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University of Mysore

(Estd.1916)

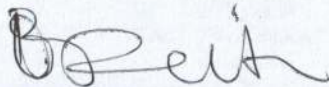
POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN LINGUISTICS



University of Mysore
Kuvempu Institute of Kannada Studies
Department of Studies in Linguistics
Manasagangothri, Mysuru-570006

Regulations and Syllabus

POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN LINGUISTICS
(One year)



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UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE
GUIDELINES AND REGULATIONS
LEADING TO
POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN LINGUISTICS

Programme Details

Name of the Department	:	Kuvempu Institute of Kannada Studies
Subject	:	Linguistics
Faculty	:	Arts
Name of the Programme	:	Postgraduate Diploma in Linguistics
Duration of the Programme	:	One Year

SYLLABUS AND SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

Paper	TITLE OF THE PAPER	Teaching Hours per week	Examination Hours	Max. Marks
I	DESCRIPTIVE LINGUISTICS	2	03	100
II	HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS	2	03	100
III	SOCIOLINGUISTICS	2	03	100
IV	LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODS	2	03	100
V	SAILENT FEATURES OF DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES OR KANNADA LINGUISTICS	2	03	100
	TOTAL NUMBER OF PAPERS – 5			500

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PAPER I : DESCRIPTIVE LINGUISTICS

Language and Linguistics – Descriptive Linguistics – Nature and Scope, its relationship with historical and comparative Linguistics.

Phonetics-Nature and Scope, different branches of Phonetics – Articulatory, Acoustic and Auditory phonetics and their inter relationship, organs of speech – production of speech sounds, specification of speech sound, qualities of speech sound, articulations, syllable, diphthongs, suprasegmental features Experimental phonetics.

Transcription – Phonetic transcription and Phonemic transcription, transliteration and translation, description of IPA symbols.

Phonemics – Definition of Phone, Phoneme and allophone. Difference between phonetics and phonemics. Principles of phonemic analysis.

Morphology – Definition of Morph, Morpheme and Allomorph. Principles for the identification of Morphemes, types of Morphs and Morphemes, Morphemes and words, word and meaning.

Morphological processes – Affixation, reduplication, internal change, zero modification.

Morphological Construction – Inflectional and derivational constructions, Morphophonemics

Syntax – Syntactical structures, Grammatical categories, Parts of speech, syntactical analysis – tagmemic analysis I.C. Analysis, String Analysis. Syntactical linkages, item and arrangement, item and process, word order.

Books for Reference :

1. Bernard Bloch and George L Trager : An Outline of Linguistics Analysis, 1942
2. Daniel Jones : Outline of English Phonetics, 1947
3. Gleason H A : An Introduction to descriptive Linguistics, 1961
4. Hockett C F : A course in Modern Linguistics, 1958
5. John Lyons : Introduction to theoretical Linguistics, 1968
6. Krishnaswamy N : An Introduction to Linguistics for Language teachers, 1971
7. Nida E A : Morphology : A Descriptive Analysis of Words, 1949
8. Malmberg B : Manual of Phonetics, 1973
9. Pike, K L : Phonetics, 1947
10. Pike, K L : Phonemics, 1947
11. Ladefoged : Preliminaries to Linguistics Phonetics, 1969
12. Heffner : General Phonetics, 1949



13. Chomsky N : Syntactic structures, 1957
 14. Kempegowda K : Samanya Bhasavijnana (in Kannada), 1996
 15. Chidanandamurthy M : Bhasavijnanada mulatattvagalu (in Kannada), 1967

PAPER II : HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS

Historical and Comparative Linguistics – General Linguistics Diachronic and Synchronic studies of Languages, A brief sketch of the development of historical linguistics with special reference to old, medieval and modern periods, - The four significant breakthroughs towards the development of modern linguistics – 1786 Sir William Jones, 1876 Neo-Grammarians theory, 1961 F. De. Saussure, 1957 Noam Chomsky.

Classification of Languages – Genealogical and Typological classification – Language families of the world, language families of India.

Linguistic Change – Cause and types of linguistic changes – linguistic borrowing – process, causes and types – Analogical creations.

Historical Methodology – Written records – linguistic geography (Dialectology) – Comparative method – External reconstruction – Internal reconstruction – glottochronology (Lexico-Statistics).

