



CREATION AND HISTORY OF WRITING

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ABSTRACT

This paper shows the origin of the word 'write' clearly. The students of ELT and the learners of English should know the origin and history of the word writing. This paper depicts the creation of writing also clearly. Creation involves anthropological notion known as stimulus diffusion. Stimulus diffusion deals with something borrowed from one culture to another. Cherobee, cree and Bliss writing systems are new type of writing which would encourage the learners of writing. This paper presents the history of writing legibly. Writing was invented five thousand years ago by the sumarians. It is claimed that the Egyptians and the Indus valley people also invented writing. This paper attempts to highlight the creation and history of writing. This paper will be of immense help to the learners of English, ELT students and researchers and the teachers of English

Keywords: ELT (English language teaching), anthropological notion, Stimulus diffusion.

INTRODUCTION

In the wakening of increasing globalization and internationalism communication and education have undergone tremendous changes. English as a global language fulfils the educational aspiration and employability skills of the people. Because of the great popularity and world-wide utilization English serves as the link language of the world.

Four Skills: The four skills of learning are the foundation of language learning. Listening and speaking are audio-lingual skills. Reading and writing are graphic skills. Reading and listening are receptive skills. Speaking and writing are expressive skills. Listening and reading are easier than speaking and

writing. Spelling, handwriting and punctuation are essential to writing.

Definition of the word writing: The word 'write' comes from Indo-European root 'wrid'-tear, scratch etc. In Greek 'rhine' means file, grasp. The early Indo-European writing meant 'scratching marks' on the surface. The oldest English form 'writan' means score, draw and later write.

Byrne (1979) says "Writing is neither an easy nor a spontaneous activity. It requires some conscious mental effort thinking out our sentences and considering various ways of combining them" (7)

Emig (1977) describes "Writing represents a unique mode of learning not merely valuable not merely special but unique. Writing serves learning uniquely because writing as a process and product possesses cluster of attributes that correspond uniquely to certain powerful learning strategies" (129)

Creation and History of Writing: Writing is completely a new phenomenon. Quantity writing is borrowed from one language and applied to a new language. Finally a new script has been developed not as a completely new phenomenon but as new form of writing.

Writing has been invented from scratch without the knowledge of any other existing writing. It has occurred on three occasions. The earliest invention of writing was about 5000 years ago by Sumerians in Mesopotamia .Secondly 500 years later the Chinese invented writing. The last invention of writing was over 2000 years ago by the Maya in Meso America. Some scholars claim that the Egyptians and the people of Indus valley also invented writing but these claims are controversial.

Although the invention of writing is rare the borrowing system from one culture to another has been common. Almost all the writing systems in use today except the Chinese involve some sort of borrowing. In Asia several neighboring countries borrowed writing from China. Early Mesopotamian writing inspired the Egyptians to develop a writing system for their language. The Semite writing system arose under the influence of Egyptian. The Greeks borrowed Simitic system. The Greek alphabet was borrowed by the Etruscans in Italy and the Romans borrowed their alphabet from Latin writing. The Roman alphabet spread widely and was used to write hundreds of languages around the world. Almost all the writing systems in use today are from either Chine or Semitic writing systems.

Creation of writing involves an anthropological notion known as stimulus diffusion. Stimulus diffusion means something is borrowed from one culture to another but only the general idea not all the details. In the case of new writing system the creator is aware of the notion of writing and creates a new type of writing. What is new is the particular writing system, not the notion of writing itself. The Cherobee, cree, phawhahmong and Bliss writing systems are the examples of new sort of writing.

These writings are different from the Umerians, the Chinese and the Maya who invented writing with prior model.

J.R.R.Tolkien invented a number of scripts. Tolkien was a Celbie and Nonse scholar and the shapes of his symbols were like the medieval scripts of Ireland and Scandinavia.

RESULTS/FINDINGS:

1. The four skills of learning, Learning, speaking, reading and writing are described.
2. The essentials of writing are spelling, handwriting and punctuation.
3. Writing requires conscious mental effort.
4. Roman alphabet spread all over the world and used in hundreds of languages.
5. Cherobee, Cree and Bliss writings are the examples of new writing.

CONCLUSION:

Writing is one of the most significant activities of human beings. Writing comes last in the four skills. In writing we can record our memory. Writing represents a unique mode of learning. It attributes uniquely to powerful learning strategies. The Cherobee, cree, and Bliss writing systems are the examples of new writing systems.

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