

108. LINGUISTICS

Unit 1. Language and Linguistics

Characteristics of language, Different aspects of language. Competence and performance. Structure of human communication. Design Features of language. Functions of Language. The process of communication and types of Communication – barriers of communication, Verbal Vs Non- verbal communication. Signlanguage. Different branches of Core Linguistics and Applied Linguistics.

Unit 2. Phonetics: Theoretical and Applied

Aims and scope of Phonetics, Branches of Phonetics. Organs of speech Production, Air Stream Mechanism- various types. Manner and place of articulation. Four major classes of Speech Sounds: Consonants, Vowels, liquids and glides, Cardinal vowels, Monophthong and Diphthong. Secondary Articulation. Phonation: Definition and Major Types of Phonation, Suprasegmental Features– Definition and Functions. The international Phonetic Alphabet IPA and other standard notations. Phonetic description of symbols. Types of transcription: Phonetics Vs Phonemic transcription. Co-articulation: Double articulation, secondary articulation, labialization, palatalization, velarization, and pharyngealization. Phonetic Universals. Applications. Distinctive features based on acoustic features. Acoustic features of vowels, consonants and supra-segmentals. Acoustic correlates of phonemes and syllables

Unit 3. Phonology

Phonetics vs. phonology; concept of phoneme, phone and allophone; principles of phonemic analysis— phonetic similarity, contrastive distribution, complementary distribution, free variation, pattern congruity; notions of biuniqueness, neutralization and archiphoneme. Phonotactics. Supra segmental features of speech.

Phonological rules, rule ordering and types of rule ordering. The syllable and its structure. Syllabification Phoneme combinations and their pattern restrictions. Distinctive features (major class, manner, place, etc.). Linear and non-linear approaches: levels of phonological representation; abstractness controversy; markedness; principles of lexical phonology.

Unit 4. Morphology

The Concept of Morpheme, morph and Allomorphs. Phonologically and lexically conditioned Allomorphs. Inflectional and Derivational Morphology. Hocket's Model for Morph Analysis. Nida's Principles of Morph Analysis. Assimilation and dissimilation. Types of morphological processes (Cliticization, Conversion, Clipping, Blends, Backformation, Acronyms, Onomatopoeia)

The Concept of Lexeme, Word and word Forms. Basic Word building Processes. Compounding, Types of Compounds. Incorporation, Morphophonemics-Rule inversion, Truncation and Back formation Processes. Endocentric and Exocentric Constructions. Word classes: nouns - pronouns - numerals-verbs-adjectives -adverbs-postpositions. Clitics. Grammatical categories: gender - number - person - case - voice.

Unit 5. Syntax

Word and Paradigm, Paradigmatic and Syntagmatic relations, Parts of Speech, Phrase, Clause, Constituent, Transitivity, Grammatical and Functional Categories, Sentence Patterns - Simple, Compound and Complex. Types of Sentences-Transformations. Syntactical analysis.

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

Approaches to grammar- phrase structure grammar, inadequacies of Phrase Structure Grammar, Transformational model; Context Sensitive rules, X-bar theory, NP Movement and Wh-movement, Constraints on rules. Move alpha, constraints on movement, the Ross constraints explained in terms of subadjacency, government, proper government, ECP (Empty Category Principle) PRO as subject of infinitives, small pro, the pro-drop parameter.

Unit 6.Semantics and Pragmatics

Word meaning: sense and reference. Components of meaning. Meaning of meaning. Ogden and Richards meaning triangle. Theories of Meaning. Types of meaning - Leech's Seven types, Lexical, grammatical and social meaning. Sense relations - Polysemy, Homonymy, Synonymy, Antonymy, Hyponymy etc. Semantic field, Componential analysis and field theory. Sentence semantics: Ambiguity, entailment, presupposition and paraphrase. Tautologies and contradiction. Sentence relations and Truth conditions. Logic and Truth. Necessary truth, a priori truth and Analyticity.

Pragmatics: Speech Act. Gricean Maxims. Performatives. Indirect speech acts. Conversational implicature. Kinds of implicature. Cooperative principles and politeness.

Unit 7.Historical and Comparative Linguistics

Historical, Comparative and Descriptive Linguistics, Synchronic and Diachronic Linguistics, A brief history of linguistics. Comparative Reconstruction, Internal and External Reconstruction. Analogy, Kurylowick's laws Sound change: the Neo grammarian and the generativist approach. Grimm's Law, Verner's Law, Grassman's Law. Principles of Classification, Genealogical and Typological Classification of Indian Languages. Unique characteristics of Aryan & Dravidian languages. Classification of Aryan & Dravidian languages, Sub-grouping of Indo-Aryan & Dravidian languages, Aryan & Non-Aryan Languages, Affinity between Dravidian and non-Dravidian languages. History of Writing systems, units of writing—sound (alphabetic), or syllable (syllabic) and morpheme/word (logographic),

Unit 8.Sociolinguistics,Dialectologyand Field Methods

Language as social phenomenon. Social motivation for language change. Social mechanisms of language change -change from above and change from below. Concepts of heterogeneity and variation. Prescriptivism and standardization. Diglossia. Societies and speech communities; Verbal repertoire; Communicative competence; Rules of language and rules of speaking. Borrowing. Diglossia, language attrition. Language variations-pidgin and Creole. Language and culture.L1, L2 and foreign languages learning.

