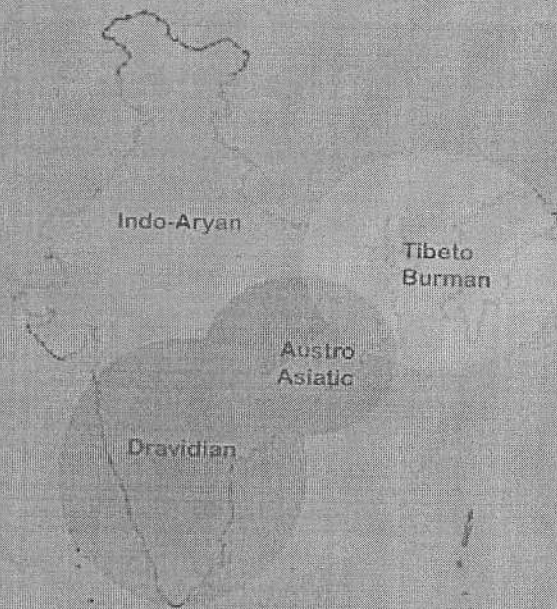


ICDL 2016 & 44th DLA



International Conference on
Dravidian Linguistics

Souvenir

Book of Abstracts

16-18 June 2016

CALTS, University of Hyderabad

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A SOCIOLINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVE: SMS AND MMS AS SOCIAL PRACTICES

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Sociolinguistics is concerned with the use of language in social and cultural context. The commonly named 'net generation' is considered to be media literate and to be inevitably reinventing traditional linguistic and communicative practices. Short Message Service (SMS) is a term for the abbreviations and slang used with mobile phone text messaging and sometimes with other Internet-based communication such as email and instant messaging. Once it became popular it took on a life of its own and was often used outside of its original context. The Multimedia Message Service (MMS) standard extends the core SMS capability, allowing the exchange of text messages greater than 160 characters in length. Unlike text-only SMS, MMS can deliver a variety of media, including up to forty seconds of video, one image, a slideshow of multiple images, or audio. This paper tries to point out the specific features of SMS and MMS as texts and tries to analyze them by using the theories of New Literacy Studies and assays to describe the 'social grooming' functions of the transforming communication technologies and the dynamic nature of language and revisits both SMS and MMS as social practices.

CONTACT AND CONVERGENCE BETWEEN TELUGU-URDU: A CASE STUDY OF URDU SPOKEN IN PRAKASHAM DISTRICT

Anusree Sreenivasan & Devine Datturam, Central University of Karnataka.

The aim of the present paper is to examine and illustrate some of the aspects of the Urdu language spoken in the Prakasham district in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Urdu is an Indo-Aryan language spoken widely in many parts of India and Telugu is a Dravidian language spoken predominantly in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. In this paper, we are focusing on a variety of Urdu spoken in Prakasham district in the Coastal Andhra region. Urdu is having long and stable contact with Telugu in this District which has resulted in the convergence of the languages. Extensive contact between languages under conditions of bilingualism may lead to convergence. A very broad interpretation of the term "language convergence" might imply an increase in similarities between two languages at any level: lexical, phonological, typological Silva-Corvalán (1994). Many lexical borrowings from Telugu can be seen in the Urdu spoken in this region. In this paper, we are going to discuss about the various aspects in which Telugu has influenced the Urdu in this region. One such influence can be seen in the number system used in the region.

Example:

Urdu	Telugu	Urdu in Prakasham dt.	Gloss
ek:is	iravai okati	bi:s par ek	'twenty one'

Apart from this, the paper also discusses the borrowing of lexical items from Telugu to Urdu.

Example:

Urdu:

mujhe laptop jarurat hai
I laptop need be. 'I need laptop'

Telugu:

na:ku laptop avasaram/avaram undi
I laptop need/ need be. 'I need laptop'

Urdu in Prakasham

mujhe laptop avasaram hai
I laptop need be. 'I need laptop'

Paper focuses more on these issues with ample of examples and shows how Urdu is converging towards Telugu due to the Contact.