

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

Subject - LINGUISTICS

**SYLLABUS FOR ENTRANCE TEST FOR Ph.D. IN
LINGUISTICS**

DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN LINGUISTICS
KUVEMPU INSTITUTE OF KANNADA STUDIES MANASAGANGOTRI, MYSORE 570 006

UNITS OF THE SYLLABUS

- UNIT – 01 Language and Linguistics, Aspects of Speech Production and Study
- UNIT – 02 Basics of Morphology and Syntax
- UNIT – 03 Semantics and Lexicography
- UNIT – 04 Advances in Historical and Comparative Linguistics
- UNIT – 05 Dialectology, Bilingualism and Multilingualism
- UNIT – 06 Indo-Aryan, Dravidian and Kannada Linguistics
- UNIT – 07 Schools of Linguistics
- UNIT – 08 Linguistics and Education
- UNIT – 09 Linguistics and Communication
- UNIT – 10 Applied Linguistics

DETAILED SYLLABUS AND REFERENCES FOR ENTRANCE TEST FOR Ph.D. PROGRAM IN LINGUISTICS

UNIT – 01 LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS, ASPECTS OF SPEECH PRODUCTION AND STUDY

- I. **LANGUAGE:** The design of a Language, Characteristic Features of the language, Language and Writing, Basic notions, Icon, Sign and Symbol, Human and Animal Communication
- II. **LINGUISTICS:** Broad branches of Linguistics - General and Applied, General Linguistics - Descriptive, Historical and Comparative Linguistics , Applied Linguistics - Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, Anthropological Linguistics, Folklinguistics, Mathematical Linguistics and Biolinguistics etc.,
- III. **STUDY OF PHONETICS:** Branches of Phonetics – Articulatory, Acoustic and Auditory Phonetics, Production of Speech Sounds, Articulators and their functions (Organs of Speech), Classification of Speech sounds, Suprasegmental Features, Sound waves – Acoustic properties of Speech sounds, Speech Perception- Auditory nature of speech sounds
- IV. **STUDY OF PHONOLOGY:** Difference between Phonetics and Phonemics, Phone, Allophone, Phoneme, Principles of Phonemic Analysis, Transcription: IPA Symbols- Phonetic Transcription, Phonemic Transcription, Transliteration, Translation

UNIT – 02 BASICS OF MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

- I. **MORPHOLOGY:** Concepts of Morpheme, Morph, Allomorph, Principles for the identification of Morphemes, Morphemes and word, Word and meaning, Types of words, Classification of words, morphs and morphemes
- II. **MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESSES, CONSTRUCTIONS AND : ANALYSIS:** Affixation- Reduplication, Internal Change, Zero Modification, Inflectional and Derivational – Constructions, Morphophonemics, I.C. Analysis, Grammatical Categories
- III. **MODELS OF GRAMMATICAL DESCRIPTION:** Item and Arrangement, Item and Processes, Word and Paradigm – Paradigmatic and Syntagmatic relations- Parts of Speech
- IV. **SYNTAX, SYNTACTICAL CONSTRUCTIONS AND ANALYSIS:** The boundary between Morphology and Syntax- Syntactical Structure, Syntactical Linkages, By Selection, Context, Concord, Governmental Concord, Government and Cross reference etc: Endocentric and Exocentric Constructions, Types of Sentences- Transformations Recent Developments in Morphology and Syntax