Books for Reference

1. Anthony Arlotto : Introduction to historical linguistics, 1972
2. Anttila, K : Introduction to historical and comparative Linguistics, 1972
3. Lehmann W P : Historical linguistics – An Introduction, 1962
4. Robins, R H : A Short history of Linguistics, 1971
5. Sturtevant E H : Linguistic change, 1960
6. Hockett, C F : A Course in Modern Linguistics, 1958
7. James, M Andersen : Structural Aspects of language change, 1973
8. Honingswald H : Linguistic change and Language reconstruction, 1960
9. Robert J Jeffers and Lehiste : Principles and Methods for Historical linguistics, 1979
10. Hans Henrich Hock : Principles of Historical linguistics, 1986
11. Bloomfield L : Language, 1933
12. Dinneen F P : An Introduction to General Linguistics, 1967
13. Kempegowda K : Bhasavargikarana (in Kannada), 1980

BS

PAPER III : SOCIOLINGUISTICS

Applied Linguistics – Place of sociolinguistics in Applied Linguistics. Nature and Scope of Sociolinguistics – Its genesis and development – Dimension of Sociolinguistics – Branches of sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics and Linguistics – Dialectology – Sociology – Psychology – Education – Folklore – Anthropology etc.

Sociolinguistics Theories – Variable theory – Deficit theory

Stratificational theories – Correlation theory – Sapir – Whorf, Hypothesis, theories of Harry Hoizer, Bright and Ramanujan etc.

The Study of Language and its inter-relationship with society, culture, social class, ethnic group, Sex and Social context.

Social Distance – Social barriers – Social dialects – Bilingualism – Multilingualism – Diglossia – Standard language – Linguafranca – Pidgin – Crede – convergence Artificial Language.

Language Planning – Modernization – Standardization – Script change or Modification.

Sociolinguistics field techniques – Sampling – questionnaire – elicitation. Pilot survey and its significance.

Books for Reference :

1. Trudgill P : Sociolinguistics, 1974
2. Bright W : Sociolinguistics, 1966
3. Pride J A (Ed.) : Sociolinguistics, 1973
4. Fishman J A : Advance in Sociology of Language, Vol I & II, 1968-1971
5. Hymes D : Language in culture and society, 1964
6. Dil A S : Language in Social groups, 1973
7. Dittmar Norbert : Sociolinguistics, 1976
8. Hudson R A : Sociolinguistics, 1980
9. Roger T Bell : Sociolinguistics, 1976
10. Pandit P B : India as a Sociolinguistics Area, 1972

PAPER IV : LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODS

Aims and Objectives of Language Teaching – Language teaching and applied linguistics – Language teaching and contrastive linguistics. Error analysis. Bilingualism, Sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics etc.

Principles of Language Teaching – Teaching L1 and L2 - Teaching Materials – Teaching pronunciation, grammatical pattern – vocabulary and cultural elements.

Methods of language teaching – Language Testing – types of tests – Language Laboratory – Language teaching Aids – Audio visual, audio-lingual etc. A brief history of language teaching – Language teaching in India – Recent developments in language teaching methods.

Books for Reference :

1. Mackey W F : Language Teaching Analysis, 1965
2. Lado R : Language Teaching – A Scientific Approach, 1964
3. Lado R : Language Testing, 1964
4. Harding D H : The New Pattern of Language Teaching, 1964
5. Pillai K T : Contrastive Linguistics and Language Teaching, 1973
6. Eries C : The Language Teaching and Learning of a Foreign Language
7. Bennet : Applied Linguistics and Language Learning, 1974
8. Nickel C : Papers in Contrastive Linguistics, 1971
9. Halliday K A et.al. (Ed.) : The Linguistics Science and Language Teaching
10. Narasimha Rao KVVL : Evaluation and Language Education, 1980

PAPER V(A) : SAILENT FEATURES OF DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES

Indian Languages, the place of Dravidian languages in Indian Languages, classification of Dravidian languages, sub-grouping of Dravidian languages, Dravidian and non-Dravidian languages – African Languages and Dravidian Languages.

Origin and development of the term 'Dravida'. History of Dravidian Linguistics – Dravidians and their culture and Society. Proto-Dravidian Language, Nature of proto-dravidian, proto dravidian language and Tamil, Kannada – early historical and linguistic records, early literary works etc.

