

DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS
SCHOOL OF INDIAN LANGUAGES
UNIVERSITY OF KERALA

M.A.PROGRAMME IN LINGUISTICS
(Under Credit and Semester System w.e.f. 2017 Admissions)

Structure and Syllabi of M.A. Programme in Linguistics

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(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

Structure of the Programme

Sem. No	Course code	Name of the Course	Number of Credits
I	Core Course LIN-C-411 LIN-C-412 LIN-C-413	Phonetics Phonology Morphology	4 4 4
	Internal Elective LIN-E-414	Introduction to Linguistics	2
II	Core Course LIN-C-421 LIN-C-422 LIN-C-423	Dialectology & Bilingualism Syntactic Theories Sociolinguistics	4 4 4
	Internal Elective LIN-E-424	Computational Linguistics	2
III	Core Course LIN-C-431 LIN-C-432 LIN-C-433	Semantics Historical Linguistics Generative Syntax	4 4 4
	Internal Elective LIN-E-434 LIN-E-435	Tribal Linguistics Defects of Speech & Hearing	3 3
IV	Core Course LIN-C-441 LIN-C-442	Comparative Dravidian Historical grammar of Malayalam	4 4
	Internal Elective LIN-E-443 LIN-E-444	Language Teaching methods Techniques of Translation	4 4
	Dissertation LIN-D-441	Dissertation	4
Extra Departmental Elective Courses			
I	LIN-X-411	General Linguistics	2
II	LIN-X-421 LIN-X-422	Language & Communication Structure of Modern Malayalam	2 2
	LIN-X-431	Tribal Studies	2

SEMESTER: 1
COURSE CODE: LIN-C-411
COURSE TITLE: PHONETICS
CREDITS: 4

AIM

The aim of this course is to expose students to the concept, theories and methods of Phonetics. Students will be specially trained with the special references to the Phonetics. The course gives all about the human speech not for any particular language but for all languages.

OBJECTIVES

- To give the scientific knowledge of human speech sounds.
- To give the thorough knowledge of production, transmission, and reception of speech and to introduce the concepts and theories of both early foundational work and current issues in this field.
- The basics of the researches in phonetics are also introduced. To the special attention towards the acoustic phonetics is given with the help of phonetic lab.

COURSE CONTENT

Module I

Definition: Approaches to the study of speech sounds– articulatory, acoustic and auditory, Anatomy and Physiology of speech: Vocal tract– respiratory system, phonatory system (laryngeal system) and Articulatory system (Supralaryngeal system); initiation of speech– Air stream mechanisms (Pulmonic, Glottalic and Velaric); phonation.

Module II

Articulation: Point and Manner of articulation, Identification and classification of Speech sounds- Vowels and Consonants, Primary and Secondary cardinal vowels, diphthongs; sonorant and obstruents, sonorant consonants.

Module III

Supra-segmental features: stress, pitch, length and loudness; tone, intonation and rhythm; Multiple Articulation- co-articulation and secondary co-articulation; Phonetic transcription– Phonetic Alphabet, IPA-Chart and Symbols, Outline of Malayalam Phonetics.

Module IV

Acoustic phonetics: Acoustic properties of vocal tract; Transmission and reception of speech sounds; Physical characteristics of speech sounds: Periodic and A periodic sounds – frequency and amplitude; airflow, pressure and turbulence.

Module V

Frequency analysis 1: Speech spectrogram; Fundamental frequency– Pitch and Harmonics, Formant frequency and Resonance; Acoustic characteristics of different speech sounds;

Module VI

Frequency analysis 2: Tone and intonation in connected speech, voice onset time, speech segmentation, speech synthesis.

References:

- Abercrombie, D (1967) Elements of General Phonetics, Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh
- Arden R.Thorum (2013) Phonetics: A Contemporary Approach, Jones & Bartlett Learning, Burlington
- Debnath, Rupak (2010) A Glossaries of Phonetics & Phonology, Abhijeet Publishers, New Delhi,
- Gray, G.W & Wise C.M (1817) The Bases of Speech, Harper & Row Publishers, New York
- Jones Daniel (1960) An Outline of English Phonetics, Cambridge, England,
- Ladefoged, P (1962) Elements of Acoustic Phonetics, University of Chicago Press, Chicago
- Ladefoged, P (1967) Three areas of Experimental Phonetics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
- Ladefoged, P (1975) A Courses in Phonetics, Har Court Brace Publishers, New York
- Ladefoged, P (2005) Consonants and Vowels, Blackwell Publishing, USA
- Malmberg, B Manuel of Phonetics
- Pike,K.L. (1962) Phonetics, University of Michigam Press, America
- Prabodhachandran V.R (1980) Svanavijnaanam, Kerala Bhasha Institute, TVPM

SEMESTER: 1
COURSE CODE: LIN-C-412
COURSE TITLE: PHONOLOGY
CREDITS: 4

AIM

This introductory course in Phonology covers the basics in phonological theory and gives an opportunity to analyze and find out a phonological system for a language.

OBJECTIVES

- To take the student through relation between Phonetics and Phonology, classification of sounds, the phonemic principles distinctive features, rule writing, and the construct 'syllable'.
- 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

Relation between Phonetics and Phonology- Phone- phoneme- allophone, The premises of Pike, Hockett's principles of Phonemic analysis, Pike's procedures of Phonemecisation- Morphophonolog – connection to morphology, neutralization.

Module II

Preliminary and analytical problems in Phonemic analysis, marginal phoneme, multiple complementation, neutralization, archiphoneme, overlapping of allophones, analysis of complex phonetic units into phonemic sequences and phonetic sequences into single phonemes.

Module III

The concept of syllable, structure and types of syllable, suprasegmental phonemes, tone, toneme, intonation, Phonemic stress, pitch, duration, juncture, phonotactics– distribution of phonemes, clusters, functional load– Rule writing, rule ordering.

Module IV

Jacobson's binary principle, development of binary features, distinctive generative model, domain of phonology, levels, modes and representation.

Module V

An outline of Malayalam Phonology.

Module VI

Not less than fifteen well had chosen problems to be worked out.

References:

- Ambercombie,D. (1965) Studies in Phonetics and Phonology. London: Oxford University.
- Carlos Gussenhoven. (2004) The Phonology of Tone and Intonation. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Chomsky & Halle. (1968) Sound patterns of English. New York: Harper & Row publishers
- Hockett, C.F. (1958) A Course in Modern Linguistics, New Delhi: Surjeet Publications.
- Hockett C.F.&Kenstowicz, M. Manual of Phonology.
- Jackobson,Fant & Halle. Preliminaries of Fundamentals of Language.
- Jones, Daniel. Phonemes, its nature and use.
- Kenstowicz, J Michael (Ed.) Issues in Phonological Theory.
- Kisseberth, C. Generative Phonology Description and Theory.
- Martinet, A. (1962) Phonology as Functional Phonetics. London: Oxford University Press.
- Paul, M. Postal (1968) Aspects of Phonological Theory. New York: Harper & Row
- Pike, K.L. (1947) Phonemics. Chicago: Michigan Press.
- Pike K.L. (1961) Tone Languages. Abor University: Michigan Press.
- Sehene, S.A. Generative Phonology.
- Roger Lass. (1984) Phonology. New York: Cambridge University Press.

