

DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS
SCHOOL OF INDIAN LANGUAGES
UNIVERSITY OF KERALA



M.PHIL. PROGRAMME IN LINGUISTICS
SYLLABUS

(Under Credit and Semester System w.e.f. 2016 Admissions)

Structure of the Programme

M.PHIL. PROGRAMME IN LINGUISTICS

(Under Credit and Semester System w.e.f.2017 Admissions)

Programme objectives

- To give the scientific knowledge of human Languages
- To introduce Linguistics, Language, the nature of human language, theoretical linguistic and analytical skills for recognizing and describing the various levels of language
- To know the application of Linguistics in various fields.
- To provide preliminary and analytical procedures in phonemic analysis. And also included analytical problems to be worked out which gives a practice to analyze a language and reduce to writing
- To train students about the theories and formulations of bilingualism and train the students to know more about dialectological phenomenon in these fields.
- To introduce Sociolinguistics and basic concepts and theories of both early foundational work and current issues in the field.
- To introduces the principles of linguistics and computer science and their mutual application
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- To impart the knowledge on the importance of quantitative study of languages, particularly it explains the use of language data in Machine-readable form in NLP various corpus analysis tools and statistical information on language use.
- To introduces the principles of linguistics and computer science and their mutual application.

Structure of the Programme

Semester No	Course Code	Name of the Course	Number of Credits
I	LIN-711	Research Methodology	4
	LIN-712	History of Linguistics and Linguistic Theory	4
	LIN-713 (I)	Transformational Grammar	4
	LIN-713 (II)	Sociolinguistics	4
	LIN-713 (III)	Language Teaching Techniques	4
II	LIN-721	Dissertation and Viva Voce	20
		TOTAL CREDITS	32

Semester : I
Course Code : LIN-711
Course Title : Research Methodology
Credits : 4

Aim: This paper is introduced to lay strong foundation to students in Basic Research Methodology.

Objectives:

- To give the scientific knowledge of Research Methodologies
- To explain the applications of Linguistics in various Linguistics research & development
- To give the scientific knowledge of human Languages
- To introduce Linguistics, Language, the nature of human language, theoretical linguistic and analytical skills for recognizing and describing the various levels of language
- To provide preliminary and analytical procedures in phonemic analysis. And also included analytical problems to be worked out which gives a practice to analyze a language and reduce to writing

Course Content

Module I: Purpose and objectives of research: abilities of research workers evaluation of earlier works- identification of the research problem- Setting up of hypotheses-nature of role of hypotheses in scientific investigations- types, sources and characteristics of hypotheses - Knowledge, Fact, Truth, information, Reason, Search, Investigation, Inquiry, Examine, Inspect, Probe, Inquisition, Investigation, Quest, Fact finding, analyze, Scrutinize.

Module II: Methods of data collection- primary and secondary sources-use of libraries, indexes and bibliographies, -social surveys and their objectives– case study: nature and methods– sampling design-questionnaire: purpose, types, form and characteristics, interview methods: objectives – types and techniques- analysis and interpretation- content analysis classification of data.

Module III: Methods and techniques of research: Nature and rule-evaluation of different methods: historic, comparative descriptive and scientific observation and experimentation and confirmation of hypotheses. Types of statistical methods: sampling and stratification-generalization and confirmation – adoption of terminology.

Module IV: Techniques of presentation : preparation of theses, monographs, research papers over views , style and presentation out line, and body of the chapters diagrams ,graphs tables and chart- footnotes, symbols, abbreviations, clippies, biography, appendix and index. Preparation of drafts and final versions of the dissertation- typing, printing and submission.

Module V: Linguistic Research, Field Linguistics, Tools for Language Documenting. Language Processing, Discourse analysis and Stylistics, Critical Review of Previous M.Phil. Thesis (2 No.) and PhD Thesis (1No.).

