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

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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-Variou 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-tolls 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, food notes, appendices, graphs, etc.

Reference:

3. Yoyng, P.V. 1980- Research Methodology for Social Science,IBH;New Delhi
4. Sharma, Research Methods in Social Science
Unit I : Phonetics and Phonology:

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 Constituents and constituents, Ics different kinds of Ics, endocentric and exocentric construction types.

Unit III: Semantics:

Unit IV: Structural and Sociolinguistic Theories:

Unit V : Language, culture and Communication:

Reference :
1. Abercromble, D 1967 Elements of General Phonetics EUP: Edinburgh
5. Garnham A,1985, Psycholinguistics, Methuen: London
6. Gleason H a, 1965, An Introduction is Descriptive Linguistics, Millen: Newyourk
7. ockett, C F, 1958, A course in Modern Linguistics, Me Millen: New york
11.Mathews, P H ,1954, Morphology, OUP, Londonnss
12. Nida, E A, 1946, Morphology, SIL, AnnAroor
13. Omkar N Koul, 1986,Language stule and Discourse,
PAPER III : 1. SOCIOLINGUISTICS

Unit I – Introduction:


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:


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:

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, Schrmm, Osgood, Westley, Newcomb, gatekeeper theories- Writing and speech system in communication

Unit III: Mass Media and Society


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:

7. 1980 Modernization of Tamil in Radio Broadcast, Ayyukkovai:4.2
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:

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)

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<td>Bernard H W</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Psychology of learning and Teaching</td>
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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:

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:

REFERENCE:
2. Nida,E.A 1975 Languages structure and translation.SUP: Stanford
5. Hartman RR. 1983 Pprinciples of lexicography AP; London
7. Singh,R.A. 1980 Introduction to Lexicography .CIIL: Mysore
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:

2. Peter J Claus Pattanayak D P & Handoo J 1987 *Indian Folklore II*, CILL folklore series-6 CILL:Mysore
7. R. Ramanathan 1986 *Nattupuraviyal Aiyvugal*, Manivasagar Pathipagam, Chidambaram
UNIT I: Saussurean Structuralism:

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

UNIT II: European Structuralism:


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:


UNIT V: Development of Structuralism:

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

REFERENCE:


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 stylics variants.

UNIT III: APPROACHES TO POETICS


UNIT IV : APPROACHES TO PROSE 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:

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


Unit – 3 Morphology and Forensic Linguistics


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 :

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, Cannotation, 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
Lysons, 1968, Ch.2, 3

UNIT-III : Structural Semantics

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

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


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