

Chapter 1 : Oriya | About World Languages

Odia (ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷା) (help · info) (formerly romanized as Oriya) is an Indo-Aryan language spoken predominantly by the Odia people in the Indian state of Odisha.. It is the official language in Odisha (Orissa) where native speakers make up 75% of the population, and is also spoken in parts of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Andhra Pradesh.

Home Related Resources Language History History of the Oriya Language History of the Oriya Language Oriya is one of the 22 languages recognized and spoken by close to 40 million people all over the world. Besides being the mother tongue of the state of Orissa, one can find Oriya speaking people in Seraikela Kharsawan district of Jharkhand, Midnapore district of West Bengal, Bastar district of Chhattisgarh and Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh. Oriya belongs to the Indo-Aryan language family that has a strong influence of the two modern languages; viz Bengali and Assamese. However, the Oriya interestingly seems to be relatively the least dominated by Arabic and Persian, despite being under the Mughal rule for a long time. Tracing back its roots to the 10th century, Oriya has originated from the Eastern Magadhi Apabhramsa, along with Bengali and Assamese. In the 16th and 17th century, Oriya was greatly influenced by Sanskrit, but it followed a fresh line of approach during the 17th and 18th centuries. The Oriya language is divided in the following 5 categories: Old Oriya 10th century - Early Middle Oriya - Middle Oriya - Late Middle Oriya - Modern Oriya till present day Modern Oriya Modern Oriya spoken today is known to have been derived from the Prakrit form known as Pali or Magadhi, a language that was prevalent across cultures and kingdoms in Eastern India, about years ago. Oriya is essentially the modified version of Odri Prakrit, which in turn is derived from Sanskrit via the transitional Bibhasas. The 2nd century B. C Ashokan edicts script at Jaugada and Dhauri as well as the inscriptions of Kharavela in Hati Gumpah of Khandagiri give us the first glimpse of the possible birth of the Oriya language. In the year , the initial inscription in the Oriya language in the Kalinga script was discovered. The rounded appearance of the alphabets reveals key features of the Oriya script. This appearance was largely due to the ancient practice of writing manuscripts on palm leaves that has a tendency to tear if too many straight lines were used on the surface. Oriya is a relatively young language in comparison to some other Indian languages. The huge display of styles in Oriya literature highlights the modern outlook of the Oriyas as a whole. Thus, this powerful and dynamic language will continue to retain its exclusive place in the gamut of modern Indian history and culture with the digitization efforts being undertaken currently. Outsourcing Translation provides effective solutions for translation, interpretation and transcription to several companies in the world. We stand out in the market of translation service providers by positioning ourselves entirely on the basis of high-quality work, delivered within a shorter turnaround time and at competitive rates. Contact us for all your Oriya translation, transcription and interpretation needs.

Chapter 2 : Oriya Literature Syllabus – Civil Services Mains Exam UPSC - Clear IAS

Oriya is spelled as www.nxgvision.com is a primarily spoken language in the Indian states of Orissa, parts of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh. Oriya is the official language of Orissa and the second official language of Jharkhand.

