structure Grammaticale des Langues Dravidiennes* by Jules Bloch'. *JRAS* 1-7.
- Mathan, George. 1969. *Malaya:lamayute Vya:karanam*, Kottayam.
- Maxmuller, 1854. *Letter to Chevalier Bunsen on the Classification of the Turanian Languages*, London.
- Mc Cawley, J. D. 1969. 'Semantic representation'. in *Cognition: A Multiple view*. (ed.) Garvin Paul.
- Meenakshisundaran, T. P. 1965. *A History of Tamil Language*. Poona.

———. 1967. *Tamil*. New Delhi.

———. 1968. 'The kinship terms in Tamil'. *Indian Linguistics* 27:18-52.

Meile, P. 1945. *Introduction au Tamoul*. Paris.

Mervart, A.M. 1929. *Grammatika Tamiljskogo Razgovornogo Yazyka*. Leningrad.

Oyelaren, Olasope O. 1967. 'Aspects of Linguistic Theory in Firthian Linguistics' *Word* 23: 428-52.

Palmer, F. R. 1958. 'Comparative Statement and Ethiopic Semitic' *Transaction of the Philological Society* 119-43.

Paramasivam, K. 1971. 'Onomatopoeics in Tamil'. Third Conference of the Indian University Tamil Teachers' Association, Annamalainagar.

Pavananti. *Nann:l*. (with a virutti Commentary by Cankaranamaccivayar Rev. by Civagnanamunivar). Madras.

Pope, G. U. 1858. *A Larger Grammar of the Tamil Language in both its Dialects*. Madras.

———. 1911. *A Hand Book of the Ordinary Dialect of the Tamil Language*. Oxford.

Postal, P. M. 1965. 'On the so-called Pronouns in English' in Dineen 1966.

- Prabhakara Variar, K.M. 1965. 'A Review of P. Govinda Pillai's History of Malayalam Language'. *The Seminar on Grammatical Theories in Malayalam*. Trivandrum.
- Prabodhachandran Nayar, V. R. 1965. *Description of the Language of Krishnagatha with Index*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. University of Kerala.
- Pulgram, E. 1961. 'The nature and use of Proto-Dravidian'. *Lingua* 10:19-37.
- Raja Raja Varma, A.R. 1963. *Ke:raḷapa:ṇini:yam*. Trivandrum.
- Ramachandra Rao, B. 1964. 'A Descriptive Grammar of Pampa Bha:rata'. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation Osmania University.
- Rama Rao, C. (1969. A Grammatical Sketch of Telugu (to be published by the Govt. of India, Language division.)
- Ramaswamy, N. 1970. *A Descriptive Study of a Tamil Dialect (Harijan Dialect, South Arcot District)*. Unpublished M.A. Thesis. Annamalai University.
- Ramaswami Ayyar, L.V. 1936. *The Evolution of Malayalam Morphology*, Trichur.
- . 1939. 'The Old Tamil Verb'. *The Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society* 30.
- Rangan, 1971a. 'Negation in Tamil' in Biligiri H.S. 1971.

- . 1971b. 'Modals as Main verbs in Tamil'. *Proceedings of the First All India Conference of Linguistics*. Poona.
- Ravindran, N. 1971. 'Negation in Malayalam' in Bili-giri, 1971.
- Risley. 1891. *Tribes and Castes of Bengal*. Calcutta.
- . 1915. *The People of India*. Calcutta.
- Robins, R.H. 'General Linguistics in Great Britain 1930-60'. *Trends in Modern Linguistics*. Utrecht.
- . 1967. *General Linguistics: An Introductory Survey*. London.
- Ross, J.R. 1967. *Constraints on Variables in Syntax*. Unpublished MIT Thesis.
- . 1969. 'Auxiliaries as Main Verbs' in *Studies in Philosophical Linguistics* (Ed. William Todd).
- . 1970. 'On Declarative Sentences' in *Readings in English Transformational Grammar*. (Eds. Jacobs and Rosenbaum). Walthur.
- Schiffman, H. 1969. 'Language Change and Language Distance', in Agesthialingom and Kumaraswami Raja, 1969.
- . 1969. *A Transformational Grammar of the Tamil Aspectual System*. Seattle.

- Schulze, F.V.P. 1911. *A Grammar of the Kuvi Language*. Madras.
- Sebeok, T.A. (ed.). 1966. *Current Trends in Linguistics*. 3, *Theoretical Foundations*. The Hague.
- Shankara Bhat, D.N. 1965. 'Kuḍux Pronouns'. *Indian Linguistics* 26: 231-36.
- . 1971a. *The Koraga language*, Poona.
- . 1971b. *An Outline Grammar of Havyaka*, Poona.
- Shanmugam, S.V. 1968. Epigraphy and Tamil Linguistics'. *Seminar on Inscriptions, 1966*. (Ed. Nagswamy) Madras.
- . 1971. *Dravidian Nouns (A Comparative Study)* Annamalainagar.
- Shanmugam Pillai, M. 1965. *Spoken Tamil - Part I*. Annamalainagar.
- Sreekanthaiya, T.N. 1935. 'The Mutation of *i*, *u*, *e* and *o* in Kannada'. *Transactions and Proceedings of the All India Oriental Conference* 769-800, Mysore.
- Sten Konow. 1904. 'Munḍa:s and Draviḍa:s'. *The Indian Antiquary* 33:121-25.
- Stephen Fuchs. 1966-67. "The Dravidian Problem," *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bombay* 41-42: 158-63.
- Strawson, P.F. 1971. 'On Referring' in his *Logico-Linguistic Papers*, London.

