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Speed Delivery More Topics in Literature Sangam Sangam Literature Agatty Tolpippiam Eighteen Large Texts Eight anthologies Ainkurunūru Akanāṅṅuru Pūṟanāṅṅuru Kalittokai Kuṟuntokai Natṟinaṟi Parippaḷ Paṭṟirupattu Ten idylls Tirumurukāruppatai Kuṟiṇṇiṇṇipāṭṭu Malaipakukam Maturaikk'ci Mullaipp'pu Neunalv'vai Paṭṭiṇṇappalai Perumpānāṟruppatai Porunarāṟruppatai Ciṟupānāṟruppatai Ciṟupānāṟruppatai themes Sangam Sangam landscape of tamil history Sangam Literature Ancient Tamil Music Eighteen Small Texts Olachiayar Nānmaṇikkatikai Inṇā Nāṟpatu Injivai Nāṟpatu Kar Nāṟpatu Kaḷavaḷi Nāṟpatu Aintishai Aimpatu Ṭiṇaimoḷi Aympatu Aintina Elupatu Ṭiṇaimalai Nūṟraimpatu Tirukkuṟaḷ Ṭirikakukam Aṭsarakkawai Paḷamoḷi Nāṅṅuru Ciṟupaṅcamūlam Mutumolikkānci Eletin Kainny Kallai editing by Akanuru Tamil. அகநானூறு, Akanāṅṅuru ?, literally four hundred poems in the genre of akam), sometimes called Netuntokai (light anthology of long poems), is a classic Tamil poetic work and one of eight anthologies (Ettuthokai) in the literature of Sangam. This is a collection of 400 love poems with a draft poem dedicated to Shiva. The collected poems were written by 144 poets, with the exception of 3 poems, which are an anonymous author (s). The verses range from 13 to 31 lines, and long enough to include more details about the subject, the episode and its context. According to Kamil Svelebil, a Tamil literary scholar and history scholar, they are one of the most valuable collections in terms of ancient Tamil history. The anthology of Akananuru is notable for its mathematical arrangement: poems with an odd number are devoted to palai (arid landscape); poem number ten and its multiples (10, 20, 30, etc., up to 400) are neytal (coastal landscape); verses number 2, and then increments 6, and then 4 (i.e. no 8, 12, 18, 22, 28, etc.) refer to kuṟiṇṇi (mountain landscape); verses with number 4, and then increment 10 (14, 24, 34, 44, etc.) are mullahs (pastoral forests); verses with number 6, and then increments of 10 (16, 26, 36, etc.) are maruts (river farmland). The anthology was compiled by Unuttakanman, the son of Maturai Upuricochi Kilan under the patronage of the Paryan king Ukkirackerlutu. Akananuru's poems offer many valuable cultural ideas, as well as historically significant evidence and allusions. For example, poems 69, 281 and 375 mention the Morja Empire, verses 251 and 265 refer to Nandas, the poem 148 mentions the Greco-Romans (Javanas) as a trade in gold on pepper through Musiris the ancient port of Kerala near Kochi, and a number of poems echo the Hindu puranic legends of Parasuram, Rama, Krishna and others. According to Alf Hiltebeitel, an Indian religion and Sanskrit epic scholar, Akananūru has the earliest known mention of some stories, such as Krishna stealing sarees Gopis, which is later found in northern Indian literature, making it likely that some of the ideas of Tamil Hindu scholars inspired Sanskrit scholars in the north and Bhagavat Puran, not the other way around. According to Kamil Svelebil, a scholar of Tamil literature and history, several poems in Akananuru were probably written somewhere between the 1st century BC and the 2nd century AD, the middle layer between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD, while the last layers were completed somewhere between the 3rd and 5th centuries AD. The authors are said to have contributed to Akananuru's collection. Peruntevanar, which translated Mahabharatam into Tamil, is one of the authors. Rudrasarman compiled this anthology based on the narration of the panda king Ukkiruduwachi. The date of Akananuru's poems was probably composed later in the Sangam period than other akam poetry based on linguistic evidence, the introduction of mathematical arrangement, and given the mention of foreign trade and the northern Indian dynasty. According to Takanobu Takahashi, Akananuru's poems were written over several centuries, probably from the 1st to Kuruntokai the 3rd century Akananūru AD. According to Kamil Svelebil, with the exception of a few of Akananuru's poems, such as 10, 35, 140, which were probably completed between the 1st century BC and the 2nd century AD, while few poems are believed to have been written around the end of the 2nd century BC based on references to Moria and the empire of N.C. Most of Akananuru was probably composed somewhere between the 2nd and 5th centuries AD Poetic characteristics of this Agananūru fall under the category of Agam in their subject matter. The poems of this anthology have an akaval meter. Akananuru contains 401 stanzas and is divided into three sections Kalintṟuyanainirai (கலித்ṟுயாணநிṟை), 121 stanzas Manimidaipavalam (மணியிடைபவளம்), 180 stanzas Nittilakkovai (நித்திலக்கோவை), 100 stanza English Translations Bharatidasan University has published a full translation of all 400 songs A. Dakshinamurthy in 3 volumes in 1999: (The heroine's companion comforts her friend at the appearance of the rainy season) the rumbling of clouds winged with lightning poured amain large raindrops and foreshadowed the rainy season; Kidneys with pointed tips sprouted in jasmine The kidneys of Illama and the green trunk of Kondra turned soft; The deer, their black and large antlers like twisted iron rushed to a pebble pit filled with water and pop out jubilant, dinging their thirst; The wide expansive Earth is now free of all the agony of summer heat and the forest looks extremely sweet; That's where O's choicest bracelets! Our hero of the hilly track will be coming efssoon, driving quickly his ornate chariot drawn on horses with waving feathers and trimmed mana when the hard-pulled reins will sound like strumming Yal. As he drives, he chariot bells tied up so as not to upset the union of bees that live on pollen flowers in the bushes. He rushes forward, thinking all together about your great beauty. O friend, whose fragrance is like to the blooming Kantal On the mountain, tall and huge, east of Urantai dinsome holiday! -Akananuru: Mullai 4, Translation by A. Dakshinamurti Ramayana Background main article: Ramayana in Tamil literature Akananūru has a reference to Ramayana in poem 70. The poem places the triumphant Rama in Dhanushkodi, sitting under a Banyan tree, participating in some secret discussions, when the birds chirp. This seems to indicate that Ramayana's history was familiar in tamil lands before 12th century Bamba Ramayaanam. See also Eight Anthologies Eighteen Big Texts Sangam Literature Links - b c d e f Camille zvelebil 1973, p. 53-54. a b Takanobu Takahashi 1995, page 46-47. Rajarajan, R.K.K. (2020). Small Chiefs and Hero in Tamilakam: Topography Akanāṅṅuru. International Journal of Innovative Research in a Multidisciplinary Field. 6 (7): 148–163. Raoul McLaughlin (2010). 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