Odiya has its origins pinned to the 10th century. In the 16th and 17th century, as in the case of other Indian languages, Odiya too suffered changes due to the influence of Sanskrit. However, during the 17th and 18th centuries a new line of approach emerged. Other languages belonging to the Aryan and Dravidian families, spoken in the neighbouring regions and those of the tribal groups, had a great influence over Odiya that resulted in many linguistic variations in the language such as Baleswari, Bhatri, Laria, Sambalpuri, Ganjami, Chhatisgarhi and Medinipuri in various parts of the State and the surrounding regions. The hilly regions of north and south Odisha have their own local versions of Odiya with many linguistic peculiarities. It is one of the 22 languages recognized by the Indian Constitution. The Odiya script actually descended from the Brahmi script. However it took a Dravidian approach, probably during the reign of the Ganga kings. It holds the credit of being the only language that has been the least influenced by Persian and Arabic amongst all the languages spoken in eastern India. It is estimated that about 31 million people speak Odiya in total. Odiya Literature The Odiya Literature can be classified into five parts viz. Odiya literature is a mish-mash of ups and downs from its ancient glory to slumping down into almost non-entity. The earliest use of prose can be found in the Madala Panji or the Palm-leaf Chronicles of the Jagannatha temple at Puri, which date back to the 12th century. Sarala-dasa Sidheswar Panda of the 14th century was the first great poet of Odiya, who adapted the classic Mahabharata into simple Odiya and wrote the Chandi Purana and the Vilanka mayana in praise of goddess Durga. Arjuna-dasa wrote the first long Odiya poem called Rama-bibha. The Odiya literature was distinctly religious in nature up to AD. Odiya literature upto AD mainly covers poems and proses with religion, gods and goddesses as the main theme. The next era, more commonly called the Jagannatha Dasa Period, stretches till the AD and was markedly influenced by the Vaishnava movement, which the compositions of Shri Chaitanya emphasized on. His works brought in a new evolution in Odiya literature. Balarama Dasa, Jagannatha Dasa, Yasovanta, Ananta and Acyutananda were the main exponents who have made a substantial contribution to religious literature in Odiya. During the commencement of the 17th century a new variety of novels in verse also had evolved, Haravali of Ramachandra Pattanayaka set the trend for the emergence of a new form of novel in verse and is still beyond compare. Other poets like Madhusudana, Bhima, Dhivara, Sadasiva and Sisu Isvara-dasa composed another form came to be called Kavyas long poems based on Puranic themes in plain and simple Odiya. However, from the turn of the 18th century, the language became more complex and the usage of words more tricky with verbal jugglery. His Lavanyavati stands as a typical example of such Kavyas. Prose and literature relating to religious festivals and rituals were also produced in large numbers during this period. Samar Tarang and Catura Vinoda, a humorous prose work, were departures from the literary practices that were in vogue. As in the case of other Indian languages, Christian missionaries have shared their part in the development of Odiya literature too. The casting of the first Odiya printing typeset in by them is another milestone in the history of Odiya literature. Rai Bahadur Radhanatha Ray , Madhusudana Rao and Phakiramohana Senapati were three great poets who brought in a modern outlook and spirit into Odiya literature in the middle of the 19th century. Sitakant Mohapatra, contemporary writer is a winner of the Jnanpith Award. The modern Odiya prose was really born in the British period. His novel Chaman Atha Gunta deplores the exploitation of village folks by the zamindari system. In the last three and half decades of 19th century a number of newspapers were published in Odiya. The purpose of launching these newspapers was to instill a determination in the minds of the people of Odisha to safeguard the right of freedom of expression and to fight for the freedom of the country from the British oppression. However, in their endeavor to achieve the above purpose they indirectly did a great service to the development of modern Odiya literature. Ramashankara Ray and his brother Gaurisankara Ray were pioneers in drama, fiction and journalism. Odiya literature exposes the industrious, peaceful and artistic image of the Odiya people who have offered much to

the Indian civilization in the field of art and literature.

Chapter 3 : Odia language - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Oriya. Oriya, Bengali and Assamese all come from the same Eastern Magadhi Apabhramsa and are considered to be sister languages. In the 16th and 17th century Oriya fell under the spell of Sanskrit.

In , the initial "naye" was dropped. In Mozambique, the British India rupees were overstamped. The rise in the price of silver, immediately after the First World War, caused the rupee to rise in value to two shillings sterling. In in British East Africa , the opportunity was then taken to introduce a new florin coin, hence bringing the currency into line with sterling. Shortly after that, the Florin was split into two East African shillings. This assimilation to sterling did not however happen in British India itself. The Spanish dollar had already taken hold in the Straits Settlements by the time the British arrived in the nineteenth century, however, the East India Company tried to introduce the rupee in its place. These attempts were resisted by the locals, and by when the British government took over direct control of the Straits Settlements from the East India Company, attempts to introduce the rupee were finally abandoned. Pakistani rupee With Partition , the Pakistani rupee came into existence, initially using Indian coins and Indian currency notes simply overstamped with "Pakistan". After India devalued the rupee on 6 June , those countries still using it " replaced the Gulf rupee with their own currencies. Kuwait and Bahrain had already done so in and respectively. The Bhutanese ngultrum is pegged at par with the Indian rupee, and both currencies are accepted in Bhutan. The Indian rupee is also accepted in towns in Nepal which lie near the border with India. However, the Indian Rupee denominations of and are banned in Nepal. Convertibility[change change source] Officially, the Indian rupee has a market-set exchange rate. Thus, the currency regime in place for the Indian rupee with respect to the US dollar is a de facto controlled exchange rate. This is sometimes called a managed float. RBI intervention in currency markets is solely to deliver low volatility in the exchange rates, and not to take a view on the rate or direction of the Indian rupee in relation to other currencies. Legally, foreign nationals are forbidden from importing or exporting rupees, while Indian nationals can import and export only up to rupees at a time, and the possession of and rupee notes in Nepal is prohibited. RBI also exercises a system of capital controls in addition to the intervention through active trading in the currency markets. On the current account, there are no currency conversion restrictions hindering buying or selling foreign exchange though trade barriers do exist. On the capital account, foreign institutional investors have convertibility to bring money in and out of the country and buy securities subject to certain quantitative restrictions. Local firms are able to take capital out of the country in order to expand globally. But local households are restricted in their ability to do global diversification. However, owing to an enormous expansion of the current account and the capital account, India is increasingly moving towards de facto full convertibility. There is some confusion regarding the interchange of the currency with gold, but the system that India follows is that money cannot be exchanged for gold, in any circumstances or any situation. Money cannot be changed into gold by the RBI. This is because it will become difficult to handle it. India follows the same gold-interchange principle as Great Britain and America. Chronology - India began to lift restrictions on its currency.

