

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY: COIMBATORE -641 046

DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS

M.PHIL./PH.D – LINGUISTICS : PART – I SYLLABUS

For the year 2008-09 and onwards

PAPER- I : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

PAPER- II : GENERAL LINGUISTICS

PAPER-III :

1. SOCIOLINGUISTICS
2. LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION
3. COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS
4. LANGUAGE TEACHING
5. TRANSLATION AND LEXICOGRAPHY
6. FOLKLORE AND ETHNO LINGUISTICS
7. STRUCTURAL LINGUISTICS
8. STYLISTICS
9. FORENSIC LINGUISTICS
10. SEMANTICS

PAPER- I : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Unit I : Research and Selection of a Problem/ Topic for Research:

Definition and description of the term research-motivation for research qualifications and qualities – essential for a research-Various methods of research- uses of research.

Unit II: Source Material and Reviewing of Literature in the Area of Study:

Preparing a list of reference reading and materials and concerning the area of specialization and topic of research, critical evaluation and review of research work carried out so far on the topic-primary and secondary sources or materials and techniques to be adopted in the collection of primary data.

Unit III : Field Methods:

Types of field research - significance of field research-tools necessary for field research qualifications of a field researcher- data elicitation-recording and transcribing- establishing rapport with informants-data processing and analysis.

Unit: IV : Research Methods:

Types of research methods: Logical methods, specific method, descriptive methods, historical, methods comparative method, contrastive method, etc.-formation of hypotheses- framing suitable research method for the topic concerned.

Unit V: Reporting the Research:

Tentative models to be framed- different levels and their presentation in the report, deciding the final format for presenting the research finding, observations, etc- discussion with research guide and other experts-review of sample work, preliminary work- making necessary corrections and changes-structure of various chapters subsections, etc.- lists of tables, charts, abbreviations, foot notes, appendices, graphs, etc.

Reference:

1. Aggarwal J.P 1987 Introduction to Statistics for Social Sciences, sterling publishers (P) Ltd. New Delhi.
2. Wilkinson and Bhandarkar 1984 Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, Himalaya publishing House, Bombay.
3. Yoyng, P.V. 1980- Research Methodology for Social Science, IBH; New Delhi
4. Sharma, Research Methods in Social Science
5. Ram Ahuja 2001 Research Methods, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.

PAPER II : GENERAL LINGUISTICS

Unit I : Phonetics and Phonology:

Articulatory mechanism and vocal organs. The active and passive articulators, Definitions of and classification of vocoids, contoids and approximants. Syllables, sonority and prominence, types of syllables and supra segmentals. The concept of phoneme and phonemic analysis. Pike's premises – contrast in analogous and identical environments. Phoneme overlapping, practical, complete and multiple complementation, neutralization and archiphoneme juncture. Phonological features. Phonetics in the place of computational linguistics – speech recognition – speech synthesis.

Unit II : Morphology and syntax:

Definitions of morpheme, allomorph, morph, parallelism between these terms and the phonological terms- phoneme, allophone, phone, Identification of morphemes – Nida's principles, types of morphemes, Models of grammatical description. The boundary between morphology and syntax. Basic units in syntax-lexem. Word, form, idiom, phrase, clause and sentence Constitutes and constituents, Ics different kinds of Ics, endocentric and exocentric construction types.

Unit III: Semantics:

The terms semantics and meaning, naming concepts, sense and reference, kinds of meaning. Word as a semantic unit. The non-linguistic context – the exclusion of context. Context of situation. Behaviorism and linguistics relativity, synonymy, polysemy and homonymy. Incompatibility and hyponymy, antonymy, relational opposites and componential analysis. Context as meaning, collocation, idioms, collocation and grammar.

Unit IV: Structural and Sociolinguistic Theories:

Structuralism – sign, sign relation and sign value – Bloomfieldian structuralism – competence and performance – Language variation – Language in contact – bi/multilingualism, convergence phenomena – communicative competence – discourse analysis.

Unit V : Language, culture and Communication:

Culture- Language in relation to culture – Sapir, whorf hypotheses – language, mind and personality communication – functions of language – communicative devices in cultures – the role of language – ethnography of speech – communicative competence – discourse analysis.

