

ANN. NO. 11 B
SCAA DT. 29-2-2008

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY: COIMBATORE-46
MASTER OF ARTS IN LINGUISTICS COURSE
REGULATION
(with effect from 2008-2009)

1. Eligibility for Admission to the Course

A candidate who has passed the Degree Examination in any main subject of study of this University or an examination of some other University accepted by the syndicate as equivalent thereto shall be eligible for admission to the Master of Arts in Linguistics Degree of this University.

2. Duration of the Course

This Course of Study shall be based on Semester System. This Course shall consist of four Semesters covering a total of two Academic Years. For this purpose, each Academic Year shall be divided into two Semesters; the first and third Semesters; July to November and the second and the fourth Semesters; December to April. The Practical Examinations shall be conducted at the end of even Semester.

3. Course of Study

The Course of the Degree of Master of Arts shall be under the Semester System according to the Syllabus to be prescribed from time to time. This Course consists of Core Subjects and Elective Subjects. There shall be one Paper on applied Skill Oriented, subject preferably in each semester as part of the adjunct Diploma Programme.

4. Scheme of Examinations

As given in the Board of Studies in Linguistics

Distribution of Marks	
Core	- 1800
Diploma	- 400
Total Marks	- 2200

5. Requirement to appear for the Examinations

a) A candidate will be permitted to take the University Examination for any Semester, if

i) he/she secures not less than 75% of attendance out of the 90 instructional days during the Semester.

b) A candidate who has secured attendance less than 75% but 65% and above shall be permitted to take the Examination on the recommendation of the Head of the Institution to condone the lack of attendance as well as on the payment of the prescribed fees to the University.

c) A candidate who has secured attendance less than 65% but 55% and above in any Semester, has to compensate the shortage of attendance in the subsequent Semester besides, earning the required percentage of attendance in that Semester and take the Examination of both the Semester papers together at the end of the latter Semester.

d) A candidate who has secured less than 55% of attendance in any Semester will not be permitted to take the regular Examinations and to continue the study in the subsequent Semester. He/she has to re-do the Course by rejoining the Semester in which the attendance is less than 55%.

e) A candidate who has secured less than 65% of attendance in the final Semester has to compensate his / her attendance shortage in a manner to be decided by the Head of the Department concerned after rejoining the Course.

6. Restriction to take the Examinations

a) Any candidate having arrear paper(s) shall have the option to take the Examinations in any arrear paper(s) along with the subsequent regular Semester papers.

b) Candidates who fail in any of the papers shall pass the paper(s) concerned within 5 years from the date of admission to the said Course. If they fail to do so, they shall take the Examination in the revised Text / Syllabus, if any, prescribed for the immediate next batch of candidates. If there is no change in the Text / Syllabus they shall take the Examination in that paper with the Syllabus in vogue, until there is a change in the Text or Syllabus.

In the event of removal of that paper consequent to the change of Regulations and / or Curriculum after a 5 year period, the candidates shall have to take up an equivalent paper in the revised syllabus as suggested by the chairman and fulfill the requirements as per Regulations/Curriculum for the award of the Degree.

7. The Medium of Instruction and Examinations

The medium of instruction and Examinations shall be in English, except languages.

8.Submission of Record Notebooks for Practical Examinations

Candidates taking the Practical Examinations should submit bonafide Record Note Books prescribed for the Practical Examinations. Otherwise the candidates will not be permitted to take the Practical Examinations.

9. The Minimum (Pass) Marks

A candidate shall be declared to have passed in a paper if a student obtains not less than 50% of marks in that paper. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the whole Examination if the student passes in all the papers.

10. Improvement of Marks in the subjects already passed

Candidates desirous of improving the marks secured in their first attempt shall reappear once within the subsequent Semester. The improved marks shall be considered for classification but not for ranking. If there is no improvement there shall not be any change in the original marks already awarded.

11. Classification of successful candidates

A candidate who passes all the Examinations in the first attempt within a period of two years securing 75% and above marks in the aggregate shall be declared to have passed with First Class with Distinction.

Successful candidates passing the P.G. Degree Examinations, securing 60% marks and above shall be declared to have passed the examination in First Class. All other successful candidates shall be declared to have passed the Examination in Second Class.

12. Ranking

A candidate who qualifies for the PG Degree Course passing all the Examinations in the first attempt, within the minimum period prescribed for the Course of Study from the date of admission to the Course and secures 1st or 2nd Class shall be eligible for ranking and such ranking will be confined to 10% of the total number of candidates qualified in that particular subject to a maximum of 10 ranks.

The improved marks will not be taken into consideration for ranking.

13. Conferment of the Degree

No candidate shall be eligible for conferment of the Degree unless he / she has undergone the prescribed Course of Study for a period of not less than four Semesters in an Institution approved of by and affiliated to the University or has been exempted there from in the manner prescribed and has passed the Examinations as have been prescribed.

14. Evening College

The above Regulations shall be applicable for candidates undergoing the respective Courses in the Evening Colleges also.

15. Revision of Regulations and Curriculum

The above Regulation and Scheme of Examinations will be in vogue without any change for a minimum period of three years from the date of approval of the Regulations. The University may revise /amend/ change the Regulations and Scheme of Examinations, if found necessary.

16.Transitory Provision

Candidates who have undergone the Course of Study prior to the Academic Year 2007-2008 will be permitted to take the Examinations under those Regulations for a period of four years i.e. up to and inclusive of the Examination of April 2012 thereafter they will be permitted to take the Examination only under the Regulations in force at that time.

COURSES OFFERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS

NO	COURSE CODE	CORE PAPER TITLE	CREDIT	MARKS
1	LINB01	Phonetics and Phonology	4	100
2	LINB02	Morphology and syntax	4	100
3	LINB03	Historical and Comparative Linguistics	4	100
4	LINB04	Language and Communication	4	100
5	LINB05	Sociolinguistics and Dialectology	4	100
6	LINB06	Language Teaching Methods	4	100
7	LINB07	Translation Theory and Practice	4	100
8	LINB08	Development of language for Science	4	100
9	LINB09	Computational Linguistics	4	100
10	LINB10	Field Linguistics	4	100
11	LINB11	Project work and Viva voce	10	250

No	COURSE CODE	ELECTIVE PAPER	CREDIT	MARKS
1	LINGE01	Introduction to language structure and language use	4	100
2	LINGE02	History of Tamil Language	4	100
3	LINGE03	Language, Culture and Society	4	100
4	LINGE04	Basic Linguistics	4	100
5	LINGE05	Computational Linguistics	4	100

No	COURSE CODE	SUPPORTIVE PAPER	CREDIT	MARKS
1	LINGS01	Basic Phonetics	2	50
2	LINGS02	Basics of Translation	2	50
3	LINGS03	Introduction to Dravidian Language	2	50
4	LINGS04	Language for Special purpose	2	50
5	LINGS05	Dictionary Making	2	50

No	COURSE CODE	DIPLOMA COURSE PAPER	CREDIT	MARKS
1	LINGD01	Speaking & writing skills-I	4	100
2	LINGD02	Listening & Reading Skills-I	4	100
3	LINGD03	Speaking & writing skills-II	4	100
4	LINGD04	Listening & Reading Skills-II	4	100

PATTERN OF EVALUATION FOR BOTH CORE & ELECTIVE PAPERS:

The total mark for both Core and Elective papers is 100.

1. Awarding marks by Internal Assessment is : 40
2. End Semester i.e. External mark is : 60

Pattern of Question Paper:

- 1) Total mark - 60
- 2) Hours of the Examination - 3hrs.
The Question Paper consists of 3 sections viz. A, B & C.
- 3) Section - A (10 X 1 = 10) requires one word answer without option.
Each answer carries 1 mark.
Two questions from each unit of the syllabus have to be posed.
(Question No. 1 to 10)
- 4) Section - B (5 X 4 = 20) requires paragraph answers for five questions.
Each answer carries 4 marks.
The students have to choose questions out of 8 questions.
- 5) Section - C (3 X 10 = 30) requires essay type answers for 3 questions
choosing from 4 questions.

Pattern of Evaluation for supportive papers:

- 1) The total mark for supportive paper is - 50
- 2) Internal mark is - 20
- 3) External mark is - 30

Pattern of question paper

- 1) Total mark - 30
- 2) Total hours of Examination - 2hrs.

The question paper consists of three sections viz. A, B & C.

- 3) Section - A (5 X 1 = 5) requires five one word answers and each answer bears one mark. These five questions will not have any option. Each question will be gleaned from each unit of the syllabus.
- 4) Section - B (5 X 2 = 10) requires five paragraph answers choosing from 8 questions. Each answer bears 2 marks.
- 5) Section - C (3 X 5 = 15) requires essay type of answers. Out of five questions, the students have to answer for three questions. Each answer carries 5 marks.

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M.A LINGUISTICS SYLLABUS

CORE PAPER-SEMESTER-I

PAPER-1 PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

OBJECTIVE:

- To train the students in identifying the speech sounds of world language and to enable them to classify and transcribe the speech sounds of languages of various nature besides imparting them different schools of thoughts pertaining to phonetics & Phonology.

UNIT I: PHONETIC STUDY

Phonetic study: Articulatory, Acoustic, Auditory-Articulatory mechanism-active and passive articulators-different kinds of structures-air stream mechanism-acoustic properties of sounds -perception of sounds -ear training.

UNIT II: CLASSIFICATION OF SPEECH SOUNDS

Speech sounds-Vowels and consonant and their sub classification-Co articulation-segments-Syllables: open and close, perk and coda-Supra segmental: stress, pitch, intonation.

UNIT III: TRANSCRIPTION

Recording and transcribing speech sounds-Phonetic transcription-narrow and broad transcription.

UNIT IV: PHONOLOGY

Phonemes and allophones-Allophone distribution-Phoneme identification procedures-Neutralization and archiphoneme.

