

108. LINGUISTICS

Phonetics

- Branches of Phonetics
- Scope of phonetic research in articulatory and acoustic phonetics
- Processes of speech production
- Classification of consonants and vowels
- Coarticulation
- Suprasegmental features
- Phonetic transcription
- Relationship of phonetics to other branches of Linguistics

References:

1. Akmajian, A. et al. 2001. Linguistics: An Introduction to Language & Communication.
2. Ladefoged, P. 2001. Vowels & Consonants. II edition. Blackwell Publishers.
3. Laver, J. 1994. Principles of Phonetics. Cambridge University Press

Phonology

- Relationship between Phonetics and Phonology ;
- Phoneme: concept and different perspectives on the notion of phoneme ;
- Principles of phonemic analysis ;
- Phonemic premises and discovery procedures ;
- Generative phonology ;
- Phonological rules, rule ordering;
- Theory and application of distinctive features ;
- Syllable and syllabification.

References:

1. Hyman, L.M. 1975. Phonology; Theory and Analysis. Newyork: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
2. Pike, K.L. 1974. Phonemics, A Technique for Reducing Language to writing Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press.
3. Odden, D. 2005. Introducing Phonology. CUP. Ch.1,2,3,4 and 7.
4. Chomsky, N. & Halle, N. 1968. Sound Patterns of English. Newyork: Harper & Row. Ch. 7.

Morphology

- Content and function words
- Morpheme and morpheme identification
- Allomorph and conditional variation
- Classification of morphemes
- Types of morphophonemic changes
- Types of morphological processes

- Inflection
- Derivation

References:

1. Aronoff, M. and K. Fudeman. 2005. *What is Morphology?* Blackwell Publishing Ltd. Pp. 14-69 and 160-163.
2. Fromkin et al. 2000. *Linguistics: An Introduction to Linguistic Theory*. Blackwell Publishing. Part II: Pp. 25-53, 57-67, and 69-81.
3. Nida, E.A. 1949. *Morphology: The Descriptive Analysis of Words* (Second edn.). Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press. Chs. 2, 3, and 4.

Syntax

- IC analysis
- Grammatical and functional categories
- Sentence patterns
- Innateness
- Competence vs. performance
- Adequacies of grammar
- Universal grammar
- Phrase structure grammar
- Inadequacies of phrase structure grammar
- Transformational model
- Transformations and movement
- Constraints on movement

References:

1. Culicover, P.W. 1976. *Syntax*. New York: Academic Press. Ch. 11.
2. Fromkin, V.A. (ed.) 2000. *Linguistics: An Introduction to Linguistics Theory*. Cambridge: Massachusetts: Blackwell. Ch.4.
2. Radford, A. 1988. *Transformational Grammar*. Cambridge: CUP.

Semantics

- Relationship between semantics and other disciplines – Syntax, Pragmatics, Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics
- Meaning of meaning.
- Lexical, Grammatical and Social meaning.
- Sense relations
- Deixis and definiteness.
- Sentence meaning: Ambiguity, entailment presupposition and paraphrase.
- Speech acts
- Gricean Maxims
- Indirect speech acts and politeness.
- Conversational Implicatures.

References:

1. Levinson, Stephen C. 1983. *Pragmatics*. CUP: Cambridge. Chs. 2,3 and 7.
2. Forrester, M.A. 1996. *Psychology of Language: a critical introduction*. Sage: London. Pages 38-78.
3. Lyons, John. 1995. *Linguistic Semantics*. CUP: Cambridge. Pp.1-149 & 258-290.
4. Saeed, John. 1997. *Semantics*. Blackwell: Oxford. Chs. 3,4,7 and 8.
5. Cruse, Alan. 2000. *Meaning in Language*. OUP: New York. Chs:3,7 and 13.

Historical Linguistics

- Synchronic and Diachronic approaches to language
- Types of writing system and its use
- Interpretation of written records
- Types of language change: Sound change and its types
- Types of borrowing and its consequences
- Internal reconstruction and comparative method: their scope and limitations

References:

1. Hock, H.H. 1986. *Principles of Historical Linguistics*. Amsterdam, Mouton De Gruyter. Chapters: 3-7,9,10,12-19.
2. Lehman, W.P. 1962. *Historical Linguistics: An Introduction*. New York: Holt, Rinehart; Winston.