Comparative Dravidian Phonology, Morphology and Syntax - Comparative Dravidian Phonemes, Morphemes and their structures, sentences of Dravidian languages Development of Proto Dravidian vowels, consonants and clusters. Comparative Dravidian Nouns, verbs, gender, number, case, pronouns, numerals , adjectives, adverbs, tenses, post-positions, moods, indeclinables, conjunctions etc., of Dravidian languages, Dravidian Grammar-Grammatical categories, Dravidian sentences and their word order – types of syntactical constructions.

Books for References :

1. Caldwell : A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages, 1974
2. Jules Bloch : The Grammatical Structure of the Dravidian Languages, 1954
3. K. Zvelebil : Comparative Dravidian Phonology, 1970
4. K. Zvelebil : Comparative Dravidian Morphology, 1973
5. T. Burrow : Collected Papers on Dravidian Linguistics, 1968
6. S. V. Shanmugam : Dravidian Nouns, 1971
7. P. S. Subrahmanyam : Dravidian Verb Morphology, 1971
8. K. Kempegowda : Toulanika Dravida Bhashavijnana, 1996
9. Hampa Nagarajaiah : Dravida Bhashavijnana, 1966
10. Sangamesha Soundattimatha : Dravida Bhaasha Vyasanga, 1978

PAPER V(B) : KANNADA LINGUISTICS

A brief history of Kannada Linguistics – Kannada Linguistics in Pre-independence and post-independence periods – Summer Schools of Linguistics – Pioneer Scholars of Kannada Linguistics. Kannada Linguistics and different universities and Institutions – Deccan College, Pune. Central Institute of Indian Languages, Kuvempu Institute of Kannada Studies, University of Mysore, Bangalore University, Karnatak University, Kannada University, Kuvempu University, Mangalore University, Gulbarga University, University of Madras, University of Kerala, and Osmania University, etc.,

Historical Linguistic Research in Kannada – D.L. Narasimhachar, T.N. Sreekantaian, A. N. Narasimhaiah, G. S. Rai, K. Kushalappa Gowda, C. Ramaswamy and others contribution.

Comparative Linguistic Research in Kannada – U.P. Upadyaya, Shalini Raghunath, Madhavan, K. D. Madivannan, K. D. Neelakantan, T. Shambulingappa, J. S. Kulli, R.Velumurugan and others contributions.

Descriptive Linguistic Research in Kannada – Willam Bright, Mc. Cornack, R.C.Hiremath, A. K. Ramanujan, H. M. Nayak, H. S. Biligiri, William Madtha, J. S. Kulli, Hampa Nagarajaiah, K. Kempegowda and others contributions.

Other Linguistic Research in Kannada – the present trends in Kannada Linguistics Research.

Books for Reference :

1. H. S. Biligiri : 'Kannada' Current trends in Linguistics Vol.5, 1969
2. Sangamesh S : Kannada Samshodana Kaipidi, 1993 (in Kannada)
3. Sangamesh S : Sahitya Samshodana Marga, 1995 (in Kannada)
4. Somashekara Gowda : 'Kannada Bhashe' in 'Maha Marga' 1998 (in Kannada)
5. Kempegowda : 'Kannada Bhashavijnana Caritre' in 'Nammakannada', 1991
6. Gai G S : Historical Grammar of Old Kannada, 1946
7. Narasimhaiah A N : A Grammar of oldest Kanarese Inscriptions, 1933
8. Kushalappa Gowda K : A Grammar of Kannada (Based on the Inscriptions of Coorg South Canara and North Canara 1000 to 1400 A.D.,) 1969
9. Nayak H M : Kannada Literary and Colloquial, 1967
10. Hiremath R C : The Structure of Kannada, 1961
11. Narasimhacharya R : History of Kannada Language, 1940
12. Mac Cormack W : Kannada-A Cultural Introduction to the spoken styles of the Language, 1966
13. Kittel Rev. F : Grammar of the Kannada Language, 1903
14. Upadhyaya U P : A Comparative study of Kannada dialects, 1976
15. Chandraiah B N : A descriptive grammar of Harijan dialect, 1987

THEORY OF THE STATE

The theory of the state is a branch of political science which deals with the nature, origin, and development of the state. It is a study of the political organization of society and the power relations between different groups and individuals within the state.

The state is defined as a political organization which has a monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force within a given territory. It is a permanent organization which is organized for the purpose of governing a community.

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