

ഒരു കരാന്പുസ്തകം മെ വിലിപ്പിയുള്ളത്

# STUDENTS' NOTE BOOK



200 Pages.

സ്കൂൾ നാമക്കൾ:



സംസ്ഥാന സർവ്വ

സാമ്പത്തിക പ്രാദിക്ഷണ

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## An Authorship of Adhyātma Rāmāyana

Rāmānanda (originally Rāma-datta or Rāmaśarman), son of Devala, a Kānyakubja Brāhmaṇa was born at Prayāga in 1299 c.e. and went to Kāśī at the age of 12 and there pursuing higher studies in Advaita Vedanta & practices in Saivism & Rāma bhakti, wrote the Adhyātma Rāmāyana as the best synthesis of his achievements in the domain of practical philosophy & religion before he instituted his own sect which resulted in developing the Bhaktimarga.

The authorship of AR - J Yanga - The  
Research Inst. Hyderabad - 1, 2 -

Feb 1944

### Borrowing as a Process

"The Poets and the Peasants, the most faithful guardians of antique forms of speech rarely plurify the neuter and are fond of using the singular noun in an indefinite singular-plural sense, without specification of number, except in so far as it is determined by the context. Hence they will rather say "mey my bæðwyrz" than "mig bæðwyrz". Dr. Caldwell.

But can we go a step further and quoting from 2<sup>3</sup>, one of the ancient languages in the Dravidian group, that that plurification was unknown even with the more culture forms? It is quite probable that the languages of the family during their progress invented more subtle distinction

of number, he, and dropped off out of use  
 the primitive way while  $\exists \forall$ , the so un-  
 cultivated language of the group has retained  
 old usage too. Hence we may go further than  
 Caldwell to say that the numbers of all Dr.  
 nouns etc. was originally indefinite. The  
 singular, the primitive condition of every  
 noun was then the only number which with  
 it could be recognised by nominal overbal  
 inflexional plurality we left to be  
 inferred from the context. (In  $\exists \forall$  many  
 nouns are (singular).  $\exists \forall$ )

Plurality	2 m.s.	2 f.s.	2 c.s.	2 g.	2 m.g.
Suffixes	m.s.	f.s.	c.s.	g.	m.g.
*	m.s.	f.s.	c.s.	g.	m.g.
*	an	benet	benet	benet	benet
	an	benet benet $\frac{benet}{benet}$ benet (m.s.)	benet	benet	benet

Pd. សម្រ.	នាមៗ	សិកា	ទេរ	ល. សញ្ញា	ល.
2.3		ពាក្យតុលី	3.220		
2.4		ពាក្យតុលី	3.220		
3.1	សិកា (Dinner)	សិកា សិកា	លានីជូន		
3.2	សិកា (Lunch)	សិកា	លានីជូន	ល. សញ្ញា	
3.3	សិកា សិកា	សិកា			
3.4	សិកា (falling)	សិកា			
3.5	សិកា	សិកា	លានីជូន	ល. សញ្ញា	ល. សញ្ញា
4	សិកា, សិកា (They same)			ល. សញ្ញា	ល. សញ្ញា
5.1	សិកា (children)				
5.2	សិកា (servants)				
5.3	សិកា (They) សិកា	សិកា	លានីជូន	ល. សញ្ញា	ល. សញ្ញា

From the foregoing we see that there are four pluralising suffixes - 1 'm' 2 'an' 3 'kal'  
4 'a' or 'ava'. Among these 'kal' or 'a' or 'ava'  
must be primitive & common suffix, but -  
(1) 3rd may be used to pluralise all nouns.

(2) Telugu employs -

(i) in forms like the 2nd person pl. is 'am' or

(ii) in some pluralised forms like 'vadu', 'onam',  
'yavu', 'ostalat', the suffix 'a' is almost  
unknown.

(3) double plurals - 'vadu', 'vadu' etc.

(4) in some old dialects we come across the  
peculiar plural like 'vadu', 'vadu' etc &

(5) 'ombar' (they have eaten) or 'mbar' - so is (it)  
pl. suffix, 'k' having been dropped.

D. Pl. suffixes - M. M. Ashett.

J O R M XVI - II - 1946 Dec.

Studies in Dravidian Philology  
by

K. Ramakrishnayya (1935)

Preface

This work proposes to carry on the Comparative Study of the Dravidian languages from where Dr. Caldwell has left it. An investigation into the nature of and development of the Dravidian inflexion has been attempted here. This, supplemented by a Study of the common root-material, has led to the formulation of the Meiyog root-agglutination, by applying which the line of development of the individual languages of this group, from the primitive root-stage to their present semi-inflexional condition, can be traced.

Part I. The Dravidian Problem

Part II. The Verbal inflexion

Part III. The Nominal inflexion

Part IV. Derivatives

A detailed study shall be undertaken later.

Trichur

31.10.1949.

Ancient Indian Chronology by Prof. Sengupta

Date of Bharat Battle — 2514782 became king in 2449 B.C. This date is arrived at after various mathematical calculations based on interpretations of some verses in MB. Prof. Sengupta postulates two Kaliyugas, viz. 1. The astronomical & the 2. Mahabharata Kaliyugas.

Date of Kalidasa — Prof. Sengupta derives 546 A.D. as Kalidasa's date from 3119 CTM VII 91, when

after an eclipse the moon is said to be in conjunction with रोहिणी. This total eclipse, according to Sengupta, occurred on Nov. 8, 867 A.D.

काल्पनिक रीतः - Introduction by P.K.N Pillai.  
(Tr. Univ. Publication).

The commentator श्री रत्नसेनो �wrote his work in A.D. 869 (A.D. 791). He speaks about an eclipse in the year 866 A.D. He flourished in Gujrat (तत्त्वरूप ओ मधुयगी). He speaks about 12 times about रात्रे कुलदोष of श्रीराम्य. He is identified with सौभूर्गो of the copper plates. He is supposed to have been born in 844 (वर्षा ५ वर्षा १०३६ वर्षा १०४४) & D. Mr. C.N. Rangin Pillai takes them to be regnal years. see Age of S.R., the Chera Emperor - Proc. Ind. hist. Congr., Patna (1966 session). महाराजा का पाला वर्षा १०४४ वर्षा १०५२, his Consecration - वर्षा १०५१ वर्षा १०५२.

ତାମାର୍ଥ କାନ୍ତିଲା

ଶାହୁମାନ ପାଇଁ

1. ଅଳ୍ପ ଉଚ୍ଚାର (ମନ୍ଦ୍ୟ = ଯାତ୍ରିକା)

1. ଏହାର ଗଣନା ଫୁଲିବ

ପାଇବାର କୁଳ

ତାମାର୍ଥ ନବିରୁଦ୍ଧ କୁଳରେ ଗଣନା କରିବ

ଯାତ୍ରିକାରୁ କରିବାକୁ କୁଳ ଗଲବା କାରଦିଲ,

(ଶାହୁମାନଙ୍କ ଫୁଲିବ — ଶାହୁମାନଙ୍କ ଶାହୁମାନଙ୍କ ଫୁଲିବ ଯାତ୍ରି  
ପାଇବାର କୁଳରେ ତାମାର୍ଥ ନବିରୁଦ୍ଧ କୁଳରେ ଗଣନା କରିବ  
କାରଦିଲିବା କାରଦିଲିବା କାରଦିଲିବା କାରଦିଲିବା  
ଯାତ୍ରିକାରୁ କରିବାକୁ କୁଳ ଗଲବା କାରଦିଲିବା  
କାରଦିଲିବା କାରଦିଲିବା କାରଦିଲିବା)

2. ଅବଶ୍ୟକତାଟି—

ଶାହୁମାନଙ୍କ ଶାହୁମାନଙ୍କ

କାରଦିଲିବା

କାରଦିଲିବା କାରଦିଲିବା କାରଦିଲିବା

(କାରଦିଲିବା — କାରଦିଲିବା କାରଦିଲିବା କାରଦିଲିବା, କାରଦିଲିବା  
କାରଦିଲିବା କାରଦିଲିବା କାରଦିଲିବା କାରଦିଲିବା, କାରଦିଲିବା

කළුයල) මාත්‍රිකා සාර්ථියෙහිදී නොවන ගැඹුම් තෙවනු ලබ  
දී ඇත්තේ නො ප්‍රකාශිත ප්‍රතිඵලි ප්‍රතිඵලි, එස්සේ නො  
වේ — ප්‍රතිඵලි නො ප්‍රකාශිත නො තෙවනු ලබයි නො නො  
ගැඹුම් තෙවනු ලබයි (මිත් ප්‍රතිඵලි).

### 3. නොවැටුම්, නොවැටු

විභා නිෂ්පා නැඩා ගැඹුම් තෙවනු —

චිංහු ප්‍රතිඵලි නොවැටු ගැඹුම්.

(නොවැටුම් — නිශ්චිත නිවැරදි නොවැටුම්, නොවැටු නිවැටු  
නොවැටුම් නැඩා ගැඹුම් — ප්‍රතිඵලි නිවැරදි නොවැටුම්  
නිවැටු නිවැටු නොවැටුම් නිවැරදි නොවැටුම්, නොවැටු නොවැටුම්  
නො — නොවැටුම් නැඩා ගැඹුම් නොවැටුම් නොවැටුම්  
නොවැටුම් නොවැටුම් නොවැටුම් නොවැටුම් නොවැටුම්  
නොවැටුම් නොවැටුම් නොවැටුම්)

### 4. නොවැටු නොවැටු නොවැටු

විභා නිෂ්පා නැඩා ගැඹුම් —

චිංහු ප්‍රතිඵලි නොවැටු ගැඹුම්.

1. නොවැටු නොවැටු නොවැටු නොවැටු නොවැටු — නොවැටු නොවැටු නොවැටු  
නොවැටු නොවැටු නොවැටු නොවැටු නොවැටු නොවැටු,

ଦେଖିଲୁବ ଯୁଗମାତ୍ରାନ୍ତିଃ କାହାରେ କୁଳାଙ୍ଗାନ୍ତିଃ - ଏହି ବିଜ୍ଞାନପାଠୀ  
ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକାଙ୍କଷା ପାଠୀଙ୍କ ଦେଖିଲୁବ କାହାରେ କୁଳାଙ୍ଗାନ୍ତିଃ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା  
କୁଳାଙ୍ଗାନ୍ତିଃ କୁଳାଙ୍ଗାନ୍ତିଃ କୁଳାଙ୍ଗାନ୍ତିଃ କୁଳାଙ୍ଗାନ୍ତିଃ )

୫. ଶୁଣନ୍ତିରେ କାହାରେ କୁଳାଙ୍ଗାନ୍ତିଃ ୫୨.

(କାହାରେ କୁଳାଙ୍ଗାନ୍ତିଃ କାହାରେ କୁଳାଙ୍ଗାନ୍ତିଃ - ଏହି କାହାରେ କୁଳାଙ୍ଗାନ୍ତିଃ  
କୁଳାଙ୍ଗାନ୍ତିଃ କାହାରେ କୁଳାଙ୍ଗାନ୍ତିଃ କୁଳାଙ୍ଗାନ୍ତିଃ କୁଳାଙ୍ଗାନ୍ତିଃ )

# Chinese Poetry

- Florence Augsbaugh & Tu Mu  
Augsbaugh & Amy Lowell - *Old Flower Tablets*  
Walter Benjamin & Wang Kang Lin - *The  
Ende Mountain*
- H. A. Giles - *A History of Chinese Lit.*  
" " Chinese Poetry in Eng. Verse  
H. Hartung - *The Hundred Names*. 2 vols.  
A. Walker - 170 Chinese Poems:  
" " More Translations from the Chinese  
" " *The Book of Songs*  
" " *The Temple & Other Poems*

## 2 දි - ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨීම් තොරතුරු

1. ( මෝද : modren ) —

වැට්ටුවා.	වැට්ටුවා	වැට්ටුවා නෑ ඇති
ප්‍රතිඵල.	ප්‍රතිඵල	ප්‍රතිඵල මෑ ගැනීම්
කුඩා ප්‍රතිඵල.	කුඩා ප්‍රතිඵල	කුඩා ප්‍රතිඵල මෑ ගැනීම්
වැට්ටුවා ප්‍රතිඵල.	වැට්ටුවා ප්‍රතිඵල	වැට්ටුවා ප්‍රතිඵල මෑ ගැනීම්
වැට්ටුවා ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල.	වැට්ටුවා ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල	වැට්ටුවා ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල මෑ ගැනීම්
වැට්ටුවා ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල.	වැට්ටුවා ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල	වැට්ටුවා ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල මෑ ගැනීම්
වැට්ටුවා ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල.	වැට්ටුවා ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල	වැට්ටුවා ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල මෑ ගැනීම්
වැට්ටුවා ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල.	වැට්ටුවා !	වැට්ටුවා ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල මෑ ගැනීම් !

2. ( ආධ්‍යා = life )

වැට්ටුවා	ආධ්‍යා	ආධ්‍යා ප්‍රතිඵල
ප්‍රතිඵල.	ආධ්‍යා ප්‍රතිඵල	ආධ්‍යා ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල
වැට්ටුවා.	ආධ්‍යා ප්‍රතිඵල	ආධ්‍යා ප්‍රතිඵල ප්‍රතිඵල
වැට්ටුවා.	ආධ්‍යා ප්‍රතිඵල	ආධ්‍යා ප්‍රතිඵල
වැට්ටුවා.	ආධ්‍යා ප්‍රතිඵල	ආධ්‍යා ප්‍රතිඵල
වැට්ටුවා.	ආධ්‍යා ප්‍රතිඵල	ආධ්‍යා ප්‍රතිඵල
වැට්ටුවා.	ආධ්‍යා ප්‍රතිඵල	ආධ්‍යා ප්‍රතිඵල
වැට්ටුවා.	ආධ්‍යා !	ආධ්‍යා !