SEMESTER: 1
COURSE CODE: LIN-C-413
COURSE TITLE: MORPHOLOGY
CREDITS: 4

AIM

The aim of this course is to expose students to the concept, theories and methods of Morphology. Students will be specially trained to identification of morphemes and allomorph. Therefore, students' scientific ability will increase to analyse the grammatical portion of any language in the world. The students can make new theories according to the languages and they can apply these theories in the computer to extract grammar part of any language.

OBJECTIVES

- To include six modules, the first module describes general introduction of Morphology and different approaches for the language study.
- To the identification of morphemes through the Nida's and Hocket's principles.
- To the third module describes the distribution of morphemes, the fourth module describes Immediate Constituent analysis (IC) and relationship between the morphemes, the fifth module describes the morphological structure and sixth module describes problems to workout.

COURSE CONTENT

Module I

Language: Descriptive Approaches to language study, synchronic vs. diachronic; descriptive vs. prescriptive; Historical vs. Comparative, Morph, allomorph; etic vs. emic units.

Module II

Identification of Morpheme: Nida's principle & Hocket, Structural relationship of morphemes: additive, replacive, subtractive; positional relationship of morphemes: successive, inclusive, simultaneous.

Module III

Distribution of morphemes; Bound vs. Free, Root vs. Stem, Nuclei vs. Nonnuclei, Nuclear vs. peripheral, Continuous vs. Discontinuous. Types of morphemes: Empty, Zero, portmanteau, Roots and Affixes- prefix, suffix, infix, suprafix, Word formation, word boundaries.

Module IV

Immediate constituents, Principles of immediate constituent analysis, functional relationships between immediate constituents– relationship between the parts to the whole; Endocentric vs. Exocentric. Models of grammatical description; item and arrangement, item and process, word and paradigm. Morphological typology- isolated, agglutinated, inflected.

Module V

Types of morphological structure– monomorphemic, poly morphemic; Derivation vs. Inflection; morphological structures vs. syntactic structures. Phonological and Morphological criteria for establishing the limits of morphological structures. Morphophonemic stem Alternants– Sandhi– Lexeme lemma content word, Function word and clitics.

Module VI

Work out not less than ten problems.

References:

- Bauer, Laurie (2003) *Introducing Linguistic Morphology* Washington DC, Georgetown, University Press
- Bloch & Trager *Outline of Linguistic Analysis*
- Bloomfield *Language* (chs, 10, 11, 12, 15 & 16)
- Ebeling, CL *Linguistic Units*
- Gleason *An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics*
- Greenberg *Collected Papers*
- Harris Zelling *Morpheme Alternant in Linguistic Analysis* (Lg.18-169-80)
- Harris Zelling *From Morpheme to Utterance* Lg.22-161-83
- Hockett, CF *Problems of Morpheme Analysis* (Language. 23, 231, 43)
- Hockett, CF *Two models of Grammatical description* (Word 10-210-31)
- Well, RS *Immediate Constituents* (Lg.23-81-117)
- Hockett, CF *A course in Modern Linguistics*
- Joos, M. Ed. *Readings in Linguistics*
- Katamba, Francis (1993) *Morphology*. New York St. Martins Press
- Mathews Peter (1991) *Morphology*. Cambridge University press
- Mathews PH (1980) *Recent Developments in Morphology* New Horizons on Linguistics. John Lyons Ed/-
- Nida, E.A. *Morphology* (Cha.1, 2, 3 & 4)
- Robert Hall Jr. *Introductory Linguistics*
- Spencer, Andrew, Zwicky, Arnold. Eds- (1998) *Handbook of Morphology*, Oxford Blackwell

SEMESTER: 1
COURSE CODE: LIN-E-414
COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS
CREDITS: 2

AIM

The course is designed to expose the students to an overview of linguistics at the various levels of description of language. It introduces the structure of language in general and enables the students to have a broad view and understanding of linguistics and its relation to language.

OBJECTIVES

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

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

Linguistics and Language– Micro linguistics and Macro linguistics, History of linguistics- Rome Greece India, Scope of Linguistics. Nature of human language- Human vs. animal communication.

MODULE II

Linguistic Knowledge- Competence performance, Language brain and mind– Localization of language, Types of speech difficulties.

MODULE III

Language and Society- Functions of Language, Varieties of language, pidgin and creole, Lingua franca. Bilingualism and multilingualism- code switching and code mixing.

MODULE IV

Language and Grammar- Types of grammar- Traditional, Descriptive, Formal, prescriptive and teaching grammar.

MODULE V

Language and culture- Taboo, Kinships theories of language and culture- linguistic determinism, Sapir- Whorf hypothesis.

References:

- Asher RE (1994) The Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics.
- Bloomfield, L. (1935) Language (Revised edn.). George Allen & Unwin Ltd.
- Crystal, D. (1980) A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics. Cambridge: Basil Blackwell.
- Hockett, C.F. (1960) A course in Modern Linguistics. New York: Macmillan
- Hoffmann, C. (1998) An Introduction to Bilingualism. London: Longman.
- Hudson, R.A. (2001) Sociolinguistics. (2nd Ed.) Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Lehmann, Winfred P. (1992) Historical Linguistics: An introduction. 3rd rev. Ed. London & New York: Rutledge.
- Lyons, John (1981) Language and Linguistics: An Introduction. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.
- Lyons, John. (1981) Language and Linguistics: An Introduction. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.
- Radford, A et al. (1999) Linguistics: An Introduction. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.
- Sapir, Edward (1921) Language: An Introduction to the Study of Speech. London Granada Publishing Limited
- Trudgill, Peter (1985) Sociolinguistics: An Introduction to Language and Society. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.

SEMESTER: 2
COURSE CODE: LIN-C-421
COURSE TITLE: DIALECTOLOGY AND BILINGUALISM
CREDITS: 4

Aim

To give very extensive knowledge and awareness for the students to handle a bilingual situation with the scientific reference of basic fundamentals and give thorough foundations to the students in the field of Dialect studies for the deep knowledge in this subject.

OBJECTIVES

- To train students about the theories and formulations of bilingualism and train the students to know more about dialectological phenomenon in these fields.
- To the awareness of linguistic importance of bilingualism and dialectology will be provided to the students.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

Dialectology, idiolect- dialect, and language, mutual intelligibility– common core, structural dialectology. Linguistic variation- causes– regional, social, caste, etc. Nature of dialect variation– lexical, grammatical, semantic, etc.

