



DEPARTMENT OF DRAVIDIAN AND COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS

**DRAVIDIAN UNIVERSITY,
KUPPAM 517 426**

**MEETING
OF
THE BOARD OF STUDIES**

18-11-2019

**DEPARTMENT OF DRAVIDIAN AND COMPUTATIONAL
LINGUISTICS
DRAVIDIAN UNIVERSITY, KUPPAM 517 426**

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF STUDIES

18-11-2019

MEMBERS PRESENT

- 1) Prof. Ganesan Ambedkar
Chairman of BoS
Department of Dravidian & Computational Linguistics
Dravidian University, Kuppam
- 2) Prof. M. Hariprasad,
Dept. of Computational Linguistics
The English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad
- 3) Prof. M. Sreenathan
Dept. of Linguistics
Malayalam University, Thiruvur
- 4) Prof. S. Shanavas
Dept. of Linguistics
University of Kerala, Trivandrum
- 5) Dr. P. Sreekumar
Assistant Professor
Department of Dravidian & Computational Linguistics
Dravidian University, Kuppam
- 6) Dr. P. Sathyendarayana
General Manager, TATA's Speech and
Software Technologies of India (P) Ltd.
Adayar, Chennai
- 7) Dr. M.C. Kesava Murty
Head I/c
Department of Dravidian & Computational Linguistics
Dravidian University, Kuppam

**CBCS – TWO ACADEMIC YEARS
OF M.A. LINGUISITCS**

FROM 2020 ONWARDS

SYLLABUS



PREAMBLE

Name of the P.G. Program: M.A. in Linguistics (CBCS)

Duration of the Program: 2 Years

Eligibility for Admission : Any degree of this university or of any university recognized as equivalent thereto.

This M.A. Linguistics Degree Program, offered under CBCS, aims at providing a thorough understanding and foundation in all major areas of Linguistics: Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology, Syntax and Semantics and their combinations.

Through the below given courses major theoretical approaches are reviewed and evaluated for the award of a post-graduation degree. This post-graduation program thrives to provide more grounding in the specialized areas through Internal and External Electives.

The M.A. in Linguistics Degree program contains 15 core papers (excluding one dissertation), 2 internal electives, 2 external electives and 2 soft skills papers spread over the period of two years.

**MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF STUDIES IN DRAVIDIAN AND COMPUTATIONAL
LINGUISTICS HELD AT DRAVIDIAN UNIVERSITY, KUPPAM ON 18-11-2019 AT 11 A.M**

MEMBERS PRESENT:

1) Prof. Ganesan Ambedkar	-
2) Prof. M. Hariprasad	-
3) Prof. M. Sreenathan	-
4) Prof. S. Shanavas	-
5) Dr. P. Sreekumar	-
6) Dr. P. Sathyanarayana	-
7) Dr. M.C. Kesava Murty	-

AGENDA

1. Revision of Syllabus for M.A. LINGUISTICS 2019-20 onwards
2. Recognition of External Examiners for examinations
3. Introduction of 02 Diploma courses (1.Language and Law 2. Language in Science)

RESOLUTIONS

The Board of Studies has resolved the following:

1. 30 marks are assigned to internal assessment and 70 marks to external assessment in all Core and Internal Elective courses.
2. Internal assessment shall have 03 components in all courses. The internal assessment shall consist of 02 assignments (10 marks), 01 test (01 mark questions for 06 (06X01=06), 03 short questions for 03 marks (03X03=09) and 01 Seminar for 05 marks.
3. The internal assessment for the dissertation shall have 02 assignments covering bibliography, review of literature and a topic of the seminar (3X10=30).
4. External Examination for each core courses shall have 02 components, viz.. Part A is of Short answers. There will be 8 questions representing all five units (from the Syllabus) out of which 5 questions should be answered (each carrying 4 marks).
Part B is of Essay Type. There will be 5 questions (with either or options representing all five units) out of which 5 questions should be answered (each carrying 10 marks).

Duration of the exam =3 hours

5. The External Elective (3 Credit Course) shall have 60 marks, out of which 20 marks are assigned to internal assessment (consisting of 5 marks for one assignment, 10 marks for 2 tests and 5 marks for one seminar) and 40 marks to external 01 mark to 05 questions (01X05=05) 04 marks to 05 short answer questions out of 07 (4X5=20) and 02 essays for 15 marks (7.5X02=15) with 'either-or' option.
6. Resolved to empower the internal board of studies consisting of chairperson and one internal member to adjudicate and revise any submitted syllabus in future for the day - today functions of the university.
7. Resolved to approve the panel of external examiners for the Department of Dravidian and Computational Linguistics
8. Resolved to approve duration, eligibility and syllabus of the following diploma courses:
 - a) Language and Law (Diploma Course)
 - b) Language in Science (Diploma Course)

CORE PAPERS

Code	Semester I	Code	Semester II
C01	Language and Linguistics	C06	Semantics
C02	Phonetics	C07	Historical and Comparative Linguistics
C03	Phonology	C08	Structure of a Dravidian Language
C04	Morphology	C09	Applied Linguistics
C05	Syntax	EE	
		SS	
	Semester III		Semester IV
C10	Comparative Dravidian Linguistics	C13	Lexicography
C11	Computational Linguistics	C14	Sociolinguistics
C12	Advanced Morphology	C15	Field Linguistics
IE		C 16	Language Endangerment and Documentation
EE		IE	
SS			In lieu of C16 and IE, the student may choose Dissertation(10 credits)

C-Core, IE-Internal Elective, EE-External Elective

External Electives

Code	Semester 2
EE01	Ethno Linguistics
EE02	Natural Language Modeling
EE03	How to Pronounce
EE04	Language of Scientific Writing
EE05	General Linguistics
EE06	Language Teaching

Internal Electives

Code	Semester 3
IE01	Advanced Phonetics
IE02	Morpho-syntax

External Electives

Code	Semester 3
EE07	Computer Applications in Dravidian Languages
EE08	Introduction to Lexicography
EE09	Comparative Dravidian
EE10	Decision making and Management
EE11	Language Families

Internal Electives

Code	Semester 4
IE03	Advanced Syntax
IE04	Dialectology and Bilingualism
IE05	Typology and Structure of a South Asian Language
IE06	Machine Translation
IE07	Corpus Linguistics

Model Marks Memo

FIRST SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title	Credits Earned	Marks Secured (Max 100)/ Percentage	Grade Point	Letter Grade	Result
C01	Language and Linguistics	5	70			
C02	Phonetics	5	70			
C03	Phonology	5	70			
C04	Morphology	5	70			
C05	Syntax	5	70			
Credits earned		25				
Grade Point Average						

SECOND SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title	Credits Earned	Marks Secured (Max 100)/ Percentage	Grade Point	Letter Grade	Result
C06	Semantics	5	70			
C07	Historical and Comparative Linguistics	5	70			
C08	Structure of a Dravidian Language	5	70			
C09	Applied Linguistics	5	70			
EE01	Ethno Linguistics					
EE02	Natural Language Modeling					
EE03	How to Pronounce					
EE04	Language of Scientific Writing					
EE05	General Linguistics					
EE06	Language Teaching					
SS						
Credits earned						
Grade Point Average						

THIRD SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title	Credits Earned	Marks Secured (Max 100)/Percentage	Grade Point	Letter Grade	Result
C10	Comparative Dravidian Linguistics	5	70			
C11	Computational Linguistics	5	70			
C12	Advanced Morphology	5	70			
IE01	Advanced Phonetics	5	70			
IE02	Morphosyntax					
EE07	Computer Applications in Dravidian Languages					
EE08	Introduction to Lexicography					
EE09	Comparative Dravidian					
EE10	Decision making and Management					
EE11	Language Families					
Credits earned						
Grade Point Average						

FOURTH SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title	Credits Earned	Marks Secured (Max 100)/Percentage	Grade Point	Letter Grade	Result
C13	Lexicography	5	70			
C14	Sociolinguistics	5	70			
C15	Field Linguistics	5	70			
C16	Language Endangerment and Documentation	5	70			
IE03	Advanced Syntax					
IE04	Dialectology and Bilingualism					
IE05	Typology and Structure of a South Asian Language					
IE06	Machine Translation					
IE07	Corpus Linguistics					
	Dissertation (In lieu of C16 and IE, the student may choose Dissertation)					
Credits earned						
Grade Point Average						
Cumulative Grade Point Average						

Details of Internal Assessment (CORE and INTERNAL ELECTIVES)

Total Marks for Internal Assessment: 30 Marks

- 1) Assignment (1) – 10 marks
- 2) Class Test (2) -- 10 marks
- 3) Seminar (1) -- 10 marks

Details of Internal Assessment (EXTERNAL ELECTIVES)

Total Marks for Internal Assessment: 20 Marks

- 4) Assignment (1) – 5 marks
- 5) Class Test (2) – 10 marks
- 6) Seminar (1) ---5 marks

Question Paper Pattern

All Core and Internal Electives shall carry 70 marks for External Examinations. The question paper is divided into 2 parts:

Part A is of Short answers. There will be 10 questions representing all five units (from the Syllabus) out of which 5 questions should be answered (each carrying 4 marks).

Part B is of Essay Type. There will be 5 questions (with either or options representing all five units) out of which 5 questions should be answered (each carrying 10 marks). Duration of the exam =3 hours.

All External Electives shall carry 40 marks. The question paper is divided into 2 parts. Part A is of Short answers. There will be 6 questions out of which 4 questions are to be answered ($4 \times 4 = 16$ marks). Part B is of Essay type. There will be three questions (with either or options) out of which 3 questions should be answered ($3 \times 8 = 24$ marks). Duration of the exam = 2 hours.

CORE PAPERS

C-01: LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

It is intended to give a general awareness of linguistic approach to language. The elementary concepts of linguistic science and an overview on the subject are presented here. The course provides sufficient background in the various aspects of the discipline to allow students to pursue more specialized courses and to read independently in the field.

Unit 1: Basic concepts: Definitions of languages- Languages and speech- properties of languages: duality, arbitrariness, productivity, displacement- the origins of languages, all languages are equal. Languages in contact, language-independent and language- dependent semiotic system; Human and animal communication; society and communication; writing system – Units of writing: alphabetic, syllabic and logographic.

Unit 2: Language as a system: Structure of language- The concept of linguistic sign-Langue and Parole, words and word-formation processes: borrowing, compounding, clipping, conversation, acronymy, derivation, prefix and suffixes. Competence and performance; etic and emic. Idiolect, dialect and language.

Unit 3: Levels of Analysis: Linguistics is descriptive not prescriptive. Levels of Linguistic analysis: sounds, words, phrases, sentences. Basic concepts in phonetics -Branches: articulator, auditory and acoustic. Phonetics vs. phonology basic concepts in morphology; morpheme and morphemic processes; inflectional and derivational processes. Syntax-Basics

Unit 4: Branches of Linguistics General Vs Descriptive, - theoretical Vs applied, synchronic Vs diachronic; structural description; Linguistics and philosophy, Anthropological linguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, bio-linguistics- sociolinguistics, sociology and language, psycholinguistics, Computational linguistics, Forensic linguistics, Applied areas of linguistics

Unit 5: Brief history of Linguistics: Ancient, middle and renaissance- Indian grammarians- European and American Approaches- Historicism, Structure and system. Functionalism, Saussure, Bloomfield, Roman Jacobson, Chomsky and Labov.

Reading List

Asher, R. (ed.) 2007. *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics*. Pergamon: Elsevier

Bloomfield, L. 1933 (Updated Edition). Language. Delhi: Motilal Banarsi Dass.

Bolinger, D. L. 1968/1975. *Aspects of Language* 2nd Ed. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

Crystal, David 1997. *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language*. Cambridge: CPU.

Crystal, David. 2010. *A Little Book of Language*. Yale: Yale University Press.

Dixon, R.M.W. 2010/2013. *Basic Linguistic Theory*. Vol.1. Methodology. OUP: Oxford.