UNIT – 03 SEMANTICS AND LEXICOGRAPHY

- I. **INTRODUCTION TO SEMANTICS AND LEXICOGRAPHY:** Semantics and Linguistics; Relationship with other Disciplines, Pragmatics, Philosophy, Anthropology, Psychology, Literature; Types of Semantics, Lexicography as Applied linguistics, Lexicology and Lexicography, Lexicon and Grammar- Theoretical dictionary (lexicon) and Practical Dictionary; Structure of Lexeme- Simple and compositive lexemes
- II. **DESCRIPTIVE SEMANTICS:** Concepts of Meaning- word as the Unit of Meaning The role of Context; Reference and Sense, Ogden and Richards meaning triangle- Definitions; Referential–Operational- Theories of Meaning, **MULTIPLE MEANING:** Polysemy, Homonymy, Synonymy, Antonymy, Hyponymy- Semantically related words- Semantic field- Functional Words – Proper names,
- III. **HISTORICAL AND STRUCTURAL SEMANTICS:** Semantic Change, Causes of Semantic change, Linguistic, Historical, Social, Psychological, Taboo, Different Types of Semantic Change, Consequences of Semantic Changes- Pejorative and Ameliorative developments, **TYPES OF DICTIONARIES:** Synchronic and Diachronic, Monolingual and Bilingual dictionary, Restricted and Non-restricted Dictionary- Learner’s dictionary and Encyclopedia- Making of a Dictionary and collection of materials
- IV. **COMPONENTS OF LEXICAL MEANING:** Types of meaning - Leech's Seven types of meaning-, **LEXICOGRAPHICAL METHODS** Selection and Management of entries Labeling and encoding of grammatical information, sequence, notation and Format, abbreviations problems of spelling and pronunciation, description and definition- references- cross references and sub-entries, Preparing dictionaries of un written languages, Automatic data processing, use of computers in dictionary, Recent Developments in Semantics and Lexicography

UNIT – 04 ADVANCES IN HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS

- I. **INTRODUCTION TO GENERAL LINGUISTICS:** Historical, Comparative and Descriptive Linguistics, Diachronic Linguistics, A brief history of linguistics: Growth and Development of Historical and Comparative Linguistics in 18th, 19th and 20th centuries
- II. **CLASSIFICATION OF LANGUAGES:** Principles of Classification, Genealogical and Typological Classification of Languages, Indian Languages and their Classification
- III. **LINGUISTIC CHANGE:** Causes and Conditions for Linguistic Change, Types of Linguistic Change, Phonological Grammatical, Morpho-phonemic, Phonetic and Semantic Change; **LINGUISTIC BORROWING:** Processes of Borrowing, Types of borrowing- Analogical Creation,
- IV. **HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE METHODOLOGY:** Linguistic Prehistory- Written Records, Linguistic Geography and its Implication to Historical Studies, **COMPARATIVE METHOD:** Comparative Reconstruction, Internal and External Reconstruction, History of Writing systems, Recent Developments in Historical and Comparative Linguistics

UNIT – 05 DIALECTOLOGY, BILINGUALISM AND MULTILINGUALISM

- I. **DIALECTOLOGY:** Aims, achievements, Methods and Orientations of Dialectology, Concepts of Idiolect, Dialect, Variety, Register and Style, Focal Area, Relic Area, Mutual intelligibility, Common core, Isoglosses, Dialect Atlas, Overall pattern, Dialect distance
CONCEPT OF BILINGUALISM: Types of Bilingualism- National- Societal and Individual, Co-ordinate and Compound, Ambivalent and Partial
- II. **LANGUAGE AND ITS VARIATION** (Types of Dialects) Social and Regional Dialects, Urban Vs Rural dialects, Educated Vs Un-educated, Dialect unity and Diversity and their importance; **LANGUAGES IN CONTACT:** Interference, Theories of Interference, kinds of Interference , Structural and Non-Structural- Impact of Bilingualism
- III. **DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO DIALECTOLOGY:** Traditional and Structural, Synchronic and Diachronic and Comparative Dialectology, **BILINGUALISM AND RELATED ASPECTS:** Bi-dialecticism- Diglossia, Bi- Multilingualism – Multilingualism, Contrastive Linguistics
- iv. **HISTORY OF DIALECTOLOGY:** A brief History of Dialectology, Dialect study Vs Dialect Survey Vs Linguistic Survey: A brief sketch of Linguistic survey of India, Dialects of Karnataka; Functional Aspects of Indian Bi-lingualism: Bi-lingualism and Multi-Lingualism in India; Description and Measurement of Bi-lingualism: Direct and indirect measures- Bilingual proficiency