MODULE II

Dialect survey– models and techniques, questionnaire, methodology, types of survey, dialect dictionaries and dialect atlases; isogloss, focal area, relic area, transition area.

MODULE III

Dialect Geography– History of Dialectology– Western, Indian and Dravidian Dialect Studies, Dialect Survey in Malayalam, Grierson’s Linguistic Survey of India.

MODULE IV

Bilingualism– Definition, causes, psychological and socio- cultural settings, Acculturation– Bilingual Description– interferences phonic, grammatical and lexical.

MODULE V

Bilingual- individual, community, language convergence and maintenance, language loyalty.

MODULE VI

Current research in Bilingualism– Inter-disciplinary approach to Bilingualism.

References

- Bhatia, Tej K & Ritchie, (2004) The Handbook of Bilingualism, Blackwell
Cambridge,
- Chamber JK and Trudgill Peter (1998) Dialectology, Cambridge University Press,
- Chamber JK and Trudgill Peter (2007) Dialect Survey of Malayalam Ezhava/
Tiyya,DLA,TVPM,
- Gopal Sarma and Suresh Kumar Indian Bilingualism
- Grierson GA (1927) Linguistic Survey of India Vol I-IV, Motilal
Kottayam,
- Somasekharan Nair P. (1977) Bhaasabheedavijnaanam, National Book Stall,
- Subramaniam V. I. (Ed) (1973) Seminar on Dialectology, DLA, TVPM,
- Weinrich Uriel (1964) Languages in Contact, Mouton & Co., Hague,
- William C Publishing, USA,

SEMESTER: 2
COURSE CODE: LIN-C-422
COURSE TITLE: SOCIOLINGUISTICS
CREDITS: 4

AIM:

The aim of this course is to expose students to the concept, theories and methods of sociolinguistics. Students will be specially trained with special reference to the sociolinguistic situation in India. Therefore, student's scientific ability to handle the sociolinguistic situation of India irrespective of language is the expected outcome of the course.

OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce about Sociolinguistics and basic concepts and theories of both early foundational work and current issues in the field. In addition, the basic of the methodologies of sociolinguistic research are also introduced.

COURSE CONTENT:

MODULE I

Introduction: Sociolinguistics and Sociology of Language; Speech Community; social functions of language, Language and Social Stratification. Power and solidarity. Language and reality, Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.

MODULE II

Use of language: Idiolect, Dialects, Sociolect. Register and Style. Standard Language; Slang and Taboo. Language in Relation to Sex, Gender and Age. Communicative Competence of Hymes and Hebermas, Restricted and Elaborated code by Bernstein

MODULE III

Language Variations: Regional and Social; Mixture of varieties- Code mixing, Code switching; Language in Contact; Monolingualism, Bilingualism and Multilingualism. Diglossia and Poliglottism, Pidgin and Creole.

MODULE IV

Language Planning: Types of planning-Status Planning and Corpus Planning acquisition planning. Standardization

MODULE V

Language Endangerment- Types of endangerment, Language death, Language Attitude and Language Right. Language revitalization

MODULE VI

Sociolinguistic Research: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods; William Labov's Fieldwork, Participatory Observation; Discourse Analysis.

REFERENCE

- Bernstein, B. (1964). Elaborated and Restricted Codes: Their Social Origins and Some Consequences. *American Anthropologist*.
- Chambers, J. (1995). *Sociolinguistic Theory: Linguistic variation and its social significance*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Fasold, R. (1990). *The Socio linguistics of Language*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Hebermas, J. (1985). *The Theory of Communicative Action*. Vol.1. London: Polity Press
- Hudson, R.A. (1980). *Sociolinguistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hymes, D. (1974). *Foundation of Sociolinguistics: An Ethnographic Approach*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Labov Willam. (1972). *Sociolinguistic Patterns*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Labov, Willam. (1990). *The intersection of Sex and Social Class in the Course of Linguistic Change*. *Language Variation and Change*
- Levinson, S. (1983). *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

SEMESTER: 2
COURSE CODE: LIN-C-423
COURSE TITLE: SYNTACTIC THEORIES
CREDITS: 4

AIM:

This course aims to introduce Linguistic theories, its nature and scope and origin and development of Transformational Grammar. And also aims to impart knowledge to apply the Transformational Grammar to language analysis.

OBJECTIVES:

- The course begins with early linguistic theories and boundary between Morphology and Syntax.
- It covers Immediate Constituent analysis and its limitations. And also introduces the basic notions of the Chomskyan model known as Phrase Structure Grammar and Transformational Generative Grammar.
- The Application of Transformational Grammar to Malayalam language is also included.

COURSE CONTENT:

MODULE I

Linguistic theories: Nature, scope and types. Boundary between Morphology and Syntax.

MODULE II

IC Analysis: Principles of IC Analysis, types of ICS, hierarchical structure, limitations of IC analysis. Implications of ICA in Syntactic investigation: merits and demerits.

MODULE III

Chomskyan Theory: Phrase Structure Grammar, Transformational Grammar- origin and development. Inadequacy of PS grammars. Properties of T-rules – Types of transformational operation: movement, deletion, insertion etc. Rule ordering: extrinsic, intrinsic.

MODULE IV

General Linguistic Theory, Goals of Linguistic Theory, Universal grammar

MODULE V

1965 model of TG: Components of grammar, relevance of Semantics in Grammar, deep structure and surface structure – overview of current trends in TG.
Syntactic

MODULE VI

Processes in Malayalam: Relativisation, complementation, coordination. Major types of sentences in Malayalam and their syntactic analysis.

REFERENCES

- Chomsky, N. (1957) Syntactic theories
- Chomsky, N. (1965) Aspects of theory of syntax
- Cook, Walter A. (1969) Introduction to Tagmemic analysis
- Dinnen, (1967) An introduction to General Linguistics
- Elson, B and Pickett, J.V. (1964) An Introduction to Morphology and Syntax
- Hockett, C.F. (1950) A Course in Modern Linguistics
- Longacre, R. E. (1965) Some Fundamental insights of Tagmemics,
- Nida, E.A. (1949) Morphology: A descriptive Analysis of Words
- Pike, K.L. (1967) Language in Relation to a Unified Theory of
Structure of Human Behaviors
- Ouhalla, J. (1994) Transformational Grammar
- Ratford, A. (1988) Transformational Grammar: a First course
- Verma SK and Krishnaswamy, N. (1989) Modern Linguistics: An
introduction Blackwell
- V.J.Cook. & Mark Newson . (2010) Chomsky's Universal Grammar An Introduction,
Blackwell publishing.

SEMESTER: 2
COURSE CODE: LIN –E- 424
COURSE TITLE: COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS
CREDITS: 2

AIM

The aim of this course is to introduce the history and evolution Computational Linguistics through different periods so as to expose the students to the basics of language computing.