Fasold, R. W. & Connor-Linton, J. (Eds.). 2014. *An introduction to language and linguistics*. CPU: Cambridge.

Ferdinand de Saussure, 2006 (Ed) Simon Bouquet & Rudolf Engler) *Writings in General Linguistics*. Oxford: OUP.

Hockett, C. 1958. *A Course in Modern Linguistics*. London: Macmillan.

Lyons, John. 1981. *Language and Linguistics: An Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Trager, G.L. 1972. *Language and Linguistics*. New York: Chandler Publishing Company.

Trask, R. L. 1995. *Language: The Basics*. London & New York: Routledge.

Verma, S.K. & N. Krishnaswamy. 1989. *Modern Linguistics: An Introduction*. New Delhi: OUP.

Yule, George. 1996, 2006. *The Study of Language*. Cambridge: CUP.

Aronoff & Rees Miller, *The Handbook of Linguistics*

C-02: PHONETICS

The aim of this paper is to equip the students with the basics of phonetics and its branches so as to enable them to identify the speech sounds, transcription and also explain the speech sounds of any language.

Unit 1: Aim and Scope of Phonetics. The Art and Science of Phonetics. Kinds: Acoustic Phonetics, Articulatory Phonetics, Auditory Phonetics. Speech Organs and their functions. Processes of Speech Production: Airstream Process, Oro-nasal Process and Articulatory Process.

Unit 2: Classification of Speech Sounds: Consonant Production: Description and Production: Places of articulation, manner of articulation, Degree of stricture, Oro-nasal process and State of the glottis. Vowel Production: Description and Classification: Front, back, central; High or close, low or open; Diphthongs; Cardinal Vowels; Articulation, Co-articulation, Secondary and Double articulation.

Unit 3: Prosodic and/or Suprasegmental Features: Length (Quantity and duration), Stress (Accent), Tone and Intonation (Pitch variation and Speech melody), Juncture (pause), Voice Quality and Rhythm.

Unit 4: Principles and Types of Transcription: The IPA, WX, Samba and other standard notations. Suprasegmental transcription

Unit 5: General Phonetic features of Dravidian languages: Exercises in transcription of IPA symbols. Broad and narrow phonetic transcription.

Reading List

Abercrombie, D. 1967. Elements of General Phonetics. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Catford, J. C. 1988. A Practical Introduction to Phonetics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Collins B and I M Mees. 2005. Practical Phonetics and Phonology: A Resource Book for students. London: Rutledge.

International Phonetics Association. 1999. Handbook of the International Phonetics Association. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Johnson Keith. 1997. Acoustic and Auditory Phonetics. Mass.: Blackwell.

Jones, Daniel. 1972. An Outline of English Phonetics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

John Arister Dry (ed.). 1998. Using Computers in Linguistics – A Practical Guide.

Ladefoged, Peter. 1982. A Course in Phonetics. (2nd Edition). New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

-----, 1996. Elements of Acoustic Phonetics. (2nd Edition). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

-----, 2001. Vowels and Consonants: An Introduction to the Sounds of Languages. Mass.: Blackwell.

Laver, J. 1992. The Art and Science of Phonetics. In: T. Balasubramanian and V. Prakasam (eds.). Sound Patterns for the Phonetician. Madras: T.R. Publications.

O'Connor, J. D. 1973. Phonetics. Harmondsworth: Penguin.

Pike, K. L. 1943. Phonetics. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

C-03: PHONOLOGY

The aim of this paper is to give a comprehensive picture of Phonology. There are five units. Under each unit, preliminary to advanced concepts are introduced. This paper has five credits

Unit-1: Introduction to Basic concepts: Phone, Phoneme and Allophone. Minimal Pair. Tests of Phones, Phonemes and Minimal Pair from English or mother-tongue.

Unit-2: Principles of Phonemic Analysis – Phonetic Similarity, Contrastive Distribution, Complementary Distribution, Free Variation. Epenthesis.

Unit-3: Prosodic Phonology: Syllable, Foot, Word; Prosody – units and its generalizations. Types of syllable stratification.

Unit-4: Introduction to Generative Phonology: Levels of phonological representation; phonological rules. Distinctive features. Abstractness. Rule ordering.

Unit-5: Introduction to Auto segmental phonology: Tone. Nasal, Vowel Harmony. C-V tier; Feature Hierarchy. Basics of optimality theory: assumptions, constraint rankings

Reading List

Anderson, S.R. 1974. *The organization of Phonology*. New York: Academic Publishers.

Chmosky, N and M. Halle. 1968. *The sound pattern of English*. New York: Harper Publishers.

Durand, Jacques. 1996. *Generative and non-linear phonology*. London: Longman

Goldsmith, J.1990. *Auto segmental and Metrical Phonology*. Oxford: London.

-.1993. *The Last Phonological Rule: Reflections on Constraints and Derivations*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Gussen Hover, Carlos and Haire Jacobs. 1998. *Understanding Phonology*. London: Allied Publishers.

Gussmann, Edmund. 2002. *Phonology: Analysis and Theory*. London: Cambridge University Press.

Kenstowicz, M. 1995. *Phonology in generative grammar*. New York: Blackwell

Krishnamurti, Bh. 2003. *The Dravidian Languages*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Lass, M. 1999. *Phonology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Odden, David. 2005. *Introducing Phonology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Pike, K. L. 1943. *Phonetics*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press

Subrahmanyam, P.S. 1983. *Dravidian comparative phonology*. Annamalainagar: Annamalai University

Subrahmanyam, P. S. 2006. *Dravidian languages*. In *Encyclopaedia of Language & Linguistics* vol. 5, ed. Brown, Pp. 99-103. Elsevier: Amsterdam.

Subrahmanyam, P. S. 2008. *Dravidian Comparative Grammar-I*. Chennai: Central Institute of Classical Tamil.

Subrahmanyam, P. S. 2013. *The Morphosyntax of Dravidian Languages*. Thiruvananthapuram: Dravidian Linguistics Association.

Subrahmanyam, P. S. 2015. The Dravidian Family: Characteristics Features. In. V.I *Subramoniam Commemoration Volume - I, Studies on Dravidian* eds. G.K. Panikkar, B.Ramakrishna Reddy, K. Rangan, B.B. Rajapurohit, Pp. 19-42. International School of Dravidian Linguistics: Thiruvananthapuram

Zvelebil, K, 1970. *Comparative Dravidian Phonology*. The Hague: Mouton.

Zvelebil, K. 1990. *Dravidian Linguistics: An Introduction*. Pondicherry: PILC.

C-04: MORPHOLOGY

The aim of this paper is to give a comprehensive picture of morphology. There are five units for five credits. This paper makes gradual progress from preliminary to advanced concepts.

Unit 1: Introduction to Structural morphology: Morph, Morpheme, Allomorph, Portmanteau Morph. Root and Stem. Nida's Six principles.

Unit 2: Major and Minor Lexical categories: Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adjective, Post-position, Preposition, Adverb, Conjunction, Clitic, article and interjection

Unit:3. Inflection and Derivation: Case, Tense, Aspect, Mood, Person, Gender, Number and Voice. Derivation: affixation – conversion, compounding. Derivational properties of suffixes. Differences between Inflection and Derivation.

Unit 4: Introduction to Generative Morphology: Lexicalist hypothesis. Word formation – Halle's Prolegomena to a theory of Word Formation and Aronoff's model on the Word Formation in Generative Grammar

Unit 5: Lexeme formatives. Lexeme Formative Methods: – 1) affixation deverbal nominalizers, deverbalizers and denominal adjectives. 2) conversion, 3) compounding, endocentric, exocentric and couplative compound, 4) abbreviations, 5) reduplication 6) acronyms.

Reading List

Aronoff. M. 1975. Word Formation in Generative Grammar. Cambridge: MIT press.

Bauer, L. 1988. Morphology. Edinburgh University Press: London.

Beard, R. 1981. The Indo-European Lexicon: A full synchronic Theory. Amsterdam: North Holland.

Bybee.J.L. 1985. Morphology: A study of relation between Meaning and Form. Amsterdam: Benjamin

Chomsky, N. 1972. Remarks on Nominalization. In. Jackobs, R and Rosenbaum, P (ed.,). Readings in English Transformational Grammar. Waltham, M.A.: Blaisdell Publications.

Halle, M. 1973. Prolegomena to a theory of Word Formation. Linguistic Inquiry 4, pp 3-16.

Hippisley, Andrew and Gregory Stump. 2016. The Cambridge Handbook of Morphology. London: CUP

Krishnaswamy, N and Verma, S.K. 1998. Modern Linguistics: Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Matthews, P.H. 1998. Inflectional Morphology. London: Cambridge University Press

-----, 1998. Morphology. London: Cambridge University.

Nida, E.A.1949. Morphology: The Descriptive analysis of Words. Michigan: University of Michigan Press

Scalise, S. 1984. Generative Morphology. Dordrecht: Foris.

Shanmugam, S.V. 1969. Dravidian Nouns: a comparative Study. Annamalainagar: Annamalai University

C-05: SYNTAX

The aim of the course is to give comprehensive picture on the developments in the field of Syntax. Beginning from structural syntax to advanced syntax.

Unit 1: Definition and scope of syntax. Phrase, clause, Type of sentences; IC Analysis; Phrase Structure Grammar.;

Unit 2: Transformational Grammar (1957); Limitations of PSG and T-Rules; 1965 - Deep structure, surface structure, competence performance, innateness, Extended standard theory.

Unit 3: Universal Grammer, I-language vs E- Language, X-bar theory, Binding Principles, Bounding theory, Theta Criterion, Movement and Case theory, Principles and Parameters.

Unit 4: Principles of Minimalism, Irrelevance of D-Structure, S- Structure, Merge and Spell out.

Unit 5: Syntactic structure of Indian languages; Indo - Aryan and Dravidian, Software tools for syntactic analysis, Leipzig Glossing Rules.

Reading list

Andrew Caruie 2012. *Syntactic theory: An Introduction*. London: John Wiley & Sons.
Chomsky, N. 1957. *Syntactic Structures*. The Hague: Mouton.

Chomsky. 1965. *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax*. Cambridge: MIT Press.

Chomsky, N. 1981. *Lectures on Government and Binding*. Dordrecht foris Publications.

Chomsky,N: 1985 Knowledge of Language. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Chomsky,N: 1992 Minimalist Program. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Hockett, C. 1954. Two models of grammatical description. *Word* 10.210–231.

Krishnamurti, Bh. 2003. The Dravidian Languages. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 420-468.

Nida, E. A. 1948. The analysis of grammatical constituents. *Language* 24: 168-77.

Radford, A. 1988. Transformational Grammar. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Tallerman, Maggie. 2005. Understanding Syntax. New York: Oxford University Press.

C-06: SEMANTICS

The main aim of this course is to examine the aspects of linguistic meaning and language use. After the completion of this course students should be able to observe the relation between linguistic expressions and objects in the world and describe the sense properties and sense relations.

Unit 1: Semantics: Word and Meaning; Meaning of Meaning; Alternative approaches to meaning; Meaning as Action; Meaning as Truth; Context, Word Forms and Meanings, Sentences and Utterances; Text; Conversation and Discourse; Theories of Meaning;

Unit 2: Kinds of Meaning; Lexical Meaning and Grammatical Meaning, Semantic Features, Forms and Expressions, Denotative and Connotative Meaning, Sense, Reference, Sense Relations, Homonymy; Polysemy; Synonymy and Hyponymy; Lexical and Grammatical Ambiguity;

Unit 3: Structural Semantics; Componential Analysis; Universal Semantics; Colour Terminology; Idioms and Compositionality;

Unit 4: Sentence Meaning; Sentence and proposition, predicates, arguments and their participant roles, Grammaticality; Entailment; Deictic Expressions; Presupposition and Paraphrase; Tautologies and Contradiction; Sentence Relation and Truth, ericis maxims

Unit 5: Semantics and Pragmatics; Speech act analysis, illocutionary and precautionary acts; hierarchical structure of vocabulary, universe of discourse; social meaning of utterances, politeness and such other variables.

