

Osmania University
Department of Linguistics

**Paper titles and Syllabus for M.A. (Ling) Programme Based on CBCS 2016-2017 ONWARDS
Semester I (24 Credits)**

S.No	Course	Area	Paper Code	Title of Paper	Credits
1.	Core	Core	C 101	PHONETICS-I	5
2.	Core	Core	C 102	PHONOLOGY -I	5
3.	Core	Core	C 103	MORPHOLOGY -I	5
4.	Elective-I	Elective-A	E 104(A)I	SYNTAX-I	4
		Elective-B	E 104(B)I	STRUCTURE OF TELUGU	4
5.	Elective-II	Elective-A	E 105(A)II	SEMANTICS	4
		Elective-B	E 105(B)II	STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH	4
6	Tutorial / Seminar		LINGS-I	TUTORIAL - I / SEMINAR - I	1

Semester II(24 Credits)

S.No.	Course	Area	Paper No.	Title of Paper	Credits
1.	Core	Core	C 201	SOCIOLINGUISTICS	5
2.	Core	Core	C 202	HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS	5
3.	Core	Core	C 203	PSYCHOLINGUISTICS	5
4.	Elective-I	Elective-A	E 204(A)I	LANGUAGE FAMILIES OF SOUTH ASIA	4
		Elective-B	E 204(B)I	TRANSLATION STUDIES	4
5.	Elective-II	Elective-A	E 205(A)II	LEXICOGRAPHY	4
		Elective-B	E 205(B)II	DIALECTOLOGY	4
6	Tutorial / Seminar		LINGS-II	TUTORIAL - II / SEMINAR - II	1

Semester III (24 Credits)

S.No.	Course	Area	Paper No.	Title of Paper	Credits
1.	Core	Core	C 301	PHONOLOGY-II	5
2.	Core	Core	C 302	MORPHOLOGY-II	5
3.	Core	Core	C 303	FIELD METHODS IN LINGUISTICS	5
4.	Elective-I	Elective-A	E 304(A)I	COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS-I	4
		Elective-B	E 304(B)I	APPLIED SOCIOLINGUISTICS	4
5.	Elective-II	Elective-A	E 305(A) II	LANGUAGE STRUCTURE AND VARIATION (I.D)	4
		Elective-B	E 305(B) II	PSYCHOLOGY OF LANGUAGE (I.D)	4
6	Seminar		LINGS-III	SEMINAR - III	1

Semester IV (24 Credits)

S.No	Course	Area	Paper No.	Title of Paper	Credits
1.	Core	Core	C 401	PHONETICS-II	5
2.	Core	Core	C 402	SYNTAX-II	5
3.	Core	Core	C 403	NEUROLINGUISTICS	5
4.	Elective-I	Elective-A	E 404(A)I	LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODS	4
		Elective-B	E 404(B)I	COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS-II	4
5.	Elective-II	Elective-A	E 405(A) II	PROJECT	4
		Elective-B	E 405(B) II	EDUCATIONAL LINGUSITCS	4
6.	Seminar		LINGS-IV	SEMINAR - IV	1

Total Credits: 96



M.A. Linguistics Syllabus

CBCS Pattern

Department of Linguistics
Osmania University, Hyderabad 500 007

SEMESTER-I

UNIT-I: THE ORGANS OF SPEECH

Phonetics as a study of speech sounds; aims and scope of Phonetics, Branches of Phonetics, Speech Organs and their functions, Mechanisms of speech production- Airstream mechanism, oro-nasal process, Phonation process and articulation (place and manner); Classification of sounds into vocalic and consonantal sounds.

UNIT-II: ARTICULATION OF CONSONANTS

The process of articulation: Manner and place of articulation. Places: Upper articulators and lower articulators (passive and active articulators, articulators and points of articulation). Combinations of articulators, their nomenclature, restrictions. Manners of articulation: stops, fricatives, trills, flaps or taps, approximants, affricates, laterals. Co-articulation: Double articulation, secondary articulation, labialization, palatalization, velarization, and pharyngealization.

UNIT-III: ARTICULATION OF VOWELS

Vowels: Basic Parameters for describing vowels (Three axes: Degree of opening, tongue stricture, lips position). Tense, lax. Cardinal Vowels (primary and secondary).

UNIT-IV: SUPRASEGMENTALS

Consonant and vowel length (quantity and duration); Stress (accent); pitch, tone, intonation and juncture; voice quality and Rhythm.

UNIT-V: PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION (IPA)

Principles and types of transcription, The IPA and other standard notations, Suprasegmental transcription. Three-term labels for describing speech sounds, Problems involving phonetic transcription, Use of computers in transcription and analysis of speech/ language data.

READING LIST:

1. Abercrombie, D.1967. Elements of General Phonetics. Edinburgh: EUP.
2. Ball, M. 1996. Phonetics for speech Pathology. London, Whurr Publications.
3. Catford, J.C. 1988. Practical Introduction to Phonetics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
4. Catford, J.C. 1977. Fundamental Problems in Phonetics. Edinburgh: Edinburgh Univ.Press. Ch. 12.
5. Collins, B. and I.M.Mees. 2005. Practical Phonetics & Phonology: A Resource book for students. London: Routledge.
6. Davenport, M. & Hannans, S.J. 1998. Introducing Phonetics and Phonology. London: Arnold.
7. Handbook of the International Phonetic Association: A Guide to use of International Phonetic Alphabet. 1999. Cambridge University Press.
8. John Arister Dry (ed.).1998. Using Computers in Linguistics-A practical guide pp.69-73.
9. Kostic, D.J., Mitter, A. and Krishnamurthi, Bh. 1977. A short outline of Telugu Phonetics, Calcutta: Indian Statistical Institute.
10. Ladefoged, P.1982. A course in Phonetics. II Edition. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. (ch.1, 2,6,7,9 and 10).

11. Ladefoged, P. 2005. Vowels and Consonants. II Ed. Oxford, UK: Blackwell.
12. Laver, J. 1994. Principles of Phonetics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Ch.14, 15,16,17,18.

C 102

PHONOLOGY I

UNIT-I

Relationship between Phonetics and Phonology; The concept of Phoneme; Different Perspectives on the notion of phoneme. Principles of Phonemic analysis; contrast, complementation, minimal pairs, distribution; Phonetic similarity. Neatness of pattern and economy. Distinction between Phone, Phoneme and allophone. The requirement of grammatical information in Phonology (Morphological and Syntactic).

UNIT-II

Basic units and segments in Phonology; Phonemic premises and discovery procedures; Phoneme combinations; Phonotactic constraints; concept of syllable, Syllable structure, setting up syllables and problems of syllabification; types of phonological systems-consonant systems and vowel systems; systems based on suprasegmental features.

UNIT-III

Prague school phonology; Trubetzkoy`s distinctive oppositions; neutralizations and archi-phoneme. Markedness, distinctive features theory; binary v/s non-binary Features; acoustic and Perceptual features; Applications of distinctive features; Universal Phonetic Features; Salient Features of generative Phonology; Phonological representations-the abstractness problem. Types of Phonological rules and constraints on rules; rule ordering.

UNIT-IV

Problems in Phonology (based on the theory discussed in Unit-I).

UNIT-V

Problems in Phonology (based on the theory discussed in Unit-III).

READING LIST:

1. Bloomfield, L. 1933. Language. New York: Holt, Reinhart & Winston.
2. Carr, O. 1993. Phonology. NY: Palgrave.
3. Clark, J. & Yallop, C. 1995. An Introduction to Phonetics and Phonology. New York: Harper & Row.
4. Fromkin, V. & Rodaman, R. 1993. An Introduction to Language. New York: Harcourt Brace College Publishers.
5. Gleason, B.A.1955.Workbook in Descriptive Linguistics. London: Holt, Rinehart &Winston.

