MASTER OF ARTS
(LINGUISTICS)

SESSION 2009-2010 (2 YEARS PROGRAM)

AFFILIATION

The proposed programme shall be governed by the Department of Linguistics, Faculty of Arts, University of Delhi, Delhi-110007.

PROGRAM STRUCTURE

The M.A. Programme is divided into TWO Parts as under. Each Part will consist of two Semesters to be known as Semester-1 and Semester-2.

Part I	First Year	Semester-1	Semsester-2
Part II	Second Year	Semester-3	Semester-4

The schedule of papers prescribed for various semesters shall be as follows:

Part I : Semester – I Compulsory Courses

Paper L-1	Introduction to Linguistics
Paper L-2	Phonetics
Paper L-3	Phonology
Paper L-4	Morphology

Part I : Semester – II Compulsory Courses

Paper L-5	Introductory Transformational Generative Syntax
Paper L-6	Aspects of Linguistic Behaviour
Paper L-7	Applied Linguistics
Paper L-10	Interdisciplinary Course -I

Part II : Semester –III   Compulsory Courses

Paper L-8	Language and Mind
Paper L-12	Semantics

Two Optional Papers to be selected out of the Papers from the *List given below:

Part II : Semester – IV

    Compulsory Courses :
    Paper L-9(a)   Field Methods
    Paper L-11   Historical Linguistics
    Paper L-35   Interdisciplinary Course-II

One optional paper other than the ones offered in Semester – 3 out of the *list given below (which ever offered by the Department):

*List of Optional Papers:

  L-13   Intermediate Syntax
  L-14   Advanced Syntax
  L-15   Language Typology
  L-16   Linguistic Logic & Structural Semantics
  L-17   Sociolinguistics
  L-18   Generative Phonology (Linear)
  L-19   Generative Phonology (Non-linear)
  L-20   Linguistic Stylistics
  L-21   Translation Theory and Practice
  L-22   Computational Linguistics
  L-23   Developmental Psycholinguistics
  L.24   Neurolinguistics
  L-25   Multilingualism
  L-26   Second Language Acquisition
  L-27   Language Testing
  L-28   Structure of Language
  L-29   Lexicography
  L-30   Language Planning
  L-31   Language and Education
  L-32   Advanced Historical Linguistics
  L-33   History of Linguistics
  L-34   Seminar Course
  L-35   Interdisciplinary Course II

SCHEME OF EXAMINATIONS

1. English shall be the medium of instruction and examination.
2. Examinations shall be conducted at the end of each Semester as per the Academic Calendar notified by the University of Delhi.
3. The system of evaluation shall be as follows:

   3.1 Each course will carry 100 marks. Except Course L-9, L-23 and L-24 in each paper 30 marks shall be reserved for internal assessment based on classroom participation, seminar, term courses, tests, viva-voce, practical and laboratory work and attendance.

The internal assessment scheme will either be of 30 marks or of 50 marks depending upon the specialized course offered as Seminar Course (L-34). The weightage given to each of these components shall be decided and announced at the beginning of the semester by the individual teacher responsible for the course. Any student who fails to participate in classes, seminars, term courses, tests, viva-voce, practical and laboratory work etc. will be debarred from appearing in the end-semester examination in the specific course and no Internal Assessment marks will be awarded. Internal Assessment cannot be repeated.

3.2 The remaining 70 marks in each paper shall be awarded on the basis of a written examination at the end of each semester. The duration of written examination at the end of each semester for each paper shall be three hours.

3.3 The course 'Field Methods' (L-9a) will be offered to students of M.A. (Part-II) and the course L-9b will be offered to students of Advanced Diploma in Applied Linguistics. The scheme of evaluation for both shall be as follows:

3.3.1 Field Work dissertations shall be submitted at the end of the IVth Semester – and shall be evaluated for 100 marks.

3.4 Courses 'Developmental Psycholinguistics' (L-23) and 'Neurolinguistics' (l-24) will consist of a final exam component of 50 marks and the internal assessment component of 50 marks.

4. Examination for courses shall be conducted at the end of every Semester as per the Scheme of Examinations. Regular as well as Ex-Students shall be permitted to appear/re-appear/improve in courses of Odd Semesters only in the examinations conducted at the end of Odd Semesters and for courses of Even Semesters only in the examinations conducted at the end of Even Semesters.

PASS PERCENTAGE

Minimum marks for passing the examination in each semester shall be 40% in each paper and 45% in aggregate of a semester.

However, a candidate who has secured the minimum marks to pass in each paper but has not secured the minimum marks to pass in aggregate may reappear in any of the paper/s of his choice in the concerned semester in order to be able to secure the minimum marks prescribed to pass the semester in aggregate.

No student would be allowed to avail of more than 2 chances to pass any paper inclusive of the first attempt.

PROMOTION CRITERIA

SEMESTER TO SEMESTER: Students shall be required to fulfill the Part to Part Promotion Criteria. Within the same Part, students shall be allowed to be promoted from a Semester to the next Semester, provided she/he has passed at least half of the courses of the current semester.

PART TO PART:

I to II : Admission to Part-II of the Programme shall be open to only those students who have successfully passed at least 75% papers out of papers offered for the Part-I courses comprising Semester-I and Semester-II taken together. However, he/she will have to clear the remaining papers while studying in Part-II of the Programme.

DIVISION CRITERIA

Successful candidates will be classified on the basis of the combined results of Part-I, Part-II, examinations as follows:

Candidates securing 60% and above	:	Ist Division
Candidates securing between 50.00 and 59.99%	:	IInd Division
Candidates securing 45.00% and 49.99%	:	Pass

SPAN PERIOD

No student shall be admitted as a candidate for the examination for any of the Parts/Semesters after the lapse of FOUR years from the date of admission to the Part-I: Semester-I of the M.A. Programme.

CREDIT STRUCTURE

Each semester will consist of four courses where each course will have four credits. Total credits per semester shall be 16 and the total number of credits over four semesters shall be 64.

ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENT

No student shall be considered to have pursued a regular course of study unless he/she has attended the course as per University rules.

COURSE CONTENT FOR EACH COURSE

1. INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS

A. Language and Communication

Human and non-human communication; verbal and non-verbal communication; language, mind and society; language-independent and language-dependant semiotic system; language structure and language structure and language system; speech and writing.

B. Language Structure

The concept of linguistic sign; syntagmatic and paradigmatic relation; langue and parole; competence and performance; etic and emic; form and substance.

C. Linguistic Analysis I

Basic concepts in phonetics and phonology Phonetics vs. phonology, phoneme and archiphoneme; basic concepts in morphology; morpheme and morphemic processes; inflectional and derivational processes. Grammatical categories; form-classes, gender, person, number, case, tense, aspect, mood; three models of linguistic description.

D. Linguistic Analysis II

Basic concepts in syntax and semantics; IC analysis and construction types; endocentric vs. exocentric constructions; nominative vs. ergative constructions; phrase structure grammar and transformational grammar; basic notions. Basic concepts of semantics; synonymy; antonymy; homonymy, polysemy, componential analysis.

E. Language Classification and Language Change

Language families; genetic, typological and areal classification; synchronic and diachronic approaches; types of language change.

Suggested Readings:

Akmajian, A., R.A. Demers, A.K. Farmer, & R.M. Harnish 2001. **Linguistics: An Introduction to Language and Communication**. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press.

Asher, R. (ed.). 1994. **Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics.** Elsevier-Pargamon.

Bauer, L. 2007. **The linguistics student's handbook**. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Bloomfield. L. 1933. **Language**, New York, Henry Holt. (Indian Edition, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidas).

Bright, W. (ed.) 1992. **International Encyclopedia of Linguistics**. New York: **Oxford University Press**.

Crystal, D. 1980. **First Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics**. London: Andre Deutsch.

Coulmas, F. 1989. **Writing System of the World.** Oxford: Black well.

Daniels, P.T., and W. Bright. 1996. **The World's Writing Systems.** New York: Cambridge University Press.

Fasold, R. & J. Connor-Linton. 2006. **An introduction to language and linguistics**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Fromkin, V., and R. Rodman. 1974. **An Introduction to Language**. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. (2nd Edition).

Hockett. C.F. 1958. **A Course in Modern Linguistics.** New York: Macmillian. Indian Edition, New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.

Joos, M. (ed.) 1957. **Readings in Linguistics, Vol. I. Washington:** American Council of Learned Societies.

Lyons, J. 1968. **Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics**. Cambridge (UK): Cambridge University Press.

Pinker, S. 1999. **Words and Rules: The Ingredients of Language**. New York: Basic Books.

_____.1981. **Language and Linguistics.** Cambridge (UK): Cambridge University Press.

Redford, A. 1988. **Transformational Grammar: A First Course.** Cambridge (UK): Cambridge University Press.

Sapir, E. 1949. **Language**. New York: Hercourt. Brace & World.

Sampson, G. 1985. **Writing Systems: An Introduction.** London: Hutchinson.

Saussure, F. de. 1966. **A Course in General Linguistics: New** York: McGraw-Hill.

Smith, N. and D. Wilson. 1979. **Modern Linguistics. The Results of Chomsky's Revolution.** Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.

Strazny, Philipp. ed. **Encyclopedia of Linguistics.** 2 vols. New York : Fitzroy Dearborn, 2005.

Verma, S.K., and N. Krishnaswamy. 1993. **Introduction to Modern Linguistics. Delhi: Oxford University Press.**

2. PHONETICS

A. Study of Speech

Phonetics: articulatory, auditory and acoustic aspects.

B. Speech of Production

Anatomy and physiology and speech production; air stream process; articulation process; oral-nasal process; phonation process.

C. Classification of Sounds

Major classes; vowels, consonants, liquids and glides; place and manner of articulation; Cardinal Vowels; diphthongs; distinctive features; feature system.

D. Other Aspects of Articulation.

Complex articulation; segmental articulation; coarticulation; suprasegmentals; syllable and syllabification.

E. Aspects of Experimental Phonetics (with hands-on training in different softwares)

F. Phonetic Transcription

Speech and writing; phonetic transcription: IPA, broad and narrow transcription; transliteration.

Suggested Readings:

Abercrombie, D. 1967.**Elements of General Phonetics**. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Ashby, Michael and John Maidment 2005. **Introducing Phonetics Science**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Ashby, P. 1995. *Speech sounds*. London: Routledge.

Bhaskararao, Peri. 1977. **Practical Phonetics.** Pune: Deccan College.

Clark, J. C. Yallop. 1990. **An Introduction to Phonetics and Phonology**. Oxford, Basil Blackwell.

Ladefoged, Peter. 2001 (4th edn.). *A course in phonetics*. New York: Harcourt Brace.

Ladefoged, Peter. 2001. *Vowels and consonants: An introduction to the sounds of the languages of the world*. Oxford: Blackwell.

Ladefoged, Peter. 2003 **Phonetic data analysis: An introduction to fieldwork and instrumental techniques**. Oxford: Blackwell.

Ladefoged, P. and I. Maddieson. 1996. **The Sounds of the World's Language**. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.