Reading List

Cann, R. 1993. Formal Semantics: An Introduction. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.
Cruse, Alan.2000. Meaning in Language. OUP
Jackendoff, Ray. 1990. Semantic Structure. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.
Kemson, Ruth M. 1977. Semantic Theory. CUP
Leech, G. 1981, Semantics. Penguin Books. London.
Lyons, J. 1977. Semantics Vol.1.Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.
Lyons, John. 1995. Linguistic Semantics. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.
Saeed, John.1997. Semantics. Blackwell: Oxford
Yule George. 2009. The Study of Language, CUP, Chapter 10

C-07: HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS

The aim of the course is to give comprehensive picture on the comparative methods and issues related there of.

Unit 1: Descriptive vs. Historical linguistics, comparative linguistics vs. contrastive linguistics, synchronic vs. diachronic, family tree model, internal reconstruction vs. comparative reconstruction, cognates, etymology.

Unit 2: History and theoretical paradigms: Sir Willian Jones (1786); origin of comparative method, Franz Bopp & Francis Whyte Ellis (1816); Grimms Brothers (1822); Grimm's Law, Verner's Law, Neo-Grammarian (1870s); Neogrammarian hypothesis, Saussure (1916); Saussuriyan paradox, Roman Jakobson (1931); typology and comparative linguistics

Unit 3: Sound change; phonological change; sound change, assimilation, dissimilation, metatheses, apocope, analogy, borrowing, merger, split, replacement, phonological restructuring.

Unit 4: Morphological changes; paradigmatic leveling, contamination, analogy, analogic creation, morphological reanalysis, analogic restoration; conditions for analogical changes,

Unit 5: Changes in grammatical categories; lexicalization and grammaticalisation, lexical innovation, lexical split; semantic changes; syntactical changes; changes in transformational rule, syntactic analogy, word order.

Reading List

Arlotto, Anthony. 1972. *Introduction to Historical Linguistics*. New York: Macmillan.

Bhat, D.N.S. 2001. *Sound Change*. New Delhi: Motilal Banarsi Dass Publishers.

Bynon, T. 1977. *Historical Linguistics*. Cambridge University Press

Bynon, Theodora. 1977. *Historical Linguistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, Crowley.

Charles Jones (ed). *Historical Linguistics: Problems and Perspectives*. London: Rutledge.

Terry Crowley and Claire Brown. 2010. *An Introduction to Historical Linguistics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Hock, Hans Henrich & Brian D. Joseph. 1996. *Language History, Language Change, and Language Relationship: An introduction to historical and comparative linguistics*. Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter.

Hock, Hans Henrich. 1986. *Principles of Historical Linguistics*. Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter.

Hock, Hans Henrich. 1991. *Principles of Historical Linguistics*. Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter.

Lehmann, Winfred P. 1992a. *Historical Linguistics: An introduction*. 3rd rev. ed. London & New York: Routledge.

Lightfoot, David 1979. *Principles of Diachronic Syntax*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

McMahon, April M. S. 1994. *Understanding Language Change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

C-08: STRUCTURE OF A DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGE

The aim of this course is to teach a structure of a Dravidian language to the participants of M.A. Linguistics of our university. The focus is on any one of the Dravidian languages, which has written system. Here, structure is given importance. There are five units.

Unit 1: Introduction to Orthographic Systems: Abjad, Abugida, Alphabetic, Logographic, Syllabic and Featural; Directionality: Right to left, Horizontal and Vertical, Bi-Directional and Mirror. Introduction to Phonology: Phone, Phoneme and Allophones of respective Language.

Unit 2: Introduction to Morphology: Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs and other minor categories. Morphological properties of Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs and other minor categories, such as Post Positions and Clitics.

Unit 3: Introduction to Syntax: Verb Base, Tense, Infinitive, Aspect, Modal, PNG marker, conditional marker and negation,

Unit 4: 20 pages of any short stories – Spoken and Reading language exercises

Unit 5: 20 pages of written Literary Prose – Written and Comprehension exercises

Reading List (Tamil)

Asher, R. E and E. Annamalai. 2002. Colloquial Tamil for beginners. Routledge: London

Cokkan. , K. 1990 Tamil poems. Chennai Parry publishes

Doraiswamy, K and Kumaraswamy Raja, N. 1966. Conversational Tamil. Annamalai Nagar: Chidambaram

Jothimuthu, P. 1956. A guide to Tamil: A direct Method. Chennai: CLS book publishers

Kothandaraman, P. 1975. A course in Modern Standard Tamil. Chennai: Pulamai Publishers

Mart, Kausalya. 1970. A Tamil Reader – Part –I. Madison. University of Wisconsin.

Pattayanak, D.P. and Thirumalai, M.S. 1980. An introduction to Tamil Script and Writing. Mysore: CIIL

Pattayanak, D. P, Rangan, K and Thirumalai, M.S. 1980. Advanced Tamil Readers. Mysore: CIIL

Pillai, Shanmugam, M. 1966. A Tamil Reader for Beginners. Annamalai Nagar: Chidambaram

----, 1968. A Tamil Reader for Beginners – Part II. Annamalai Nagar: Chidambaram

Rajaram, S. 1979. An Intensive Course in Tamil. Mysore: CIIL.

C-09: APPLIED LINGUISTICS

This course is designed to give a general outline on how linguistics is useful for practical purpose and to give basics in language teaching, translation, lexicography and computational linguistics.

UNIT 1: Applied Linguistics: Theoretical and applied linguistics; history and growth of applied linguistics ; Areas of Applied Linguistics; Language Policy and Planning; Language teaching, Translation, Lexicography, Clinical Linguistics, Neuro-linguistics, Language Technology and Corpora.

UNIT 2: Language Teaching: Language Teaching and learning; acquisition; Language proficiency listening- speaking-reading-writing; second language learning and teaching; different methods of language teaching, Grammar Translation Method; Direct Method; Audio-lingual method; contrastive analysis-error analysis; Communicative Language Teaching Method; language and communication, Issues of learning disabilities.

UNIT 3: Translation: Need and scope, definition of translation, Types of translation, models of translation: metaphor, imitation, adaptation, recreation; Nida's three stage (Phrase) model; theories of the present age Translation – equivalence; Contrastive analysis and translation; Text analysis; Synonyms, Polysemy; Transfer of text, Machine translation

UNIT 4: Lexicography: Types of Dictionaries- Encyclopedic vs Linguistic synchronic vs diachronic – general vs special;; basic principles of lexicography- lexicography method, components of lexical meaning; Machine Readable dictionaries; collection of material – selection of entries – construction of entries – glosses, labels, subentries– reduced entries – presentation of polysemy; arrangement of entries – types of arrangement, alphabetic – semantic; appendices. Computational lexicology.

UNIT 5: Computer Applications: Ambiguity. Different levels of language Analysis; Language Technology; Machine Translation; Architecture of MT with Direct Method; Transfer Method; Interlingual Method; Introduction to Natural Language parsing-parsing techniques – top-down parsing; Bottom-up parsing MRD; Corpora. e-dictionary.

Reading List

AksharaBharati, VineetChaitanya, Rajeev Sangal. 1995. Natural Language Processing: A PaniniyanPerspective. Prentice Hall of India.

Alan Davies. 2007. An Introduction to Applied Linguistics: From Practice to theory. Edinburgh University Press.

Bell, R.T. 1981. An Introduction to Applied Linguistics. London: Batsford Academic and Educational Limited.

Gass, S.M. and J. Sachachter, ed. 1989. Linguistic Perspective on Second Language Acquisition. Cambridge: CPU.

Grabe, W. 2002. Applied Linguistics: An Emerging Discipline for the Twenty-first Century. In B. Kaplan (Ed.) Oxford Handbook of Applied Linguistics (pp. 3-12): OUP.

Halliday, M.A.K..et al. 1964. The linguistic science and language teaching. London: Longman.

Halliday. 1988. "Applied Linguistics" In .Concise Oxford Companion to the English Language. Ed. Tom McArthur : OUP.

Howard Jakson. 2002. Lexicography: An Introduction. London: Roudledge.

Kaplan, B. 2002. The Oxford handbook of applied linguistics. Oxford :OUP.

Matthews, P.H. 2007. Oxford Reference Online. Oxford : OUP

Munday, Jeremy, 2001. **Introducing Translation Studies.** London: Routledge

Schmitt, N. 2002. An Introduction to Applied Linguistics. London: Arnold.

Schmitt, R. & Celce-Murcia M. 2002. An Overview of Applied Linguistics. In R. Schmitt (Ed.), An Introduction to Applied Linguistics (pp. 13-21). London: Arnold.

Singh, R. A. 1980. Introduction to Lexicography.CIIL; Mysore.

C-10: COMPARATIVE DRAVIDIAN LINGUISTICS

The aim of this course is to give the developments of in the field of comparative Dravidian Linguistics.

Unit 1: Introduction to the four major Dravidian Languages: Language families in India; India as linguistic area. Major and minority Dravidian languages; geographical distribution. Native or pre-colonial understanding of the term *Drāvida*; Development of Comparative Dravidian Studies; pre-Caldwell; Francis Whyte Ellis and post-Caldwell development.

Unit 2: Comparative Dravidian phonology: Reconstruction of Proto-Dravidian phonemic system- vowels, consonants, consonant clusters and their major correspondences-, vowel alternations, syllabic structure, reconstruction of PDr, root and suffixes, principles of etymological analysis, phonemic composition of root and suffixes.

Unit 3: Comparative Dravidian Morphology: Reconstruction of Dravidian form classes, nouns, pronouns (personal, demonstrative and interrogative), number gender system, numerals, case markers, verb (finite and non-finite), tense (past and non- past), transitive causative negative and infinitive suffixes.

Unit 4: Comparative Dravidian syntax: Main types of sentence structures (simple, complex and compound) phrases clauses and infinitive suffixes, agreement features; loss of agreement in Malayalam.

Unit 5: Use of Dravidian Etymological Dictionary and other databases: Sub grouping and relation with other language families: Sub-grouping – geographical and linguistic; principles of sub grouping- different subgroups and their characteristics, Dravidian and Uralataic, Elamite and Japanese, Dravidian and Indus valley Civilization.

Reading List:

Krishnamurti, Bh. 2003. Dravidian Languages. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Krishnamurti, Bh[adhiraju]. 2001. *Comparative Dravidian Linguistics: Current perspectives*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Shanmugam, S.V. 1969. Dravidian Nouns: a comparative Study. Annamalainagar: Annamalai University.

Sanford B. Steever (ed) 1998. The Dravidian Languages. London: Routledge.

Subrahmanyam, P.S. 1971. Dravidian Verb Morphology: a Compartive Study. Annamalainagar: Annamalai University.

Subrahmanyam, P.S. 1983. *Dravidian comparative phonology*. Annamalainagar: Annamalai University

Subrahmanyam, P. S. 2006. Dravidian languages. In *Encyclopaedia of Language & Linguistics* vol. 5, ed. Brown, Pp. 99-103. Elsevier: Amsterdam.

Subrahmanyam, P. S. 2008. *Dravidian Comparative Grammar-I*. Chennai: Central Institute of Classical Tamil.

Subrahmanyam, P. S. 2013. *The Morphosyntax of Dravidian Languages*. Thiruvananthapuram: Dravidian Linguistics Association.

Subrahmanyam, P. S. 2015. The Dravidian Family: Characteristics Features. In. V.I *Subramoniam Commemoration Volume - I, Studies on Dravidian* eds. G.K. Panikkar, B.Ramakrishna Reddy, K. Rangan, B.B. Rajapurohit, Pp. 19-42. InternationalSchool of Dravidian Linguistics: Thiruvananthapuram

Zvelebil, K, 1970. Comparative Dravidian Phonology. The Hague: Mouton.

