

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY::COIMBATORE 641 046

M.A. LINGUISTICS (CBCS)

Students admitted from the academic year 2019-20 and onwards.

(Applicable to the students admitted from July, 2019 onwards)

ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION TO THE COURSE

- A pass in any UG Degree recognized by UGC.

COURSE OF STUDY AND SCHEME

Sem	Code No	Subject	Credit	University Examination		
				Internal (%)	External (%)	Total
I	LINBO1	Phonetics And Phonology	4	25	75	100
	LINBO2	Morphology	4	25	75	100
	LINBO3	Syntax	4	25	75	100
	LINBO4	Semantics	4	25	75	100
	LINGE01	Elective: Introduction to Language and Linguistics	4	25	75	100
		Supportive - I	2	12	38	50
II	LINBO5	Language Teaching Methods	4	25	75	100
	LINBO6	Language and Communication	4	25	75	100
	LINBO7	Lexicography	4	25	75	100
	LINBO8	Sociolinguistics	4	25	75	100
	LINGE02	Elective: Forensic Linguistics	4	25	75	100
		Supportive - II	2	12	38	50
III	LINBO9	Translation Theory and Practice	4	25	75	100
	LINBO10	Historical and Comparative Linguistics	4	25	75	100
	LINBO11	Schools of Linguistics	4	25	75	100
	LINBO12	Computational Linguistics	4	25	75	100
	LINGE03	Elective: Language Culture And Society	4	25	75	100
		Supportive - III	2	12	38	50
IV	LINBO13	Field Linguistics	4	25	75	100
	LINBO14	Dialectology and Bilingualism	4	25	75	100
	LINB015	Soft Skills	4	25	75	100
		Project Work	8			
		Project and Viva Voce				200
	LINGE04	Neurolinguistics	4	25	75	100
*		MOOCs - Online Course (SWAYAM, NPTEL)	4			

Total Credits: 94

Total Marks: 2350

Online course is mandatory and it should be completed within third semester*

Supportive courses offered to other departments

<i>Semester</i>	<i>Course Code</i>	<i>Subject and Papers</i>	<i>Credits</i>	<i>Marks</i>
I	LINGS01	Basic Phonetics	2	50
	LINGS02	Basics of Translation	2	50
II	LINGS03	Introduction to Dravidian Languages	2	50
	LINGS04	Language for Special Purpose	2	50
III	LINGS05	Dictionary Making	2	50

Programme Objectives:

- The M.A. Linguistics Programme focuses on comprehensive knowledge about language and its structure and use.
- This programme enables the students to approach Languages scientifically in terms of their structure and meaning. Further, this programme focuses on technicality of employing the language in the fields such as Business, Computer Science, Translation, Culture, Teaching and Learning, Psychology and Dictionary Making.
- This programme has been engineered to help the Tribal Societies by studying and documenting their language and Culture.

Title of the Subject : PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY **No. of Credits : 4**

Code No. : LINB01 **No. of Teaching Hours: 5 Hrs/Week**

Course Objectives:

- To train the students in identifying the speech sounds of world languages.
- To enable the students to classify and to transcribe the speech sounds of languages of various natures 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, Peak and Coda - Supra Segmentals: Stress, Pitch, Intonation, Tones, Rhythm, Length and Accent.

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 –Autosegmented Phonology - Linear – Non-Linear Phonology – Computational Phonology, Lexical Phonology.

Text Books:

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.
4. Nida, E.A. 1949, *Morphology - the descriptive analysis of word*. Michigan: University of Michigan.
5. Pike, K.L. 1947, *Phonemics*. Ann Arbor, MIT.
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.
8. D. B. Fry, 1979, *The Physics & Speech*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge .
9. Bharadwaj, *English Phonetics and Phonology*, Jain Vishva Bharathi Institute, Ladnun (Rajasthan)
10. Francis Katamba. 1989, *Introduction to Phonology*.

Course Outcome :

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Identify the speech sounds of world languages.
- Classify and transcribe the speech sounds of languages of various natures besides imparting them different schools of thoughts pertaining to Phonetics & Phonology.

Course Prepared by: Dr. N. Ramesh

Course Verified by: HOD

Title of the Subject :MORPHOLOGY

No. of Credits : 4

Code No. : LINB02

No. of Teaching Hours : 5 Hrs/Week

Course Objectives:

- The aim of the course is to equip the students with the Linguistics techniques of morphological analysis and description of language.
- This course provides comprehensive ideas of lexical and grammatical functions of words.
- This course introduces the theory related to morphology.

UNIT I: ELEMENTS OF MORPHOLOGY

Introduction: Morphology – Morphological Units – Morph - Allomorph – Morpheme – Monomorphemic Word – Dimorphemic Word – Polymorphemic Word – Paralleism between Morphological Terms and the Phonological Terms.

UNITII: CLASSIFICATION OF MORPHEMES

Classification of Morphemes: Roots and Stem. Affixes: Prefix – Infix – Suprafix - Suffix. Types of Morphemes: Free Morpheme vs. Bound Morpheme, Continuous vs. Discontinuous, Obligatory vs. Optional, Additive, Subtractive, Reduplicative, Completive vs. Noncompletive – Nucleus vs. Non Nucleus Morphemes. Types of Morphs: Empty – Zero – Portmanteau – Replacive. Inflection and Derivation.

UNIT III: WORD FORMATIONS

Identification of Morphemes: Morph - Morpheme – Allomorph – Nida's Principles. Procedures for Segmenting Morphs – Grouping Allomorphs into Morpheme – Conditioning of Allomorphs Phonologically and Morphologically. Morphophonemics: Internal Sandhi vs. External Sandhi, Phonemic Changes, Regular vs. Irregular.

UNIT IV: STRUCTURE OF SYLLABLES AND FORMS

Differences between Word and Morpheme: Structure of Word: Syllables – Monosyllabic – Disyllabic – Trisyllabic, Types of Words. Free Compound Complex. Paradigmatic and Syntagmatic Relations: Item and Arrangement – Item and Process – Word and Paradigm. Morphosyntactic Structure Cases, Participles.

UNIT V: NOUN & VERB MORPHOLOGY

Morphology: Noun Morphology – Pronouns, Number, Gender – Numerals - Case grammar. Verb Morphology: Verb Structure – Tense Marker – Finite vs. Non-finite Verb. Adjectives, Adverbs, Particles, Clitics.