Reference :

1. Abercromble, D 1967 Elements of General Phonetics EUP: Edinburgh
2. Block and Trage 1947 An outline of Linguistics Analysis, LSA: Baltimore.
3. Jeya V. 1988 Bharathi Mozhi Natai (in Tamil), pattippagam: Madurai
4. Jones D, 1964 An outline of English Phonetics, OUP: London
5. Garnham A, 1985, Psycholinguistics, Methuen: London
6. Gleason H a, 1965, An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics, Millen: Newyork
7. ockett, C F, 1958, A course in Modern Linguistics, Me Millen: New york
8. Jacobs, R A & Rosenbaum, 1973 English Transformational Grammar BP: London
9. Karunakara K & Edward Williams T, 1982, Morphology, An Introduction, Grace
10. Lyons, 1968, An Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics, CUP: London
11. Mathews, P H, 1954, Morphology, OUP, Londons
12. Nida, E A, 1946, Morphology, SIL, AnnArbor
13. Omkar N Koul, 1986, Language stule and Discourse,
14. T.E Williams, 1988, Phonemics (Work Book) Grase, Publications: Nagarcoil.
15. Metha D S, 1980, Mass Communication and Journalism in India, Allied Publications Private Ltd, New Delhi.
16. Grishman R, 1986 An Introduction to Computational Linguistics, CUP: Cambridge.

PAPER III : 1. SOCIOLINGUISTICS

Unit I – Introduction:

Sociolinguistics – definition- sociolinguistics and sociology of language – development and growth of socio linguistics – language variation and society – sociolinguistics and other social sciences.

Unit II – Study of Language in Society:

Relationship between language and society – language structure and language use – language use in different social context – correlations between social and linguistics parameters – social stratification of language.

Unit III – Social Dialectology:

Dialect, social dialect, idiolect – style, register, etc. – description of social dialects - field study methods.

Unit IV – Study of Bi / Multilingualism:

Concepts of bi and multilingualism - description of bi and multilingualism – interference and code switching – study of language maintenance, shift, identity and loyalty in the Indian multi lingual context.

Unit V - Applied Sociolinguistics:

Language planning – methods of language planning – language planning and language development – problems of language planning – corpus planning and status planning – language planning in the domains of administration, education, media etc. – language planning activities in India.

REFERENCES:

1. Trudgill P 1974 *Sociolinguistics*, Penguin: London
2. Wardhaugh R 1986 *Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, Basil Blackwell: New York.
3. Shanmugam S V 1983 *Aspects of language Development*,AITLA; Annamalai Nagar.
4. Karunakaran K & Sivashanmughom C 1981 *Study of Social Dialects in Tamil*, AITLA; Annamalai Nagar.
5. Thirumalai M S 1982 *Aspects of language Use*, AITLA; Annamalai Nagar.
6. Karunakaran K 1975 *Samuthaya mozhiyiyal* (Tamil), Pari Nilayam, Chennai.
7. Karunakaran K 1981 *Mozhi Valarcci* (Tamil) Manivasakar Nulagam: Chidambaram
8. John Rubin & Jernudd B H 1971 *Can language be planned*; Honolulu.
9. Karunakaran K 1983 *Sociolinguistic patterns of language use*, AITLA; Annamalai Nagar.

PAPER III : 2. LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION

UNIT I : Language, Society and Communication

Inter – relationship of language, society and communication – definitions of language, society and communication – meaning, needs and means of communication – the process and types of communication – barriers for communication – communication gap-verbal and non-verbal communication.

Unit II: Communication Systems and Models

Communication theories – Models of communication: Shannon and Weaver, Lasswell, Schramm, Osgood, Westley, Newcomb, gatekeeper theories- Writing and speech system in communication

Unit III: Mass Media and Society

Characteristics of Mass Media – Print media – Newspapers – Magazines, periodicals, Advertisements, announcements and books – radio, television, cinema and photographic communication – mass media and society – language use in different media – modernization of language for use in different media – case studies.

