**DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS**

**B.A Semester wise course**

**Papers in Linguistics**

**Program outcome**

The mission of the undergraduate program in Linguistics is to provide students with basic knowledge in the principal areas of linguistics (phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and sociolinguistics) and prepare them to do advanced work in these subfields. Courses in this program involve interdisciplinary work with connections to other programs including anthropology, communication, education, foreign languages and psychology. The program provides students with excellent preparation for further study in graduate or professional schools as well as careers in business, government agencies, social services, and teaching. By the end of the program, students are expected to be able to:

* Understand the basic workings of Language, its relation with society, psychology, and other related fields
* Identify knowledge gaps in the subfields of Linguistics and ask relevant questions to address these knowledge gaps
* Equip themselves with a skill set to work towards filling these language gaps.
* Engage with peers in an intellectual community around linguistic issues.

**Semester I**:

**Paper I:** Introduction to Linguistics-I

### PSO: By the end of the course, the student will have an introductory understanding of the basic tenets of linguistics, its various branches of study, classification of language families around the world and in the Indian subcontinent, as well as scripts of the world.

**Paper II:** Sounds of Language- I

**PSO: By the end of the course, the student will have an introductory idea of human speech—its production and classification. When given a speech sample to analyse, the student will be able to identify phonemes, syllables, suprasegmental features and transcribe the same using IPA.**

**Semester II:**

**Paper I:** Introduction to Linguistics-II

### PSO: By the end of the course, the student will be able to draw on knowledge attained during Intro to Linguistics I and build on their understanding of Linguistics and its basic some of its foundational concepts via their understanding of speech and language disorders, theories of language acquisition. They will be able to evaluate the role of culture in shaping language and vice versa as well as identify routes and results of language change.

**Paper II:** Sounds of Language-II

**PSO: By the end of the course, the student will build on their knowledge of speech sounds and delve into principles that govern their analysis. Students will be able to identify and define phonemic principles, reasons behind and types of sound change, and be trained in rule writing formalisms.**

**Semester III**:

**Paper I:** Patterns of Words

**PSO: By the end of the course the student will have an understanding of the minimal meaningful unit of a language, the tools and rules to identify such units in a language and analyse the same. The student will be able to identify basic rules of word formation in a language and even identify morphemes and its characteristics from a given data set.**

**Paper II:** Grammatical Traditions: Indian

**PSO: By the end of the course, the student will be able to identify the characteristics of the work of ancient grammarians, recognise ancient grammatical traditions and their importance in today’s studies in Linguistics.**

**Semester IV:**

**Paper I:** Patterns of Sentences

**PSO: By the end of this course, students will gain technical mastery over the concepts of constituent structure, phrase structural representations. Students will be able to identify verbs and its arguments, including their semantic roles and exponents. This course aims to equip the student with the initial tools of linguistic analysis in syntax.**

**Paper II:** Grammatical Traditions: Western

**By the end of the course, the student will be able to identify the characteristics of the work of Western grammarians, recognise ancient western grammatical traditions and their importance in today’s studies in Linguistics. They will also be able to build on their knowledge from Paper II in Sem III and compare and contrast Indian grammatical traditions with the western ones.**

**Semester V**

**Paper I:** Patterns of meaning

**PSO: By the end of this course, the student will be able to explain what is semantics and why is it essential to linguistic study. They will be able to define sense, reference and connotation, as well as identify and differentiate between different kinds of meaning. They will also understand sense relationships and explain their meaning.**

**Paper II:** Dialectology

**By the end of the course, the student will be able to identify different characteristics that differentiate one variation of a language from another. S/he will be able to use the foundational skills used in field work (elicitation, documentation, archiving) to study such a variation and record his/her findings.**

**Paper III:** Language and Society

**PSO: By the end of the course the student will have an understanding of the different ways in which languages in a society and the society itself, interact, how both bring about changes in the other due to their inherent characteristics and how different features of each can be understood better by studying the other. They will examine this relationship through the lenses of class, gender, caste, and other similar classifications of a society and examine how languages change in each.**

**Semester VI:**

**Paper I:** Historical Linguistics

**PSO: By the end of the course the student will have an understanding of the different ways in which over the course of time and space, languages change. They will be able to follow the basic evolution of one language from another using the rules and skills acquired during the course. They will have a wider understanding of the language families of the world and a better one of the language families in South Asia, specially, the Indo Aryan Language family.**

**Paper II:** Structure of Hindi

**PSO: This course will equip the student with a better understanding of the structure of Hindi. The student will study Hindi through the lenses of geography, society and linguistic structure. By the end of the course, the student will be able to perform analysis of a given Hindi data set on the basis of the perspectives of sociolinguistics, syntax, morphology and regional variations.**