UNIT – 06 INDO-ARYAN, DRAVIDIAN AND KANNADA LINGUISTICS

- I. **INTRODUCTION TO ARYAN AND DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES:** Classification of Indian Languages, The place of Aryan & Dravidian languages in Indian languages, Unique characteristics of Aryan & Dravidian languages , Classification of Aryan & Dravidian languages, Sub-grouping of Indo-Aryan & Dravidian languages, Aryan & Non-Aryan Languages, Affinity between Dravidian and non-Dravidian List the Aryan and Dravidian languages and linguists ; **KANNADA LINGUISTICS-** A brief history and development of Kannada linguistics, Summer schools of Linguistics – Pioneer scholars of Kannada linguistics
- II. **ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT:OF INDO-ARYAN AND DRAVIDIAN LINGUISTICS:** Aryans - Dravidians and their Culture and society – Proto Indo-Aryan and Dravidian language – Proto Indo-Aryan and Hindi, A brief history of Aryan-Dravidian languages, Developmental stages of Aryan & Dravidian languages
- III. **COMPARATIVE INDO-ARYAN AND DRAVIDIAN PHONOLOGY, MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX** Development of Proto Indo-Aryan & Dravidian phonemes and clusters, Comparative Study of Indo-Aryan & Dravidian Nouns, Verbs, Pronouns, Adjectives, adverbs, Gender, Number, Case, Tense, Moods, Voice, Post positions, Pronominal Terminations, Aryan & Dravidian Sentences and their word order – Phrases., Comparative study of Indo-Aryan & Dravidian sentences; Recent Studies on Indo – Aryan & Dravidian Linguistics

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

UNIT – 07 SCHOOLS OF LINGUISTICS

- I. **LINGUISTICS IN INDIA - 1:** Introduction to Indian Schools of Linguistics, A brief history of Schools of Indian Linguistics-Traditional School (Classic period)-Panini Patanjali, Katyayana, Hemachandra- etc., Phonetics –In Ancient time,
- II. **LINGUISTICS IN INDIA – 2:** Contribution of Western scholars to Indian Linguistics – Comparative Philology, studies of Dravidian Languages, Modern Period –Indian Linguistics in Pre-independence and Post-independence Periods.
- III. **EUROPEAN SCHOOL OF LINGUISTICS: Geneva School-** De Saussures contribution to Linguistics **Prague School** - Contribution of R. Jakobson and N.S. Trubetzkoy Concept of Archie Phoneme; **Copenhagen school-** Glossematics **French School:** Andre Martinets Functional Linguistics, **London School** - British tradition in Phonetics, Malinowski's context of situation, semantic theory, Phatic communion, Firth's contextual theory of meaning, prosodic Phonology, systems Structure grammar – Halliday's scales and categories systemic grammar, Social aspect of language
- IV. **AMERICAN SCHOOL OF LINGUISTICS** : Early stages and influence of Anthropology, Bloomfield's Descriptive linguistics, behaviorism, taxonomy, Golden age of Descriptivism, Development of mentalistic trend Development of Transformational Generative Grammar, Phrase structure, Grammars, Contemporary American models of grammars: Tagmemic model (K. L. Pike)–Stratificational Model (S. Lamb) – Generative Semantics (Lakoff) Descriptive Model (Hockett, Harris)-Case Grammar (Fillmore)

UNIT – 08 LINGUISTICS AND EDUCATION

- I. **LANGUAGE TEACHING AND ORGANISING THE COURSE:** History of Language teaching in India, Role of linguistics in learning and teaching, Language teaching and Language learning, Applied Linguistics –Contrastive Linguistics, Contrastive linguistics and Bilingualism, Psycholinguistics, Socio-Linguistics, Error Analysis, Contrastive features of Two or more languages, Native Language and Target language Linear and Spiral syllabi, problems of syllabus, curriculum in Language Teaching, Formal- Early school education of normal children, non-formal – Adult Education and educating the under privileged children, Linguistics blind spot, language planning and teaching
- II. **LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODS:** Direct method, Grammar Translation Method, Audio - Visual method, Bilingual method, Linguistic Method, Teaching Native language and Foreign Language, Problems of Pronunciation, Vocabulary and Grammar **LITERACY PROGRAMMES:** Rural Vs Urban- language in Multilingual Setup- Standard Vs Non-Standard- State Vs Minority languages and language Interference- Modeling teaching and writing in uncommonly taught languages-Preparation of syllabi and