Text Books:

- 1) *Agesthalingom, S. 1967, A Generative of Tamil, Dept. of Linguistics, Annamalainagar*
- 2) *Elson, B & Pickett. V.S. 1962, An Introduction to Morphology and Syntax, SIL*
- 3) *Gleason, H.A. 1976 An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics, New York. H.R.W.*
- 4) *Hockett, C.F. 1958, A Course in Modern Linguistics, Macmillian*
- 5) *Nida, E.A. 1949, Morphology, University of Michigan Press, Michigan*
- 6) *Matthews, P.H. 1974, Morphology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge*
- 7) *Verma, K. & Krishnaswamy, N. 1989, Modern Linguistics: An Introduction Oxford University Press, London.*
- 8) *Crystal, D. 1987, The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language, CUP, Cambridge*
- 9) *Lyons, J. 1968, Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics, CUP, Cambridge*

Course Outcome:

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Know about the Linguistics techniques related to morphological analysis and description of language.
- Segment the morphemes and decode their meaning and increases their vocabulary load.
- Proceed further to the next level and increase their reading and writing levels.

Course Prepared by: **Dr. N. Vijayan**

Course Verified by: **HOD**

Title of the Subject : **SYNTAX**
Code No. : **LINB03**

No. of Credits : **4**
No. of Teaching Hours : **5 Hrs./Week**

Course Objectives:

- This paper aims at making the students to know about the language, its structure and word order of sentences.
- It makes the students to familiarize with the basic goals and assumptions of Generative Grammar.
- Train the students in the rudiments of syntactic analysis and syntactic theorizing and argumentation
- Familiarize the students with the major syntactic structures and their relevance to linguistic theory.

UNIT-I: PARTS OF SPEECH AND IC ANALYSIS

Syntax – Introduction, Parts of Speech, Nouns and Determiners – Adjectives – Verbs – Prepositions – Adverbs – Conjunctions - Interjections, The Notion of ‘Word’, Word Classes and Phrases, Phrase Structure - Rewrite System, IC Analysis, Constitutes and Constituents - Immediate Constituents: Kinds of IC- Hierarchical Structure.

UNIT –II: PHRASE STRUCTURE GRAMMAR

Phrase – Structure - Rewrite, Tree Structures, Structures Defined by the Grammar System – Alternative Rules - The Function – Form Interface - Realizations of Subject - Predicate – Direct Object - Indirect Object- Adjuncts, Grammatical Functions and Theoretic Roles, Modification and Ambiguity – Ambiguity - Limitations of Phrase Structure Description.

UNIT-III: TRANSFORMATIONAL GRAMMAR AND MOVEMENTS

The Structure of the Lexicon – Lexemes - Nominal Lexemes - Verbal Lexemes - Constant Lexemes - Lexemes vs. Parts of Speech - Transformational Grammar: Deep Structure and Surface Structure - Transformational Rules, Categorizations - Functional Notions - Syntactic Features. Form and Function, Sentence Analysis – Phrase - Structure. Head to Head Movement - Verb Movement - NP Movements, Components of Transformational Grammar.

UNIT-IV: COMPONENTS OF X-BAR AND BINDINGS

Cross-Categorical Generalizations: X-Bar Syntax, Heads, Complements and Specifies, Bar Level Projections, G.B. Theory, The Notions Coindex and Antecedent – Binding - Locality Conditions on the Binding of Anaphors – The Distribution of Pronouns Rule – System – Lexicon – Syntax - PF Component - LF Component, Pronominal Agreement, Binding in Prepositional Phrases.

UNIT –V: SYNTACTIC THEORIES

Introduction To Syntactic Theories: Interface with Interpretation: The Syntax of Scope, Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar (GPSG), Head Driven Phrase Structure Grammar (HPSG), Tree Adjoining Grammar, Quantification in Abstract Syntax – Syntactic Aspects of 1980 - Minimalism 1990 - Deconstructing Binding, Syntactic Reconstruction Effects.

Text Books

1. Andrew, C. 2001, *Syntax*, published by Blackwell Publishers, Oxford
2. Bas, A. 2001, *English Syntax and Argumentation*, Palgrave Houndmills, New York,
3. Chechamma, Issac. 1974, *An Introduction to the Theory of Transformational Generative Grammar*, Trivandrum: College Book House
4. Chomsky, N. 1965, *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax*, MIT Press
5. Chomsky, N. 1984, *Lectures on Government and Binding*, USA: Foris Publication
6. Gleason, H.A. 1976, *An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics*, New York:
7. Hackett, C.F. 1958, *A Course in Modern Linguistics*, Macmillan
8. Ivan, A. 2003, *Syntactic Theory: A Formal Introduction*, Center for the Study of Language and Information, Stanford.
9. Joshi. A and Kroch. A. 1985, *The Linguistic Relevance of Tree Adjoining Grammar*. University of Pennsylvania.
- 10 Mark, B. 2001, *The Handbook of Contemporary Syntactic Theory*, ch.5, Blackwell Publishers

Course Outcome :

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Know about the language and its structure and word order of sentences.
- Familiarize with the basic goals and assumptions of Generative Grammar.
- Well-versed in the rudiments of syntactic analysis and syntactic theorizing and argumentation
- Familiarize in the major syntactic structures and their relevance to linguistic theory.

Course Prepared by : Dr. V. M. Subramanian

Course Verified by : HOD

Title of the Subject : SEMANTICS

No. of Credits : 4

Code No. : LINB04

No. of Teaching Hours : 5 Hrs/Week

Course Objectives:

- To introduce different approaches to the students to acquire knowledge on the study of meaning with special emphasis on lexical meaning and lexical organization.

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 Richard's meaning Triangle. Components of Lexical Meaning – Designation, Connotation, Range of Application – Leech's Seven Types of Meaning.

UNIT II: SYNONYMY AND MULTIPLE MEANING

Synonymy – Absolute Synonymy and Near Synonymy, Partial Synonymy, Total Synonymy. Polysemy it's Sources – Kinds of Senses: Derived Sense, Transferred Sense, Figurative Sense, Extensive Sense, etc., Homonymy – Total Homonymy - Partial Homonymy - Safeguards against Ambiguity.

UNIT III: CHANGE OF MEANING

Causes and Kinds of Semantic Change – Metaphor and Metonymy - Popular Etymology – Ellipsis. Consequences of Semantic Change – Change in Range – Extension and Restriction – Change in Evaluation; Pejorative and Ameliorative Development.