Language Families of India and Language Universals & Typology

- Language classification: Notion of language family, family tree and wave model
- Types of language classification – Genealogical classification, Typological classification, Areal classification
- Major language families of India and their salient features
- Phonetic, phonological, morphological and syntactic features of South Asian language
- India as linguistic area: Definition and explanation
- Language Universals, Typology and language relatedness
- Formal and substantive, absolute and statistical and implicational and non-implicational universals
- Phonological, Morphological and syntactic typology

References:

1. Bhat, D.N.S. *Sound Change*. Poona: Bhaskar Prakashan
2. Croft, William. 1990. *Typology and Universals*. Cambridge: CUP.
3. Dil Anwar, S. (ed.) 1980. *Language and Linguistics area*. Essays by M.B.Emeneau. Stanford University Press. Pp. 95-134.
4. Krishnamurti, Bh. 2003. *The Vowel and Consonant Sounds of Indian Languages*. IJDL 32. pp. 33-54.
5. Masica, Colin p. 1999. *The definition and significance of Linguistic areas; Methods, Pitfalls and Possibilities (with reference to the validity of South Asian Language: Contact, Convergence and Typology)*. Tokyo. Pp. 153-192.
6. Zograf, C.A. 1982. *Languages of South Asia: a guide*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Dialectology

- Concepts of dialect, idiolect, accent, standard language etc, Dialect continuum - Social and Geographical.
- History and Development of dialect studies, dialect survey methodology.
- Occupational vocabulary survey of Telugu Dialects
- Dialect Boundaries – Mapping of Dialect variation & Drawing of Isoglosses, patterns etc.
- Urban Dialectology – Social dialects, Urban dialects, sampling techniques
- Contribution of dialect geography to historical & sociolinguistics

References:

1. Chambers, J.K. and Peter Trudgill. 1980. *Dialectology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Chas. 1-5, 7.
2. Krishnamurti, Bh. 1962. *A Telugu Dialect Dictionary of Occupational Vocabulary*. Vol.1 Agriculture. Hyderabad: A.P. Sahitya Akademi, pp. 93-120.

Sociolinguistics

- Theoretical difference in the basic assumptions in relation to other branches of Linguistics.
- Prescriptivism, standardisation, Diglossia, Speech communities, communicative competence etc.
- Variationist Sociolinguistics: Labov's works and the limitation of variationist theory
- Bernstein's Deficit Hypothesis and Labov's response
- Semantics of Power and Solidarity
- Languages in contact: Multilingualism and its consequences, Linguistic convergence, language maintenance and shift, Pidgins and creoles - common characteristics and theories of their origin.
- Language Variation and change – Social motivation and mechanisms of language change, change from above & change from below

References:

1. Mesthrie, Rajend., Joan Swann, Andrea Deumert and William M. Leap. 2000. *Introducing Sociolinguistics*. Edinburgh University Press. Chapters – 1,3,5,12.
2. Wardaugh, R. 1986. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
3. Labov, William. 1965. 'The Social Motivation of Sound change'. *Word* 19. pp.273-309.
4. ----- . 1965. 'On the mechanism of linguistic change'. In Keilery, A.R. (ed.) 1972. *A Reader in Historical and Comparative Linguistics*. New York: Holt.

Psycholinguistics

- Major debates on language and thought
- Language and biology
- Language acquisition and learning
- Speech production vs. perception

- Monolingualism vs. bilingualism
- Metalinguistic abilities
- Organization of mental lexicon
- Research methods in psycholinguistics

References:

1. Radford, A. 1999. Linguistics. An Introduction. Cambridge University Press. pp. 226-240.
2. Field, J. 2004. Psycholinguistics: The Key Concepts. London: Routledge.
3. Garman, M. 1990. Psycholinguistics. Cambridge: CUP.
4. Garnham, A. 1985. Psycholinguistics: Central topics. London: Routledge.