Unit IV: Social Approach to the study of Communication

Communication and society – the role of mass communication and mass media on public opinion formation, national and social development, inter and intra group communication – Nature of audience – homogeneous and heterogeneous audience – communication in smaller and larger social groups – social development and communication.

Unit V: Language Use, Communication and Concept of Modernization

Language use – choice of styles, register words and other structures for specific purposes in communication and their special significance – formal and informal situation and communication patterns – emerging patterns of communication – wider communication – Networks of communication – bilingual and multilingual situations and mass communication.

REFERENCES:

1. Guire, A 1974 Sociology of Mass Communication, Penguin; London
2. Hind, J (ed) Verbal and Non verbal Communication. OUP: London
3. Miller, G A 1957 Language and Communication, McGraw Hill Co.: London
4. Bordern, G A 1971 An Introduction to Human Communication, Brown Company: Iowa
5. Cherry, Collin 1970 On Human Communication. MIT Press: Cambridge
6. Karunakaran K 1978 Modernization of Indian Languages in News Media.
7. 1980 Modernization of Tamil in Radio Broadcast, Ayyukkovai:4.2
8. Sivashanmugam, C 1976 Language of Radio; The Tamil Situation(A study of language use in mass communication)(unpublished M A Dissertation), Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
9. Thyalan, V & Jeya, V 1989 Mass Communication (in Tamil), Jeya Pathippagam: Coimbatore
10. Thirumalai, M S 1990 Silent Talk. CIIL: Mysore.
11. Thirumalai M S 1991 Tamil Naavalkazil Talmozhi (Tamil) E.Mo.Na.Ni.: Mysore.

PAPER III : 3. COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS

UNIT I – Introduction to Computers:

Computer Hardware, software – types of computers: digital, analog and others – computer languages – use of computers in different disciplines.

UNIT II – Introduction to Computational Linguistics:

Computational Linguistics - Computer dictionary, parsing analysis- application of computer in various linguistic researches: stylistics translation, text editing, text analysis, indexing, bibliography preparation, word processing etc.

UNIT III – Computer Language:

Introduction to computer languages like BASIC, FORTRAN, COBOL,C and Others – the role of BASIC in Linguistics research- programming perspectives in BASIC.

UNIT IV – NLP through Computers:

Introduction to computer grammar: LFG, GPSG – Natural Language Processing- morphology and syntax- text processing.

UNIT V – Computer in Applied Linguistics:

A survey of computer aided language learning (CALL) and Teaching (CALT) – problems in Learning and teaching phonology, Morphology, Syntax and Lexicon.

REFERENCES:

- 1 Grishman R 1986 *Computational Linguistics An Introduction*: OUP: Cambridge.
- 2 Harrocks J 1987 *Generative Grammar*, Longman: London.
- 3 Patanayak, B N & Sangal, R 1974 *Natural Language Processing for Linguistics (MEMO)*, IIT, Kanpur.

PAPER III : 4. LANGUAGE TEACHING

UNIT I: LANGUAGE TEACHING AND LEARNING:

Contribution of linguistics to language teaching – Theories of language learning and language acquisition- Approaches and issues in first& second language teaching – literacy – Material production for formal/ non-formal. / Adult learners – Various teaching aids – Education technology.

UNIT II: CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTICS AND ERROR ANALYSIS:

Various levels of comparison and contrasts – phonological, lexical, semantic, pragmatics comparison of two language – Error analysis – Types and kinds of Error – Errors in sound spellings words, grammatical categories-sentences, meaning, discourse etc.

UNIT III: LANGUAGE TESTING AND EVALUATION:

Aim of language testing – Various types of tests - proficiency test, diagnostic test etc. Evaluation – formative, summative etc – Evaluation of teaching methods, materials, student syllabus, teacher etc. – evaluation of formal / non-formal education programmes.