Zvelebil, K. 1990. Dravidian Linguistics: An Introduction. Pondicherry: PILC.

C-11: COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS

The aim of this paper is to give a thorough understanding of computers application to language processing. It also introduces the fundamentals in regular expressions, morphological modeling (analyzers and generators), POS tagging and lexical semantics which are very vital while processing languages using computers.

Unit 1: Nature and scope of Computational Linguistics: Tools and teaching of NLP, NLU, speech processing Knowledge in Speech and Language Processing. Speech Recognition. Speech Corpora. Different levels of language Analysis; Applications of Computational linguistics.

Unit 2: The nature of language data in natural languages and the requirements of a computing environment; needs and demands. Introduction to computer: operating systems and natural language applications. Encoding standards: ASCII, Unicode and ISCII; character coding and glyph coding.

Unit 3: Regular expressions: Basic Regular Expression Patterns; Pattern Matching; Programming in Perl; Modeling of generators and analysers in Indian languages (Telugu) and English.

Unit 4: Word Classes and Part-of-Speech Tagging: English Word Classes; Tagsets for English and Indian Languages (Telugu); Part-of-Speech Tagging: Rule Based POS Tagging, Stochastic POS Tagging, Transformation Based Tagging.

Unit 5: Machine Translation. Ambiguity. Word Sense Disambiguation. WordNet: A Database of lexical relations. Building of WordNets.

Reading List:

Aksharabharati, V. Chaitanya and Rajeev Sangal. 1996. Natural Language Processing: A Paninian Perspective. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.

Allen, James: Natural Language Understanding. University of Rochester. New York.

Bouguraev, B. and Ted Briscoe (ed.). 1989. Computational Lexicography for Natural Language Processing. London: Longman.

Butler Christopher, S. 1985. Computers in Linguistics. Oxford: Blackwell.

Fellbaum, Christiane (ed.). 1998. WordNet: An Electronic Lexical Database. Cambridge, Mass: The MIT Press.

Grishman, R. 1986. Computational Linguistics: An Introduction. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Hausser, R. 1999. Foundations of Computational Linguistics: A Man-machine Communication in Natural Languages. Springer.

Jurafsky, D and James H. Martin. 2008 (2 nd .edition).Speech and Language Processing. New Delhi: Person Education Private Limited. Ch. 1, 8, 16

Mitkov, R. 2003. Oxford Handbook of Computational Linguistics.OUP.

Sproat, R. 1992. Morphology and Computation. Cambridge, Mass: The MIT Press.

Wall, Larry., et.al. 2000. Programming Perl. Cambridge: O'really.

C-12: ADVANCED MORPHOLOGY

The aim of this paper is to have a comprehensive picture on the advanced morphology. There are five units. This paper has five credits.

Unit-1: Differences: Item and Arrangement and Item and Process. Usefulness: Item and Arrangement and Item and Process. Degrees: Item and Arrangement and Item and Process.

Unit-2: Differences: Word and Lexeme. Differences: Structural, Generative and Functional approaches on Morphology.

Unit-3: Morphology and Syntax interface: Morphosyntax – syncretism, tense, aspect and gender; Casuative and Clitics.

Unit-4: Morphology and Phonology interface: Morphophonology- sandhi, theories of sandhi.

Unit-5: Morphology and Semantics interface: Morphosemantics: Argument structure, theories of argument stratification.

Reading List

Anderson, S.2005. Aspects of the theory of clitics. London :OUP.

Aronoff. M. 1975. Word Formation in Generative Grammar. Cambridge: MIT press.

Beard, R. 1981. The Indo-European Lexicon: A full synchronic Theory. Amsterdam: North Holland.

Bybee. J.L.1985. Morphology: A study of relation between Meaning and Form. Amsterdam: Benjamin

Halle, M. 1973. Prolegomena to a theory of Word Formation. Linguistic Inquiry 4, pp 3-16.

Krishnaswamy, N and Verma, S.K. 1998. Modern Linguistics. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Matthews, P.H. 1998. Inflectional Morphology. London: Cambridge University Press

-----, 1998. Morphology. London: Cambridge University.

Roache, Emmanuel. 1997. Finite-state language processing. MIT: New York.

Roark, Brian. 2007. Computational approaches to Morphology and syntax. London :OUP.

Scalise, S. 1984. Generative Morphology. Dordrecht: Foris.

C 13- LEXICOGRAPHY

The objective of this paper is to give the students the basic principles and practice of dictionary making. It also intends to give the technological advancements in the field.

Unit 1: Introduction: Lexicology and lexicography- lexical and grammatical meaning - components of lexical meaning: designation, connotation. and range of application- Leech's Seven types of meaning – Lexicography definition - modern trends in lexicography. Lexeme- componential analysis.

Unit 2: Types of Dictionaries- Criteria of Classification- Encyclopedic **vs** Linguistic- synchronic vs Diachronic, general **vs** Restricted. General Dictionaries – lexicography as lexical description - 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 3: Purpose of bilingual dictionaries- material: selection- dictionary entry. Specifying Meaning: Semantic analysis: denotative **vs** connotative, synonymy, polysemy. homonymy. Hyponymy etc., dictionary definitions- grammar and meaning.

Unit 4: Structure of Dictionaries: key elements of dictionaries and other language references- Alphabetization- entry- grammatical information- pronunciation abbreviations problems of spelling - etymology- synonymy-usages- collocation and idioms- cross references-sub-entries, description and definition references.

Unit 5: Recent Developments in Semantics and Lexicography- selection of entries - use of computers in dictionary, on field work in lexicography - Practice on different types of dictionary entries- Preparing dictionaries of unwritten Languages – dialect dictionary, Computational Lexicography.

Reading List

Akins. B.r.S. &Zampolli, A 1994 Computational Approaches to the Lexicon. Oxford: OUP. Droszewski, W. 1973.Elements of Lexicology and Semiotics, Mouton. The Hague.

Hartmann. R.K.(Ed.) Lexicography: Principles aiul Practice Academic Press.

Howard Jakson. 2002. Lexicography: An Introduction. London: Roudledge.

Jackson, H. 1998 I Words and {heir Meaning London: Longman

Landau, S.I 1984 Dictionaries: The art and craft of lexicography Cambridge: CUP

SharmaR.S. 2012. Applied linguistics, Atlantic publisher.

Singh, R.A. 1982 An Introduction to Lexicography Mysore. CIIL

Sylviane Granger &MagaliPaqot 2012.Electronic Lexicography. Oxford: OUP.

Zugusta. 1971 Manual of Lexicography. The Hague .Mouton.

C14: SOCIOLINGUISTICS

This course is an introduction to sociolinguistics, the study of relationship between language and society. Here, we look at variation at all levels of language and how such variation constructs and is constructed by identity and culture.

Unit-1: Introduction: Sociolinguistics and Sociology of Language - concepts of heterogeneity and varieties of speech community – social networks, verbal repertoire, communicative competence.

Unit-2: Variation in Speech: Language and Variation: Social variables and Types of Linguistic variables: Indicators, Markers and Stereo types. Deficit Hypothesis and Labov's response.

Unit-3: Sociology of Language: Gender and Language. Language and Ethnicity. Language and Power. Theory of politeness, power and solidarity. Religion and Language. Codification.

Unit- 4: Language contact: Different types of contacts- Pidgins and Creoles. Diglossia – with Bilingualism and without Bilingualism. Lingua Franca. Code-mixing and code-switching. Language standardization and Modernization.

Unit-5: Indian Multilingualism – Minority and Minor languages. Tribal bilingualism, Border area Bilingualism. Attitude- linguistic convergence. Maintenance and Shift.

Reading List

Annamalai, E. 2001. Managing Multilingualism in India: Political and Linguistic Manifestations. Delhi: Sage Publications.

Annamalai, E. 1979. Language Movements in India. Mysore : CIIL

Annamalai, E. 1986. Language Planning: Proceedings of an Institute. Mysore: CIIL

Bell, A. 1991. The language of news media. Oxford: Blackwell

Chambers, J.K., Peter Trudgill, and Natalie Schilling-Estes. (eds) 2002. The Handbook of Language Variation and Change. Oxford: Blackwell.

Chambers, J.K. 2003. Sociolinguistic Theory: Linguistic Variation and its Social Significance. Oxford: Blackwell.

Coulmas, Florian (Ed) 1997. The Hand book of Sociolinguistics. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing

Dua, H.R. 1985. Language Planning in India. New Delhi: Harnamm Publications

Fasold, R. 1984. The Sociolinguistics of Society. Oxford: Blackwell.

Fairlough 1989. Language and power. Harlow: longman.

Herk, Gerard Van. 2012. What is Sociolinguistics?. West Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell.

Holmes, Janet (1992). An introduction to sociolinguistics. London: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group.

Hudson, R.A. 1980. Sociolinguistics. Cambridge: CUP.

Llamas, Carmen, L Mullany & Peter Stockwell. 2007/2013. The Routledge Companion to Sociolinguistics. London: Routledge.

Meyerhoff, Miriam. 2011. Introducing Sociolinguistics. London: Routledge.

Pandit, P.B. 1972. India as a Sociolinguistic Area. University of Poona: Poona.

Trudgil, Peter 1974. Sociolinguistics: an Introduction. Penguin

C-15: FIELD LINGUISTICS

This course is designed to make the students aware about various aspects related to linguistic fieldwork and to introduce the techniques of language documentation retrieval. The goal is to learn how to work with native speakers of a language to conduct linguistic fieldwork.

Unit 1: Introduction to Field Linguistics: Linguistic field work- Different types of Fieldwork: Bilingual and Monolingual Fieldwork, Descriptive Vs Sociolinguistic-preparation for field work, Fieldwork Equipment- Notebook /field diary, camera, audio recorder, Laptops Dilemmas of field work- Getting access, Getting acceptance, maintaining acceptance, Collecting data, richness of data, Ethical concerns, Pains of fieldwork, Cultural shock- Money and Fieldwork.

Unit 2: Study Approaches: Reading the literature and hypothesis, principles of fieldwork—natural settings, holistic, descriptive -types of elicitation- observation, question, respondent -key informant, focus groups, sampling, Test procedures -pilot study, sample survey, Qualitative vs. quantitative, Interrogation techniques, Translation, Techniques for polysemous words, Pictorial representation, Associative interrogation, The paraphrase method, Cross checking, Stimulus response method, Instantiation method, Phonetic transcription.

Unit 3: Observation method: Descriptive observation, Focused observation, Selective observation, Participation - Active & Passive Participation - Participant and Non participant observation, Questionnaire method, Questionnaire Surveys, Combining survey/data collection types Registered data, Non-registered data, Point data, Continuous data.

Unit 4: Interview method: structured or unstructured conversational and informal- Self reporting techniques, Structured and Unstructured Interviews, Open – ended interviewing, Ethnographic Interview, Standardized interview, qualitative interviews- In-depth Interview, Informal conversational, Topical or guided, Standardized open, Ethnographic or micro-ethnographic contextual inquiry, Field notes, , Documentary source method.

Unit 5: Data processing and Language Documentation: Types of media, video, audio, Images, Text, Metadata, Cataloguing, - Linguistic Processing- Tools for linguistic analysis and processing - data formats, data encoding, physical storage medium, software tools, Archiving, text material - Intellectual protocol and access to material.

Reading List

AnvitaAbbi.2001.*AManual of Linguistic Field Work and Structures of Indian Languages*. Lincom Europa.

Austin, Peter, ed. 2004. *Language documentation and description Volume 2*.London: Hans Rausing Endangered Languages Project.

Brids, S and Gary, S. 2003. "Seven Dimensions of Portability for Language Documentation and Description",*Language* 79: 557 – 582.

Crowley, Terry. 2013. (reprint). *Field Linguistics: A Beginners Guide*. Oxford: OUP.

Dixon, RM.W. 2010/2013.*Basic Linguistic Theory.Vol.1.Methodology*.OUP: Oxford.

