The history and mechanisms of the convergence of ancient Aryan and non-Aryan cultures has been a subject of continuing fascination in many fields of Indology. The story of the origin and development of the Tamil language is a subject of great historical and cultural significance, and has been the subject of much scholarly research and debate. The Tamil language has been spoken in South India for over two thousand years, and its history is closely intertwined with the history of South India itself.

Poems of Love and War
Kuruntogai is a collection of 401 Classical Tamil love poems which date from around 2,000 years ago. They have a freshness and universality which is rare in 'ancient' poetry where there is a perfect unity among the three elements of tiṇai - mutal (time and place) karu (matrix, environment), and uri (theme/situation) representing the three aspects of love, including the artist in the act of composition, the love-tale itself and the mood of the lover. The poems follow the traditional pattern of the 7-line veṇpā metre and each is a complete self-contained work. The collection is divided into four sections: the前期 (Kūrūntam) - 41, the средний (Kuruntam) - 101, the middle (Kuruntam) - 101, and the后期 (Kuruntam) - 98. The book was first published in 1930 and has since become a classic of Tamil literature.

The Flower-garden of Tolkāppiyam
The Flower-garden of Tolkāppiyam is the expansion of the syllable-sound system of Tolkāppiyam-poruḷatikāram. The flower-garden system was developed by Tolkāppiyar as an extension of the Tolkāppiyam syllable-sound system. The Flower-garden system is more complex and includes additional rules for the formation of new syllables. The Flower-garden system has been widely adopted in modern literary works and has become an important tool for understanding the structure of the Tamil language.

The Oxford Guide to Literature in English Translation
Peter France - 2013
This guide examines the principles of the process of translating and the shared values, making the translating task more understandable. It covers the various aspects of life such as rulership, happiness, suffering, ill-will, and women-chaste and unchaste. The last chapter constituting the third part of the book deals with the circulation of this Islamic text and its varied literary forms, indicating how translation has evolved over the centuries and bringing out the influence of the Arabic and Persian literary traditions on the Tamil literature. The guide is written in an accessible and comprehensive manner, making it suitable for students and scholars of translation studies.

The Smile of Murugan
R. Sundaram - 2020
This book presents new English translations of over 200 erotic poems composed in India's three classical languages: Old Tamil, Maharastri Prakrit, and Sanskrit. The translations allow the poems to stand on their own in English while maintaining the flavors of the original verses. Grouped according to conversational themes, the book provides a unique perspective on the evolution of eroticism in South Asia.

India 1947: The Making of a Nation
Charles Allen - 2001
This is the India highly acclaimed historian Charles Allen visits in this fascinating book. Coromandel journeys south, exploring the less well known, often overlooked aspects of the Indian subcontinent. It presents a fresh analysis on the theme of the Portuguese contribution to Tamil language and printing press. Caste, Catholic Christianity, and the Language of Conversion
Kamil Zvelebil - 1973
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An International Bibliography of Tamil Language and Literature: Volume 2
V. Murugan - 2009
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A Critical Study of Narayana Prakasam
K. Arumugham - 1981
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Kuṟuntokai is an akam anthology compiled on the basis of the metre and length of the poems. There are three metres used in the Eight Anthologies and the poems numbered. These anthologies are divided into these anthologies on the basis of the number of lines in the poems. Kuṟuntokai is an anthology of 401 poems that are between two and eight lines in length. However, there are 180 poems presented in the anthology in four folded, two-cover, four-line poems. Kuṟuntokai is accompanied by a note giving a tradition as to its compiler. The note says that the anthology was made by Pūrikkō about whom nothing is known. There is also a reference that Pērāciriyar commented upon a part of Kuṟuntokai which is also lost. Kuṟuntokai was first printed in 1915 in the edition of T.C. Arankacami and was edited with his own commentary by U.V. Caminata Iyer in 1937. It was reprinted in 1947 and in the standard edition at present. Poems of Kuṟuntokai are accompanied by colophons that are similar to those accompanying all akam verses giving the author’s name, and the occasion of the poem. Poems have not been quoted by commentators. The reason for this popularity of Kuṟuntokai is that its poems are handy, crisp and concentrated and very useful for elucidating the Colporuḷ or aphorisms of the Poruḷatikāram of Tolkāppiyam. Kuṟuntokai is equally popular among the commentators because they are the condensed form of poetic sensibility that could elevate and excite the reader at the same time.

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