

Summary of the Linguistic Book, *Natramizh Ilakkanam*

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Abstract

Having no prospect effects towards the evolution of humans since the Big Bang theory of the planet Earth, the language has become the revolution of accommodating the inner physical atom inside all technologies into the colossal impact of nouns forms by the vocalizations. Language was created by the of sounds and throat rebalancing chakras excited to relocate the brain's communications from telepathy towards the oral grammar to be prescribed into the renown archaeological relics of scripts discovered by the university students and researchers around the whole planet. The great question mark had always been on the subject of the variations of languages focused upon by the researchers to understand the evolution of it. According to the professor K.A.Viswanatham, there are approximately 3000 languages in this world. However, there are only 2735 languages which are the spoken types of communicating verbally. Hence, to understand better about this fact, a research by the South Indian Universities' lecturers and students had been approved since years to explain this linguistic approach towards scientific proofs about the doubts of younger generational learning capabilities of new vocal chords' emissions into languages. Mathematics can also be one of the projects to decipher the decimeters' extent of the carvings on rocks and palm-leaves found as scripts explaining about the language's formations and self-creations just like for tribal-homo sapiens. Language is also remarked by the sides of the natural vocalizations of animals and births systematically proven to be a justice to the evolution of species on the planet Earth.

Key words: Language evolution, Relics, Groups of languages, Tamil, Excavations

Introduction

Nattramizh Ilakkanam by Dr. S. Paramasivam explains that the birth and apparition of language brought the knowledge of expression of humans' emotions and thoughts to other human beings creating a communicative hub. Dr. S. Paramasivam states that grimaces, gestures, sounds and graffiti or pictures were the simple forms of language which had existed before the vocalization of standardized types of lingual expressions. However, the kinds of languages that had known success were the 'Objective languages' and not the 'Abstract languages. The objective languages were the direct method of expression which was the most understandable ones used towards explanative communications leading to the abstract way of expressions bringing the rise of intellectuality.

Moreover, language is a tool like the vehicle of thoughts which brings one person's solitude into duality with others. Therefore, language helps create better social success despite the occasional occurrence of conflict – as seen in the wars mentioned in *Ramayanam* written in Sanskrit, Hindi and even in Tamil among other languages in India. Since 1966, it was proven in some historical books just like in the *Nattramizh Ilakkanam* by Dr S. Paramasivam that there were already three thousand (3000) languages in this world. But other research has shown that languages containing whole concepts of linguistical grammar, music and theatre, were in all, two thousand seven hundred and thirty-five (2735) spoken languages. Among those languages, it was proven that there were more than seven hundred languages which possessed alphabets. New languages appeared and old languages did tend to disappear. Linguists separated the world's languages into lingual classifications based on the correlation or relationship among each other, their structure and their advents details.¹

Lingual Families

The lingual families were as follows:

- 1) Indo-European languages
- 2) Afro-Asiatic languages
- 3) Sino-Tibetan languages
- 4) Uralic-Altaic languages
- 5) Dravidian languages

- 6) South-eastern languages
- 7) Malayo-Polynesian languages
- 8) Papuan language
- 9) Australian languages
- 10) America-Indo languages
- 11) Japanese language
- 12) Korean language
- 13) Basque language

Dravidian Language

The southern part of the Vindhya mount is the Dravidian country where the languages were the Dravidians. The western linguist named as Calduvel, said that all these Dravidian languages were compressed at the esoteric of one kindred which was the 'Dravida Lingual Kindred'. He was also the one who noted the theory of the evolution of the word "Dravida" which was as follows:

Thamijh – Tamijha – Tamila – Dramila – Dramida – Thravida – Thiravida.

There were twenty-two (22) 'Dravida Languages' on the whole. Recently, the six languages 1) Irula, 2) Koraga, 3) Erugala, 4) Thanga, 5) Kurumba, and 6) Choliga were discovered. After their compilation into one union, there were twenty-eight (28) languages in all. The linguist Calduvel separated the languages consisting of literature and grammar into reformed and unreformed languages.

Calduvel classified those languages that had their grammar and literature into firstly, 'Reformed Languages' and secondly, 'Unreformed Languages'. Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, Kannadam, Tulu, Kodagu, were the six reformed languages according to the classification. Toda, Kota, Badaga, Kui, Kuwi, Konda, Kolami, Naiki, Pengo, Manda, Parji, Gadaba, Kondi, Kurux, Malta, Brahui, Irula, Koraga, Erugala, Thanga, Kurumba, Choliga were the non-reformed languages.²

Archaeological Excavations

The two cities, Harappa and Mohenjo Daro, found on the riverbank of Cindu were excavated in 1922. Pakistan's regional Laarkana district's Lakoor-Karachi path directed towards the Dokari railway station was approximately 10 kilometres away. Rev. Fr Heras- SJ in Vol-1. Pg 129 in the *Studies in Proto-Indo Mediterranean Culture* stated "Thus the External and Internal evidence of the inscriptions of the Indus Valley shows that the inhabitants of those cities were Dravidians who spoke a Dravidian language." The Cinduvelli Civilization's period is dated from 3500 B.C till 2750 B.C. In that civilization, it was said that Dravida was the spoken language group according to the pamphlets and carvings discovered. However, it was also stated that the Proto-Dravidians; Tamil, Kannadam, Telugu, Malayalam, were the languages that took their formations from those ancient Dravida languages. Specifically, the Tamil language's formations were from those languages.