UNIT V: PHONOLOGY IN DIFFERENT SCHOOLS

Descriptive phonology-Prague phonology-generative phonology

REFERENCE:

1. Brosnahan, L.E & Malmberg B, 1976, Introduction to phonetics. Cambridge: CUP.
2. Catford, J.C. 1990, A Practical introduction to Phonetics. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
3. Hockett, C.F. 1958, A Course in Modern Linguistics, New Delhi. Oxford & IBH. Ch.7,8,77,12.
4. Nida, E.A. 1949, Morphology - the descriptive analysis of word. Michigan: University of Michigan.
5. Pike, K.L. 1947, Phonemics. Ann Arbor, MIT. Ch. 4-8. 10-12.
6. Abercrombie, D. 1967 Elements of Phonetics Edinburgh, University Press.
7. Gleason, H.A. 1961 An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics, New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston Inc.

PAPER-2: MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce the minimal meaningful units of language and their arrangement in words and sentences to the students.
- To impart the construction types, the relationship existing among the various member constituents of sentences, their meaning to the students besides introducing various syntactical theories.

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION TO MORPHOLOGY

Nature and scope of morphology - definition and illustration of the terms morpheme, allomorph - parallelism between these terms and the phonological terms phoneme, allophone - identification of morphemes - procedures for segmenting morphs -

grouping allomorphs into morphemes - conditioning of allomorphs: phonological, morphological, types of morphs: Zero, empty, portmanteau, discontinuous etc;

UNIT II: MORPHEMES AND MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESSES

Arrangement of morphemes-Morphological processes: addition, subtraction, internal change, etc; -Affixes: Prefix, infix, suffix, suprafix- Root versus stem- Inflection versus derivation-Morphological models.

UNIT III: MORPHOPHONEMICS AND SANDHI

Morphophonemics -Morphophoneme -Morphophonemic processes-Alternations: regular and irregular; automatic and non-automatic, internal and external-base form-canonical form

UNIT IV: CONSTITUENT ANALYSIS

Constitutes and constituents - Immediate constituents-Kinds of ICs -Form classes-Structural ambiguity-Hierarchical structure-Virtues and inadequacies of IC analysis

UNIT V: CONSTRUCTIONAL ANALYSIS

Construction types: endocentric, exocentric-subdivision under the above types -syntactic linkage: inflection, concord, government, cross reference-phrase structure and transformations-Phrase structure grammar-Some syntactic models.

REFERENCE:

1. Chechamma, Issac. 1974, An Introduction to the theory of Transformational Generative, Grammar. Trivandrum: College Book House, Pp. 93-109.
2. Chomsky, N. 1965, Aspects of the Theory of syntax, MIT Press, PP 148-153.
3. Chomsky, N. 1984, Lectures on Government and Building. USA: Foris Publication - Ch-1.
4. Elson, B. & Pickett, V. S. 1962, An introduction to Morphology and Syntax SIL. Ch. ,3,4,5
5. Gleason, H.A. 1976, An introduction to Descriptive Linguistics. New York: H.R.W. Ch. 3,4,5
6. Hockett, C. F. 1958, A course in modern Linguistics. Macmillan. Ch 17,18,32,34.
7. Mathews, P.H 1974, Morphology. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Ch. 8.

PAPER 3 HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS

OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce various approaches and classification made in language analysis to the students.
- To impart different types of linguistic changes taking place in the language across the time.
- To equip the students in reconstructing historical changes taken place in cognate language with the linguistics evidences and
- To enable the students to classify the languages based on the geographical area.

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION

Synchronic and diachronic approach to language-Use of written records for historical study of languages-Classification of languages: genealogical, typological -Criteria for classifying languages into various families-Typological classification: analytic or isolative agglutinative, inflectional or synthetic and polysynthetic-Basic word order type: SVO,SOV, etc.

UNIT II: LINGUISTICS CHANGES AND THEIR CAUSES

Sounds change-Gradualness and of sound change-Some well known sound laws: Grimm's law, Varner's law, Grossman's law-Phonetic and phonemic changes -Major types of sound change: split and merger, conditioned and unconditioned, assimilation, dissimilation, mater thesis, vowel harmony, haplology, Epenthesis-Loss of sounds: syncope, apocope etc. - Addition of sounds-Modifications to the Neogrammarian theory-social motivation for sound change-Lexical diffusion-Exceptions to sound change: analogy, borrowing etc. Transformational generative approach to sound change: rule addition, rule deletion, insertion-Feeding order and bleeding order.

UNIT III: RECONSTRUCTION AND SUB GROUPING

Identification of cognates-Reconstruction of phonology of the proto language-Reconstruction of morphology and syntax of the proto language-Internal reconstruction- sub grouping within a family-shared innovation and retentions-Family tree model- relative chronology of different changes- Understanding of culture of the speakers of the proto language: Kinship system environments, food and other articles. .

UNIT IV: VARIATION AND CHANGE IN LANGUAGE

Variation in language and language contact-Use of dialect geography for historical Linguistics-Dialect, Idiolect, isogloss, Focal area, Relic area, Transition area etc.-Analogy its relationship to sound change- Types of analogy: Phonological, grammatical and lexical-Linguistics borrowing prestige and need filling motives-Bilingualism, Pilingualization and creolization-Semantic variation and changes.

UNIT V: AREAL CLASSIFICATION OF LANGUAGES

Language families of South Asia-Areal features and convergence processes -India (South Asia) as a linguistic area-Ergativity, Dative subjects, Retroflexes, Repeated use of conjunctive particles, other shared regional and pan-South Asian characteristics.

REFERENCE:

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|-----------------------|------|--|
| 1. Arlotto, Antony | 1972 | Introduction to Historical Linguistics. Houghton Mifflin company:USA |
| 2. Bloomfield Leonard | 1933 | Language , London. |
| 3. Emaneau M B | 1956 | India as Linguistics area. Language, 33:3-16 |
| 4. King R.D | 1969 | Historical Linguistics and generative grammar, Englewood cliffs, N.J. prentice Hall |
| 5. Kuiper F.B.J | 1967 | The genesis of Linguistics area. Indo-Iranian journal,10,81-102.(reprinted in IJDL, 3 (1974), 135-153) |
| 6. Lehmann, W.P. | 1962 | Historical Linguistics, New York. |

CORE PAEPR-SEMESTER-II**PAPER 4: LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION****OBJECTIVES:**

- The course is designed to give introductory knowledge about the relationship found between language communication and enabling the students to know the various theories, different methods of communication.

UNIT I: LANGUAGE, SOCIETY AND COMMUNICATION

Inter-relationship of language, society and communication-definition 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, Lass well, Schrumm, Osgood, Westly, New comb, Gatekeeper theories -Writing and speech systems 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 -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 and smaller larger social groups – social development and communication.

UNIT IV : LANGUAGE USE, COMMUNICATION AND CONCEPT OF MODERNIZATION

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

REFERENCES

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|------------------|------|--|
| 1. Guire, A. | 1974 | Sociology of Mass Communication, Penguin : London. |
| 2. Hind, J. (ed) | | Verbal and Non-verbal communication, CUP : London. |
| 3. Miller , G.A. | 1957 | Language and Communication, McGraw Hill Co.:London. |
| 4. Borden, G.A. | 1971 | An introduction to Human Communication, Brown Co:Lowa |
| 5. Cherry, Colin | 1970 | On Human Communication A Survey, an criticism, the MIT |

- Press : Cambridge.
6. Karunakaran, K. 1978 `Modernisation of Indian Languages in News Media` (eds.) Krishnamurthi Bh, Osmania University : Hyderabad.
7. 1980 `Modernisation of Tamil in Radio Broadcast; Ayuvukkovai 4.2, Annamalai University : Annamalainagar.
8. Sivashanmugam C 1976 `Language of Radio: The Tamil situation (A study of language, use in Mass Communication) (Unpublished M.A. Dissertation, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nager.
9. Thayalan V and 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 Novalkazil Udalmozhi E.Mo. Na.Ni: Mysore.

PAPER 5: SOCIOLINGUISTICS AND DILECTOLOGY

OBJECTIVES:

- Language is the major instrument of social interaction as well as social identity. So, the social aspects of the language reveals new dimensions of the Linguistic study. Therefore, the Sociolinguistics and Dialectology describes the study of the relationship between language and society, which is very useful for the students those who are interested on language and society and its variations.

UNIT I: DEFINITION OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS:

Sociolinguistics-Methodological preliminaries: Selection the linguistics variables, collection of the texts, identifying linguistic variable and their variants in texts. Method of quantifying linguistics variation.

UNIT II: LANGUAGE, SOCIETY AND LANGUAGE VARIETIES

Speech community-Verbal repertoire-linguistic competence and communicative competence-Linguistics variability: identification of linguistics and social variables-patterns of variations: regional and social, formal and informal, standard and non-standard-the concept of register and the dimension of communication-vernacular, restricted and elaborated codes.

UNIT III: LANGUAGE PLANNING

Language planning-Definition-theory and practice-corpus and status planning-orthographic reforms and literacy, standardization -Modernization-national language and nationalism.

UNIT IV: LANGUAGE AND ITS VARIATIONS

Language, dialects, idiolects, Varieties,- Mutual intelligibility-shared and non-shared features between dialects-Regional, Social, professional, dialects.

UNIT V DIALECT STUDIES

Field methods and Techniques: Linguistic survey of India - dialect study in Dravidian language in general and Tamil in particular -preparation of questionnaires, conducting surveys-analytical procedures and preparation of dialect atlas.