References

- ❖ Ackoff Russel, L 1953 The Design of Social Research, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- ❖ Agnihotri, V 1980 Techniques of Social Research, M.N Publications, New Delhi.
- ❖ Badekar, V.H 1982, How to write Assignments, Research Papers, Dissertation and Thesis, Karaka Publications, New Delhi.
- ❖ Barzun, J, Gruff H E 1971, The Modern Researcher, Harcount Brace Jovanovich, New York.
- ❖ Glosch, BN 1982 Scientific methods and social Research, Sterling Publications Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.

- ❖ Haus Raj 1987, Theory and Practice in Social research, Surjeet Publication, New Delhi.
- ❖ Tuckman BW 1972, 78, Conducting Educational Research, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, New York.
- ❖ Wilkinson and Bhandarker, 1977-79, Methods of Techniques and Social Research, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
- ❖ Winkar A C Mc Een J 1979 Writing the Researcher Paper- A Hand Book, Harcourt Race Jovanovich, New York.

Semester : I

Course Code : LIN-712

Course Title : History of Linguistics and Linguistic Theory

Credits : 4

Aim: This paper is introduced to lay strong foundation to students in History of Linguistics and Linguistic Theory.

Objectives:

- To provide preliminary and analytical procedures in phonemic analysis. And also included analytical problems to be worked out which gives a practice to analyze a language and reduce to writing
- To train students about the theories and formulations of bilingualism and train the students to know more about dialectological phenomenon in these fields.

Course Content

Module I: Historical background of modern Linguistics: History of grammatical thinking and the evolution of grammar: Development of language study in the West- contributions of the Ancient Greeks: The Sophists, Plato, Aristotle, The Stoic Philosophers, The Alexandrians: Analogy- Anomalist theories. Medieval Period: Boethias, Peter Helias Hispanus, The Modistae, Traditional grammar vs. structural grammar and their merits and demerits.

Module II: The 19th century historical and comparative linguistics: origin, growth and development: philology- comparative philology- comparative linguistics: Contributions of Sir William Jones, Rask, Bopp- rise of the Neo grammarians, Development of Comparative Method in Indo European. Development of modern linguistics: European and American Linguistic Traditions. Recent developments: The current situation in modern linguistics- Transformational and Generative Grammar, Case Grammar, Computational Grammar.

Module III: Development of Phonological theory: The Pre Bloomfieldian Phonological views- concept of phoneme in Saussure and Sapir, Language Mentalism vs. Behaviourism. Bloomfieldian concept of phoneme and his methodology. Post- Bloomfieldian phonemic views: Morris swadesh, Twadell, AA Hill and others. The various phonemic concepts mentalistic, Physical functional and abstract. Development of Morphological theory: Bloomfieldian concept of morpheme- Blach, Nida, Harris, Hockett, Hall and others. I.A, I.P and W.P models of grammatical description.

Module IV: The British School Phonetic and semantic studies- JR Firth– Prosodic Phonology- context of situation– systematic linguistics, MAK Halliday. The Prague School- Impact of structural Linguistics on related disciplines like cultural anthropology, methods of approach to linguistic analysis- implications.

Module V: American Structuralism and Indian Grammatical tradition- Discovery of Sanskrit by the European Scholars- its impact on Linguistic studies in Europe. Indian schools -Pre Paaninian and Post Panninian approaches to the analysis of language. Paninin, Patanjali, Kartyayana, Bhartrhari. A.R. Raja Varma and others. Grammatical tradition in Malayalam, Tamil and other related Languages.