UNIT IV: STRUCTURAL SEMANTICS

Structural Semantics – I: Structuralism in Semantics – Paradigmatic and Syntagmatic Relations. Lyons's Sense Relations – Synonymy – Binary and Non Binary Oppositions – Antonymy - Complementaries - Converses – Directional Opposition – In Compatibility- Hyponymy – Hierarchical Structure of the Vocabulary. Structural Semantics – II: Semantic Fields – Relation to Incompatibility and Hyponymy. Types of Semantic Fields Colour Systems, Kinship System – Aspects of Love. Componential Analysis of Lexical Meaning. Universal Semantic Components.

UNIT V: GENERATIVE SEMANTICS

Logical Semantics: Arguments and Predicates; First Order Predicate, Logic, Sense, Denotation and Reference (Intension and Extension) Sentence, Statement, Utterance and Proposition; Logical Properties of Sentence, Logical Classes; Logical Relations; Qualification; Use and Mention. Tense and Modal Operators, Montague's Intentional Logic, The Grammar of PTQ.

Text Books:

1. Curse, D.A, 1986, *Lexical Semantics*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
2. Leech, G. 1981, *Semantics*, Penquin Books, Middle sex, England.
3. Lyons, J.1968, *Introduction to theoretical linguistics*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
4. Lyons, J.1977, *Semantics (Vol-I, II)* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
5. Palmer, F.R.1981, *Semantics*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
6. Ullmann, S. 1963, *Semantics: An Introduction to the Science of Meaning*. Oxford.
7. Zugusta, L et al., 1971, *Manual of Lexicography*, Mouton, the Haque.
8. Cruse, D.A, 2000, *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to semantics and Pragmatics*. Oxford. Oxford University Press

Course Outcome:

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Acquire knowledge on the study of meaning with special emphasis on lexical meaning and lexical organization.

Course Prepared by: Dr. S. Sundarabalu

Course Verified by: HOD

Title of the Subject : LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODS No. of Credits : 4
Code No. : LINB05 No. of Teaching Hours: 5 Hrs./Week

Course 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
- To enable the knowledge of testing and evaluation in the context of language teaching and learning.

UNIT I: LINGUISTICS AND LANGUAGE TEACHING AND LEARNING

Learning, 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-Language Teaching Methods.

UNIT II: PROGRAMMED LEARNING AND TEACHING AIDS

The Relevance of Programmed Instruction in Foreign Language Teaching and Learning - Various 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 - Various 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.

Text Books:

1. *Brown, H D, and Priyanvada Abeywickrama. Language Assessment: Principles and Classroom Practice. White Plains, NY: Pearson Education, 2010.*
2. *Brown, H. Douglas (1987) Principles of Language Learning Teaching. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.*
3. *Richards, J. C. and T. S. Rodgers (1986) Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.*
4. *Brumfit, C. (1984) Communicative Methodology in Language Teaching. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.*
5. *Glenn Fulcher and Fred Davidson (2007). Language Testing and Assessment: An Advanced Resource Book, Routledge Press. Newyork.*
6. *S. Pit Corder (1987). Error Analysis and Interlanguage: Oxford University Press, Oxford University Press Walton Street, Oxford .*
7. *Robert Lado(1961). Language Testing: The Construction and Use of Foreign Language Tests: New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co.*
8. *Lado, Robert (1957). Linguistics across cultures: Applied linguistics for language teachers. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press*
9. *D. Willems, B. Defrancq, T. Coleman, D. Noël.(2003). Contrastive Analysis in Language: Identifying Linguistic Units of Comparison: Palgrave Macmillan UK.*
10. *James, C. (1980). Contrastive analysis. Longman: London.*
11. *Odlin, T. (1989). Language transfer: Cross-Linguistic Influence in Language Learning. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.*

Course Outcome :

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Know about the relevance of Linguistics in the field of language by imparting various methods and approaches of language teaching.
- Understand the role of programmed learning contrastive analysis and error analysis
- Gain a clear knowledge about testing and evaluation in the context of language teaching and learning.

Course Prepared by : **Dr. V. M. Subramanian**

Course Verified by : **HOD**

Code No. : LINB06

No. of Teaching Hours: 5 Hrs/Week

Course Objectives:

- The course is designed to give introductory knowledge about the relationship found between Language and Communication.
- Enable the students to know the various theories and 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: MASSMEDIA 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 V: 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.

Text Books:

1. Guire, A. 1974, *Sociology of Mass Communication*, Penguin: London.
2. Hind, J.(ed)1923, *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 Coloma
5. Cherry, Colin. 1970, *On Human Communication A Survey, an criticism, the MITANN11-BMA LINGUISTICS (CBCS)2008-09: Cambridge.*
6. Karunakaran, K. 1978, `Modernisation of Indian Languages in News Media` (eds.) Krishnamurthi Bh, Osmania University: Hyderabad.
7. ...Karunakaran, 1980 `Modernization of Tamil in Radio Broadcast; Ayuvukkovai4.2, Annamalai University: Annamalainagar.
8. Thayalan V and V. Jeya, 1989 *Mass Communication (in Tamil) Jeya pathippagam: Coimbatore*
9. Thirumalai M.S 1990 *Silent Talk, CIIL: Mysore*
10. Thirumalai M.S. 1991 *Tamil Novalkazil Udalmozhi E.Mo. Na.Ni: Mysore.*

Course Outcome :

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Clearly understand the introductory knowledge about the relationship found between Language and Communication
- Acquire a clear knowledge about the various theories and different methods of communication.

Course Prepared by: Dr. N. Ramesh

Course Verified by : HOD

Title of the Subject : LEXICOGRAPHY

No. of Credits : 4

Code No. : LINB07

No. of Teaching Hours : 5 Hrs/Week

Course Objectives:

- To acquaint the knowledge of the principles of lexical semantics to the students.
- To train the students in the theory and methods of dictionary making.

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION

Lexicology and Lexicography - Lexical and Grammatical Meaning – Components of Lexical Meaning: Designation, Connotation and Range of Application – The Meaning Triangle of Ogden & Richards – System and Application.

UNIT II: TYPES OF SENSES

Types of Senses – Influence of Context – Homonymy: Homophone and Homographs - Partial Homonymy - Presentation of Homonymy - Synonymy – It's Types - Hyponymy – Hyperonyms - Semantically Related Words - Semantic Fields. Designative and Non-Designative Words – Functional Words.

UNIT III: TYPES OF DICTIONARIES

Criteria of Classification - Encyclopaedic vs. Linguistic ; Synchronic vs. Diachronic - General vs. Restricted. General Dictionaries – Standard Descriptive - Overall Descriptive - Historical Dictionaries- Restricted or Special Dictionaries, Dictionaries of Synonyms etc., Number of Languages – Monolingual, Bilingual, Multilingual - Size of the Dictionaries – Small , Medium, Big, Academic Dictionaries.

