

The Speech Diction of the Tamil language in ‘MAHAIYAVA’ village: A Linguistic Analysis of Sinhala and Tamil Language

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ABSTRACT:

Mahaiyawa is a rural community in Sri Lanka. It is located within Central Province 02km away from Kandy city. It is a place with a very little people in the province of Central, Sri Lanka. In Mahaiyawa lots of Sinhalese verbalize Tamil words apart from foreigners. This movement is mainly understandable in the middle of the younger age group. In point, this language selection tends to put back their racial or community language. In the recent globalized world the English language has turned into a language phenomenon which forces people to use it. But many Sinhalese speak Tamil without any English expressions. This subject is central for quite a few reasons. Primary, the utilization of non-English languages at home town has enlarged radically more the past few decades due to concentrated cultural immigration from other Sinhala villages such as ‘Asgiriya, Hanthana, Kaunasale and Digna’. On this individual level, debate has centered on the potential costs and profits of bilingualism in young children. The argument surrounding bilingualism is exaggerated by an intellect of urgency generated by the changing demographic picture. The purpose of this article is to present the speech diction of Tamil language which Mahiyava people verbalize. How their language ability contact with another influence? Why they use multi-dimensions? Resolve those questions I have collected data by observation framework including library contribution.

Key Words: - Agency, Demographic, Bilingualism, Cultural immigration

1. INTRODUCTION

Mahaiyawa is a rural community in Sri Lanka. It is located within Central Province 02km away from Kandy city. It is a place with a very little people in the province of Central, Sri Lanka. In Mahaiyawa lots of Sinhalese verbalize Tamil words apart from foreigners. This movement is mainly understandable in the middle of the younger age group. In point, this language selection tends to put back their racial or community language. In the recent globalized world the English language has turned into a language phenomenon which forces people to use it. But many

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Objective Of The Study

This study has two main objectives.

- a To recognize the connecting aspects of the vocalizations, grammatical features and lexical features used in Mahiyava Village.
- b To analyze the type of talking features that is identified as Dyslexia, Morphology, Morpheme, Choice of Diction etc.

Research Questions

- a What are the various grammatical and lexical features used in Mahiyava people?
- b How are these features used in the speech to achieve unity and consistency in the expression of thoughts?

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The speech diction is useful in analyzing the ways of people’s talking in society. This study focuses on the speech text and the diction themes in it. It also focuses on the discursive practices behind speech community and cultural immigration. An intrinsic case study is done under the qualitative research method. It gives comprehensive understanding of the speech unit and verbal grammar patterns. Thus the study takes into consideration of the Context of situation. In addition, it focuses on the Context of Culture.

Data Collection Analysis

To get data I have used qualitative research tools such as un-strutted observation, group interviews, in-depth interviews and case studies. I collected data systematically through period of instance social interaction and analyzed the findings through speech linguistic.

3.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

If we look clear of this topic itself we locate a riches of studies that address cultural conceptions of the nature of language, under the appearance of Meta - linguistics, attitudes, devotion, morals, status, stigmatization, beliefs, norms, values, aesthetics, hegemony, Ideology, discourse etc. This issue is important for several reasons.

Choice Of Diction

There are terms purposely chosen by the natives for expressing unsounded meanings so that the speakers are talented to be thankful for the real or sometimes the inside sense delivered. Words or pronunciation selected from time to time offer dissimilar meanings, next to those known in the vocabulary or grammatical sense. It is typical for the speakers to connect by way of the touching basics with natural world to understand the real theme of an idea. The given examples profit for that theme.

නී කොහෙද යන්නේ ? - ‘Nii (You) koheda yanne?’ - The term *nii* use as a subject. (Diction of Subject)

උමලා ඩා සෝරු කෑවද? - “Umbala *daa sooru* (rice) kevada?” - The words *daa* and *sooru* use as subject and pronoun. (Diction of Nouns)

ඒ රා තන්නි කෝ? - “Ee raa thanni (Water) koo?” - The word *thanni* use as an adjective. (Diction of adjective)

නානුයි සුනිලුම් කොහෙද යන්නේ? - “Naanum Sunilum koheeda yanne?” - “In both Tamil and Sinhala noun phrases may contain more than one noun as equal head nouns.” (Nuhuman” 2003: 39) Thus *Mahiyava* people use noun phrases contain in two ways by using “yi and m” sounds.

නාන්ගල් කන්න යනවා - “*naangal* kannan yanavaa” :- “Pronouns differ from nouns in their syntactic function. They can be either deictic or anaphoric.” (Nuhuman” 2003; 65) The noun *naangal* they use as Sinhala noun pattern. Many Sinhalese influences have taken form Tamils language patterns.

ලමයින්ගල් ආවාද? - “Iamayingal aavada?” :- The sound ‘gal’ is a plural count noun form which Tamils use. In Sinhala it has occurred to get meaning of plural indefinite.