UNIT IV: LANGUAGE PEDAGOGY:

Curriculum – syllabus – Textbooks – Teaching methods- cultural influence on teaching and learning teachers and student

UNIT V: LANGUAGE TEACHING AND EDUCATIONAL LINGUISTICS:

Language teaching in relation to society and culture – language planning vs. curriculum planning – language teaching in reference to non formal education – Teaching aids – Use electronic media like computer in language teaching and material production – Computer aids language learning and teaching (CALL&CALT)

REFERENCE:

1.	Theo van Elsetal	1984	Applied linguistics and the Learning and Teaching of Foreign Languages. Edward Arnold: London
2.	Lado R	1961	Language Teaching, Mcgraw Hill: NewYork
3.	Corder R	1973	Applied Linguistics, Penguin: London
4.	Ellis R	1986	Understanding Second Language Acquisition, OUP: Oxford
5.	Bernard H W		Psychology of learning and Teaching
6.	Mushtaq Ahmed	1982	How to write Primers for Adults. CIIL: Mysore.
7.	Michael Stubbs	1980	Language and literacy. Ruteledge & Kegan Paul: London
8.	Michael Stubbs	1986	Educational Linguistics. Basil Blackwell Inc. New York
9.	Tolbert C M	1985	Introduction to Computing Application for the social sciences, Addison – Wesley Publishing company Inc. U S

PAPER III : 5. TRANSLATION AND LEXICOGRAPHY

UNIT I: PERSPECTIVE ON TRANSLATION:

Definition of translation –types of translation –literary, scientific, ordinary translation – linguistic levels of translation –word to word –phrase to phrase ,sentence to sentence translation – translation of lexical and semantic fields.

UNIT II: THEORIES OF TRANSLATION:

Translation theory- semantic equivalence , formal correspondence –theories and models – theories of Catford, Nida, New York and other literary critics –requirements for a theory of translation –testing and evaluation of translation.

UNIT III: Units OF TRANSLATION AND DISCOURSE:

Translation and discourse – coherence in dialogue – referential synonyms – units of translation –unit in word to word and conceptual translation.

UNIT IV : LEXICOLOGY AND LEXICOGRAPHY

Lexical and grammatical meaning- components of lexical meaning – reference, sense, range of application – lexeme as a basic unit in dictionary making – lemma and lexical entry.

UNIT V: TYPES OF DICTIONARIES AND LEXICOGRAPHICAL METHOD:

Criteria for the classification of dictionary –types of dictionaries-lexicographical method –basic design –collection of material – selection of entries – format and plan –lexicographical tradition in India.

REFERENCE:

1. CATFORD,J.C. 1965 A linguistic theory of translation. CUP : New York
2. Nida,E.A 1975 Languages structure and translation.SUP: Stanford
3. Newmark P. 1982 Approaches to translation Prentice Hall: NewYork
4. Sivashanmugam C & 1989 Molipeyarppial .Annam publications :Sivagangai
Thayalan V.
5. Hartman RR. 1983 Pprinciples of lexicography AP; London
6. Householder,FW. 1967 Principles of Lexicography. Indiana university press: London
7. Singh,R.A. 1980 Introduction to Lexicography .CIIL: Mysore
8. Zgusta,L 1970 Manual of lexicography. Mouton: The Hague.

PAPER III : 6. FOLKLORE AND ETHNOLINGUISTICS

Unit I: Folklore Research: Definition of folklore-History of folklore research Western,,Indian-Theories of folklore- Folklore Research: Data collection,analysis,interpretation.

Unit II: Folklore materials: Folk Literature:Folk songs,folk tales,ballads,riddles,proverbs-folk games-folk arts; handicrafts , performing,arts,etc-folk festivals and ceremonies –folk beliefs and myths-folk medicine.

Unit III:Folk Description: Structuralism in folklore- Linguistics forms,style,function of folk materials-analysis of folk conception of mind.

Unit IV:Ethnolinguistics: Definition of Ethnolinguistics-cultural systems and perception-folk taxonomy of cultural systems-Ethnosemantics-cultural value system-language mind behaviour and communication in relational perspective-Linguistics relativity

Unit V: Ethnography of communication: Definition of communication-culturally specific communicative system-communicative act and context-discourse form ethnolinguistics perspective-Indian cultural communicative system.