UNIT IV: LEXICOGRAPHY METHOD-I

Monolingual Dictionaries and Bilingual Dictionaries: Basic Decisions – Articulation of Work – Steps: Collection of Material - Sources – Excerption. Total and Partial Excerption - Gleaning – Lexicographic Context - Lexicographic Archives. Lexicographer's Knowledge of the Language – Use of Informants, Selection of Entries from Lexical Units.

UNIT V: LEXICOGRAPHY METHOD-II

Construction of Entries – Lemma – Pronunciation - Grammatical Indication – The Main Part of The Entry - Lexicographic Definition – Use of Synonyms, etc., Examples – Glosses – Labels - Visual Aids – Sub-Entries – Reduced Entries, Presentation of Polysymy – Arrangements of Entries – Types of Arrangement, Alphabetical – Semantics or Ideological – Others, Notation and Format - Reader's Guide to Pronunciation - Abbreviations – Punctuation and Symbols – Appendices.

Text Books:

1. *Droszewski, W. 1973. Elements of Lexicology and Semiotics, Mouton, The Hague.*
2. *Sing, R.A. 1982. An introduction in Lexicography, Mysore.*
3. *Zugusta, L et al., 1971, Manual of Lexicography, Mouton, the Haque.*

4. Howard Jackson 2002, *Lexicography: An Introduction*, Taylor & Francis Routledge
5. Landau, Sidney I. 2001 *The Art and Craft of Lexicography*, Cambridge University Press.

Course Outcome:

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Acquire the principles of lexical semantics to the students.
- Understand the theory and methods of dictionary making.

Course Prepared by: **Dr. S. Sundarabalu**

Course Verified by: **HOD**

Title of the Subject : SOCIOLINGUISTICS

No. of Credits: 4

Code No. : LINB08

No. of Teaching hours: 5 Hrs/Week

Course Objectives:

- To learn the major instrument of social interaction social identity and the social aspects of the language.
- To learn about the relationship between language and society.

Unit I: DEFINITION OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS:

Sociolinguistics and Socio-language. Micro and Macro Sociolinguistics - Variables: Linguistics Variables and Social variables - Sampling and Tools: Data processing, Interpretation, Quantitative Analysis and Variables rules.

Unit II: LANGUAGE AND SOCIETY:

Speech Community: Verbal Repertoire, Linguistic Competence, Communicative Competence, Linguistic Variability: Identificative Linguistics and Social Variables: Patterns of Variations.

Unit III: LANGUAGE VARIETIES:

Regional and Social, Formal and Informal: Standard and Non-Standard, the Concept of Register and the Dimension of an Area Communication Field, Mode and Tenor, Vernacular Restricted Elaborated Codes.

Unit IV: LANGUAGE AND CONTACT:

Language Identity and Language Loyalty - Maintenance and Shift - Language Convergence - Pidginization and Creolization – Diglossia - Language Use and Attitudes - Language Endangerment - Language Death - Code Mixing and Code Switching

Unit V: LANGUAGE PLANNING:

Language Planning – Definition – Theory and Practice – Corpus and Status Planning – Orthographic Reforms and Literacy, Standardization – Modernization – National Language-Nationalism.

Books:

1. Bell, R.T, 1976. *Sociolinguistics (Goals, approaches and problems)* London.
2. Ferguson, C. 1977. *Sociolinguistics setting of language planning in language planning process* (Ed. Joan Rubin et al) Mouton, the Hague.
3. Fishman, J, 1972. *The impact of nationalism on language planning . Can language be planned?*

4. Peter Trudgill. 1974. *Sociolinguistics : Charmond Sworth, Penguin.*
5. Karunakaran, K 1982 *Sociolinguistics Patterns of Language Use, All India Tamil Linguistics Association: Annamalinagar.*
6. Karunakaran, K 1978 *Studies in Tamil Sociolinguistics, Malar Pathippu: Annamalinagar.*
7. Ronald Wardhaugh, 1986 *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics, University of Toronto, Ontario Canada*
8. Wardhaugh, 2002 *An introduction to Sociolinguistics, Fourth Edition, Blackwell publishing.*
9. J.K. Chambers, Peter Trudgill, and Natalie Schilling –Estes, 2004, *The Handbook of Language Variation and change.*

Course Outcome :

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Identify a new dimension about the Sociolinguistics study.
- Clearly understand about the relationship between language and society.
- Know about the interaction between the language and society — how all aspects of society have an effect on language, and how language has an effect on society

Course Prepared by : Dr. P. Sankarganesh

Course Verified by : HOD

Title of the Subject : TRANSLATION THEORY AND PRACTICE **No. of Credits : 4**

Code No. : LINB09 **No. of Teaching Hours : 5 Hrs/Week**

Course Objectives:

- To introduce various theories of translation evolved worldwide besides giving a brief history of translation.
- To teach the ways and means of evaluating the translation process.
- 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 – Semantic Translation - Word to Word, Phrase to Phrase and Sentence to Sentence - Level of Translation - Principles 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 III: ISSUES OF TRANSLATION

Phonological Issues in Translation – Morphological Issues in Translation – Lexical Issues in Translation – Syntactic Problems in Translation – Syntactic Problems of Translation – Discourse Translation.

UNIT IV: TESTING AND EVALUATION OF TRANSLATION

Limits of Translatability and Quality in Translation – Methods of Testing and Evaluating Translation - Feed Back for Translation - Online 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.

Text Books:

1. Catford, J. C. 1965 *A Linguistics theory of Translation CUP: Newyork*
2. Nida, E.A. 1975 *Language structure and Translation 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. Sharma, 2015, *Translation Theory and Practice, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla*
6. John Lion, 1977, *Semantics-1 & 2, Cambridge University Press*

Course Outcome :

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Know about the various theories of translation evolved worldwide besides giving a brief history of translation.
- Clearly understand the ways and means of evaluating the translation process.
- Know about the concept of machine translation besides giving practical exercises for translation both in traditional fashion and mechanized fashion.

Course Prepared by: Dr. N. Ramesh

Course Verified by: HOD

Title of the Subject : HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS No. of Credits : 4

Code No. : LINB010 No. of Teaching Hours : 5 Hrs/Week

Course 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.
- 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, VSO, VOS, OSV, OVS.

UNIT II: LINGUISTIC 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, Meter 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, Relicarea, Transition Area etc - Analogy its Relationship to Sound Change - Types of Analogy: Phonological, Grammatical and Lexical - Linguistics Borrowing Prestige and Need Filling Motives - Bilingualism, Pidginization 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.