OBJECTIVES

- To introduces the principles of linguistics and computer science and their mutual application.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

Linguistics, Language technology, history and today, Computational Linguistics, Knowledge & information, Computer based Linguistic analysis (Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics, discourse), cybernetics.

MODULE II

Basic structure of computer hardware & software, the processing unit, memory, memory devices, operating system, system software, Application software, flow chart, algorithm, data, data structure for language processing, lexicography, lexical database, machine learning and teaching.

MODULE III

Knowledge Base System, Artificial Intelligence, database management, information retrieval systems, computer networking, and web based programming, object oriented programming, coding, encoding (grapheme, character designing– ISCII, ASCII, Unicode).

MODULE IV

Web and local languages, language tools and software, free and open software, Fundamentals of localization and globalization, E-governance in Malayalam.

MODULE V

Natural language processing– analysis and generator, (Speech synthesis, speech recognition, question answering, text summarization, OCR, ambiguity resolution) corpora, corpus linguistics', machine translation process, spell/grammar checker, parsing, tagging, morphological analyzer and generator, Internet based language learning and teaching, resources for NLP, Issues related with Malayalam language technology.

References

- Akshar Bharati et.al, Natural Language Processing– A Paninian Perspective, New Delhi : Prentice Hall India, (1995).
- Asher, R.E. (1994). The Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics.
- Asher, R.E. and T.C.Kumari, Malayalam.
- Bloomfield L.C (1933), Language.
- Dash, Niladri Sekhar (2005) Corpus Linguistics and Language Technology, New Delhi : Mittal Publications.
- Grishman,R, Computational Linguistics : An Introduction, New York
- Nida E.A. (1946), Morphology
- Peter Whitelock, (1995), Linguistic and Computational Techniques in Machine Translation, 2nd Edition, Taylor & Francis
- Pike K.L. (1943), Phonetics
- Ralph Grishman, (1986), Computational Linguistics: An Introduction
- Ruslan Mitkov, (2003), The Oxford Handbook of Computational Linguistics, Oxford University Press.
- Singh, Ram Adhar (1982) An Introduction to Lexicography, Mysore, Central Institute of Indian Languages.

SEMESTER: 3
COURSE CODE: LIN –C-431
COURSE TITLE: SEMANTICS
CREDITS: 4

AIM

The aim of this course is to introduce the fundamentals of semantics so as to organize them for more complex analysis of issues of communication. Apart from dealing with theoretical perspectives of semantics, explore in some detail the application of Semantics to everyday interactions and literary communication and also examine the connection between semantics and logic.

OBJECTIVES

- To introduce the scope and concepts of linguistic semantics; nature of meaning; types of meaning, theories of meaning, various approaches to the study of semantics; semantic problems of Indian languages especially Malayalam.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

Semantics- definition and scope- semantics and meaning, role of semantics in Linguistics –historical semantics, relationship with other discipline. Various school of thought on meaning, different types of meaning Communication and information-maxims of communication.

MODULE II

Lexical semantics: sense relations- synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, metonymy, metonymy, polysemy and homonymy, troponymy, entailment relations Sense, reference, denotation, connotation. Multiple meaning- context- meaning and use-semantic change, meaning components.

MODULE III

Logic and semantics- logic and language, propositional logic, predicate logic, colour systems. Semantics and pragmatics- performatives and speech act, presupposition

MODULE IV

Language as a semiotic system- signification, symbols, icons; semiotics of culture, concept by Peirce C.S and Ferdinand D Saussure.

MODULE V

Semantics and grammar- formal grammar, grammatical categories, grammar and lexicon, grammatical relations.

MODULE VI

Indian theories of meaning– traditional concepts of meaning- Paninian concept, Spoda theory.

REFERENCE

Ann Shkman (1977). *Literature and semiotics*. Amsterdam. North Holland publishing company

Danial Chandler. (2002). *Semiotics the Basics*. London Routledge publishers.

Francis Recanti (1981). *Meaning and force*. Cambridge: Cambridge University press

John Lyons. (1984). *Semantics Vol.I and II*. Cambridge: Cambridge University press

Levinson, S. (1983). *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University press

Palmer F.R. (1996). *Semantics* Cambridge: Cambridge University press.

Sebastian Lobner. (2002). *Understanding Semantics*. London: Arnold publishers.

SEMESTER: 3
COURSE CODE: LIN-C- 432
COURSE TITLE: HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS
CREDITS: 4

AIM

The branch of linguistics aims to clear out the historical developments and comparative analysis of languages in the field of language study.

OBJECTIVES

- To enable the students to understand the way how the linguistics becomes a powerful arena and makes them well familiar with the theoretical formulations of comparative study of different languages. It is also aim that to teach learners how to reconstruct the proto-forms of languages which belong to same family with a comparative analysis.

COURSE CONTENT

Module I

Aim – synchronic and diachronic approaches to language: interrelationship between diachronic and synchronic data. Sources: written records/recorded – literature, inscriptions; unwritten/unrecorded – dialect forms, folklores – growth and development of 19th century historical and comparative linguistics.

Module II

Language change: sound change– Neogrammarian theory of gradualness and regularity of sound change; contribution of Grimm, Grassman and Verner, phonetic and phonemic change: split and merger, conditional vs unconditional change;

Module III

Types of theories/sound change– assimilation and dissimilation, coalescence, metathesis, deletion, epenthesis; Transformational– generative approach to sound change– rule addition; rule deletion, rule generalization, rule ordering; social motivation for change; lexical diffusion of sound change, analogy and its relationship to sound change.

Module IV

Reconstruction: reconstructing the proto– stages of languages– internal reconstruction and comparative method– principles and procedures definition of the word cognate– cognate collection– their scopes and limitations; innovation and retention.

Module V

Language classification: notion of language family – sub grouping within a family: family tree and wave models– present Dravidian family of languages and its classification into subfamilies and sub groups.

Module VI

Typological classification of languages– genetic and non-genetic typologies, Glottochronology.

REFERENCES

- Lehmann, W.P. (1962) An Introduction to Historical Linguistics, Oxford & IBH Publishing, New Delhi,
- Allen R.Keller A Reader in Historical and Comparative Linguistics
- Antilla Raimo (1972) An Introduction to Historical and Comparative Linguistics, Macmillan Co., New York,
- Henry M.Hoenigswald (1960) Language change and Linguistic Reconstruction, Phoenix Books, London,
- Masica, C.P. India as Linguistic area
- Bynon Theodara (1996) Historical Linguistics, Cambridge University Press, USA,
- Govind Swami Rao (1946) Historical Grammar of old Kannada, Deccan College, Poona,
- Allen Heter (1972) Comparative and Historical Linguistics, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge,
- John M.Anderson & Charles Johnes (1974) Historical Linguistics I & II, North Holland Pub.Co., Amsterdam,
- D.L.Goyvaerts (1975) Present day Historical and Comparative Linguistic An Introduction, E-story-scientia, Los Angeles,
- Ilse J.Lehiste (1979) Principles and Methods for Historical Linguistics, MIT Press, London,
- Andrenow (1999) Dravidian Historical Linguistics, Institute of Oriental Studies, Moscow,
- Brian D Joseph (2003) Handbook of Historical Linguistics, Blackwell Publishers, Oxford,
- Ringe, Don and Eska, (2013) Historical Linguistics: Toward a twenty first century re-integration, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge,
- Joseph F

SEMESTER: 3
COURSE CODE: LIN-C- 433
COURSE TITLE: GENERATIVE SYNTAX
CREDITS: 4

AIM

The course aims to give a more in-depth understanding of the Chomskyan model of grammar known as “Government and Binding”, and also introduces some of the basic notions of later developments in the Chomskyan tradition known as “Minimalism.”

