

how malayalam language formed

How Malayalam language formed is a fascinating journey that takes us through centuries of cultural, historical, and linguistic evolution. As one of the 22 scheduled languages of India, Malayalam is predominantly spoken in the state of Kerala and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. This article explores the origins of Malayalam, its historical development, influences from other languages, and its current status in the modern world.

Historical Background

The roots of the Malayalam language can be traced back to the Dravidian language family, which also includes other languages such as Tamil, Telugu, and Kannada. The Dravidian languages are believed to have originated in South India around 3000 years ago. The formation of Malayalam as a distinct language occurred gradually, influenced by various factors including geography, culture, and contact with other languages.

Early Influences

1. Proto-Dravidian Origins:

- The earliest form of the Dravidian languages, known as Proto-Dravidian, is believed to have evolved around 3000-5000 years ago.
- Over time, this language branched out into various dialects, including Malayalam.

2. Sanskrit Influence:

- With the arrival of Aryan settlers and the spread of Hinduism, Sanskrit began to have a significant impact on Malayalam.
- Many words, especially those related to religion, literature, and administration, were borrowed from Sanskrit.

3. Tamil Connections:

- The geographic proximity to Tamil Nadu meant that Malayalam was influenced by the Tamil language.
- Early Malayalam literature shows a convergence of Tamil and Malayalam linguistic features.

Development of Written Malayalam

The emergence of written Malayalam can be traced back to the 9th century CE. The earliest known

inscription in Malayalam dates back to 825 CE, found in the form of a stone inscription in the temple of Thiruvananthapuram, which confirms the language's early usage in formal contexts.

Evolution of Script

The script used for writing Malayalam has undergone significant changes:

- Old Malayalam Script: The initial script was heavily influenced by the Grantha script, which was used for writing Sanskrit texts. This script was prevalent until the 12th century.
- Modern Malayalam Script: By the 18th century, the modern Malayalam script began to take shape. It has 15 vowels and 36 consonants, allowing for a rich array of sounds. The script has also been influenced by the Latin script in recent times, especially in the context of digital communication.

Literary Development

The development of Malayalam literature can be divided into distinct phases:

1. Early Literature (9th-12th Century):

- Early works include "Ramacharitam" and "Adhyatma Ramayanam," which were heavily influenced by Sanskrit and Tamil literature.
- These works often focused on religious themes and were predominantly written in a mixture of Malayalam and Sanskrit.

2. Medieval Period (12th-18th Century):

- This period saw the rise of the "Manipravalam" style, which combined Malayalam and Sanskrit.
- Prominent poets like Thunchath Ezhuthachan emerged during this time, marking significant developments in the language and its literary forms.

3. Modern Era (19th Century – Present):

- The 19th century was marked by the influence of Western education and the printing press, which led to a renaissance in Malayalam literature.
- Authors like Vaikom Muhammad Basheer and G. Sankara Kurup made significant contributions, enhancing the language's richness and diversity.

External Influences on Malayalam

Throughout its history, Malayalam has absorbed elements from various languages due to trade, colonization,

and cultural exchange.

Arabic and Persian Influence

The Arab traders who frequented the Malabar coast introduced many Arabic words into Malayalam, especially terms related to trade and commerce. Persian influence also seeped in during the Mughal era, contributing to the vocabulary and enriching the language's literary traditions.

British Colonial Impact

During British colonial rule, English began to influence Malayalam, particularly in educational and administrative contexts. Many English words were adopted into the language, and this influence persists today, especially in modern usage related to technology and science.

Contemporary Malayalam

Today, Malayalam is not only a language of daily communication but also a medium of artistic expression, education, and a rich tradition of cinema.

Cinema and Popular Culture

The Malayalam film industry, also known as Mollywood, has played a pivotal role in popularizing the language. Films often explore social and cultural themes, and the dialogues are typically rich in local dialects and expressions. This has contributed to the evolution of spoken Malayalam and its acceptance among younger generations.

Education and Literature

Malayalam is taught in schools and universities across Kerala. The Kerala State Syllabus and various universities offer courses that promote the study of Malayalam language and literature. The promotion of Malayalam literature through awards, literary festivals, and cultural initiatives has ensured the language remains vibrant and relevant.

Conclusion

The formation of the Malayalam language is a complex tapestry woven from millennia of history, culture, and external influences. From its ancient Dravidian roots to its modern-day form, Malayalam has evolved continuously, reflecting the dynamic nature of the people who speak it.

As a language that embodies rich literary traditions, cultural heritage, and ongoing evolution, Malayalam continues to flourish in the contemporary world. Its importance is not just confined to Kerala but resonates with the broader Indian linguistic landscape, making it a vital component of India's linguistic diversity. The future of Malayalam is bright, with its continued relevance in literature, cinema, and education promising to keep the language alive for generations to come.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the origin of the Malayalam language?

Malayalam originated from the ancient Dravidian languages, specifically evolving from Tamil around the 9th century AD.

How did historical influences shape the development of Malayalam?

The influence of various dynasties, such as the Chera dynasty, and interactions with Sanskrit and other languages significantly shaped Malayalam's vocabulary and syntax.

What role did literature play in the formation of Malayalam?

Literature, particularly during the medieval period, played a crucial role in standardizing the language and enriching its vocabulary through poetry and prose.

When did Malayalam achieve recognition as a classical language?

Malayalam was officially declared a classical language of India in 2013, recognizing its rich literary heritage and historical significance.

What are some key features of the Malayalam script?

The Malayalam script is an abugida, derived from the Brahmi script, characterized by its circular and curved letters, which facilitate the representation of sounds unique to the language.

How did colonialism impact the Malayalam language?

Colonialism introduced new vocabulary and concepts into Malayalam and led to the establishment of English-medium education, influencing language use and development.

What is the significance of the 'Kerala Renaissance' for Malayalam?

The Kerala Renaissance in the 19th and 20th centuries revitalized Malayalam through the promotion of education, literature, and social reforms, leading to a surge in literary works.

What distinguishes Malayalam from other Dravidian languages?

Malayalam is distinguished by its rich array of dialects, extensive loanwords from Sanskrit, and its unique phonetic and grammatical structures compared to other Dravidian languages.

How has modern technology influenced the usage of Malayalam?

Modern technology has facilitated the growth of digital content in Malayalam, leading to a resurgence in its use through social media, online news, and educational platforms.

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