Text Books :

1. Arlotto, Antony 1972 ,*Introduction to Historical Linguistics*. Houghton Mifflincompany: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*.
6. Fromkin, *Language*, University of California, Los Angeles.
7. Hockett, C.F. 1958, *A Course in Modern Linguistics*, Macmillian

Course Outcome :

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Understand the relationship between languages and appreciate the process of language change.
- Be motivated to examine the language change, types of language change, methods for reconstructing earlier forms of a language, language change arising out of language contact, and historical linguistics and prehistory.
- Analyze the Language using various approaches and classifications.
- Understand the different types of linguistic changes taking place in the language across the time.
- Reconstruct the 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.

Course Prepared by: Dr. N. Vijayan

Course Verified by: HOD

Title of the Subject : SCHOOLS OF LINGUISTICS

No. of Credits : 4

Code No. : LINB011

No. of Teaching Hours : 5 Hrs/Week

Course Objectives:

- The main aim of this paper is primarily intended to make the students aware of different Linguistics approach to language.
- To introduce the unique elementary concepts of Schools of Linguistics and an overview of the School of Linguistics.

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION TO SCHOOLS OF LINGUISTICS:

Geneva School, London School, American School, etc., De Saussure's Contribution to Linguistics - Langue and parole. Language – Synchrony, Diachronic - Linguistic Sign - Associative, Syntagmatic Relationship.

UNIT II: PRAUGER SCHOOL OF LINGUISTICS:

Contribution of R. Jakobson and N. S. Trubetzkoy Oppositions - Classification of its Opposition, Concept of Archiphoneme; Copenhagen Schools - Language as an Algebraic Structure - Glossematics French School: Andre Martinets Functional Linguistics, Phonology as Functional Phonetics.

UNIT III: LONDON SCHOOL OF LINGUISTICS:

British Tradition in Phonetics Malinowski's Context of Situation, Semantics Theory, Phatic Communication, Firth's Contextual Theory of Meaning, Prosodic Phonology, Systems Structure Grammar – Holiday's Scales and Categories Systemic Grammar, Social Aspect of Language.

UNIT IV: AMERICAN SCHOOL OF LINGUISTICS:

Early Stages and Influence of Anthropology - Boas, Sapir and the Development of Linguistics - Bloomfield's Descriptive Linguistics, Behaviorisms, Taxonomy, Scientific Linguistics- Golden Age of Descriptivism and Hockett, Trager, Harris - Development of Mentalistic Trend, Phrase Structure Grammars- Development of TG, Contemporary American Models of Grammars: Tagmemic Model (Pike) –Stratificational Model (Lamb) - Generative Semantics (Lakoff) Descriptive Model (Hockett, Harris)

UNIT V: LINGUISTICS IN INDIA:

Introduction to Indian Schools of Linguistics – A Brief History of Schools of Indian Linguistics – Traditional School (Classic Period) - Panini – Patanjali etc., Phonetics – In Ancient Time, Contribution of Western Scholars to Indian Linguistics – Comparative Philology, Studies of Dravidian Languages, Modern Period - Indian Linguistics in Pre-Independence and Post-Independence Periods. Summer Schools of Indian Linguistics, Pioneer Linguistics Studies Deccan College, CIIL, DLA, JNU, Annamalai University etc.,

Text Books:

1. Bloch & Trager . 1942. *Outline of Linguistic Analysis*. Philadelphia : Linguistic Society of America
2. Bloomfield .L 1933 *Language*
3. Chomsky, N. 1957 *Aspects of the theory of Syntax*. The M.I.T. PRESS Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge, Massachusetts.
4. Robins R.H. (forth Edi. 1997) *A Short History of Linguistics*. Longman, New York.

Course Outcome:

4. Alexander Clark, Chris Fox, and Shalom Lappin (2010). *The Handbook of Computational Linguistics and Natural Language Processing*: Blackwell Publishing Ltd except for editorial material and organization.
5. Peter Van-Roy(2004): *Concepts, Techniques, and Models of Computer Programming*: MT Press Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States

Course Outcome :

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Apply techniques that are being widely used in search engines, digital libraries, speech recognition systems, and NLP data mining toolkits.
- Engage in recent data-driven scholarship in computational social sciences and digital humanities.
- Use NLP tools to analyze and create large document collections, identify the main themes and opinions of different parties.
- Apply syntactic and semantic analysis to natural language.
- Engage in speech synthesis and in machine translation.

Course Prepared by: **Dr. V. M. Subramanian**

Course Verified by: **HOD**

Title of the Subject : **FIELD LINGUISTICS**

No. of Credits : **4**

Code No. : **LINB013**

No. of Teaching Hours : **5 Hrs/Week**

Course Objectives:

- To help the students understand the importance and role of Field Linguistics in Linguistics area.
- To equip the students in obtaining the technical knowledge of corpus elicitation, corpus analysis and evaluation.

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 - Elicitation Procedure, Recording, Preservation, Collection Procedures Methods; Interview Method - Participant Observation Method - Schedule, Transcription, 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.

Text Books:

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.
6. Claire Bower, 2008, *Linguistic Fieldwork: A Practical Guide*, Palgrave Macmillan, London.
7. Terry Crowley, 2007, *Field Linguistics: A Beginner's Guide*, Oxford University press, London.
8. Anvita Abbi, 2001, *A Manual of Linguistic Fieldwork & Structures of Indian Languages*, LINCOM Europa, Germany.

Course Outcome:

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Be aware of ethical considerations and observe protocols in linguistic fieldwork.
- Learn how to record and document languages.
- Be familiar with state of the art data storage and archive maintenance.
- Be able to use dedicated linguistic databases and software (eg Toolbox).
- Be familiar with on-line resources for language documentation and preservation.
- Perform contrastive analysis and understand the implications for language learners.
- Be able to present a description and analysis of an aspect of a language in publishing form.

Course Prepared by: Dr. N. Vijayan

Course Verified by: HOD

Title of the Subject : DIALECTOLOGY AND
BILINGUALISM

No. of Credits: 4

Code No : LINB014

No. of Teaching Hours: 5 Hrs./Week

Course Objectives:

- To introduce various methods and classifications used for identifying the Dialects to the students.

Unit I: LANGUAGE AND ITS VARIATIONS:

Language, Dialects, Idiolects, Varieties – Mutual Intelligibility - Distances, Regional, Social, Professional Dialect, Temporal dialect and caste dialects. Language Variations - Formal and Informal Language.

Unit II: DIALECT STUDIES IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TAMIL:

Linguistic Survey of India - Dialect Study in Dravidian Languages in General and in detail.