Chapter 4 : History of India, Languages

Oriya language, also spelled Odia, Indo-Aryan language with some 50 million speakers. A language officially recognized, or "scheduled," in the Indian constitution, it is also the main official language of the Indian state of Orissa (Odisha).

They are in prose, and as such they represent the earliest prose in a regional Indo-Aryan language, although they cannot be said to be the oldest of the eastern group of the Indo-Aryan family, Oriya is derived from Ardhamagadhi Prakrit. Oriya arguably dates back to the 10th century CE, though it was almost indistinguishable from Bengali until the 11th century. The first poetic classic was composed in the 15th century, and literary prose began to take shape in the 18th century. Oriya has been heavily influenced by the Dravidian languages as well as Arabic, Persian, and English. Its lexicon has been enriched by borrowings from these languages as well as from Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Turkish, French, Portuguese, and Sanskrit. Words borrowed from Sanskrit occur in two forms: Oriya allows compounding, but unlike Sanskrit it does not allow elision. The use of compounds is more a feature of written than of spoken Oriya. Oriya has 6 pure vowels, 9 diphthongs, 28 consonants 3 of them retroflex, 4 semivowels, and no consonant-ending words. The written form uses three diacritics: Oriya grammar distinguishes between singular and plural number; first, second, and third person; and masculine and feminine gender, although the gender of the noun has no morphological consequences for the pronoun and the verb. It is an inflectionally rich language. Nominals carry number and case inflections, while adjectives carry inflections indicating degree and, for the tatsama adjectives, gender. Oriya is a subject-object-verb SOV language with a three-tier tense system. The finite verb agrees with its subject in person and number and also marks the honorific form. The main moods are indicative, imperative, interrogative, and subjunctive. The copula does not surface if the sentence is in the present tense. It is possible for main clauses and some subordinate clauses to be without a subject. In Oriya inscriptions from between the 12th and the 14th century, word order is relatively free, and verb-object sequence with the subject before or after is not infrequent. Other historical changes include the loss of some plural markers and some postpositions. The indirect speech, relative clauses, and passive constructions found in English have emerged in Oriya, although these are considered nonstandard forms. New discursive forms such as the essay and news reporting and analysis have also come to Oriya from English. Scholarly speech and writing still remain fairly Sanskritized, however. Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

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Oriya is a relatively young language in comparison to some other Indian languages. The huge display of styles in Oriya literature highlights the modern outlook of the Oriyas as a whole. Thus, this powerful and dynamic language will continue to retain its exclusive place in the gamut of modern Indian history and culture with the digitization.

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Chapter 6 : Languages – Die Hard Indian

Oriya (Oriya: ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷା, officially spelled Odia, is an Indian language, belonging to the Indo-Aryan branch of the Indo-European language family. It is mainly spoken in the Indian states of Orissa and West Bengal.

