UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE
(‘A +’ INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION)

Subject - LINGUISTICS

SYLLABUS FOR ENTRANCE TEST FOR Ph.D. IN LINGUISTICS

DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN LINGUISTICS
KUVEMPU INSTITUTE OF KANNADA STUDIES MANASAGANGOTRI, MYSORE 570 006
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UNIT – 01 LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS, ASPECTS OF SPEECH PRODUCTION AND STUDY

I. LANGUAGE: The design of a Language, Characteristic Features of the language, Language and Writing, Basic notions, Icon, Sign and Symbol, Human and Animal Communication


III. STUDY OF PHONETICS: Branches of Phonetics – Articulatory, Acoustic and Auditory Phonetics, Production of Speech Sounds, Articulators and their functions (Organs of Speech), Classification of Speech sounds, Suprasegmental Features, Sound waves – Acoustic properties of Speech sounds, Speech Perception- Auditory nature of speech sounds

IV. STUDY OF PHONOLOGY: Difference between Phonetics and Phonemics, Phone, Allophone, Phoneme, Principles of Phonemic Analysis, Transcription: IPA Symbols- Phonetic Transcription, Phonemic Transcription, Transliteration, Translation

UNIT – 02 BASICS OF MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

I. MORPHOLOGY: Concepts of Morpheme, Morph, Allomorph, Principles for the identification of Morphemes, Morphemes and word, Word and meaning, Types of words, Classification of words, morphs and morphemes

II. MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESSES, CONSTRUCTIONS AND : ANALYSIS: Affixation- Reduplication, Internal Change, Zero Modification, Inflectional and Derivational – Constructions, Morphophonemics, I.C. Analysis, Grammatical Categories

III. MODELS OF GRAMMATICAL DESCRIPTION: Item and Arrangement, Item and Processes, Word and Paradigm – Paradigmatic and Syntagmatic relations- Parts of Speech

IV. SYNTAX, SYNTACTICAL CONSTRUCTIONS AND ANALYSIS: The boundary between Morphology and Syntax- Syntactical Structure, Syntactical Linkages, By Selection, Context, Concord, Governmental Concord, Government and Cross reference etc: Endocentric and Exocentric Constructions, Types of Sentences- Transformations Recent Developments in Morphology and Syntax
UNIT – 03 SEMANTICS AND LEXICOGRAPHY

I. INTRODUCTION TO SEMANTICS AND LEXICOGRAPHY: Semantics and Linguistics; Relationship with other Disciplines, Pragmatics, Philosophy, Anthropology, Psychology, Literature; Types of Semantics, Lexicography as Applied linguistics, Lexicology and Lexicography, Lexicon and Grammar- Theoretical dictionary (lexicon) and Practical Dictionary; Structure of Lexeme- Simple and compositive lexemes

II. DESCRIPTIVE SEMANTICS: Concepts of Meaning- word as the Unit of Meaning The role of Context; Reference and Sense, Ogden and Richards meaning triangle-Definitions; Referential–Operational- Theories of Meaning, MULTIPLE MEANING: Polysemy, Homonymy, Synonymy, Antonymy, Hyponymy- Semantically related words-Semantic field- Functional Words – Proper names,


IV. COMPONENTS OF LEXICAL MEANING: Types of meaning- Leech’s Seven types of meaning-, LEXICOGRAPHICAL METHODS Selection and Management of entries Labeling and encoding of grammatical information, sequence, notation and Format, abbreviations problems of spelling and pronunciation, description and definition-references- cross references and sub-entries, Preparing dictionaries of un written languages, Automatic data processing, use of computers in dictionary, Recent Developments in Semantics and Lexicography

UNIT – 04 ADVANCES IN HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS

I. INTRODUCTION TO GENERAL LINGUISTICS: Historical, Comparative and Descriptive Linguistics, Diachronic Linguistics, A brief history of linguistics: Growth and Development of Historical and Comparative Linguistics in 18th, 19th and 20th centuries

II. CLASSIFICATION OF LANGUAGES: Principles of Classification, Genealogical and Typological Classification of Languages, Indian Languages and their Classification

III. LINGUISTIC CHANGE: Causes and Conditions for Linguistic Change, Types of Linguistic Change, Phonological Grammatical, Morpho-phonemic, Phonetic and Semantic Change; LINGUISTIC BORROWING: Processes of Borrowing, Types of borrowing- Analogical Creation,