6. Gussmann, E. 2002. *Phonology: Analysis and Theory*. Cambridge, UK: CUP
7. Halle, M. 1984. *Problem book in Phonology*. Massachusetts: M.I.T press.
8. Hockett, C.F. 1960. *A Course in Modern Linguistics*. New York: The Macmillan & Co. Ch.2, 3, 10 & 13.
9. Hyman, L.M. 1975. *Phonology; Theory and Analysis*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
10. Lass, R. 1984. *Phonology: An Introduction to basic concepts*. London: Cambridge University Press.
11. Odden, D. 2005. *Introducing Phonology*. CUP. Ch.1, 2, 3, 4 and 7.
12. Roco, I & Johnson, W. 1999. *A Course in Phonology*. Oxford, UK: Blackwell
13. Sastry, J.V. 1994. *Regional and Social Dialects of Telugu- a Prosodic analysis*. Ch. 3 & 4. Mysore: Central Institute of Indian Languages.

C 103 MORPHOLOGY-I

UNIT-I: MORPHOLOGY:

The study of word structure and word formation. *The concept of word*: content (or open) word - function (or closed) word - grammatical/inflected word - derived word - simple word - compound word - complex word - orthographic word - phonological word - lexeme - word boundary. *The concept of morpheme*: morpheme identification. *The concept of allomorph*: conditioned variation - free variation.

UNIT-II: CLASSIFICATION AND DIFFERENTIATION OF MORPHEMES:

Bound and free morphemes - lexical and grammatical morphemes - derivational morphemes-base - root - stem - affix - subtractive morpheme - zero morpheme - discontinuous morpheme - portmanteau morpheme - suppletive form.

UNIT-III: MORPHOPHONEMIC CHANGES

Assimilation and dissimilation. Types of morphological processes (Cliticization, Conversion, Clipping, Blends, Backformation, Acronyms, Onomatopoeia). Compounding (Properties of Compounds, Endocentric and Exocentric Compounds)

UNIT-IV: INFLECTION AND DERIVATION

Parts of speech. Grammatical categories. *Types of morphological models*: item-and-arrangement (IA) - item-and-process (IP) - word-and-paradigm (WP). Typology of word structure.

UNIT- V

Exercises in dealing with the morphological analysis.

Note: *The Paper Setter is requested to give problems for V Unit. One short answer type and another long answer type problem.*

READING LIST:

1. Aronoff, M. and K. Fudeman. 2005. *What is Morphology?* Blackwell Publishing Ltd. Pp. 14-69 and 160-163.

2. Bauer, L. 1988. *Introducing Linguistic Morphology*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press. Pp. 7-41 and 73-87.
3. Bloomfield, L. 1935. *Language* (Revised edn.). George Allen & Unwin Ltd. Chs. 13 and 14.
4. Fromkin et al. 2000. *Linguistics: An Introduction to Linguistic Theory*. Blackwell Publishing. Part II: Pp. 25-53, 57-67, and 69-81.
6. Hockett, C.F. 1954. Two models of grammatical description. *Word* 10: 210-234. Also in Katamba, F. (ed.) 2004. *Morphology: Critical Concepts in Linguistics*, 6 vols. London and New York: Routledge. Pp. 110-136.
7. _____. 1958. *A Course in Modern Linguistics*. New York: The Macmillan Company. Chs. 26&27.
8. Kroeger, P.R. 2005. *Analyzing Grammar: An Introduction*. Cambridge University Press. Pp. 7-25.
9. Nida, E.A. 1949. *Morphology: The Descriptive Analysis of Words* (Second edn.). Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press. Chs. 2, 3, and 4.
10. Robins, R.H. 1959. In defense of WP. *Transactions of the Royal Philological Society*, 116-144. Also in Katamba, F. (ed.) 2004. *Morphology: Critical Concepts in Linguistics*, 6 vols. London and New York: Routledge. Pp. 137-156.

E 104 (A) I

SYNTAX-I

UNIT-I: STRUCTURAL SYNTAX:

Parts of Speech, Phrase, Clause, Constituent, Transitivity, Grammatical and Functional Categories, Sentence Patterns, Simple, Compound and Complex.

UNIT-II: GENERATIVE SYNTAX:

Concepts, Innateness, Competence vs. Performance, adequacies of Grammar, Universal Grammar, Grammaticality and Acceptability.

UNIT-III: GENERATIVE SYNTAX:

Approaches; phrase structure grammar, inadequacies of Phrase Structure Grammar, Transformational model; Context Sensitive rules, X-bar theory, NP Movement and Wh-movement, Constraints on rules. The Ross Constraints.

UNIT-IV : PROBLEMS:

- a. Identification of grammatical categories and functional categories
- b. Labeled bracketing and tree representations including X-bar framework
- c. Relationship between deep and surface structure with transformations
- d. NP movement and Wh movement
- e. Identification and explanation of ungrammaticality

NOTE: All the problems taking examples from languages especially Telugu, Hindi and English.

READING LIST:

1. Culicover, P.W. 1976. *Syntax*. New York: Academic Press. Ch. 11.
2. Fromkin, V.A. (ed.) 2000. *Linguistics: An Introduction to Linguistics Theory*. Cambridge: Massachusetts: Blackwell. Ch.4.
3. Radford, A. 1988. *Transformational Grammar*. Cambridge: CUP.
4. ----- et al. 1999. *Linguistics: An Introduction*. Cambridge: CUP. Pp. 277-336.
5. Tartter, C. Vivien. 1998. *Language and Its Normal Processing*. New Delhi: Sage, ch.4.
6. Lyons, J. 1970. *Noam Chomsky*. New York: The Viking Press.
7. Tallerman Maggie. 2005. *Understanding Syntax*. New York: Oxford University Press.

E 104 (B) I THE STRUCTURE OF TELUGU

UNIT-I: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TELUGU:

History of Telugu Language, Position in Dravidian languages. Social and regional dialects of Telugu. Typological features of Telugu.

UNIT-II: PHONOLOGY:

Phonology: Segmental and suprasegmental phonemes. Syllable structure. Phonotactics - phonological patterns. General morphophonemic processes - vowel and consonantal sandhi.

UNIT-III: MORPHOLOGY:

Word structure. Inflectional and derivational affixes. Word classes: nouns - pronouns - numerals - verbs - adjectives - adverbs - postpositions. Clitics. Grammatical categories: gender - number - person - case – voice.

UNIT-IV: SYNTAX:

Simple canonical sentence and its constituents. Agreement. Negative, interrogative and imperative sentences. Sentence coordination. Main clause vs. dependent (or subordinate) clause. Different types of dependent clauses. The syntax of *taan*. Direct and indirect speech. Passive construction. Relative constructions.

READING LIST:

1. Krishnamurti, Bh. 1957. Sandhi in modern colloquial Telugu. *Indian Linguistics* 17, 178-180.
2. _____. 1968. Compound verbs in Telugu. *Indian Linguistics* (supplement) 22, 2-22.
3. _____ and J.P.L. Gwynn. 1985. *A Grammar of Modern Telugu*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. _____ (ed). 2006. *telugu bhāSā caritra*. Hyderabad: P. S. Telugu University. Chapters 13 and 14.

5. Nagamma Reddy, K. 1979. Problems of syllable division in Telugu. *Work in Progress* 12, 79-99. Department of Linguistics, Edinburgh University.
6. Ramarao, C. 2002. *telugu vākyaM: pada varNa sahitaM* (Third Enlarged Edition). (First Edition 1975, A.P. Sahitya Akademi)
7. _____. 2003. *telugu lō velugulu* (an anthology of papers in linguistics) (Second edition). (First edition 1982, Andhra Saraswata Parishat). Pp. 74-96, 127-154.
8. Swarajya Lakshmi, V. 1997. Dialect variations - Telugu language teaching. *Indian Journal of Applied Linguistics* 23: 1. New Delhi: Bahri Publications.
9. _____. 1995. *telaMgāNa sāmājika māMDalika adhyayanaM - anuvartita sāmājika bhāSā shāstra dRkpathaM. telugu: sāhitya māsa patrika*. Also in Ramanaiah, M.V. and K. Thomasaiah (eds.) 2005. *telugu bhāSa: siddhāMtaM - anuvartanaM*. Hyderabad: P.S. Telugu University. Pp. 191-199.
10. Vijayanarayana, B. 1995. *telugulō vishēSaNa vargaM: marō vishlēSaNa. telugu: sāhitya māsa patrika* 1: 4, 28-45. Also in Ramanaiah, M.V. and K. Thomasaiah (eds.) 2005. *telugu bhāSa: siddhāMtaM - anuvartanaM*. Hyderabad: P.S. Telugu University. Pp. 79-101. (Modified version).
11. _____. 1997. Gender with special reference to Telugu. *PILC Journal of Dravidic Studies* 7: 1, 63-72.
12. _____. 2000. Agreement with special reference to Telugu. *Indian Linguistics* 61: 1-4, 47-61. Also in *PILC Journal of Dravidic Studies* 10: 2, 125-138.
13. _____. 2002. The proform *taan* in Telugu. In V. Swarajya Lakshmi (ed.) *Case for Language Studies: Papers in Honour of Prof. B. Lakshmi Bai*. Hyderabad: Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics, Osmania University, and Booklinks Corporation. Pp.141-152.
14. _____. 2006. Adjectives and adjective complements in Telugu. *Osmania Papers in Linguistics* 32: 57-69.

