**Post Graduate Diploma in Linguistics**

**Program outcome:** The PG Diploma in Linguistics has the objective of providing know-how in Linguistics to teachers and researchers in allied disciplines like the literatures of different language and also computer science and artificial intelligence. It is a compact, bite-sized crash course in all the basic skills, **techniques, doctrines and practices in Linguistics,** designed for someone with **foundational knowledge** or interest in the subject. The Diploma specifically aims at helping the student in their **expansion of infrastructure of knowledge, create a higher level of interdisciplinary engagement** and **improve practical and theoretical knowledge** of Linguistics. With this Diploma, students are able to **gain insights** into the field and **enhance their employability** in the **plethora of job opportunities** available in Linguistics.

**Paper – 1** : **Introduction to Linguistics**

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, the scope of research in the subject and available scholarships and kind of job opportunities around the world.

**Paper 2: Introduction to Grammar**

PSO: By the end of the course, the student will have a deeper understanding of phonological rules of languages. They will be able to look at a given language sample and analyse it to identify the underlying phonological rules, phonological conditioning factors, etc. 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 create a rudimentary grammar of a given language using the skills acquired during the course. They will also be able to explain basic meaning relations, their importance and how they relate to extensions and intensions of sentences.

**Paper III: Sociolinguistics and Language Documentation**

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 also be able to use different methods used in field work (elicitation, documentation, archiving) to study such a variation and record his/her findings.

**Paper IV: Translation and Language Teaching**

PSO: By the end of this course, students will develop theoretical and practical understanding of the tools and techniques of translation. They will also be able to demonstrate knowledge of theory and methods in second-hand acquisition of languages, be able to critically assess new teaching methods and learning strategies in second-language acquisition, be able to create lesson plans for language teaching using linguistic tools.

**Paper – 1** : **Introduction to Linguistics**

**Unit 1:** Linguistics – its aim, application and scope, Language and communication

**Unit 2:** Major Dichotomies: Saussure - Langue and Parole; Syntagmatic and Paradigmatic relations; Synchronic and Diachronic approaches; Chomsky - Competence and Performance, Deep and Surface Structure

**Unit 3:** Physiological basis of speech production: organs of speech, Air Stream Mechanisms – Pulmonic, Velaric, and Glottalic, Classification of speech sounds, Place and manner of articulation, Co articulations: Double articulation and secondary articulation.

**Unit 4:** Syllable as a speech unit, Voice Onset Timing(VOT) and Aspiration; Supra segmental features – Stress, length, pitch, tone, Intonation, Voice quality, and rhythm. Acoustic characteristics of Sound waves: Transmission, frequency, Pitch, amplitude, resonances. IPA symbols and Phonetic transcription: Broad and Narrow transcription

**Paper 2: Introduction to Grammar**

**Unit 1:** Phonology: Reducing speech to writing; Phone, Phoneme and Allophone; Major distributions of sound and their significance; Principles of Phonemic Analysis.

**Unit 2:** Morphology: Morph, Allomorph, Morpheme, Grammatical Categories, Word and its types; Word and lexeme ; Word Classes; Processes of word formation: Derivation, Inflection, Compounding, Reduplication, Conversion: productivity and blocking

**Unit 3:** Syntactic constituents, Constituent structure analysis and constituency tests, Phrase structure rules, Phrase structure grammar and its inadequacies Transformational grammar – transformational rules: movement, deletion and insertion, advantages of TG

**Unit 4:** Semantics: basic concepts: Meaning of meaning, communication and meaning; semiotic triangle; Lexeme: sense/reference/ denotation/ connotation; compositionality of meaning; levels of meanings; different approaches to the study of meaning

**Paper III: Sociolinguistics and Language Documentation**

**Unit 1:** Sociolinguistics - Language Society and Culture, Social Stratification, Kinds and Reasons of Language Variation

**Unit 2:** Bilingualism and multilingualism, Code Mixing, Code Switching, Pidgin and Creole, Kinship terms, Colour terms , Pronouns and Address Forms.

**Unit 3:** Linguistic Geography, Language Endangerment, Documentation, Difference between Documentation and Description (Scope, objectives, goals and challenges), Data management (glossing, interlinear), Creation of meta data.

**Unit 4:** Field methods and techniques, Selection of informant, Methodology, Preparation of questionnaire, Data elicitation, Data-collection (word list, semantic fields etc.), Linguistic Atlas – Definition, History, Techniques of making Linguistic-Atlas, Types of Atlas.

**Paper IV: Translation and Language Teaching**

**Unit 1:** Translation as an Instrument of Linguistics, Cultural and literary criticism, qualities of translation, Process of translation, Analysis, Transfer & Restructuring tools of translation

**Unit 2:** Role of Contrastive Analysis in translation. Problems of translation; Officialese, Commercial, Literary, Mass Media and advertisement

**Unit 3:** Language Teaching Methods – Grammar translation, Direct, Audio-lingual, Bilingual, Cognitive, Communicative, Silent way, suggestology and other recent methods. Class room techniques-aids for teaching

**Unit 4:** Intra lingual analysis, language testing and evaluation – types of Testing techniques