References

- ❖ Bloomfield, A set of postulates for the science of Language, Language 2, 1926 Bernard Block & GL Trager Outline of Linguistics Analysis, Baltimore, 1942.
- ❖ Bloomfield, Leonard-Language, New York,1933

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- ❖ Dell Hymes, Language in Culture and Society, Allied Publication, Bombay.
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- ❖ Ezhuthachan, K.N History of Grammatical Theories in Malayalam, DLA, TVM, 1975
- ❖ Harris Z S methods in structural Linguistics, Chicago, 1958.
- ❖ Hockett, CAA course in General Linguistics New York, 1958
- ❖ J.F Staal (Ed) A Reader on the Sanskrit Grammarians, MIT Press, Massachusetts, 1972.
- ❖ John T, Waterman 1963 Perspectives in Linguistics
- ❖ Joos, Martin (Ed) Readings in Linguistics, New York 1957
- ❖ Louis Hjelmslev, Prolegomena to a theory of Language, University of Wisconsin, 1961. (Translation into English, by Francis J Whitefield.)
- ❖ Mohrmann, c.et.al.(Ed) Trends in Linguistics, Utrechi, 1963
- ❖ Paul L Garvin, The Prague School of Linguistics in Linguistics A A Hill (Ed) Voice of America Lectures
- ❖ Pike,.K,L Phonemics, University of Michigan press,1947
- ❖ Probodhchandran Nayar V R Malayalam Verbal Forms, DLA TVPM, 1972
- ❖ Ramanath Sharma The Astaadhyaayii of Panini Munshiram Manoharlal, 1987.
- ❖ Robbins, RH, A Short History of Linguistics. Hill, Archibald, An Introduction to Linguistic structures, New York

- ❖ Robbins, RH, Phonetics and Phonemic change, New York, 1958, Language, Vol.12.1936
- ❖ Robins, R H, General Linguistics in Great Britain, 1930-60, pp 11-37
- ❖ Sapir, Edward, Language, New York 1921.
- ❖ Swadesh, M The Phonemic Principles, Language, Vol. II 1934 Nida, Eugene, Morphology, University of Michigan press,1949

Optional Papers:

Semester : I
Course Code : LIN-713 (I)
Course Title : Transformational Grammar
Credits : 4

Aim: This paper is introduced to lay strong foundation to students in Transformational Grammar.

Objectives:

- To provide preliminary and analytical procedures in phonemic analysis. And also included analytical problems to be worked out which gives a practice to analyze a language and reduce to writing
- To train students about the theories and formulations of bilingualism and train the students to know more about dialectological phenomenon in these fields.
- To introduce Sociolinguistics and basic concepts and theories of both early foundational work and current issues in the field.

Course Content:

Module I: Introduction: The study of Syntax up to Chomsky- the traditional approach– immediate constituent analysis- Phrase Structural Grammar-Transformations- The explanatory power of transformational grammars.

Module II: The Basic Principles: The goals of Linguistic theory– Discovery of Procedure and Evaluation Procedure– Simplicity measure. Competence vs. Performance, Deep Structure vs. Surface Structure- Grammaticality vs. Acceptability of sentences.

Module III: The Standard Model: Syntactic component, Phonological component and Semantic component- The sub component of syntactic component the properties of deep structure– the function of categorical rules- strict sub categorization and selection rules– the structure of lexicon- conditions on transformations- the boundary between syntax and semantics.

Module IV: Later Developments: The theory of case grammar- Generative semantics- the extended standard theory, government and binding.

Module V: Malayalam Syntax- a general outline of the transformational structure of Malayalam sentences.

References

- ❖ Bach and Harms, 1968, Universities in Linguistic Theory, New York
- ❖ Chomsky, 1981, Lectures on Government and Binding Dordrecht, Foris Fodor JD Semantics: Theories of Meaning in Generative Linguistics, New York, Growell
- ❖ Chomsky, 1961, Some Methodological remarks on Generative Grammar, Word 17:2 pp.219-239
- ❖ Chomsky, 1971, Some Empirical Issues in the Theory of Transformational Grammar in Peters, Stanley (Ed), Goals of Linguistic theory
- ❖ Chomsky 1970, Remarks on Nominalization, Jacobs and Rosen Baum (Eds.) Readings in English Transformational grammar.
- ❖ Chomsky, 1957, Syntactic Structures, Mouton and Company, the Hague