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

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

UNIT – 09 LINGUISTICS AND COMMUNICATION

- I. **LANGUAGE, SOCIETY AND COMMUNICATION:** Inter-relationship of Language, Society and communication, The process of communication and types of Communication – barriers of communication, Verbal Vs Non- verbal communication
- II. **COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AND MODELS:** Communication theories- Models of communication- Shannon- Weaver, Lass Well- Schrm, Osgood, Westly, New Comb, Gate keeper theories
- III. **MASS MEDIA AND SOCIETY :** Characteristics of Mass Media- Print Media- Newspapers- Magazines, Periodicals, Advertisements, Announcements and books – Radio- Television, Cinema and Photographic Communication – Mass media and society – Language use in different media
- IV. **SOCIAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF COMMUNICATION AND : LANGUAGE USE:** The role of mass communication and mass Media on public opinion formation and national – social development, inter and intra group communication, nature of audience – Homogeneous and Heterogeneous audience – Communication and smaller and larger social Groups, Networks of communication – bi / multilingual situation and mass communication, Roll of translation in the development of Modern Indian Languages used In Mass media

UNIT – 10 APPLIED LINGUISTICS

- I. **ANTHROPOLOGICAL LINGUISTICS:** Relationship with Sociology, Psychology, Folklore, Neuro-physiology, Language and Communication, Anthropology and Language planning, origin and evolution of language: Language and Biological Evolution, Structure of human communication, Language maintenance, Language and worldview, inter- Relationship between language, race, culture, and Ethno science and cognitive Anthropology
- II. **PSYCHOLINGUISTICS:** Definition, Branches of Psycholinguistics – Theories of Psychology – History of Psycholinguistics, **Theoretical aspects of Psycholinguistics:** Contributions of Saussure, Humboldt, Wundt, Chomsky –Experimental Psycholinguistics – methods in Psycholinguistics; **Developmental Psycholinguistics:** Association theories (Skinner, Mowrer, Osgood, Statts) – Content theory (Chomsky – LAD) Processes Theory or cognitive Theory (Bever, Fodor, Reber, Slobin) – other theories (Piaget, Mysak, Lenneberg); Field theory Semantic differential, Mediation theory etc., Psycho, Phonetic, Neuro Linguistic, semantic, and syntactic models Recent trends in Psycholinguistics
- III. **CURRENT TRENDS IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS:** Dimension and Branches of Sociolinguistics, Origin and Development – Sociolinguistics and other disciplines; **SOCIOLINGUISTIC CONCEPTS , THEORIES, APPROACHES :**Linguistic Structure – Social Structure – Linguistic change and Social Change- Sociology of Language (J. A. Fishman)-Variation or Diversity (W. Bright) - Ethnography of communication (Dell Hymes) Verbal repertoire (J.J. Gumperz)- Deficit Theory (Basil Bernstein) Correlation Theory, Stratificational Theory (William Labov) – Theory of Linguistic Relativity OR Sapir – Whorf Hypothesis ; **LINGUISTIC VARIATION AND LANGUAGES IN CONTACT:** Linguistic Variation, Social Variation and language, Social Distance and barriers, Social class, Ethnic group, language and context, language and sex, Pidgin-Creole and Artificial language, borrowing-convergence, code switching, code mixing, loss and maintenance of language ; **APPLIED SOCIOLINGUISTICS:** Sociolinguistic field techniques (Elicitation, Sampling, Questionnaire and Analytical procedures), Language Development –Language planning, Modernization, Standardization, Graphization, policy Formulation, Implementation, Evaluation, Reformulation
- iv. **LINGUISTIC THEORY OF TRANSLATION** A short history of Translation, Processes of translation, Source language and Target language, Text and Text Analysis, Grammatical basis for translation, Phonological, Morphological, Syntactic, correspondences and contrasts, referential and connotative, **TYPES AND ISSUES OF TRANSLATIONS:** Intralingual and Interlingual, Full and Partial, Total and restricted, Rank bound and unbound, Equivalence, Loss and Gain, Structural, Pragmatic and Cultural uniformity, Untranslatability- Linguistic, Stylistic and cultural, **TRANSLATION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF TEXTS:** Scientific, Technical, Legal, Administrative and Literacy- Metaphor and figures of speech, **APPLICATION OF TRANSLATION:** Language teaching, Comparative Literature, Lexicography and Contrastive linguistics, Cross cultural studies, Machine translation Evolution Procedures: Translation and testing, Recent trends in Linguistic translation