



NAAC

Sponsored

State Level Conference on
**Achieving Academic Excellence through
Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)**

9th & 10th December 2011

Organised by : Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)



Dr. N.G.P. ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

Affiliated to Bharathiar University, Coimbatore & Approved by the Government of Tamil Nadu

Accredited by NAAC & Certified by ISO 9001-2008

Published by:



TEACHING TAMIL TO OTHER LANGUAGE STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION; FACTS AND FINDINGS...!

Dr. R. Vijayan

Asst.Prof. Dept of Tamil

Dr. N.G.P. Arts & Science College, Coimbatore-48

Introduction : Tamil one of the oldest and purest classical language of world. The tamils legitimately claim to their credit the cultural symbols of a civilization which is at least twenty one centuries old .among six classical languages tamil has highest quality of literature and grammar.

Most of the universities in tamilnadu had been introduced and implemented BASIC TAMIL paper to other language students(African, Nepali, Indonesian,Kenyan ,Bhutani,Malayali..etc) who doesn't know even basic of tamil language.The purpose of this paper is to impart knowledge to the other language students about tamil language,literature ,society, culture, civilization, philosophy, art and history .Nowadays other language students are facing lot of difficult facts while leraning basic tamil.

This article is describing ,what kind of teaching methods to be followed and implemented while teaching tamil to other language students in higher education, and bring to light many new obscure thoughts.

Tamil Literature introduction : No one learn the language then speak, we all learn the language while speaking.Teaching tamil in beginning level at schools doesn't need to

Illustrate history of literature. Because age and knowledge of the students are very low and not matured . They are not in position to understand history and all. But in higher education its mandatory to teach history of literature before starting to teach alphabets , because students are adolescent , this is an age will lead them to compare one with other. If we teaches history of tamil literature to them, so they could compare our tamil language with their mother language, it make more interest and eager to study the tamil language.so Before starting to teach tamil alphabets, we should have to impart knowledge about history of tamil literature to the students.. without teaching outline of tamil literature and if we proceeds to teach alphabets, it create non interest and boring to students.

So outer line of tamil literature could be formed and briefed as mentioned below

- Tholkappiyam(Grammar book) BC450 - BC 300
- Sangam literature(Ancient tamilians lives) BC150 -AD 250
- Silappathikaaram(First Epic) AD260 -AD 270
- Manimeekalai(Second Epic) AD 260 -AD 300
- Bhakthi Ilakkiyam(Divine Literature) AD 500 - AD 900
- Sitrilakkiyam(types of literature genre) AD 900 -AD 1600
- Modern Literature(Novel, short stories..) AD 1700 -

Mode of teaching language should be in English , it make students to understand better and fascinate towards our language.

Teaching Alphabets : There are twelve vowels(12) and eighteen(18) consonants in tamil. The twelve vowels combine with these eighteen consonants and form 216 syllabic alphabets. thus there are 247 alphabets in tamil.

Tamil

Vowels / uyir (12) Consonants/ meyi (18)

Combined letters (uyir meyi) $12 * 18 = 216$

So Total tamil alphabets are

- Vowels = 12
- Consonants = 18
- Combined letters = 216
- Aythem = 1
- Total = 247(Two hundred and forty seven)

Vowels : அ(a) ஆ(aa) இ(e) ஈ(ee) உ(vu) ஊ(vuu) எ(a) ஏ(aa) ஐ(i) ஒ(o) ஓ(oo) ஔ(avu)

Out of twelve vowels , there are five short vowels and five long vowels with two diphthongs in tamil. There is also an aythem

Short Vowels are ; அ(a) இ(e) உ(vu) எ(a) ஒ(o)

Long Vowels are ; ஆ(aa) ஈ(ee) ஊ(vuu) ஏ(aa) ஓ(oo)

Diphthongs are ; ஐ(i) ஔ(avu)

Aythem ; ஃ(ak)

Writing vowels

- அ அ அ = அ
- அ அ அ ஆ = ஆ
- அ அ இ = இ
- ஈ ஈ ஈ = ஈ
- உ உ = உ
- உ உ ஊ = ஊ
- எ எ = எ
- ஏ ஏ ஏ = ஏ
- ஐ ஐ ஐ = ஐ
- ஒ ஒ ஒ = ஒ
- ஒ ஒ ஒ ஓ = ஓ
- ஒ ஒ ஒ ஔ = ஔ

ஃ

As per above writing method we could trainup students to write all vowel letters. And we may ask them to identify these vowel letters from some tamil words.

Ex) அன்பு ; ans) அ
இலை ; ans) இ
ஊர் ; ans) ஊ
ஒன்று ; ans) ஒ

These Kind of training we have to give them at least three class. so They wont forget and will get interest to learn more.

Consonants : Three types of consonants are in tamil , each has six letters. So total consonants are eighteen as said. They are

- 1) Hard sounds
- 2) Soft Sounds
- 3) Medial sounds

Hard Sounds : க்(ik) ச்(ich) த்(ith) ட்(it) ப்(eip)ற்(eir)

Soft sounds : ங்(ing) ஞ்(inch) ண்(inn) ன்(inth) ம்(im) ன்(in)

Medial sounds : ய்(ey) ர்(ir) ல்(il) வ்(ev) ழ்(eil) ள்(ill)

Twelve vowels combine with these eighteen consonants form 216 syllabic alphabets

Ex) க் + அ = கா

க் + ஆ = கா

க் + இ = கி

க் + ஈ = கீ

Writing and practice of consonants and combined letters we could follow the same method what we followed while teaching vowels.

Conclusion : Teaching basic tamil to other language studetns in higher education plays vital role to impart our language and culture to them. they are the real one who is going to spread our literature value. Most of the colleges in our state who have basic tamil paper are not concentrating to teach tamil to other language students ,because they don't have any well versed content and teaching materials , yet they have to prepare and know how to teach. this article shows outer line of some teaching and writing methods .before conclude This article has eager to point out the Findings what been briefed above.

- English has to play as teaching language
- Literature introduction
- Alphabets classification
- Writing vowels and consonants
- Methods of practices