See Article History Alternative Title: It is spoken by more than million people as a first or second language, with some million Bengali speakers in Bangladesh ; about 85 million in India , primarily in the states of West Bengal , Assam , and Tripura ; and sizable immigrant communities in the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Middle East. It is the state language of Bangladesh and one of the languages officially recognized in the constitution of India. History There is general agreement that in the distant past Oriya , Assamese , and Bengali formed a single branch, from which Oriya split off first and Assamese later. This is one reason that the earliest specimens of Bengali language and literature, the Charyapadas Buddhist mystic songs , are also claimed by speakers of Oriya and Assamese as their own. The Bengali linguists Suniti Kumar Chatterji and Sukumar Sen suggested that Bengali had its origin in the 10th century ce, deriving from Magahi Prakrit a spoken language through Magahi Apabhramsha its written counterpart. The Bengali scholar Muhammad Shahidullah and his followers offered a competing theory, suggesting that the language began in the 7th century ce and developed from spoken and written Gauda also, respectively, a Prakrit and an Apabhramsha. Although Bengali is an Indo-European language, it has been influenced by other language families prevalent in South Asia, notably the Dravidian , the Austroasiatic , and the Tibeto-Burman families , all of which contributed to Bengali vocabulary and provided the language with some structural forms. Dominant in the last group was Persian , which was also the source of some grammatical forms. More recent studies suggest that the use of native and foreign words has been increasing, mainly because of the preference of Bengali speakers for the colloquial style. Varieties There are two standard styles in Bengali: The former was largely shaped by the language of early Bengali poetical works. In the 19th century it became standardized as the literary language and also as the appropriate vehicle for business and personal exchanges. Although it was at times used for oration, Sadhubhasa was not the language of daily communication. Chaltibhasa is based on the cultivated form of the dialects of Kolkata Calcutta and its neighbouring small towns on the Bhagirathi River. It has come into literary use since the early 20th century, and by the early 21st century it had become the dominant literary language as well as the standard colloquial form of speech among the educated. The pronouns and verb forms of the Sadhubhasa are contracted in Chaltibhasa. There is also a marked difference in vocabulary. Although distinctions in the use of Bengali are associated with social class , educational level, and religion, the greatest differences are regional. The four main dialects roughly approximate the ancient political divisions of the Bengali-speaking world, known as Radha West Bengal proper ; Pundra, or Varendra the northern parts of West Bengal and Bangladesh ; Kamrupa northeastern Bangladesh ; and Bangla the dialects of the rest of Bangladesh; see also Bangladesh: In addition, two cities, Sylhet and Chittagong , have developed dialects with lexical and phonological characteristics that are mostly unintelligible to other speakers of Bengali. Grammar A simple Bengali sentence usually follows subject–object–verb word order. When present, the negative particle comes at the end of the sentence. The copula, or verb linking the subject and predicate , is often omitted. Six cases are generally recognized. Compound verbs, comprising a stem or root and a suffix, are a special feature. There are 3 verb tenses, but their subdivisions make them There are two moods, indicative and imperative , and two numbers, singular and plural. The first, second, and third persons are expressed through six forms because they have both ordinary and honorific referents. Gender is natural, and there is no special declension for feminine and neuter. Adjectives are usually not modified according to the number or case of the nouns they qualify. Writing systems The Bengali script is derived from Brahmi , one of the two ancient Indian scripts, and particularly from the eastern variety of Brahmi. Bengali script followed a different line of development from that of Devanagari and Oriyan scripts, but the characters of Bengali and Assamese scripts generally coincided. By the 12th century ce the Bengali alphabet was nearly complete, although natural changes continued to take place until the 16th century. Some conscious alterations were also made in the 19th century. Bengali is written from left to right. There are no capital letters. The script is

characterized by many conjuncts, upstrokes, downstrokes, and other features that hang from a horizontal line. The punctuation marks, save one, are all taken from 19th-century English. Bengali spelling was more or less standardized through a set of reforms that were initiated by the University of Calcutta in 1824. However, the standardization process continued throughout the 20th and into the early 21st century. For instance, the Bangla Academy in Dhaka prefers a set of alternatives offered by the reforms, while the Bangla Academy in West Bengal has proposed new reforms. Visva-Bharati, the university founded by the Bengali poet and Nobelist Rabindranath Tagore, has also effected several spelling variations. Finally, some newspapers and publishers have their own house styles. Not surprisingly, these independent efforts to standardize Bengali orthography have helped to create a degree of confusion. [Learn More](#) in these related Britannica articles:

Chapter 7 : India: Languages and Scripts

Oriya, one of the 22 languages officially recognizes in India, belongs to the Indo-Aryan branch of the Indo-European language family. It is considered to be a sister language of Bengali and Assamese and is mainly spoken in the state of Orissa.