The Cinduvelli civilization was destroyed just after that the Aryans settled in the capital city of India in 1200 B.C. 1500 years before that event only; the Mohenjo Daro and Harappa were already destroyed. The Aryans' language was the Sanskrit. It was a well formed and decorated language. The Hindi, Panjabi, Vangali, Rajashtani, Marathi, Gujarathi, and the Oriya were the languages formed from the Sanskrit. Hence, it was their mother tongue. However, the researcher named as Dr. Soundaranar stated, according to the page 6 in the book *Natramizh Ilakkanam*, that since Tamil formed itself from the primitive Dravida language, it was evident that it existed since long before the arrival of the formation of Sanskrit only. But, was it an accepted truth? It is still on the questionable chapter of the Indian languages' origin by the acceptance of the Indian civilization of today as there is also a topic of pride and prejudice in this matter. Hence according to the G.R. Hunter – New Review Vol.3. P. 314, "The Vedic Aryan was not in India before 1200 B.C."

Alphabets

"Ezhudap paduvathu ezhutenap padumey" means that whatever is in the written form would be mentioned as alphabetical language. It seemed evident that the alphabets differed from each language to another as the lingual pronunciations were also varied. The languages formed from the Sanskrit and those which were formed along with the Dravidian languages still varied a lot in alphabetical comparisons. Even Urdu was among the varied list. Therefore, each alphabetical

formed language was attributed to a nominative case. The name groups were the: 1) Wedge alphabets, 2) Artistic Alphabets, 3) Brahmi Script Alphabets, 4) Cursive Alphabets, 5) Grantha Alphabets, 6) Devanagari alphabets, 7) Modi alphabets and 8) Square shaped alphabets.

The languages were introduced into the alphabetical groups from different periods of time. For instance, the alphabetical periods of some were as follows:

1. Kannada- 5th century AD
2. Telugu- 7th century AD
3. Malayalam- 7th century AD
4. English- 7th century AD
5. German- 8th century AD
6. French- 9th century AD
7. Spanish- 9th century AD
8. Russian- 10th century AD
9. Italian- 10th century AD
10. Portuguese- 12th century AD

It could have been a truth known by linguists that the Tamil language was among the languages mentioned but there has been an incapability of deciphering the periods of discovery, especially about their alphabetical shapes formation and antiquity.³

Books

It was proclaimed that the most ancient book that was found out during the excavations was the Tolkappiyam. It was written in the historical scripts that it was an inclusive grammatical compilation of verses explaining the poems of the ancient Sangam literatures' writing methodologies and engraved as analytical simple-like verse of grammar expressions. It was a pamphlet related to the second Sangam period belonging to the 4th century B.C. The compilation also was a consistent of the alphabetical and sentence-structure grammatical rules. It is mentioned in the linguistic book, *Natramizh Ilakkanam* (P7), that before the formation of language's grammar on the script, for instance about the alphabet, sentence and phrase structure along with the scripts on the grammar of the literature books dated since the Sangam period. It was evident by then that loads of literary books already existed. However, the books were not

mentioned in the researches yet. Were the literatures created before the script or carving creations' periods or was the matter dating after the possible natural disasters in the countries where the discoveries were done recently creating doubts about the real accuracy of the antiquity of the facts and evidences for archaeologists and other researchers involved who were the author of their encyclopaedias?

According to Dr. S. Paramasivam, the ancient book, Agastya, had a verse proclaiming as such:

“இலக்கிய மின்றி இலக்கண மின்றே
எள்ளின் றாகி லெண்ணெயு மின்றே
எள்ளினின் றெண்ணெ யெடுப்பது போல
இலக்கி யத்தினின் றெடுபடு மிலக்கணம்”

which means in English:

“Without literature there is no grammar
Being sesame seed, there is no oil
Just like removing oil in the sesame seed
The grammar is removed from the literature.”

However, a proverb also defined that “...to discover literature the grammar's nature should be evident.” Hence, by the Tamil verses scripted in the grammar historical versions, it can be considered that there is an oxymoron around this theory. The proverb is as follows:

“இலக்கியம் கண்டதற் இலக்கணம் இயம்பலின்”.⁴

Those grammar books and the discovered scripts about the language Dravida inclusive of the Tamil spoken and written versions of the linguistic approach towards the self-expression of a human being portray the isolation, agglutination and inflection aspects of the mutthamizh which includes the written along with the spoken aspects, musical theories and practices, and the drama or film versions of grammar standardizations into a more researchable compilation process.

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