OBJECTIVES

- The course introduces the development of Transformational generative grammar from Immediate Constituent analysis to Standard theory.
- And also gives the revisions in Standard theory. Later developments in the Chomskyan models known as X-bar theory, Government and Binding theory and Minimalism are also introduced.
- Some syntactic operations and constructions are included to understand the transformational process.

COURSE CONTENT

Module I

Transformational generative grammar – development: formalization of IC, finite state grammar, PSG, Limitations of PSG, 1957 model of TG.

Module II

Standard theory- Interpreted vs. generative semantics. Extended standard theory- Revised extended standard theory.

Module III

X-bar theory: head, complement, specifier. Government and Binding framework – projection principle, principles of case binding, theta theory, theta marking, bounding theory – PRO and control.

Module IV

Some syntactic operations and constructions: Movement and trace – NP Movement (Passive – raising) – wh-movement (questions, relativization)

Module V

topicalization, deletion (VP-deletion, gapping) - constructions, small clauses, clefts, pseudo – clefts.

Module VI

Some later developments: Minimalism.

REFERENCES

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Andrew Radford (1999) Transformational Grammar.
Andrew Radford Syntactic theory and the structure of English.
Chomsky, N. (1965) Aspects of the theory of syntax
Chomsky, N. (1972) Studies on semantic in generative grammar
Chomsky, N. (1957) Syntactic structures
Chomsky, N. (1995) The minimalist programme
F.R.Palmer (1998) Grammatical roles and relations.
Jackendoff,R. (1981) X Syntax: A study of phrase structure
Lisnak and Uriagerek. (1988) A Course in GB Syntax
Namboodiri, E.V.N. (1977) Vakya ghadana
Ouhalla, J. (1994) Transformational Grammar
Radford, A. (1988) Transformational Grammar-A first Course
Randall Hendrick(Ed) (2003) Minimalist Syntax, Blackwell publishing.
Randy J.Lapolla. (1997) Syntax Structure, meaning and function.
Reimsdl, J.K. and Williams. (1986) Introduction to the Theory of Grammar
Ross, J.R. (1967) Constrains on Variables in Syntax
Stockwell et.al. (1973) The Major Syntactic Structures of English
Verma & Krishnaswamy. (1989) Modern Linguistics – An Introduction

SEMESTER: 3
COURSE CODE: LIN- E-434
COURSE TITLE: TRIBAL LINGUISTICS
CREDITS: 3

AIM

The aim of this course is to know the tribal people living in Indian and especially in Kerala. The students have to know their culture, socio economic situations, ethnic knowledge about the agriculture and medicine etc. The students have to do some good research projects for their development and change their socio economic conditions. The students need to accept and consider them as a part of them.

OBJECTIVES

- To describes general introduction of Scheduled Tribe and Caste, distribution and population of tribes in India and Kerala.
- To Tribes of Kerala and their distribution and classification problems. The third module describes the general characteristics, cultural and living pattern of them. The forth module describes the Tribal languages and their complexities.
- To the describes the literacy programmes among them and their attitude to the programme.

COURSE CONTENT

Module I - Tribes: Definition of the term 'tribe' – classification of the Scheduled Tribes in India – important tribal areas –

Module II - Tribes of Kerala: important Tribal areas – list of Kerala tribes –PTGs (Particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups) in Kerala.

Module III – General characteristics of the Kerala tribes: population and settlements appearance – hamlet and house – house hold articles- dress and ornaments – tribal hierarchy – agriculture – hunting – food and drinks – crime and punishment – disease and treatments – taboos – religious ceremonies – folklore – myth.

Module IV – Tribal languages of Kerala – language and tribal planning – classification of the tribal languages – questionnaire for tribal field work – methods and techniques of field work – data collection study of the linguistic features of the language of kannikkar, paniyar adiyans, Mudugas, mannans,pathinayakas, akttunayakas, kurumpas and malavedas.

Module V – Endangerment of Tribal Languages in Kerala, Parameters used for Endangerment of Tribal Languages.

References

- Andrew Radford Tribal education: Problems and possibilities (in
Bhattacharya S Tribal languages of South Kerala
Bose, Nirmal kumar Tribal life in India
Darwin L (2010) Irula Language, Alpha Beem Ministries, TVM,
Dube, S.C Tribal heritage of India
Ed. Darwin.L (2012) Dictionary of Tribal Languages Vol.I, KIRTADS,
Ghurye, GS Scheduled Tribes India)
Iyer, LAK The Cochin tribes and castes (2 vols)
Iyer, LAK The Travancore tribes and Castes (2 vols)
Journal of Kerala studies Vol.5.Nos.III & IV
Kamala Devi Tribalism in India Kozhikode,
Loius AAD Tribes of Kerala
Manibhooshanan (2011) Research Publication series Vol.II, KIRTADS,
Matuhur PRG Tribal situation in Kerala
Mukherjee.D Indian Tribes
Rajendran.N Muduga Language
Ranjit Gupta (Ed) Planning for Tribal Development
Romesh Thapur (Ed) Tribe, Caste and Religion in India
Singh K S (2002) People of India, ASI (Anthropological Survey of
Somashekar Nair Paniya Bhasa (Mal)
Somashekar Nair Paniyar (Mal)
Thurston Edgar Casts and tribes of South India

SEMESTER: 3

COURSE CODE: LIN –E-435

COURSE TITLE: DEFECTS OF SPEECH AND HEARING

CREDITS: 3

AIM

The course is designed to expose the students to an overview of Neurolinguistics at the various levels of Speech defects and hearing defects. It introduces to how can handle the problem and how can find out such problems and to solve or betterment the problem.

OBJECTIVE

- To Study the nature of human language, identify the levels of linguistic disorders like aphasia, dyslexia etc. Assessment of the speech production and hearing capacity through the neurolinguistic and psycholinguistic level. And study improvement of the disorders.