It and parts of it were referred by different names in different era. According to some scriptures Mahabharata and some Puranas , a king Bali, the Vairocana , the son of Sutapa, had no sons. So, he requested the sage, Dirghatamas, to bless him with sons. The sage is said to have begotten five sons through his wife, the queen Sudesna. The prince Vanga founded Vanga kingdom , in the current day region of Bangladesh and part of West Bengal. The prince Kalinga founded the kingdom of Kalinga , in the current day region of coastal Odisha, including the Northern Circars. Utkala was a part of Kalinga in some parts of Mahabharata. Karna is mentioned to have conquered kingdom of Utkala among others. Utkala may have meant northern utara part of Kalinga or ut-Kalinga. This name has been found in some Gupta -era inscriptions. It literally means "great forest"[citation needed] and it is usually identified with the modern-day Kalahandi and Jeypore region. Udra also Urda-deshya may have originally referred to an ethnic group or tribe called Udra. But later may have referred to the kingdom of Udra, around the coastal region of Odisha. Odra also Orda-deshya similar to Udra, may have meant a tribe of people called Odra, but later came to refer to the land of Odras. Oddiyana , mentioned in some Buddhist texts, according to some scholars may have referred to Odisha. Literally "lotus region", a c. A copper plate found in Ganjam district refers to region as Kongoda also spelled Kangoda. This name has been found inscribed on some copper plates found in Sonepur. Tri-Kalinga may have literally meant "three Kalingas" and may have referred to the three states of Kalinga, South Kosala and Kangoda. Chedi also known as Chedirashtra referred to the kingdom of Kharavela. It was named after his dynasty, Chedi[citation needed] also Cheti dynasty and Mahameghavahana dynasty. Tosali also spelled Toshali referred to a city and the region around it was called Tosala, possibly a subdivision of Kalinga in Ashoka -era. The capital of Tosala has been placed in modern-day Dhauli. The name has been used by some 10th century Arab geographers. The name used for Odisha in the Tabaqat-i-Nasiri c. A name used in some Buddhist texts, including in those by Taranatha. Due to this, some of the oldest rocks in the subcontinent, dating to Precambrian times, [20] are found in Odisha. Some of the rocks, like the Mayurbhanj granite pluton , have been dated to 3. The prince Kalinga founded the kingdom of Kalinga , in the current day region of coastal Odisha, including the North Sircars. He had been given a divine mace by his father on request of his mother, which protected him as long he wielded it. But, Varuna had warned his son, that using it on a non-combatant will cause the death of the wielder himself. The mace bounced off Krishna and killed Srutayudha. The Hathigumpha inscriptions mentions the suzerainty of the Nandas in the Kalinga region. According to his own edicts , the war about 1,, people were killed, 1,, were captured and several more were affected. He turned into a pacifist and converted to Buddhism. They used Tosali as the regional capital and judiciary center. A kumara viceroy ruled from Tosali , modern-day Dhauli. Samapa, modern-day Jaugada , was another administrative centre. Kharavela was the third ruler of the dynasty. He reigned in the second half of the 1st century BCE. Most of the information about Kharavela comes from the Hathigumpha inscription in Udayagiri near Bhubaneswar. The inscription also calls the dynasty as Chedi also spelled Cheti [36] but it is not the same as the Chedi kingdom of western India. The inscription records his life from his boyhood to his 13th regnal year. Kharavela took up the administration after the premature death of his father as a yuvaraj heir apparent. He ascended to the throne as a proper King when he came of age at 24, around c. In the second year, he invaded the territory of the Satavahana king Satakarni I and marching up to the Kanha-bemna river possibly Krishna river stormed the city of Musikas. In the 3rd year of his reign, he organized various performances of dance and music and delighted the people of the capital. In the fourth year, he again invaded the Satavahana kingdom and extended his political supremacy over the region. In the fifth year he is known to have renovated the aqueduct that was originally excavated three hundred years back by the Nandas. In the sixth year, he remitted taxes and gave benevolences both in urban and rural areas of his kingdom. The account of his seventh year is not known. In