IV. HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE METHODOLOGY: Linguistic Prehistory- Written Records, Linguistic Geography and its Implication to Historical Studies, COMPARATIVE METHOD: Comparative Reconstruction, Internal and External Reconstruction, History of Writing systems, Recent Developments in Historical and Comparative Linguistics
UNIT – 05  DIALECTOLOGY, BILINGUALISM AND MULTILINGUALISM

I. DIALECTOLOGY: Aims, achievements, Methods and Orientations of Dialectology, Concepts of Idiolect, Dialect, Variety, Register and Style, Focal Area, Relic Area, Mutual intelligibility, Common core, Isoglosses, Dialect Atlas, Overall pattern, Dialect distance

CONCEPT OF BILINGUALISM: Types of Bilingualism- National- Societal and Individual, Co-ordinate and Compound, Ambivalent and Partial

II. LANGUAGE AND ITS VARIATION (Types of Dialects) Social and Regional Dialects, Urban Vs Rural dialects, Educated Vs Un-educated, Dialect unity and Diversity and their importance; LANGUAGES IN CONTACT: Interference, Theories of Interference, kinds of Interference , Structural and Non-Structural- Impact of Bilingualism

III. DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO DIALECTOLOGY: Traditional and Structural, Synchronic and Diachronic and Comparative Dialectology, BILINGUALISM AND RELATED ASPECTS: Bi-dialecticism- Diglossia, Bi- Multilingualism – Multilingualism, Contrastive Linguistics

iv. HISTORY OF DIALECTOLOGY: A brief History of Dialectology, Dialect study Vs Dialect Survey Vs Linguistic Survey: A brief sketch of Linguistic survey of India, Dialects of Karnataka; Functional Aspects of Indian Bi-lingualism: Bi-lingualism and Multi-Lingualism in India; Description and Measurement of Bi-lingualism: Direct and indirect measures- Bilingual proficiency

UNIT – 06  INDO-ARYAN, DRAVIDIAN AND KANNADA LINGUISTICS

I. INTRODUCTION TO ARYAN AND DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES: Classification of Indian Languages, The place of Aryan & Dravidian languages in Indian languages, Unique characteristics of Aryan & Dravidian languages , Classification of Aryan & Dravidian languages, Sub-grouping of Indo-Aryan & Dravidian languages, Aryan & Non-Aryan Languages, Affinity between Dravidian and non-Dravidian List the Aryan and Dravidian languages and linguists ; KANNADA LINGUISTICS- A brief history and development of Kannada linguistics, Summer schools of Linguistics – Pioneer scholars of Kannada linguistics


IV. ACHIEVEMENTS OF DIFFERENT UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS – Within Karnataka - University of Mysore, KIKS, CIIL, SRLC, Bangalore University – Karnataka University-Kannada University- Kuvempu University- Mangalore University- Gulbarga University etc, Outside Karnataka - Deccan College Pune- -University of Madras, Kerala, Coimbatore, Osmania , Madhure Kamaraj University etc. Descriptive, Historical and Comparative linguistic research in Kannada, Recent studies in Kannada Linguistics

UNIT – 07 SCHOOLS OF LINGUISTICS

I. LINGUISTICS IN INDIA - 1: Introduction to Indian Schools of Linguistics, A brief history of Schools of Indian Linguistics-Traditional School (Classic period)-Panini Patanjali, Katyayana, Hemachandra- etc., Phonetics –In Ancient time,

II. LINGUISTICS IN INDIA – 2: Contribution of Western scholars to Indian Linguistics – Comparative Philology, studies of Dravidian Languages, Modern Period –Indian Linguistics in Pre-independence and Post-independence Periods.


IV. AMERICAN SCHOOL OF LINGUISTICS : Early stages and influence of Anthropology, Bloomfield’s Descriptive linguistics, behaviorism, taxonomy, Golden age of Descriptivism, Development of mentalistic trend Development of Transformational Generative Grammar, Phrase structure, Grammars, Contemporary American models of grammars: Tagmemic model (K. L. Pike)–Stratificational Model (S. Lamb) – Generative Semantics (Lakoff) Descriptive Model (Hockett, Harris)-Case Grammar (Fillmore)