REFERENCE:

- 1 Karunakaran K & Handoo J 1998 *Folklore of India: Commonness And Comparisons*; Bharathiar University, Coimbatore.
- 2 Peter J Claus 1987 *Indian Folklore II*, CILL folklore series-6 CILL:Mysore
Pattanayak D P & Handoo J
- 3 Sakthivel S 1976 *Folklore Literature in India* Meena Pathipagam: Kothaloothu.
- 4 Gumperz 1972 *Direction in Socio - Linguistics*; Holt, Rinehart: New Delhi.
J.J&D.Hymes
- 5 Hymes D 1972 *Language culture and society* IBH:New Delhi.
- 6 K.Karunakaran & Bakya Lakshmi R. 1989 *Nattapuravialaiyvu-Nerimuraigal*,Indian Tamil Nattapuraviyal Kazhagam,Annamalai Nagar.
- 7 R.Ramanathan 1986 *Nattapuraviyal Aiyvugal*,ManivasagarPathipagam,Chidambaram
- 8 Saraswathy 1986 *Nattuparapadalgal-Samuga Oppaivu*,Madurai Kamaraj University,
Venugopal Madurai.

PAPER III : 7. STRUCTURAL LINGUISTICS

UNIT I: Saussurean Structuralism:

Language, Parole and Langue- Sign, syntagmatic and associative relationship - content, value and significance and further developments.

UNIT II: European Structuralism:

Hjelmslav's theory of language, Martinet's functional description of language – London conception of structure – contextual analysis – Polysystem.

UNIT III: American Structuralism:

Etic and Emic units – Contrast and distribution – Phonemic Morphophonemic and constructional analysis – omission of meaning – Harris' Conception of structure – structure and function of Pike's Tagmemics.

UNIT IV: Structuralism in Linguistics:

Anthropology and literature: The concept of structure and opposition – Levi Strauss' analysis of cultural system structure – structuralism in Literature – system and structure in literary style – Jakobson's contribution to verbal art –system and structure in language – style in writing – distinctive feature analysis.

UNIT V: Development of Structuralism:

Chomskian conception of language – Competence, Performance – deep and surface structures – systemic grammar – extension of structuralism to allied disciplines.

REFERENCE:

- 1 Dinnen F 1970 *Introduction to theoretical Linguistics*: Holt, Rinehart and Winston: New York.
- 2 David Crystal 1974 *Linguistics*, Penguin: London.
- 3 Terrence Hawks 1974 *Structuralism*, Fontana: London.

PAPER III : 8. STYLISTICS

UNIT I : INTRODUCTION

Language structure and language use – The dichotomy of language structure and language use – Language use in various domains – Different varieties of language – Dialect, style, register, genre etc. – Definition of style – combination, variation and deviation – norms of usage.

UNIT II : STYLE AND DISCOURSE

Style of literary discourse – Features of discourse – style and discourse analysis – Context dependent and independent sentence – use of anaphoric elements in style – the meaningfulness of stylistics variants.

UNIT III: APPROACHES TO POETICS

Linguistics function and literary style – place of style in the structure of the text – phonological, grammatical, lexical, syntactic and discourse aspects of style in a language – coherence and its role in the literary style – semantic and thematic aspects of style – speech acts and literary style.

UNIT IV : APPROACHES TO PROSE STYLE

Linguistic function and Literary style – place of style in the structure of the text – phonological, grammatical, lexical, syntactic and discourse aspects of style in a language – coherence and its role in literary style - semantic and thematic aspects of style – speech acts and literary style.

UNIT V: STYLISTIC STUDIES

Survey of studies of stylistics with special reference to Indian languages – stylistic studies and Dravidian language – Indian English writing and stylistics studies.

REFERENCE:

1. Murray M. 1972 The problem of style, OUP: London.
2. Omkar N. Koul 1986 Language style and Discourse, BPP Ltd, New Delhi.

PAPER III : 9. FORENSIC LINGUISTICS

Unit - 1 Concept of Forensic Linguistics.

Definition of Forensic Linguistics – Theories – analytical methods of linguistics – place of forensic linguistics in the applied linguistics – area of research in the forensic linguistics.

Unit - 2 Phonology and Forensic Linguistics

Phonetics and phonology – voice identification – Author identification – Dialect identification – linguistics proficiency – Forensic phonetics – Speaker identification – Transcription.