his eighth regnal year he led a military expedition against Rajagaha Rajagriha. By that time the Yavana Indo-Greeks who were in possession of Mathura were advancing towards Pataliputra. But getting the news of the triumph of Kharavela at Rajagriha the Yavana king had to retreat to Mathura. Kharavela pursued the Yavana ruler, Dimita possibly Demetrius I [39] and purged them out of Mathura, which was an important seat of Jain religion and culture. In commemoration of this achievement, he built a victory palace in Kalinga at a cost of thirty-eight hundred thousand panas during the ninth year of his reign. In the tenth regnal year, he again invaded northern India the account of which is not clearly known. In the eleventh year of his reign, Kharavela defeated the Dramira country which had been in existence for hundred and thirteen years before his time. In the twelfth year, he invaded northern India for the third time and advanced as far as Uttarapatha. On his return, he terrorized Magadha. Bahasatimita a Shunga king, the king of Magadha surrendered and Kharavela brought back the statue of Kalinga Jina. Kalinga Jina was the statue of Rishabhanatha, which had been taken away from Kalinga by Mahapadmananda three hundred years back and its restoration was considered to be a great achievement of Kharavela. In his thirteenth reigning year, Kharavela excavated a number of cave-dwellings in the Kumari hills for the Jain monks and bestowed endowments for them. Jainism greatly flourished in Kalinga under the patronage of Kharavela. He was also extending liberal patronage towards other religious communities and earned great reputation as the worshipper of all faiths and the repairers of all temples. He also built the caves at Udayagiri and Khandagiri for Jain monks. It is presumed that he was succeeded by his son, Kudepasiri.

The language Odiya or Oriya as it was called till recently belongs to the Indo-Aryan branch of the Indo-European language family. Odiya, Bengali, Assamese and Maithili all come from the same Eastern Magadhi Apabhramsa.

Contact me Languages The government of India recognizes mother tongues that have more than 10, speakers. India has a total of 1, different languages and dialects! The study of language, linguistics, has been developing into a science since the first grammatical descriptions of particular languages by Panini, thousands of years ago. Sanskrit is the oldest language in the world, more than 4, years old. It is obviously much older than Latin. History of Indian languages The history of the Indian language branch is often divided into three main stages: Old, comprising Vedic and classical Sanskrit; Middle from about the 3rd century BC , which embraces the vernacular dialects of Sanskrit called Prakrits, including Pali; and New from about the 10th century AD , which comprises the modern languages of the northern and central portions of the Indian subcontinent. The Rigvedic Sanskrit is the oldest attested member of the Indo-European language family. The discovery of Sanskrit by early European explorers of India led to the development of comparative Philology. The scholars of 18th century were struck by the far reaching similarity of Sanskrit, both in grammar and vocabulary, to the classical languages of Europe. Vedic Sanskrit, the language used in the Vedas, the sacred Hindu scriptures, is the earliest form of Sanskrit, dating from about 3, BC to about BC. A later variety of the language, classical Sanskrit from about BC , was a language of literary and technical works. Even today, it is still widely studied in India and functions as a sacred and learned language. Pali, the language of the Buddhist canonical writings, is the oldest literary Prakrit. The Prakrits continued in everyday use until about the 12th century AD, but even by about the 10th century, the modern Indo-Aryan vernaculars had begun to develop. The number of languages is difficult to specify. New or modern Two major varieties of Hindi are spoken; Western Hindi, which originated in the area around Delhi and Eastern Hindi is spoken mainly in central Uttar Pradesh and eastern Madhya Pradesh; its most important literary works are in the Awadhi dialect or Hindustani. Despite their separate names, Hindi and Urdu are actually slightly different dialects of the same language. Hindi vocabulary derives mainly from Sanskrit, while Urdu contains many words of Persian and Arabic origin; Hindi is written in the Devanagari script, and Urdu in a Persian Arabic script. Hindi is spoken mainly by Hindus; Urdu is used predominantly by Muslims. Bengali is spoken in West Bengal and by almost the entire population of Bangladesh. It descended from Sanskrit, and has the most extensive literature of any modern Indian language. Oriya, Bengali and Assamese are considered to be sister languages. Punjabi spoken in the Punjab, a region covering parts of northeastern India and western Pakistan. Sindhi is actually an offshoot of some of the dialects of the Vedic Sanskrit. Sindh had always been the first to bear the onslaught of the never-ending invaders, and thus absorbed Hindi, Persian, Arabic, Turkish, English and even Portuguese. Sindh is where Persian and Indian cultures blended. Other significant Indic languages include Sinhalese, the official language of Sri Lanka; and Romani, the language of the Roma Gypsies , which originated in India and was spread throughout the world. The Sanskrit origin of Romani is apparent in its sounds and grammar. The origin of most scripts for the Indic languages can ultimately be traced to Brahmi. Gujarati, Bengali, Assamese, and Oriya all have individual writing systems derived from Devanagari. Dravidian Languages About 23 Dravidian languages are spoken by an estimated million people, mainly in southern India. They have long literary histories and are written in their own scripts. Telugu is spoken by the largest number of people; Tamil has the richest literature, is thought to be extremely ancient, and it is spoken over the widest area, including northwestern Sri Lanka. Other Dravidian languages have fewer speakers and are, for the most part, not written. The Dravidian languages have acquired many loan words from the Indic languages, especially from Sanskrit. Conversely, the Indic languages have borrowed Dravidian sounds and grammatical structures. In addition, the Indian constitution recognizes 18 state languages, which are used in schools and in official transactions. The regional languages have been recognized as the official language of the States. In many cases, the state boundaries are drawn between linguistic lines. Other Language Groups The 12 or so Munda languages are spoken by people in scattered pockets of northeastern and central India. Of these, Santali is the