Laver, J. 1994. **Principles of Phonetics Cambridge**: University Press.

Nolan, F. et al. 1999 *Handbook of the International Phonetic Association*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

O'Corner, J.D. 1973. **Phonetics.** London: Penguin.

Roach, P. 2001 *Phonetics*. Oxford: **Oxford University Press**.

3. ELEMENTARY PHONOLOGY

A. Phonemic Organization

Phonetics and phonology; phonetic variability; phoneme, phone and allophones; phonemic norms; discovery procedures, pattern and symmetry; phonological reality of units and boundaries; biuniqueness, neutralization and free variation; morphonemic alternations.

B. Phonological Representation

Structural, prosodic, linear and non-linear phonological representations.

C. Prosodic Phonology

Sounds and prosodies; prosodic analysis.

D. Generative Phonology

Generative paradigm; basic rule notation, abbreviatory devices; rule ordering, functional considerations; naturalness and markedness.

E. Practical Exercises

Phoneme analysis; formulation of rules.

Suggested Readings:

Clark, J. and C. Yallop 1990. **An Introduction to phonetics and phonology**. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.

Fisher-Jorgensen, G. 1975. **Trends in phonological analysis.** Copenhagen: Akademish Forlog.

Hyman, Larry M. 1975. **Phonology: Theory and analysis**. N.Y.: Holt Rinehart and Winston.

Jensen, John T. 2004. **Principles of generative phonology: An introduction**. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Joos, M. (ed.) 1968. **Reading in Linguistics. Vol. 1.** new York: American Council of Learned Socities.

Odden, David. 2005. **Introducing phonology**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Pike, K.L. 1947. **Phonemics** .Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press.

Rocca, lggy and Wyn Johnson. 1999. A course in phonology. Oxford: Blackwell publishers.

Schane, S.A. 1973. B **Generative Phonology**. Englewood-cliffs. N.J.: Prentice Hall.

Trubetzkoy, N.S. 1979. **Principles of phonology**. Baltaxe, CAM (Trans) 1969. Berkeley: University of California Press.

4. MORPHOLOGY

A. Basic Concepts

Simple and complex words; root, stem, word; free and bound morphemes; prefixes, suffixes and infixes, zero morpheme; invariant words; open versus closed class words.

B. Compounds

Type of compounds; formal vs. semantic classification; dvandva, bahuvrihi, tatpurusha and avyayibhava rules of compound formation.

C. Word Formation Rules

Phonological changes; intra and inter categorical morphology; backformation; item and arrangement; word and paradigm; item and process; concatenation; cliticization; sandhi.

D. Morphology-syntax interface

Words and phrase; new morphology; actual and potential words; words and idioms; proverbs.

Suggested Readings:

Aronoff, M. 1976. **Word formation in generative grammar.** Cambridge. Mass: MIT Press.

Aitchison, J. 1987. **Words in the Mind.** Oxford: Basil Blackwell.

Disciullo, A.M. and Williams E. 1987. **On the definition of word.** Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.

_____.1994. **Morphology by itself: Stems and Inflectional classes.** Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.

Katamba, F. and John Stonham 2006. *Morphology* **2nd ed**. London: Palgrave.

Mathews, P.H. 1972. **Inflectional Morphology.** Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

_____. 1974. **Morphology: An introduction to the theory of word-structure.** Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Mel'čuk, Igor A. 2006. *Aspects of the theory of morphology*. Berlin: Mouton.

Spencer, A. 1991. **Morphological Theory.** Oxford: Basil Blackwell.

Singh, R. and Agnihotri, R.K. 1997. **Hindi Morphology: A word based description.** Delhi : Motilal Banarsidass.

5. INTRODUCTORY TRANSFORMATIONAL GENERATIVE SYNTAX

A. Assumptions and goals of a syntactic theory

Concepts of competence and performance; universal grammar and language specific grammar; grammar as a theory of language acquisition; descriptively and explanatorily adequate grammar, evaluation and expressive power of a syntactic theory.

B. Syntactic structure

Basic lexical categories in terms of distinctive features + / -N, + / -V, advantage and limitation of such an approach. Basic phrasal categories: syntactic tests to identify lexical and phrasal categories of a language. Discontinuous constituents and the concept of deep structure. Overst and non-overst categories, functional categories and the role of auxiliary verbs, empty categories and constituents. Relation between structures: command, c-command, m-command and government.

C. X-bar syntax

Why x-bar syntax? Concepts of head, specifier and complements. Difference between complements and adjuncts. Projection and extended projection principles. Maximal projections of lexical and functional categories.

D. Lexicon.

C-selection and s-selection properties of lexical items, combinatory factors and generation of constituents. Thematic relations between predicate and arguments in a sentence. Theta roles and theta grid of predicates of various types.

E. Movements <Computation of constituents>

Why move Alpha: types of movements, motivation for movement and case theory; condition on movement (e.g. subjacency/ barrier); consequences of movements and interpretation of traces.

F. Semantic Interpretation

Basic concepts in the logical form**.**

Suggested Readings:

Cowper, Elizabeth A. 1992. **A Concise introduction to syntactic theory: The Government and binding approach.** Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Freidin, R. 1992. **Foundations of Generative Syntax.** Cambridge. Mass: MIT Press

Haegeman, L. 1991. (rev. Ed.). **Introduction to Government and Binding Theory.** Oxford: Blackwell.

Haegeman, L. 2009. **Theory and Description in Generative Syntax**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Radford Andrew. 1981. **Transformational Syntax**. (Chapter 1-4 only). Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.

_____.1988. **Transformational Grammar** (Chapter 4- 10 only). Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.

Matthews, P.H. 2007. **Syntactic Relations: A Critical Survey**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Redford Andrew, 1997. **Syntax**. **A minimal introduction**. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.

Van Riemsdijk, Hank and E. Williams 1986. **Introduction to the theory of grammar**. Cambridge. Mass. MIT Press.

6. ASPECTS OF LINGUISTIC BEHAVIOUR

A. The nature and structure of language

Language as behaviour and language as knowledge: language as a set of rules; systems and sub systems in language; language and society; innate faculty of language; language as a marker of identity; variation in language behavior; observer's bias.

B. Social aspects

Language variation; language choice as determined by person, place and topic ; patterns of language use in different domains; role of such variation as age, sex, ethnicity, religion, socio-economic background, schooling, etc.; language contact and pidginization and creolization; discourse strategies; politeness phenomenon; language and gender; language and power.

C. Psychological aspects

Role of attitudes and stereotypes; claimed and actual behaviour; authoritatianism, ethnocentrism and cognitive styles; language purity and language errors; the deficit hypothesis; language and thought.

D. Neuro-physiological aspects

Innateness; LAD, language learning; stages in language acquisition and cognitive orientation; Piaget's interactionism; evidence from child language, second language learning and aphasia; language disorders; linguistic aphasiology.

E. Research in language.

Longitudinal and cross-sectional studies; research objectives; demographic studies; sampling; elicitation techniques; techniques used in language pathology; codification of data; quantitative analysis; role of the researcher.

Suggested Readings:

Chambers, J.K. 2003 (2nd ed.). **Sociolinguistic Theory**. Oxford: Blackwell.

Chomsky, N. 1968. **Language and mind**. New York; Harcourt, Brace and world.

Furth, H. 1970. **Piaget and Knowledge: Theoretical Foundations**. London: Prentice Hall.

Fasold, R. 1984. **The Sociolinguistics of society.** Oxford: Blackwell.

Hudson, R.A. 1980. **Sociolinguistics**. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Hymes, D. 1971 ed. **Pidginization and creolization of language** Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Le Page, R.B. and A. Tabouret-killer. 1985. **Acts of identity.** Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Meyerhoff, Miriam 2006. **Introducing Sociolinguistics**. London and New York: Routledge.

Myers-Scotton, Carol 2006. **Multiple voices. An introduction to bilingualism**. Oxford: Blackwell.

Preston, D.R. 1989. **Sociolinguistics and second language acquisition**. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.

Sprott, W.J.H. 1958. **Human Groups.** Harmodsworth: Pengium.

7. APPLIED LINGUISTICS

A. Theoretical and applied linguistics

Language and linguistic theory; traditional prescriptive grammar and descriptive linguistics, structural linguistics and transformational-generative grammar; parametric setting and SLA; sociolinguistic analysis; history and growth of applied linguistics as a discipline.

B. Application of linguistic analysis

Language, mind and language learning; language and language teaching; language and literature; language and machine; language policy and planning**;** language and literacy; language disorders.

C. L-2 output: Nature of errors and mistakes

Implications of different studies for studying L-2 output; Studies of child language acquisition; Studies of natural and formal bilingualism; studies of language disorder; significance of piaget's work; language standardization and language variation studies.

D. Models and methods

Grammar translation method;Reading method; direct method; the audio-lingual approach; programmed instruction; the communicative approach; the notional syllabus; the silent way; suggestology, TPR ; the natural way; the monitor model; the acculturation model.

E. Syllabus-design

The grammatical syllabus, the situational syllabus, the notional syllabus; strategies of intervention; problem of grading, interaction with other disciplines, syllabus-based discourse; teaching aids; interaction between theory, method, materials and evaluation techniques.

F. Basics of Language Testing & Evaluation

Testing and Evaluation in Language Teaching; Evaluating Language & Measuring Language Ability; Evaluating Language Curricula; Evaluation Procedures and Instruments; Skills and Sub-skills; Tasks and Genres; Performance Criteria and Judgements

Suggested Readings.

Allison, Desmond. 1999. **Language Testing and Evaluation: An Introductory Course**. National University of Singapore.

Bell, R.T. 1981. **An Introduction to applied linguistics.** London: Batsford Academic and Educational Limited.

Cook, V. ed. 2003. **Effects of the L2 on the L1**. Clevendon: Multilingual Matters.

Dulay, H.; M. Butt and S. Krashen, 1982. **Language two**. **Oxford University Press**.

Gass, S.M. and J. Sachachter, ed. 1989. **Linguistic perspective on second language acquisition**. Cambridge University Press.

Grotjahn, Rüdiger & Günther Sigo, Eds. 2004. **Language Testing & Evaluation.** Berlin, Bern, Bruxelles, New York: Oxford; Wien.

Halliday, M.A.K.. et al. 1964. **The linguistic science and language teaching**. London: Longman.

Kaplan, B. 2002 **The Oxford handbook of applied linguistics**. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Larsen-Freeman, D. 2001. Teaching Language: From Grammar to Grammaring. Boston, MA: Heinle and Heinle.

McGregor, W. 2009. **Linguistics: An Introduction**. New York: Continuum International Publishing Group Ltd.

Schmitt, N. 2002. **An Introduction to Applied Linguistics**. London: Arnold.

Stevick, R.W. 1976. **Memory, meaning and method**. Newbury House.

Widdowson, H.G. 1978. **Teaching language as communication.** Oxford: **Oxford University Press**.

8. LANGUAGE AND MIND

A. Language and Mind

Basic issues; historical overview of psycholinguistics; theoretical orientations to the study of language; experimental studies.