E 105 (A) II

SEMANTICS

UNIT-I

Scope of semantics. Goals. Conditions for claim to theoretical adequacy. Relationship with other disciplines - syntax, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics. Meaning of meaning. Types of meaning. Lexical, grammatical and social meaning.

UNIT-II

Lexical meaning. Reference and sense. Sense relations - Polysemy, homophony, synonymy etc. Components of meaning. Types of opposition: binary, polar etc. Deixis and definiteness. Kinds of deixis. Universal semantics: colour and kinship terms. Marked and unmarked categories.

UNIT-III

Sentence meaning. Ambiguity, entailment, presupposition and paraphrase. Tautologies and contradiction. Sentence relations and Truth. Logic and Truth. Necessary truth, A Priori truth and Analyticity.

UNIT-IV

Meaning in context. Speech Act. Gricean Maxims. Performatives. Indirect speech acts. Conversational implicature. Kinds of implicature. Cooperative principles and politeness. Concept of FACE, FTA, strategies for protecting FACE.

READING LIST:

1. Leech, Geoffrey N. 1974. Semantics. Pelican Books: England. Chs. 1, 2, 6,11,13,14.
2. -----1983. Principles of Pragmatics. Longman: London and New York. Chs.4 &5.
3. Levinson, Stephen C. 1983. Pragmatics. CUP: Cambridge. Chs. 2, 3 and 7.
4. Fromkin, V. and Robert Rodman. 1984. An Introduction to Language. Harcourt Brace College Publishers, Ch.4.
5. Forrester, M.A. 1996. Psychology of Language: a critical introduction. Sage: London. Pages: 38-78.
6. Lyons, John. 1995. Linguistic Semantics. CUP: Cambridge. Pp.1-149 & 258-290.
7. Saeed, John. 1997. Semantics. Blackwell: Oxford. Chs. 3, 4, 7 and 8.
8. Kempson, Ruth M. 1977. Semantic Theory. CUP: Cambridge. PP. 1-41.
9. Cruse, Alan. 2000. Meaning in Language. OUP: New York. Chs: 3, 7 and 13.

E 105 (B) II THE STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH

NOTE:

- i) It is assumed that this course will be offered to students who have studied English as subject for about 10 years during schooling and under graduation. This course will aim at introducing them to some aspects of the formal structure of English and also at helping them to improve their reading and writing skills.
- ii) It is suggested that wherever possible, comparison with corresponding structures in Telugu, Hindi and other languages will be made.

UNIT-I:

English and its varieties all over the world. 'Standard' and 'dialects' of English. Word order and related typological features of English- some basic differences from SOV languages like Telugu and Hindi- prepositions, branching direction, causation, place of adjective, etc. Some problem areas for the Indian learners e.g., articles, tense/aspect agreement, tag questions, noun-verb inversion in interrogative sentences, gerunds etc.

UNIT-II:

Words in English. Word classes: Nouns and their categories, Pronouns, Determiners, Verbs and their categories (finite, stative, transitive etc.), auxiliary verbs, modals, qualifiers (nominal and verbal), prepositions.

Inflection: agreement: number, person and tense/aspect. Derivation: prefix and suffix.

UNIT-III:

Sentence formation in English. Types of sentences: simple, complex and compound; assertive, interrogative (yes/no, wh-, tag questions), negative, imperative, passive. The uniqueness of the floating 'do' as in negatives and questions. Other constructions: relative clauses, causatives, complementation, reflexivisation.

UNIT-IV:

Exercises based on Units I-III. Practice in reading different kinds of texts with comprehension. Précis writing and note taking.

READING LIST:

1. Hudson, Richard. 1998. *English Grammar*. London and New York: Routledge. Chapters 1-6, 8 and 9.
2. Givon, T. 1993. *English Grammar: A function-Based Introduction*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company. Chapters 2 and 4.
3. Halliday, M.A.K. (Second edition 1989). *Spoken and Written Language*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Chapters 5-7.
4. Leech, Geoffrey N. 1969. *Towards a Semantic Description of English*. London: Longman. Chapter 9.
5. Roberts, Paul. 1964. *English Syntax (alternate edition)*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc. Chapters 2, 3, 6, 7, 13, 22 and 24.

SEMESTER-II

UNIT-I: INTRODUCTION:

Relationship with historical linguistics and dialectology. Theoretical difference in the basic assumptions in relation to other Branches of linguistics. Concepts of heterogeneity and variation. Prescriptivism and standardization. Diglossia. Societies and speech communities: Verbal repertoire; Monolingualism and multilingualism; Communicative competence; Rules of language and rules of speaking.

UNIT-II: VARIATIONIST SOCIOLINGUISTICS:

Types of sociolinguistic variable; Variable rule; the Limits of variationist theory; notions of 'vernacular', 'observer's paradox'. Attitudes to language variation: Bernstein's 'deficit hypothesis' and Labov's response. Linguistic reflex of social change: semantics of power and solidarity - address terms.

UNIT-III: LANGUAGES IN CONTACT:

Multilingualism and its consequences: code-mixing and code-switching - motivation and types of code switching; linguistic convergence - motivation and direction; language maintenance, shift and death; pidginization and creolization - common characteristics, theories of their origin.

UNIT-IV: LANGUAGE AND POWER:

Gender and language use - 'difference' and 'dominance' Reappraisal of gender in variationist studies; gender, discourse and politeness. The politics of language standardization - resistance to 'powerful' language; language, dialect and disadvantage in the classroom; dynamics of power in language planning.

UNIT-V: LANGUAGE VARIATION AND LANGUAGE CHANGE:

Contribution of Sociolinguistics to historical linguistics. Social motivation for language change. Social mechanisms of language change - change from above and change from below.

READING LIST:

1. Annamalai, E. 2001. Managing Multilingualism in India. New Delhi: Sage Publications. Pp. 190-225.
2. Bloomfield, Leonard. 1933. Language. New York: Holt & Co. Chapter on dialectology.
3. Fasold, Ralph. 1984. Sociolinguistics of Society: Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
4. ----- . 1986. Sociolinguistics of Language. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
5. Giglioli, Pier Paolo. (ed.) 1972. Language and Social Context. Penguin Books. Chapters 8 and 9.
6. Labov, William. 1965. 'The Social Motivation of Sound change'. Word 19. pp 273-309.
7. ----- . 1965. 'On the mechanism of linguistic change'. In Keilery, A.R. (ed.) 1972. A Reader in Historical and Comparative Linguistics. New York: Holt.
8. Mesthrie, Rajend., Joan Swann, Andrea Deumert and William M. Leap. 2000. Introducing Sociolinguistics. Edinburgh University Press. Chapters - 1, 3, 5, 7-12.
9. Wardaugh, R. 1986. An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.

10. Williams, Glyn. 1992. Sociolinguistics: a Sociological Critique. Routledge: London and New York. Chapters 3-5.

C 202

HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS

UNIT-I

Two approaches to linguistic facts; Synchronic and Diachronic, Implications of this Dichotomy and its effects on subsequent studies. The major Breakthrough in historical linguistics - the genetic hypothesis, the regularity hypothesis, the phonemic hypothesis: Types of writing system: Interpretation of written records.

UNIT-II

Types of languages change: Sound change. Nature of sound change. The structuralist model of describing sound change; its types and processes. Phonetic change and Phonemic change, Causes and consequences of sound changes.