Gippert, J., Himmelmann, N. P. and Mosel, U. 2006. *Essentials of Language Documentation*. New York: Mouton de Gruyter

Jeanette, S. And Everett, D. L. 2012. *Linguistic Fieldwork*. Cambridge: CPU

Newman and Ratliff (eds) 2000. Introduction and Chapter 1 from: *Linguistic Fieldwork*. CUP, Cambridge

Samarin, William J. 1967. *Field Linguistics: A Guide to Linguistic Fieldwork*. New York: Rinehart & Winston
Wray etal.Arnold, 1998.*Projects in Linguistics, A Practical Guide to Researching Language*, London.

C-16: Language Endangerment and Documentation

The aim of this course is to make aware students about the endangerment of languages, and develop professional skill among them to document endangered languages with advanced technological aids.

Unit 1: Language Endangerment: Concept of Language Endangerment, Type of language endangerment, Tools for endangered-language assessment: Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale by Fishman 1991, UNESCO's "Nine Factors" (2003), Extended GIDS by Lewis and Simons 2010; UNESCO Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger, Language endangerment in India, Endangerment of Dravidian languages.

Unit 2: Language documentation: Archiving Descriptive and documentary linguistics, Field work in endangered languages, Audio visual documentation, lexical database and dictionary making, grammar and text, documentation of culture and knowledge system. Linguistic standards for interlinear glossing: The Leipzig Glossing Rules.

Unit 3: Technologies for language documentation: Hardware and Software tools for linguistics fieldwork; Say More, ELAN, FLEX, Toolbox, Sven dimension of the portability, metadata and archiving, linguistic standards of documentation.

Unit 4: Ethical issues and support: Ethical issues of language documentation, LSA Ethical Statement, UNESCO' programs, CIIL's SPPEL.

Unit 5: Revitalisation: Language shift and maintains, attitude of the language community, participatory revitalisation, revitalisation materials; technologies for language revitalisation; community radio and digital technologies.

Reading List

Ashmore, Louise. 2008. The role of digital video in language documentation. *Language documentation and description* 5: 77-102. Nathan, David. 2009. Audio responsibilities in endangered languages documentation and archiving. *Language Documentation and Description* 6: 101-16.

Austin, Peter K. 2010a. Applying for a language documentation research grant. *Language Documentation and Description* 7: 285-99. Bowern, Claire (2008). Grant Application Writing. In *Linguistic fieldwork: a practical guide*, 170-184. Basingstoke New York : Palgrave Macmillan.

Crystal, David. 2000. *Language Death*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Evans, Nicholas. 2010. Dying words: Endangered languages and what they have to tell us. Malden, MA; Oxford, U.K: Wiley-Blackwell.

Fishman, Joshua A. 1991. *Reversing Language Shift*. Clevendon: Multilingual Matters.

Fishman, Joshua A., ed. 2001. Can threatened languages be saved? *Reversing language shift, revisited: A 21st century perspective*. Clevedon, UK: Multilingual Matters Ltd.

Hammarström, Harald. 2010. The status of the least documented language families in the world. *Language Documentation and Conservation* 4: 177-212.

JostGippert, Nikolaus P. Himmelmann Ulrike Mosel. 2006. *Essentials of Language Documentation*. Mouton de Gruyter: Berlin .

Krauss, Michael. 1992. 'The world's languages in crisis.' *Language* 68.1:4-10.

Lewis, M. Paul and Gary Simons. 2010. Assessing Endangerment: Expanding Fishman's GIDS. *Revue Roumaine de Linguistique/Romanian Review of Linguistics*, v. 2.

Nathan, David, and Peter K. Austin. 2004. Reconceiving metadata: Language documentation through thick and thin. *Language Documentation and Description* 2: 179-189.

Nettle, Daniel, and Romaine, Suzanne. 2000. *The extinction of the world's languages*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Rice, Keren. 2006a. Ethical issues in linguistic fieldwork: An overview. *Journal of Academic Ethics* 4 (1): 123-155. Austin, Peter K. 2010b. Communities, ethics and rights in language documentation. *Language Documentation and Description* 7: 34-54.

Rice, Keren. 2011. Documentary linguistics and community relations. *Language Documentation and Conservation* 5: 187-207.

Svensén, Bo. 2009. Types of dictionaries. In *A handbook of lexicography: The theory and practice of dictionary-making*, 12-36. Cambridge [U.K.]: Cambridge University Press. Svensén, Bo. 2009. The electronic dictionary. In *A handbook of lexicography: The theory and practice of dictionary-making*, 437-451. Cambridge [U.K.]: Cambridge University Press.

Chelliah, Shobhana L. and Willem J. de Reuse ed. 2011. *Handbook of Descriptive Linguistic Fieldwork*. Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands

Woodbury, Anthony C. 2003. Defining documentary linguistics. *Language Documentation and Description* 1: 35-51

INTERNAL ELECTIVES

IE-01: Advanced Phonetics

The aim of this course is to give a comprehensive picture on the advanced sides of developments in the field of Phonetics.

Unit 1: Overview: Relations between processes of speech production, speech acoustics and speech perception. Phonetic universals. Applications.

Unit 2: Speech Acoustics: Intensity, frequency and time domain properties of speech sounds. Formants, transitions, burst, resonance, voice onset time, vowel and consonant duration, spectrum vs wave form. Acoustic features of vowels, consonants and suprasegmentals. Acoustic correlates of phonemes and syllables.

Unit 3: Speech Perception: Fundamentals of auditory system. Speech perception vs discrimination, comprehension, understanding. Factors influencing speech perception. Acoustic cues in the perception of segmental and suprasegmental features. Models of speech perception.

Unit 4: Experimental Phonetics: Instrumental methods to study phonation (e.g. laryngography), articulation (e.g. palatography), acoustics (e.g. spectrography), aerodynamics (e.g. mingraphy) and pitch intonation .

Unit 5: Practical Aspects: Exercises in phonemic and phonetic transcription using IPA. Exercises in interpreting wave forms and spectrograms.

Reading List:

Abramson, A. S. 1974. Phonetics: An Overview. Current Trends in Linguistics.Ed. by. T. Sebeok. Vol12. pp.2187-99. The Hague: Mouton.

Catford, J. C. 1977. Fundamental Problems in Phonetics. Edinburgh University Press. Ch 12.

Collins B and I M Mees. 2003. Practical Phonetics and Phonology: A Resource Book for Students. London: Routledge. Pp.217-220.

Clark J. Yallop C and Fletcher J. 2007/ An Introduction to Phonetics and Phonology. III Edition. London & New York: Blackwell. Ch. 2,3,7 and 8.

Code, C. and Ball M. (eds.). 1994. Experimental Clinical Phonetics. London: Croom Helm.

International Phonetics Association. 1999. Handbook of the International Phonetics Association. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Johnson Keith. 1997/2003 (2ndedn.).Acoustic and Auditory Phonetics. Mass.: Blackwell. Ch.2, pp.22-48.

Kent, R. D. and Reed C. 1995. The Acoustic Analysis of Speech. London: Whurr Publishers.

Ladefoged, Peter. 2001. Vowels and Consonants: An Introduction to the Sounds of Languages. Mass.: Blackwell.

Lawrence J. Raphael, Gloria J. Borden, Katherine S. Harris. 2007. Speech Science Primer, 5th ed., Baltimore, MD: Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins

Liberman, O. and Blumstein S. 1988. Speech Physiology, Speech Perception and Acoustic Phonetics. Cambridge: CUP.

IE-02: Morphosyntax

The aim of this course is to introduce the morphosyntax and develop the skill among the students to morphosyntactic studies in Dravidian languages.

Unit 1: Introduction: Definition of Morphosyntax; autonomy of word; inflectional and derivational morphology; grammatical categories, features and values; morphosyntactic vs morphosemantic features.

Unit 2: Development of morphosyntax: Lexicalist hypotheses; morphology syntax interface by Anderson (1986); Distributed morphology and amorphous morphology; morpho syntax and grammaticalisation.

Unit 3: Morphosyntactic properties: Agreement properties, inherent properties, configurational properties and phrasal properties; inventory of morphosyntactic properties.

Unit 4: Morphosyntactic features and values: Features and values: agreement, government; Inventory of morphosyntactic features; gender, number, person, definiteness, respect; Inherent and contextual features; Principles of feature classification: participation in agreement and government; Morpho syntax and mirror principle.

Unit 5: Morphosyntax of Dravidian languages: Agglutinating morphology of Dravidian; Morphosyntactic properties of Dravidian languages; Morphosyntactic properties, features and value features of Dravidian languages; grammaticalization and morpho syntax in Dravidian languages.

Reading list

Anderson, S. 1986. "Disjunctive Ordering in Inflectional Morphology". *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory*: Cambridge, Mass:

Anderson, S. 1992. *Amorphous Morphology*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Anderson, Stephen R. 1992. Where's morphology? *Linguistic Inquiry* 13:571-612.

Anna Kibort and Greville G. Corbett. 2010. Features: Perspectives on a Key Notion in Linguistics. Oxford University Press.

Baker, M. 1985. "The Mirror Principle and Morphosyntactic Explanation," *Linguistic Inquiry* 16, 373–416.

Chomsky, N. 1970. "Remarks on Nominalization," in R. Jacobs and P. Rosenbaum, eds., *Readings in English Transformational Grammar*, Georgetown University Press, Washington D.C

Dixon, R. M. W. 2010b. *Basic Linguistic Theory*, vol. 2. Grammatical topics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Dixon, R. M. W. 2012. *Basic Linguistic Theory*, vol. 3. Further Grammatical Topics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Dixon, R. M. W. 2010a. *Basic Linguistic Theory*, vol. 1. Methodology. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Kibort, Anna. 2010. Towards a typology of grammatical features. In: Kibort, Anna & Greville G. Corbett (eds) *Features: Perspectives on a Key Notion in Linguistics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 64-106.

Subrahmanyam, P. S. 2013. *The Morphosyntax of Dravidian Languages*. Thiruvananthapuram: Dravidian Linguistics Association.

Steever, Sanford B. 1993. *Analysis to synthesis: The development of complex verb morphology in the Dravidian languages*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Steever, Sanford B. 1988. *Sserial verb formation in the Dravidian languages*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsi Dass.

Reddy, Ramakrishna B. (ed) 2003. *Agreement in Dravidian Languages*: International Institute of Tamil Studies, Chennai

Thomas E. Payne. 1997. *Describing Morphosyntax: a Guide for Field Linguists*: Oxford University Press.

IE-03: ADVANCED SYNTAX

The aim of the course is to give comprehensive picture on the developments of advanced syntax Chomskian Model and comparison with other models.

Unit 1: Introduction: UG, Innateness hypothesis, Lexicalist hypotheses and Morpho-Syntax

Unit 2: X bar Theory: Head, compliment, specifier, binary branching, head to head movement, Adjunction.

Unit 3: Minimalism: Principles and parameters, principle of case binding, trace theory, theta marking, proper government, LIR and projection principle

Unit 4: Other Paradigms in Syntax: Valency grammar, LFG Stratificational grammar, HPSH Case grammar and Cognitive grammar.

Unit 5: Application of Syntax: Major syntactic process in Dravidian languages; Tamil, Telugu Kannada and Malayalam. Exercise with any of the syntactic model, Software tools for syntactic analysis; techniques of advance glossing.

Reading List

Chomsky, N. 1981. *Lectures on Government and Binding*. Dordrecht: Foris.

Chomsky, N. 1992. *Minimalist Program for Linguistic Theory*. MIT Occasional Papers in Linguistics.

MIT: Cambridge, Mass.

Dalrymple, Mary. 2001. *Lexical Functional Grammar*. New York: Academic Press.

Filmore C J. 1965. *Towards a Modern Theory of Case*. Project on Linguistic Analysis. Ohio State University. 13: 1-24.