B. Biological Foundations

Rationalism vs. empiricism; language and primate communication; brain and language; celebral dominance and lateralization; language in evolutionary context.

C. Representation and processing

Production, perception and comprehension of language; process, evidence and strategies; mental representation, internal lexicon, lexical access.

D. Clinical psycholinguistics

Pathology and brain functions, aphasia, dyslexia and other conditions; stuttering and hearing impairment.

E. Language, culture and cognition

The Sapir-Whort Hypothesis; lexical and grammatical influences on cognition; linguistic universals; perceptual, cognitive and social categories.

Suggested Readings:

Aitchinson, Jean. 1983. **The Articulate Mammal**. London: Hutchinson.

Bickerton, D. 1990. **Language and species.** Chicago: University Press of Chicago.

Caplan, D. 1987. **Neurolinguistics and linguistic Aphasiology.** Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Caroll, David W. 1994. **Psychology of Language.** California: Books / Cole publisher Co. Publisher Co. California.

Chomsky, N. 1968. **Language and mind**. New York: Hartcourt, Brace and Jovanavich.

Chomsky, Noam 2006. **Language and Mind**, Cambridge University Press.

Clark, Herbert. H. and Eve V. Clark 1977. **Psychology of language**. New York: Hartcourt Brace Jovanovich.

Dabrowska, Ewa. 2004 **Language, Mind and Brain**, Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh.

Evans, Vyvyan and Melanie Green 2006. **Cognitive Linguistics: An Introduction**. Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh.

Field, John 2003 **Psycholinguistics – A Resource Book for Students**, Taylor & Francis, London.

Foder, J.A. 1983. **The modularity of mind**. Cambridge, MA. MIT Press

Givon, T. 2002. **Bio-Linguistics,** John Benjamins Publication Co., Amsterdam & Philadelphia.

Geskell , G. et al 2007 **The oxford Handbook of Psycholinguistics**, Oxford University Press, London

Kess, Joseph F. 1992. **Psycholinguistics:** Amsterdam/ Philadelphia: John Benjamin.

McNeill, D. 1979. **The conceptual basis of language.** Hillsdale, N.J.; Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Prideaux, Gary D. 1984. **Psycholingusitcs: the experimental study of language.** London: Croom Helm.

Shapiro, Theodore, 1979. **Clinical psycholinguistics.** New York: Plenum Press.

Steinberg, Dany D. 1982**. Psycholinguistics: Language, Mind and the World**. London: Longman.

9(a) FIELD METHODS

This course occurs in the fourth semester of the M.A. programme. In this course , a language which is relatively under described or so far completely undescibed is chosen for linguistic analysis. Students are first introduced to the basic techniques of the data collection and transcription. They then collect data from an informant(s) on various aspects of language being investigated such as phonology, morphology and syntax and work out the basic structural patterns in the language. Some students also examine the pragmatic and sociolinguistic aspects of the language being analyzed. Towards the end of the third semester, each student chooses a specific topic and prepares himself or herself to write a dissertation on it. Students go on a field trip to the area in which the language under investigation is spoken and collect extensive data in order to verify their hypotheses. The dissertation includes a brief typological sketch of the language and a discussion about the salient features of the language in terms of the topic chosen by the student. Dissertations follow a standard style sheet.

9(b) FIELD METHODS

Students pursuing the Advanced Diploma in Linguistics programme choose a topic in consultation with the course supervisor to work on an area of applied linguistics such as language teaching, computational linguistics, language testing, language and mass media etc. and submit a dissertation at the end of the fourth Semester.

Suggested Readings:

Abbi, Anvita. 2001 **A Manual of Linguistic Field Work and Indian Language Structures**. Munich: Lincom Europa.

Austin, Peter, ed. 2004. **Language documentation and description Volume 2.** London: Hans Rausing Endangered Languages Project.

Bird, Steven, and Gary Simons 2003. **'Seven dimensions of portability for language documentation and description'.** *Language* 79:557-582.

Briggs, Charles L. 1986. **Learning how to ask***: a sociolinguistic appraisal of the role of the interview in social science research**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Burling, Robbins. 2000. **Learning a field language.** Prospect Heights, Illinois: Waveland Press.

Crowley, Terry & Nick Thieberger. 2007 **Field linguistics: a beginner's guide**. **Oxford University Press**.

Ladefoged, Peter. 2001. **Vowels and consonants**. Oxford: Blackwell publishers.

 Payne, Thomas. 1997. **Describing morphosyntax: A guide for field linguists.** Cambridge University Press.

10 INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE I:

The optional course shall be offered at the discretion of the Department and after consultation from time to time with other departments. *The list of courses can vary depending upon their availability. Students may choose any one of the following :

Arabic - I	-	Faculty of Arts
Bengali - I	-	Faculty of Arts
Classical Indian Philosophy - I	-	Faculty of Arts
English - I	-	Faculty of Arts
Hindi - I	-	Faculty of Arts
Modern Perspectives in Language Education	-	Faculty of Education
Neuro-Psychology	-	Faculty of Arts
Persian - I	-	Faculty of Arts
Philosophical Logic	-	Faculty of Arts
Psychology of Learning and Intelligence	-	Faculty of Education
Punjabi - I	-	Faculty of Arts
Sanskrit - I	-	Faculty of Arts
Sociology of India - I (Deptt. of Sociology)	-	Faculty of Social Sciences
Sociology of Symbolism (Deptt. of Sociology)	-	Faculty of Social Sciences
Tamil - I	-	Faculty of Arts
Urdu - I	-	Faculty of Arts

*Courses can also be announced after obtaining information about the relevant interdisciplinary courses from the faculties of Arts, Social Sciences, Mathematical Sciences, Science and Education.

To be announced in the beginning of IInd Semester by the Department after consultation with the other Departments of the Faculties of Arts, Social Science, Mathematical Science, Education Science and Management.

11. HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS (1)

A. History of linguistics

Discovery of Sanskrit by Western sdrolars and its impact on the study of language; impact of Indian grammatical tradition on language study and the rise of the Indo-European Philological Studies.

B. Phonetic change

Types of phonetic changes; major and minor mechanism of phonetic changes; the neo grammarian and the generativist approach.

C. Types of changes

Phonetic vs. phonological change; differences between phonetic change and phonological change; primary vs. secondary change; Grimm's Law; Verner's Law and other important laws.

D. Linguistic reconstruction

Internal vs., external reconstruction; phonetics/ phonology interface with morphology; impact of phonological changes on morphological changes and the nature of morphological change; impact of phonological and morphological change on syntax.

E. Semantics, culture and ethnology

Semantic changes and the process of semantic changes; the significance of the cultural institution as depicted in the lexicon; ethnology of kinship systems religion and family.

Suggested Readings:

Bloomfield, L. 1933. **Language**. New York: Henry, Holt Rinehart and Winston.

Benveinste, E. 1971. **Vocabulary of Indo-European Institutions** (Translated from French). Coral Gobles: The University of Miami Press.

Brian D. Joseph, Richard D. Janda (eds.) 2003. **The Handbook of Historical Linguistics**. Oxford: Blackwell.

Bynon, 1977. **Historical Linguistics**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Campbell, Lyle. 2004. **Historical Linguistics: An Introduction**. Massachusetts: MIT Press.

Hitchcock, C. 1998 **The Common Cause Principle in Historical Linguistics Philosophy of Science,** Vol. 65, No. 3 (Sep., 1998), pp. 425-447.

Hock, H. 1988. **Principles of Historical Linguistics**. Mouton de Gruyter.

Hockett, C.F. 1958. **A Course in Modern Linguistics.** New York: Macmillian and Co.

Joseph, D. B. and R. D. Janda 2004. **The Handbook of Historical Linguistics**. Oxford: Blackwell.

Lehman, W.P. 1962. **Historical Linguistics**. New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston.

12. SEMANTICS

A. Some basic concepts

Meaning, use and mention, type and token; form and expression; symbol, icon and index; sense and reference; denotation and connotation; deixis and definiteness, words and lexeme.

B. Sense relations

Paradigmatic relations in lexical semantic; synonymy, hyponymy; anatomy; gradable, non-gradable (i.e. complementary) and converse relations; incompatibility and contradiction; homonymy, polysemy and ambiguity; extension of meaning, prototype theory and metaphors.

C. Semantic components of the lexicon

Structural semantics and field semantics; organization of lexemes into fields of meaning ; hierarchical structure in the vocabulary and lexical gaps; componential analysis and the concept of semantic primes in transformational grammar, lexical decomposition and conceptual structure.

D. Sentence meaning

Sentence and proposition, predicates, arguments and their participant roles, connective ness, statements, contradictions, questions and variables, presupposition and focus, logical presupposition and entailment, truth value of propositions, paraphrase relations, analytical meaning of sentences.

E. Pragmatic meaning

Speech act analysis, illocutionary and precautionary acts, sincerity condition, conversational implicature, universe of discourse; social meaning of utterances, politeness and such other variables.

Suggested Readings:

Austin, J.L. 1962. (2nd ed. 1975). **How to do things with words.** Oxford: clarendon Press.

Berlin, . and Paul Kay. 1969. **Basic colour terms : Their Universality and Evolution.** Berkeley University of California Press

Chierchia, G. and S. McConnell Gianet 1990. **Meaning and Grammar: An introduction to Semantics.** Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.

Chierchia, Gennaro and Sally McConnell-Ginet 2000. **Meaning and Grammar: An introduction to Semantics.** (Second Edition) Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.

Davidson, Donald, 1984. **Inquiries into truth and interpretation.** Oxford: **Oxford University Press**.

Grice, H.P. 1975. "Logic and Conversation" in Peter Cole and Jerry Morgan (ed.) **Syntax and Semantics Vol 3. Speech Acts** 43-58, New York: Academic Press.

Grice, H.P. 1978. "Further Notes on Logic and Conversation", in Peter Cole and Jeny Morgan (eds.) **Syntax and Semantics**, Vol. 9: **Pragmatics**, 113-28. New York: Academic Press.

Hurford, James R. and Brendan Heasley. 1983. **Semantics: A Course Book.** Cambridge University Press.

Jackendoff, Ray. 1990. **Semantic Structure.** Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.

Lakoff, George and Mark Johnson, 1980**. Metaphors we live by.** Chicago: University Press of Chicago Press.

Leech, Geoffrey N. 1981. (rev. ed. 1994). **Semantics.** Penguin.

Levinson, Stephen C. 2000. **Presumptive meanings: the theory of generalized conversational implicature**. Cambridge, Mass: Press.

Lyons, J. 1997. **Semantics Vol 1 & 2.** Cambridge University Press.

Pustejovsky, James (ed.) 1993. **Semantics and the Lexicon.** Dordrecht: Kluwer.

Saeed, John 1. 1997. **Semantic**. London: Blackwell.

Searle, John. 1969. **Speech Acts.** Cambridge University Press.