3. (200 \* tree)

N.	2m	2.5m ပေး
ac.	20000	20000 ပေး
Age	200+ သွား	200+ သွား
Dat.	20000ပြော	ပေးခဲ့ရန် ၂
Gender	2m	ပေးခဲ့ရန် ၁
Gen.	မူကျင်	ပေးခဲ့ရန်
Loc.	မြန်မာ	မြန်မာ ပေးခဲ့ရန်
Voc.	မူကျင်	မူကျင် ပေးခဲ့ရန်

3. (ရှိသွေး = ပေးပါမ်)

Nom.	ရှိသွေး	ရှိသွေး
Gen.	ရှိသွေး	ရှိသွေး၏
Dat.	(ရှိသွေး)	(ရှိသွေး၏) ပါ

4. (ပေးပါမ် = ပေးပါ)

Nom.	ပေးပါမ်	ပေးပါမ် ပေးပါမ်
Gen.	ပေးပါမ်	ပေးပါမ်၏
Dat.	ပေးပါမ်	ပေးပါမ် ပေးပါမ် ပါ

வினாக்கள் (விடை - விடை)

Nom. வினா = என்று

வினா விடை }  
m.B }  
வினா விடை

Gen. வினாவும்

வினா விடை

m.B

Dat. வினாவுடை

வினா விடையை

m.B

Ac. வினாவில்

வினா விடையில் இருப்பது

m.B

Loc. வினாவில்

வினா விடையில் இருப்பது

m.B

Abl. வினாவிலிருப்பு

வினா விடையிலிருப்பு

m.B

Comm. வினாவு (time)

வினா விடையிலிருப்பு

m.B

2. விடை = வி

N. விடை : என்று, நினைவு

Gen. விடை : என்று, நினைவு

Dat. விடைக்கு : என்று; நினைவுடை

Ac. விடைல் : என்றுச்; நினைவுடை.

3. விடைவென்றும், விடைக்கு = விடைவுடை

N. விடைவு

விடைக்கு (also விடை)

T. விடைவு

விடைக்கு

Dat. ଦେଖିଯୁ

ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ ହେ.

ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ

୫. ଦେଖିଯୁ = ଦେଖି (also ଦେଖି)

N. ଦେଖି

ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ

gen. ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡମ

ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡମ ହେ.

S. ଦେଖି କାହିଁ = ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ. ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ = ଦେଖିଯୁ

N. ଦେଖିଯୁ  
ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ

ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ (also ଦେଖି)

gen. ଦେଖିଯୁ  
ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ

ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ

Dat. ଦେଖିଯୁ  
ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ

ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡମ ହେ.

୬. ଦେଖିଯୁ = ଦେଖି

N. ଦେଖି

ଦେଖିଯୁ

gen. ଦେଖିଯୁ

ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ

Dat. ଦେଖିଯୁ

ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡମ ହେ.

ଦେଖିଯୁ = ଦେଖି. ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ = ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ. ଦେଖି, ଦେଖିଯୁ, ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ = ଦେଖି

ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ = ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ. ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ = ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ. ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ = ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ.

ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ = ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ. ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ = ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ. ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ = ଦେଖିଯୁଣ୍ଡ.

ගෝව, ගෝඩි = ගෝස. ගොඩිය, ගෝඩිල් = ගොඩිස. ගොඩි =  
 ගොඩි. ගොඩි මිනි = ගෝමි. ගෝමි = ගෝල්ඩිල්. ගෝමිල් = ගෝමිස්  
 ගෝමි, ගෝමිල් = ගෝමිස්. ගෝමි, ගෝඩි = ගෝමිස්. ගෝමි  
 ගෝමි, ගෝඩි = ගෝමිස්. ගෝමි = ගෝමිස්.

### Conjugation

ගෝමි = ගෝමිල්දා. Present Tense.

ගෝමි ගෝමිල්දා  
 ගෝමි ගෝමිල්දා  
 ගෝමි ගෝමිල්දා }  
 ගෝමි ගෝමිල්දා }  
 ගෝමි ගෝමිල්දා }

ගෝමි ගෝමිල්දා  
 ගෝමි ගෝමිල්දා  
 ගෝමි ගෝමිල්දා }  
 ගෝමි ගෝමිල්දා }

கோவில் கணக்கு  
வி.வலதிஸ்வரி

(ప్రాంతిక సమయానికి వచ్చిన అవసరాలు)

BC 5196-5001

கிழமை வெள்ளுவதை ஏன் எழுவத் தொடர்ந்து கொண்டு  
ஒரு பகுதியின் மீது வருகிறது. B.C. 5194-5001-

ପାଞ୍ଚମୀ ଦିନରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ

BC 5001-1976

శిక్ష, వినియోగిక, ప్రాచీన మతానికిలు, అధికారిక  
సంస్కృత క్రాంతికాలం, వివిధ రాజులు, గోదావరి జాతి  
ప్రాచీన పట్టణాలకు ఇంకా 5001-1976 లు. నీటి కొ  
సోయు, బండార్ ప్రాంతాలకు లెంగు, కొండాలకు, మండలాలకు,  
ఖుట్టాలకు-పాటాల. ఇన్కానీ బిల్డింగ్స్ కొండలలోని  
ప్రాచీన మతానికిలు(మామిలు) ఉన్నాయి. ఇన్కా  
మండలాలకు కొను ఉన్నిటి తోట నిషాధానాలు.

BC 1976-476

BE 476 - AD 1024.

Building നി മുൻപിൽ കൂടിയാണ്. ഒരു വിളക്ക് നിന്നും, മുൻ

64 நாட்டிலிருந்து வரவே வாய்ம் BC 475-முதல்  
கிழமை கூட சிவப்பியாக விட்டு வரிஜி, வெறு எத்  
ஏதும் விளைவில்லை என்றால் அதே வாய்ம் வாய்ம்  
என்று நாட்டிலிருந்து வரவே வாய்ம் BC 475-முதல்  
கிழமை கூட சிவப்பியாக விட்டு வரிஜி, வெறு எத்  
ஏதும் விளைவில்லை என்றால் அதே வாய்ம் வாய்ம்

ஏன்றாலும் கீழ்க்கண்ட நிலைகளில் வருபவே  
ஒத்துவிடுக, படித்துவிடுக, விரும்புவது, விரும்பு-  
விரும்புவது, விரும்புவது.

BC 176-AD 1024 நகரி சூதாவிலை மாநாடு  
 காலம். A.D. 605-620-ல் கார்யாக்ரா மன்றம்  
 கொண்டிருப்பதாகவும், BC 312-176 வருடங்கள்  
 காலம் கிழாக்ரா நகரில் கால்கா நகரம் BC 176  
 கிழாக்ரா நகரியே தோற்றுவது ஆக.



48 ගෙවාගිරියෙහි (වැඩිහිටි තොටීමෙන්) 49 පුද්ගල  
( ~ 2 ~ ගුණාත්මක, 2-1 පෙරේ), 50 ~ ගුණාත්මක (ඇඟිල, ~ උග්‍රාන්  
ංඡ, ප්‍රාග්ධන) 51 ගුණාත්මක (වැඩිහිටි) 52 මුද්‍රණය ( ~ උග්‍රාන්)  
53-5 පුද්ගල අංශ 5-4 මිලිමීටර් (වැඩිහිටි හිඳුමෙන්) 55-  
කුලුප්‍රේමුවන් II (A.D 472-910 - ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ) 56 පුද්ගල (කුලුප්  
ුවන්, පුද්ගලිකුවන්; A.D 910-956 - එංග්‍රීස් ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ ~ පුද්  
ගලු නිෂ්පාදන, ඉංග්‍රීස් පුද්ගලු නිශ්චාරු නිෂ්පාදන) 57-58  
කුලුප්‍රේමුවන් (කුලුප්‍රේමුවන් I) 59 පුද්ගලු නිශ්චාරු (පුද්ගලු)  
නිශ්චාරු නිශ්චාරු නිශ්චාරු, පුද්ගලු නිශ්චාරු නිශ්චාරු නිශ්චාරු  
නිශ්චාරු නිශ්චාරු නිශ්චාරු නිශ්චාරු නිශ්චාරු.

ඛාන්දාන් යුතු නිශ්චාරු නිශ්චාරු නිශ්චාරු.

6.1.1962

గుర్తించుకొనుటమం

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క. కిట్ట విషాంక. (కిట్టి) = ఒకు

1. ගොන් කිරීම සඳහා නොවා ඇත්තේ පුද්ගලික  
සැප්පූ මිශ්‍යම යෙදා තුළ නොවා ඇත්තේ  
නො යිත්, කිරීම විභාග හෝ ප්‍රාග්ධන නොවා ඇත්තේ  
(ජොන් අංශ + ජොන් ප්‍රාග්ධන, පැහැදිලි) (ජොන් අංශ = නොවා විභාග)
  2. (ජොන් අංශ ප්‍රාග්ධන සඳහා පැහැදිලි නොවා ඇත්තේ  
නැතුවත් ප්‍රාග්ධන නොවා ඇත්තේ නොවා ඇත්තේ  
උග්ධන ප්‍රාග්ධන නොවා ඇත්තේ  
(ඡොන් අංශ ප්‍රාග්ධන) (ජොන් අංශ + ජොන් ප්‍රාග්ධන)
  3. ඔග්ධන නොවා ඇත්තේ නොවා ඇත්තේ -  
ගොන් අංශ ප්‍රාග්ධන නොවා ඇත්තේ
  4. ගොන් අංශ ප්‍රාග්ධන නොවා ඇත්තේ නොවා ඇත්තේ  
ගොන් අංශ ප්‍රාග්ධන නොවා ඇත්තේ නොවා ඇත්තේ  
ගොන් අංශ ප්‍රාග්ධන නොවා ඇත්තේ නොවා ඇත්තේ  
උග්ධන ප්‍රාග්ධන නොවා ඇත්තේ  
උග්ධන ප්‍රාග්ධන නොවා ඇත්තේ

5. ගාම් ක්‍රිංගල මැදු යෙගිලුවක,
6. පුද් ක්‍රිංගල මැදු යෙගිලුවක;
7. දැම් ක්‍රිංගල - ප්‍රාන්තීය හා  
සෑම න්‍යා න්‍යා තුළයේ මුද්‍රා  
පොන් න්‍යා න්‍යා - ප්‍රාන්තීය තුළයා,
8. ප්‍රාන්තීය න්‍යා (ප්‍රාන්තීය  
ප්‍රාන්තීය න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා),
9. ප්‍රාන්තීය න්‍යා (ප්‍රාන්තීය න්‍යා)  
ප්‍රාන්තීය න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා,
10. ගුණක් තිබුණ න්‍යා න්‍යා | ප්‍රාන්තීය න්‍යා න්‍යා  
න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා  
න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා,
11. නිශ්චාල න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා  
න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා  
න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා න්‍යා

Rama Caritam - & the Study of

Early Malayalam

by K. M. George - Jan 1951

Original points

1. Division of Mr. Htr. into two periods, early (upto Ettuttaccham) & Modern.
2. Early period consisting of three literary schools, Pačca Malayalam (Krsna gāīṭa, Ballads, etc.) the Tamil (Pāṭṭu) School & Hani pravālēm. No chronological sequence can be made out among these 3.
3. Clearance between Colloquial & Htr. Hm.  
The former is more ancient than Htr. Tamil itself, its history starting from the early Dravidian migration into Malabar. In 14th & 15th Cent. the three schools merged into one.
4. Malayalam was independent at least in the 9th cent. A.D.
  - a. Colloquial Mr. had no personal termination at any time.

4. The language of Rama Caintam is artificial  
factual mixture; the locality of its origin has  
not greatly contributed to its mixed nature

This thesis does not attempt to  
fix the date or the authorship of  
RC. It analyses mainly the first  
ten Upanishads of RC philologically,  
arranges the words thereof into Old  
Hindi, Tamil, common to Hindi & Hindi, common  
to more Dravidian languages, etc. The two  
printed versions of two most <sup>relied</sup> are taken  
up for this purpose. Then the Conclusion is  
arrived at that the language is artificial  
and a lot of Tamilizing is done.

With several appendices the thesis  
covers <sup>about</sup> 300 pages.

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## Philological notes

• తెలుగులో - తెలుగులో మానవులు ప్రయత్నించి ఉండుని వ్యక్తిగతిలు అనేవి -  
 అదిగట్టి స్వరం లేక వ్యాపారం -  
 ద్వారా వ్యక్తిగతి ప్రయత్నించి ఉన్నాడు.  
 నీటి, కొబ్బరి, కృష్ణ.

మానవు - మానవు అన్ని విషయాలలో వ్యక్తిగతి ఉన్నాడని అన్నాడు. మానవు అన్ని విషయాలలో వ్యక్తిగతి ఉన్నాడని అన్నాడు.

మానవు @ (మానవు అన్ని ; మానవులు)

మానవు, మానవు - మానవు - (మానవు అన్ని విషయాలలో వ్యక్తిగతి ఉన్నాడని) ; మానవు అన్ని (jān, a meaning Capacity), Kota మానవు (big basket with wide mouth) Toda గొండ, గొండ (Broad storage basket) గొండ - జాను (jān) రోజు - జాను (large earthen vessel) గొండు - జాను (large bottle or jar). (Post-Swarajayogi C-Toda t - by M.B. Seneviratne)

வாரி - ~~குடியிருப்பு~~ (வாரி PKT & வாரி 8kt.

எனவே, கூட முடிவு செய்தது.

கிடைத் திடை என்றும் கூறுகின்றன  
காலத்திலோ (காலத்திலோ என்றும்)  
= காலத்திலோ; முடிவு.