UNIT-III

Motivating factors for language change; Analogy; Types of Analogy, Regularising Tendency of Analogy and its relation to sound change. Borrowing; Types of Borrowing; Consequences of borrowing; Pidgins; Creoles; Semantic change.

UNIT-IV

Reconstruction of earlier stages of a language; Internal Reconstruction and comparative method - Their scope and limitations; Principles of Reconstruction in Phonology and grammar. Relative Chronology of Different changes; Family tree and wave theory. Principles of sub-grouping. Lexico-Statistics; its basic assumptions, aims and methods of application. Problem of internal reconstruction and comparative method.

UNIT-V

Problems in Historical Linguistics.

READING LIST:

1. Bhat, D.N.S. Sound Change. Poona: Bhaskar Prakashan.
2. Bloomfield, L. 1933. Language. New York: Holt & Co. Ch.17-27.
3. Hock, H.H. 1986. Principles of Historical Linguistics. Amsterdam, Mouton De Gruyter. Chapters: 3-7, 9, 10, 12-19.
4. Lehman, W.P. 1962. Historical Linguistics: An Introduction. New York: Holt, Rinehart; Winston.

UNIT-I: INTRODUCTION:

Scope and nature of psycholinguistics; biological basis of human language: ontogenetic and phylogenetic views, the critical period hypothesis, Views about cognition and language

UNIT-II: DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHO-LINGUISTICS:

First language acquisition (aspects of phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics); Motherese, Second language learning - implications of first language acquisition; environmental, social and psychological factors in second language learning; development of metalinguistic abilities.

UNIT-III: LANGUAGE PROCESSING:

Mental lexicon: Logogen and Cohort Models of the lexical processing, Speech production: evidence from speech errors, parsing and parsing strategies, sentence processing models.

UNIT-IV: LANGUAGE PROCESSING:

Theories of Language acquisition: Innateness, behaviourism and cognitive theories. Bilingual Acquisition: types of bilingualism in children, Bilingual Language processing – code mixing, code switching and interference.

UNIT-V: EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLINGUISTICS:

Experimental studies of teaching language to other primates; three periods in the history of child language studies—diary, large sample and longitudinal, speech errors as evidence of language production, small-scale experiments in aspects of language processing and production.

READINGS LIST:

1. Aitchison, Jean. 1998. *The Articulate Mammal. Introduction to Psycholinguistics.* London: Routledge.
2. Field, J. 2003. *Psycholinguistics: A resource book for students.* London: Routledge. Section A. pp. 1-48.
3. Lakshmi Bai, B. 2000. *Sounds and words in early language acquisition. A Bilingual Account.* Shimla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study. Ch.5. pp.12-137;
4. Lust, B. 2006. *Child Language: Acquisition & Growth.* Cambridge, UK: CUP.
5. Mohanty, K. 2000. *Language Behaviour & Processes.* In J.Pandey (ed.). *Psychology in India Revisited.* Vol. I. New Delhi: Sage. Pp. 208-255.
6. Nei, L. 2000. *The Bilingualism Reader.* London: Routledge
7. Prideau X, Gary, D. 1984. *Psycholinguistics. The Experimental Study of language.* Newyork: Routledge. Ch. 3 and 4.
8. Radford, A. *Linguistics. An Introduction.* Cambridge University Press. PP. 226-240.
9. Riley, B.T. 2000. *Introduction to Psycholinguistics.* New Delhi: Cosmo Publications. Ch.2. pp. 15-40.

10. Thirumalai, M.S. and Shyamala Chengappa. 1986. Simultaneous acquisition of two languages. An overview. Mysore: Central Institute of Indian Languages. Manasagangotri.

E 204 (A) I LANGUAGE FAMILIES OF SOUTH ASIA

UNIT-I: NOTION OF LANGUAGE FAMILY:

Typological. Language Universals and Linguistic relatedness. Formal and Substantive universals, absolute and statistical universals. Family tree and wave models, Criteria for identifying Family relationship among languages. Language relations and its classification – Genealogical, Areal and

UNIT-II: MAJOR LANGUAGE FAMILIES OF SOUTH ASIA:

1) Austro-Asiatic, 2) Dravidian, 3) Indo Aryan, 4) Tibeto-Burman Enumeration of languages, their geographical distributions. Sub groups of each family.

UNIT-III: PHONOLOGICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

Vowels and Consonants, Syllable Structure of Different language families of India. Word categories. Noun Morphology and Verb Morphology. Syntactic features: Word-order. Typical syntactic constructions and characteristics.

UNIT-IV: INDIA AS A LINGUISTIC AREA:

Definition and explanation, linguistic change, Borrowing, contact and convergence between language families of India, Process of diffusion, Mutual influence across the language families.

READING LIST:

1. Bhattacharya, S.S. 1975. Classification and distribution of Munda language, Studies in comparative Munda Linguistics: Shimla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study.
2. Dil Anwar, S. (ed.) 1980. Language and Linguistics area. Essays by M.B.Emeneau. Stanford University Press. Pp. 95-134.
3. Krishnamurti. Bh. 2003. The Dravidian Languages. Cambridge: CUP.
4. Masica, Colin p. 1999. The definition and significance of Linguistic areas; Methods, Pitfalls and Possibilities (with reference to the validity of South Asian Language: Contact, Convergence and Typology). Tokyo. Pp. 153-192.
5. Nagamma Reddy, K. 2003. The Vowel and Consonant Sounds of Indian Languages. IJDL 32, pp. 33-54.
6. Ramakrishna Reddy, B. 2005. Convergence in Central India: Explorations into Micro-Linguistic Area. IJDL 34. pp. 121-147.
7. Shafer Robert. 1955. Classification of the Sino Tibetan Languages. Word. 11.
8. Zograf, C.A. 1982. Languages of South Asia: a guide. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
9. Cardona, George. 2007. The Indo Aryan Languages. London: Routledge

10. Lehman, W.P. 1962. *Historical Linguistics: An Introduction*. New York: Holt, Rinehart; Winston.
11. Comrie, B. 1981. *Language and Linguistic Typology*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
12. Corft, William. 1990. *Typology and Universals*. Cambridge: CUP
13. Greenberg, Joseph H. 1963. *Universals of Language*. Cambridge: CUP.

E204 (B) I

TRANSLATION STUDIES

UNIT-I

Definition of translation. Interlingual, intralingual, and intrasemiotic translation. Dichotomies of form-style, content-sense, and literal-free translation. Comprehensibility and translatability. Translation studies as an academic discipline. Translation units. Catford's translation shifts. Vinay and Darbelnet's translation procedures.

UNIT-II

Analysis of linguistic meaning in relation to translation equivalence at the level of individual words and phrases. Discovering meaning by grouping and contrast. Kinds of meaning components. Collocation.

UNIT-III

Formal equivalence. Dynamic equivalence. Adjustment in translation. Translation processes: analysis, transfer, and restructuring. Different types of translation. Two basic orientations in translating. Receptor response.

UNIT-IV

Dubbing and subtitling. Conference and simultaneous interpreting. Machine translation (MT), translation memory and terminology management tools and corpus-linguistic tools. A brief history of machine translation. The importance of machine translation. Myths surrounding machine translation.

READING LIST:

1. Arnold, D.J. et al. 1994. *Machine Translation: An Introductory Guide*. London: Blackwells-NCC. Online available <<http://www.essex.ac.uk/linguistics/clmt/MTbook/PostScript/>> (accessed 4 August 2003).
2. Baker, M. 1992. *In Other Words: A Course book on Translation*. London and New York: Routledge.
3. _____. (ed.). 1998. *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*. London and New York: Routledge.
4. Catford, J.C. 1965. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. Oxford: OUP. Ch. 12, pp.73-82.
5. Hatim, B. and J. Munday. 2004. *Translation: An Advanced Resource Book*. London and New York: Routledge. Units A1- A6, A14, B1-B6, B14, C1-C6, and C14.
6. Holmes, J.S. 1988. The name and nature of translation studies. In *Translated! Papers on Literary Translation and Translation Studies* (2nd edition). Pp. 67-80. Also in

- Venuti, L. (ed.) 2000. *The Translation Studies Reader*. London and New York: Routledge. Pp. 172-85.
7. Hutchins, W.J. 1986. *Machine Translation: Past, Present and Future*. Chichester, UK: Ellis Horwood.
 8. Jakobson, R. 1959. On linguistic aspects of translation. In Brower, R. *On Translation*. Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press, pp. 232-9. Also in Venuti, L. (ed.). 2000. *The Translation Studies Reader*. London and New York: Routledge. Pp. 113-18.
 9. Larson, M.L. 1984/1998. *Meaning-Based Translation* (2nd edition). Lanham, New York and Oxford: University Press of America. Pp. 87-95.
 10. Nida, E.A. 1964. *Toward a Science of Translating*. Leiden: Netherlands: E.J.Brill. Pp.156-71.
 11. _____. 1969. Science of Translation. *Language* 45:3, 483-98.
 12. Steiner, G. 1998. *After Babel*. Oxford: OUP. Pp. 251-64.
 13. Vinay J.-P and Darbelnet, J. 1958/1995. *Comparative Stylistics of French and English*. Translation. Sager, J. and Hamel, M.-J. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins. Pp. 20-7 and 30-41.