13. INTERMEDIATE SYNTAX

A. Some basic concepts in the principles and parameters Theory

The modular approach, interaction of subject of principles, theta theory, case theory, government theory, binding theory, bounding theory and control theory, projection and extended projection principles and X-bar syntax; the concepts of parameters, universal grammar and parametric variation.

B. Theta Theory and properties of the Lexicon

Relation between predicates and arguments, types of verbs and the nature of their arguments, theta and non-theta criterion and its impact on movement transformation; theta and non-theta positions. A and non-A position, well-formedness condition, theta roles and the theta absorption. Is thematic relation syntactic or semantic?

C. Move Alpha and the conditions on transformations

Motivation for and condition movement, movement vs. scrambling; obligatory vs. optional movement; interaction of theta theory with case theory; traces and the binding theory; a brief history of conditions on transformations from Rose's constraints to subjacency and barriers.

D. Empty categories and ECP

Difference between trace, pro. PRO and parasitic gap, Roles of the binding theory and control theory in their interpretation; distribution of EC in some specific languages

E. Logical form

The syntax-semantics interface, the question of scope; pronouns and variables, quantifiers and negation, some other factors (e.g. focus, presupposition and entailment relation in syntactic interpretation.

Suggested Readings:

Babby, L. H. 2009. **The Syntax of Argument Structure**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Chomsky, N. 1981. **Lecture on government and binding**. Dordrecht: Foris.

Chomsky, N .1982. **Some concepts and consequences of the theory of government and binding.** Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.

Chomsky, N .1986. **Barriers.** Cambridge. Mass: MIT Press.

Ernst, T. 2006. **The Syntax & Adjuncts**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Freidin, R. 1992. **Foundation of Generation Syntax.** Cambridge. Mass: MIT Press.

Hornstein, N. 1995. **Logical form: From GB to Minimalism.** Oxford: Blackwell.

Jaeggli, Osvaldo and Kenneth J. Safir (ed.) 1989. **The Null Subject Parameter**. Dordrecht: Kluwer.

Lasnik, H. and Juan Urigereka , 1988. **A course in GB Syntax: Lectures on binding and empty categories.** Cambridge: Mass: MIT Press.

Lasnik H. and Mamoru Saitro. 1992. **Move Alpha: Condition on its Application and output.** Cambridge. Mass: MIT Press.

Muysken, P. 2008. **Functional Categories**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Radford A. 1997. **Syntax: A minimalist introduction.** Cambridge University Press.

Rozzi, Luigi. 1999. **Relativized Minimality.** Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press**.**

14. ADVANCED SYNTAX

A. Basic issues in the principles and parameters theory

Interaction of principles within certain parameters; Language specific examples and the question of basic word order; problems with the theory.

B. From principles and parameters theory to the minimalist program

Reasons for discarding D- Structure and S-structure. How does the computational system work in the minimalist program? Functional categories and the significance of DP analysis; AGR o p , AGR P and Tense phrase, scope for innovation to account for language specific phrasal categories.

C. Some key concepts in the minimalist program

Spell-out, greed, procrastination, last resort, AGR-based case theory, multiple-spec hypothesis, strong and weak features; interpretable and non-interpretable features.

D. Transformational components

The copy theory of movement, its properties, motivation for move alpha, LF and PF movement, checking devices and features of convergence.

E. Logical form

Question of semantic interpretation in the minimalist program; how does it differ from that in the principles and parameters theory?

Suggested Readings:

Chomsky, N. 1981. **Lectures on government and binding.** Dordrecht: Foris.

_____.1995. **The minimalist program.** Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press

Epstein, S. D. and T.D. Seely 2006. **Derivations in Minimalism** . Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Hornstein, N. 1995. **Logical form: From GB to Minimalism.** Oxford : Blackwell.

Lasnik, H. 1993. **Lectures on minimalist syntax**. University of Connecticut Monograph.

Kayne, Richard. 1994. **The Anti symmetry of syntax.** Linguistic inquiry Monograph No. 25. MIT Press.

Mahajan, Anoop. 1990. **The A and A-bar distinction and the movement theory.** MIT doctoral dissertation.

Progovac, L. 2009. **Negative and Positive Polarity: A binding approach**. Cambridge: Cambridge.

Radford, A. 1997. **Syntactic Theory and the structure of English: A Minimalist Approach.** Cambridge University Press.

Webelhuth, G. (ed.) 1995. **Government and Binding Theory and the minimalist program.** Oxford: Blackwell.

15. LANGUAGE TYPOLOGY

A. Language Universal and universal grammar:

Language universal; inductive vs. deductive approaches; types of universals; genetic, areal and typological classification; contributions of typological researches to linguistic theory; Chomsky's concept of language universals and of parametric variation; word order universals; formal vs. substantive universals statistical universals.

B. Phonological and morphological typology:

Aspiration, nasalization; retroflexion; trubetzkoy's typology of the vowel system; person; number, gender, case, aspect and tense.

C. Syntactic Typology:

Word order typology (Lehman's Hawkin's and Vennemann's approaches); typology of externally and internally headed relative clasuse; complements; causatives; participial and genitival constructions with special reference to South Asian languages; word order within a sentence and a noun phrase, anaphora; monomorphemic vs. polymorphemic anaphors, verbal reflexives and reciprocal; long distance binding; conjunctive participant; identical subject constraints on CP formation; lexical subjects in CPs; scope of the negative, emphatics and inclusive.

D. Convergence and typology

Linguistic area, a critical evaluation of the evidence in support of India as a linguistic area; the verb *say* construction; synchronic evidence for diachronic problems' convergence of Dakkhini Hindi-Urdu, Konkani and Marathi syntax with Dravidian languages, Convergence; constraints on convergence; constraints in syntactic change in language contact situation.

E. Semantic and sociolinguistic typology:

Universals of the semantics of kinship and colour terms; politeness phenomena and Brown and Levinson's cross cultural universals.

Suggested Readings:

Arora, H. and K.V. Subbarao,. 1989. 'Convergence and Syntactic Reanalysis: The case of *so* in Dakkhini' **Studies in Linguistic Science.** Vol. 19**.**

Bazell, E. 1958. **Linguistic Typology**. London: School of Oriental and African Studies.

Birnbaum, H. 1970. **Problem of Typological and Genetic Linguistics viewed in a Genetic Framework.** Hauge: The Mouton.

Brown, P. and Stephen Levinson. 1978. 'Universal in Language Usage: politeness phenomenon', in Esther N. Goody (ed.) 1978. **Questions and Politeness: Strategies in Social Interaction:** Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Comrie, B. 1981. **Language Universal and Linguistic Typology.** Oxford: Basil Blackwell.

Croft, W. 1990. **Typology and Universals**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Emeneau, M.B. 1964. 'India as a linguistic area' in Dell Hymes (ed.) **Language in culture and society: A reader in linguistics and Anthropology.** New York: Harper and Row publisher.

Gair, J. , B. Lust, K.V. Subbarao and K. Wali. 1998. **Lexical Anaphora in South Asian Langauge**. Berlin : Mouton de Gruyter.

Greenberg, J.H. 1966. **Universal of Language** . Cambridge, Mass: The MIT Press.

_____.C.A. Ferguson and E.A. Moravcsik (ed.) 1978. **Universals of Human Language.** Vols. 1-4. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press.

Hawkins J .A. 1983. **Word order universals,** New York: Academic Press.

Hawkins, W. 1994. **A performance Theory of Order and constituency.** Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Hampel, C.G. 1965. **Aspects of Scientific explanation**. New York: Collier-Macmillian.

Lehmann, W.P. (ed.) 1978. **Syntactic typology: Studies in the phenomenology of language.** Austin: University of Texas Press.

Malinson, G. and B.J. Blake. 1981. **Language Typology: Crosslinguistic studies in Syntax.** Amsterdam: North Holland.

Martinet, A. 1962. **A Functional View of Language.** Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Masica, C.P. 1976. **Defining a linguistic area: South Asia.** Chicago: University of Chicago press.

Sapir, E. 1921. **Language**. New York: Harcourt Brace and World.

Seiler, H. 1978. **Language universals.** Tubingen: Nars.

Shibatani, Massayoshi and Theodora Bynon (ed.) 1995. **Approaches to Language Typology.** Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Shopen, Timothy 2007. **Language Typology and Syntactic Description.** Vols 1-3 (Second edition). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

South worth, F.C. and M.L. Apte. 1974. 'Contact and convergence in South Asian Languages.' **International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics** 3:1**.**

Subbarao, K.V. 1983, The findings of a UGC project on **A Study of Linguistics Typology, Language Contact and Areal Universals in the Indian Subcontinent.** Department of Linguistics, University of Delhi (mimeograph).

Subbarao, K.V. and Anju Saxena. 1987. 'Language Universals: Inductive or Deductive: 'In E. Basir et al (eds.) **Select papers from SALA 7.** Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Linguistic club.

Subbarao, K.V. and Harbir Arora. 1988. 'On extreme convergence: The Case of Dakkhini Hindi-Urdu.' 'In **Language change and language variation.** Vol. 49. Hyderabad: Osmania University.

Subbarao, K.V. et al. 1989. 'Verb *say* in South Asian Languages'. In Mukherjee, A. (ed.) **Language change and Language variation**. Hyderabad: Centre for advanced study in linguistics, Osmania University.

Subbarao, K.V. and R.K. Agnihotri and A. Mukherjee. 1991. 'Syntactic strategies and politeness phenomenona.' In **International journal of the Sociology of Language:** Vol. 92 PP. 35-54

Subbarao, K.V. 1996. 'Word order universals in Indian Languages' in Lakshmi Bai, B. and A. Mukherjee (eds.) **Word order in languages.** Hyderabad: Osmania University and Booklinks Corporation.

Subbarao, K.V. 1998. 'Linguistic Theory and Syntactic Typology: A Proposal for a Symbiotic Relationship'. In Khokhlova, L. and B Zakharyin (ed.) **Proceedings of South Asian Language Analysis Moscow:** Moscow State University.

Tomlin, R.S. 1986. **Basic Word Orde**r**.** London: Croom-Helm.

Travis, L. 1984. **Parameters and the Effect of Word Order Universals.** Cambridge , Mass: The MIT Press.

16. LINGUISTIC LOGIC AND STRUCTURAL SEMANTICS

A. Basic notions of structural semantics

Structure of meaning and semantic compositionality; truth and falsity of sentences; basic concepts; elemental understanding of the relationship between structural semantics and the level of LF ("Logical form") in linguistic theory.

B. Propositional logic

Propositions and their relationship to sentences; logical operators applicable to propositions; ('and;) , V ('or') , ('not'), ('if') ; atomic vs. composite propositions; syllogism (revised); introduction and exploitation of propositional operators in logical inference.

C. Predicate logic Montague semantics.

Predicate vs. arguments in the structure of a proposition; essential vs. non essential arguments in syntax and semantics; arguments as bound and as unbound variables; propositional functions as propositions with unbound argument variables. Montague semantics: (Richard Montague's) elaboration of (Bertrand Russell's) semantic types: entities (e), truth-values (f), world (s); meaning of syntactic categories as derived from semantic types; Lambda-Abstraction and Lambda Conversion.