காலத்திலோ / கால (Arabic) : காலம். காலத்திலோ  
காலத்திலோ / கால (Pahlavi) = காலம். மின்மூலம்  
காலத்திலோ என்றும் கூறுகின்றன.

## Mystics, Ascetics and Saints of India

by John Campbell Oman. (1903)

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எனிலோ வள்ளுவதே நான் தூய்தீரை கொண்டு  
ஏதோ - எழுமத்து, முப்பக்கு, நாட்டு, உடல்கூ  
க்கு செல்ல, என்னிட, போன்றை, போன்றை,  
நாட்டு, என்னிட, என்னிட, நாட்டு, நாட்டு, நாட்டு,  
நாட்டு, நாட்டு; உடல்கூ, நிலை, நிலை,  
— நிலை என்னை. நாட்டு, நிலை, நிலை,  
நிலை, நிலை, நிலை, நிலை, நிலை, நிலை, நிலை,  
நிலை, நிலை, நிலை, நிலை, நிலை, நிலை, நிலை,  
நிலை, நிலை, நிலை, நிலை, நிலை, நிலை, நிலை,

నాను బిగ్గిన ముక్కెలు, — గ్రహించిన వినిష్ట  
శైలి, దీపమణి రూపమణిలో నీండి కింది గ్రహముల్లో  
నీం నీయు ఏర్పడిన అవసరా ఉపాధిలు "మృ"  
నిష్ఠాతో దీపమణి శిల్పమణిలోనున్న  
మరొక దీపమణి లేదా మృష్ణిలోనున్న  
మరొక దీపమణి.

నేను మున్నారు విషయములలో  
ఒకమార్గములలో ఉపాధి మృష్ణిలోను  
ఎడమము నేను ఉపాధి లేదా

( అంశము : దాచ్చించిన మృష్ణి )

మిమిమిమిమి, }  
28 మార్చి, 1972. }

L V R I

1. L V R I.

Evolution of Malayalam Morphology

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# Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics

(Monograph C74 - 1954)

by

H. A. Gleason Jr., Kennedy School of  
Missions, Hartford Seminary Foundation

(H. A. Gleason, Jr., 55 Elizabeth St.,  
Hartford, Connecticut)

## Ch. I. Language

Language is a system of signs by which one person can communicate with others and transmit ideas, thoughts, feelings, etc. from one person (sender) to another (receiver). It is a means of communication.

Language can be divided into two main branches: (1) Acoustics, or the study of sounds used in language; and (2) Linguistics, or the study of existing (Physical Acoustics), or (2) (Communication Theory), or (3) (Sociolinguistics), or (4) (Pragmatics). Language is a system of communication between people, and it is used in many different forms; its uses are very many and very complex forms.

3. ඒ වෙනත් ප්‍රතිඵලි සංස්කීර්ණයේ මෙහෙයුම් (expression content). වැනි නො යොමු කළ මෙයින් මෙය නිවැරදි පෝග්‍රැම්මෙන්. Linguist න් මෙයි පිළි ආයුධයක් (spectral language) න් යොමු කළ මෙයින් මෙය නිවැරදි පෝග්‍රැම්මෙන් න් යොමු කළ මෙයින්. මෙයින් මෙයි ප්‍රතිඵලි සංස්කීර්ණයේ මෙයින් නිවැරදි පෝග්‍රැම්මෙන් න් යොමු කළ මෙයින්. මෙයින් මෙයි ප්‍රතිඵලි සංස්කීර්ණයේ මෙයින් නිවැරදි පෝග්‍රැම්මෙන් න් යොමු කළ මෙයින්.

போலீஸ் கூடுதல் வகுப்பு (organisation class leading, Structurization), பிரதிவெளிமை (practical), பிளாய் கூம் போக்ட் கூப்பு (V1 = purple) என்றும் பிளாய் கூம் (Shine) போக்ட் கூப்பு என்றும் அழைகிறார்கள். இதில் சூரிய மூலை நீலம் கூம் தீவிரமாக பிளாய் கூப்பு என்றும் கூறுகிறார்கள். கூம் கூப்பு என்றும் கூறுகிறார்கள்.

శ్రీ కృష్ణ నాయకు వ్యాపారములన్నాన్ని అనుమతి  
చేసిన విధిను. ఈ విధిను విశ్వాసితి  
ప్రాంగణ విధిను. ఇది విశ్వాసితి  
ప్రాంగణ విధిను. ఇది విశ్వాసితి

விதம் கூறுவது. மேல் என்னையில் (Structure of Expression) மேல் என்னையில் (Structure of Content) மேல் (Vocabulary) என்னையில் பொருள் கூறுவது. அதை விதம் கூறுவது; அதை என்னையில் கூறுவது; அதை விதம் கூறுவது; அதை என்னையில் கூறுவது.

பொதுப்பாட்டிலேயே முனை கென்றீர்கள் என்பதை  
முறை வரையியா. 1951, நூல் எழுதிவெள்ளியேது  
முறையை விரிவாக விட்டு ஒத்திவிட்டு விடுவதை  
பொதுப்பாட்டிலேயே விட்டுவிடுவதை என்று சொல்லும் போது  
நூலிலே பொதுப்பாட்டிலேயே விட்டுவிடுவதை என்று சொல்லும் போது

## Phoneme

வாய் வீரவில் (expression system) என்கிற சொல்லத்தை அடிப்படை சொல்லும் முறை என்று கூறுகின்ற ஒரு வகை விவரம். வாய்ப்பில் ஏதும் வேறு வாய்ப்பு வேறு வாய்ப்பு என்று விவரம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. வாய்ப்பு என்று விவரம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது.

Phoneme is a minimum feature of the expression system of a spoken language (or utterance) by which one word is distinguished from another.

வாய்ப்பு வீரவு (specific) வீரவு (vowel). வாய்ப்பு வீரவு (consonant) வீரவு (consonants) (incommensurable) வீரவு. வாய்ப்பு வீரவு (vowel) வீரவு (consonant).

வாய்ப்பு வீரவு வீரவு (grapheme) வாய்ப்பு வீரவு வீரவு (phoneme).

## Morpheme

வாய் வீரவு (expression system) கீல வீரவு வீரவு வீரவு வீரவு. கீல வீரவு வீரவு வீரவு வீரவு வீரவு (morpheme) வீரவு வீரவு (morpheme) வீரவு வீரவு (morpheme) வீரவு (morpheme).

## Descriptive Linguistics

கோரி = கால்கி தமிழ் மூல வடிவமே, ஆனால் கோ  
பி என்ற சொல்லையும் (extrinsic side) என்று விடப்படுவது  
கோ என்றிரண்டு விவசீரங்களைக் கொண்டுள்ளது. கோபி என்ற  
வாய்சார்யம் (extrinsic system) என்று விடப்படுவது  
கோ என்ற வாய்சார்யத்தைக் கொண்டுள்ளது. கோ என்ற வாய்சார்யம்  
நினைவுற்றுக் கொண்டு. பிரெஞ்சு மூலம், கோபி என்று,  
அதை கோ என்று மாற்றி கொண்டுள்ளது. கோபி (Historical  
linguistics), கோபி என்று (Comparative linguistics) என்று என்று என்று  
கோபி என்று கொண்டுள்ளது (கோபி என்று, மொழி  
கோபி என்று) கோபிக்கோ (கோபி என்று, மொழி  
கோபிக்கோ) என்று கொண்டுள்ளது. அதைப் படித்து-படித்து-  
படித்து என்று கொண்டுள்ளது, மொழிக்கோபி என்று  
கோபிக்கோ.

வாய்மையிலே, ஒரு நிமிடம் வளர்க்கப்படும், வாய்மையிலே விடுவது என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும். என்றால் தீவிரமாக விடுவது வேண்டும். என்றால் தீவிரமாக விடுவது வேண்டும்.

வாய்வு என்று வேதியில் அறிவு, articulatory phonetics (வாய்வு அறிவு), acoustic phonetics (வாய்வு மூலம்), சொல்லுதல் முறைகள், சொல்லுதல் முறையின் உருவாக்கம், சொல்லுதல் முறையின் மூலம் அறிவு, பிரச்சினை.

## Ch. II. English Consonants

Bill - Pill . கொந்தி போன்ற நம்முடைய தலைக் கிளைகளில் minimal pair களைக் கண்டு.

8 ගිරුවනු වේ තුළු පෙනු ලද නොවා යි.  
වෙත ඇත්තැයි මෙම පෙනී තුළු නොවා. null,  
null, null. නොවා නිස් - එහි නොවා නොවා  
නොවා (3).

Syllables 2 to 4 in the word				
1 b	m	r / d	t / s	1 d / 3 (thy)
2	w	m / d	v / w (d)	1 y / 2 (shall)
3	l	m / n	w / w	1 z / 4 range
4	u	p / t	y / w	2 x (chill)
5	u	m / n	w / 3eal	1 x / 2e (gill)
6	u	(s) m	θ / ɔ (elde)	1 j / ɔ tang
7	u			1 d / ɔ

( 1 ) ~~សេវានៅលើប្រជាជាតិខ្លួន ឬខ្លួន )~~

1) (அ) / 2) (ஆ) என்கின்றது. மாண்பும் வகையில்  
~~பாலி~~

## Articulatory phonetics.

வள்ளுவி, சுங்கம், வெள்ளுக்

1. Voice = வாய்க் கால்களில் நினைவுமிக்க ஏற்பாடுகள்  
இல்லாத நிலைமையில் தான் ஹார்க்ஸ் என்று அழைக்கப்படுகிறது.  
இது மூலமாக தான் ஹார்க்ஸ் என்று அழைக்கப்படுகிறது.  
தான் மூலமாக தான் ஹார்க்ஸ் என்று அழைக்கப்படுகிறது.  
தான் மூலமாக தான் ஹார்க்ஸ் என்று அழைக்கப்படுகிறது.  
தான் மூலமாக தான் ஹார்க்ஸ் என்று அழைக்கப்படுகிறது.

வாய்விலை, நோய்-பகுப்புறவுகள் என்ற நடவடிக்கை குறிப்பிடுவது அனைத்து வாய்விலை வகையைப் பற்றி விரிவாக விவரிக்க விரும்பும் சூழ்நிலை ஆகும். வாய்விலை வகைகளைப் பற்றி விவரிக்க விரும்பும் சூழ்நிலை மூலமாக வாய்விலை வகைகளைப் பற்றி விவரிக்க விரும்பும் சூழ்நிலை ஆகும். வாய்விலை வகைகளைப் பற்றி விவரிக்க விரும்பும் சூழ்நிலை ஆகும். வாய்விலை வகைகளைப் பற்றி விவரிக்க விரும்பும் சூழ்நிலை ஆகும். வாய்விலை வகைகளைப் பற்றி விவரிக்க விரும்பும் சூழ்நிலை ஆகும்.

বিশেষ মেডিয়ান সৰাংশ রোম. / বিরুদ্ধ / = Semicowels.

Voiceless glottalized vowel বেস্ট গলত প্রয়োগ।  
voiced glottal friction গলত প্রয়োগ। Voiceless glottal friction  
ক্ষণ ক্ষণের অবস্থার পরিপন্থ নয়। ক্ষণের পরিপন্থ।  
whispered sounds ক্ষণের ফ্রিক্ষেশন - দিনামিত্য প্রয়োগ।  
/ h / ক্ষণের প্রয়োগ নয়। ক্ষণের প্রয়োগ। If θ & ʃ /  
(voicedless)  
ব্রহ্ম, ফ্রেচার্স রোম. / v & z & / বৈচিত্রে  
fricatives / f & θ & / slit fricatives. s 2 2.2.2.2  
oppose fricatives / p t k / voiced stops; aspirates.  
/ b d g / voiced stops.

Phonemic transcription vs Phonetic transcript

/ t s / এর Affricates. এর অধিকারী অঙ্গ  
(Stop) এর ফ্রিক্ষেশন পোজ অঙ্গ অঙ্গ  
ক্ষণের অবস্থা / t ʂ, d ʐ / অন্তর্ভুক্ত ফ্রেচার্স রোম.

অঙ্গের অবস্থা অন্তর্ভুক্ত ফ্রেচার্স রোম।  
অঙ্গের অবস্থা অন্তর্ভুক্ত ফ্রেচার্স রোম।  
অঙ্গের অবস্থা অন্তর্ভুক্ত ফ্রেচার্স রোম।  
অঙ্গের অবস্থা অন্তর্ভুক্ত ফ্রেচার্স রোম।

বিলিয়ার্ড (যথে সংক্ষিপ্ত অঙ্গের)  
বিলিয়ার্ড বিলিয়ার্ড  
dental

dental	
alveolar	tip of tongue, upper gum
alveopalatal	(front of tongue, far front of palate)
Velar	back of tongue, velum (soft palate)
glottal	(the two vocal chords)

	Labial	labio dental dental	dental alveolar car	alveo palatal	Velar	Glossal
Stops voiced	p	b		t	k	g
affricates voiced	v / tʃ			χ / ʃ		
fricatives voiced	f	θ		s	h	
lateral voiced			l			
nasals voiced	m		n		ŋ	
Semivowels voiced	w		r	y		

Brown Jack windermere.