Monolingualism and multilingualism; Types of Bilingualism- National- Societal and Individual, Coordinate and Compound, Ambivalent and Partial. Code mixing, switching. Interference, Theories of Interference, kinds of Interference, Structural and Non-Structural- Impact of Bilingualism. Concepts of Idiolect, Dialect, Variety, Register and Style, Focal Area, Relic Area, Mutual intelligibility, Common core, Isoglosses, Dialect Atlas, Dialect distance. Stylistic devices of foregrounding

Sociolinguistic field techniques (Elicitation, Sampling, Questionnaire and Analytical procedures). Language Development –Language planning, Modernization, Standardization, Graphization, policy Formulation, Implementation, Evaluation, Reformulation

Unit 9.Computational Linguistics

Introduction to Computational Linguistics: History of Computational Linguistics& Research in the field; ALPAC Report, translation systems; Systran system, Eurotra system, Question answer systems, Eliza, Student, SIR; Indian systems; GIST, Angalbharati, Anusaaraka, OCR

Corpus: Speech Corpus, Text Corpus; Parallel Corpora; Segmenting, Transcription; Computational Lexicography: Speech Dictionaries, Word Net, Special Purpose dictionaries (Sysnset).Speech Analysis: basic speech wave parameters: time, amplitude and frequency; Computational Morphology: POS Tagging, Penn Tree tagset, Telugu tagset, Morphological Analysis. Computational approaches to grammar: Regular Expressions and Plural formation of English nouns with the help of Python or Perl programming language.

Unit 10.Psycho-Neuro Linguistics

Language and Biological Evolution. Biological basis of human language, the critical period hypothesis, cognition and language. Basic concepts of hearing mechanism; Categorical perception; Process of auditory word recognition; Auditory vs. Visual modalities; stages of acquisition of reading; Errors in reading.

Theories of Language acquisition: nativistic, behaviourism and cognitive theories. 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.

Language areas in the brain, Hemispheric Specialisation; Cerebral Dominance; Lateralization and handedness; right hemisphere and language; role of sub cortical structures in language. Experimental studies on teaching language to other primates; methods of child language studies—diary, large sample, cross sectional and longitudinal, speech errors as evidence for language processing, experiments in aspects of language production and comprehension.

Unit 11.Education Linguistics

History of Language teaching in India, Role of linguistics in learning and teaching, Theories of learning. Contrastive analysis, Error analysis. Kreshen's monitor theory. Its implications in language teaching. Language planning and policy. Language Testing: Principle and methods of testing, Construction of tests—reliability and validity, kinds of testing – testing aptitude, Diagnostic, prognostic Achievement proficiency tests. Curriculum and syllabus framing. Error analysis

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. Corpus planning of language chosen for education. Standard vs. non-standard. Elaborated and restricted codes. Attitudes, levels of competence aimed at –linguistic competence or communicative competence, use of different varieties in teaching to facilitate the transition from the native dialect to the supra dialectal variety.

Unit 12.Lexicography and Translation Studies

Dictionary making: collection of data: sources for entries and meanings-texts, oral and written; collection of usage in context. Types of dictionaries and criteria for classification - encyclopedic and linguistic; historical and etymological; special and general; pictorial and technical; monolingual, bilingual and multilingual; restricted and non-restricted. Criteria for selection among variants by frequency, historicity, prestige, nesting. Structure and context of entries; main entry and sub-entries; meaning, description and definition; use of diagrams and pictures to compensate verbal inadequacy;

procedure of cross-referencing. Order and arrangement of entries; alphabetical, rhyming, reverse order; spelling and guide to pronunciation; arrangement of homonyms; arrangement of meanings of polysemous words; citing grammatical information; etymology.

Equivalence theory and principles of translation. Processes of translation, Source language and Target language, Text and Text Analysis, Grammatical basis for translation, Phonological, Morphological, Syntactic, correspondences and contrasts, referential and connotative. Types And Issues of Translations: Intralingual and Interlingual, Full and Partial, Total and Restricted, Rank Bound and Unbound, Equivalence, Loss and Gain, Structural, Pragmatic and Cultural Uniformity, Untranslatability- Linguistic, Stylistic and Cultural, Translation of Different Kinds of Texts: Scientific, Technical, Legal, Administrative and Literacy- Metaphor and Figures of Speech.