E 205(A) II

LEXICOGRAPHY

UNIT-I

The linguistic basis of lexicography. Lexicography as lexical description. The Lexeme as the basic unit in Dictionary-making. The metalanguage of LEXICOGRAPHY, What are dictionaries for? Dictionaries for special register. Range vs. scope in dictionaries. Dictionary, Encyclopedia and thesaurus.

UNIT-II

Specifying meaning; Semantic analysis and dictionary definitions. Illustrative Quotations, connotation. Specifying grammatical form and function; grammatical units and dictionary entries. Grammatical labeling. Context and varieties of usage.

UNIT-III

Key elements of dictionaries and other language references. Alphabetization - Entry counting - grammatical information - pronunciation - etymology - synonyms. Usage, The kinds of usage information given in dictionaries.

UNIT-IV

Bilingual dictionaries, the purpose of bilingual dictionaries. Types of bilingual dictionaries. Collection of material. Selection of entries. The translation and descriptive equivalents. Lexical combinability, meaningful combinations of words. Collocation and idiom in the dictionary. Computational approach to lexicography. CAD.

Practice: Exercises for practice on writing different types of dictionary entries.

READING LIST:

1. Benson, M. et al. 1986. Lexicographic description of English. John Benjamin publishing company. Chapter 1 and 6.
2. Hartmann, R.K. (ed). 1983. Lexicography; Principles and Practice. Academic Press, Inc. Chapters 1, 2,4,5,8,9,10.
3. Jackson, H. 1988. Words and their meaning. London and New York, Longman. Ch.7, 16.
4. Landau, S.I. 1984. Dictionaries. The art and craft of lexicography. Cambridge University press. 1989. Chapters 1, 2,3,4,5.
5. Singh, R.A. 1982. An Introduction to Lexicography. Mysore. Central Institute of Indian Languages, Chapters 1, 2, 8.
6. Zgusta, L. 1971. Manual of Lexicography. The Hague/ Paris: Mouton.

E 205 (B) II

DIALECTOLOGY

UNIT-I: INTRODUCTION:

Concepts of dialect, idiolect, accent, standard language, dialectology, dialect area, dialect boundary, focal area, relic area, transition area. Dialect continuum: geographical and social dialect continuum; autonomy and heteronomy. Contribution of dialect geography to historical linguistics and sociolinguistics.

UNIT-II: DIALECT GEOGRAPHY:

History and development of dialect studies, dialect survey methodology; preparation of questionnaire; data elicitation techniques, selection of informants. Occupational vocabulary survey. Methodology of Telugu dialects.

UNIT-III: BOUNDARIES:

Mapping of dialect variation and drawing of isoglosses; patterns, bundles and grading of isoglosses; structural categories and distribution of lexical isoglosses; cultural correlates of isoglosses.

UNIT-IV: URBAN DIALECTOLOGY:

Social dialects, urban dialects; sampling techniques, obtaining data, classifying informants, linguistic variable; stylistic differences.

READING LIST:

1. Bloomfield, L. 1933. *Language*. New York: Henry Holt & Co. chapter 19.
2. Chambers, J.K. and Peter Trudgill. 1980. *Dialectology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Chas. 1-5, 7.
3. Krishnamurti, Bh. 1962. *A Telugu Dialect Dictionary of Occupational Vocabulary*. Vol.1 Agriculture. Hyderabad: A.P. Sahitya Akademi, pp. 93-120.
4. Mesthrie, Rajend et al. 2000. *Introducing Sociolinguistics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press. Chapter 3.

SEMESTER-III

C 301

PHONOLOGY-II

UNIT-I

Phonological Theory: Generative phonology. Notion of alternation and underlying phonological representation; Morpheme structure constrains and syllable structure constrains. Redundancy. Phonological vs. Lexical representation.

UNIT-II

Notion of rule. Rule forms and types. Rule ordering and simplicity, rule relationships: conjunctive vs. disjunctive; intrinsic vs. extrinsic; feeding and bleeding. Transparency vs. Opacity. Telescoping and rule inversion. Constrains on abstract nature of underlying representation.

UNIT-III

Markedness. Abstractness and underspecification. Extension of the notion of Markedness in generative phonology. Markedness in representation as well as rule ordering. Concepts of natural class and natural rules. Relation between markedness and natural laws. Linking of markedness and phonological rules.

UNIT-IV

Fundamentals of prosodic phonology. Autosegmental phonology. Metrical phonology. Dependency Phonology. Lexical Phonology. CV phonology.

UNIT-V

Problems from different languages (either from work book or data from any other source) invoking rule writing and rule ordering.

READING LIST:

1. Carr, Philip. 1993. Phonology. Macmillan. Ch. 1, 4, 5, 9, 10, and 11.
2. Durand, J. 1990 Generative and Nonlinear Phonology. London & New York: Longman.
3. Hyman, Larry M. 1975. Phonology: Theory of Analysis. Holt Rinehart and Winston. Ch. 1,2,4,5.
4. Schane, Sanford A. 1973. Generative Phonology. New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc.
5. Sommerstein, Alan. 1977. Modern Phonology. London: Edward Arnold. Ch. 1, 2 and 3.
6. Firth, J.R. 1948. Sounds and prosodies on Prosodic analysis. F.R.Palmer (ed.). London: OUP, Pp 1-26.
7. Goldsmith, John. 1979. Autosegmental Phonology. MIT Press.
8. Giegerich, H.D. 1985. Metrical phonology and Phonological Structure: German and English. Cambridge: CUP
9. Kenstowich. 1994. Phonology in Generative Grammar. Cambridge: Blackwell.
10. Mohanan, K.P. 1986. The Theory of Lexical Phonology. Dordrecht: Reidel.
11. Schane, Sanford A. 1978. Workbook in Generative Phonology. NJ: Prentice Hall INC

UNIT-I

Morphological features; Markedness; Portmanteaux feature nesting; Features of lexical categories; Feature percolation. Morphological processes; Processes affecting the phonological shape of morphemes and sequences of morphemes.

UNIT-II

Lexical (or derivational) Morphology: Lexical Strata (or level); Derivation and inflection in lexical morphology. Lexical and post-lexical rules. Insights from lexical morphology: Stratum ordering; Stratum ordering reflecting morpheme sequencing; Stratum ordering and productivity. Productivity and blocking. Stratum ordering and conversion (or zero derivation). Strict cyclicity. Bracket erasure. Elsewhere condition and blocking.

UNIT-III

Prosodic (or template morphology): Prosodic morphology and nonconcatenative morphology (infixing, gemination and other changes taking place internally within the root). The Morphemic tier hypothesis. Prosodic morphology and other nonconcatenative morphological phenomena such as reduplication and metathesis. CV-templates and reduplication. Reduplication as prefixation and suffixation. Internal reduplication.

UNIT-IV

Inflectional Morphology: Differentiating between inflection and derivation. Relevance and generality. Verbal inflectional categories. Inflectional categories of nouns. Clitics. Morphological mapping of grammatical function changing rules. The mirror principle. Incorporation. Inflections and paradigm: Inflections and derivations. Suppletions and stem classes. Syncretism. Idioms and compounds: Phonological factors in compounding, Types of compounds. Argument structure and feature percolation. Synthetic, gerundive. Participial and exocentric compounds. Headedness of compounds. The right-hand head rule (RHR). Left headed and headless compounds. Compounding and derivation: Cranberry words. Neo-classical compounds.