## Ch. II. The English Vowel System

syllable nucleus = ଶର୍ତ୍ତମାଣ, ଏହାକୁ ପରିଚାରିତ କରିବାକୁ  
 ପରିଚାରିତ କରିବାକୁ ପରିଚାରିତ କରିବାକୁ  
 (Yours= 403+2)

10 /i/ oo	11 /ay/	12 /i:u/ etc.	13 /i:/ etc	
20 /e/ ε	21 -εy/			
30 /æ/ εt	31 -aey/ε.			
40 /ɛ/ (barred i) (gust)				
50 /ɔ/				
60 /ɑ/				
70 /u/				
80 /o/				
90 /ɔ/ (open o) (bomh)				
	(minimally distinguished) front central back			
	high	i	ɪ	u
	mid	ə	ə	ə
	low	æ	a	ɒ

	front	central	back
high	i	e	u
mid	e	ə	o
low	æ	a	ɔ

El glide njoor & thinnalum / h / mounth eemun  
92 ooh yah my thinnalum / h / mounth eemun  
mounth eemun / h / mounth eemun

## Ch. IV English Stress and Intonation

Primary stress (') and weak stress (")  
are phonemic in English. e.g., soldier  
or song, strong → stronger, (')carnival  
from car + nival, car弱音, nival強音  
Secondary Stress (")  
tertiary Stress (/)

Open transition ( $\beta$ -Wondamann) Pseudolemniscus. 26  
Parthenocissus henryanae (Lam.) Cogn. (cf. p. 26)  
Pithecellobium sp. (cf. p. 26) 27  
Ely- nes (cf. minima) 28

in my notes. I can't understand this. So I will just say; In the note  
you have written 'breathy voice' & 'aspiration'  
in the first row. I think they are both the same. They are both  
the same thing. Now I will write them as 'breathy voice' &  
'aspiration'. Now I will write them as 'breathy voice' &  
'aspiration'.

14) ఉచ్చారములకు అనుమతి కు విభజనాలకు

Secondary tones / 1/ అనుమతి కు విభజనాలకు. phoneme కు విభజనాలకు అనుమతి కు విభజనాలకు.

Clause Clause కు విభజనాలకు. Primary Clause  
terminal ( pause ) - fading 1/1, rising / 2/ , Sustained  
1/1 అనుమతి కు విభజనాలకు terminal.

/ 1234 / అనుమతి కు విభజనాలకు pitch. / 123 / అనుమతి కు విభజనాలకు. అనుమతి కు విభజనాలకు.

## Ch. V. Introduction to Morphology.

Balakrishna కి నీ శాస్త్రములు నేను తప్పను  
ప్రాణికి కి ఎందుకి శాస్త్రము కి నీ శాస్త్రము కి  
శాస్త్రము కి నీ శాస్త్రము కి నీ శాస్త్రము కి నీ శాస్త్రము  
శాస్త్రము కి నీ శాస్త్రము. ప్రాణికి కి నీ శాస్త్రము (Content aspect)  
శాస్త్రము కి నీ శాస్త్రము కి నీ శాస్త్రము కి నీ శాస్త్రము. శాస్త్రము  
కి నీ శాస్త్రము కి నీ శాస్త్రము కి నీ శాస్త్రము. శాస్త్రము కి నీ శాస్త్రము  
కి నీ శాస్త్రము. శాస్త్రము కి నీ శాస్త్రము. శాస్త్రము కి నీ శాస్త్రము.  
Stranger/men కి నీ శాస్త్రము. శాస్త్రము కి నీ శాస్త్రము.  
Shade, shadow కి నీ శాస్త్రము. goes కి నీ శాస్త్రము.  
goes - కి నీ శాస్త్రము 1 = lemmaphones ( sounding like

A morpheme is the smallest unit in the expression system which can be correlated directly with any part of the content system.

I want to go forward to next number  
of handwritten file. After expression, Content  
system now we have grammatical, stems etc.

Stems, roots & affixes are called as distribution.  
So they are called as primary linguistic units.

Some examples of primary linguistic units -  
SM and T3 are called as minimal units.

Stems are called as lexical units, also  
they are called as primary linguistic units. Roots and  
affixes. (roots with suffixes). So sometimes main  
affixes are called as secondary (subsidiary)  
because they always follow the roots.

Prefix, suffix (unprefixed, unprefixed),  
affixes are in words. Stem comes from  
grammar, which is prefix + root (ab) + suffix  
+ stem. So it would be stem compagny  
and (Compound), sheikh (root) + stem  
stem formative + suffix (sheikh + -ah);  
them - o - s.

## Ch VI. The identification of morphemes.

ମୁଖ୍ୟ ପରିଚୟ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ପରିଦର୍ଶନ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ଏହାର  
ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ପରିଦର୍ଶନ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ପରିଦର୍ଶନ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ

The phoneme is the smallest significant unit in the expression which can be correlated with any difference in the content structure. The morpheme is the smallest significant unit in the expression which can be correlated with any one particular difference in the content structure.

Any combination of phonemes which regularly occur together and which as a group are associated with some point in the content structure are a morpheme (e.g. Z-K-T- in Zooker z-one who remembers - Hebrew). Rarely morphemes consist of separate portions widely separated by intervening material. Hebrew goes w-B-d-e-l o-B-u-n-o-s. (B-ward B-ward w-w-B-d-e-l o-B-u-n-o-s). 2-1-L-P; 2K-P; 2- K-T o-B-u-n-o-s all mean ph. 2 o-B-u-n-o-s. 2-mono-mu-nal m-o-g-o-n-o-s. C-w-w-B-d-e-l o-B-u-n-o-s. 2-u-n-o-s.

Infix = stem or segment between parts. e.g. not.

## Ch. VII. Grouping Allomorphs into morphemes

Two elements can be considered as <sup>allomorphs of</sup> the same morpheme if 1) they have some common range of meaning, and 2) they are in complementary distribution conditioned by some phonologic feature and 3) they occupy unparallel positions.

Two elements are in complementary distribution (CD) if each occurs in certain environments in which the other never occurs.

ପରିବହନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁମତି ଦିଲ୍ଲି ମଧ୍ୟ ରୋହିଙ୍ଗା ରେ ୧୦ ମିନିଟ୍ସ ଏବଂ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁମତି ଦିଲ୍ଲି ମଧ୍ୟ ରୋହିଙ୍ଗା ରେ ୧୦ ମିନିଟ୍ସ ଏବଂ

Bilingualism in Sri Lanka: The sociolinguistic base form (Buddhism), Bilingual (Bilingualism) and norm morphophonemic change (Sinhala-English contact (Bilingualism))

၁၂၁၈ ခုနှစ်၊ ၁၇၅၆ ခုနှစ်၊ ၁၇၆၀ ခုနှစ်

Group 2: Assimilation  
Assimilation, e.g., in { ing } pairs. All forms of  
regressive ass. ~~Standard~~ with  
progressive ass. in { ing } pairs.  
Contiguous ass.: most (23.0%) non-conti-  
guous ass. Resulting from bid. non-contiguous  
assimilation remains vowel harmony, related-  
ization is part of this. Dissimilation is also evi-  
dence of morpho-phonemic  
Metathesis & minimalism in morpho-phonemic  
Change conditions. Beginning of 2nd. In 23.0% there is no  
work. Beginning of 2nd. In 23.0% there is no  
compensatory lengthening.

most Compensationary Lengthening  
voicing consonants between vowels (e.g. so so)  
Unvoicing final consonants (e.g. so so) from voiceless  
initial consonant.

## Ch. VIII Outline of English Morphology

ପାଇବିଲୁ କୁଳାଙ୍କିରୁ ଦିନ କଥାପାଇବାକୁ ହେଲା

Num. Stem	Verb Stem	Adv. Stem.
num. stem $\{\underline{z}-2, \underline{3}\}$	V. $\dot{s}t.$ $\{\underline{z}-23\}$	ad. $\dot{s}t.$ $\{\underline{z}-21\}$
N. Stk. $\{\underline{z}-2\}$	V. $\dot{s}t.$ $\{\underline{z}-\underline{D}\}$ $\{\underline{3}\}$	ad. $\dot{s}t.$ $\{\underline{z}-\underline{2}\}$ $\{\underline{3}\}$
N. Stk. $\{\underline{z}-2, -22\}$	V. $\dot{s}t.$ $\{\underline{z}-D2\}$	
	V. $\dot{s}t.$ $\{\underline{z}-\underline{m}\}$	

Q27 Derivational inflectional affixes - Q28 Q29 Q30  
derivational affixes - Q31 Q32 Q33 Q34 Q35 Q36 Q37 Q38 Q39 Q40  
Q41 Q42 Q43 Q44 Q45 Q46 Q47 Q48 Q49 Q50

2. **Suffixes** (from 1st till 10th class) : 1. **enclitics**  
 (postverb inflectional suffixes, morphological  
 allomorphs of the verb endings) 2. **stem-word**  
 (inflected) 3. **Syntax** (clitics).

- எனக்கு-22 வரும் ஒருஷ்டை முதலிலிரு.

S-Zigadenus glaberrimus

- 1) 1-2n-5n → 3<sup>rd</sup>. 2nd stage: phonologically conditioned  
 (sound. 2) 1-2n-3g / plus resyllabification (e.g.  
 knife - knives). 3) 1-th / with or without additional  
 change (in 3 words) oxen, children, brethren  
 4) Various replacements /e<(æ)/, /i<(u)/, /ɪg<(u)/,  
 /ɪg<(uw)/, /ay<(aw)/ (eg men, women, feet, twelve,  
 mice) 5) zero (eg sheep) b) certain loan-words

## 2nd b) productive subclass report

"Irregular" words are common words.

③ Trace 53 shows 2nd of subjunctive, which is  
for reported speech. Shall should be seen as verbal  
auxiliary for 2nd this syntactic element

112. Number of new cases - 10000.

goodly betw-be- winged stemmaphids. 2000m

Item no 12 - 811 from supplement name only.

Personal pronouns නිංමුදු හුවුනිත තුන, මේ  
ග්‍රෑස් Vestigial remains පෙනීම්.

303 parts of speech පෙනීම් අනිවැරුම්  
29 ප්‍රාග්ධන ම්‍යුදු; යුතු මුදු මුදු මුදු මුදු. Preposi-  
tions මුදු පෙනීම් 21 ම්.

29 ප්‍රාග්ධන මුදු මුදු මුදු මුදු. Preposition  
Context මුදු මුදු මුදු මුදු.

Item formation entered along with other derivational  
affixes → ප්‍රාග්ධන මුදු මුදු මුදු මුදු  
අංශීය, ප්‍රාග්ධන මුදු මුදු මුදු (e.g. ප්‍රාග්ධන මුදු මුදු).  
Productive formation = මුදු මුදු මුදු (e.g. ප්‍රාග්ධන මුදු).

To give a brief account of accent → උග්‍රා ප්‍රාග්ධන මුදු,  
කොටස් මුදු මුදු මුදු මුදු. මුදු මුදු. Prefix - මුදු  
suffix - මුදු මුදු මුදු මුදු. මුදු මුදු. මුදු මුදු.  
අංශීය මුදු මුදු මුදු මුදු. මුදු මුදු. මුදු මුදු. මුදු

## Ch. IX Some types of Inflection.

විශාල මුදු මුදු මුදු මුදු, විශාල මුදු මුදු  
විශාල, මුදු මුදු මුදු මුදු මුදු මුදු මුදු  
- මුදු මුදු මුදු මුදු මුදු මුදු මුදු මුදු  
මුදු. මුදු මුදු මුදු මුදු මුදු මුදු මුදු

256 now & L 200 237: order 1 affixes w/ 2  
inflectional markers, order 2 - 3. Prefix is  
2nd & 3rd, e.g. 3.6th 11 R 238. 3. 3rd 239  
and 4th 240. Negative 241 242 negative  
numbers (-1 etc) on page 21 243 244.

Orders are mutually exclusive groups  
of morphemes occupying definable places in  
the sequence of morphemes forming a word.  
Orders are a device to state restrictions rather  
than rules determining what forms are prohibited  
or allowed.

(207) ~~எனில் கீழே ஏற்கும் வகை~~  
~~நோய்கள் பிள்ளையோடு தெருவில் வரும்~~

21-22 R. Below w/ 235. Now 236  
நோய்களுடைய நோய் 237. நோய்களும்  
நோய்களுடைய நோய் 238. நோய்களும்  
நோய்களுடைய நோய் 239. நோய்களும்  
நோய்களுடைய நோய் 240. நோய்களும்

Irregular verbs - 235. 3.000 236 237 238  
239. 240. Inflection 236. i.e. 236  
237. 238. 239. Inflection 237; 238  
239 or 240. Inflection 237; 238  
Inflection 237; 238. Inflection 237; 238  
239. 240. Inflection 237; 238

ବ୍ୟାକରିତି ମଧ୍ୟ ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ ହେଲା ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟାକରିତିରେ ଉପରେ ଆଜିମାତ୍ରା ଦେଖିଲାମା ଏବଂ ଆଜିମାତ୍ରା ଦେଖିଲାମା ଏବଂ ଆଜିମାତ୍ରା ଦେଖିଲାମା

ମଧ୍ୟ ବିଦେଶୀ କାନ୍ତିର ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ବିଧିବିର୍ମାଣ କାମକାଳୀ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଏହାର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ବିଧିବିର୍ମାଣ କାମକାଳୀ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

## Ch. X Syntax

Derivation, inflection, syntax norming and  
construction of language. Syntax is the principles of arrangement of linguistic structures formed by derivation and inflection (words) into larger constructions of various kinds.

A construction is any significant group of words (or morphemes); (so called by Noam Chomsky); like -s forming Construction on own.

A constituent is any word or construction (or morpheme) which enters into some larger construction.

An immediate Constituent (IC) is one of the  
or a few constituents of which any given  
construction is directly formed.

The process of analysing syntax is largely  
one of finding successive layers of ICs and of  
immediate constructions, the description of the  
relationships which exists between ICs, and the  
description of the relationships which are not  
efficiently described in terms of ICs.

Thus  
Derivational Suffixes, word order, Constituent  
Classes ( paradigmatic classes - noun, verb, adjective &  
pronoun, and adverbial + prepositional classes ),  
Construction types such as prepositional phrase,  
etc., help to find out the relationships at once.