Unit III: FIELD METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

Dialectology Field Techniques - Preparation of Questionnaires, Conducting Survey and Analytical Procedures.

Unit IV: INTRODUCTION TO BILINGUALISM

Concept of Bilingualism – Language in Contact – Interference – Borrowing – Nativization – Impact of Bilingualism.

Unit V: INDIAN BILINGUALISM:

Bilingualism / Multilingualism in India with Special Reference to Tamilnadu. Functional Aspect of Indian Bilingualism - Diglossia, Language Planning and Education.

Text Books:

1. Varma, Srinivasa, G. 1986. *Kilaimoliyal (Tamil) - (Dialectology)* AITLA, Annamalainagar.
2. Varma, Srinivasa, G. 1980. *Irumoliyam (Tamil) - (Bilingualism)* AITLA, Annamalainagar.
3. Grierson, G.A. 1927. *Linguistic Survey of India*, Calcutta.
4. Hockett, C.F. 1958. *A course in Modern linguistics*. Oxford & IBH, Newdelhi (1970 Indian Edition)
5. Krishnamooti BH, 1962. *A Telugu Dialect survey of Occupational Vocabulary*, Hyderabad.
6. Ronald Wardhaugh 2005. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, Fouth Edition, Blackwell publishing.
7. Chambers, J. et al. 2002. *The handbook of language Variation and Change*. Blackwell publishing.

Course Outcome :

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Easily identify the various Dialects of a language using methods and classifications.

Course Prepared by : Dr. P. Sankarganesh

Course Verified by : HOD

Title of the Subject : SOFT SKILLS

No. of Credits : 4

Code No. : LINB015

No. of Teaching Hours : 5 Hrs./Week

Course Objectives:

- To acquire linguistic skills to become a successful communicator.
- To master soft skills in order get success in the modern world.
- To develop a positive attitude in social life.
- To understand apply non-verbal communication in professional and social life.
- To learn the techniques and etiquettes of Interviews.

Units I to V :

UNIT I: PERSONALITY SKILLS

Personality, Approaches to Personality, Traits, Achievement Motivation, Gender Culture and Achievement, Personal Habits, Optimism and Pessimism.

UNIT II: INTERPERSONAL SKILLS

Assertive Communication, Body Language, Starting a Conversation, Listening Actively, Making Good Decisions, Solving Problems, Resolving Group Conflict, Building Esteem, Recognizing and Showing Empathy.

UNIT III: LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Advanced Communication Skills, Elements of Communication, Types of Input, The Internal Map, Internal State and Behavior Response, Verbal Cues, Kinesthetic Representational System, Eye Movement, Six Steps to Building Rapport.

UNIT IV - PROFESSIONAL PROFICIENCIES

Personal Effectiveness, Emotional Intelligence, the Cognitive Interview, Interacting in Groups.

UNIT V: EXPRESSIVE SKILLS

Creativity, Strategic Thinking, Team Building, Influencing Skills, Presentation Skills, Effective Group Discussion Skills, Interview Etiquettes and Selling Skills.

Text Books:

1. Jerry M. Burger (2015) : *Personality, Cengage Learning, India.*
2. McGraw-Hill (2010) : *Managing Life Skills, McGraw-Hill Education Education company, New York*
3. *Advanced communication skills (2012) MTD training, New Delhi .*
4. Owen Hargie (2006) *The Handbook of Communication Skills, Taylor & Francis e-Library, UK.*
5. Cengage (2014) : *English Language Communication Skills. Cengage Learning India*
6. John Seely (2005) : *The Oxford Guide to Effective Writing and Speaking : Oxford University Press, UK.*
7. Suneetha Yedla(2014) : *Communicative English Research on Technical Aspects in ESP Language. Adhyayan Books House, New Delhi*
8. Ferguson(2004) : *Communication Skills, An imprint of Facts On File, Inc, New York NY.*

Course Outcome :

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Communicate effectively with people in their day to day life.
- Develop their presentation and interactive skills.
- Improve in time management, organizational skills & goal setting.
- Increase creativity and problem-solving strategies.
- Develop their leadership skills to improve teamwork, creativity, efficiency and productivity.

Course Prepared by : Dr. V. M. Subramanian

Course Verified by : HOD

Title of the Subject : INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE
AND LINGUISTICS

No. of Credits : 4

Code No. : LINGE01

No. of Teaching hours: 5 Hrs/Week

Course Objectives:

- To introduce the basic components of language and various patterns of language structure.
- To enable the students understand the fact that how language issued in different domains and how components of language are enriched besides equipping them in the social aspect of language.
- To enlighten the students about language use and maintenance.

Units I to V :

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION

Language and Linguistics: Definition of language - Features of language – Components of Language–Language in other discipline – Its Function.

UNIT II: LANGUAGE STRUCTURE

Patterns of Language Structure – Types – SVO – SOV – Dravidian Language Structures – Salient features - Sub group of Dravidian languages.

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: APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Nature and scope of Applied Linguistics – Branches of Applied Linguistics – Psycholinguistics – Sociolinguistics - Anthropological Linguistics – Educational Linguistics - Computational Linguistics – Neurolinguistics – Forensic Linguistics - Historical Linguistics and Comparative Linguistics - Ethnolinguistics - Language teaching and learning method –Translation – Tribal Linguistics - Semiotics

Text Books:

1. Dinneen, F.P.1967 *An Introduction to General linguistics*, Georgetown University: London
2. Falk, J.S., 1978 *Linguistics and language*, Mass Lexington: Toronto
3. Lyons, J.1982 *An Introduction to Language and linguistic*, Cambridge.
4. Robins, R.H 1964 *General Linguistics*. WCS Ltd: London.
5. Trager, G.L. 1972 *Language and Linguistics*, Chandler Publish Company: New York
6. Sharama, B.D 2005 *Language and Linguistics*, Anmo Publications: New Delhi.
7. Gleason, H.A 1968 *An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics*, OUP: London
8. Wardhaugh, 2002 *An introduction to Sociolinguistics*, Fourth Edition, Blackwell publishing.
9. J.K.Chambers, Peter Trudgill, and Natalie Schilling –Estes, 2004, *The Handbook of Language Variation and change*

Course Outcome :

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Acquire the knowledge about the basic components of language and various patterns of language structure.
- Understand the fact that how language is used in different domains and how components of language are enriched in social life.
- Understand the importance of language maintenance and language attitude.