එනකු බන් දෙනවාද? - *enaku* bath denavaada? – The Tamil form *enaku* gives exact meaning of ‘me’. It has added into Sinhala words by adding ‘ku’ sound. (Diction of Demonstratives)

කවුදා යාර් ? kavda *yaar*? Interrogative pronouns in Tamil except aar who are derived from the interrogative base e... (Nuhuman” 2003; 77) Thus in Sinhalese sentence it uses as combine coherence. (Diction Pronouns)

Sound Variety

The inductive point of the sound identifies three organized themes that permeate the language, despite diverse English language persuasions:

Multi dimensional center of diversity structure, integrating macro to micro level dynamics as a required answer to the systemic personality of culture and language.

Interplay connecting ‘sounds’ and ‘pronunciation’ fundamentals of ability as having significant bearing on the worth of increase initiatives.

The need to create and reinforce entrained cross oral joint venture as division of a systemic approach to language. These varieties are organized in following ways.

Phonological awareness and processing: - segmentation skills, alliteration and rhyme tasks. Problems of vowels and consonants pronounce.

Auditory tasks: - In this environment many Sinhalese pay attention to the sound discrimination. Example – ‘*nangi* can be spelled in *thangi*’ (sisiter) etc.

Comprehension: - All the dictions they identify as a native language.

Morphemic awareness: - They do not have confused about the meaning and understanding sound levels.

Repetitive: - Some sounds they repeat as multiple meaning.

Analytic synthetic: - This concept also they identify as phonological process.

Dyslexia

Even though most of the speakers had heard of the term, Dyslexia, they spoke unusual understandings. Among the speakers, mainly those who stayed in their residence state some measured the method they speak to be no dissimilar from other natives. While they approved that people relation a certain accent with Tamil language, the fact that they have more thick sociolinguistic networks but little chance to interact with outsiders has limited

their publicity to other varieties and therefore they are unconscious of area dissimilarity in talking. For win this target they use different accent, expressions without word utterance.

Ex: prepositions, sounds conjunctions, and Adjectives, and demonstratives etc.

mama (mama *nanta*) me, achci (aththamum) grandmother, kavda (kavda yaar) Who etc.

IMPLICATION OF THE LANGUAGE DIFFERENCES

This investigation is important in numerous ways. First, the revision is a new challenge to observe the impact of macro-level formation such as attitudes, ideologies, and sociopolitical contexts on words difference and dialect purchase. *Mahaiyava* is a multi-lingual village with a difficult cultural and language history. Thus, why a few speakers utilize new provincial linguistic features than others perform and why a number of villagers hold more to a language diverse from their possess than others do should be unspoken in *Mahiyava's* in olden times language framework. As my identification it is a multicultural language frame which apart from English language contacts. Thus it is totally integrating macro-level structure into linguistic patterns; this reading provides an extra complete description of language variation and dialect acquirement.

Next, the study contributes to the field of language deviation in *Mahaiyava* by difficult the traditional variations work in Kandy. Almost all the prior studies of difference in *Mahaiyava* fall under the rubric of the first signal of difference studies, attempting to start correlations between phonological variables and predetermined social categories.

In the context of globalization, languages have been paying rising notice to the populace on the border of community networks and focusing on heterogeneity and addictiveness in totaling to unity and inescapability. In addition, variations languages patterns have returned to the family of the regulation and are once more using techniques of qualitative study to discover away how diction comes to go on in at all exacting folder. This research aims on two linguistic features of the Sinhala accent, further usually can be discussed features of the language accent such as Sound Variety the Sinhalese discourse symbol, are together value exploring to have a more methodical sociolinguistic image of central Kandy. Also, this research examines and compares the linguistic activities of those who came from margin area and those who migrated to the typical dialect region, it would be fascinating to observe the public who travel from the standard dialect area such as *Navalapitiya* to a

provincial dialect locale and search their addictiveness in the neighborhood group of people and their accepting of the restricted language skin tone.

Furthermore, as *Mahiyava* becomes one of the important financial groups in the Kandy district, more and more Sinhalese people relocates to Kandy city for dealing purposes. In the background of the fast globalization of this area, the linguistic actions of the Sinhalese migrants and their identity building in cities such as Colombo or Kegalle is merit exploring. It would be motivating to look at whether Sinhalese priests have similar or dissimilar linguistic performance from the religious groups, to what amount Sinhalese speakers accommodate to the narrow dialect or keep up their native dialect, and what linguistic wealth they use to build their identities in there.

Finally, even as this research composes both qualitative and quantitative methods to look at the linguistic manners of the populace on the border of social networks, the information were mainly collected through conventional sociolinguistic interviews. A more complete revision of language use in a variety of situations such as natural conversation at job, flanked by associates, or in dissimilar dialect areas can be conducted to explore their dynamic utilize of different linguistic features and resources. With the facts collected from sociolinguistic conversations that supply information about how speakers believe of their linguistic actions, attitudes and identities, studies that incorporate natural-occurring data allow researchers to explore what makes variation meaningful to speakers.

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion one can say that the speech diction of *Mahiyava* village has well formatted verbal texture. But the people who live in the village had been using different kind of verbal language according to their language norms.

This is because the people have the linguistic features that contribute to formation of an idea or meaning. In addition, all above dictions have cohesion in terms of grammatical or lexical features, structures and relating links with one another sequences.

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