UNIT-V

Exercises dealing with the above topics.

READING LIST:

1. Jensen, J.T. 1990. *Morphology: Word Structure in Generative Grammar*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
2. Katamba, F. 1993. *Morphology*. Macmillan. Chs. 5, 6 and 8-12.
3. Kiparsky, P. Lexical morphology and phonology. The linguistics Society of Kerala (ed.) 1982. *Linguistics in the Morning Calm*. Seoul: Hanshim Publishing. Pp 3-91. Also in Katamba, F. (ed.) 2004. *Morphology: Critical Concepts in Linguistics*, 6 Vols. London and New York: Routledge. Pp. 94-184.
4. McCarthy, J.J. 1981. A prosodic theory on non concatenative morphology. *Linguistics Inquiry* 12(3):373-418. Also in Katamba, F. (ed.) 2004. *Morphology: Critical Concepts in Linguistics*, 6 Vols. London and New York: Routledge. Pp. 230-78.

Aim: This course is aimed to give an opportunity to students with a hands-on experience in the general task of investigating a language through one-on-one interview with its speakers. Students will elicit, record and transcribe language data from the speaker of an unfamiliar language and will develop original analyses of those data

UNIT-I

The scope and purpose of field linguistics as a branch of descriptive linguistics and its relation to other branches in Linguistics, such as theoretical and applied linguistics. The problem of investigating non-literary languages. The role and importance of language consultant (informant) in Linguistics fieldwork. Selection of language consultant. Number of informants and the training of language consultants to suit the goal of the project.

UNIT-II

Preparation of appropriate questionnaire. Technique and method of elicitation. The work session, elicitation and its nature, Scheduled vs. Analytical elicitation. Steps in elicitation, analysis and checking for elicitation. Organisation of working sessions.

UNIT-III

Eliciting relevant data at various levels of linguistic structure: Sound, word phrase, clause and sentence levels. The importance of collecting texts-training the informant to dictate the texts, translating them with his help and checking the texts with other members of the language community.

UNIT-IV

Collection of linguistic data: Factors which determine the kind of data, obtaining relevant data and restricting its size to salient features. Investigator's self preparation for encountering the informant. The need for a pilot survey of the people, languages and the area of investigation and the collection of sample data. The recording of dialect or language material. Types and purposes of field transcription. The reliability and the accuracy of phonetic field transcription. The Phonetic training for field work. Collection, analysis, and processing of data. The value of phonetic and linguistic statements.

UNIT-V: CREATION OF DIGITAL ARCHIVE AND ETHNOLINGUISTICS

FLEX software: FLEX Software and its practical use in creating digital archive. Ethno-linguistics: Collection of Folklore, Festivals and related, worship and rituals; food and drinks; Ethno-medicines; attire and adornments etc.

READING LIST:

1. Abbi, Anvita. 2001. *A manual of linguistic field work and structures of Indian languages*. Munich: Lincom Europa.
2. Abercrombie, David. (1954:1-5). "The recording of dialect material in Phonetics in Linguistics: A book of Readings". ed. by W.E. Jones and J. Laver (1973) Longman group limited, London. Also in *Studies in Phonetics & Linguistics*. ed by Abercrombie (1971) London: OUP
3. Catford, J. C. 1974. Phonetic fieldwork. *Current Trends in Linguistics* vol. 12, pt. 4. 2489-2505. ed. by Thomas A. Sebeok Linguistics and Adjacent Arts & Sciences, Mouton: The Hague.

4. Chelliah, Shobhana T., and Willem J. de Reuse. 2010. *Handbook of Descriptive Linguistic Fieldwork*. Berlin: Springer.
5. Comrie, Bernard, and Norval Smith. 1977. 'Lingua Descriptive Series: Questionnaire.' *Lingua* 42:1-72. Reprinted in IJDL Vol.XI (1982).
6. Crowley, Terry. 2007. *Field-linguistics (A Beginner's guide)*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
7. Healey Alan. 1964. Handling Unsophisticated Linguistic Informants. Linguistic Circle of Canberra, Canberra; First Edition
8. Kibrik, Andrej E. 1977. *The Methodology of Field Investigation*. The Hague: Mouton
9. Longacre, Robert E. 1966. *Grammar Discovery Procedures. A Field Manual*. The Hague: Mouton.
10. Lounsbury, Floyd. 1988. Field methods and techniques in linguistics. In *Anthropology today: an encyclopedic inventory*, ed. by Alfred Louis Kroeber. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 401-416.
11. Nida, E.A. 1949. *Morphology*. Michigan: University of Michigan Press (F.E. 1946). Chapter on Field Linguistics.
12. Samarin, William J. 1967. *Field Linguistics: A Guide to Linguistic Field Work*. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston.

E 304 (A) I: COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS-I

UNIT-I

Fundamentals of Computers: Computer System: Input-output devices; Common Operating Systems: Dos, Windows, Linux, etc.; Computer Networking: Local Area Networking (LAN), Wide Area Network (WAN).

UNIT-II

Introduction to Computational Linguistics: History of Computational Linguistics, Research in the field.

UNIT-III

Corpus Linguistics: Speech Corpus, Text Corpus, Applications of Corpus; Computational Lexicography: Speech Dictionaries, WordNet, Special Purpose dictionaries (Sysnset). Introduction to Computational Phonology: Speech Analysis; Computational Morphology: POS Tagging, Morphological Analysis.

UNIT-IV

Computational approaches to grammar: Regular Expressions and Plural formation of English nouns with the help of Python or Perl programming language.

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

1. Dash, N.S. 2005. *Corpus Linguistics and language Technology*, Mittal Publications. (ch. 1)
2. Jurfsky, Daniel and James H. Martin. 2000. *Speech and Language Processing*. Pearson Education. (ch. 5 & 11)
3. Mitkov, Ruslan (ed). *The hand book of Computational Linguistics*. Oxford: oxford university press. (ch- 24)
4. Miller, G.A. et al. "Introduction to WordNet: <https://wordnet.princeton.edu/>
5. Narayna Murthy, K. 2005. *Natural Language Processing*. Delhi: ESSESS publications
6. Rendl, B. *Learning Perl*, Oreilly

E 304 (B) III

APPLIED SOCIOLINGUISTICS

UNIT-I: Language and Literacy

The cognitive and ideological approaches; Literacy and cognitive development. Ideological model of literacy; Literacy and discourse; Literacy and community; Literacy and culture; Literacy and power

UNIT-II: Literacy Movement

Mass literacy movements in India and elsewhere in the world-particularly in the third world countries. The ideology, social/political context and methodology in these movements.

UNIT-III: Language and Education

The Sociolinguistics of Language and education; Gap between home language and school language. Ethnolinguistic identity theory; the inter group model of second language/ dialect acquisition.

UNIT-IV: Implications

Evaluation of communicative competence. The notion of normality and its critique from different angles; literacy and second language acquisition.

READING LIST:

1. Athreya, Venkatesh and Shila Rani Chunkath.1996. *Literacy and Empowerment*. New Delhi: Sage Publication. Ch. 1 Introduction.
2. Duncan, D. (ed.), 1989. *Working with bilingual language disability*. London: Chapman and Hall. Ch. 8. Pp.113-131.
3. Duranti, Alessandro. 1988. Ethnography of speaking: Toward linguistics of praxis. In F. J. Newmeyer (ed.), *Language: The socio-cultural context (Linguistics: The Cambridge Survey, Vol. IV)* Pp. 201-228. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
4. Freire, P. and D.P. Macedo. 1987. *Literacy: reading the word and the world*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul. (Introduction).