Course Prepared by: Dr. P. Sankarganesh **Course Verified by** **: HOD**

Title of the Subject : FORENSIC LINGUISTICS **No. of Credits : 4**
Code No. : LINGE02 **No. of Teaching Hours : 5 Hrs/Week**

Course Objectives:

- To sensitize the students in investigating and analyzing the police proceedings and judicial system.
- To instigate the students to analyze the texts drawn from the judicial departments in terms of case studies.

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION TO FORENSIC LINGUISTICS

Definition of Forensic Linguistics – History of Forensic Linguistics – Place of Forensic Linguistics in the Domain Applied Linguistics – Areas of Research in Forensic Linguistics

UNIT II: LANGUAGE AS EVIDENCE

Morphological Meaning and Phonetic Similarity - Lexical Meaning- Pragmatic/Contextual Meaning - Morphological Analysis of Forensic Materials - The Challenges for Non-native Speakers.

UNIT III: AUTHORSHIP IDENTIFICATION

Author Identification - Speaker Identification – Forensic Dialectology – Morton: Cusum Analysis – Forensic Stylistics - Plagiarism - Linguistic Fingerprinting - Forensic Phonetics: Voice Identification – Transcription - Recording etc.,

UNIT IV: LANGUAGE USE IN FORENSIC LINGUISTICS

Language use in Complaints – FIRs - Statements and Confession - Police Interview/Interrogation - Judgments – Threatening Letters – Anonymous Letters – Suicide Notes – Language of SMS – Email Threatening – Discourse Analysis — Cybercrimes: Social Media, Deceiving, Digital Misuse – Case Study.

UNIT V: 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.

Text Books:

1. John Olsson : 2004 *An Introduction to language, Crime and the law*, Continuum, USA.
2. Colthard, M. & Johnson. A: 2007 *An Introduction to Forensic Language in Evidence*, Routledge: USA.
3. *The Routledge Handbook of Forensic Linguistics; 2010* :(ed)Malcolm Coulthard, Alison Johnson

4. Coulthard, R.M & Sarangi, S. 2000 *Discourse and Social life*. Longman: London.
5. Gibbons. J : 2004 *Language and the Law*, Longman: London.
6. Mcmenamin G.R. : 2002 *Forensic Linguistics: Advances in Forensic Stylistics*, CRC Press:USA
7. Roger W. Shuy :2008 *Fighting over words : Language and Civil Law Cases* : Oxford University press, New York.

Course Outcome :

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Understand the role of expert evidence relating to language in court, and review and assess the strength of evidence presented by expert witnesses.
- Understand the different types of linguistic data that can be used as evidence.
- Select and apply appropriate methods for identifying authorship of texts.
- Understand the potentials and limits of forensic voice identification.
- Explain, and argue for the role of language and linguistics in the legal system.

Course Prepared by: Dr. N. Vijayan

Course Verified by: HOD

Title of the Subject : LANGUAGE, CULTURE AND SOCIETY No. of Credits : 4
Code No. : LINGE03 No. of Teaching hours: 5 Hrs/Week

Course Objectives :

- To inculcate the sense of relating the language with society and to make the students understand how one affects another
- 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

Sapir – Whorf Theories – 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.

Text Books:

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. *Stereotypes and registers of honorific language, language in Society, Vol.27, NO.2, pp.151-194, Cambridge University Press.*
6. Duranti, Al lesson adre 1997 *Linguistic Anthropology*, CUP.
7. Schiffman, H.F. 1998. *Standardization or retardation: The case for Standard Spoken Tamil*, *Language in Society*, Vol.27, No.3, pp.359-385.
8. Wardhaugh, 2002 *An introduction to Sociolinguistics*, Fourth Edition, Blackwell publishing.
9. J.K. Chambers, Peter Trudgill, and Natalie Schilling – Estes, 2004, *The Handbook of Language Variation and change*

Course Outcome :

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Know about the sense of relating the language with society and also understand how one affects another.
- Understand the concept of culture and its relationship with language.
- Have a clear idea about the socio-cultural organization relating to language.

Course Prepared by: Dr. P. Sankarganesh

Course Verified by : HOD

Title of the Subject : NEUROLINGUISTICS No. of Credits : 4
Code No. : LINGE04 No. of Teaching Hours : 5 Hrs/Week

Course Objectives:

- To make the students understand the anatomy of the brain, and the study of the relationship between language and its natural basis in the brain.
- It is also aimed to make the students familiar with the different types of speech disorder and their correlation with brain.

UNIT I: ANATOMY OF THE BRAIN

Introduction to the Anatomy of the Brain - Cerebral Cortex - Cerebral Hemisphere – Cerebellum - Medulla – Mid Brain – Corpus Callosum - Major Lobes - Frontal Lobe - Parietal Lobe - Occipital Lobe – Temporal Lobe - Fissure – Nervous System - Cranial Nerves and its Functions.

UNIT II: LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

Language and Speech – Basic Linguistic Units - Phonology – Morphology – Syntax - Semantics-

Linguistics and Psychology - Linguistics and Neurology - A Comparison – Neurolinguistics - an Introduction.

UNIT III: HISTORY OF NEUROLINGUISTICS

History of Neurolinguistics – P. Broca - C. Wernicke – Hughlings Jackson - and others – Current Trends in Neurolinguistics.

UNIT IV: SPEECH AND LANGUAGE DISORDERS:

Aphasia – Classification of Aphasia - Other Disabilities, Broca – Wernicke – Semantic - Syntactic Jargon - Motor – Sensory, Dysphasia – Paraphasia – Dyslexia – Anomia – Agraphia – Alexia – Agnosia – Apraxia – Dysarthria – Paragrammatism – Agrammatism etc, etiology of the aphasias.

UNIT V: EVALUATION OF LANGUAGE DISORDERS

Western Aphasia Test Battery - Boston Diagnostic Aphasia Examination - A Sample Study of a Language Disorder.

Text Books:

1. Crystal David, 1989. *Introduction to language pathology*, Edward Arnold.
2. Ruth Molte, 1981. *The human Brain. An introduction to its functional Anatomy*.
3. David Caplan, 1987. *Nerurolinguistics and linguistics aphasiology*, Cambridge University Press.
4. Ruth Lesser, 19978. *Linguistics Investigations of aphasia*, Edward Arnold.
5. Chris Code (ed)1989. *The Charectristics of aphasia*, Taylor & Francis.

Course Outcome :

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Be familiar with the historical and current issues in studying the neuroanatomical substrates associated with language processing.
- Be acquainted with the various methodologies involved in the study of language and the brain.
- Design and conduct an experiment in order to test a theoretical hypothesis or to investigate the language abilities of neurologically impaired populations.