Haegeman, Liliane. 1994 [1991]. *Introduction to Government and Binding Theory*. UK: Blackwell Publishing

Krishnamurti, Bh. 2003. *Dravidian Languages*. (pages 420-468).

Langacker, R. W. 1987. *An Introduction to Cognitive Grammar*. Cognitive Science 10: 1-40.

Steever, Sanford B. 1988. *The Serial Verb Formation in the Dravidian Languages*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsi Dass (pages 7- 18)

Steever, Sanford B. 1993. *Analysis to Synthesis*. Oxford: New York and London (page 21-23).

IE-04: DIALECTOLOGY AND BILINGUALISM

The study of dialects that are varieties of a language is useful to understand the basic nature of language, i.e., variation and to make use of it for educational purposes. The aim of this course is to give an idea of the variations of a language mainly based on regions and introduce what happens when languages are in contact viz., bilingualism. The study of bilingualism will help to understand the attitude of the speech communities and educational issues.

Unit 1: Dialectology- Introduction -Aims of Dialectology, History of dialectology, idiolect, dialect, register and style. Language and dialect- Focal area, Relic area, mutual intelligibility, shared and non- common core-shared features between dialects, distances - overall pattern- Historical perspectives of dialects

Unit 2: Different Approaches and techniques to Dialectology: Social and regional dialects, urban vs rural, standard and non standard. Synchronic and Diachronic and comparative Dialectology. Bilingual linguistics Linguistic surveys in India – Types of field methods in dialectology - preparation of questionnaire, selection of informants and localities, elicitation of data, collection and organization of data, preparing isogloss maps, deciding dialect and sub-dialect areas, correlating political and cultural history with regional and social dialects. Dialectical dictionaries.

Unit 3: Bilingualism: Types of Bilingualism-individual and societal aspects of bilingualism, co-ordinate and compound, stable unstable- transitional and incipient- bilingual Child.-Indian multilingualism – Two case Studies of Bilingualism in India.

Unit 4: Outcome of Bilingualism: Theories of interference, kinds of interference measurement and description – patterns of language use- diglossia- Borrowing- code mixing and code switching –Pidgins and Creoles - Lingua Franca. Maintenance and shift - Endangerment –thesis of origin – Inter translatability.

Unit 5: Issues of Bilingualism. Language and identity- attitudes- maintenance and shift- convergence- Indian Bilingualism- census- bilingual education. Bilingualism/ multilingualism in India with special reference to Southern States- Functional aspect of Indian Bilingualism. Bilingualism and language Planning.

Reading List

Agesthialingom, S. and Karunakaran, K. (ed.) 1980. Sociolinguistics and Dialectology. Annamalai Nagar: Annamalai University.

Bayer, Jenifer M. 1986. Dynamics of language maintenance among linguistic minorities : a sociolinguistic study of the Tamil communities in Bangalore. Mysore: CIIL

Baker, Colin.2001/ 2011. Foundations of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism. New York: Multilingual Matters

Chambers, J.K. and Trudgil, P.1980. Dialectology. Cambridge: CPU

Francis, W.N. 1983. Dialectology: An Introduction. Longman: London

Grosjean F. 1982. Life with two Languages. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.

Guperz, J. J. and Wilson R. 1971. “Convergence and Creolization : a Case Study from Indo-Aryan/Dravidian Border” in Hymes, Dell 1971 (ed). Pidginization and Creolization of Languages. Cambridge: CPU.

Karunakaran, K. 1978. Linguistic Convergence. Chidambaram: All India Tamil Linguistics Association

Krishnamurti, Bh. 1962. A Telugu Dialect survey of Occupational Vocabulary, Vol.1. Agriculture Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Academy: Hyderabad.

Pandit, P.B. 1972. India as a Sociolinguistic Area. Poona: University of Poona

Subramoniam, V.I 1974. Dialect Survey of Malayalam (Ezava-Thiyya). Tirivandrum: DLA

Subramoniam, V.I. et al 1973. Dialectology. Dravidian Linguistic Association: Trivandrum

Romaine, S. 1989. Bilingualism. London: Basil Black Well.

Weinrich, U. 1953. Languages in Contact: Findings and Problems. The Hague: Mouton.

IE-05: TYPOLOGY AND STRUCTURE OF SOUTH ASIAN LANGUAGE

This paper aims to provide the general nature of typological patterns found in world languages and it also concentrates on giving a fair knowledge of typological aspects of south Asian languages.

Unit 1: Introduction: typology Goals and assumptions; historical development of typology, Methods: language samples; questionnaires; implicational universals, various approaches to language universals and language typology, Categories and comparability: word classes, grammatical relations

Unit 2: Word order Typological types: Basic word order, Word order typology, diachronic and areal typology, Types of universals, Nominal categories, Nominal morphology, Typology of pronouns, Verbal categories, Tense, aspect, mood Morphological typology; Morphological language types, head-marking and dependent-marking grammar, Syntactic Typology

Unit 3: Case and grammatical relations, ergative and accusative alignment; the animacy hierarchy, The notion of subject, grammatical hierarchies and the semantic map model, , Complex sentences, Relativization clauses, Split ergativity; passive and anti-passive constructions, Markedness patterns and explanations

Unit 4: A brief survey of the structural diversity of the world's languages, language families of South Asia, cross linguistic variation, World Atlas of the Language Structure (WALS).

Unit 5: Typology of south Asian languages, India as a linguistic area.

Reading list

Comrie, B. *Language Universals and Linguistic Typology. Second Edition.* Basil Blackwell. 1989

Croft, William (2003). *Typology and universals.* 2nd edn. Cambridge UP

Emeneau, M.B. India as a linguistic area. *Language* 32:3-16

Greenberg, J.H. (1966a). *Some universals of grammar with particular reference to the order of meaningful elements*, in J H Greenberg (ed.), *Universals of language*, 2nd edn. Cambridge, MA: MIT

Haspelmath, Martin; Mathews, Dryer; David Gil; and Pernard Comrie (eds.) 2005. *World atlas of language structures.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Greenberg, J.H. (1966b). Chapter 3, Grammar and lexicon, in J H Greenberg, *Language universals with special reference to feature hierarchies.* The Hague: Mouton, 25-55

Song, Jae Jung (2000). *Linguistic typology: Morphology and syntax.* Pearson Education: Harlow and London

Subbarao, K.V. 2012. *South Asian Languages: A syntactic typology.* London: CUP.

Whaley, Lindsay J. (1997). *Introduction to typology: the unity and diversity of language.* Thousand Oaks: Sage

IE-06: MACHINE TRANSLATION

This course aims to equip the students with a basic understanding of Machine Translation systems and related issues. It covers the theories and approaches to Machine Translation, history of MT and also basic techniques for developing MT systems.

Unit 1: Introduction; What Machine can and cannot do? History of Machine Translation; Problems of Machine Translation; State of the Art. Components of an MT System.

Unit 2: Approaches to Machine Translation: Binary MT, Direct and Transfer methods, Interlingua based MT, Example based MT and other approaches; MT systems in Indian languages: Anusaaraka, ILIL MT, Statistical MT and other MT systems.

Unit 3: Requirements for building MT Systems in Indian languages; Components of MT; Lexical Analysis Dictionaries; Analyser and Generator; Local Word grouper; Chunker, Parser; Word Sense Disambiguation.

Unit 4: Key issues in building MT systems; Ambiguity and Ambiguity resolution; knowledge representation; lexical analysis; morphological and syntactic analysis, representation of sentence structure, transfer rules, semantic representation.

Unit 5: Evaluation of MT systems: Traditional evaluation Metrics; Criteria for Automatic Evaluation of MT system; Other methods for Machine Translation Evaluation.

Reading List

Aksharabharati, V. Chaitanya and Rajeev Sangal. 1996. Natural Language Processing: A Paninian perspective. New Delhi. Prentice Hall.

Arnold, D., Balkan, L., Meijer, S., Humphreys, R., & Sadler, L. 1994. Machine Translation: An Introductory Guide. Manchester, UK: NEC Blackwell. <http://clwww.essex.ac.uk/~doug/book/book.html>.

Arnold D., Humphreys R:L: & Sadler L. (eds). 1993. Special Issue on Evaluation of MT Systems. Machine Translation vol. 8, Nos. 1-2, 1993.

BrownRalf D.1996, "Example-Based Machine Translation in the Pangloss System". 1996. InProceedings of the 16th International Conference on Computational Linguistics (COLING-96), p. 169-174. Copenhagen, Denmark, August 5-9.

Hutchins, H., & Somers, H. 1992. An Introduction to Machine Translation. Academic Press.

Hutchins, W. 1986. Machine Translation: Past, Present, Future. Ellis-Horwood Limited, Chichester, England.

Hutchins, W. 1988. Recent Development in Machine Translation. New Directions in Machine Translation. D. Maxwell, K. Schubert, T. Witkam, (eds.), Foris, Dordrecht.

Hutchins, W. J. 1997. From first conception to first demonstration: the nascent years of machine translation, 1947-1954. A chronology. Machine Translation 12(3),195-252.

Hutchins, W. J. 2000. Early years in machine translation: memoirs and biographies of pioneers. John Benjamins, Amsterdam, xii+400 pp.

Knight, K., 1999."A Statistical MT Tutorial Workbook." (<http://www.isi.edu/natural-language/mt/wkbk.rtf>).

Mitkov, R. 2003. Oxford Handbook of Computational Linguistics. Oxford. Blackwell.

Nirenburg Sergei, Harold Somers, and Yorick Wilks (eds.). 2003 Readings in machine translation. Cambridge, Mass.: The MIT Press

Weaver, W., 1955. "Machine Translation of Languages," in Translation, W. Locke and A. Donald Booth, eds. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

IE-07: Corpus Linguistics

This course is an introduction to use of corpora in the study of languages. It moves from providing various types of corpora, to the design of a corpora to making of annotation levels and how to analyse a corpus.

Unit 1: Introduction: Types of corpora; History of corpus linguistics; The scope of corpus linguistics; Corpus linguistics and computational linguistics, application of Corpora.

Unit 2: Types of Corpora: Text and spoken corpora: Literary, lexicographical, dialectal, educational, grammatical. Types of Electronic corpora: First generation corpora; Second generation corpora.

Unit 3: Corpus Design: Static or dynamic, representativeness and balance, size; Compilation of corpus: corpus design, storage, text capture, markup; Organizations.

Unit 4: Corpus Annotation: Extracting information, reusability, multifunctionality; Standards of corpus annotation, Levels of annotation: orthographic, phonetic/phonemic, prosodic, part-of-speech and parsing

Unit 5: Corpus Analysis: Procedures: Word lists, n-gram, concordances, statistical techniques Frequency, types of frequency. Softwares.

Reading List

Aarts, J. and W. Meijis. (ed.). 1984. *Corpus Linguistics I: Recent Developments in the Use of Computer Corpora in English Language*. Amsterdam: Rodopi.

----- 1984. *Corpus Linguistics II: New Studies in the Analysis and Exploitation of Computer Corpora*. Amsterdam: Rodopi.

----- 1990. *Theory and Practice in Corpus Linguistics*. Amsterdam: Rodopi.

Atwell, E. (ed.). 1993. *Corpus-based Computational Linguistics*. Amsterdam: Rodopi.

Biber, D., S. Conrod and R. Reppen. 1998. *Corpus Linguistics: Investigating Language Structure and Use*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Dash, N. S. 2005. *Corpus Linguistics and Language Technology (with special reference to Indian languages)*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.

Dash, N.S. 2008. *Corpus Linguistics: An Introduction*. Pearson.

Garside, R. et.al. (ed.). 1997. *Corpus Annotation*. London: Addison Wesley Longman.

Hockey, S. and J. Martin. 1988. *Micro-OCP*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Kennedy, Graeme. 1998. *An Introduction to Corpus Linguistics*. London: Addison Wesley Longman.

McEnery, T and A. Wilson. 1996. *Corpus Linguistics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

McEnery, T and Andrew Hardie. 2012.. *Corpus Linguistics*. Cambridge: CUP.