To mark constructions is the chief function of  
both the Stress and intonation systems. Stress  
patterns commonly operate at the word level (to  
tie together very intimate groups of words). Intonation  
is used on the syntactical level. Thus they are  
ICs.

Government, and Case are two other syntactical devices. Concord (verb) also known as Theta-Binding ( $\theta = \text{sc}$ ) is another device. Definite article The is also called Definiteness marker and Specifier is the dominating node.

## Ch. XI. Some inflectional categories

now divided into two groups, small and large. Small group includes *Bacillus*, *Clostridium*, *Escherichia*, *Leptospira*, *Neisseria*, *Streptococcus*, *Yersinia*. Large group includes *Acinetobacter*, *Enterobacter*, *Enterococcus*, *Escherichia*, *Haemophilus*, *Klebsiella*, *Neisseria*, *Pseudomonas*, *Shigella*, *Staphylococcus*, *Yersinia*.

கலைநிலைமை கும் பி. வெள்ளங்கு முனை  
நீதி. கும் நினைவுபூர்வ நீதி; அதை எதிர்வீசு  
மற்ற நடவடிக்கை இனாலும் போல்வேறு. விரைவு  
ஏற்கும்பொழுது போல்வேறு.

Gender = a set of sub-classes of nouns primarily controlling concord verbs. In numbers changing. Cree 6, below animate, inanimate nouns change to 3rd person singular forms and are, the fourth, fifth, and sixth genders and.

Genderes are primarily syntactic categories.  
They may also have certain morphological

significance. In spite of numerous exceptions  
there is a real & significant correlation between  
gender and inflection.

in 2001 Greek majors & 2002 students; also  
from Ethnologue.

Person is a common category in verbs and  
pronouns.

We is not 1st per. pl. for it does not mean "Greeks"  
but "the speaker & somebody else".

"Inclusive & exclusive first person" verb forms

3rd person proximate or non-proximate,  
obviative. (the former & the latter)

Demonstratives.

This, that: This, That. These and those:  
This, that, gender, plurality, etc.

Articles the, a, an Be very careful with plurals &c

Honorifics: com pol. formal, respects  
your honor etc.

Equivalent names Oregon over Washington Br-Baltic  
Blades, very weighty (big, large, heavily built) B2B  
diminutives.

## Ch 8 - The Phenomena

A phoneme is a class of sounds which are 1) phonetically similar (voicing, manner, position) and 2) have certain characteristic patterns of distribution in the language or dialect under consideration. There is no general phoneme which is a feature of more than one language. Each phoneme has to be described in terms of one language.

The simplest of the patterns of distribution is free variation. Any two sounds which are always in free variation cannot be phonemes, but only two points within the range that constitutes one phoneme.

Sk(j) and /t/ aspirate or aspiration occurs now -  
Normal (221) /t/ /k/ aspiration occurs -  
in Complementary distribution sometimes. Sounds  
are said to be in CD when each occurs in a fixed  
set of contexts in which none of the others occur.

### Allomorph

Any sound or sub-class of sounds which  
is in complementary distribution with another  
so that the two together constitute a single  
phoneme is called an allomorph of that  
phoneme. The range of sounds in free variation  
are allomorphes. A phoneme with CD may also  
be called an allomorph. Every phoneme may be  
considered as consisting of one or more allomorphs.

Some allomorphic distributions are determined  
by physiologic factors (e.g. economy of motion);  
some by social convention  
based on Braille (segmentation)

The segmentation is part of the linguistic  
patterns of each language.

The phoneme cannot be defined <sup>either</sup> psychologically or acoustically. It is only a linguistic feature. It is a statement of similarities in numerous utterances.

### Ch. XIII Phonemic Analysis

An adequate morphologic description of a language must presume an adequate and complete phonologic description.

ஏது கூடும் பிரிவை முறையில் விடக்கூடிய என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும்? 1. நிதித் தொழில் நடவடிக்கை. 2. வாச நியங்களை உருவாக்கி வெளியிட வேண்டும், அதைப் படிக்க வேண்டும். 3. வாச நியங்களை உருவாக்கி வெளியிட வேண்டும், அதைப் படிக்க வேண்டும். 4. வாச நியங்களை உருவாக்கி வெளியிட வேண்டும், அதைப் படிக்க வேண்டும்.

### Ch. XIV Articulatory phonetics

Articulatory phonetics is concerned with the study of sounds usable in speech in terms of the mechanisms of their production by the human vocal apparatus. General phonetics seeks after a comprehensive description of classes of sounds and of the general

## mechanisms of speech production.

The mechanisms of interest are movements in the mouth, pharynx & larynx. The motive power for sound production arises largely in the activity of the thorax.

The traditional phonetic classification of speech-sounds is based on 3 variables : 1) The activity in the larynx (which makes sounds voiced or voiceless), 2) The place of maximum constriction in the mouth or pharynx (the point of articulation), 3) The type of sound-producing or sound-modifying mechanism in the mouth or pharynx (the manner of articulation). Most frequently some secondary articulation is also to be mentioned.

**Larynx:** a cartilaginous structure at the summit of trachea containing vocal folds. The vibration of vocal cords is called voice, and is characterised by a definite pitch.

The passage of air through constricted & restricted openings produces a second

Fundamental type of sound known as fricatives. It has no definite pitch. If the vocal cords are incompletely closed glottal friction may be produced. This substitute for voice is whisper. [h] represents glottal friction, [h'] is usually labeled as a "voiced glottal fricative" and has stronger friction than [h]. [v] and [z] are also voiced fricatives.

The glottal stop [?] is produced by the closure, opening or closure & opening of the vocal cords. It frequently accompanies various articulations, producing glottalised sounds (stops, fricatives & sonants) (əð ðv ðv)

falsetto, ventriloquistic voice



The passage may be obstructed by organs known as articulators / obstruents: movable & immovable. Velum is immovable, may be raised to close off the nasal passage, this is called Vocal closure.

Velar Closure is the closure of oral passage by the tongue against the lower surface of velum.

Teeth: Upper front teeth. Tongue is divided into four portions; root, back or dorsum, front and apex.

Lip - lower lip.



Kabir

1. bilabial
  2. labiodental

April



3000

- frontal  
 $T_1$ . alveolopalatal (molar, tongue & alveolar bar fronto-palate)  
 $T_2$ . Palatal (..... + palate)

Dove si

- Velar (back of tongue & roof)  
Molar ( " & molar & extreme back  
of velum)

Three basic/general sound types: stops, fricatives, and sonants.

Sonants are sounds in which the only function of the mouth and nose is to modify the sound already introduced in the larynx.

[ə] [ɔ]

There are three fricatives: 1. Slit fricatives, 2. lateral fricatives (sibilants), 3. lateral fricatives [t]

Voiceless aspirated stop is represented as [t̪ha] or [t<sup>h</sup>a]  
voiceless unaspirated stop as [t] or [t̪=]

Toroids sounds are produced with stronger articulation - tenser with weaker.

Affricate = a stop followed by homorganic fricative (m,n,ʃ,ʒ, t,d, tʃ, dʒ) [tʃet], [t=d]

(see next page)

Median sonants include most of the vowels & semi-vowels.  
Most lateral sonants have an l-like quality.

Clicks are phonemic in a few languages, but in many more are used in a few special words, as signals to animals or as exhortatory expletives.

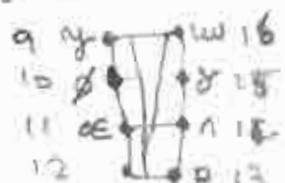
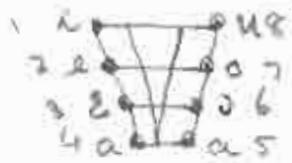
Labialisat<sup>n</sup> of sounds is marked by a raised w (e.g. [kʷ]) and Velarisation by a similar Y e.g. [kʸ]

A Vill is probably a rapid alternation of two homorganic sounds, and is produced by the vibration

of some flexible organs (lips, tongue, velula).

A flap is produced by a very rapid motion of an articulator & is comparable to a single vibration of a trill.

### The eight Cardinal Vowels of Daniel Jones



Eight more cardinal vowels are listed. They are given above right in IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet).

According to Stress Variation there are three diphthongs: level, raising & falling.

Speech is marked by a series of short pulses produced by the rhythmic intercostal muscles (which extend between successive pairs of ribs and increase or decrease the volume of the thoracic cavity by moving the rib-cage). These pulses are the phonetic syllables.

		Voiceless voiced	palatal	labialized	nasal	glottal	breathless	retroflex	affricate	implosive	click	whistler	XP gl
<u>Simple</u>		p b	t d	k g	m n	t d	t d	t d	t d	t d	t d	t d	t d
Inspiratory	vl. vd.	ph	dh			th	dh	g	g	kh	kh	kh	kh
Expiratory	vl. vd.	vh	dh	t'			t'			glh	glh	glh	glh
Affricated	vl. vd.	p								x'	x'	x'	x'
Lateralis?	vl. vd.	l											
affricated?	vl. vd.												
Prenasalised	vl. vd.	m p	m b	- - -	- - -	n t	n d	n t	n d	ng	ng	ng	ng
Implosive	vl. vd.	b					d						
<u>Voicatives</u>		vl. vd.	v i	f v	θ θ						x		x
Slit	vl. vd.												
Spurts	vl. vd.					s							
Lateral	vl. vd.					z							
<u>Sonants</u>		sl				l				r			
Lateral	vl. vd.				m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Neural	vl. vd.			w									
Medium	vl. vd.					w			y				
<u>Melaps</u>	vl. vd.						t						
<u>Trills</u>	vl. vd.						rr				r		

## Ch. XV Acoustic phonetics

The physically simplest sound is one such as that approximated closely by a high-grade tuning fork and known as a pure tone. A properly designed fork will vibrate with great accuracy at a constant frequency. This frequency can best be stated in Cycles per second (cps). This frequency is one convenient measure of the pitch of the sound. ~~and may be stated this often pitch of the fork.~~

The pitches used in western music are designated by the letters A to G or by letters with sharps or flats added. The piano key-board contains eight notes designated A.

First note on key board 27.5 cps

55

110

220

440

880

1760

3520

A Below Middle C  
A above "

Backing note rates different from those above and below

it by an octave. A difference pitch of two octaves is equal to a multiplying of the frequency by 4 or  $\frac{1}{4}$ , three octaves to multiplication by 8 or  $\frac{1}{8}$ , etc.

If A (220) and A (440) are sounded together, the combination is said to be harmonious. All notes having frequencies which are exact multiples of a given frequency are said to be harmonics of it. The basic note in a series of harmonics is called fundamental.

Somewhere in the 8th octave (20000-25000 cps) the limit of human hearing is reached.

The measure of the movement in each cycle of the vibration of a tuning fork is amplitude. It is related to loudness.

A graph analysing sound into frequencies & their relative amplitude is called a spectrogram. Sound spectrograms can be produced by an electronic device known as sound spectrograph. linear and intensity representations.

(This is a very difficult chapter, and requires lab-work for a good understanding. Hence I have omitted most of it).

## Ch. XVI Phonemic Systems

శాస్త్రికంగా కొనుటకు ప్రమాదం. ఇంద్రమి  
బెంగలు @ బెంగలు క్షేత్రములు (ఎల్కెం ఉధృతి  
రీడింగ్) నుండి బెంగలు క్షేత్రములు (కొనుటకు  
వీరినాడు) నుండి బెంగలు క్షేత్రములు. ఒక  
వీలు, నినందించుటకు అంటాలాడు.

Pitch movement Phonemic distinction ఒకమం  
గింజుంగింజుం.

శాస్త్రికంగా కొనుటకు ప్రమాదం 2015.  
PTK, BDG, ఉపాయములు ఉపాయములు ఉపాయములు  
ఉపాయములు ఉపాయములు ఉపాయములు ఉపాయములు  
ఉపాయములు ఉపాయములు ఉపాయములు ఉపాయములు  
ఉపాయములు ఉపాయములు. ఇంద్రమి వీరినాడు  
ఉపాయములు. ఇంద్రమి ఉపాయములు. నేను  
అంటాలాడు. Different phonemic analyses are  
merely different ways of describing the feature  
which actually exists in the language.

శాస్త్రికంగా కొనుటకు ప్రమాదం; labial  
apical, dorsal - అంటాలాడు. అంటాలాడు;  
లోటు లోటు లోటు. సాఫ్ట్ రైట్ రైట్ రైట్.  
శాస్త్రికంగా కొనుటకు ప్రమాదం; నొప్పిల్ నొప్పిల్ నొప్పిల్  
నొప్పిల్ నొప్పిల్ నొప్పిల్ నొప్పిల్ నొప్పిల్ నొప్పిల్ నొప్పిల్ నొప్పిల్.

வெரில் & கேப் தொழுவதற்குப் பிறகு, முனியங்கள் விரிவாக வரும் என்றும், முனியங்களின் பிரதீரை, பிரமேசினம் போன்ற சுல்தானங்கள் வேந்தி (ocean-like), மூன்றாவது நூற்றாண்டு காலத்திற்குமிழும்.

ବିନ୍ଦୁରେ, କୁଳମାତ୍ରା ଏବଂ ପାତାରେ କାହାରିରେ କାହାରିରେ  
ଏହି ପରିବାରରେ କାହାରିରେ କାହାରିରେ କାହାରିରେ

## Ch. XII Interpretations of Eng. Phenomenes.

## Ch. XVIII. Phonemic Problems in Language Learning.

గ్రంథిని కుటుంబాలకు Phonology ను ఉపాయి  
చేసిన విధి శాస్త్రములో రాష్ట్ర సమయములో  
మాట ఉనికిలో అభివృద్ధి చేసి ఉని యాది  
ఏ. ఎ, ఫి ను Hindi, spin, pain in Eng.

Intrinsinc rhythm genes are supra-segmented factors recognising specific motifs, segments which are common.