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- ❖ Chomsky, 1970, Deep Structure, Surface Structure, Semantic Interpretation, In Jacobson and Kawamoto (Eds.) Studies in general and Oriental Linguistics.
- ❖ Emonds, E Joseph, 1976 A Transformational Approaches to English Syntax, Academic press, New York.
- ❖ Lakoff G 1970 Irregularity in Syntax, Holt Rinehart and Winston, Inc New York
- ❖ Lakoff,G, 1968 Instrumental Adverbs and the concept of Deep Structure, Foundations of Language, iv pp 4-29
- ❖ Lee RB 1957 Review of Syntactic Structures, Language, 33, pp 375-407 Matthews, PH 1967, Review. Chomsky, Noam Aspects of the Theory of Syntax, Linguistics, 3, pp1 19-152.
- ❖ Namboodiri EVN 1977 vaakya ghatana, State Institute of Languages, Thirvananthapuram.

Semester : I
Course Code : LIN-713 (II)
Course Title : Sociolinguistics
Credits : 4

Aim: This paper is introduced to lay strong foundation to students in Sociolinguistics.

Objectives:

- To introduce Linguistics, Language, the nature of human language, theoretical linguistic and analytical skills for recognizing and describing the various levels of language

- To provide preliminary and analytical procedures in phonemic analysis. And also included analytical problems to be worked out which gives a practice to analyze a language and reduce to writing
- To train students about the theories and formulations of bilingualism and train the students to know more about dialectological phenomenon in these fields.
- To introduce Sociolinguistics and basic concepts and theories of both early foundational work and current issues in the field.

Course Content

Module I: Sociolinguistics and Sociology of Language- definition- Speech Community vs. Linguistic Community- the speech event, speech situation, styles etc. Linguistic variables in Social contexts- formation- types- phonological, morphological, lexical etc. Speech repertoire. Socio linguistic rules- socio linguistic levels- address, language varieties, group varieties, family status, baby talk, occupational settings, styles etc.

Module II: The concept of culture communicative competence vs. communicative performance- Additive or separative- Advantages etc. The relation of verbal behavior to social groups- social change and language change- language change- language stratification and social stratification and sharp stratification– the phenomenon of hypercorrection. Linguistic change in social context: problems involved- linguistic change in progress- transition embedding and evaluation- sound change in progress: indicator, marker, stereotype, hypercorrection from below and above apparent and real time.

Module III: Code mixing- code switching– pidgins and creoles- diglossia bi/ multilingualism- language contact: interference, convergence, shifts or loses language attitude, identity and loyalty-language standardization and language planning language in administration.

Module IV: Language in culture and society– The relation of language to culture, society and thought- the Sapir Whorf hypothesis. Kinship terminology: Relation to terms to kinship organizations pattern congruity of terms and kin groups- equivalence rules- componential

analysis, occupational terms-place and personal names of folklore- riddles- proverbs- their relation to society.

Module V: Sociolinguistics survey methods- sampling techniques random sampling, quota sampling, cluster sampling, stratified sampling- statistical averages- mean, medium, mode standard description, correlation and regression.

References:

- ❖ Bell RT 1976, sociolinguistics (Goals Approaches and problems) London, Penguin.
- ❖ Bright U (Ed) 1966, sociolinguistics: The Hague: Mouton & co
- ❖ Burling R 1970 Man's many voices: language in its Cultural Context New York, Holt Rinehart& Winston.
- ❖ Communication Identity and Sociopolitical Change in Contemporary India, Honolulu, University of Hawai Press.
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- ❖ Feruson C A 1971 Advances in the Sociology of Language-I, The Hague :Mouton & Co
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- ❖ Hymes, D (ed) 1964, Language in Culture and Society, New York, Harpor & Rew
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- ❖ Hymes, D (ed), 1971, Pidginisation and Creolisation of Language, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
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- ❖ Lobov W 1966, Social Stratification of English in Newyork City CLA Washington DC
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- ❖ Shanmugam S.V 1983 Aspects of language Development in Tamil, Annamali Nagar, AITLA

❖ Trautmann T 1981 Dravidian Kinship, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Semester : I
Course Code : LIN-713 (III)
Course Title : Language Teaching Methods
Credits : 4

Aim: This paper is introduced to lay strong foundation to students in Language Teaching Methods.

