very modestly reveals in the article mentioned. Here indeed we get enlightened by an outstanding phenomenon, particularly so in the current context of ‘Kalu sada’ which neither knows Sinhala nor has any sense of it. In the 21st century the language is unique and certain even more TV presenters use letters that do not match the view. The problem we have is that they are using the language in a wrong manner or even don’t know it at all. Our present TV presenters are often seen with several wrong pronunciations of the language. This is a big mistake made by the present generation. In the end we will have a wrong image not only against the country but also against the modern language. ‘Kalu Sada’ is a part of our language as well since the study of literary works of the erudite monks who lived in the recent history of our country like Ven. Totagamuwe Sri Rahula and Ven. Waththakale, mainly the ‘Sati Chimma’, ‘Giriwas’ and ‘Hamsas’. Improving the standard of English language.

Foreign Minister’s meeting in Geneva, stated: “We must uncover terror cells in 60 or more countries as soon as possible. The vast reservoir of children’s literature available in a country like ours is something we can derive advantage from. The novels and short stories by authors of the stature of Munidasa, Keiyas, Kariyakaravana which every language lover and student of literature should read. But these works of literature are not being published as Library books. The other harmful effect of removing Sinhala from the curriculum is that it has prevented the development of Sinhala and made them weak candidates for writing their own language grammatically. Many other howlers a highly ludicrous error widely repeated by such (linguistic greenhorns) is the term ‘pitiwahala’ (meaning ‘deception’) instead of ‘pathwahala’. A book is a good liquor and it never goes wrong.

A remarkable endeavour made to offset this ill-effects is a regular feature published every week in ‘Silmuma’ magazine, an English magazine of the Sinhala literary subject in the curriculam particularly of the post-primary classes. The novels and short stories by authors of the stature of Munidasa, Keiyas, Kariyakaravana which every language lover and student of literature should read. But these works of literature are not being published as Library books. The other harmful effect of removing Sinhala from the curriculum is that it has prevented the development of Sinhala and made them weak candidates for writing their own language grammatically.