## Ch. IX. The Process of Communication.

Language is a ~~very~~ complex of structures of various kinds. These structures fit together into one integrated system used in communication. Communication is a much

broader process than language. It includes a number of phenomena which, though showing basic similarities to language, are very much simpler. In recent years a new branch of science, Communication theory has arisen.

To any communication process, there are certain essential elements:

1. A code, an arbitrary, pre-arranged set of signals. A language is a special variety of code, and linguistics deals with this aspect of communication.
2. A channel, some medium to convey the signals through. This may be audible sounds in the range of from about 2 EPS to perhaps 70 000 EPS.
3. The process of encoding by which certain signals in the code are selected & put into the channel.
4. An encoder, the person or device which performs the process of encoding.
5. The process of decoding.
6. A decoder.

The measure of Information is related to the number of alternative signals. Information is measured in units called bimits. A code with two alternative signals, both equally likely, has a capacity of ~~one~~<sup>one</sup> bimits per use; one with 8 alternatives has a capacity of 3 bimits.

Redundancy is the difference between the theoretical capacity of any code and the average amount of information conveyed.

### Sources of redundancy in spoken language:

1. Variation in frequency of phonemes.
2. Restrictions in sequences of phonemes as such.
3. Non-use of possible morphemes.
4. Variation in frequency of morphemes.
5. Restrictions on the sequences of Morphemes.
6. Semantic restrictions on what is likely to be said.

Redundancy is not an imperfection in language, but an essential feature, without which it would be inoperative.

Noise is an unpredictable interference with a communication system. The more Noise, the more Redundancy is required for effective communication.

The sorting out of redundant & non-redundant features in language in different levels, gives rise to the "allo-and-eme" principle which is so fundamental in linguistics.

The total capacity of the channel of speech (sounds that men can produce and hear) is of 50000 units per second. Considering bhevemes as the messages transmitted, speech uses something about 500 units per second, and the redundancy is about 99.9 part cent. This makes language understandable, in spite of the "noises".

### Ch. XX. Variation in speech.

No two utterances in a language will be identical. Descriptive linguist disregards these variations so long as they are not phonemic & morphemic.

Variation can best be systematised by correlation. There are certain categories of fact which are particularly useful in the study of speech:  
(i) social context of the specific utterance, (ii) social position of the speaker, (iii) geographical origin of the speaker, (iv) age of the speaker.

### Phonetic change.

A speaker compares what he has himself produced against a norm which is actually his own crude intuitive statistical summary of his past experiences with this sound. If some factors cause some speakers in the community change some sounds in a slight way, these changed pronunciations will gradually affect the norm, so that the pronunciation in general may change. Phonetic change affects allophones as a whole (P.L. is regular).

P.L. is a social phenomenon.

When the change is conditional (H2 P1), two phenomena result, and it is a phonemic change. e.g. sing, sing (sing).

Analogic change is not regular.

Borrowing also is a random & unsystematic process.

When the differences between geographical forms of speech are small, they are known as dialects; when larger, languages. No exact definition of these two terms is feasible.

The line representing the movement of a sound-change from its centre outward is called an isogloss. It is purely hypothetical. In such a representation the density of communication is not everywhere the same. Rivers, mountains, political divisions, etc. bar communication. Hence the density of communication in such areas is low.

- Several isoglosses, being retarded in such barriers, form a bundle or fascicle of ~~many~~ isoglosses. Such a place is called a dialect boundary. Such a boundary is never abrupt.. .

In any given area it is possible to recognise a system of Social dialects. There are three: Cultivated speech, Common speech; folk speech. Different levels of speech (as in formal address, family conversation, etc.) also may be recognised.

Eye dialect are special spelling which knows that some folk ~~speak~~ is used.

Dramatic dialect is the <sup>exaggerated</sup> simulation of some dialect in Drama, Radio, etc.

## Ch. XXI. Writing systems.

Written communication must be sharply distinguished from spoken. Harry Lingquist considers all forms of writing outside the domain of linguistics.

Writing systems may vary even when alphabet is the same.

The relationship between structures of written languages & structures in spoken languages is called fit.

A ~~writing~~ writing system consists of graphemes plus certain characteristic features of their use. Each grapheme may have one or more allographs. Graphemes may be indicated by a notation included in <>. Capitalisation is comparable to a

"supra-segmental" phoneme-

Each grapheme represents some portion of the structure of the associated or underlying spoken language. The latter is the reference of the grapheme. The reference may be phonemic or morphemic.

A phonemic reference need not be a single phoneme but any phonologically definable structure.

e.g. <x> : /ks/. The reference of a grapheme may be either single-valued or multi-valued.

e.g. <o> : /a/, /aw/, /ow/, /ɔ/, /ɛ/, etc.

<&> has a morphemic reference. Here the reference is to the morpheme {and}; and to the sequence of phonemes /ənd/; as (&) may be read as /ae md/, /əN/, /eɪ/, ~~etc~~ or as any other of the numerous allomorphs of {and}; and as 'S&' (or 'Sand') i.e. do not occur. <''> is also morphemic, as 'Boys', 'boy's', and 'boys' are morphemically distinct though phonemically identical.

<+> is an adogram, which may be defined as a grapheme having multi-valued morphemic references. In this sense Chinese writing is not

ideographic. The Chinese writing system seems to have had basically morphemic reference since its beginning as a system. As long as the Chinese characters were vaguely defined pictorial representations, they were not a writing system.

Many Chinese morphemes are composed of a single syllable. Since they are represented in writing by simple graphemes, it came to be the convention to consider each character representing one syllable and vice versa. As a result two-syllable morphemes were written by two-character graphemes, and these were ~~not~~ interpreted as representing two separate words. Hence the legend that Chinese is monosyllabic. There are numerous multi-syllabic words in Chinese.

Where individual graphemes stand for individual phonemes we have alphabetic writing. In syllabic writing individual graphemes stand for sequences of phonemes.

called syllables. The total list of such graphemes is called Syllabary to distinguish it from alphabet. Most commonly one syllable consists of one vowel and all preceding consonants.

True syllabic writing systems are not common, with the exception of Japanese syllabary, which is derived from the adaptation to the Japanese language of the Chinese writing system.

- In China there are many languages (though called dialects) which have certain basic similarities, produced by common origin and common civilisation. The result is a ~~common stock of~~ morphemes that the morpheme inventories can be more or less matched up. Hence any morpheme in any Chinese language can be written by using a character which a neighbouring language would use for a morpheme of the same meaning. (1) is used in each language for some specific morpheme meaning "man". Hence though spoken language of a different linguistic area may be unintelligible, written documents are not (as in the case of numerals 1, 2 etc. in Europe).

Still the written language is not entirely uniform over all of China.

Annamese, Korean and Japanese have been written in the same way, by using Chinese characters for their morphemes which have translation equivalents to the original reference of the character. But Japanese being a highly inflected language with numerous and often ~~complex~~ complex affixes (most Chinese morphemes are roots, though a few affixes do occur) signs of phonemic reference were added to the Chinese system.

The Japanese syllabary has developed in two forms, Katakana and Hiragana which are merely alternative written shapes of the same system. This syllabary was developed as an adjunct to Chinese characters, and is generally so used today. The root are written in Chinese characters (known in Japanese as Kanji) and affixes in Hiragana or Katakana.

The ancestor of most alphabetic writing is that invented by the Phoenician language which consisted of 22 graphemes. There was no notation for vowels in this system.

Greek alphabet gave phonemic representation of the vowels and consonants. It did not give any indication of the pitch system.

The Latin alphabet at one time consisted of 21 letters, then two more, 'y' and 'z' were added to provide for new phonemes introduced in Greek loan words. These others, j, v and w are medieval or modern additions. English reading people have resisted any further addition, though an old writing system for English used several others.

Word division and arbitrary spelling are two devices which help mitigate the shortcomings of orthography.

## Ch. XII - Written Languages

A written language starts as a graphic representation of one single dialect. Frequently the initial developments are largely due to one man, and the Standard written language can be said to date from a single document (Dante, Divina Comedia, Quran, etc.).

Punctuation, ~~Capitalisation~~ is a surrogate for intonational systems; but represents it very inadequately.

Capitalisation is a sort of supra-segmental grapheme which serves as a morpheme-class marker. Yet its use too is not scientific.

Translation literature often exhibits significantly by the development of sp. Syntactic & Stylistic conventions in written literature.

The broadening base of a written language tends to divorce it from that dialect which gave rise to it, and produce a situation in which

it is no exact reflection of any single speech form but a composite, with its own structure.

Political & cultural differences determine the development of written languages. Croatian language uses ~~Cyrillic~~<sup>Latin</sup> alphabet associated with the Western church; Serbian uses the Cyrillic alphabet associated with the Eastern Church. Still the underlying common speech is designated as Serbo-Croatian. See also the case of Hindustani.

Orthography is notoriously conservative; hence the constant deterioration of the fit between orthography & pronunciation.

In literary vocabulary there is a relative abundance of homonyms and synonyms. Most of the synonyms will have the same denotation but differing connotation.

## Ch. XIII Language Classification

What is language? communication, norm and social behaviour? communication, norm and social behaviour?

Any group of dialects is a single language if it is possible to describe an acceptable over-all pattern for some aspect of structure, say the phonology.

"A language is any form of speech of which a workable description can be made".

"Language is a form of communication which is written in some; a dialect is a variety of language spoken differently".

Many languages are closely related.

Cognate: descended from some common ancestral word in a common ancestral language.

නෙශ්ංජලියු ප්‍රංශයේ සාම්ප්‍රදායික නෙශ්ංජලියු වැනි  
ක්‍රිස්තියානික තොරතු රුහුණුවෙන් යොමු කළේ. I. Borrowing

## 2. Common ancestry.

එහෙතුව එහි මිශ්‍රණය නිවැරදිවූ ඇත. මෙහි  
විශ්වාසය නිශ්චිත නො යොමු කළ විට Correspondence 20%,  
අනුමත.

1000 ගොඳුකින් නිශ්චිත නිවැරදිවූ නිවැරදිවූ  
උප්පානී තොරතු නො යොමු කළ විට නිවැරදිවූ නිවැරදිවූ  
වුවා, පෙනෙන තොරතු නිවැරදිවූ නො යොමු කළ විට  
තොරතු නිවැරදිවූ නිවැරදිවූ නිවැරදිවූ නිවැරදිවූ  
වුවා (80% නිවැරදිවූ, 80% පෙනෙන තොරතු). ඇති නිවැරදිවූ  
වුවා නිවැරදිවූ 60% පෙනෙන තොරතු නිවැරදිවූ නිවැරදිවූ  
නිවැරදිවූ 1000 ගොඳු නිවැරදිවූ, 40% පෙනෙන තොරතු  
නිවැරදිවූ 2000 ගොඳු නිවැරදිවූ නිවැරදිවූ. අනුමත විට පුරුෂ  
ග්‍රෑටො ග්‍රෑටො ග්‍රෑටො ග්‍රෑටො. Carbon-14 පරිභාව  
විශ්වාසය නිවැරදිවූ නිවැරදිවූ නිවැරදිවූ නිවැරදිවූ.

• මෙයි නිවැරදිවූ නිවැරදිවූ නිවැරදිවූ නිවැරදිවූ  
විශ්වාසය නිවැරදිවූ නිවැරදිවූ Bantu family. මෙයි, මෙයි නිවැරදිවූ  
විශ්වාසය නිවැරදිවූ Hamitic family නිවැරදිවූ නිවැරදිවූ  
විශ්වාසය නිවැරදිවූ Sudanic family නිවැරදිවූ නිවැරදිවූ.

1969-70 - නිවැරදිවූ නිවැරදිවූ නිවැරදිවූ නිවැරදිවූ.  
නිවැරදිවූ නිවැරදිවූ, නිවැරදිවූ, නිවැරදිවූ, නිවැරදිවූ, නිවැරදිවූ

North & Afro-Asian family, ~~one~~, with no clear  
connection being Niger-Congo family ~~one~~ myri-  
ndous with great diversity (North & <sup>22 in</sup> Chari-  
Nile family North & West Africa) <sup>22 in</sup> on my.

ඒත් නොමැති වර්ණයක් මෙහෙයුමෙන් ප්‍රතිස්ථාපිත කළ තුළ නිවේදිත ලිඛිත නිවේදිත ලිඛිත නිවේදිත ලිඛිත නිවේදිත

பொன்னார் அரசு ஹாட்டுக்காலி-த் திட்டம்  
என்னிட்டு வரவுள்ளது.

1. ప్రారంభము ఉన్న వ్యక్తిగతము.
  2. బ్రాహ్మణులు ఉన్న వ్యక్తిగతము.
  3. స్వాతంత్ర్య కుట్టు లోచనము.
  4. దొడ్డ నుండి (సుఖ్) భిన్నము. ఈ నుండి వ్యక్తిగతము.
  5. వ్యక్తి వినియోగ మానవిగ్రహము! ప్రతి వ్యక్తి?

## Ch. XXIV Some Languages and Language Families

பொதுமக்கள்  
பில்லி வில்லி (அ), வில்லா வில்லா (ஆ) என்ற பெயரை  
மின் பேரவை மன்றம் புதித்து வழங்கிய பில்லி வில்லா  
Indo European மூல மொழிகளும் மற்றும் ஏதிலியா  
என்ற மூன்றாவது மொழியை விடுவதற்கும்.

தமிழ்நாடு முன்னால் கூடும் பிரபுவின் வீரர்கள் என்று அழைக்கப்படுகின்றன.