Objectives:

- To introduce Linguistics, Language, the nature of human language, theoretical linguistic and analytical skills for recognizing and describing the various levels of language
- To provide preliminary and analytical procedures in phonemic analysis. And also included analytical problems to be worked out which gives a practice to analyze a language and reduce to writing
- To train students about the theories and formulations of bilingualism and train the students to know more about dialectological phenomenon in these fields.
- To introduce Sociolinguistics and basic concepts and theories of both early foundational work and current issues in the field.

Course Content:

Module I: Language learning- primary skills- listening and speaking: secondary skills- reading and writing. Psychology of Language learning- difference between mother tongue learning and second language learning. Child learning and Adult Learning. Different theories of learning conditions, motivations and success.

Module II: Different methods of teaching (direct, Grammar, translation, Cognate audio lingual) merits and demerits of each method Microteaching approach.

Module III: Preparation of teaching materials, standard language, classical language, spoken language, newspaper language. Contrastive Linguistic frequency counts, error analysis, word lists. Common vocabularies and their use in language pedagogy. Specification of course material, objective, selection and grading.

Module IV: Function of repetition, Practice, revision, testing, translation and their use in Language teaching. Evaluation, the language testing, objectives of language testing, grammar testing vs. the testing of skills. Aids in language learning, use of language laboratory-technical aids. Programmed learning.

Module V: Mass literacy, tribal literacy and preparation of teaching materials. Notion of inter language. Improvement of Text books in the school and college level-problem taking-analysis of text-books at the high school and college level.

References

- ❖ Allen HB Applied Linguistics, Part V
- ❖ B. Libbish Advance in the Teaching of Modern Languages, Pargamon Press, 1964
- ❖ Benett MA Aspects of Language and Language Teaching
- ❖ Billows The Techniques of Language Teaching, London, 1961
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- ❖ G Sambhasiva Rao(ed/-) Literary Methodology CIIL Mysore, 1977
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- ❖ Hunger John P Linguistics and Language Teaching (Newyork, Rank on house) 1968
- ❖ Icon A Jacobovits The Context of Foreign language teaching (Newbury Barbara Gordon House Publishers) 1947

- ❖ Jack Richards Error Analysis, London Pit Corder Introducing Applied Linguistics, Pelican
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- ❖ Rinazo Titene, Teaching foreign language-a Historical sketch. Georgetown University Press
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- ❖ VI Subramoniam. Purpose on seminar and on Teaching Indian Languages, University of Kerala Trivandrum.
- ❖ Vilga Rivers Teaching foreign language skills, University of Chicago Press
- ❖ W F Mackey Language teaching Analysis

Semester : II
Course Code : LIN-721
Course Title : Dissertation and viva voce
Credits : 20

Aim: This paper is introduced to lay strong foundation to students in Language Teaching Methods.

Objectives:

- To give the scientific knowledge of human Languages
- To introduce Linguistics, Language, the nature of human language, theoretical linguistic and analytical skills for recognizing and describing the various levels of language
- To know the application of Linguistics in various fields.
- To provide preliminary and analytical procedures in phonemic analysis. And also included analytical problems to be worked out which gives a practice to analyze a language and reduce to writing
- To train students about the theories and formulations of bilingualism and train the students to know more about dialectological phenomenon in these fields.
- To introduce Sociolinguistics and basic concepts and theories of both early foundational work and current issues in the field.
- To introduces the principles of linguistics and computer science and their mutual application
- To introduces the principles of linguistics and computer science and their mutual application
- To impart the knowledge on the importance of quantitative study of languages, particularly it explains the use of language data in Machine-readable form in NLP various corpus analysis tools and statistical information on language use.