**Paper III:** Applied Linguistics

**PSO: This paper aims to equip the student with the introductory skill set to use Linguistic knowledge in the practical field. By the end of the course, the student will be able to understand the usage of linguistic tools in translation, language teaching, dictionary making and clinical fields like speech pathology, neurolinguistics, etc.**

**SYLLABUS**

**B.A. Semester I and II**

**Semester I:**

### Paper I: Introduction to Linguistics-I

### Unit I: Language and Communication: Evolution of language, Design features of Language,

### Animal language, Sign Language; Different means of communication and its types

### (human/non-human, Verbal/non-verbal), Models of communication – 10 Lectures

### Unit II: What is Linguistics: Branches of Linguistics; Levels of linguistic analysis: Phonetics,

### Morphology, Syntax and Semantics; Methods of linguistics (comparative, historical,

### descriptive) – 10 Lectures

### Unit III: Classification of languages, language families; Indian language families, Indo Aryan

### language family – 10 Lectures

Unit IV: Language script: origin and development of scripts around the world, scripts used in

India. Devanagiri script (introduction and major features) **–** 10 Lectures

**Recommended Readings:**

Sturtevant : Introduction of Linguistic Science

Block & Trager : An Outline of Linguistic Analysis

Gleason, H.A. : Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics

Atkinson, M.K.D & Rocca : Foundations of General Linguistics

Robins, R.H. : General Linguistics: An Introductory Survey

रस्तोगी कविता : भाषाविज्ञान का परिचय

कर्ण सिंह : भाषाविज्ञान

डॉ. शर्मा हरीश : भाषाविज्ञान की रूप रेखा

शर्मा देवेन्द्र नाथ :भाषाविज्ञान

डॉ. वैष्ना नारंग :सामान्य भाषाविज्ञान

**Paper II: Sounds of Language: I**

Unit I: Phonetics: Branches of Phonetics; Organs of speech, states of glottis and types of air-

stream mechanisms.– 10 Lectures

Unit II: Articulation of speech sounds: Consonants places of articulation, manners of

articulation and three terms labeling of consonants; vowels; classification of vowels;

cardinal vowels; diphthongs. – 10 Lectures

Unit III: Complex articulations: Secondary articulation: palatalization, velarization, labialization

and nasalization; double articulations; Segmental and suprasegmental: stress, tone,

intonation, duration, juncture, Rhythm. – 10 Lectures

Unit IV: Syllable: Structure-Onset, peak and coda; acoustic phonetics: speech wav es-their

nature; pitch, frequency, amplitude, and quality. IPA symbols and transcription. – 10

Lectures

**Recommended Readings:**

Balasubramaniam, T. : A textbook of English Phonetics for Indian Students

Daniel Jones : An Outline of Linguistic Analysis

Ladefoged : A course in Phonetics

Rastogi K.G. : A Short Outline of Hindi Phonetics

Swan Vigyan : Chaturbhuj Sahay

गोलोक बिहारी ढल : ध्वनि विज्ञान

डॉ शर्मा हरीश : ध्वनि विज्ञान

### Semester II

### Paper I: Introduction to Linguistics-II

### Unit I: Language and brain, Language acquisition, critical period, tongue slips (spoonerism);

### Speech and language disorders. – 10 Lectures

### Unit II: Language and culture: Colour terms, kinship terms, time concepts, address terms,

### gender; Linguistic relativity - 10 Lectures

### Unit III: Language change; Types of Language ;Change; Directions of language change, Causes

### of language change- 10 Lectures

### Unit IV: Current interdisciplinary research in linguistics, A career in linguistics: scope,

### fellowships, research and other opportunities (language teaching, lexicography, speech

### pathology, computational linguistics, machine translation, translation, research and

### academia)- 10 Lectures

**Recommended Readings:**

A. Akmajian, R.A. Demers, : Linguistics: an introduction to Language and Communication

A. Radford, M. Atkinson, : Linguistics: an introduction

D. Britain, H.Clahsen and

A. Spencer

Victoria Frompkin : Linguistics: an introduction

George Yule : The study of Language

**Paper II:Sounds of language: 2**

Unit I: Phonemics : Concept of Phone, phoneme and allophone; Major distributions of sound;

Identification of phoneme; minimal pairs- 10 Lectures

Unit II: Phonemic principles; Neutralization, morphophonemic alternations; phonotactics**-** 10

Lectures

Unit III: Sound Change- Addition, Assimilation, Dissimilation, Metathesis,Haplology, Elision-

10 Lectures

Unit IV: Distinctive features; Rule writing formalisms; and Practical Phonemics.- 10 Lectures

**Recommended Readings:**

Malmberg : General Linguistics

Napoli, D. J. : Linguistics: an introduction.