D. Quantifiers, quantification and modal logic.

The Universal Quantifier ('all', 'every', positive polarity 'any'); the Existential Quantifier 'a(n)' ,' some', negative polarity 'any', 'there is/ are….'); relative scope of quantifiers and other operators. The modal operator: necessity—the necessity operator ('must') ; possibility—the Possibility Operator ('may', 'can'); deontic ('contro') vs. epistemic ('rising') uses of modal operators; modal operators and counterfaaaactual sentences ; Possible World Semantics.

E. Presupposition, entailment and implicature

Semantic presupposition and truth-value gap; semantic vs. pragmatic presupposition; entailment—implications for passives and transitivity; conventional implicature vs. conversational implicature; focus-presupposition structure and topic-comment structure in discouse; varieties of pronominal reference in the sentence and in discourse; basics of situation semantics and its implications for natural language processing.

Suggested Readings:

Asudeh, Ash. 2005. **Relational nouns, pronouns, and resumption. Linguistics and Philosophy** 24(4).

Blackburn, P., de Rijke, M., and Venema, Y. 2001. **Modal Logic**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Blakewere, D. 2004. **Relevance and Linguistic Meaning: The Semantics and Pragmatics of Discourse Markers**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Copi, Irving M. 1982. **Introduction to Logic**. New York; Collier-Macmillian.

Gazdar, Gerald. 1979. **Pragmatics; Implicature, Presupposion and Logical Form.** New York: Academic Press.

Grice, H. Paul. 1991. **Studies in the ways of words.** Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press.

Horn, Laurence R. 1989. **A National History of Negation.** Chicago University Press.

Huang, C.T. James. 1985. 'Logical form' **In Government and Binding Theory and The Minimalist Program**. ed. by Gert Webelhuth, pp. 125-175. Cambridge Mass: MIT Press.

May, Robert. 1985. **Logical Form**. Cambridge Mass: MIT Press.

McCawlay, J.D. 1981. (rev. ed. 1994). **Everything that linguists have always wanted to Know about Logic**. Chicago: University of Chicago. Press.

Partee, Barbara H. 1976. **Montague Grammar**. New York: Academic Press.

17. SOCIOLINGUISTICS

A. Sociological theories and the study of language

The deficit hypothesis; empirical validation of the deficit hypothesis and its consequences; sociological basis of Labovian sociolinguistics; sociology of language and theories about society; Marxist sociolinguistics; affirmative action; empowerment through sociolinguistic research.

B. Historical perspective

Study of the relation between language and society in Ancient India, Greece, Medieval and modern times; Bloomfield, Sapir, Whorf, Hymes, Labov and Fish etc.

C. Sociolinguistics and language change

Use of present to explain past; study of language change in progress; mergers and splits; the regularity controversy.

D. Literacy

Problematizing the definition of literacy; orality and literacy; sociolinguistic consequences of reading and writing; schooling , education and the politics of literacy; literacy and social change.

E. Mass Media

Need to research media languages; language of advertisements; issues of consumerism, social power and gender; language of the news; production, editing and restructuring of news items; comparative study of news.

Suggested Readings:

Bell, A. 1991. **The language of news media.** Oxford: Blackwell.

Cameron, D. et al. 1992. **Researching language : issues of power and method.**. London: Routledg.

Chambers, J.K., Peter Trudgill, and Natalie Schilling-Estes. (eds) 2002. **The handbook of language variation and change**. Oxford: Blackwell.

Chambers, J.K. 2003. **Sociolinguistic Theory: Linguistic Variation and its Social Significance**. Oxford: Blackwell.

Clyne, M. 2003. **Dynamics of Langauge Contact**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Coates, J. 2004. **Women, Men and Language: A Sociolinguistic Account of Gender Differences in Language**.

Coupland, N. Sarangi, S. and Candlin, C.N. (Eds.) 2001. *Sociolinguistics and Social Theory.* Harlow, England: Longman.

Coupland, N. and A. Jaworski (eds) 2009. *The New Sociolinguistic Reader*. Basington, UK, New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

Dittmar, N. 1976. **Foundations in sociolingistics.** London: Edward Arnold.

Duranti, Alessandro ed. 2004. **A companion to linguistic anthropology**. Oxford: Blackwell.

Foley, William. A. 2000. **Anthropological linguistics**. Oxford: Blackwell.

Hymes, D. 1974. **Foundations in sociolinguistics: An ethnographic approach.**Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvnia Press.

Khubchandani, L. 1997. **Revisualizing Boundaries**. New Delhi: Sage.

Lankshear, C. and Lawler, M. 1987. **Literacy, Schooling and Revolution.** New York: The Falmer Press.

Labov, William 1994. **Principles of Linguistics Change: Internal Factors.** Oxford: Blackwell.

Labov, William 2001. **Principles of Language change Vol. I, II.** Oxford: Blackwell

Olson, D.R. Torrance, N. and Hildyard, A. 1985. ed. **Literacy, language and learning: the nature and consequences of reading and writing.** Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Stockwell, P. 2007. **Sociolinguistics: A resource book for students**. London & New York: Routledge.

Tsui, A.B. M. and J. W. Tollefson (Eds.) 2007. Language Policy, Culture, and Identity in Asian Contexts. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.

Trubetzkoy, N.S. 1979. **Principles of Phonology**. Baltaxe, CAM (Trans) 1969. Berkley: University of California Press.

18. GENERATIVE PHONOLOGY : LINEAR MODELS

A. Goals of phonological theory

Phonetics and phonology; the concept of phoneme; prosodic phonology and generative phonology; distinctive features vs. phoneme; levels and models of representation of sounds; simplicity, natural class, linguistically significant generalization, explanation and language universals.

B. Distinctive feature theory

Prague school on distinctive oppositions binary principle and Jakobson's theory of distinctive features; the distinctive features in SPE; controversy on value specification; unary, binary, or multinary; boundaries as features; diacritic features.

C. Rule formalism and rule ordering

M.S. rules, M.S. constraints, abbreviatory conventions, braces, bracket, parenthesis, angled bracket and alpha notation; P-rule tyles; rule ordering hypothesis; feeding vs. bleeding, counter feeding vs. counter bleeding, disjunctive vs. conjunctive.

D. Constraint on phonological rules

Absractness of underlying representations; the alternation condition; strength hierarchy; principles of markedness; the role of morphology, lexicon and syntax in phonology.

E. Post SPE linear models.

Natural generative phonology; ban on absolute neutralization , true generation condition; no ordering condition; role types; p-rules, MP-rules, well-formedness rules; spellout rules, syllable rules; via rules.

Natural phonology; natural phonetic constraints; language acquisition as unlearning of process; processes and rules,. Atomic phonology; limited the rules of P-rules; atomic rules and its variants; forms of atomic.

Suggested Readings:

Anderson, J. 1979. **The Organization of Phonology**. New York: Academic Press.

Chomsky, N. and Halle, M. 1968. **The Sound Pattern of English.** New York: Harper and Row.

Dinnesen, D.A. 1979. Atomic phonology. In Dinnesen, D.A. (ed.) **Current approaches to phonology theory**. Bloomington; Indiana University Press.

Firth, J.R. (ed.)1957. **Papers in linguistics 1934-51** London: Oxford University Press.

Foley, J. 1977. **Foundation of Theoretical phonology.** Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Foley, J. 2008. **Foundations of Theoretical Phonology**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Fudge, E.C. 1969. **Phonology.** Penguin Book Limited.

Gussmann, Edmund. 2002. **Phonology: Analysis and theory**. UK: Cambridge University Press.

Hockett, C.F. 1955. **Manual of phonology**. Baltimore: Waverley Press.

Hooper, J.B. 1976. **An Introduction to Natural Generative Phonology.** New York: Academic Press.

Hyman, L.M. 1975. **Phonology: Theory and practice.** New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston nc.

Jorgensen, E.F. 1975. **Trends in Phonological Theory : A Historical introduction.** Capenhagen: Akademik Forlag.

Kiparsky, P. 1968. **How Abstract is Phonology?** Indian university linguistic club.

Lass, R. 1984. **Phonology: An Introduction to Basic Concepts:** Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Ohala, M. 1983. **Aspects of Hindi Phonology.** Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.

Stampe, D. 1980. **A Dissertation on Natural Phonology.** New York: Garland.

Trubetzkoy, N.S. 1970. **Principles of Phonology.** Baltaxe, CAM (trans.) 1969. Berkley: University of California Press.

19. GENERATIVE PHONOLOGY: NON-LINEAR MODELS

A. Phonological representations

Advantage of non-linear models over linear models; tiers and representations - skeletal tier and many-to-one-mapping, timing tier; skeletal shape as morphological element; C/N slots vs. x slots; prosodic templates.

B. CV-phonology

Syllable and representation of syllable structure; CV-tier-syllabification, disyllabification; universao association convention; the onset first principles; sonority hierarchy; syllable and word formation condition; syllable weight; light, heavy, extra-heavy; ambisyllabicity, extrasyllabicity, syllable typology.

C. Metrical phonology

Syllable structure, word stress and prosodic levels; branching feet; left branching, right branching; metrical trees; notation and interpretation; lexical category prominence rule; nuclear stress rule; metrical grids; trees and grids.

D. Markedness, underspecification and optimality

Markedness in current phonology; context free and context senitive markeness; underspecification; theory of optimality.

E. Morphology / Syntax – phonology interface

Interaction of phonology and morphology; concept of strict cyclicity in lexical phonology---irregular inflection, class I derivation, class II derivation, compounding, regular inflection; lexical and post-lexical rules,. Impaact of syntactic structure on phonological structure; relation-based mapping and end-base mapping; prosodic hierarchy.

Suggested Readings:

Anderson, J. 1985. **Phonology in the Twenieth century: theories of rules and theories of representation**. Chicago: University of Chicago press.

Archangeli, D. 1985. CV _skeleton or x-skeleton: The Turkish evidence. **Studies in linguistic science** 15. 1:1-10

Archangeli, D. and Langendoen, D.T. 1997. **Optimality theory,** Oxford: Blackwell.

Clements, G.N. and Keyser, S.J. 1983. **CV-phonology**. Cambridge. Mass: MIT Press.

Cole, J. and Kisserberth, C. (ed.) 1994. **Perspectives in phonology.** Stanford: Centre for the study of language and information

Coleman, J. 2005. **Phonological Representations**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Dresher, B.E. 2009. **The Contrastive Hierarchy in Phonology**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Durand, J. 1990. **Generative and non-linear phonology.** London: Longman.

Goldsmith, J.A. 1990. **Autosegmental and metrical phonology.** Oxford: Basil Blackwell.

Jensen, John T. 2004. **Principles of generative phonology: An introduction**. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

_____.(ed.) 1995. **The handbook of phonological theory.** Camb. Mass: Blackwell.

Hogg, R. and McCully, C.B. 1987. **Metrical phonology: A coursebook.** Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Kenstowicz, M.J. 1994. **Phonology in generative grammar.** Cambridge: Blackwell.