- Subbiah, G. 1972. *A Descriptive Grammar of Kota*. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis. Annamalai University.
- Subrahmanya Sastri, P.S. 1945. *Tolka:ppiyam - Collatika:ram*. Annamalainagar.
- Subrahmanyam, P. S. 1971. *Dravidian Verb Morphology*. Annamalainagar.
- Subramoniam, V. I. 1962. *Index of Puṛana:ṇu:ṛu*. Trivandrum.
- Sylvain Levi, et al. 1929. *Pre-Aryan and Pre-Dravidian* (Eng. tr. Bagchi, P. C.). Calcutta.
- Tolka:ppiyar. *Tolka:ppiyam - Collatika:ram* (With Commentary by Naccinarkkiniyar).
- Weinreich, Uriel. 1954. 'Is Structural Dialectology Possible?' *Word* 10:388-400.
- . 1957a. 'On the Description of Phonic Interference'. *Word* 13: 1-11.
- . 1957b. 'Functional Aspects of Indian Bilingualism'. *Word* 13: 203-33.
- . 1964. *Languages in Contact*. The Hague.
- Winfield, W.W. 1928: *A Grammar of the Kui Language*. Calcutta.

Yule, G. U. 1966. *The Statistical Study of Literary Vocabulary*. Cambridge.

Zvelebil, K. 1957a. 'Verbal Noun in Early Old Tamil.' *Tamil Culture* 6:2.

———. 1957b. 'Participial and Verbal Nouns as predicates in Early Old Tamil.' *Archiv Orientalni* 25.

———, 1961a. 'Review of M. Andronov's *Tamil Language*'. *Archiv Orientalni* 29:704-6.

———. 1961b. 'More about Adverbs and Adjectives in Tamil' *Tamil Culture* 9: 281-90.

M. ISRAEL

Kuvi Verbs : A Few Noteworthy Features ... 231

S. BHATTACHARYA

Dravidian and Munda 241

K. M. PRABHAKARA VARIAR

The Expression of 'Direction' in Malayalam ... 257

PERI BHASKARA RAO

Pronouns and Pronominal Compounds in Telugu 263

K. KARUNAKARAN

Language Contact and Linguistic Interference in
Dravidian 273

G. SUBBIAH

A Note on Agreement in Kota 285

P. KOTHANDARAMAN

Sentence Adverbs in Tamil and Telugu 293

U. P. UPADHYAYA

Kuruba - A Dravidian Language 307

G. SRINIVASA VARMA

Comparative Dialectology - A study of two
Tamil dialects 329

K. S. GURUBASAVE GOWDA

Conjunction in Literary Dravidian 337

R. SREEVEERAMANIKANDAN PILLAI and

P. KOTHANDARAMAN

Demonstratives and Interrogatives in Tamil and
Malayalam 347

K. RANGAN

Some Aspects of Negation in South Dravidian
Literary Languages 361

S. V. SHANMUGAM

Gender-Number Sub-Categorisation in Dravidian 383

BIBLIOGRAPHY 401

Annamalai University

DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS

PUBLICATIONS IN DRAVIDIAN

2. EMENEAU, M. B.
Kolami, a Dravidian Language
5. EMENEAU, M. B.
India and Historical Grammar
7. CHATTERJI, S. K.
Dravidian
8. EMENEAU, M. B.
Dravidian Linguistics, Ethnology and
Folktales - Collected Papers
13. BURROW, T.
Collected Papers on Dravidian Linguistics
15. ANDRONOV, M.
Two Lectures on the Historicity of
Language Families
16. SUBRAHMANYAM, P. S.
A Descriptive Grammar of Gondi
17. AGESTHIALINGOM, S. & KUMARASWAMI RAJA, N. (Eds.)
Dravidian Linguistics (Seminar Papers)
18. KUMARASWAMI RAJA, N.
Post-Nasal Voiceless Plosives in Dravidian
22. EMENEAU, M. B.
Dravidian Comparative Phonology : a Sketch
24. SUBRAHMANYAM, P. S.
Dravidian Verb Morphology
(A Comparative Study)
25. SHANMUGAM, S. V.
Dravidian Nouns (A Comparative Study)
27. AGESTHIALINGOM, S. & SHANMUGAM, S. V. (Eds.)
Third Seminar on Dravidian Linguistics