A. Akmajian, R.A. Demers, : Linguistics: an introduction to Language and

A.K. Farmer and R.M.Harnish Communication

Kavita Rastogi : Samsamyik Bhasha Vigyan

Rajnath Bhat : Bhasha Vigyan and Hindi Bhasha

**SEMESTER III**

**Paper I:** Patterns of Words

Unit I: Morphemes, morphs, allomorphs; Morpheme- Types, Distribution and Conditioning.

Unit II:. Lexeme, Word, Root, stems, base, Stem -extenders , inflection and derivation.

Unit III: Word formations: derivational processes, conversion, compounds, reduplication,

Unit IV: Principles of Morpheme identification and Identification Exercises

Readings  
Katamba, F. 1993. *Morphology.* Modern Linguistics Series. St. Martin’s Press.

Lyons, John (1968). *An Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics*. CUP. UK.

Morenberg, Max (1997). *Doing Grammar*. New York: Oxford.

Palmer, Frank (1991). *Grammar.* Penguin Group: UK

Nida, E. Morphology

**Paper II:** Grammatical Traditions: Indian

Unit I: Introduction to Ancient Grammarians – Pre-Paniniyan; Munitray – Panini, Patanjali, Katyayan and Yask

Unit II: Ancient Indian grammatical traditions – Phonetic – Shiksha, Pratishakya; Semantic – Nirukta, Nighantu.

Unit III: Grammatical Traditions – Ashtadhyayi, Kaumudikar, Vartikkar and Prakriyakar.

Unit IV: Modern Indian Linguistic Studies – General Introduction, Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Siddheshwar Varma, Kamta Prasad Guru etc.

Recommended Books:

Kulikov ,L. : Language vs. grammatical tradition in ancient India

Robins : Short History of Linguistics

अनंत चौधरी :हिंदी व्याकरण का इतिहास

डॉ शर्मा देवेन्द्र नाथ :भाषाविज्ञान की भूमिका

**Semester IV:**

**Paper I:** Patterns of Sentences

Unit I: Constituent structure; Phrase and its types; phrasal tests; Phrase structure representations.

Unit II: Clause and its classification: Simple, Complex and compound; Subordinate Clauses: complement; adverbial and relative clauses.. Finite/nonfinite; causatives, passives.

Unit III: Verb and its arguments – transitive , Intransitive, Ditransitive Verbs ; Grammatical Functions –Subject , Object, Indirect Object; Complements and adjuncts; Copula and its Complements; Subcategorization and Selectional restriction; Semantic role of arguments – Agent, theme , goal etc.;

Unit IV: Exponents Marked in verb: tense, voice, aspect, mood, and agreement; Exponents marked in noun: person number, gender, case etc.

**Recommended Books**:

Thakur, D : Syntax, Patna

Aitchinson, J : Linguistics : An Introduction.

Kroeger, P. : Analyzing Grammar, Cambridge University Press.

Miller, J. ` : An introduction to English Syntax. Ediburg University Press.

Van Valin, R : Introduction to Syntax, Cambridge University Press.

रस्तोगी कविता %भाषाविज्ञान का परिचय

डॉ शर्मा हरीश :भाषाविज्ञान की रूपरेखा

**Paper II:** Grammatical Traditions: Western

Unit I: Origin and Development of the Western Linguistics – Greek Philosophers, Latin Grammarians.

Unit II: Renaissance Period, 18th Century – General Introduction.

Unit III: The 19th Century, Discovery of Sanskrit, Comparativism and Historicism, Evolutionism, Neo-grammarians

IV – Western Linguistics Studies in the 20th century – Ferdinand De Saussure, European and American Schools.

**Recommended Books:**

Robins : Ancient & Medieval Grammatical Thought

MilkaIvic : Trends in Linguistics

Pederson : Discovery of Language

Robins : Short History of Linguistics

**Semester V**

**Paper I: Patterns of Meaning**

Unit I: Semantics: its definition and scope

Unit II: Sense and reference, connotation and denotation

Unit III: Types of meaning: descriptive, emotive and phatic

Unit IV:. Sense relations: Synonymy, polysemy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy

Readings  
Lyons, J. 1977. *Semantics*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press. (Vol. I).

Ly;ons, J. 1995. *Linguistic Semantics: An Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press.

**Paper II: Dialectology**

Unit I - Concept of Dialectology, Nature and Scope. History and

development of Dialectology.