McCarthy, J. 1982. Prosodic templates, morphemic templates and morphemic tiers. In van der Hulst, H. and SmithN. (ed.) **The structure of phonological representations** (psrtI) Dordrecht: Foris.

Mohanan, K.P. 1986. **The theory of lexical phonology.** Dordrecht: Reidel.

Odden, David. 2005. **Introducing phonology**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Roca, I.M. 1994. **Generative Phonology.** London: Routledge.

Seikirk, E. 1984. **Phonology and syntax: the relation between sounds and structure.** Camb. MIT Press.

Van der Hulst, H. and Smith. N. 1985. **Advances in non-linear phonology.** Dordrecht: Foris.

20. LINGUISTIC STYLISTICS

A. The relation of language to literature

Language and communication: emotive vs. Scientific language; speech vs. writing; standard language vs. poetic language; connotation vs. metalanguage; stylistics and its relation to semiotics, aesthetics, poetics, rhetorics, linguistics and literary criticism, the semiolinguistics approach to verbal art.

B. Linguistics function and style

Language variation and style; style as a result of context sensitivity; creativity in language; fictiveness in literary works; discursive vs. expressive language; linguistics functions: Buhler, Jakbson, Langer, Halliday; transformations and style; style as a quality of texts; linguistic functions and literary genre, overt and covert style.

C. Concept and tools of analysis

Code and message; redundancy and information-sample and norms; discourse and text; defamiliarisation, foregrounding and interpretation; parallelism and verbal repetition, deviation, semi-sentences and poetic license; principles of equivalence, selection and contiguity; coupling; analogy; stylostatistics.

D. Level of textual organization

Signifier, signified and signification; syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations; structure and texture; coherence and cohesion; textual structure; sentences symbols, symbols in art and art symbol; aesthetic object and thematic object.

E. Stylistics of discourse

Sentence meaning, word meaning, utterance meaning; Poetic discourse: play of signifiers; narrative discourse: narrative events, temporal and spatial dimensions, narrations and focalisation; drama texts: co-referentiality, speech events, speech episodes and art symbol, structure of space and time.

Suggested Readings:

Beard, Adrian. 2001. **Texts and Contexts: An Introduction to Literature and Language Study**. London: Routledge.

Birch, D. and O'Toole, M. 1988. **Function of Style.** London: Pinter   Publishers.

Bradford, R. 1997. **Stylistics.** London: Routledge.

Carter, R. (ed) 1982. **Language and Literature: An Introductory Readers in Stylistics.** London: George Allen and Unwin.

Carter, R. and Peter Stockwell (ed) 2008. **Language and Literature Reader.** Abingdon, UK: Routledge.

Chatman, S. (ed.) 1971. **Literary Style: A Symposium**. Oxford University Press.

Gargesh, R. 1990. **Linguistics Perspective to Literary Style. Delhi:** University of Delhi.

Genettee, G. 1980. **Narrative Discourse**. Itchaca: Cornell University Press.

Leech,G.N. 1969. **A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry**. London: Longman.

Riffatere, M. 1978. **Semiotics of Poetry**. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

Sebeok, T.A.(ed.) 1960. **Style in Language**. Cambridge, Mass; MIT Press.

Sharma, V.P. 1990. **Stylistics of Figurative Language**. Delhi: University of Delhi.

Turner, C.W. 1973. **Stylistics**. Harmondsworth: Penguin.

Verdonk, Peter 2002. **Stylistics**. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

21. TRANSLATION THEORY AND PRACTICE

A. Theory

Theory of approximation, principle of translation equivalence, functional equivalence, translation, transliteration, transcreation, paraphrase and interpretation;

B. TYPES OF TRANSLATIONS

Partial vs. total translation, text-oriented vs. reader-oriented translation, literal vs. free translation, intralingual vs. interlingual translation.

C. Process of translation

Interpretation and analysis of the text, translation of lexical items and of syntactic structures, comparative and contrastive analysis of source and target languages. Restructuring the translated material, amplification and reduction, compensatory glossing and other devices.

D. Linguistic problems of translation

Lexical gaps in the target language, collocational restrictions restrictions in source and target languages, semantic loss and gain; transparency and choice of style, choice of standard, regional and social dialects, language of literary and non-literary texts (including scientific and technical texts, official documents, language of mass media and of advertisement).

E. Evaluation of translated materials

Comparison of source text and translated text. Evaluation of several translated versions of the same text, use of back-translation technique.

Suggested Readings:

Basnett, S. and Lefevere, A. ed. 1990. **Translation, History and Culture**. London: Printer Publishers.

Catford, J.C. 1965. **A Linguistic Theory of Translation**. Oxford University Press.

Gargesh, R. and K.K. Goswami (eds) 2007. **Translation and Interpreting**. Delhi: Orient Longman Pvt. Ltd.

Newmark, P. 1981. **Approaches to Translation**. Pergamon Press.

Nida, Eugene A. 1975**. Language, Structure and Translation** (Essays selected by A.S. Dil). Stanford Univ. Press.

Nida, Eugene A. & C.R. Taber. 1974. **The Theory and Practice of Translation**. Leiden: E.J. Brill.

Ramakrishna, S. ed. 1997. **Translation and Multilingualism**. Delhi: Pencraft.

Singh, Udaya Narayana. 2009. **Translation as Growth**. Delhi: Pearson/Longman.

Somers, H. (ed) 2003. **Computers and Translation: A Translator's Guide**. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

22. COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS

A. Man-Machine interface

Concept of artificial intelligence (A1), information system and information processing; concept of 'formal' language; 'natrual language' (NL) and 'real language'; natural language as man-machine interface.

B. Natural language processing

Basic characteristics of NL, knowledge representation; three models---'fame' model, script model, information-format model; function of natural language.

C. Computer

Computer in historical perspective—calculating machine, computer for information stages, electrical computer, computer with brain-analysis; computer language- Basic, Fortran, Algol**.**

D. Computational linguistics

Relationship between linguistics and NLP, project Grammarama (Miller), parsers and NLP, computational model for linguistics.

E. Language engineering

Computer-application – speech sythesis, machine translation, associative information retrieval, testinglinguistic hypothesis, computer aided language teaching (CALT).

Suggested Readings:

Andrew, A.M. 1983. **Artificial Intelligence**. Kent: Abacus Press.

Grishman, R. 1986. **Computational Linguistics**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Jurafsky, D. and J.H. Martin 2000. *Speech and language processing: An Introduction to Natural Language Processing, Computational Linguistics, and Speech Recognition*. Prentice Hall.

Keith, G and Glover, M 1987. **Primary Language Learning with Microcomputers**. London: Croom Helm.

Mitkov, R. (ed) 2003. *The Oxford Handbook of Computational Linguistics*. Oxford University Press.

Nirenburg, S. (ed) 1987. **Machine Translation: I Theoretical and Methodological Issues**. Cambridge: Camridge University Press.

Sedlow, W.A. and Sedlow, S.Y. (eds.) 1979. **Computer in Language Research**, Hillsdale: N.S. Lawrence Erlbawn.

23. DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

A. Developmental psycholinguistics

Child language and developmental psycholinguistics; the periods of diary studies, large sample studies and longitudinal studies of child language.

B. Acquisition and development of language

Stages of language acquisition; explanation and language acquisition; child language vs. language acquisition, first language acquisition and multilingualism.

C. Process of language acquisition

The linguistic environment; motherese; constraints, processes and mechanisms.

D. Early language acquisition

Prelinguistic development; infant vocalizations; early phonology; single word utterances and combinations; early grammar**.**

E. Later language acquisition

Phonological and semantic acquisition; later grammar; acquisition of morphology; the emergence of linguistic awareness; acquisition of metaphor; discourse processes.

Suggested Readings:

Anisfield, M. 1984**. Language Development from birth to three**. Hillsdale, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum.

Baker, C.L. and J., McCarthy, (eds.) 1981. **The Logical Problem of Language Acquisition**. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.

Bates, E. 1979. **The Emergence of Symbols: Cognition and Communication in Infancy**. New York: Academic Press.

Bloom, Paul 2000. **How Children Learn the Meaning of Words**, MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Brown, R. 1973. **A First Language: The Early Stage**. Cambridge, M.A.: Harvard University Press.

Clark, E.V. 1993. **The Lexicon in Acquisition**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Evans, Vyvyan and Melanie Green 2006. **Cognitive Linguistics: An Introduction**. Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh.

Geskell , G. et al 2007 **The Oxford Handbook of Psycholinguistics**, Oxford University Press, London.

Ingram, David. 1989. **First Language Acquisition**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

McNeill, D. 1970. **The Acquisition of Language**. New York: Harper and Row.

Peccei, Jean Stilwell 2006. **Child Language.** London & New York: Routledge.

Schlesinger, I.M. 1982. **Steps Toward Language: Toward a Theory of Native Language Acquisition**. Hillsdale, N.J.: Erlbaum.

Snow, C.E. and C.A. Ferguson, 1977. **Talking to Children: Language Input and Acquisition**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

24.   NEUROLINGUISTICS

A. Brain-language relationship

Issues in neurolinguistics and linguistic aphasiology; approaches to neurolinguistics and linguistic aphasiology; historical overview.

B. Models of brain-language relationship

Classical connectionism; classical connectionist model; hierarchical models, global models, process models; clinical aphasiology and neurolinguistics.

C. Brain pathology and language breakdown

Aphasia and its classification; classical categories; linguistic account; overview of linguistic aphasiology.

D. Dyslexia

Dyslexia and its classification; overview and implications.

E. Contemporary issues and trends

Cerebral dominance, lateralization and handedness; overview of contemporary neurolinguistics; implications.

Suggested Readings:

Ahlsen, Elisabeth 2006. **Introduction to Neurolinguistics**. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins Pub. Co.

Arbib, A.; D. Caplan,; and J.C. Marshall, (ed.).1982 **Neural Models of Language Processes**. New York: Academic Press.

Benson, D.F. 1979. **Aphasia, Alexia and Agraphia**. New York: Churchill livingstone.

Caplan, D. (ed.) 1980**. Biological Studies of Mental Process.** Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.

Caplan, D. 1987. **Neurolinguistics and Linguistics Aphasiology. Cambridge**: Cambridge University Press.

Dabrowska, Ewa. 2004 **Language, Mind and Brain.** Edinburgh: Edinburg University Press.

_____.1997. **Language: Structure, Processing and Disorders**. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.

Goodglass, H. 1993. **Understanding Aphasia**. San Diego: Academic Press.

Gordzinsky, Y. 1990. **Theoretical Perspective on Language Deficits**. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.

Grodzinsky, Yosef; Lewis P. Shapir and David Swinney (eds.) 2000. **Language and the Brain.** San Diego: Academic Press.

Ingram, John C.L. 2007 **Neurolinguistics.** Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Jakobson, R., 1968**. Child Language, Aphasia and phonological Universals**. The Hague: Mouton.