Course Prepared by: Dr. S. Sundarabalu

Course Verified by: HOD

Title of the Subject :BASIC PHONETICS
Code No. : LINGS01

No. of Credits : 2
No. of Teaching Hours : 2 Hrs/Week

Course 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, Auditory 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 - Whispersy - Murmur - Creaky Voice - Relationship of Phonation and Intonation - Aspiration.

UNIT III: CLASSIFICATION SPEECH SOUNDS

Definition and Classification of Vocoids, Contoids and Approximants - Phonetics Symbols- Modification of Sounds - Stop With Reference to Air - Stream Mechanisms - Oral Drills.

Text Books:

1. *Abercrombie, D 1964 Elements of General Phonetics Edinburgh University press Edinburgh.*
2. *Bloch B & Trager, G.L 1972 Outline of Linguistics analysis, LSA, Baltimore, USA.*
3. *Jhones, D 1964 An outline of English phonetics, Heffnor & sons Ltd; Cambridge.*
4. *Laver, Hohn. 1980 The phonetic description of Voice quality, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.*
5. *Catford, J.C 1989 An introduction to practical phonetics Edinburgh University press, Edinburgh.*

Course Outcome :

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Transcribe speech using the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA).
- Develop Articulatory skills using the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA).
- Acquire basic knowledge about the production, acoustics and perception of speech.
- Perform simple phonetic investigations of speech production and perception under supervision.
- Present phonetic research questions and convey the results of simple phonetic investigations.

Course Prepared by: **Dr. N. Vijayan**

Course Verified by: **HOD**

Title of the Subject : BASICS OF TRANSLATION No. of Credits : 2
Code No. : LINGS02 No. of Teaching Hours : 2 Hrs/Week

Course Objectives:

- To introduce the theories and principles of translation in order to train the students as better translators.
- To impart practical translation skills to students.

UNIT I: BASIC COMPONENTS OF TRANSLATION

Basic Components of Translation – Definition – Need for 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.

Translation Equivalence – Types of Equivalence – Textual Equivalence – Formal Correspondence – Dynamic Equivalence.

UNIT III: PROBLEMS 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 - Simile.

Text Books:

1. Bell, Roger, T1991 *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*

Course Outcome:

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Critically apply theories, methodologies, and knowledge to address fundamental questions in Translation Studies.
- Demonstrate skills in oral and written communication sufficient to publish and present work in Translation Studies.
- Follow the principles of ethics in Translation Studies and in academia in general.
- Demonstrate knowledge at a level required for university undergraduate teaching in Translation.
- Studies and assessment of student learning.
- Interact productively with people from diverse backgrounds as both leaders and team members with integrity and professionalism.

Course Prepared by: Dr. N. Ramesh

Course Verified by: HOD

**Title of the Subject : INTRODUCTION TO
DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES** **No. of Credits : 2**

Code No. : LINGS03 **No. of Teaching Hours : 2 Hrs/Week**

Course Objectives :

- To impart the knowledge about features of Dravidian languages to the students in general
- To equip them to 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; Metathesis etc; Consonants and their Developments in Dravidian Languages - Voiced Vs Voiceless Plosives; Nasal Plus Double Plosives, Laterals, Trills and Fricatives.

UNIT III: DRAVIDIAN NOUNS AND VERBS

Noun Morphology: Gender-Number System; Pronouns, Numerals, Case System
Verb Morphology: Stem Classification, Past and Nonpast Formation; Negative Expression in Dravidian; Pronominal Suffixes; Imperative Mood etc.

Text Books:

1. Shanmugam, S. V. 1971 *Dravidian Nouns*, Annamalai University
2. Subramanyam, P.S. 1970 *Dravidian Verb morphology*, Annamalai University
3. Caldwell, Robert 1961 *A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South India family of Languages* (3rd edn.) Madras University.
4. Emeneau, M.B. 1994 *Dravidian studies, selected papers*, Motilal Babarsidas, Delhi.
5. Zvelebil, Kamil. V 1990 *Dravidian Linguistics-An Introduction*, PILC

Course Outcome:

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Gain the knowledge about the features of Dravidian Languages to the students in general
- Get a clear knowledge in the subgroups of Dravidian languages and their unique features.

Course Prepared by : Dr. S. Sundarabalu

Course Verified by : HOD

Title of the Subject : LANGUAGE FOR SPECIAL PURPOSE **No. of Credits : 2**

Code No. : LINGS04 **No. of Teaching Hours : 2 Hrs/Week**

Course Objectives:

- To make the students understand the structure of discourse in general and that of scientific language in particular.
- To enable the students to become better communicators in the field of science, teaching and business.

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 Enrichment Status and Corpus Planning – Language - Modernization and Standardization.

UNIT III: TECHNICAL TERMS

Lexical Enrichment and Development of Language - Technical Terms and their Formation.

Text Books:

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.*

Course Outcome:

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Understand the structure of discourse in general and that of scientific language in particular.
- Develop a better communication in the field of science, teaching and business.

Course Prepared by : Dr. N. Ramesh

Course Verified by: HOD

Title of the Subject : DICTIONARY MAKING **No. of Credits : 2**

Code No. : LINGS05 **No. of Teaching Hours : 2 Hrs/Week**

Course Objectives :

- To impart the skill of dictionary making
- To introduce the concepts and relationships among words, synonymy, antonymy, etc.

UNIT I: FORMAL ASPECTS OF LINGUISTIC VARIATION

Introduction – Lexicology and Lexicography – Lexical and Grammatical Meaning – Homonymy – Antonym - Synonymy – Homograph - Semantically Related – Words – Polysemy.
Formal Variation – Paradigm - Canonical Form – Lexical Unit – Variation in Language – Dialect – Standard – Diglossia – Linguistic Change – Place of these aspects in Dictionary Making.

UNIT II: TYPES OF DICTIONARIES

Criteria of Classification – Encyclopaedia 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 III: 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.

Text Books:

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: Aytinaippathippagam: Chennai.*

Course Outcome:

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Recognize the central design issues in lexicography.
- Be familiar with some relevant software for dictionary-making.
- Apply rigour in the formulation of dictionary definitions for English and other languages relevant to their interests.
- Understand how lexical entries relate to semantic and grammatical analysis, sociolinguistic variation, etymology and broader encyclopaedic knowledge.
- Understand the history and likely future developments in lexicography.

Course Prepared by : Dr. V. M. Subramanian

Course Verified by : HOD

Title of the Subject : SWAYAM COURSE

No. of Credits : 4

Course Verified by : HOD

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