5. Graff, H.J. 1987. Literacy past and present: critical approaches. In *The literacy/ society relationship*, H.J Graff (ed.) The Labyrinths of Literacy: Reflections on Literacy Past and Present. London: The Falmer Press.
6. Graff, H.J. 2011. *Literacy Myths, Legacies & Lessons: New Studies on Literacy*. New Brunswick (USA) and London: Transaction Publishers.
7. Halliday, M. A. K. 1996. Language as Social Semiotic (Ch.25.pp359-383). In P. Cobley (ed.) *Communication Theory: Reader*. London: Routledge.
8. Mckay, S.L. 1996. *Literacy and Literacies*. (Ch.13 Pp.421-445). In Mckay, S.L. and Hornberger, N.H. (eds.) 1996. *Sociolinguistics and Language Teaching*. Cambridge, U.K.:CUP
9. Mukherjee, A. and Vasanta, D. (eds.) 2001. *Whither Literacy*. New Delhi: Sage.
10. Mulholland, J. 1991. The Language of Negotiation. London: Routledge. Chs.1-3 Pp.1-65.
11. Trudgill.P.1984. *Applied Sociolinguistics*. London: Academic Press. Ch. 2 Pp.7-31 Ch.6 Pp.119-158.

E 305 (A) IV LANGUAGE STRUCTURE AND VARIATION

UNIT-I

Language, Nature of Language – Language as Communication: Verbal and Non-Verbal. Linguistics and neighbouring disciplines. Language in context – Sociocultural view.

UNIT-II

Sound production – classification of sounds: Segmentals and suprasegmentals;
 Articulatory features – organization of speech sounds – phoneme and allophone
 -Phonotactic constraints.

UNIT-III

Internal structure of words: roots and stems, morpheme and allomorph - word-formation processes – the structure of sentences: phrases and clauses – constituent – Types of sentences – grammaticality and acceptability.

UNIT-IV

Linguistic form and meaning – reference and sense – (components and interpretation of meaning) – lexical and sentential ambiguity – meaning in context - deixis. Language variation: Dialect: Regional and Social - Standard Language - Registers – Code Switching - Language in context - Multilingualism.

READING LIST:

1. Admajian, A. et al 2001. *Linguistics: An Introduction to Language and Communication*. 5th edition. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
2. Fasold, R.W. and Connor – Linton, T. (eds.) 2006. *An Introduction to Language and Linguistics*. Cambridge University Press.

3. Fromkin, V. et al 2003. *An Introduction to language*. Heinle, Thomson (seventh edition).
4. Parker, F. 1986. *Linguistics for Non-linguists*. College Hill. Ch. 3, 4, 5,6,8,9.
5. Radford, A. 1999. *Linguistics: An Introduction*, CUP.

E 305 (B) IV PSYCHOLOGY OF LANGUAGE

Aim: To familiarize students with concepts and methods of Psycholinguistics that deal with how individuals process, produce and acquire language(s).

UNIT-I: Approaches to the study of language, its structure and use

Languages of the world, language families, Design feature of human languages; Basic concepts of Phonetics, Phonology Morphology, Syntax, Semantics and IPA ; Biological bases of Language.

UNIT - II: Production of Speech and Writing

Language acquisition vs. learning ; similarities and differences between spoken vs. written language ; Basic components of - Words, Sentences, Discourse, Prosody ; Key processes in production of Speech and writing ; breakdown in speech production ; Speech errors.

UNIT- III: Speech Perception and Reading

Basic concepts of hearing mechanism ; Categorical perception ; Process of auditory word recognition ; Auditory vs. Visual modalities ; Process of letter and word reading ; Failures in reading.

UNIT- IV: Language Acquisition

Theories of language acquisition ; Development of Phonology, Morphology and Syntax ; Concept of Bilingualism and types ; Language acquisition in bilingual children ; Role of attention , memory and other cognitive processes in language acquisition; Acquisitional studies in relation to English and Indian languages (Hindi, Telugu)

READING LIST:

1. Baron, R.A. 2003. *Psychology of Language*. 5th edition. New Delhi: Pearson Education Pvt. Ltd. pp.40-72.
2. Carroll, D.W. 2008. *Psychology of Language*. 5th edition. Thomson/Wordsworth.
3. Eysenck, M. (ed.). 1998. *Psychology: An integrated approach*. Chapter on Psychological process in reading (pp. 205-233). Essex, UK: Longman.
4. Eysenck, M. and Keane, M. 2005. *Cognitive Psychology: A Students' Handbook*. Hove and New York: Psychology Press. Chapter on Language (pp. 315-427).
5. Lakshmi Bai, B. and Vasanta, D. 1994. *Language Development and Language Disorders: Perspectives from Indian Languages*. New Delhi: Bahri Publications.
6. Parker, F. 1986. *Linguistics for Non-Linguists*. College Hill. Ch.3, 4,5,6,8 & 9.
7. Radford, A. 1999. *Linguistics: An Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

SEMESTER-IV

UNIT-I: OVERVIEW:

History and recent developments in Phonetic Sciences. Major debates in the fields of Articulatory, Acoustic and auditory phonetics. Relations between processes of Speech Production, Speech Acoustics and Speech Perception. Phonetic Universals. Applications. Distinctive features based on acoustic features.

UNIT-II: SPEECH ACOUSTICS:

Basic concepts: Intensity, Frequency and time domain properties of Speech sounds. Formants, transitions, burst, resonance, voice onset time, vowel and consonant duration, Spectrum vs wave form. Acoustic features of vowels, consonants and suprasegmentals. Acoustic correlates of phonemes and syllables.

UNIT-III: SPEECH PERCEPTION:

Fundamentals about auditory system. Speech perception vs. discrimination, comprehension, understanding. Factors influencing speech perception. Acoustic cues in the perception of segmental and suprasegmental features. Models of speech perception.

UNIT-IV: EXPERIMENTAL PHONETICS:

Instrumental methods to study phonation (e.g.: Laryngography), articulation (e.g.: Palatography), acoustics (e.g.: Spectrography), aerodynamics (e.g.: Mingography) and pitch intonation (e.g.: Visi pitch). Role of computers in the analysis of speech data.

UNIT-V: PRACTICAL ASPECTS:

Exercises in Phonemic and Phonetic transcription using IPA. Exercises in interpreting wave forms and Spectrograms. Practice in using Speech analysis software for analyzing phonetic data.

READING LIST:

1. Abramson, A.S. 1974. Phonetics: An Overview. Current trends in Linguistics. Ed by T. Sebeok. Vol.12, pp.2187-2199. The Hague: Mouton.
2. Catford, J.C. 1977. Fundamental Problems in Phonetics. Edinburgh University Press. Ch.12
3. Clark, J. Yallop, C. and Fletcher, J. 2007. An Introduction to Phonetics and Phonology. III Edition. London & New York: Blackwell. Chs. 2, 3, 7 and 8.
4. Code, C., and Ball, M. (eds). 1994. Experimental Clinical Phonetics. London: Croom Helm.
5. Collins, B. & Mees, I.M. 2003. Practical phonetics and phonology: A resource book for students. London: Routledge. Pp. 217-220.
6. Handbook of the IPA 1999.
7. Johnson, K. 1997. Acoustic and Auditory Phonetics. Ch.2. Digital Signal Processing. Oxford: Basil Blackwell. Pp. 22-48.
8. Kent, R.D. and Reed, C. 1995. The Acoustic Analysis of Speech. London: Whurr Publishers.

9. Ladefoged, P. 2005. Vowels and Consonants. II Edition. London: Blackwell. Chs.7, 8, 9, 10 & 16.
10. Lieberman, O. and Blumstein, S. 1988. Speech Physiology, Speech Perception and Acoustic Phonetics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

C 402

SYNTAX-II

UNIT-I

Principles and parameters, the incorporation of Comp, Infl and Det into X-bar theory, binary branching, and the DP analysis of noun phrases. Topicalization and scrambling.

UNIT-II

Anaphors, pronouns, R-expressions and the binding principles, theta roles and theta grids, Case (structural and inherent). Case assignment. ECM (Exceptional Case Marking).

UNIT-III

Move alpha, constraints on movement, the Ross constraints explained in terms of subjacency, government, proper government, ECP (Empty Category Principle) PRO as subject of infinitives, small pro, the pro-drop parameter.

- Unit IV and V** Problems: a. Pro-drop parameter - data from all languages
 b. PRO in Indian languages and English
 c. topicalization, scrambling
 d. establishing theta grid
 e. assignment of case
 f. relationship between antecedent and anaphor

READING LIST:

1. Haegeman, L. 1992. Introduction to Government and Binding Theory. London: Blackwell (2nd edition). Ch. 2, 5,6,7,8.
2. Webelhuth (ed.). 1995. Government and Binding Theory and the Minimalist Program. Oxford, Cambridge & Blackwell. Ch.1, 4, 5.