COURSE CONTENT

Module I

Introduction: - Language and Linguistics – definition – purpose and scope. Linguistics – Levels and Branches. Levels of Linguistic Analysis: Phonology – Study of speech sounds – speech organs, place Vs Manner of articulation, classification of sounds – vowels and consonants. Phone – phoneme – allophone, suprasegmental phonemes. Morphology – Morph, morpheme, allomorph – distribution of morphemes. Bound Vs Free, Root Vs Stem, Roots and affixes. Syntax-Major types of sentences.

Module II

Speech and Language disorders – Developmental and acquired – Aphasia, learning disability, dyslexia, semantic pragmatic disorders, autism.

Module III

Linguistics and assessment of language disorders – Assessment of speech production, phonology, syntactic assessment, expressive language, comprehension of syntax, semantics, pragmatics and prosody. Intervention programmes.

Module IV

Neurology of speech and language: Neurolinguistics, application of linguistics in the area of aphasia and learning disability.

Module V

Psycholinguistics: Psychological process of language acquisition and use – comprehension, speech production, acquisition – Language diversity and language universals. Meta linguistic capacity. Acquisition of language by children.

REFERENCES

- Arnold M Maureen Gjerlov Kris (1999) Language and Brain
Gleason Berko Jean, (1998) Ratner Bernstein Psycholinguistics, Nan Obler
K.Lorraine
Kim, Grundy (1989) Linguistics in Clinical Practice
Novick Z Barbara, (1988) Fundamentals of Clinical Child Neuropsychology
Payne Trevor and Sankaran C R (1963) Process of speech
Turner Elizebeth (1999) Dyslexia, A parents and teachers guide

SEMESTER: 4
COURSE CODE: LIN- C- 441
COURSE TITLE: COMPARATIVE DRAVIDIAN
CREDITS: 4

AIM

To acquaint the students the history and growth of comparative study among Dravidian languages. Make the students well known about the divisions of Dravidian languages and the criterions of classification and the importance also goes to the reconstruction of proto-Dravidian form and the derivation of other Dravidian languages from the proto-language.

OBJECTIVES

- To study the general concept of comparative and contrastive linguistics, comparative Dravidian languages their structural and typological similarities and differences.

COURSE CONTENT

Module I

Comparative and Contrastive Linguistics, Dravidian- Dravidian languages as a family- names of languages geographical distribution, typological features of Dravidian languages- Growth and development of Comparative Dravidian Studies – Pre-Caldwell and post Caldwell developments.

Module II

Comparative Dravidian Phonology: Reconstruction of Proto Dravidian phonemic system – Vowels, consonants, consonant clusters and their major correspondences – vowel alternations – syllabic structure.

Module III

Reconstruction of PDr. Roots and suffixes – Principles of etymological analysis – Phonemic composition of roots and suffixes – Morphophonemic rules of Dravidian bases. Dravidian etymological dictionary.

Module IV

Comparative Dravidian morphology: Reconstruction of Dravidian form classes – Nouns; Pronouns – personal, demonstrative and interrogative – Number gender system – Numerals – Case markers – Verbs; Finite and non-finite – tense past – Non-past – Transitive – causative – Negative and infinitive suffixes.

Module V

Comparative Dravidian Syntax: Main types of sentence structure – simple, complex, compound – phrases, clauses and word order.

Module VI

Not less than 10 problems related to the topic to be solved by the students.

REFERENCE

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- Bh.Krishnamurthi. (2003). The Dravidian Languages. Cambridge University Press, New York.
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- Caldwell, Robert. (1987). A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages, Asian Educational Services, New Delhi.
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- L.S.Ramaiah. (1994). General and Comparative or Languages and Linguistics T.R.Publications, Madras.
- Sambasiva Rao.G. (1989). Comparative Study of Dravidian Noun Derivatives Bhari Publications, New Delhi.
- Subrahmanyam, P.S.(1971). Dravidian Verb Morphology, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.

SEMESTER: 4

COURSE CODE: LIN-C-442

COURSE TITLE: HISTORICAL GRAMMAR OF MALAYALAM

CREDITS: 4

AIM

The aim of this course is to introduce the history and evolution of Malayalam language through different periods so as to expose the students to the grammatical structure of Malayalam language.

OBJECTIVE

This is an innovative and a specialized course. The course introduces the history of Malayalam and the history of the grammatical tradition of Malayalam.

COURSE CONTENT

Module I

Sources of History; Internal and external sources, Region and the people, the terms 'Keeralam' and 'Malayaalam', contact with Non Dravidian speakers: Aryan, Arabs, Jews, Persian and Western countries, Geographical and socio cultural factors

Module II

Theories of Malayalam Origin, Evolution of Malayalam language, different theories on Evolution of Malayalam language- Six Nayas of Kerala Panini on Development of Malayalam from Tamil

Module III

Characteristics of Malayalam in the early periods 9th-12th century AD, Structure of Malayalam in Liilathilakam

Module IV

Grammatical tradition, Periods in the History of Malayalam - Old, Middle and Modern Malayalam,

Module V

Evolutions of Grammatical Structure of Malayalam, Development of Malayalam writing system and Script, Foreign contribution - European contribution, Influence of other Languages on Malayalam

Module VI

Characteristics of Malayalam in Ramacharitham, Kannassaramayanam, Krishnagatha and Ezhuthachan, Kerala Panini, Gundart's work

REFERENCES

- Asher, R. E. & Kumari, T. C. (1997). *Malayalam*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Balakrishnan, B. C. (1978). *Sanskrit Loan Words in Malayalam* (Ph.D dissertation). Thiruvananthapuram: University of Kerala
- Ezhuthachan K.N. (1975). *The History of Grammatical theories in Malayalam*. DLA. Thiruvananthapuram
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- Kunjan pillai, Elamkulam. (1956). *Kerala Bhasayute Vikasaparinamangal*. Kottayam.
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- Ulloor S. Parameswara Iyar. (1953) *Kerala Sahitya Charitramvol.1* Thiruvananthapuram

SEMESTER: 4

COURSE CODE: LIN -E -443

COURSE TITLE: LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODS

CREDITS: 4

AIM

The aim of this course is to expose students to the concept, theories and methods of Language Teaching and Learning. Students will be specially trained for first and second language learning and Teaching. The students can know how to teach and learn a language systematically and perfectly. And also they can make new methods or approaches for language teaching.

OBJECTIVES

- To describes general introduction of Language learning skills and different theories of learning conditions.
- To deals with different teaching methods and micro-teaching approach. And teaching material preparation for standard, classical, spoken and media languages.
- To describes the evaluation and testing of language teaching and learning, and Aids of language teaching and learning. and describes the literacy programme and improvements of text books in school and college level.