Geographic ~~group~~ மற்றும் மொழிகள் 1. English.  
2. Frisian (Linguistic - இங்கிலாந்தில் கூடும் மொழி)  
3. German - Dutch - Flemish. Afrikaans முதலின்  
ஒல்லோ. Yiddish மற்றும் சுரையீட்டு மொழி.  
ஷால்லிஸ்டிக் மற்றும் Danish, Swedish (ஏஞ்சில், இந்த  
ஷால்லி), Riksmål, Landsmål (ஸ்வீட்ச) மற்றும் ஶால்லிஸ்டிக்  
Icelandic - இந்தில்லை மற்றும் உல்஫ிளா (4-10  
மில்லியன் மக்கள் கூடும் மொழி). 12-வது நூற்று  
ஆண்டு பிரேரணை செய்து கொண்ட மொழி இந்திலிருந்து  
ஷால்லிஸ்டிக் மற்றும் நீர்மானம் மற்றும் மூலம்  
மீதான பொழுதாக போன்ற மொழிகள் மற்றும் இந்திய  
இதான் மொழிகள் முதலின் மொழி - Old Saxon,  
Old High German - மீதான மொழி. அதிலே முதலின்  
மொழி மற்றும் மீதான மொழி மற்றும் மொழி - Old English  
மற்றும் Anglo-Saxon.

மீதான மொழிகள் முதலின் மொழி - B. சாக்ஸ் பேரரசு (நிதி மேற்கொண்ட மொழி),  
Welsh, Irish, Goidelic மொழிகள் முதலின் மொழி.

Romance group. 1. இங்கிலாந்து (பெரிடி, காங்கி),  
2. மூர்க்கா (பெரிடி, காங்கி) (மூர்க்கா)

3.0 மீட்டர். (புதுதில், கூமாரச்செட்டியில், தென்கிழக்கு). 4. ஏண்ணால்  
கி. 5. பெருவிலை.

anglo-irish (Catalan), Galician (with Lehmann's  
quill quiver), Piedmont Provençal, northern Sardinian,  
and - which may be considerably broader - Rheto-  
romanic Swiss (or Valaisian & Romanisch with  
other mega-regions) continue  
Haitian creole from around the British Isles.

[Vulgar Latin]

(Vulgar Latin) നാലുവർഷിക്കളിൽ ദാനം മരിച്ച് മരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അപ്പോൾ വിനായിക്കുന്നതിൽ കൊണ്ട് വിനായിക്കുന്നതിൽ കൊണ്ട് വിനായിക്കുന്നതിൽ കൊണ്ട് വിനായിക്കുന്നതിൽ കൊണ്ട്

Slavic and  
Baltic language families. Slavic includes  
Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Poland, Czechoslovakia,  
Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria,  
Macedonia, Romania, and others. The  
Baltic language family includes Lithuania, Latvia,  
and Estonia. Other language families include  
Hungarian, German, French, Spanish, Portuguese,  
Italian, Greek, Turkish, Arabic, Persian, and  
Chinese.

## Old Church Slavonic (OCS) (9-11th c.)

1. Old Church Slavonic  
2. Old Bulgarian. Old Church Slavonic  
3. Old Macedonian. Old Church Slavonic  
4. Old Serbo-Croatian. Old Church Slavonic  
5. Old Russian. Old Church Slavonic  
6. Old Belarusian. Old Church Slavonic  
7. Old Polish. Old Church Slavonic  
8. Old Czech. Old Church Slavonic  
9. Old Ukrainian. Old Church Slavonic  
10. Old Bulgarian. Old Church Slavonic

11. Old Church Slavonic Dialects (Slavonic, 3000 000)  
12. Old Church Slavonic (Slavic, 1000 000)  
13. Old Church Slavonic (Slavic, 1000 000)

14. Old Church Slavonic (Slavic, 1000 000)  
15. Old Church Slavonic (Slavic, 1000 000)  
16. Old Church Slavonic (Slavic, 1000 000)  
17. Old Church Slavonic (Slavic, 1000 000)  
18. Old Church Slavonic (Slavic, 1000 000)

19. Old Church Slavonic (Slavic, 1000 000)  
20. Old Church Slavonic (Slavic, 1000 000)  
21. Old Church Slavonic (Slavic, 1000 000)  
22. Old Church Slavonic (Slavic, 1000 000)  
23. Old Church Slavonic (Slavic, 1000 000)

24. Old Church Slavonic (Slavic, 1000 000)

2nd largest language family B.Indo-Eur.

1. Indo-European branch. 1. Indo-Iranian  
and North Indian sub-B.-Indo-Eur. 2. ~~Greek~~ <sup>Turkic</sup> Indo-  
European language. 3. Illyrian, Phrygian, Venetic  
(Graeco-Balkan, Italy, Greece) 4. Hittite. 1500 B.C.  
Proto-Hittite language. 5. Anatolian, <sup>Balkan</sup> Anatolian language. 6. Anatolian, Indo-European language. 7. Indo-European language. 8. Balkan languages.

Altaic Family. 1. Indo-Malay language from  
Afroasiatic B.-Indo-Eur. 1. Finnish. 2. Estonian  
3. Hungarian. 2nd step should develop into Mordvin,  
Khorezmian, Votyak, Samoyed <sup>SAMOYED</sup> and others.

Altaiic Family: 3rd step. 1. Turkic  
(Turkish, Azerbaijani, Kirghiz, Uzbek,  
Kürtoman, Kazak B.-Indo-Eur) 2. Mongol. 3.  
Manchu, Tungus. (B.-Indo-Eur. 2nd)

3. Indo-European B.-Indo-Eur. 4. Armenian,  
Azerbaijani, Iranian, Russian, Ukrainian,  
North Caucasian languages, South Caucasian  
languages including Georgian and others.

Right after a quiet rep. discussion. I think it's time  
for us to make a decision. We have to make a choice.  
I'd Family Compt.

10. **What is the name of the person who is most important to you?**

Afro-Asiatic Family., 1. Semitic 2. Egyptian

ନେତ୍ରମିଳିବା କିମ୍ବା ପାଦମିଳିବା କିମ୍ବା ଶରୀରମିଳିବା କିମ୍ବା  
କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର

(അസുഖിക്കാൻ Aramaic - ഫോൺ) ⑥ മുഹമ്മദ് ദില്ലി  
ലോറി സംബന്ധമുണ്ട്. Aramaic അഥവാ  
അ. ലഭ്യമാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ നൂത്രണം ചെയ്യുന്നത്. തന്മൂലം  
ഡില്ലി വിന്റെ പരമ്പരാ വേൾഡ് എങ്ങും. South  
Arabic (ബി. ലഭ്യം Classical Arabic, Nubian Dialec-  
t അഭിവർദ്ദനം ചെയ്യുന്നു. സൗംഖ്യാധിക  
1. Amharic (സു- മാരി- ബി) പ്രിനൈം ട്രഗ്രിം  
(വിഭാഗം) ഫോൾ പ്രിനൈം ട്രഗ്രിം ലൈ'സ് (സ്റ്റോപ്പിക്)  
സൗംഖ്യം ചെയ്യുന്നു, ഫോൾ ബി. ലഭ്യം മാറ്റുന്നു.

ശ്രീലംക വിവിധ ഭാഷകൾ Coptic മാറ്റുന്നു  
ബാംഗ്ലാഡോഷിലും ദക്ഷിണാഫ്രിക്കിലും മാറ്റുന്നു. മുഹമ്മദ് Arabic  
അണു.

ഇന്ത്യൻ ബി. ലഭ്യികൾ Kabyle, Shilha,  
Zenaga, Tuareg എന്നിം. ഉസ്താ പിസ്താസ് മാറ്റുന്നു  
മാറ്റുന്നു. Arabic ഘട്ടാ ദിലി എന്നൊരു

Cushitic (ബി. ലഭ്യം (ഡി. ലഭ്യം) Somali, Igala,  
Beja എന്നുണ്ടോ.

ഭരത മലിനി, ദക്ഷിണാഫ്രിക്ക മാറ്റുന്നു  
ഡില്ലി Ched ~~ബി~~ മാറ്റുന്നു. Hausa മാറ്റുന്നു.  
മാറ്റുന്നു ഭരത മലിനി, ദക്ഷിണാഫ്രിക്ക  
മാറ്റുന്നു Songhai. ഗാന്ധാരി മിച്ച, മാരു,  
Nuer,

മുഖ്യാർഹം Acoli, ദക്ഷിണ-സിജിറ്റ് മേസി, Nandi, 22<sup>ാം</sup>  
ശത്രീയ സ്വന്തം ഭാഷാക്കൾ ആണ് അവരുടെ പുതിയ ഭാഷ.

Moré<sup>ഭാഷ</sup> Bagirmi, Herer എന്ന് നബുഗ്യ മുൻപുള്ള പ്രദേശം.  
മുഖ്യാർഹം-200-മുഖ്യ പ്രദേശം 200 ചതു-മൈ ഏകദിവ്യാ ദ്വാര  
ബിഗ്ലോറു. കമ്മു പ്രദേശം, കൊറോഡോ ബ്രേഡ്മുൻഡ്  
Niger-Lengô പ്രദേശം മുഖ്യാർഹം പ്രദേശം ദ്വാര  
ബിഗ്ലോഡു കൊറോഡോ പ്രദേശം മുഖ്യാർഹം ദ്വാര  
മുഖ്യാർഹം. ഒരു മുഖ്യാർഹം ദ്വാര മുഖ്യാർഹം  
West-Atlantic മുഖ്യാർഹം. Temne, Bulom, Wolof  
മുഖ്യാർഹം ദ്വാര മുഖ്യാർഹം. Bambaré, Fulani 200-  
മുഖ്യാർഹം ~~ബിഗ്ലോ~~ Mandingo മുഖ്യാർഹം.

മുഖ്യാർഹം ദ്വാര മുഖ്യാർഹം ദ്വാര കുരാ മുഖ്യാർഹം.  
Akan, Manti, Twi (Goldcoast) Zwei (Togoland),  
Twi (Dahomey), Yoruba, Ibo, Nupe (Nigeria). 200-  
മുഖ്യാർഹം ദ്വാര. 200-മുഖ്യാർഹം Mossi.

Zande - (ഓഫുംബാബാഡി) Sango (സംഗാബാഡി  
ബിഗ്ലോഡു). 200-മുഖ്യാർഹം ദ്വാര (ബിഗ്ലോഡു); 200-  
Landa, Kilanga, Kongo, Kimbundu, Kuba,  
Makua, Ngala, Nyamwezi, Nyanja, Pangwe,  
Rwanda, Rundi, Shona, Swahili, Xhosa, Zulu  
മുഖ്യാർഹം.

Sandawe, Hottsa മുഖ്യാർഹം 200-മുഖ്യാർഹം.

Khorsan Birds. Bushmen, Hottentot Birds  
and other Birds.

ବେଳିପାତା, ଶ୍ରୀଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ମହିନାରେ କୃତକୁର୍ମପାତା.

Sino-Tibetan *n* /n/ and /n̩/ (pp. 10-11)

द्विसंस्कृत लिपियाँ। १. Tibeto-Burman. २. Chinese. Tibetan लिपि एवं दोनों द्वारा लिखी जानी जाने वाली लिपि तिबेट-बर्मन लोगों द्वारा Tibeto-Burman dialects लिखी जाती है।

Igbo, bodo, Naga, Kuki-chinapuri ଖବର୍ଦ୍ଦୁଷ. ଅନ୍ତର୍ମିଶ୍ରାଚାର କରେ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଏବଂ ବିଜ୍ଞାନିକ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ପରିଚୟ.

Mandarin 語言的發音規則，是中國語文研究者研究  
中國方言（尤其是吳語和廣府話）的基礎。中國方言  
分為兩類：Wu dialects 和 non-Wu dialects。在中國東部  
的方言中，Shanghainese dialects 是一個重要的方言群。  
在中國南部，Hakka dialects 和 Cantonese dialects  
是兩個主要的方言群。在中國西部，Sichuanese dialects  
和 Yunnanese dialects 是兩個主要的方言群。

3) Iep Kadai Family. Thai or Siamese,  
Laotian or Lao, Shan (Burma) ເລກ ອຸນ້າ ແລະ ປາກ  
ອັດຕະປາກ ດີຈຳວິວມືມີກຳ.

ເຊີງໃນ ພຶກຂອງ ຂົງກົມ ດັ່ງນີ້ແລ້ວ

ອັນດີ ມາລາຍ Polynesian ດັ່ງນີ້ ໃຫຍ້

ມາລາຍ ວຽງຈັນ ຕະຫຼາງ ຖານ ທີ່ຫຼວດສິນ

1. Malay (ມາລາຍ ສີເວລັກ ສີເວລັກ ສີເວລັກ)  
ຄວາມ ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້

ນີ້ນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້ : 2. Javanese,  
Sundanese, Maduran (ມາລາຍ) 3. Batak (ມາລາຍ)

4. Balinese (ມາລາຍ) 5. Dayak (ບ້າວິກິບ) 6. Makassar

(ເຈັບ). 7. Ilocano (ມາລາຍ) 8. Iban (ມາລາຍ)

Chamorro : 9 ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້

ເອົາລະບົບ ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້

ເຊີງໃນ ພຶກຂອງ ພຶກຂອງ ພຶກຂອງ ພຶກຂອງ

ພຶກຂອງ ພຶກຂອງ, Polynesian ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້

ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້. Hawaiian,

Tahitian, Samoan, Maori ແລະ ນີ້ນີ້ ນີ້ນີ້

ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້, ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້ Melanesian ດັ່ງນີ້. ດັ່ງນີ້

ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້ Papuan.

ອັນດີ ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້ Australian

Tasmania - ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້ ດັ່ງນີ້

(B) Indo-Iranian. 1. Indo-European 2. Indo-Iranian 3. Brahui (in Central Indian hills).  
S. Brahui (in Central Indian hills).