C 403

NEUROLINGUISTICS

UNIT-I: Brain: Structure and Function.

Central Nervous System, language areas in the brain, Hemispheric Specialisation, techniques of determining cerebral specialization for language, Cerebral Dominance, Distributed Function, Lateralization and handedness, right hemisphere and language, role of subcortical structure in language.

UNIT-II: Brain-language relationship

Historical overview; Methods for studying brain-language relationship: Lesion studies, Electrophysiological methods, Neuroimaging techniques. Models of brain-language relationship—Classical, Connectionist, Hierarchical, Global and Process models.

UNIT-III: Brain Pathology and Language Breakdown

Causes of Brain pathology, Aphasia and its classification, Dementia, Subcortical lesions and language breakdown, Right Brain Damage, Disorders of the written word: dyslexia and dysgraphia.

UNIT-IV: Linguistic aspects in Aphasia: Phonology and Semantics

Phonological processing in aphasia, Segmental Errors, Semantic processing in aphasia, Role of right hemisphere and semantic processing

UNIT-V: Linguistic aspects in Aphasia: Morphology and Syntax

Morphological processing in aphasia, Syntactic processing in aphasia, Agrammatism, Cross linguistic variation in agrammatic productions

Practical work: Observation of diagnosis and prognosis of aphasics in local hospitals.

READING LIST:

1. Ahlsen, E. 2006. Introduction to Neurolinguistics, Amsterdam: John Benjamins
2. Blesser and Luzzati. Morphological processing in Italian Agrammatic speakers' Syntactic Implementation of Inflectional Morphology. In Whitaker, H.A. ed. 1997. Agrammatism. London: Singular Publishing Group Inc.
3. Edwards, S. 2005. Fluent Aphasia. Cambridge: CUP
4. Elisabeth, Ahlsen. 2006. Introduction to Neurolinguistics. Amsterdam. John Benjamins. Part I and II.
5. Lukatela, Shankweiler and Crain. Syntactic Processing in Agrammatic Aphasia by Speakers of a Slavic language. In Whitaker, H.A. ed. 1997. Agrammatism. London: Singular Publishing Group Inc.
6. Obler, K.L. and K.Gjerlow. 1998. Language and the Brain. Cambridge: CUP.
7. Visch-Brink, E. and R.Bastiaanse. 1998. Linguistic levels in Aphasiology. Ch.9, 15-17, 87-90, 147-151, 175-178.

E 404 (A) III

LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODS

UNIT-I:

Role of Linguistics in language teaching and literacy, relationship between Linguistic theories of language and corresponding teaching methods. Role of Teacher in language analysis. Discourse analysis, language diversity and educational linguistics.

UNIT-II

Language acquisition versus second language and learning. Behaviouristic & Mentalistic theories of language learning. Traditional methods of language teaching, Grammar translation. Direct method and Audio-visual method. Contrastive analysis, Error analysis.

UNIT-III

Cognitive models of language learning, attitude aptitude, acculturation, internal processing, filter, organizer and monitor. Its implications in language teaching. Errors as learning strategies.

UNIT-IV

Communicative approach to language teaching: Total physical response, silent way, Community language learning, suggestopedia; The Natural approach, comparing and evaluating methods. Language testing: Kinds of tests and testing, validity, reliability. Test techniques and Testing overall language ability.

READING LIST:

1. Dulay, H. and M.Burt. 1982. Language Two. OUP, Ch.2, 3,5,11.
2. Hughes, Arthur. 1997. Testing for Language Teachers. Cambridge University Press.
3. Richards, C. Jack and Rodgers, Theodores. 1986. Approaches and methods in language teaching. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
4. Stubbs, Michael. 1986. Educational Linguistics. Basil Blackwell, ch. 1, 2, 3, 14.

E 404 (B) I COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS -II

UNIT-1

Formal Language Theory: Language, Grammars and Automata; Regular Language and Type 3 Grammars; Pushdown Automata and Context Free Grammar; Syntactic models: Unification based grammar: Generalized phrase structure grammar; HPSG

UNIT-2

Statistical approaches to language processing: Context free grammar, probability theory, Statistical Models, HMM, Entropy; Trigram Models of English.

UNIT-3

Disambiguation/semantics: Lexical disambiguation/semantics; Syntactic disambiguation of PPs using semantic information, relative clause attachment, anaphora resolution anaphora resolution application (Telugu or Hindi or English languages)

UNIT-4

Applications: Speech Recognition, Text to Speech, Character Recognition, Machine Translation, Information Extraction, Text Data Mining,

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

1. Clark Alexander et al (ed), The Handbook of computational and Natural Language Processing, Wiley-Blackwell (P.no. 611-620, P.no. 624-625)
2. Jurfsky, Daniel and James H. Martin. 2000. Speech and Language Processing. Pearson Education. (lexical semantics p.n. 587-625)
3. Mitkov, Ruslan (ed). The hand book of Computational Linguistics. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Ch.8:-formal grammars and languages, P.no 156-177, Ch.19:- Statistical Methods- p.n 358-375, part of chapter 17, ch.27:- Machine Translation: General Overview, ch-30:-Information Extraction, ch-34:- text data Mining.

Further Readings:

1. Charniak, E. 1993. Statistical Language Learning. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press.
2. Clark Alexander et al (ed), The Handbook of computational and Natural Language Processing, Wiley-Blackwell.
3. Corpus Linguistics, Wolfgang Teubert & Ramesh, Routledge
4. Klavans, Judith L. & Resnik, P. (eds.) 1996. The Balancing Act. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press.
5. Gleitman, L. & Liberman, M. (eds) 1995. An Invitation to Cognitive Science, Volume 1: Language. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press.
6. Grishman, R. 1986. Computational Linguistics: An Introduction. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
7. Handbook of contemporary syntactic theory edited by Mark Baltin and Chris Collins
8. Lappin, S. (ed.) 1997. The Handbook of Contemporary Semantics. Oxford: Blackwell.
9. Miller, G.A. et al. "Introduction to WordNet: an on-line Lexical Database," downloadable from: <https://wordnet.princeton.edu/>
10. Partee, B.H. Ter Meulen, A. and Wall R.E. 1990. Mathematical Methods in Linguistics. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers
11. Pereira, F.C.N & Stuart M. 1987. Shilder Prolog and Natural Language Analysis. Stanford: CSLI.
12. Shieber, S.M. 1986. An Introduction to Unification-Based Approaches to Grammar. Stanford, California: CSLI.
13. Sproat, R. 1992. Morphology and Computation. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press.
14. Seg, Ivan & Wasow, T.1999. Syntactic Theory: A Formal Introduction. Stanford: CSLI.

15. Sells, P. 1985. Lectures on Contemporary Syntactic Theories. Stanford: CSLI.

E 405 (A) IV

PROJECT

E 405 (B) IV

EDUCATIONAL LINGUISTICS

UNIT-I

Traditional and nontraditional approaches to language teaching; Traditional direct methods. The Reading Method, Audiolingual Methods, Communicative Approaches and Methodologies.

UNIT-II

Sociolinguistics of Language and Evaluation; Continuity/discontinuity between the Language at Home and the School.

UNIT-III

Ethnolinguistic identity theory; Pragmatic consideration, Discourse analysis in teacher education; Discourse analysis in class room practice.

UNIT-IV

Bilingual Education and language planning; Language planning for pluralistic societies. Relevance of Vernacular language in Education and Problem in its implementation.

READING LIST:

1. Crystal, David. 1981. Directions in Applied Linguistics. Academic Press Inc. New York. Chs. 1,2,7,9 and 10.
2. Krashen, S.D.. 1983. The Natural Approach, Language Acquisition in the Class room. Perguson Press. Oxford.
3. Kennedy, C. (ed.) 1984. Language Planning and Language Education. George Allen and Unwin. London. Pp. 4-16, 98-110.
4. Trudgill, Peter (ed.). 1984. Applied Sociolinguistics. Academic press. Pp 119-149, 159-202, 203-244.
5. Pride, J.B.(ed). 1979. Sociolinguistic Aspects of Language Learning Techniques. Oxford: OUP