Lesser, R. 1978. **Linguistic Investigations of Aphasia**. New York: Elsevier.

Men, L. and Obler, L.K. 1990. **Agrammatic Aphasia**. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

Nicolson, Roderick I. and Angela J. Fawcett 2008. **Dyslexia, Learners and the Brain.** Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press,.

Northoff, Georg 2004. **Philosophy of the Brain: The Brain Problem.** Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publication Co.

Peng, Fred C.C. 2005 **Language in the Brain-- Critical Assessments.** New York: Continuum, London.

25. MULTILINGUALISM

A. Basic concepts

Monolingualism, bilingualism and multilingualism; individual, social and social psychological aspects of multilingualism; multilingualism and the human brain; ethnographic perspectives.

B. Multilingual societies

Simultaneous acquisition of several language; language in education and the multilingual classroom; patterns of language use and language dominance configuration; language ethnicity and race; researching multilingual societies.

C. Linguistic aspects

Process of selecting a standard language: codification and elaboration; academy based and free enterprise standardization; interference; code-mixing and code-switching.

D. Language attitudes and social stereotypes

Language and identity; measurement of social and linguistic attitudes; social stereotypes; language proficiency and language attitudes; evaluating proficiency levels in multilingual settings.

Suggested Readings:

Agnihotri, R.K. 2002. **A pre-partition partition: The case of Hindi and Urdu**. In Settar, S. and Gupta, I.B. ed. Pangs of Partition, Vol II. New Delhi: ICHR and Manohar.

Agnihotri, R.K. 2002. Sociolinguistic theory and practice: The Indian counterpoint. In Singh, R. ed. The Yearbook of South Asian Languages and Linguistics. New Delhi: Sage, 11-26.

Alisjahbana, S.T. **The Modernization of Languages in Asia**. Kuala Lumpur: The Malaysiian Society for Asian Studies.

Annamalai, E. 2001. **Managing Multilingualism in India: Political and Linguistic Manifestations.** (Series on Language & Development) New Delhi: Sage.

Brass, P.R. 1975**. Language, religion and Politics in North India.** Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.

Coupland, N. and Jaworski, A. 1997. ed. **Sociolinguistics: A Reader and a Course Book.** London: Macmillian.

Fishman, J.A. 1974. ed. **Advances in Language Planning**. The Hague: Mouton.

Hudson, R.A. 1985. **Sociolinguistics**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Hasnain, I.S. 1995. ed. **Standardization and Modernization: Dynamics of Language Planning**. New Delhi: Bahri Publication.

Jessner, U. 2006. Linguistic Awareness in Multilinguals. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Jhingran, D. 2005. **Language Disadvantage: The Learning Challenges in Primary Education**. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.

Kachru, B.B. 2005. Asian Englishes: Beyond the Canon. Hongkong: Hongkong University Press.

NCERT. 2005. **National Curriculum Framework.** New Delhi: NCERT.

NCERT. 2005. **Position Paper on the Teaching of Indian Languages. National Focus Group on the Teaching of Indian Language (NFG, NCERT)**. Delhi: NCERT.

Pattanyak, D.P. 1981. **Multilingualism and Mothertongue Education.** Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Sharma, P.G. and S. Kumar, 1977. ed. **Indian Bilingualism**. Agra: Kendriya Hindi Sansthan.

Sharma, R. and Annamalai, E. ed. 2003. Indian Diaspora: In Search of Identity . Mysore: CIIL.

26. SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

A. Theories of second language acquisition

The critical period; contrastive and developmental Hypotheses; the   role of L1 in SLA; Krashen's Monitor Model; Schumann's Acculturation Model; Accommodation theories; theories of learner varieties; SLA in multilingual settings; sociolinguistic perspectives; social psychological and psycholinguistic perspectives.

B. Linguistic aspects

Sturctural properties of the input; input-output relationship; phonological, morphological and syntactic aspects; acquistion of vocabulary; sociolinguistic perspectives.

C. Social psychological aspects

Role of attitudes and motivation in SLA ; aptitude and attitudes; attitude-motivation index; integrative and instrumental motivation; accounting for individual difference in SLA.

D. Teaching a second language

Focus on the learner; the affective filter; role of the teacher and teaching materials; methods of second language teaching; second and foreign language teaching; teacher training; evaluation; interaction between theory, research and pedagogy.

E. Consequences of learning another language

The bilingual brain; bilingualism and cognitive development; SLA and bilingual education; metalinguistic awareness; semilingualism; bilingualism and biculturalism.

Suggested Readings:

Alderson J.C. and A. Beretta, Ed. 1992. **Evaluating Second Language Education**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Carroll, S. 2001. **Input and evidence: the raw material of second language acquisition.** Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Agnihotri, R.K. and Khanna, A.L. ed. 1994. **Second Language Acquisition**: **Socio-cultural and Linguistic Aspects of English in India**. New Delhi: Sage.

Beebe, L.M. ed. 1988. **Issues in Second Language Acquisition: Multiple Perspectives**. New York: Newbury House.

Fisiak, J.ed. 1981. **Contrastive Linguistics and the Language Teacher**. Oxford: Pergamon Press.

Grosjean, F. 1982**. Life with Two Languages**. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Klein, W. 1986. **Second Language Acquisition**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Krashen, S. 1992. **Principles and Practice in Second Language Acquisition.** Oxford: Pergamon Press.

Prabhu, N.S. 1987. **Second Language Pedagogy**. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

White, Lydia 2003. **Second Language Acquistion and Universal Grammar.** Cambridge University Press.

27. LANGUAGE TESTING

A. Preparation for making a test

Objectives evaluation; nature of the target population; qualitative and Quantitative evaluation; selection of items; pilot survey; difficulty value and discriminatory power of items; final selection of items; constraints of time, space and materials; role of the tester; PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION.

B. Basic concepts

Validity and reliability; norm-referenced vs criterion-referenced tests; standardization of a text; experimental and control groups; formal, functional and pragmatic tests.

C. Constructing a text

Planning and testing instructions; kinds of scales; implicational scales; distractors in multiple- choice items; content and construct validity of tests; check lists of items and objectives; aspects of presentation.

D. Kinds of tests

Test taxonomies: descriptive and objective; qualitative and quantitative multiple choice tests; discrete point and integrative tests; achievement and proficiency tests; diagnostic and aptitude tests; linguistic and communicative tests; listening and reading comprehension; school and tests; self assessments; cloze test; dictation; translation; tests for BICS and CALP.

E. Analysis of tests

Codification of responses; qualitative and quantitative analysis; descriptive and inferential statistics; data evaluation for the computer; feeding the data; statistical tests such as mean, median, mode and standard deviation; chi-square test; T-test; co-relation and significance levels; using a statistical package like SPSS.

Suggested Readings

Allen, J. and Davies, A. ed. 1977. **Testing and Experimental Methods; Edinburgh Course in Applied Linguistics** Vol. 4, Oxford : **Oxford University Press**.

Davies, E. 1981**. Teachers as curriculum Evaluators.** Sydney: George Artlen Unwin.

Harris, D. 1969. **Testing English as a Second Language**. New York: McGraw Hill.

Nuttall, d. ed. 1986. **Assessing Educational Achievement.** London: Falmer Press

Oller, J.W. 1979**. Language Tests at School**. London: Longman.

Valllete, R.M. 1967 **Modern Language Testing: A Handbook.** New York.

Weiv, C. and Roberts, J. 1994**. Evaluation in EIT.**

Rao, K.V.V.L.N. (1980). **Evaluation in Language Education.** CIIL Occasional Monograph 18. (See at http://www.ciil-ebooks.net/books.htm)

28. STRUCTURE OF LANGUAGE

The Department may offer an intensive course on the structure of a specific language in case there are enough students interested in that language. The Department is particularly interested in South Asian languages. After giving a brief introduction to the history and phonological, morphological and syntactic aspects of the language, an in-depth analysis of various aspects of the language is taken up to examine the validity of current theoretical claims. Controversial issues are often explored in detail.

The most important aspect of this course is that it focuses on a language on which some members of the faculty are actively working. The primary objective is to get students involved in exploring the structure of a language and raise interesting theoretical issues.

29. LEXICOGRAPHY

A. Basic concepts

Nature and scope of lexicography; History of lexicography-Western and Indian; word meaning dictionary, encyclopedia, glossary, thesaurus, definitional dictionary; relationship between dictionary and grammar.

B. Lexicography and lexical meaning

Word formation processes – once forms, borrowing, blending, clipping, back-formation, acronyms, compounding, derivations, functional words; denotation, connotation, words in context, synonymy, hyponymy, polysemy, technical terms; onomasiology and semasiology.

C. Lexicographic entries

Selection of entries, orthography, pronunciation, order and hierarchy of entries, lemma, sense and sub-classes, paraphrase, compounds, collocation, idioms, proverbs, illustrations, names; ghost-words.

D. Types of dictionaries

Purposes of dictionary writing, little dictionary, pocket dictionary, school/college dictionary, desk-top dictionary; monolingual and bi-/multilingual dictionary; etymological dictionary, period dictionary, historical dictionary, scientific dictionary, dialect dictionary, reverse dictionary, pronouncing dictionary, terminological dictionary, language atlas.

E. Further implications of lexicography

Teaching of vocabulary, pedagogy; translation equivalents; comparative studies, stylistic choices; structure and retrieval of mental vocabulary; representation of lexical knowledge; data-base for computers; problems of dictionary making; dictionary evaluation.

Suggested Readings:

Aitchison, J. F. 1987. **Words in the Mind: An Introduction to the Mental Lexicon**. Oxford: Blackwell.

Bergenholtz, H. (ed.) 1995. **Manual of Specialized Lexicography**. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

Boguraev, B.K. ; Briscope, T. (ed.) 1989. **Computational Lexicography for Natural Language Processing**. London : Longman.

Burchfield, R.W. (ed.) 1987. **Studies in Lexicography**. Oxford: Blackwell.

Cruse, D. A. 1986. **Lexical Semantics**. Cambridge University Press.

Hartmann, Reinhart. 2001 **Teaching and Researching Lexicography.** London: Longman.

Hausmann, F.J.; Reichmann, O. 1989-91. **Worter bucker/Dictionaries/Dictionaries… An International Encylopedia of Lexicography**. (3 volumes) Berlin: de Gruyter.

Ilson, R. (ed.) 1985. **Dictionaries, Lexicography and Language Teaching**. Berlin: Pergamon Press.

Jackson, H. 1988. **Word and Their Meaning**. London: Longman.

Jackson, Howard 2002 **Lexicography: An Introduction**, Routledge.

Landau, Sidney I. 2001 **The Art and Craft of Lexicography**, Cambridge University Press.

Lyons, J. 1977. **Semantics**. Cambridge University Press.

Malkiel, Y. 1976. **Etymological Dictionaries: A Tentative Typology.** University of Chicago Press.

Singh, Ram Adhar 1987 **An Introduction to Lexicography**. Mysore: CIIL.