REFERENCE:

1. Bell R. T. 1976 Sociolinguistics. London
2. Ferguson C 1977 Sociolinguistics setting of language planning. In language planning process (Ed. Joan Rubin etal.) Mouton, The Hague. ch. 11.
3. Ferguson C 1971 Language structure and use. stanford (ch.10)
4. Fishman J 1972 The impact of nationalism on lanugage planning, can language be planned? ch. 11
5. Peter Trudgill 1974 Sociolinguistics. Pengium.

PAPER 6. LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODS**OBJECTIVES:**

- To introduce the relevance of Linguistics in the field of language by imparting various methods and approaches of language teaching
- To make the students understand the role of programmed learning contrastive analysis and error analysis and
- To enable the knowledge of testing and evaluation in the context of language teaching and learning.

UNIT I: LINGUISTICS AND LANGUAGE TEACHING AND LEARNING

Learner, acquisition, learning and teaching -Socio-cultural setting, problems and methods in first and second language teaching-learning and teaching-cognate language learning and Foreign language learning-main principles of language teaching and learning-approaches to language learning: Behaviouristic and Mentalistic approaches to language learning-Teaching language structure and communicative Teaching.

UNIT II: PROGRAMMED LEARNING AND TEACHING AIDS

The relevance of programmed instruction in foreign language teaching and learning-Variou teaching aids: charts, maps and Models flash cards, slide projector, gramophone records, tape recorder, film strips and projector teaching machines, T.V. language Laboratory, computer-their role in language teaching and learning.

UNIT III: CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS

Reasons for systematic comparison of two different linguistic systems and cultures-Variou level of comparisons: Phonological systems, grammatical systems, lexical systems culture, positive transfer (facilitation)negative transfer (interference)

UNIT IV: ERROR ANALYSIS

Error and mistake -error analysis and its use-Significance of learner's errors-steps in error analysis-Sources of errors-Ways and means to overcome the errors.

UNIT V: LANGUAGE TESTING

Principles and methods of language testing-concepts of language testing-types of tests-aptitude, diagnostic, prognostic, achievement and proficiency -reliability and validity of tests.

REFERENCE:

1. Lado R. 1960 Language testing: Longman: London.
2. Pitcorder, S 1964 Language Teaching :Tata McGraw Hill:Newyork
3. Nadaraja Pillai, N & Vimala, N 1980 Pizai aayvu (Error Analysis)CIIL; Mysore
4. Karunakaran, K etal 1990 Tamil Karpittal (Teaching Tamil) TTES: Coimbatore5. 5. Brumfit, C 1984 Communicative Methodology in Language Teaching OUP: Oxford

SEMESTER-III**PAPER 7: TRANSLATION THEORY AND PRACTICE****OBJECTIVES:**

- To introduce various theories of translation evolved world wide besides giving a brief history of translation.
- To teach the ways and means of evaluating the translation process and
- To introduce the concept of machine translation besides giving practical exercises for translation both in traditional fashion and mechanized fashion.

UNIT I: A BRIEF HISTORY OF TRANSLATION

History of translation works since early times-Development of translation as an art and Science-Definition of translation-need and scope of translation-Types of translation-word to word, phrase to phrase and sentence to sentence-level of translation.

UNIT II: THEORIES OF TRANSLATION

Historical Survey of the development of theories of translation -techniques and methods of translation of creative literature-translation of scientific and technological literature-translation of literature-translation of literature in social science and humanities.

UNIT IV: TESTING AND EVALUATION OF TRANSLATION

Limits of translatability and quality in translation-Methods of testing and evaluating translation-feed back for translation.

UNIT V: MACHINE TRANSLATION

Machine translation-human aided machine translation-theory of machine translation-merits and demerits of Machine translation-practical problems in machine translation

REFERENCE:

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|---------------------------------|------|--|
| 1. Catford, J.C. | 1965 | A Linguistics theory of Translation CUP: Newyork |
| 2. Nida, E.A. | 1975 | Language structure and Translation (Introduced by Answer Dil) ch, 1,2,3 & 6 SUP: Starfood. |
| 3. Sivashanmugam C & Thayalan V | 1988 | Molipeyarppiyal , Annam Pvt: Sivagangai |
| 4. Karunakaran K & Jeyakumar, M | 1987 | Translation as synthesis, Bahri publication: New Delhi |
| 5. Nida, E. A. | 1947 | Bible Translation, American Bible Society: Newyork |

PAPER 8: DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE FOR SCIENCE:**OBJECTIVES:**

- To introduce the concept of language for special purpose in general and for science in particular
- To inculcate the developing techniques for promoting languages for science
- To make the students aware of the strategies of changing the phonological level of language, enriching the vocabulary and introducing different style and usage of language for science and
- Eventually to enable the students to understand the characteristic of science language.

UNIT I : LANGUAGE FOR SCIENCE: AN INTRODUCTION

Language for special purpose (Science Vs every day language-development of language for science in the west and India-educational planning and the development of language for science -evaluation of language for use in science.

UNIT II: TECHNIQUES OF DEVELOPING AND PROMOTING LANGUAGE FOR SCIENCE

Introduction to the role of translation-language enrichment, improving language efficiency-areas of language to be developed for scientific purpose-language planning model vs planning language for science-status and corpus planning to promote a language for scientific purpose -Haugan's Model of language Modernization vs development of language for Science.

UNIT III: CHANGES AT PHONOLOGICAL LEVEL TO PROMOTE SCIENCE

Transfer of phones among language to accommodate science data graphisation of phonemes-nativization principles and phonological transfer-scope of phonological development towards better presentation of scientific literatures like Biology, Physic etc; -effect of phonological transfer and introduction of new graphemes in language structure-script reform in Indian language.

UNIT IV: LEXICAL ENRICHMENT

Borrowing of lixicon -lexicon-partial, computer nativization -principles governing lexical transfer-creation of lexical items and technical terms and the processes involved in them -semantic extension-revival of archaic forms-developing new lexicon -principles involved in the development of lexicon-introduction of new prefixes, suffixes and infixes-allowing new cluster in language-adopting global word formation rules-lexicalisation process in language

UNIT V: STYLE AND USAGE

Various styles of presentation in a language-discourse, demonstrative, narrative, descriptive, instructive, etc-choice of style in developing a language for science-components of science literature-Theatric function and the language for science-Universal of science literature-units symbols, equation, expressions, etc;-grammatical analysis of science literature sentence length and efficiency of language to impart scientific concepts.

REFERENCE:

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|---|------|---|
| 1. Karunakaran, K | 1981 | Molivalarci, Manivasagar publication |
| 2. Karunakaran, K & Chandrasekaran, R | 1987 | Ariviyal Tamilkovai, Bharathiar University. |
| 3. Karunakaran K, Shunmugom , C & Sivashanmugam C | 1990 | Ariviyal Tamilkovai, Bharathair University. |

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| 4. Radha chellappan | 1985 | Kalaicollakkam, Bharathidasan University. |
| 5. Thirumalai, M. S | 1979 | Language for science, Geetha Book House, Mysore. |

PAPER 9: COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS

OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce the basic concepts of computer and its role in the field of Linguistics.
- To guide the students where the computer can be exploited in the domain of applied Linguistics.
- To teach certain important computer languages or software which suit well in language analysis and teaching and
- To impart the natural language processing for the purpose of translation and language teaching

UNIT I : INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS

Computer hardware, software – types of computers, digital, analogue, and others – computer languages – use of computer in different disciplines

UNIT II INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS

Computational linguistics – Computer dictionary, parsing analysis – application of computers in various linguistic research activities – stylistics, translation, text editing, text editing, teat analysis, indenting, bibliography preparation, word processing, etc.

UNIT III COMPUTER LANGUAGE

An introduction to computer language like BASIC, FORTRAN, COBOL, C language and other-ther role of BASIC: String, Variables, Statements, operations, etc; -use of BASIC in Linguistic research-programming perspectives in BASIC.

UNIT IV: NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING (NLP) THROUGH COMPUTERS

Introduction to computational, grammars-LEG, GPSG-natural language processing: Morphology and syntax-text processing

UNIT V: COMPUTER IN APPLIED LINGUISTICS

A survey of computer aided language learning (CALL) and language teaching (CALT)-problems in learning and teaching phonology, Morphology, syntax, lexicon, etc.

REFERENCES:

- | | | |
|--|-------|--|
| 1. Grishman, Ralph | 1992. | Computational Linguistics: An introduction, Cambridge University Press. |
| 2. Akshar Bharati
Vincent Chaitanya | 1990. | Intensive Course on Natural Language processing for Linguistics, Vol.I & II, IIT : Kanpur. |
| 3. Akshar Bharti et al | 1992. | Computational Linguistics in IIDL, Vol.XXII No.I |
| 4. Dr.C.G.S.Nair | 1992. | Automatic Translation in IIDL, Vol.XXII No.I. |

SEMESTER-IV

PAPER 10: FIELD LINGUISTICS

OBJECTIVES:

- To help the students under stand the importance and role of field Linguistics in Linguistics area
- To equip the students in obtaining the technical know how of corpus elicitation corpus analysis and Evaluation and analysis and Evaluation and
- To equip the students to do Linguistics

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION TO FIELD LINGUISTICS

Aims of Field Linguistics -place of Field linguistics-use of field linguistics-Methods involved in field Linguistics-Field linguistic surveys-Field linguistics tools.

UNIT II: FIELD LINGUISTICS MACHINERY

Investigators-informant-qualification, selection, use of informants(sampling)-community and its role in data collection-kinds of data-working sessions-report formation-prerequisites.

UNIT III: DATA COLLECTION

Questionnaire-preparation, administration Data-clicitation procedure, recording, preservation, collection procedures-methods; Interview method-participant observation method -schedule, etc.

UNIT IV: DATA ANALYSIS

Data description: language structure, language contrast, language variation, language learning disciplines-structural description: sound, word, construction, meaning descriptions-presentation methods.