most important, having the largest number of speakers and being the only Munda tongue that is written. Like the Dravidian languages, the Munda languages are known to have existed in India prior to the migration of people, from the Indus valley down southwards. Linguists consider the Munda languages to be related to the Mon-Khmer languages of Southeast Asia in a larger grouping called the Austro-Asiatic family. List of languages by total number of speakers, Source:

Chapter 9 : Indian rupee - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

History of Oriya Literature. Oriya Literature is also known as Odia Literature, Odisha literature, Orissa Literature. There is a consensus among eminent Indian Philologists that Oriya is a separate language and has a rich literature.

Search Oriya Language Oriya, one of the 22 languages officially recognizes in India, belongs to the Indo-Aryan branch of the Indo-European language family. It is considered to be a sister language of Bengali and Assamese and is mainly spoken in the state of Orissa. However, one can also find people speaking the language in Midnapore district of West Bengal, Seraikela Kharsawan district of Jharkhand, Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh and Bastar district of Chhatisgarh province. Of all the languages spoken in eastern India, Oriya is regarded as the one that has been the least influenced by Persian and Arabic. History Oriya, along with Bengali and Assamese, has been derived from the Eastern Magadhi Apabhramsa and trace its origin to the 10th century. In the 16th and 17th century, the language fell under the spell of Sanskrit. However, during the 17th and 18th centuries, it followed a new line of approach. The earliest use of prose in the language can be traced to the Madala Panji or the Palm-leaf Chronicles of the Jagannatha temple at Puri, which date back to the 12th century. Rama-bibha, written by Arjuna-dasa, is regarded as the first long poem in Oriya language. Middle Oriya Literature to The next era is more commonly called the Jagannatha Dasa Period and stretches till the year The period began with the writings of Shri Chaitanya, whose Vaishnava influence brought in a new evolution in Oriya literature. The composers of this period mainly translated, adapted or imitated Sanskrit literature. A new form of novels in verse also evolved during the beginning of the 17th century, when Ramachandra Pattanayaka wrote Haravali. Other poets, like Madhusudana, Bhima, Dhivara, Sadasiva and Sisu Isvara-dasa, composed another form of poems called Kavyas long poems based on themes from Puranas. The language used by them was plain and simple Oriya. Late Middle Oriya Literature to From the turn of the 18th century, verbally tricky Oriya became the order of the day. Verbal jugglery, obscenity and eroticism became the trend of the period, the most notable poet being Upendra Bhanja. Many other poets tried to imitate him, but none could fit into his shoes, with the exception of Bhima-Bhoi and Arakshita Dasa. Family chronicles in prose and literature related to religious festivals and rituals also covered a large portion of this period. The first Oriya printing typeset was cast in , by the Christian missionaries. The actual Oriya script closely resembled Bengali and Assamese scripts, but the one adopted for the printed typesets was completely different, leaning more towards the Tamil script. They brought in a modern outlook and spirit into Oriya literature. Around the same time, the modern drama took birth in the works of Rama Sankara Ray, beginning with Kanci-Kaveri. Sachi Kanta Rauta Ray is the great introducer of the ultra-modern style in modern Oriya poetry. Prabhasa Chandra Satpati is known for his translations of some western classics, apart from Udayanatha Shadangi, Sunanda Kara and Surendranatha Dwivedi. Criticism, Essays and History Criticism, essays and history also became major lines of writing in the Oriya language. Oriya literature mirrors the industrious, peaceful and artistic image of the Oriya people, who have offered and gifted much to the Indian civilization, in the field of art and literature. Comment On This Article.