Unit – 3 Morphology and Forensic Linguistics

Words used for conveying Meaning – symbols – place of Morphology in Forensic linguistics – Morphological analysis of Forensic Materials – identification.

Unit - 4 Language use in Forensic Linguistics

Language use in Threatening letters – anonymous letters – Suicide notes – language of SMS –E-mail threatening – identification – Discourse structure.

Unit - 5 Forensic Linguistics and Psycholinguistics

The relationship found between Forensic linguistics and Psycholinguistics – human cognitive system on language processing – use of psychological factors on forensic linguistics.

References :

1. Colthard, M. : 2007 An Introduction to Forensic Language in Evidence ,
Johnson. A Routledge: USA.
2. Coulthard, R.M : 2000 Discourse and Social life,
& Sarangi .S Longman: London.
3. Gibbons. J : 2004 Language and the Law, Longman: London.
4. John Olsson : 2004 An Introduction to language, Crime and the law, Continuum, USA.
5. Mcmenamin G.R. : 2002 Forensic Linguistics: Advances in Forensic Stylistics, CRC Press: USA

PAPER III : 10. SEMANTICS

UNIT-I : Concept of Meaning

Place of semantics in linguistics – different approaches – semantics and other disciplines, concept of meaning – different definition – reference and sense – Ogden and Richards meaning triangle, Components of lexical meaning – designation, Connotation, range of application.

Reading List : Leech, 1981, Ch.1, 2
Lyons, 1968, Ch.9
Lyons, 1968, Ch.9
Palmer, 1981, Ch.1, 2
Ullman, 1971, Ch.2, 5
Zgusta, 1971, Ch.1, 3

UNIT-II : Synonymy and Multiple Meaning

Synonymy – absolute synonymy and near synonymy, Partial synonymy, total synonymy. Polysemy – its sources – kinds of senses: Derived sense, transferred sense, figurative sense, and extensive sense etc., Homonymy-total Homonymy-partial homonymy.

Reading List : Ullman, 1962, Ch.6, 7
Zgusta, 1971, Ch.1
Lyons, 1968, Ch.2, 3

UNIT-III : Structural Semantics

Structuralism in semantics – paradigmatic and Syntagmatic relations – semantic fields, Lyon's sense relations – synonymy – binary and non-binary oppositions – antonymy complementarily – converseness – directional opposition – in compatibility – hyponymy – hierarchical structure of the vocabulary – componential analysis.

Reading List : Cruse, 1986, Ch.5,6,7,9,10,12
Leech, 1981, Ch.6,7
Lyons, 1968, Ch.10
Lyons, 1977, Ch.8,9
Palmer, 1981, Ch.4,5

UNIT-IV : Change of Meaning

Causes and kinds of semantics change-metaphor and metonymy – Consequences of semantic change – change in range – extension and restriction – change in evaluation : Pejorative and ameliorative developments.

Reading List : Palmer, F.R.1981, Ch.1,3 & 6
Ullmann, S. 1962, Ch.8

UNIT-V : Semantics and Lexical Organization

Concepts of lexical organization, Fields, frames and contrasts – Semantic relation – definition, semantics – definition, semantic primitives and concepts – meaning truth and reference – frames structure of conceptual fields – components of frames – representing concepts with frames – the structure of conceptual fields.

Reading List : Lehrer, A et.al. 1992, Ch.1

Reference Books :

1. Cruse D.A, 1986, Lexical semantics, Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.
2. Leech, Geoffrey, 1981, Semantics, England ; Penguin Books, Middle Sex.
3. Lehrer, A.Etial, 1982, Frames, fields and contrasts, London : Lawrence Erlbaum associates.
4. Lyons, John, 1968, Introduction to theoretical Linguistics, Cambridge.
5. Lyons, John, 1977, Semantics, Cambridge
6. Lyons, John, 1995, Linguistics Semantics; An Introduction, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
7. Palmer, F.R., 1981, Semantics, Cambridge.
8. Ullmann, S., 1962, Semantics: An Introduction to the Science of meaning Oxford.
9. Zgusta, L., 1971, Manual of lexicography. The Hague; Mouton.