UNIT V: EVALUATION

Evaluation of questionnaire, data , analysis and description, evaluation strategies-sample linguistic survey-Field linguistics in relation to descriptive, historical, socio and psycho linguistics.

REFERENCE:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|--|
| 1. Samarin, W.J | 1967 | Field Linguistics: A Guide to Linguistics Field Work. Holt, Rinohart and Winston: Newyork |
| 2. Wolfram, W& Fasold, R. F | 1972 | Field Techniques in an Urban Language Study
CAL: Washington Dc |
| 3. Agesthialingom, S & Karunakaran, K | 1975 | Questionnaire for the study of Social stratification of Tamil in Madras city, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar. |
| 4. Karunakaran K & Sivashanmugam, C | 1981 | A study of Social Dialect in Tamil AITLA: Annamalainagar. |
| 5. Sivashanmugam C & Perumalsamy, P | 1989 | Sociolinguistic Survey of Tamil and Telugu in the Western Districts of Tamilnadu Questionnaire, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore. |

PAPER 11: PROJECT WORK AND VIVA VOICE

Selected text will be given to the students for translation in their mother tongue Discussion of the Translated text will be made in the class room -A brief report to be submitted about their translation experience.

ELECTIVE PAPERS**PAPER 1: INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE STRUCTURE AND LANGUAGE USE****OBJECTIVES:**

- To introduce the basic components of language and various pattern of language structure and
- To enable the students understand the fact that how language is used in different domain and how components of language are enriched besides equipping them in the social aspect of language.

UNIT I: COMPONENTS OF LANGUAGE

Components of language-Sound-Phone-Phoneme-Morpheme-word-phrases-sentences-its function

UNIT II: PATTERNS OF LANGUAGE STRUCTURE

Patterns of language structure-types-SVO-SOV-Dravidian Language structures-Indo-European language structure.

UNIT III: LANGUAGE USE

Language use-Definition-language use in various domains-education-administration-mass communication -Radio-Television-Newspapers-Journals

UNIT IV: LANGUAGE USE AND LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

Language use and Language development -principles of language development-concepts of Modernization- standardization -graphisation.

UNIT V: LANGUAGE AND CONTACT

Language identity and language loyalty -maintenance and shift -language convergence-pidginization and creolization - language use and attitudes.

REFERENCE:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|--|
| 1. Agesthalingom, S & Pushpavalli, K | 1977 | Moliyiyal Valvum Varalarum, Anaithinthia Tamil Moliyiyal Kazhagam: Annamalainagar. |
| 2. Burrow, T | 1968 | Collected papers on Dravidian Linguistics, All India Tamil Linguistics Association |
| 3. Caldwell, R | 1956 | A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South India Family of Languages (ed) Wyatt & Rama Krishna Pillai: Madras |
| 4. Gleason, H.A | 1968 | An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics, OUP: London |
| 5. Karunakaran, K | 1978 | Studies in Tamil Sociolinguistics, Malar pathippu: Mariappanagar. |

PAPER 2: HISTORY OF TAMIL LANGUAGE**OBJECTIVES:**

- To present a brief history of Tamil language and its development occurred across various periods.
- To give room for students to have the exposure on salient features of medieval Tamil and modern Tamil and
- To provide an opportunity to the students for understanding the fact that how legitimately other languages made an impact over Tamil language.

UNIT I : A BRIEF HISTORY OF TAMIL LANGAUGE

Origin of Tamil language – history – historical evidences – proto Dravidian and Tamil language.

UNIT II : ANCIENT TAMIL

Ancient Tamil – language of Bhrami inscription – Tamil in Tolkappiyam – Tamil in Sangam period – Tamil language after Sangam period.

UNIT III : MEDIEVAL TAMIL

Medieval Tamil – Tamil in the period of Pallavas – Cholas – Naikars.

UNIT IV : MODERN TAMIL

Modern Tamil – 19th and 20th Century.

UNIT V : IMPACT OF OTHER LANGUAGE ON TAMIL

Impact of other language on Tamil – code maixng – code switching – Tamil dialects – Change of Meaning – form – new style.

REFERENCES:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|---|
| 1. Bloch, Jules | 1954. | The Grammatical Structure of Dravidian Lanauges : Deccan College : Poona. |
| 2. Caldwell, R. | 1956. | A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South or South Indian Family Languages, Madras. |
| 3. Ferguson, C.A. | 1971. | Language Structure and Language use : SUP : Stanford. |
| 4. Karunakaran, K. | 1978. | Studies in Tamil Sociolinguistics, Malar Pathippagam: Mariappanagar. |
| 5. ----- | 1983. | Sociolinguistic patterns of Language use, All India Tamil Linguistics Association : Annamalainagar. |
| 6. Sakthivel, S. | 1985. | <u>Tamil Mozhi Varalaru</u> , (History of Tamil Language) Manivasagar Noolagam: Chidambaram. |
| 7. Meenakshi Sundaram, The | 1977. | <u>Tamil Mozhi Varalaru</u> , Sarvodaya Ilakkiappannai : Madurai. |
| 8. Varadharajan, Moo. | 1958. | Mozhi Nool, Theninida Saiva Chithandha Noorpathippuk Kazhagam : Chennai. |
| 9. ----- | | Mozhivaralaru, Pari Nilayam : Chennai. |

PAPER 3 : LANGUAGE, CULTURE AND SOCIETY**OBJECTIVES:**

- To inculcate the sense of relating the language with society and to make the students understand how one affects another and
- To introduce the concept of culture and its relating language besides equipping the students to have clear picture about the socio-cultural organization relating to language.

UNIT I : SOCIOLOGY OF LANGUAGE

Descriptive Sociology of language, situational shifting, Metaphorical switching – Dynamic Sociology of language – unstable bilingualism, stable bilingualism; Applied sociology of language, the creation and revision of Writing System, language planning.

UNIT II : LANGUAGE AND SOCIETY

Interaction of language and social life – speech community, diglossia, bilingualism, speech situation, speech event, speech act, speech styles – social context of speaking – correlation of speech – variation of speech – variations; social, age, sex, education, etc.

UNIT III : LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

Linguistics and ethnology, cultural emphasis, metaphorical usages, ethnography of speaking – Ethnolinguistics – colour, the lexicon of environment, personal names, etc.

UNIT IV : SOCIAL CONTEXT AND SEMANTIC FEATURE

Cultural patterning of speech behaviour, social meaning in linguistic structures – Micro and Macro Sociolinguistics – Multilingual settings, domains of language behaviour.

UNIT V : SOCIO-CULTURAL ORGANISATION

Language constraints and language reflections, the uses of Sociolinguistics, speaking as social action: Malinowski's approach, philosophical approaches, speech act theory and Linguistic Anthropology.

REFERENCES:

1. Dell Hymes 1996. Language in culture and society, A Harper International Edition, New York
2. Fishman, J.A. 1972. Language in Sociocultural change, Stanford : California.
3. Gumperz, J.J. & D. (Eds.) 1972. Directions in Sociolinguistics, Holt, Hymes : New York.
4. Hickerson, N.P. 1980. Basic Anthropology Units : New York.
5. Asif Agha 1998. Stereo types and registers of honorific language, language in Society, Vol.27, NO.2, pp.151-194, Cambridge University Press.
6. Duranti, Alessandro 1997. Linguistic Anthropology, CUP.
7. Schiffman, H.F. 1998. Standardization or retardardization : The case for "Standard Spoken Tamil", Language in Society, Vol.27, No.3, pp.359-385.

PAPER 4: BASIC LINGUISTICS**OBJECTIVES:**

- To impart the knowledge on linguistics its various levels viz. phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics
- To introduce the concept that language is dynamic which leads to have language changes and
- To teach the methods of language are enriched besides equipping them in the social aspect of language.

UNIT I : INTRODUCTION

Definition of language and linguistics; branches of linguistics – synchronic, descriptive and diachronic; historical and comparative; theoretical and applied; language – speech and writing systems.

Design of language – central and peripheral systems, central, grammatical (morphological and syntactic) peripheral; phonological, Semantical and phonetic systems.

UNIT II : PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

Phonetics – definition-articulatory, auditory and acoustics, IPA/Block and Trager Charts; Articulatory – initiation – phonation and articulation; Co-articulations – Anatomical structure of the vocal apparatus, classification of the speech sounds – definition – vowels, consonants, segmental Vs suprasegmental. Phonology – concept of phoneme – phoneme as contrastive unit, class of sounds, elements of a system, phone, allophone and phoneme. Contrast, complementation, phonetic similarity, neatness of pattern and economy; principles of phonemic analysis. Description of phonemes.

UNIT III – MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Morpheme – definition, identification and classification of Morphemes – distribution, types of Morphemes; inflection and derivation; syntax – syntactical units – word, phrase, clause, sentence; IC analysis; constructions types – exocentric and endocentric. Kind of syntactic linkage concord, agreement, Government and cross reference, transformational generative approach to syntax – deep structure, surface structure, phrase structure, transformations.

UNIT IV – SEMANTICS LINGUISTICS CHANGE

Meaning – different approaches, lexical and grammatical meaning, components of lexical meaning designation, range of application, polysemy, homonymy, synonymy, kinds of meaning.

UNIT V – HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS

Historical, kinds of change – phonetic, phonological, grammatical, lexical and semantic changes, mechanisms of changes – Major and minor, Major – sound change, analogy and borrowing, Minor – metathesis, assimilation, dissimilation, hapology, comparative, cognate language, reconstructions – internal and external.