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. 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

- Billows (1961) The Techniques of Language Teaching, London,
Halliday, MAK Intoshetal Linguistic Science and Language Teaching
- Robert Lado (1954) Language Teaching McGraw-Hill, Newyork,
Robert Lado (1951) Linguistics Across Cultures, Applied Linguistics for Language
Teachers. An arbor The University Michigan press
- Benett MA Aspects of Language and Language Teaching
W F Mackey Language teaching Analysis
Robert Lado Language Teaching
Allen HB Applied Linguistics, Part V
Prey Edward Teaching mechanic and program instruction
Palmer HE (1962) The Principles of Language Study, UOF,
Rinazo Titene Teaching foreign language-a Historical sketch. Georgetown
University Press
Vilga Rivers Teaching foreign language skills, University of Chicago Press
VI Subramoniam Purpose on seminar and on Teaching Indian Languages
University of Kerala TvpM, Dept. of Linguistics Studies in Linguistic Teaching,
University of Kerala, Trivandrum.
- B.Libbish (1964) Advance in the Teaching of Modern Languages, Pargamon
Press,
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Icon A Jacobovits (1947) The Context of Foreign language teaching (Newbury
Barbara Gordon House Publishers)
Jack Richards Error Analysis, London
Pit Corder (1977) Introducing Applied Linguistics, Pelican
G Sambhasiva Rao(ed/-) Literary Methodology CIIL Mysore,

SEMESTER: 4
COURSE CODE: LIN –E-444
COURSE TITLE: Techniques of Translation
CREDITS: 4

AIM

The aim of this course is to introduce the history and evolution translation through different periods so as to expose the students to the basics of techniques of translation.

OBJECTIVES

- To study an innovative and a specialized course. The course introduces the Linguistic and Computational Aspects of Translation and their mutual application.

COURSE CONTENT

Module I

Translation Studies; "History of Translation - Translation Theory. Science of Translation - Early Translation Theory .Translation and Literary Genres. Problems of Tone and Style, Contemporary Translation Theories- Translation and Specificities of Particular Languages. Types of Translation, - Inter-lingual, Intra-lingual and Inter-semiotic – Partial Vs Full, Total Vs. Restricted, Rank Bound Vs. Rank Free, Continuous Vs. Discontinuous Vertical and Horizontal Translation. Paraphrasing, Transcription, Authorised Translation, Interpretation, Instant Translation

Module II

Meaning And Emotion, Lost or Gained in Translation Equivalence and Un-translatability Textual and Translation Equivalence, Nil and Zero Equivalence, Formal Correspondences, Transference and Translation Shift, Limit of Translatability.

Module III

Linguistic Aspects of Translation- Semiotics of Translation, Translation and Globalization, Translation in the Scientific Context. Philosophical Implications of Translation, Language Varieties in Translation, Technical Terminology, Lexical and Semantic Borrowing

Module IV

Translation and the Cultural Context, Translations of Religious Contexts, Translatability of Cultures; in Search of the Universal in Language, Translating Radical Difference, Identities in Translation, Gender and Translation, Cultural Translation in a Postcolonial Context.

Module V

Future of Translation Studies, Translation Training, Becoming a Translator - Task of the Translator, Literature in Translation. Translation Evaluation, Quality of Translation, Translation Authority, Translation Policy, Translation and IT, Use of Computer in Translation, Machine Translation, Linguistic and Computational Aspects of Translation, CAT, Processes in MT, Pre- editing and Post editing, MT Systems in Indian Languages.

REFERENCES

- Andrewskutty, A. P. (1988). "Correlatives in Translatability" in *Translation as Synthesis*, Annamalai.
- Baker, M. (1998): *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*, London, Routledge.
- Basnett, Susan (1999). Quoted in *Literary Translation*, A Monograph of the University of Hyderabad.
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- CATFORD, J.C. (1965) *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, London: Academic Press.
- CHESTERMAN, Andrew. 1997. *Memes of Translation*. Amsterdam Philadelphia: John Benjamins Pub. Co.
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- Edwin Gentzler, *Contemporary Translation Theories*
- Fasold, R (1990). *Sociolinguistics of Language*, Oxford.
- Heylen, R. (1993): *Translation Poetics and Stage: Six French Hamlets*, London, Routledge.
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- Jin, D. (2003): *Literary Translation: Quest for Artistic Integrity*, Manchester, St. Jerome.
- Kelly, L.G. (1979). *The True Interpreter: a History of Translation Theory and Practice in the West*. New York, St. Martin's Press..
- Lawrence Venutti, *Scandals of Translation*
- Muegge, Uwe (2005). *Translation Contract: A Standards-Based Model Solution*. Author House
- Newmark, P. (1993): *Paragraphs on Translation*, Clevedon, Multilingual Matters.
- Simms, Norman, editor (1983). *Nimrod's Sin: Treason and Translation in a Snell-Hornby*, M. (1988): *Translation Studies: An Integrated Approach*, Amsterdam, John Benjamins.
- Venuti, Lawrence (1994). *The Translator's Invisibility*. Routledge.

- Venuti, Lawrence, editor (2002, 2nd edition 2004). *The Translation Studies Reader*.

Web References

- <http://accurapid.com/journal/index.html>
- <http://accurapid.com/journal/tools.htm>
- http://europa.eu.int/comm/translation/theory/index_en.htm
- <http://translationjournal.blogspot.com/>
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- <http://www.emory.edu/ENGLISH/Bahri/Contents.html#Authors>
- <http://www.fut.es/~apym/>
- <http://www.fut.es/~apym/tti.htm>.
- <http://www.onelook.com/>
- <http://www.usc.edu/dept/MSA/quran/>

SEMESTER: 4
COURSE CODE: LIN- D- 441
COURSE TITLE: DISSERTATION
CREDITS: 4

AIM

The aim of this Dissertation is to introduce Linguistics, Language, the nature of human language, theoretical linguistic, applied linguistic and analytical skills for recognizing and describing the various levels of language. To provides preliminary, secondary and analytical procedures in Various Linguistics analysis.

OBJECTIVES

- To give the scientific knowledge of human Languages, to know the application of Linguistics in various fields.
- 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.

EXTRA DEPARTMENTAL ELECTIVES

SEMESTER: 1

COURSE CODE: LIN –X- 411

COURSE TITLE: GENERAL LINGUISTICS

CREDITS: 2

AIM

The course is designed to expose the students to an overview of linguistics at the various levels of description of language. It introduces the structure of language in general and enables the students to have a broad view and understanding of linguistics and its relation to language.

OBJECTIVES

- To Study the nature of human language, identify the levels of linguistic description, systematically analyze the linguistic structure of any language. The students can acquire theoretical linguistic and analytical skills for recognizing and describing the various levels of language

COURSE CONTENT

Module I

Language and Linguistics: Design features of language. Language dialect– idiolect, Register, slang, colloquial vs. standard, Pidgin, Creole.

Module II

Languages and Language families– genetic and typological classification. Language contact situation- monolingual, bilingual and multilingual– code switching, code mixing.

Module III

Linguistics– Levels of linguistic analysis: Phonology, Morphology and syntax, Semantics and Pragmatics.