UNIT – 08 LINGUISTICS AND EDUCATION

I. LANGUAGE TEACHING AND ORGANISING THE COURSE: History of Language teaching in India, Role of linguistics in learning and teaching, Language teaching and Language learning, Applied Linguistics –Contrastive Linguistics, Contrastive linguistics and Bilingualism, Psycholinguistics, Socio-Linguistics, Error Analysis, Contrastive features of Two or more languages, Native Language and Target language Linear and Spiral syllabi, problems of syllabus, curriculum in Language Teaching, Formal- Early school education of normal children, non-formal – Adult Education and educating the under privileged children, Linguistics blind spot, language planning and teaching

pedagogical grammars - Preparation of Instructor's manuals - Materials and teaching aids, Basic Literacy, post-literacy and functional literacy, TEACHING MATERIALS: Role of Audio-Visual Programs - Script for media, Television and other communication networks - Preparation of primers - supplementary texts - Scientific Discourse for Neoliterate - learning disabilities error analysis in reading and writing - Remedial Materials Recent developments in Language Teaching Methods

iii. **PRINCIPLES OF LANGUAGE TEACHING AND LEARNING**: Theoretical Principles of Language teaching, A short survey of Language Learning theories – stimulus response and reinforcement theories Teaching sound, Word,

iv. **LANGUAGE TESTING**: Principle and methods of testing, Construction of tests – reliability and validity, kinds of testing – testing aptitude, Diagnostic, prognostic Achievement proficiency LANGUAGE TEACHING AIDS - Audio-Visual and Audio Lingual, Language laboratory, programmed instructions, Examination and Test, testing-speaking, listening and reading comprehension; Constructing the test and evaluating testing, Problems of Evaluation interlingual and intralingual errors, error analysis, L1 and L2 hypothesis, errors-mistakes and lapses Goofing, types of errors – creative Construction process, causes for errors, systematic and asystematic Errors, data for error analysis, recognition of errors, description of Errors, classification of errors, explanations of errors, group focus and individual focus etc., Recent research studies on language curriculum, testing and evaluation, Contrastive Linguistics and Error analysis

UNIT – 09 LINGUISTICS AND COMMUNICATION

I. **LANGUAGE, SOCIETY AND COMMUNICATION**: Inter-relationship of Language, Society and communication, The process of communication and types of Communication – barriers of communication, Verbal Vs Non-verbal communication

II. **COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AND MODELS**: Communication theories - Models of communication- Shannon- Weaver, Lass Well- Schrmm, Osgood, Westly, New Comb, Gate keeper theories


IV. **SOCIAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF COMMUNICATION AND LANGUAGE USE**: The role of mass communication and mass Media on public opinion formation and national – social development, inter and intra group communication, nature of audience – Homogeneous and Heterogeneous audience – Communication and smaller and larger social Groups, Networks of communication – bi/multilingual situation and mass communication, Roll of translation in the development of Modern Indian Languages used in Mass media
UNIT – 10  APPLIED LINGUISTICS

I. ANTHROPOLOGICAL LINGUISTICS: Relationship with Sociology, Psychology, Folklore, Neuro-physiology, Language and Communication, Anthropology and Language planning, origin and evolution of language: Language and Biological Evolution, Structure of human communication, Language maintenance, Language and worldview, inter- Relationship between language, race, culture, and Ethno science and cognitive Anthropology


III. CURRENT TRENDS IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS: Dimension and Branches of Sociolinguistics, Origin and Development – Sociolinguistics and other disciplines; Sociolinguistic concepts, theories, approaches :Linguistic Structure – Social Structure – Linguistic change and Social Change- Sociology of Language (J. A. Fishman)-Variation or Diversity (W. Bright) - Ethnography of communication (Dell Hymes) Verbal repertoire (J.J. Gumperz )- Deficit Theory (Basil Bernstein) Correlation Theory, Stratificational Theory (William Labov) – Theory of Linguistic Relativity OR Sapir – Whorf Hypothesis ; LINGUISTIC VARIATION AND LANGUAGES IN CONTACT: Linguistic Variation, Social Variation and language, Social Distance and barriers, Social class, Ethnic group, language and context, language and sex, Pidgin-Creole and Artificial language, borrowing-convergence, code switching, code mixing, loss and maintenance of language ; APPLIED SOCIOLINGUISTICS: Sociolinguistic field techniques (Elicitation, Sampling, Questionnaire and Analytical procedures), Language Development –Language planning, Modernization, Standardization, Graphization, policy Formulation, Implementation, Evaluation, Reformulation