REFERENCES:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|--|
| 1. Hockett, C.F. | 1958. | A Course in Modern Linguistics, Indian Edition 1970. Pub. Modern Prisluni, New Delhi, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd. |
| 2. Gleason, H.A. | 1955. | An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics, Indian Edition 1961. Pub: Gulab Primlani, New Delhi, Oxford IBH Publishing Co. |
| 3. Verma S.K. & Krishnawamy, N. | 1989. | Modern Linguistics, OUP |
| 4. Zugustha, et al. | 1971. | Manual of Lexicography (Janua Linguarum Series Major 39), The Hague, Paris, Mouton & Co. (Prague : Academia Publishing House of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences). |
| 5. Ullman | 1962. | Semantics, Oxford : Blackwell, New York : Barnes & Noble. |

PAPER 5: COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS**OBJECTIVES:**

- To introduce the basic concepts of computer and its role in the field of Linguistics.
- To guide the students where the computer can be exploited in the domain of applied Linguistics.
- To teach certain important computer languages or software which suit well in language analysis and teaching and
- To impart the natural language processing for the purpose of translation and language teaching

UNIT I : INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS

Computer hardware, software – types of computers, digital, analogue, and others – computer languages – use of computer in different disciplines

UNIT II INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS

Computational linguistics – Computer dictionary, parsing analysis – application of computers in various linguistic research activities – stylistics, translation, text editing, text editing, teat analysis, indenting, bibliography preparation, word processing, etc.

UNIT III COMPUTER LANGUAGE

An introduction to computer language like BASIC, FORTRAN, COBOL, C language and other-ther role of BASIC: String, Variables, Statements, operations, etc; -use of BASIC in Linguistic research-programming perspectives in BASIC.

UNIT IV: NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING (NLP) THROUGH COMPUTERS

Introduction to computational, grammars-LEG, GPSG-natural language processing: Morphology and syntax-text processing

UNIT V: COMPUTER IN APPLIED LINGUISTICS

A survey of computer aided language learning (CALL) and language teaching (CALT)-problems in learning and teaching phonology, Morphology, syntax, lexicon, etc.

REFERENCES:

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------|---|
| 1. Grishman, Ralph | 1992. | Computational Linguistics: An introduction, Cambridge University Press. |
|--------------------|-------|---|

- | | | |
|--|-------|--|
| 2. Akshar Bharati
Vincent Chaitanya | 1990. | Intensive Course on Natural Language processing for Linguistics, Vol.I & II, IIT : Kanpur. |
| 3. Akshar Bharti et al | 1992. | Computational Linguistics in IIDL, Vol.XXII No.I |
| 4. Dr.C.G.S.Nair | 1992. | Automatic Translation in IIDL, Vol.XXII No.I. |

SUPPORTIVE PAPER

PAPER 1: BASIC PHONETICS

OBJECTIVES:

- To make the students understand the physiology of articulation so that they could produce the sounds correctly without blurs.
- To make the students gain spoken skill in a language.

UNIT-I PHONETICS AND BRANCHES OF PHONETICS

Phonetic study- articulatory process -phases of speech -Articulatory, Audio and Acoustic approaches -ear training and performance.

UNIT -II ARTICULATORY PHONETICS:

Anatomical structure of the vocal apparatus -Physiological bases of speech production supraglottal and supraglottal organs of speech as a system of passages and cavities.

Configuration: Active and passive articulators - stricture types - air- stream mechanism - direction of air flow-glottal function: principal phonation types -voice and voiceless-breathy voice -shispery -murmer -creaky voice -relationship of phonation and intonation -aspiration.

UNIT-III CLASSIFICATION SPEECH SOUNDS:

Definition and classification of vocoids, eontoids and approximants -phonetics symbols-modification of sounds -stop with reference to air-stream mechanisms -oral drills.

REFERENCE:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------|--|
| 1. Abercrombie, D | 1964 | Elements of General Phonetics
Edinburgh University press Edinburgh. |
| 2. Bloch B & Trager, G.L | 972 | Outline of Linguistics analysis, LSA,
Baltimore, USA. |
| 3. Jhones , D | 1964 | An outline of English phonetics, Heffnor
& sons Ltd; Cambridge. |
| 4. Laver, Hohn. | 980 | The phonetic description of Voice
quality, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. |
| 5. Catford, J.C | 1989 | An introduction to practical phonetics
Edinburgh University press, Edinburgh. |

PAPER 2:BASICS OF TRANSLATION

OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce the theories and principles of translation in order to make out students better translations.
- To impart practical translation skills to our students

UNIT I BASIC COMPONENTS OF TRANSLATION

Basic components of Translation -Definition -need of translation-importance of translation -source VS target languages

UNIT II TYPES OF TRANSLATION

Types of Translation -Full Vs partial -total VS restricted -phonological -Graphological translations extent -level -ranks

UNIT III EQUIVALENCES

Translation equivalence-types of equivalence -textual equivalence-formal correspondence-dynamic equivalence

UNIT IV PROBLEM OF TRANSLATION

Types of problems- linguistics vs non linguistics problems -lexical problems -cultural problems -problems on translation scientific terms -science text -problems on translating literature- metaphor -similie.

UNIT V PRACTICAL EXERCISE

Students will be asked to translate various kinds of text such as science, literature, conversation, official letters, documents and so on.

REFERENCE:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|--|
| 1. Bell, Roger, T | 1991 | Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice, Longman, London. |
| 2. Catford, J.C. | 1965 | A Linguistics theory of Translation , OUP: London |
| 3. Isodore, Pinchuck | 1981 | Scientific and Technical translation. |
| 4. Lakshmi, H, | 1993 | Problems Of Translation, Boolings Corporation: Hyderabad. |
| 5. Sivashanmugam C & Thayalan, V. | 1989 | Mozhipeyarppiyal (Tamil) Annam ,Sivagangai |

PAPER 3: INTRODUCTION TO DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES**OBJECTIVES:**

- To impart the knowledge about features of Dravidian language to the students in general and to equip them have clear knowledge in subgroups of Dravidian languages and their unique features.

UNIT I: DRAVIDIAN

History of comparative Dravidian studies, common characteristic feature of the Dravidian languages-basic differences between Dravidian family and other language families of India.

UNIT II: SOUNDS OF DRAVIDIAN

Phonological structure of Dravidian Language, vowels and their development-short vs long; ai/e and u/o alternations; metathesis etc; consonants and their developments in Dravidian languages-voiced vs voiceless plosives; nasal plus double plosives, laterals, trills and fricatives.

UNIT III: NOUNS IN DRAVIDIAN

Noun morphology: Gender-number system; pronouns, numerals, case system

UNIT IV: VERBS DRAVIDIAN

Verb Morphology: stem classification, past and nonpast formation; negative expression in Dravidian; pronominal suffixes; Imperative mood etc.

UNIT V: GROUPING DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES AND LISTING THEIR FEATURES

Sub-grouping of Dravidian languages, Family tree diagram-Features of Dravidian sub groups.

REFERENCE:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------|---|
| 1. Shanmugam, S. V. | 1971 | Dravidian Nouns, Annamalai University |
| 2. Subramanyam, P.S. | 1970 | Dravidian Verb morphology, Annamalai University |
| 3. Caldwell, Rebert | 1961 | A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or south India family of Languages (3 rd edn.) madras university. |
| 4. Emenean, M.B. | 1994 | Dravidian studies, selected papers, Motilal Babarsidas, Delhi. |
| 5. Zvelebil, kamil, V | 1990 | Dravidian Linguistics-An Introduction, PILC, Pondicherry. |

PAPER 4: LANGUAGE FOR SPECIAL PURPOSE**OBJECTIVES:**

- To make our students understand the structure of discourse in general and that of scientific language in particulars
- To enable our students to become better communications in the field of science and teachings

UNIT I LANGUAGE FOR SPECIAL PURPOSE

Language for common use and language for special purpose -differences -evaluation of language for use in Science.

UNIT II MODIFYING LANGUAGES FOR SPECIAL PURPOSE

Techniques of promoting a language for use in Science-Language enrich mention

UNIT III PLANNING LANGUAGE

Status and corpus planning -Language-modernization and standardization.

UNIT IV TECHNICAL TERMS

Lexical enrichment and development of language - technical terms and their formation.

UNIT V STYLE OF SPECIAL LANGUAGE

Style and usage of language for special purpose-sentence length and efficiency of language to impact scientific concepts.

REFERENCE:

1. Karunakaran K. 1981 Molivalarcci, Manivasagar Publication, Madras.
2. Karunakaran K & Chandrasekaran R 1987 AriviyalTamilkovai, Bharathiar university, Coimbatore.
3. Karunakaran K & Shunmugom 1990 Ariviyal Uruvaakkar Tamil, Manivasagar Publication: Madras.
4. Radha Chellappan 1985 Kalaicollakkam , Bharathidasan University, Trichy.
5. Trimble, L 1985 English for science and technology Discourse Approach, OUP: London.

PAPER 5. DICTIONARY MAKING**OBJECTIVES:**

- To impact the skill of dictionary making
- To introduce the concepts of relationship among words, synonymy, antonymy, etc.

UNIT I LEXICAL MEANING

Introduction – Lexicology and Lexicography – Lexical and Grammatical Meaning – Homonymy-Antonym- Synonymy - Homograph-Semantically related – words – Polysemy.

UNIT II FORMAL ASPECTS OF LINGUISTIC VARIATION

Formal variation – Paradigm - Canonical form – Lexical unit – variation in Language – Dialect – Standard – Diglossia – Linguistic Change – place of these aspects in dictionary making.

UNIT III TYPES OF DICTIONARIES

Criteria of classification – Encyclopedia VS Linguistic, Synchronic VS Diachronic - General VS Restricted – Monolingual VS Bi/ multi Lingual dictionaries – Dictionary VS Thesaurus - Learner's Dictionary – Size: Small, Medium, big etc. Presentation , Alphabetical – conceptual .

UNIT IV LEXICOGRAPHICAL METHOD

Basic Design – Collection of Material – Selection of entries – Construction of entries – Lemma – representation of Pronunciation – Grammatical category – Special problems of bilingual and multilingual dictionaries – lexical equivalents – translation etc.