EXTERNAL ELECTIVES

EE-01 – ETHNO LINGUISTICS

The aim of this paper is to introduce the tribal culture, Language and literature.

Unit-1: Introduction to Tribal concepts: Definition of a tribe – Anthropological, Constitution – tribal development, culture and tradition, tribal language and their use in Education. Tribal hood; Classification of Tribes in India a) Linguistic b) culture c) economic.

Unit-2: Language Convergence; Linguistic minorities, contact and convergence: Lexical, Morphological, Phonological; Tribal culture and its Transformation. Language Shift by the Tribals. Indian tribes and issues of Social Inclusion and Exclusion

Unit-3: Bilingualism: degrees of bilingualism: patterns of bilingualism, Social Structure and process: Structure, function, linguistics; rethinking tribal movements against industrialization.

Reading List:

Anil Kumar Singh: 1994, Tribal life in India, Discovery publication house. New Delhi.

Prakash Chandra mehata: 2006, Development of Indian Tribes, Discovery publication. Discovery Publication house. New Delhi

G.S. Narwani: 2004. Tribal Law in India, PremRawat for Rawat publication. Jaipur India.

Devendra Thakur D.N. J997.Thakur: Tribe Education, deep &deep publication, Rajouri. Garda. New Delhi.

Roy Burman. B. K: 1972 Distribution of the scheduled tribes of India: An exploratory gee-Cultural appraisal. In Chandrashekhar (ed).

Economic and Socio-cultural Dimensions of Regionalization: An Indo-USSR Collaborative Study. New Delhi. Elwin, Verrier: The tribal art of Middle India. Bombay: Oxford University Press.

Ishtiaque, M.1985. Language shift among the tribal communities.

ImotemsuAo.Adv. 2011, Rethinking tribal culture and development: published, JananadaPrakashan (P&D), New Delhi.

PrasannaPattanayak, D. Language and Cultural Diversity .2011, published, JananadaPrakashan (P&D), New Delhi.

EE-02: NATURAL LANGUAGE MODELING

The aim of the course is to give general introduction on modeling of natural languages

UNIT 1: Natural Language Modeling, Computational model of Grammar, Grammar Formalism, Distinctions between Descriptive Grammar and Computational Grammar.

UNIT 2: Morphological Modeling. Issues in building Morphological Analyser. Morphological Analysis and Generation of Plural forms of Nouns; analyzing plural forms and other inflection forms of nouns. Verb inflection; generation and analysis; declensional and conjugational classes of nouns and verbs.

UNIT 3: The concept of lexical categories; criteria for the identification of nouns, verbs, locative nouns, numerals, pronouns and minor categories, the concept of lexicon for natural language processing. word order; Phrase Structure Grammar.

Reading List:

Kiparsky, P. 1987. Morphology and Grammatical Relations. California. Stanford University.

KrishnamurtiBh. & Gwynn JPL. 1985. A Grammar of Modern Telugu. OUP.

Krishnamurti, Bh. 1961. Telugu Verbal Bases: A Comparative and Descriptive Study. Berkeley. UCPL: Vol. 24.

Morphology in Dravidian Languages. New York: OUP.

2002. Telugu Vākyampadavarnasahitam. Hyderabad. Published by Chirunavvu Books.

Ramarao, Chekuri. 1975. Teluguvakyam. Hyderabad: Andhra Pradesh SahityaAkademi.

Steever, Standford B. 1993. Analysis to synthesis: The development of complex verb

Subrahmanyam, P.S. 1971. Dravidian Verb Morphology. Annamalainagar: Annamalai University.

EE-03: HOW TO PRONOUNCE?

The aim of this 03 credit course is to teach the importance of pronunciation to the students of Post-Graduation, hailing from Telugu, Kannada, Tamil and Malayalam media. The syllabus has been divided into three units. One of the important aspects of this syllabus is the gradual progress of concepts with bare minimum load of terminologies. At the end of the course, students will be able to pronounce as per the symbols found in Monolingual Dictionaries.

Unit 01: General Introduction to sounds – importance of Sounds; significance of Human Sounds; Letter to Sound System of Telugu, Tamil and Kannada languages. Dialects of English: British, American, Australian and African Englishes.

Unit 02: Representation of Sounds of English – Vowels and Consonants. General Introduction to Indian English. Representation of Sounds of English – Transcription Models – IPA and SAMPA.

Unit 03: General Introduction to Differences between Indian and American Englishes. Patterns and Quality of Presence and absence of Vowels and Consonants between Indian and American Englishes.

Reading List

- 1) Any Monolingual Dictionary of English
- 2) Any or All English- Dictionaries with pronunciation modules.

EE-04: LANGUAGE OF SCIENTIFIC WRITING

The aim of the course is to introduce language of scientific writing techniques.

Unit 1: Principles of scientific writing: Linguistic principles of scientific writing; clarity and conciseness; different types of scientific writing; type and structure of essay punctuation.

Unit 2: Structural competence: Expectation and context, topic position, perceiving logical gaps.

Unit 3: Componential competence: Words, tense, adjective, adverb, preposition, logical connecters and academic phrases, proof reading and editing.

Reading List:

Antoinette M. Wilkinson. 1991 *The Scientist's Handbook for Writing Papers and Dissertations.*

Prentice-Hall

Day, R. A. 1979. *How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper.* Philadelphia: ISI Press.

Gunning, R. 1968. *The Technique of Clear Writing.* New York: McGraw-Hill.

George D. Gopen and Judith A. Swan. 1990 "The science of scientific writing" *American Scientist,* 78.6: 550-558.

Jordan, J. J. 1987. *English for Academic Writing.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Joseph M. Williams. 1990. *Style: Towards Clarity and Grace.* Chicago: Chicago University Press .

Judith Butcher. 1992. *Copy-Editing: The Cambridge Handbook for Editors* 3rd edition Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Kirkman, A. J. 1980. *Good Style for Scientific and Engineering Writing.* London: Pitman

Michael Alley. 1996. *The Craft of Scientific Writing.* 3rd edition. Springer Publishing Limited.

EE-05: GENERAL LINGUISTICS

It is intended to give a general awareness of linguistic approach to language. The elementary concepts of linguistic science and an overview on the subject, linguistics are presented here.

Unit 1: Basic concepts: **Unit 1: Basic concepts:** Definitions of languages- Languages and speech, - properties of languages: duality, arbitrariness, productivity, displacement- Facts pertaining to all languages: varieties, no primitive languages, all languages are equal. Language, mind and society; language-independent and language- dependent semiotic system; Human and animal communication; society and communication; Need for communication and uses of language. Writing system – Units of writing: alphabetic, syllabic and logographic.

Unit 2: Language as a system: Knowledge of language (grammar) -Structure of language- The concept of linguistic sign-Langue and Parole, Signifier vs Signified, Syntagmatic and paradigmatic. Levels of Linguistic analysis: sounds: Classification of speech sounds – vowel, consonants – IPA; Phonetics and Phonology- Concept of Phoneme, Phone, allophone and phoneme. Phonemic analysis -Contrast and Complementation - words: Morphology- sentences: Syntax, Meaning: Semantics.

Unit 3: Branches of Linguistics General Vs Descriptive, - theoretical Vs applied, synchronic Vs diachronic; structural description; Linguistics and philosophy, Anthropological linguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, bio-linguistics- sociolinguistics, sociology and language, psycholinguistics, Computational linguistics, Forensic linguistics, Applied areas of linguistics.

Reading List

Bloomfield, L. 1933/Updated Edition. *Language*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsi Dass.

Bolinger, D. L. 1975/1968. *Aspects of Language* 2nd Ed. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

Crystal, David 1997. *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language* Cambridge: Cambridge University press.

Crystal, David. 2010. *A Little Book of language*. Yale: Yale University Press.

Dixon, RM.W. 2010/2013. *Basic Linguistic Theory. Vol. 1. Methodology*. OUP: Oxford.

Fasold, R. W. & Connor-Linton, J. (Eds.). (2014). *An introduction to language and linguistics*. CPU: Cabridge.

Hockett, C. 1958. *A Course in Modern Linguistics*. London: Macmillan.

Lyons, John. 1981. *Language and Linguistics: An Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Trager, G.L. 1972, *Language and Linguistics*, New York: Chandler Publish Company.

Trask, R. L. 1995. *Language: The Basics*. London & New York: Routledge.

Verma, S.K. & N. Krishnaswamy. 1989. *Modern Linguistics: An Introduction*. New Delhi: OUP.

EE-06: LANGUAGE TEACHING

The primary objective of this course is to introduce the different approaches and methods of teaching a language. It also intends to give an idea of the latest computer aided and internet based language teaching.

Unit 1: Introduction: The role of linguistics in language teaching-relationship between linguistic theories and teaching methods-teaching of mother tongue (first language), second language, third language and foreign language-the primary and secondary skills - LSRW

Unit 2: Learning Theories: Acquisition Vs Learning, acquisition and multilingualism - Behaviorist and mentalist theories of learning - attitude and aptitude - motivation in language learning -Internal processing, mind, empirical (S-R) theories of learning; cognitive theories; implications for language teaching; second/foreign language learning.

Unit 3: Teaching Methods: Teaching first language, second language and foreign language; Methods of language teaching; Direct, Grammar Translation, Cognate and Audio Lingual, Communicative Methods- contrastive linguistics and error analysis- Evaluation of Learner Output: mistakes and errors; errors as learning Strategies; interlanguage, idiosyncratic dialects and approximate systems - teaching aids and their role in language teaching and learning; merits and demerits of each methods. Influence of first language on second language. Literacy, tribal literacy, mother tongue teaching and ELT in India.

Unit 4: Components of language teaching and Technology in Teaching: Teaching pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar: higher order skills - comprehension, creativity, coherence, cohesions, Language fluency, etc., Materials production- Selection, gradation, presentation, use of laboratory, Computer Aided Language Teaching (CALT) Corpus based language teaching.

Unit 5: Testing and Evaluation: Course content- syllabus- materials- basic concept of language testing and evaluation – aims and purpose of language testing – structural equation modeling approach - testing criteria reliability, validity, simplicity – types of tests and their standardization – evaluating lesson effectiveness - various components in testing- production, pronunciation, intonation, etc., grammatical structure, vocabulary, reading, writing, speaking, translating, etc.,

Reading List

Billows. 1961. *The Techniques of language teaching*. London: Longman.

Brook Nelson. 1960. *Language and Language Teaching: Theory and Practice*. New York: Harcourts, Brace & Co.

Carin, S and Diane Lillo-Martin. 1999. *An Introduction to Linguistic Theory and Language Acquisition*. New York: Balckwell.

Corder,S. Pit 1973 *Introducing Applied Linguistics*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books

Glenn Fulcher and Fred Davidson, 2007. *Language Testing and Assessment: An advanced resource book*. London: Routledge

Ingam, D. 1989. First Language Acquisition. Cambridge: CUP.

Lado, R. 1964 *Language Teaching* New York Tata McGraw Hill

Mackey, William Francis, 1967. *Language Teaching Analysis*. London: Longman.

Kumaravadivelu, B. 2006. *Understanding Language Teaching: From Method to Handbook of Second Language AcquisitionPostmethod*. London: Roudledge.

Long, M. H. and Doughty, C. J. (eds). 2009. *The Handbook of Language Teaching* Oxford: Blackwell.

Mayer, R. E. 2001. *Multimedia Learning*, New york. Cambridge University.

Richards, C.J and Rodgers, T 1986 *Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching*, Cambridge: CUP

Sam Mohanlal. 2000. *Aspects of Language Teaching*. Mysore: CIIL.

Pentcheva, Maya and Shopov, Todor. 2003. *Whole Language, Whole Person: A Handbook of Language Teaching Methodology*.Viseu: PassagemEditores

Ritchie, W & Bhatia, T. (eds). 1996.. New York: Academic Press.