Svensen, B. 1993. **Practical Lexicography: Principles and Methods of Dictionary Making**. (trans. J. Sykes and K. Schofield). Oxford University Press.

Vogel, C. 1979. **Indian Lexicography**. Wiebaden: Harrassowitz.

Zgusta, L. 1991. **Manual of Lexicography**. The Hague: Mouton.

30. LANGUAGE PLANNING

A. Sociology of language & language planning

Linguistics and sociolinguistics; sociolinguistics and sociology of Language; sociology of language-theoretical and applied; domain of Language planning.

B. Language Planning (theoretical perspective)

Concept of code and code-matrix; structure and function of code; Manipulation of function of code and status planning; Manipulation of structure of code and corpus planning; Planning for language development.

C. Language problems and language planning

Identification of language problems; problem of code selection and Legitimization process; problem of code stability and standardization Process; problem of code elaboration and modernizatioin process; Problem of code differentiation and cultivation process.

D. Language standardization

Different approaches to codification; civilization and standardization, Natural and planned standardization, attributes of standardization; Criteria for standard language-efficiency, rationality and commonality; Emergence of standard, identification process; stabilization of standard.

E. Language elaboration and codification

Language development and language modernization, terminologicalModernization,, stylistic and registeral modernization, language Cultivation. Norms-selection; problems of graphization grammatication and lexication; codification and elaboration in a multilingual context.

Suggested Readings:

Alisjahbana, S.T. 1976. **Language Planning for Modernization: The case of Indonesian and Malaysian**. The Hague: Mouton.

Cobarrubias, J and J. Fishman (eds.) 1983. **Progress in Language planning: International Perspective.** The Hague: Mouton.

Coulmas, F (ed) 1984**. Linguistic Minorities and Literacy.** Berlin/New York: Mouton.

Eastman, C.M. 1983. **Language Planning: An Introduction**. San Fransisco: Chandler & Sharp.

Fishman, J.A.(ed.) 1974. **Advances in Language Planning**. The Hague: Mouton

Gudschinsky, S.C. 1984. Literacy: **The Growing Influence of Linguistics.** The Hague: Mouton.

Joseph, J.E. 1987**. Eloquence and Power**. London: Frances Printer

Khubchandani, L.M. 1983. **Plural Languages, Plural Culture**. East-West Centre Book: University of Hawaii Press.

Krishnamurti, Bh. And A. Mukherji. (eds.) 1983 **Modernization of Indian Languages in News Media**. Hyderabad: Osmania University Press.

Ray, P.S. 1963. **Language Standardization**. The Hague: Mouton.

Rubin, J. and R. Shuy (eds.). 1973. **Language Planning: Current Issues and Research**. Washington, D.C.

Singh, Udaya Narayana 1992. *On* **Language Development and Planning: A Pluralistic Perspective.** Shimla: AIIS.

Stubbs, M. 1980. **Language and Literacy**: **The Sociolinguistics of Literacy**. Boston: Routledge & Kean Paul.

Whitely, W.H. (ed.) 1971. **Language Use and Social Change**. London. Oxford University Press.

31. LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION

A. Language and education

Role of language in pre-school years; language as an autonomous system; language as a means of structuring knowledge; language, Culture and identity; language in the school curriculum.

B. Language as a subject

Language and literature; language and rhetoric; gender bias in language;Language and power in society; methods of language teaching; learning Strategies; learning to write; nature of materials; problems of evaluation.

C. Language as medium of instruction

Home and school languages; bilingual and bicultural education; language and the teaching of mathematics and science; medium of instruction and cognitive development.

D. Multilingual setting

Multilingual classroom as a resource; grammatical analysis and cognitive growth; language proficiency; bilingual and cognitive achievement; multilingualism and empowerment.

Suggested Reading:

Barton, D. ed. 1994. **Sustaining local literacies, Special issue of Language and Education**. Vol. 8: id 2, Multilingual Matters.

Cummins, J. 1984. **Bilingualism and Special Education: Issues in Assessment and Pedagogy**. Avon: Multilingual Matters.

Freedman, A. et al. ed 1983**. Learning to Write: First Language/Second Language**. London: Longman.

Heugh, K. et al. ed. 1995. **Multilingual education for South Africa**. Johannesburg: Heinemann.

Trueba, H.T. and Harnet-Mizrahi, C. 1979. ed. **Bilingual Multilingual Education and the Professional**. Roweley, Mass: Newbury House.

32. ADVANCED HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS

A. Indo-European Linguistics

Indo-European Linguistics and Historical Linguistics. Study of some Laws of I.E.; Verner's Law, Grassmann's Law, Brugmann's Law; Lachmann's Law; traditional and generative approaches.

B. Indo-European and the study of Sanskrit

IE and the study of Skt. Phonology, Ruki rule, merger of vowels, the Nature of accent, wordaccent, sentential accent, the end of a word; phonological changes and major historical IE languages.

C. Indo-Aryan Phonology

From OIA to NIA; the theoretical implications of consonantal assimilation of MIA; the loss of consonants in the final position and its implications for the study of NIA; in-depth study of the processes of phonological change.

D. Language contact in India

The Dravidian language and Indo-Aryan interface, historical development and emergence of India as a linguistic area.

E. Ergative construction

A detailed study of emergence of ergative construction, adjectival syntax and agglutinative processes in NIA.

Suggested Readings:

Arnason, C. 2008. **Quantity in Historical Phonology**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Baldi,P. 1983. **An Introduction to the Indo-European Languages** Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press.

_____.1990. **Linguistic Change and Reconstruction Methodology**. Berlin: Mouton de gruyter.

Benveniste, E. 1971 **Problem in General Linguistics**. (Translated from French), Coral Gobles: University of Miami Press.

Beekes, R.S.P. 1995. **Comparative Indo-European Linguistics**. Amsterdam / Philadelphia : John Benjamins Publishing Co.

Bloch, J. 1965**. Indo-Aryan from the Vedas to Modern Times.** Paris: Adrien – Maisonnenve.

Burrow, T. 1973. **The Sanskrit Language**. London: Faber and Faber
Burrow, T. and M.B. Emeneau. 1960. **A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary**. London: Oxford University Press.

Emeneau, M.B. 1994. **Dravidian Studies**. (Selected Papers). Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.

Haudry, J. 1979. **L' Indo-European**. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.

Hoenigswald, H.M. 1960. **Language Change and Linguistic Reconstruction.** Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Kurylowicz, J. 1964.**The Inflectional Categories of Indo-European**. Heidellberg: Winter.

Masica, C.P. 1991. **The Indo-Aryan Languages**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Romaine, S. 2009. **Socio-Historical Linguistics: Its Status & Methodology**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Szwmwenyi, Oswald. 1996. **Introduction to Indo-European Linguistics**. Clarendon Press: Oxford.

33. HISTORY OF LINGUISTICS

A. Conception of language

Concept of word (Logos/sabda) and language in ancient India and Greece; the relationship between word and meaning; Thephusis: thesis controversy in ancient Greece and *siddhesabdarth sambandhe* in Indian Linguistic thought. ,

B. Grammatical categories I

The classification of grammatical categories in Aristotle, Yaska and Panini; the noun-verb relationship in Indian and Greek grammatical thought; Paninian grammar and Dionysus Thrax. Priscan and Varro on grammar and etymology.

C. Grammar in the middle ages

Prisccan and eightfold classification of, linguistic element; the significance of eight fold classification on writing of grammars of modern European languages; Bhartrhari and the modestase; The Arab grammarians.

D. Renaissance and emergence of modern linguistics

The colonial connection of the rise of modern linguistic thought; Jone's "discovery of Sanskrit"; the influence of Panini on the linguistic development in Europe; the Neo-grammarians, Comparative Indo-European and historical linguistics; the linguistic theories of Brugmann, Saussure, Schuchardt and Humboldt.

E. Rise of modern linguistics:

Rise of structuralism in 'Europe and America; the early American structuralism and the study of American Indian Languages - Boas, Sapir and Bloomfield. The European structuralism; the French School - Saussure, Meillet and Benveniste; the Copenhagan school - Hjelmslev; the East European school - Trubetzkoy, Jakobson and Kurylowicz. The Firthian School. The Port Royal grammarians: innate hypothesis and generative grammar.

Suggested Readings:

Bloomfield, L. 1933, **Language**, New York : Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Guimarães, E. and D. Luz Pessoa de Barros 2007. *History of Linguistics 2002.* John Benjamins.

Hamp, E. et. Al (eds.) 1966. **Readings in Linguistics II**. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Ivic, M. 1965. **Trends in Linguistics**. The Hague: Mouton and Co.

Joos, M. (ed.) 1957. **Readings in Linguistics**. New York: American Council of Learned Societies.

Koerner, E.F.K. 2004. **Essays in the History of Linguistics**. Berlin: John Benjamins

Leroy, M. 1967. **Main trends in Modern Linguistics**. Berkeley: The University of California Press.

Newmeyer, P. 1981. **Linguistic Theory in America**. New York. The Academic Press.

Olga, Olga and M. Radovanović 2000**. *History and Perspectives of Language Study: Papers in honor of Ranko Bugarski*. John Benjamins.

Robins, R. 1951. **Ancient and Medieval Grammatical Theory in Europe**. London : The London University Press.

Robins, R. 1967. **A Short History of Linguistics**. Bloomington: The Indiana University Press.

Robins, R. 1993. **The Byzantine Grammarians**. Berlin : The Academic Verlag.

34. SEMINAR

In this course an issue of current theoretical interest which is not fully discussed in the other courses offered in the Department will be taken up. The topic is chosen depending upon the research interest of the students and the teacher concerned. The primary goal is to create a space for designing new courses of theoretical interest in collaboration with students. It also provides a space in our tightly scheduled course-scheme for a visiting scholar to offer a course of his/her interest and specialization and arouse the interest of our students in areas which remain unexplored otherwise.

35. Interdisciplinary Course II

The optional course shall be offered at the discretion of the Department and after consultation from time to time with other departments. *The list of courses can vary depending upon their availability. The students may choose any one of the following :

Arabic -II	-	Faculty of Arts
Bengali -II	-	Faculty of Arts
Classical Indian Philosophy –II	-	Faculty of Arts
English -II	-	Faculty of Arts
Evaluation and Research in Curriculum Construction	-	Faculty of Education
Gender and Society (Deptt. Of Sociology)	-	Faculty of Social Sciences
Hindi -II	-	Faculty of Arts
Language Education: Problems of Language Learning in India	-	Faculty of Education
Neurodevelopment Disorders	-	Faculty of Arts
Persian -II	-	Faculty of Arts
Punjabi -II	-	Faculty of Arts

Sanskrit -II	-	Faculty of Arts
Sociology of India – II	-	Faculty of Social Sciences
Tamil -II	-	Faculty of Arts
Theory of Signs and the Semiotic Method	-	Faculty of Arts
Urdu -II	-	Faculty of Arts

*Courses can also be offered after obtaining information about the relevant interdisciplinary courses from the Faculties of Arts, Social Sciences, Mathematical Sciences, Science and Education.