UNIT V FORMAT AND PLAN

Formal introduction – Guide to the users – abbreviation – key to pronunciation – purpose – user – type – nature – size– time – expenditure – printing etc.

LIST OF REFERENCES:

1. Hartman, R.R.K. 1982 Principles of Lexicography
AP: London.
2. Singh, R.A 1980 An Introduction to Lexicography ,
Central Institute of Indian Languages:
Mysore.
3. Zugusta 1971 Manual of Lexicography
Mouson : The Hague.
4. Jeyadevan 1981 Akara:tiyiyal Valarcci Varala:ru:
Ayntinaippathippagam: Chennai.

**DIPLOMA COURSE
DIPLOMA IN COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH**

PAPER-I: SPEAKING & WRITING SKILLS –I

OBJECTIVES:

- To equip the students to fair well in the skills of speaking and writing in English (Productive skills) by giving a lot of excesses in the areas where the students encounter bottleneck and giving grammatical knowledge with regard to productive skill.

SPEAKING**Unit-I**

Introduction and greetings- asking for information- offerings- requisitions- inviting –vocabulary building- asking for description.

Unit-II

Role-plays in various authentic situations-Debating various points of views- the ability to expression points of view information gathering activities concerning time, place and personal descriptions- groups and pair discussion

WRITING**Unit-I**

English grammar: adjectives, adverbs-conjunctions-interjections- nouns-Prepositions- pronouns- verbs-functional shift-case, gender, mood-Number-person- tense- subject-verb agreement- modifiers- pronoun.

Unit-II

Punctuation and mechanics-abbreviations - capitalization-Contractions- dates- indentation-italics, numbers- proofreading-spelling-symbols.

References

T. Balasubramanian: "A Text book of English Phonetics for India Students"

A.S. Hornby: "Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English"

Pickett and Laster, Technical English, Writing, Reading and Speaking, New York Harper and Row Publications.

Swan, Michael, Basic English Usage, Oxford University Press, 1984

PAPER-II: LISTENING & READING SKILLS –I**OBJECTIVES:**

- To mould the students in the receptive skills of English viz., Listening and Reading by giving practical and context specific exercises giving importance to grammatical aspect of receptive skills.

LISTENING**Unit-I**

Listening process- speaker- hearer-types of listening- transitional listening- -critical listening- recreational listening- listening for appreciation- selective listening- intensive listening- extensive listening.

Unit-II

Listening different kinds of spoken text: Announcements- interviews -Group discussions- dialogues- News items.

READING**Unit-I**

Definitions of reading- types of reading- oral reading – silent reading - reading process classification of reading-nature of reading

Unit-II

Reading comprehension- recognition unfamiliar lexical items- explicitly stated information- understanding conceptual meaning- identifying main points- distinguishing the main ideas- extracting salient points- referencing – scanning specific location.

References

T. Balasubramanian: "A Text book of English Phonetics for India Students"

A.S. Hornby: "Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English"

Pickett and Laster, Technical English, Writing, Reading and Speaking, New York Harper and Row Publications.

Swan, Michael, Basic English Usage, Oxford University Press, 1984

PAPER-III: SPEAKING & WRITING SKILLS –II**OBJECTIVES:**

- To equip the students in advanced level of productive skills in English by opening opportunities to develop discourse pattern and rhetorics to the employed in various social context and
- To Linguistics early behave in English.

SPEAKING**Unit-I**

Real - life situations through role-playing - interaction with peers - Phonological aspects of language use - pronunciation, stress and intonation

Unit-II

Introducing oneself and others, narrating events - Making telephonic conversation- Giving instruction- Expressing purposes and functions- obligation and preferences, Accepting offers and Counseling.

Unit-III

Interpreting advertisements-Presenting one's ideas at meetings and conferences, Making extempore talks-Public speaking- Body language, Strategic competence.

WRITING**Unit-I**

Writing process- rhetoric and composition- forms of discourse-description-exposition-narration-persuasion-sentence construction, paragraph construction.

Unit-II

writing introductions-Style and language completeness and coherence- sentence variety- structure-abstract/concrete word - note-taking- formal and informal letters- Expressions of opinions

References

T. Balasubramanian: "A Text book of English Phonetics for India Students"

A.S. Hornby: "Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English"

Pickett and Laster, Technical English, Writing, Reading and Speaking, New York Harper and Row Publications.

Swan, Michael, Basic English Usage, Oxford University Press, 1984

PAPER-IV: LISTENING & READING SKILLS-II

OBJECTIVES:

- To develop the students in the advanced level of receptive skills in English by creating English environment of various nature using real life social environment and
- To Linguistically behave in English.

LISTENING

Unit-I

Purpose of listening- discriminative listening-aesthetic listening-efferent listening- critical listening- therapeutic listening

Unit-II

Listening for main ideas- inference- sequences- specific information-Listening comprehension of authentic All India radiobroadcasts in English- Television New items in English- running commentaries- telephone conversation

READING

Unit-I

Definitions of reading- purpose of reading - classification of reading- skimming- scanning- extensive reading- intensive reading- effective reading- methods of reading

Unit-II

Reading comprehension of authentic text- time-tables -schedules- advertisements- dialogues- pie-chart- communicative and decision making activities based on authentic reading materials

References

T. Balasubramanian: "A Text book of English Phonetics for India Students"

A.S. Hornby: "Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English"

Pickett and Laster, Technical English, Writing, Reading and Speaking, New York Harper and Row Publications.

Swan, Michael, Basic English Usage, Oxford University Press, 1984

M.A LINGUISTICS
MODEL QUESTION PAPER

CORE PAPER-1

PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

Time: 3 hours

Maximum: 60 marks

SECTION A -(10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)

Give definition for all the TEN questions.

1. Articulatory phonetics
2. Active articulators
3. Syllables
4. on set
5. Strictures
6. Intonation
7. Phonemes
8. Allophones
9. Archiphoneme
10. Generative Phonology

SECTION B- (5 X 4 = MARKS)

Give paragraph answer to any FIVE of the following

11. Allophonic distribution
12. Active and passive articulators
13. Suprasegmental features
14. Vowel classification
15. Narrow and broad transcription
16. Air stream mechanism
17. Acoustic properties of sound
18. Neutralization and archiphoneme

SECTION C- (3 X 10 = 30 MARKS)

Give essay type answer to any THREE of the following

19. Explain the methods of identification of phoneme in a language
20. Discuss different kinds of strictures
21. Illustrate speech organs
22. Explain consonants and their sub-classification

CORE PAPER-2

MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Time: 3 hours

Maximum: 60 marks

SECTION A -(10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)

Give definition for all the TEN questions.

1. Morpheme
2. Inflection
3. Affixes
4. Internal change
5. Canonical form
6. External Sandhi
7. Immediate constituent
8. Lexical ambiguity
9. Hierarchical structure
10. Can cord

SECTION B- (5 X 4 = MARKS)

Give paragraph answer to any FIVE of the following

11. Arrangement of morphemes
12. alternations
13. Conditions of allomorph
14. Kinds of Immediate constituents
15. Morphophonemic process
16. Types of Morphs
17. Inflection Vs Derivations
18. Phrase structure grammar

SECTION C -(3 X 10 = 30 MARKS)

Give essay type answer to any THREE of the following

19. Write an essay on morphophonemic rules
20. Explain the methods of identification of morphemes
21. Explain phrase structure rules
22. Write an essay on constitutional analysis
23. Explain different syntactic models

CORE PAPER-3

HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS

Time: 3 hours

Maximum: 60 marks

SECTION A -(10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)

Give definition for all the TEN questions.

1. Diachronic approach
2. Genealogy

3. Typology
4. Metathesis
5. Inflection
6. Reconstruction
7. Focal area
8. Analogy
9. Pidgin
10. Isogloss

SECTION B- (5 X 4 = MARKS)

Give paragraph answer to any FIVE of the following

11. Explain genealogical classification of language
12. Describe the typological classification
13. Distinguish synchronic and diachronic approach to language analysis
14. Explain the Basic word order types
15. Define Analogical creation with examples
16. Explain the terms assimilation, dissimilation
17. Explain Grimm's law
18. Explain "Internal reconstruction"

SECTION C (3 X 10 = 30 MARKS)

Give essay type answer to any THREE of the following

19. Write an essay on classification of languages
20. Describe the major types of sound change
21. Describe the Reconstruction of Phonology, Morphology and syntax
22. Define the terms, Dialect, Idiolect, Focal area, Relic area, Transition area
23. Write an essay on Areal classification of languages

CORE PAPER-4

LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION

Time: 3 hours

Maximum: 60 marks

SECTION A -(10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)

Give definition for all the TEN questions.

1. Society
2. Language
3. Communication
4. Mass media
5. Non-Verbal Communication
6. Modernization
7. Sender
8. Intra group communication
9. Bi-Lingualism
10. Homogeneous

SECTION B- (5 X 4 = MARKS)

Give paragraph answer to any FIVE of the following

11. Mass media and society
12. Means of communication
13. Types of communication
14. Shannon and Weaver models of communication
15. Social development and communication
16. Print media
17. Register
18. Multilingual situation

SECTION C (3 X 10 = 30 MARKS)

Give essay type answer to any THREE of the following

19. Language use in mass media
20. Role of mass communication for the development of nation
21. Language and its different contexts
22. Concept of modernization
23. Communication Networking

CORE PAPER-5

SOCIOLINGUISTICS AND DIALECTOLOGY

Time: 3 hours

Maximum: 60 marks

SECTION A -(10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)

Give definition for all the TEN questions.