Subbaiah, Pon. 2002. *An Introduction to Evaluation Terminology*. Mysore: CIIL

Stubbs, M 1986 *Educational Linguistics* London: Basil Blackwell

EE-07: COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES

The aim of the course is to give a general introduction on the issues of computational applications on Dravidian languages.

Unit 1: Introduction: Data in natural languages and the requirements of a computing environment; Operating systems and natural language applications. Encoding standards: ASCII, Unicode and ISCHII; character coding and glyph coding. Localization.

Unit 2: Linguistic Analysis: Generation and analysis of word forms; Use of various recognized software tools in morphology and syntax. Parsers and Chunkers; Computational techniques in lexicon development; Electronic dictionaries, WordNet.

Unit 3: Language Modeling: Pattern matching and regular expressions; Basics in Perl; Practising modeling of morphological analysers and generators in Dravidian languages.

Reading List:

Bharati, A., V. Chaitanya and Rajeev Sangal. 1996. Natural Language Processing: A Paninian Perspective. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.

Bouguraev, B. and Ted Briscoe (ed.). 1989. Computational Lexicography for Natural Language Processing. London: Longman.

Butler Christopher, S. 1985. Computers in Linguistics. Oxford: Blackwell.

Indhukya, Nitin& Fred J.Damerau (ed.). 2010. Handbook of Natural Language Processing. CRC Press.

Jurafsky, D and James H. Martin. 2002. Speech and Language Processing. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall.

Lawler, J and Helen A. Dry. 1998. Using Computers in Linguistics: A Practical Guide. London: Routledge.

Mitkov, R.(ed.). 2008. Oxford HandBook of Computational Linguistics. Oxford University Press.

Pustejovsky, J. 1996. The Generative Lexicon. Cambridge, Mass.: The MIT Press.

Sproat, R. 1992. Morphology and Computation. Cambridge, Mass.: The MIT Press.

Schwartz L. Randal and T. Christiansen. 1999. Learning Perl. Cambridge: O'really.

Wall, Larry., et.al. 2000. Programming Perl. Cambridge: O'really.

EE -08- INTRODUCTION TO LEXICOGRAPHY

The paper aims at giving the Students the basic principles and practice of diction my making it also intends to give the technological advancements in the field

Unit 1: Introduction: Dictionary -Lexicology and lexicography- lexical and grammatical meaning - components of lexical meaning: designation, connotation, and range of application- - Types of Dictionaries- Criteria of Classification- Encyclopedic vs. Linguistic- synchronic vs. Diachronic - general vs. Restricted. field dictionaries - Restricted or special dictionaries. Number of dictionaries - monolingual, bilingual, multilingual, small, medium, big, academic dictionaries.

Unit 2: Making Dictionaries: material: selection- dictionary of human user. Semantic analysis: denotative Vs connotative, synonymy, polysemy, homonymy, hyponymy etc., - dictionary definitions, practical and theoretical dictionaries. Alphabetization- entry- lexicon and grammar - pronunciation abbreviations problems of spelling - etymology- synonymy-usages- collocation and idioms- cross references-sub-entries, description and definition references.

Unit 3: Recent Developments in Semantics and Lexicography- computational Lexicography -use of computers in dictionary Bilingual Dictionaries and Practice – dictionaries of written languages- Preparing dictionaries of unwritten Languages.

Rending List

Hartmann, R.K.(Ed.) Lexicography: Principles and Practice Academic Press.

Howard Jakson. 2002. Lexicography: An Introduction. London: Roudledge.

Jackson, H. 1998 I Words and their Meaning London: Longman

Landau.S.1 1984 Dictionaries The art and craft of lexicography Cambridge: CUP

Singh. R.A. 1982 An Introduction to Lexicography Mysore.CIIL.

Sylviane Granger &MagaliPaqot 2012.ElectronicLexicography.Oxford: OUP.

Zugusta 1971 Manual ofLexicography.The Hague .Mouton,

EE-09: COMPARATIVE DRAVIDIAN

The aim of the course is to introduce the methodology and general principles of Comparative Dravidian studies.

Unit 1: Introduction to Comparative Dravidian, growth and development of comparative Dravidian, F. W. Ellis and Robert Caldwell.

Unit 2: Dravidian family of languages, enumeration, classification into sub-groups, reconstruction: principles, proto-Dravidian phonemes: vowels, consonants and clusters.

Unit 3: Reconstruction of PDr roots: nouns, pronouns, numerals and verbs.

Reading List:

Burrow T and Emeneau, M. B. 1961. *Dravidian Etymological Dictionary*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Brain D. Joseph Richard D. Janda. 2017. *The Handbook of Historical Linguistics*. New York: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Caldwell, R. 1856. *A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages*, Madras: Madras University Press.

Krishnamurti, Bh. 2003. *Dravidian Languages*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Sanford B. Steever (ed) 1998. *The Dravidian Languages*. London: Routledge.

Subrahmanyam, P. S. 2006. Dravidian languages. In *Encyclopaedia of Language & Linguistics* vol. 5, ed. Brown, Pp. 99-103. Elsevier: Amsterdam.

Subrahmanyam, P. S. 2008. *Dravidian Comparative Grammar-I*. Chennai: Central Institute of Classical Tamil.

Subrahmanyam, P. S. 2008. *Dravidian Comparative Grammar-I*. Chennai: Central Institute of Classical Tamil.

Subrahmanyam, P. S. 2013. *The Morphosyntax of Dravidian Languages*. Thiruvananthapuram: Dravidian Linguistics Association.

Subrahmanyam, P. S. 2015. The Dravidian Family: Characteristics Features. In. *V.I Subramoniam Commemoration Volume - I, Studies on Dravidian* eds. G.K. Panikkar, B.Ramakrishna Reddy, K. Rangan, B.B. Rajapurohit, Pp. 19-42. International School of Dravidian Linguistics: Thiruvananthapuram

EE-10: DECISION MAKING AND MANAGEMENT

The aim of this three credit course is to introduce the importance of decision making side of management to the Students. With this course, the participants will be able to understand the importance of Decision making and use of Language. This is divided into three units

Unit 1: Decision Making: Contexts of static, dynamic, assertive and passive and their combinations.

Unit 2: Conflict: conflict against other social backgrounds. Value Clash, Usability of value clashes.

Unit-3: Importance of Language – assertive language, passive language and their combinations

Reading List

Williams, Chuck. 2008. Management. Mason: South Western Cengage Learning.

EE-11: LANGUAGE FAMILIES

The aim of this course is to give a comprehensive picture on the families of the world languages.

Unit 1: Classification of languages; genetic, language family, linguistic diversity; language diversity, phylogenetic diversity and structural diversity.

Unit 2: Major language families in the world; Indo- European, Sino-Tibetan, Niger-Congo Languages, Afro-Asiatic, Austronesian, Dravidian, Altaic, Japanese-Ryukyuan, Austro-Asiatic, Tai-Kadai

Unit 3: Macro families; linguistic area, India as linguistic area, linguistic diversity; language diversity phylogenetic diversity, and structural diversity

Reading List

Lewis, M. Paul, Gary F. Simons, and Charles D. Fennig (eds.), 2013. *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*, Seventeenth edition. Dallas, Texas: SIL International.

Pereltsvaig, Asya. 2012. *Languages of the World: An Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Nichols, Johanna. 1996. Linguistic Diversity and the First Settlement of the New World. *Language* 66.3: 475-521.

Brown, Keith & Sarah Ogilvie (eds.). 2009. *Concise Encyclopaedia of Languages of the World*. Amsterdam: Elsevier.

A PANEL OF EXTERNAL EXAMINERS APPROVED FOR EXAMINATIONS

1. Prof. G. Radha Krishna, Dept. Of Linguistics, SV University, Tirupathi – 517202
2. Prof. M. Sreenathan, Dept. Of Linguistics, Malayalam University, Tiruvur –
3. Prof. K. Rajya Rama, CALTS, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad – 500046
4. Prof. Saranya. Mary, Associate Professor, Dept. of Linguistics, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar – 608002
5. Prof. S. Shanavas, Dept. Of Linguistics, University of Kerala, Trivandrum – 695034
6. Dr. K. Parameswari, Assistant Professor CALTS, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad – 500046
7. Dr. S. Prema, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Linguistics, University of Kerala, Trivandrum – 695034
8. Dr. S. Themarasu, Asst. Professor, Dept. Of Linguistics, Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod - 671123
9. Dr. Vijaya, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Linguistics, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar – 608002
10. Dr. Durai, M. Asst. Professor, Dept. of Linguistics, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar – 608002
11. Dr. K. Kupaswamy, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Linguistics, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar – 608002
12. Dr. S. Mani Maran, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Linguistics, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar – 608002
13. Dr. K. Sivakumar, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Linguistics, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar – 608002
14. Dr. K. Lalitha, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Linguistics, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar – 608002
15. Dr. Kunjama, Dept. Of Linguistics, University of Kerala, Trivandrum – 695034
16. 16. Dr. S.Arulmozi, CALTS, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad- 500046
17. 17. Dr. Swathi, Assistant Professor, Dept.of Linguistics, Osmania University, Hyderabad - 500007
18. 18. Dr. K. Ansari, Assistant Professor, Dept.of Linguistics, Osmania University, Hyderabad - 500007
19. 19. Dr. Sundhara Balu, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Linguistics, Bharathiyar University, Coimbatore - 641046
20. 20. Dr. Sulochana, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Linguistics, ITI, Chennai – 641001

21. 21. Dr. Viswanatha Naidu, Assistant Professor, CALTS, University of Hyderabad,
Hyderabad-500046
22. 22. Dr. Praveen, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Linguistics, Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi-
23. 23. Dr. L.Darwin, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Linguistics, University of Kerala,
Trivandrum- 695034
24. 24. Dr. Balu Naik, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Linguistics, Osmania University,
Hyderabad- 500007
25. Dr. Susheel, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Linguistics, Osmania University,
Hyderabad- 500007
26. Dr. Chaitra Puttaswamy, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Humanities and Social
Sciences, IIT, Kanpur-

DIPLOMA COURSE
ON
LANGUAGE AND LAW

This is a Diploma course. Worth of 05 credits. Weekly five classes. Eligibility: Any first degree holder of any university of our country. Duration: One-semester. The aim of this diploma course is to lay foundations of Contexts of Language and Law. This is divided on to five units.

Unit-01: Introduction: Context – Dynamic and Static. Variables. Language and Law: Maxims.

Unit-02: Meaning of Maxims. Context Maxims. Usage Differences. Importance of Maxims.

Unit- 03: Usages: types, structures and patterns of words and Usages.

Unit- 04: Collocations: Grammatical and non-grammatical collocations

Unit-05: Nature of Language and Law. Reasoning – deduction, inductive and interrelationship between Nature and Reasoning.

Reference:

Collins' Cobuild English Grammar Book. 2017. London: Collins.

Sen, Amit. 1976. Legal Language. Delhi: Bansilal Publications

Tripathi, S.C. 1982. Legal language and General English. Delhi: Bansilal Publishers.

Newman, Richard, K. 1989. Reasoning and Legal Writing. London: OUP

DIPLOMA COURSE
ON
LANGUAGE IN SCIENCE

This is a Diploma course. Worth of 04 credits. Weekly five classes. Eligibility: Any first degree holder of any university of our country. Duration: One-semester. The aim of this diploma course is to lay foundations on the importance of contexts of Language and Grammaticality. This is divided on to four units.

Unit -01: Structure 01: Articles – types, Number – types, Adjectives – types. Noun – types.

Unit- 02: Structure 02 Verbs- types. Preposition – types. Adverb – types. Phrasal Verbs – types.

Unit- 03: Combination of Structure 01 and 02. Tense: Types – forms.

Unit- 04: Voice – Types. Active, Passive and their combinations

Reading List

Collins Cobuild Grammar of Modern English. 2015. London: Collins Publishers.