Module IV

Contributions of Saussure, Jakobson, Bloomfield and Chomsky

Module V

Applied Linguistics – interdisciplinary nature of linguistics, Branches of linguistics- psychology, philosophy, language teaching, language disorders, translation etc.

REFERENCE

- Asher RE (1994) The Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics.
- Bloomfield,L. (1935). Language (Revised edn.). George Allen & Unwin Ltd.
- Crystal, D. (1980). A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics. Cambridge: Basil Blackwell.
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- Hudson, R.A. (2001). Sociolinguistics. (2nd Ed.) Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
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- Lyons, John (1981). Language and Linguistics: An Introduction. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.
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SEMESTER: 2

COURSE CODE: LIN –X- 421

COURSE TITLE: STRUCTURE OF MODERN MALAYALAM

CREDITS: 2

AIM

This course is designed as an elective for the students from other departments to disseminate the scientific understanding of Malayalam.

Course Objectives: The course introduces the structure of Malayalam language in linguistic perspective.

OBJECTIVES

- To do expected to expose to the structure of Modern Malayalam as revealed by the scientific investigations on Malayalam.

COURSE CONTENT

Module I

General Characteristics of Malayalam– Typological and Genetic features. Origin, Development and Contact of Malayalam with Other Languages.

Module II

Sound System of Malayalam, Phonetic and Phonological Description - Phonetic chart - Syllable Structure and Supra- segmentals.

Module III

Morphological and Syntactic Description of Malayalam, Parts of Speech, Word class, Noun - Case, Number, Gender; Verb - Tense, Mood, Aspects, Adjective, Adverb, Postpositions, Word Order, Major Type of Sentences.

Module IV

Lexicon - Native and Borrowed- from Sanskrit and Other languages, Tatbhava and Tatsama.

Module V

Malayalam language and Variation, Dialect and Sociolect, Regional and Social Variations with Specific examples.

REFERENCES

- Abraham. P.T. (1978). *Relative Clause in Malayalam*. Annamalinagar: Annamalai University
- Asher R.E and TC Kumari. (1997). *Grammar Series (Malayalam)*, New York and London, Routledge.
- Ezhuthachan. K.N. (1998). *The History of Grammatical Theories in Malayalam*. Thiruvananthapuram: Dravidian Linguistic Association.
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- Prabhakaravariyar K.M. (ed). (1974). *Malayala Bhashaapatangal (Studies on Malayalam Linguistics)*. Thiruvananthapuram: State Institute of Languages.
- Prabodhachandran Nayar, V.R. (1973). *Malayalam a Linguistic Description*. Thiruvananthapuram: National Research Publishing Company.
- Radhakrishnan Mallassery. S (1994). *Post Positions in a Dravidian Language: a Transformational analysis of Malayalam*, New Delhi: Mittal publications.
- Rajasekharan Nair. N. (1990). *Auxiliary verb in Malayalam*. Annamalinagar: Annamalai University
- Raveendran. P.N. (1975). *Nominal Composition in Malayalam*. Annamalinagar: Annamalai University
- Sreedevi. B. (1991). *Syntactic Patterns of Malayalam and Telugu*. Thiruvananthapuram: Vivek Publication
- Usha Nambudripad. (1994). *Samuhika Bhaasa vijnanam: Study on Sociolinguistics* Thiruvananthapuram: State Institute of Languages.

SEMESTER: 2
COURSE CODE: LIN –X- 422
COURSE TITLE: LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION
CREDITS: 2

AIM

The aim of this course is to expose students to the concept, theories and methods of Language and communication. Students will be specially trained to how to use language in different areas, that is; media, in media print media and visual media, and also get good training to language use in spoken level. The students will get clear idea about language communicates in various ways and its effects will be in different levels.

OBJECTIVES

- To describes introduction of language and communication, animal language and human language and also it describes about the language use in different areas and medias, that is; print and visual medias, advertisement language, sign language and its complexity etc. and the concepts of language and communication also describes here.

COURSE CONTENTS

Module I

Definition of Language- Expression and Content Planes. The term ' Communication'. Verbal and Non- verbal communication. Language use- individual and social process; Written and spoken variety of language, Language change, language as behavior, language as art.

Module II

Code and Message. Words and images: metaphor, metonymy, and irony.

Module III

Speech acts and communication acts. Textual analysis and Discourse analysis (consider examples from news, art and literature).

Module IV

Review of different models of communication. Saussure's Conceptual model of communication. Shannon and Weaver's mathematical model of communication. Roman Jakobson's Constitutive Factors Model of Communication.

Module V

Language of news paper, television, radio, advertisement, film and Documentary- Semiotic perspective. Form and content relation in visual art and literature: modes and problems of representation. Different levels of narration/ Meta narration in art and literature. Language and communication in the world of cyber space.

References

- Language and Communication (1951) : George Miller
Human Communication : Stewart L Tubbs
Human Communication Theory (1967) : Frank E.X Dance
The mathematical Theory of Communication (1949): E. Shannon & Warren Weaver
The English language : David Crystal
World Communication
Threat or Promise (1971) : Colin Cherry
Communication studies- the Essential Introduction (2002) : Andrew Beck, Peter Ennette and Peter Wall
The Language of Advertising : Angela Goddard
The Language of Newspapers: Danuta Reah
Semiotics and the Analysis of Film 2000 : Jean Mitry,,
Mythologies : Roland Barthes
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SEMESTER: 3
COURSE CODE: LIN- X- 431
COURSE TITLE: TRIBAL STUDIES
CREDITS: 2

AIM

The aim of this course is to know the tribal people living in Indian and especially in Kerala. The students have to know their culture, socio economic situations, ethnic knowledge about the agriculture and medicine etc. The students have to do some good research projects for their development and change their socio economic conditions. The students need to accept and consider them as a part of them.

OBJECTIVES

- To describes general introduction of Scheduled Tribe and Caste, distribution and population of tribes in India and Kerala and to deals with Tribes of Kerala and their distribution and classification problems.
- To the general characteristics, cultural and living pattern of them and describes the Tribal languages and their complexities and to describes the literacy programmes among them and their attitude to the programme.

COURSE CONTENT

Module I- Tribes: Definition of the term ‘tribe’ – classification of the Scheduled Tribes in India – important tribal areas

Module II - Tribes of Kerala: important Tribal areas – list of Kerala tribes PTGs (Particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups) in Kerala.

Module III – General characteristics of the Kerala tribes: population and settlements appearance – hamlet and house – house hold articles- dress and ornaments – tribal hierarchy – agriculture – hunting – food and drinks – crime and punishment – disease and treatments – taboos – religious ceremonies – folklore – myth.

Module IV – Social functions and ceremonies –pregnancy and child birth – marriage customs, endogamy or exogamy – marriage and by purchase, exchange service or elopement – polygamy, polyandry, Sororate and levirate marriages- death ceremonies.

Module V – Endangerment of Tribal culture in Kerala, Parameters used for Endangerment of Tribal culture.

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