Unit II - Differences among Dialect, Sub-Dialect, Idiolect and Language.

Types of Dialect – Regional or Geographical and Social.

Unit III- Dialect Geography, Linguistic Geography, Scope. Areal

Linguistics. Field methods and techniques. Methodology, Preparation of questionnaire, Data-collection.

Unit IV- Linguistic Atlas – Definition, History, Techniques of making

Linguistic-Atlas, Types of Atlas, Isogloss – Types and importance.

Books Recommended:

Chamber, J.K. and Peter Trudgill Dialectology: Cambridge University Press.

Nida, E.A. - Field Techniques in Descriptive Linguistics

Samarin - Field Linguistics

Uriel Weinreich - Language in Contact

Grierson, G.A. - Linguistic Survey of India (Vol. 1 & 9)

**Paper III:** Language and Society

Unit I: Language and Society and their interrelation, social functions of language; Man, language and society; Language and identity; Language and culture; language and thought

Unit II: Concept of speech community; Hindi speech community; Problems of the conceptualization of Indian speech community; Bilingualism and Multilingualism; Speech repertoire; Interference and Borrowing; Diglossia; Code mixing and code switching.

Unit III: Social context and language types; Language and dialect; idiolect, standard language, regional language; Style, register, Slang, Jargon, Cant, Pidgin, Creole, Official language, National language

Unit IV: Variation- social and regional; relationship between social and regional variation; Sociolinguistic change; Language planning, language standardization and modernization; Language maintenance and shift.

Recommended Books-

Hymes, D. : Language in Culture & Society.

Giglioli, P.P. : Language & Social Context.

Downes, W. : Language & Society.

Brown, R. & Ford M. : Language in Culture & Society.

कैलाश चन्द्र भाटिया : भाषा भूगोल

डॉ रवीन्द्र नाथ शर्मा : हिंदी का सामाजिक सन्दर्भ

डॉ शमशेर नरूला : हिंदी का सामाजिक धरातल

राम विलास शर्मा : भाषा और समाज

कविता रस्तोगी : समसामयिक अनुप्रयुक्त भाषाविज्ञान

**Semester VI:**

**Paper I:** Historical Linguistics

Unit I: Historical Linguistics- nature, scope and importance, Methods of historical linguistics

Unit II: Language Families - An introduction; Proto language; Comparative method; Reconstruction method- brief introduction

Unit III: Language change- Causes and directions; Types of language change- sound, meaning, and grammar

Unit IV: Language contact and its results; language shift, language loss, language maintenance

**Paper II:** Structure of Hindi

Unit I: Historical perspective of Hindi language-Hindi speaking areas, dialects, Hindi-Urdu, and linguistics characteristics; Sound system of Hindi- segmental phonemes, suprasegmentals and phonotactics

Unit II: Hindi Morphology- grammatical categories- nominal: case; number; and gender; and verbal: Tense, Aspect, Mood, word classes, word formation processes, compounds

Unit III: Hindi Syntax - Noun Phrase, Verb Phrase, Sentence and its types: simple, comple and compound; Copulative,interrogative, imperative; and Subordinate clauses-finite clauses, relative clauses and adverbial clauses.

Unit IV: Hindi Lexicon;Information Structure-topic/focus, given/new, theme/rheme etc., Discourse structure-intersentential relations and discourse organization.

Books Recommended:

Kellog, H.S. - Grammar of Hindi Language

Kachru, Yamuna - Hindi , John Benjamins Publishing

Kelkar, Ashok R . - Studies in Hindi-Urdu. Poona: Deccan College.

**Paper III:** Applied Linguistics

Unit I: Translation: Principles of translation; types of translation; process of translation; interpretation and transcreation; problems of translation

Unit II: Language Teaching: Learning theories and language teaching; notions of mother tongue (M.T.) and other tongue(O.T.); second and foreign language teaching; methods of language teaching; syllabus design and language testing.

Unit III: Lexicography: Structure and function of lexeme, types of dictionaries; dictionary making: collection, selection and organization of materials; problems in dictionary making.

Unit IV: Clinical Linguistics: Linguistics and language pathology; neurolinguistics and linguistic aphasiology; aphasia, agrammatism and dyslexia; speech pathology and stuttering.

**References:**

Caplan. D. 1987. Neurolinguistics and linguistic aphasiology. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Gordzinsky. Y. 1990. Theoretical perspective on language deficits. Cambridge: MIT Pres.

Richards J C & Rogers T S (2001) Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching (2nd edition) Cambridge: CUP

Zgusta,L. 1971. Manual of Lexicography. The Hague: Mouton.