Austro-Asiatic Dr. S. K. Mitra. 1. Odia (Orissa) 2. Bengali (West Bengal & Bihar)  
3. Maithili 4. Munda (Central Indian hills) 5. Mon-Khmer (S. Burma  
etc.) 6. Khasi (Assam) 7. Nicobarese 8. Palauung;  
9. Wa (Upper Burma); 10. Shan (S. Burma) 11. Khmer (Cambodia)  
12. Annamite (Viet Nam).

Haitian Creole - @ French, Spanish, English, Portuguese  
also related. Iquarani (W. Indies, syncretic) Kachua  
(Inca old Inca Empire) Peru, Ecuador & Bolivia  
Aymara (Peru, Bolivia), Nahuatl or Aztec,  
Zapotec, Mixtec, Otomi; the Mayan family,  
Nawaho (Arizona) also in S. America.

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24. 5. 1953.

Hindi is the official language of India.

by Mervyn B. Emerick

(from Proc. of the American Philosophical Society,  
Vol. 98, No. 4, Aug. 16, 1914)

ஏன்று கூறினால் முதலாவது பாடம் என்று கூறுவது விரைவாக இருக்கிறது. அதோடு பொதுவாக அதை விடுவது விரைவாக இருக்கிறது. அதை விடுவது விரைவாக இருக்கிறது.

1. lāmā = එක්ක, සෙමානු  
 2. ne = නේ  
 3. we; වේලියු = weɪl (sound)  
 4. weɪn = වේන  
 5. ŋim; එෂිමායියු = නිං.  
 6. mhi = මහි, ගුහ් (yo)  
 7. moy = මධ්‍ය, මෝ, මො  
 8. gədʒ = ගේ  
 9. ʃəʊʃ = ජොඡ, ජොශ, ජොෂ් (ʃrɔ:lʃn:)  
 10. ʌtʃ පැහැදිලි = අංඡ (ɔ:tʃn:ʃn:)

କୋଣାର୍କ ମହାଦେବ

ବ୍ୟାକୁ ମାତ୍ରମେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

1. కీ (Ta, Ma, Ka) కై (ఇంకి), (Ta. కీపు), లీ(సు), కీపు  
సు=బెంగలు, బాధు, వ్యాఖ్యా లీ(సు), కీ(సు) ఏరివిభజన;  
Ket. లీపు - కీ-సు (మాటళు, ముఖీయమాటళు) లీపు, కీ-సు  
(మాటళు) Telugu లీపు (మెండ్లు, స్టోర్); లీపు (మంగళిము  
Brahmi కీపు (ఉపాచుష్టము); లీపు (సెందు).

2 Ta. కీపు (కి); తమ. కీపు (కి), కొపు; కీపు(కి) ఉండి  
కీపు(కి) కీపు(కి); ఉండి - కీపు; ఇంకి - కీపు,  
కీపు, కీపు(కి) ఉండి- కీపు, కీపు(కి);  
ఉండి- కీపు(కి) ఉండి- కీపు(కి); ఉండి-  
కీపు(కి) ఉండి- కీపు(కి) ఉండి- కీపు(కి)

Language in Culture - Ed. by Harry Hoijer.  
(American Anthropological Assn., Dec. 1954)

## Different kinds of meanings

1. A sememe is the meaning of a morpheme.  
(e.g. g'band', -ing', etc.)
2. An Episememe is the meaning of a construction  
(e.g. possession, Action-Action) - who? what?
3. A Macrosememe is the meaning of an idiom,  
where the meaning of a complex whole cannot be  
predicted from its constituent sememes and  
episememes (e.g. mother-in-law, son-in-law?)
4. An ethnosememe is a meaning where referent  
involves the non-linguistic aspects of a situation:  
(e.g., of "house")
5. A linguisememe is a meaning where referent  
involves the linguistic aspects of a situation (e.g.  
of "to" with the infinitive). The difference  
between ethno-lingui-sememes involves a separate  
basis of classification and cuts across the distinction  
of sememe, episememe & macrosememe.

6. Elementary meaning Unit (E.M.U.) This is a cover term for sememes, episememes and macrosememes, the elementary units which in combination make up more complex linguistic forms upto sentence.
7. Complex Meaning Unit (CMU) The meaning of a structural complex containing more than one E.M.U. (e.g. of a phrase).
8. Sentential meaning (The meaning of a Structural maximal linguistic structure. A. Sp. 2.M. N.)
9. Generic meaning. The meaning common to a specified group of S.M.U.s, for ex. "male" as a common meaning in the English terms: father, brother, etc.)

Seme: Sememe: Pheme: Phoneme

## The Sapir - Whorf Hypothesis

(Harry Hooper in "Language in Culture", 1954)

Language is a guide to social reality. It powerfully conditions all our thinking about social problems and processes. Human beings do not live in the objective world alone, nor alone in the world of social activity as ordinarily understood, but are very much at the mercy of the particular language which has become the medium of expression for their society. It is quite an illusion to imagine that one adjusts to reality without the use of language and that language is merely an incidental means of solving specific problems of communication or reflection. "The real world" is to a large extent, built up on the language habits of a group. No two languages are ever sufficiently similar to be considered as representing the same social reality. The worlds in which different societies live are distinct

worlds, not merely the same world with different labels attached. ... We see and hear and otherwise experience very largely as we do because the language habits of our community predispose certain choices of interpretation (Sapir in Mandelbaum, 1949). Selected writings of Edward Sapir, 1969)

Language is not merely a more or less systematic inventory of the various items of experience which seem relevant to the individual, but is also a self-contained, creative symbolic organisation, which not only refers to experience largely acquired without its help, but actually defines experience for us by reason of its formal completeness and because of our unconscious projection of its implicit expectations into the field of experience. In this respect language is very much like a mathematic system which also records experience in the broadest sense.

of the word, only in its crudest beginnings, but as time goes on, becomes elaborated into a self-contained conceptual system which processes all possible experience in accordance with certain accepted formal limitations. Meanings are not so much discovered in experience as imposed upon it, because of the tyrannical hold that linguistic form has upon our orientation in the world. (Sapir)

The linguistic system (in other words, the grammar) of each language is not merely a reproducing instrument for voicing ideas but rather is itself the shaper of ideas, the program and guide for the individual's mental activity, by his analysis of impressions, by his synthesis of his mental stock-in-trade... We dissect nature along lines laid down by our native languages. The categories and types that we isolate from the world of phenomena

We do not find these because they stare every observer in the face; on the contrary, the world is presented in a kaleidoscopic flux of impressions which has to be organised by our minds - and this means largely by the linguistic systems in our minds (Whorf, 1952) Collected Papers on Meta-linguistics, 1952

The phenomena of a language are built up by speakers largely of a background character and so are outside the critical consciousness and control of the speaker (Whorf-1952)

Yevgeny Basin: Semantic Philosophy

of Art (1979) Progress Publishers, Moscow.

сознание, смысл и действо (the ~~science~~ science of a system of signs) — наука о языке как о сущности, языковом (аксиологии) science of values) — наука о нормах и критериях или "методиках оценки" — наука о философии.

C. Peirce, C. Morris, Suzanne Langer (1939)  
R. Rorty, R. Stalnaker, J. A. Richards, A. N. Whitehead,  
R. Colingwood (1936), R. G. Collingwood (1940)  
E. Cassier (1930)  
L. Wittgenstein (1921-1922), G. V. Prokopec  
Бенедикт Гольдфельд, Семиотика науки. Г. А.  
Мак (Финикиан) (1976) и другие (1977-1978)  
А. А. Борисов. Учебник семиотики.

beginning of the one. And so "sign" becomes  
the, meaning, signal, symbol, sign system,  
language or codes or signs & symbols that communicate  
nature. But now that they have been used or communicated  
as communication. Within certain contexts  
and with certain conditions.

So what do we mean by communication?  
Communication is the exchange of information, ideas -  
information and ideas between people or institutions,  
between individuals and groups, between  
environments and people.

Communication

Information,  
it means less.

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## ପ୍ରକାଶ ପତ୍ରାଳୟ

வெளியோசு - வாய்ப்பு, சூரியன், கடலிலையும்(ஒன்று), விழுது  
(பூர்வம்) மூடுகொண்டு நீர்த்துவம் செய்து விடுகிறேன்.

වැනි මුදලයෙහි සෑම ප්‍රතිඵලියක් නොමැතිවායි.

250 m = 25000 cm at rate = 100 cm/min. (14.4 min take 2.6 hr)

Thirumpphaayaa 2B  $\rightarrow$  Dendrite in the soil from 100 m<sup>2</sup>  
 = 1000 g soil  $\times$  1000 m<sup>2</sup> = 1000000 g soil; ~~soil~~  
 original soil in the soil (TS, 1kg dry) 2B  $\rightarrow$  1000 g - 1000 g.

கோட்டை குதிரை விலாபி (கிளாபி) - சுரியூமின்  
விளை நகை தாஸ்குடுமிலையை 'கீலை' என்று பெற்றுக்கொண்டுள்ளது. (பெரும்  
விலை நகை தாஸ்குடுமிலையை 'கீலை' = மாவிழு என்று கூறுகின்ற முறை விளையாகும். (விலையு = County up land - முறையை) இந்த விலை நகை தாஸ்குடுமிலை விலையை கீலை என்று விளையாக்குவதற்கு விரும்புகின்றது.

၃၈။ မြန်မာ လူတေသန ပုဂ္ဂန်များ မြန်မာ လူတေသန ပုဂ္ဂန်များ

ప్రాచీన కాలంలోనే వ్యక్తిగతికి దురదుర్దస్తి అనుభవము ఉండుతారు. అందులో నొప్పిలే ప్రాచీన కాలంలోనే వ్యక్తిగతికి దురదుర్దస్తి అనుభవము ఉండుతారు.

ఏడు వ్యక్తిగతికి దురదుర్దస్తి అనుభవము ఉండుతారు. అందులో నొప్పిలే ప్రాచీన కాలంలోనే వ్యక్తిగతికి దురదుర్దస్తి అనుభవము ఉండుతారు. అందులో నొప్పిలే ప్రాచీన కాలంలోనే వ్యక్తిగతికి దురదుర్దస్తి అనుభవము ఉండుతారు.

3) - veikamayor colonization yekkarei (veikamayor vellidu  
parivu - eko, vellidu vellidu. vellidu vellidu. vellidu vellidu)  
vellidu vellidu (veikamayor) yekkarei vellidu vellidu vellidu

'02 ദിം' അദ്ധ്യാത്മകരാഡി നാഡി. മെറാ ഓർഗണ  
ബ്രഹ്മിൻ. 13. വാനം കുറഞ്ഞ ഭാവനാഭ്യർഷി  
സ്വന്തമാണെന്ന് പ്രഖ്യാപിക്കാൻ ചായ.

ഇന്ത്യൻ ഭാഷയുടെ സ്വന്തമാണെന്ന് അഭ്യർഷി  
ബന്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. 21-ഡിസംബർ 22. നില വരുത്തുവാൾ മുൻകളും  
എൻ. മഹില (from matriarchy).

16. അമൃത ശ്രീ വിജയ ഭാരത. റിപ്പബ്ലിക്. ഇന്ത്യൻ ഭാഷ  
ഒന്നാം ബന്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ബന്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. മാന്യത (ഘര്ഷണ) ഒരു വിശ്വാസി. എന്നെന്നു വിശ്വാസി.

The Thulavas & Thulavas - T.S. Hegde

Govt. College Miscellany, Mangalore. Vol X No 7

March 1949

കൊച്ചി കടക്കാപ്പരാഖയ പാലക്കാറുവായ  
ഒപ്പാറിങ്ങ് സംഘം, കുട്ടാം, നമ്പർ 401.

### ക്രിസ്തീ പ്രത്യേകം

സ്വാഖ്യകരം:- വിദ്യർ, തിരുവില്ലപ്പരം, എന്നെന്ന്,  
തൃപ്പണിത്രോ & എത്രണാവാളം.

കെത്തു, കെത്തുവൻ വസ്തുതരം, സുക്കേസ്സ്, ചോരിപ്പ്, ഹാനഡ്  
ബംഗ് തുലായ തുകൽ സാമാന്യങ്ങൾ, സന്ദേശരം മര്റ്റും  
സംഭരം, അതാവില്ല, വിദ്യാവില്ല. ഉഴി കെംജു വൈദികരം,  
വാരിത്രുജുഡയ തേൻ, ഓല്ലു കാലികരം, കുമാട്ടു  
പുംഗവിക്കരം, സുലഭാരി, സുലഭവിഹിനിപ്പാം  
സിൽ തുലായ ഫടിൽവുവസാധ്യാല്പന  
ഞം മൊണ്ടുമായു, വില്ലറയായു,  
വില്ലാൻ തയ്യാർ.

സിന്തന.

കൊച്ചി കടക്കാപ്പരാഖയ പാലക്കാറുവായ  
ഒപ്പാറിങ്ങ് സംഘം, തുച്ഛ.

കൊച്ചി കടക്കാപ്പരാഖയ സംഘം,  
സീപ്പം നമ്പർ 708, തുച്ഛ.

രുലയന്ന. 1,00000 മ.

സദ്യാവികാരി — വില്ലാവ്യാസ ഡയറക്ടർ റാവുസാഹിംസ്  
ഐഎ. ഏഞ്ച. കേരളാൻ, എം. എ. ബി. വിറോ. (കാളുൻ.)  
കാറ്റി കുട്ട് 10. കാപ്പ് കാവാറിലും കുട്ടി വില്ലാവ്യാസ.

“വില്ലാവ്യാസ” പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചുവരുന്നതിനും പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചുവരുന്നതിനും  
ഒരു വില്ലാവ്യാസ സ്ഥിരം സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വില്ലാവ്യാസം”

ഈ, കുട്ടിവാഴ്ച, വില്ലാ.