1. Sociolinguistics
2. Dialect
3. Competence
4. Speech community
5. Informal speech
6. Vernacular language
7. Social Dialect
8. Corpus
9. Elaborated code
10. Idiolect

SECTION B- (5 X 4 = MARKS)

Give paragraph answer to any FIVE of the following

11. Linguistic variables
12. Communicative competence
13. Methods of quantifying variations
14. Elaborated code and Restricted code
15. Orthographic reforms and literacy

16. Regional, Professional dialects
17. Mutual Intelligibility
18. Dialect atlas

SECTION C- (3 X 10 = 30 MARKS)

Give essay type answer to any THREE of the following

19. Write an essay on language planning
20. Write an essay on Language and its variations
21. Write an essay on field methods and techniques
22. Write an essay on Dravidian dialects

CORE PAPER-6
LANGUAGE TEACHING

Time: 3 hours

Maximum: 60 marks

SECTION A -(10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)

Give definition for all the TEN questions.

1. Acquisition
2. Foreign languages
3. Teaching aids
4. Achievement
5. Aptitude
6. Diagnostic
7. Error
8. Language Structure
9. Communicative teaching
10. Proficiency

SECTION B- (5 X 4 = MARKS)

Give paragraph answer to any FIVE of the following

11. Socio-Cultural setting
12. Problems and methods in first language teaching
13. Mentalistic approach
14. Role of language teaching
15. Linguistic system and cultural system
16. Negative transfer
17. Error and Mistake
18. Concepts of Language teaching

SECTION C - (3 X 10 = 30 MARKS)

Give essay type answer to any THREE of the following

19. Write an essay on contrastive analysis
20. Describe various Teaching methods

21. Write an essay on error analysis and its use
22. Describe various levels of comparison
23. Classify various types of tests

CORE PAPER-7

TRANSLATION THEORY AND PRACTICE

Time: 3 hours

Maximum: 60 marks

SECTION A -(10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)

Give definition for all the TEN questions.

1. Formal correspondence
2. Restricted translation
3. Full translation
4. Equivalence
5. Source language
6. Receptor language
7. Transfer
8. Analysis
9. Machine translation
10. Inter semiotic translation+

SECTION B- (5 X 4 = MARKS)

Give paragraph answer to any FIVE of the following

11. Translation is an art
12. Communicative translation
13. Rank-bound translation
14. Catford's definition of translation
15. Cultural equivalence
16. Testing method of translation
17. Role of translation in literature
18. Translation and language teaching
19. Explain the theory of translation proposed by EA Nida

SECTION C (3 X 10 = 30 MARKS)

Give essay type answer to any THREE of the following

20. Discuss various types of equivalents
21. Discuss various techniques and methods of translation
22. Describe the need and scope of translation today
23. Discuss the practical problems in machine translation

CORE PAPER-8
DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE FOR SCIENCE

Time: 3 hours

Maximum: 60 marks

SECTION A -(10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)

Give definition for all the TEN questions.

1. Educational planning
2. Language enrichment
3. Language for science
4. Script reformation
5. Language planning
6. Borrowing
7. Semantic extension
8. Discourse
9. Modernization
10. Status planning

SECTION B- (5 X 4 = MARKS)

Give paragraph answer to any FIVE of the following

11. Explain "Language for Special Purpose"
12. Distinguish science Vs every day language
13. Discuss the areas to be developed for science
14. Explain " Language Planning"
15. Define various technical terms
16. Explain script reformation in any of south Indian languages.
17. Lexicalization process in language
18. Explain Haugan's model of language modernization

SECTION C- (3 X 10 = 30 MARKS)

Give essay type answer to any THREE of the following

19. Write an essay of Language for science
20. Describe various techniques of developing language for science
21. Discuss the scope of Phonological development towards the betterment of scientific literatures.
22. Describe various lexical enrichment
23. Describe various style of presentation in a language

CORE PAPER-9

COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS

Time: 3 hours

Maximum: 60 marks

SECTION A -(10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)

Give definition for all the TEN questions.

1. Hard ware
2. Analogue computer

3. Digital computer
4. Micro Computers
5. Data
6. Computer dictionary
7. Parsing
8. Text editing
9. E-language
10. NLP

SECTION B- (5 X 4 = MARKS)

Give paragraph answer to any FIVE of the following

11. Classify different type of computers
12. Explain different types of computer language
13. Computational Linguistics
14. Applied linguistics
15. Define the term Lexical functional Grammar
16. Text processing
17. Computer Aided Language teaching
18. Machine translation

SECTION C - (3 X 10 = 30 MARKS)

Give essay type answer to any THREE of the following

19. Write an essay on use of computer in various disciplines
20. Write an essay on the role of computer in Linguistics
21. Define the terms: String, Variables, Statements, Operations
22. Write an essay on the role of computer languages for linguistic research
23. Discuss "Computer Aided language learning (CALL) and Computer Aided Language Teaching (CALT)

CORE PAPER-10
FIELD LINGUISTICS

Time: 3 hours

Maximum: 60 marks

SECTION A -(10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)

Give definition for all the TEN questions.

1. Field Linguistics
2. Informant
3. Sampling
4. Data elicitation
5. Interview method
6. Description
7. Linguistic survey
8. Observation
9. Evaluation
10. Questionnaire

SECTION B- (5 X 4 = MARKS)

Give paragraph answer to any FIVE of the following

11. Field methods
12. Field Linguistic survey
13. Investigation techniques
14. Role in data collection
15. Participant observation
16. Collating the data
17. Descriptive Linguistics
18. Psycho Linguistics

SECTION C - (3 X 10 = 30 MARKS)

Give essay type answer to any THREE of the following

19. Write an essay on Field Linguistic techniques
20. Describe field methodology
21. Describe Data collection procedure
22. Describe the Presentation methods in Data analysis process
23. Write an essay on Evaluation

ELECTIVE PAPER-1
INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE STRUCTURE AND LANGUAGE USE

Time: 3 hours

Maximum: 60 marks

SECTION A -(10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)

Give definition for all the TEN questions.

1. Components
2. Phone
3. Morpheme
4. Phrase
5. Mass communication
6. Graphization
7. Language identify
8. Language loyalty
9. Language shift
10. Language use

SECTION B- (5 X 4 = MARKS)

Give paragraph answer to any FIVE of the following

11. Language components
12. Dravidian language structure
13. Language use and language development
14. Language use in administration
15. Various language domains
16. Concept of modernization

17. Language development
18. Principles of language development

SECTION C - (3 X 10 = 30 MARKS)

Give essay type answer to any THREE of the following

19. Write an essay on language components and its functions
20. Describe the pattern of various language groups
21. Write an essay on language use in mass media
22. Write an essay on language use in various domains
23. Describe the language and its contacts

ELECTIVE PAPER-2
HISTORY OF TAMIL LANGUAGE

Time: 3 hours

Maximum: 60 marks

SECTION A -(10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)

Give definition for all the TEN questions.

1. Antiquity
2. Classical Tamil
3. Language
4. Ancient Tamil
5. Inscription
6. Grammar
7. Diachronic
8. Proto Dravidian
9. Modern Tamil
10. Dialect

SECTION B- (5 X 4 = MARKS)

Give paragraph answer to any FIVE of the following

11. Code switching
12. Archaic features
13. Classical literature
14. Tolkappiyam
15. Medieval Sangam Tamil
16. Chola's Tamil
17. Tamil Dialects
18. Language Impact

SECTION C (3 X 10 = 30 MARKS)

Give essay type answer to any THREE of the following

19. Write brief History of Tamil Language
20. Write an essay on Ancient Tamil Language
21. Write an essay on Medieval Tamil Language

22. Write an essay on modern Tamil language
23. Write an essay on Impact of other languages in Tamil

ELECTIVE PAPER-3
LANGUAGE, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

Time: 3 hours

Maximum: 60 marks

SECTION A -(10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)

Give definition for all the TEN questions.

1. Bilingualism
2. Language planning
3. Speech act
4. Diglossia
5. Ethnography
6. Parameter
7. Sociolinguistics
8. Speech event
9. Culture

SECTION B- (5 X 4 = MARKS)

Give paragraph answer to any FIVE of the following

10. Different types of Domain
11. Situational shifting
12. Stable bilingualism
13. Multilingual settings
14. Ethnography of speaking
15. Cultural emphasis
16. Speech variations
17. Speech act theory
18. Speaking as social action

SECTION C (3 X 10 = 30 MARKS)

Give essay type answer to any THREE of the following

19. Define language and society
20. Explain sociology of language
21. Write an essay on language and culture
22. Discuss the semantic features in various social context
23. Write an essay on socio cultural organization.

ELECTIVE PAPER-4

BASICS OF LINGUISTICS

Time: 3 hours

Maximum: 60 marks

SECTION A -(10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)

Give definition for all the TEN questions.

1. Linguistics
2. Applied Linguistics
3. Synchronic linguistics
4. Peripheral
5. Core
6. Phonology
7. Agreement
8. Phone
9. Semantics
10. Articulation

SECTION B- (5 X 4 = MARKS)

Give paragraph answer to any FIVE of the following

11. Language and Linguistics
12. Historical and Comparative Linguistics
13. Phonemes and Phonetics
14. Morph and morpheme
15. Syntax and semantics
16. Contrastive phonetics
17. Acoustic phonetics
18. Phrase structure grammar

SECTION C (3 X 10 = 30 MARKS)

Give essay type answer to any THREE of following

19. Write an essay on branches of linguistics
20. Describe morphological and syntactic process
21. Describe the speech sounds
22. Illustrate consonants classifications
23. Explain: Inflection, Derivation, Exocentric, Endocentric, constructions

ELECTIVE PAPER-5

COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS

Time: 3 hours

Maximum: 60 marks

SECTION A -(10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)

Give definition for all the TEN questions.

1. Hard ware
2. Analogue computer
3. Digital computer
4. Micro Computers
5. Data
6. Computer dictionary
7. Parsing
8. Text editing
9. E-language
10. NLP

SECTION B- (5 X 4 = MARKS)

Give paragraph answer to any FIVE of the following

11. Classify different type of computers
12. Explain different types of computers
13. Computational Linguistics
14. Applied linguistics
15. Define the term Lexical functional Grammar
16. Text processing
17. Computer Aided Language teaching
18. Machine translation

SECTION C (3 X 10 = 30 MARKS)

Give essay type answer to any THREE of the following

19. Write an essay on use of computer in various disciplines
20. Write an essay on the role of computer in Linguistics
21. Define the terms: String, Variables, Statements, Operations
22. Write an essay on the role of computer languages for linguistic research
23. Discuss "Computer Aided language learning (CALL) and Computer Aided Language Teaching (CALT)

SUPPORTIVE PAPER-1

BASICS OF PHONETICS

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum mark: 30 marks

SECTION A (5 x 1 = 5 MARKS)

Answer ALL the following question

1. What is Phonology ?
2. How vowels sounds are produced?
3. What are active articulators?
4. What is syllable?
5. What is pitch?

SECTION B (5 x 2 = 10 MARKS)

Write short answer for any FIVE of the following

6. Voiced sounds
7. Point of articulation
8. Stops
9. Passive articulators
10. Tone
11. Mono syllabic
12. Speech organs
13. Fricatives

SECTION C (3 x 5 = 15 MARKS)

Write essay type answer for any THREE of the following

14. Explain the Allophones
15. Explain manner of Articulation
16. Classify the vowels
17. Suprasegmental features
18. Distinguish phonetic transcription and phonemic transcription

SUPPORTIVE PAPER-2
BASICS OF TRANSLATION

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum mark: 30 marks

SECTION A (5 x 1 = 5 MARKS)

Answer ALL the following question

1. Transliteration
2. Translator is a bilingual mediating agent?. Is the statement Right or Wrong
3. Formal correspondence
4. How many types of translation that Roman Jakobson classifies?
5. Translation studies is the branch of Applied Linguistics is the statement Right ?.

SECTION B (5 x 2 = 10 MARKS)

Write short answer for any FIVE of the following

6. What Nida means of translation?
7. Define word-for-word translation
8. What is Inter-semiotic Translation?
9. Define scientific translation?
10. What is Ethnographic transaction?
11. Intra lingual translation -Define
12. What Nida means 'transfer'?
13. Define, Cultural equivalence

SECTION C (3 x 5 = 15 MARKS)

Write essay type answer for any THREE of the following

14. Procedure of Translation
15. Types of equivalence
16. Problems of translation
17. Nida's principles of Translation
18. Translate the following English text into Tamil

Since the Scattering at Babel, many people have hoped for a return to the blissful state when everyone spoke a Universal language. Lingual Frances are a step in that direction but none has gone for enough. Since the seventeenth century, scholars have been investing artificial languages with the hope that they word achieve universal acceptance and that universal language world bring universal peace. With stubborn regulating, the world has regulated every attempt. Perhaps that world has been too many civil wars to accept this idea.

SUPPORTIVE PAPER-3
INTRODUCTION TO DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum mark: 30 marks

SECTION A (5 x 1 = 5 MARKS)

Answer ALL the following question

1. What is language family?
2. What is comparative Dravidian Grammar
3. What are the characteristic features of Dravidian languages?
4. What are the Dravidian phonological structure?
5. Telugu comes under Dravidian family. Is the statement Right or Wrong

SECTION B (5 x 2 = 10 MARKS)

Write short answer for any FIVE of the following

6. What are languages belongs to the Dravidian family?
7. Dravidian Nouns
8. Dravidian number system
9. Dravidian verb system

10. Past and Non-Past in Dravidian
11. Consonants and Development in Dravidian languages
12. Dravidian pronoun system

SECTION C (3 x 5 = 15 MARKS)

Write essay type answer for any THREE of the following

13. Distinguish Dravidian family and other language families of India
14. Classify the South Dravidian languages
15. Describe the sounds in Dravidian
16. Describe Dravidian grammatical features
17. Classify Dravidian Sub groupings
18. Illustrate Dravidian family tree diagram

SUPPORTIVE PAPER-4

LANGUAGE FOR SPECIAL PURPOSE

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum: 30 Marks

SECTION A-(5x1=5 marks)

Give Definitions to all the FIVE questions

1. Ordinary and special language
2. Language simplification
3. Graphization
4. Clipping
5. Synthetic Paragraph

SECTION B- (5x2=10 MARKS)

Write short answer to any FIVE of the following

6. Legal language
7. Science lexicon
8. Status planning
9. Language standalization
10. Prefixation
11. Synonyms
12. Partial classification
13. Non formal definition

SECTION C- (3x5=15)

Write essay type answer to any THREE of the following.

14. Explain special feature of science language
15. Discuss the process of word formation
16. Write an essay on language planning
17. Write an essay on rhetorical techniques used in science discourse
18. Review the discourse structure of science texts.

SUPPORTIVE PAPER-5

DICTIONARY MAKING

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum mark: 30 marks

SECTION A (5 x 1 = 5 MARKS)

Answer ALL the following question

1. What is lexical meaning?
2. What is Lexicography?.
3. Define: 'Synonymy'
4. What is grammatical meaning?
5. Define 'Polysemy'

SECTION B (5 x 2 = 10 MARKS)

Write short answer for any FIVE of the following

6. Define 'Antonyms' with one examples
7. Define 'Homophones' with one example
8. Distinguish thesaurus and Dictionary
9. Define 'Encyclopedia'
10. Define multilingual dictionary
11. Define cultural equivalence
12. Write the criteria of classification of Dictionary
13. Write various kinds of meaning

SECTION C (3 x 5 = 15 MARKS)

Write essay type answer for any THREE of the following

14. Explain the terms paradigm, Lemma
15. Describe various types of Dictionaries
16. Explain the terms format and plan in lexicography
17. Write as essay on 'Diachronic dictionary and Etymological dictionary
18. Describe 'Semantic Fields''

DIPLOMA IN COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH

DIPLOMA PAPER-1

SPEAKING & WRITING SKILL-I

Time: 3 hours

Maximum: 60 marks

SECTION A -(10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)

Give definition for all the TEN questions.

1. Greetings
2. Reception

3. Requisition
4. Invitation
5. Description
6. Narration
7. Debate
8. Capitalization
9. Italics
10. Proof reading

SECTION B- (5 X 4 = MARKS)

Give paragraph answer to any FIVE of the following

11. The method of asking information
12. Types of requisition
13. Various types of invitations
14. Vocabulary building
15. Description format
16. Group discussion
17. Special characters used in writing
18. English grammar

SECTION C (3 X 10 = 30 MARKS)

Give essay type answer to any THREE of the following

19. Write an essay on the style of speaking and writing
20. Describe the Role -play in various authentic situation of speech
21. Describe the parts of speech
22. Discuss the ability to express points of view of gathering information
23. Explain the terms, punctuation, abbreviation, Indentation, Spelling symbols with suitable examples.

DIPLOMA PAPER-2

LISTENING & LEARNING SKILL-I

Time: 3 hours

Maximum: 60 marks

SECTION A -(10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)

Give definition for all the TEN questions.

1. Speakers
2. Listener
3. Transitional listening
4. Critical listening
5. Announcement
6. Interview
7. Dialogues
8. Oral reading
9. Conceptual meaning
10. Reading comprehension

SECTION B- (5 X 4 = MARKS)

Give paragraph answer to any FIVE of the following

11. Reading skills
12. Listening skills
13. Reading process
14. News items
15. Intensive listening
16. Selective listening
17. Identifying core points
18. Referencing

SECTION C (3 X 10 = 30 MARKS)

Give essay type answer to any THREE of the following

19. Explain the terms. Recreational listening, extensive listening
20. Explain the listening process
21. Define the different types of reading
22. Define reading and listening comprehensions
23. Describe different kinds of spoken text

DIPLOMA PAPER-3

SPEAKING AND WRITING SKILLS-II

Time: 3 hours

Maximum: 60 marks

SECTION A -(10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)

Give definition for all the TEN questions.

1. Interaction
2. Stress
3. Intonation
4. Pronunciation
5. Conversation
6. Counseling
7. Extempore talk
8. Public speaking
9. Body language
10. Narration

SECTION B- (5 X 4 = MARKS)

Give paragraph answer to any FIVE of the following

11. Real speech situation
12. Language use
13. Accepting offers
14. Giving instruction
15. Narrating events
16. Paragraph construction
17. Formal letters
18. Coherence

SECTION C (3 X 10 = 30 MARKS)

Give essay type answer to any THREE of the following

19. Describe the Phonological aspects of language use
20. Explain the strategy of Introducing oneself and others
21. Describe the presentation of one's ideas at meeting and conferences.
22. Explain various form of writing process
23. Describe the different styles on Expressions of opinions

DIPLOMA PAPER-4

LISTENING & READING SKILLS -II

Time: 3 hours

Maximum: 60 marks

SECTION A -(10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)

Give definition for all the TEN questions.

1. Aesthetic listening
2. Inference
3. Commentaries
4. Broadcast
5. Advertisement
6. Skimming
7. Pie chart
8. Time table
9. Schedules
10. Efferent

SECTION B- (5 X 4 = MARKS)

Give paragraph answer to any FIVE of the following

11. Therapeutic listening
12. Running commentaries
13. Effective reading
14. Intensive reading
15. Telephonic conversation
16. Sequence of Inference
17. Broadcast in English
18. Method of reading

SECTION C (3 X 10 = 30 MARKS)

Give essay type answer to any THREE of the following

19. Explain the types and purpose of listening
20. Describe the listening items
21. Define different kinds of reading
22. Define Reading comprehension of authentic text
23. How do you make an authentic reading material towards the purpose of communicative and decision making activity?