



**DEPARTMENT OF DRAVIDIAN  
AND COMPUTATIONAL  
LINGUISTICS**

**DRAVIDIAN UNIVERSITY,  
KUPPAM 517 426**

**SYLLABUS**

# **CORE PAPERS**

## C-01: LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

*It is intended to give a general awareness of linguistic approach to language. The elementary concepts of linguistic science and an overview on the subject are presented here. The course provides sufficient background in the various aspects of the discipline to allow students to pursue more specialized courses and to read independently in the field.*

**Unit 1: Basic concepts:** Definitions of languages- Languages and speech- properties of languages: duality, arbitrariness, productivity, displacement- the origins of languages, all languages are equal. Languages in contact, language-independent and language- dependent semiotic system; Human and animal communication; society and communication; writing system – Units of writing: alphabetic, syllabic and logographic.

**Unit 2: Language as a system:** Structure of language- The concept of linguistic sign-Langue and Parole, words and word-formation processes: borrowing, compounding, clipping, conversation, acronyms, derivation, prefix and suffixes. Competence and performance; etic and emic. Idiolect, dialect and language.

**Unit 3: Levels of Analysis:** Linguistics is descriptive not prescriptive. Levels of Linguistic analysis: sounds, words, phrases, sentences. Basic concepts in phonetics -Branches: articulator, auditory and acoustic. Phonetics vs. phonology basic concepts in morphology; morpheme and morphemic processes; inflectional and derivational processes. Syntax-Basics

**Unit 4: Branches of Linguistics** General Vs Descriptive, - theoretical Vs applied, synchronic Vs diachronic; structural description; Linguistics and philosophy, Anthropological linguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, bio-linguistics- sociolinguistics, sociology and language, psycholinguistics, Computational linguistics, Forensic linguistics, Applied areas of linguistics

**Unit 5: Brief history of Linguistics:** Ancient, middle and renaissance- Indian grammarians-European and American Approaches- Historicism, Structure and system. Functionalism, Saussure, Bloomfield, Roman Jakobson, Chomsky and Labov.

### Reading List

- Asher, R. (ed.) 2007. *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics*. Pargamon: Elsevier
- Bloomfield, L. 1933 (Updated Edition). *Language*. Delhi: MotilalBanarsidass.
- Bolinger, D. L. 1968/1975. *Aspects of Language* 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
- Crystal, David 1997. *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language*. Cambridge: CPU.
- Crystal, David. 2010 *A Little Book of language*. Yale: Yale University Press.
- Dixon, R.M.W. 2010/2013. *Basic Linguistic Theory*. Vol.1. Methodology. OUP: Oxford.
- Fasold, R. W. & Connor-Linton, J. (Eds.). 2014. *An introduction to language and linguistics*. CPU: Cambridge.
- Ferdinand de Saussure, 2006 (Ed) Simon Bouquet & Rudolf Engler) *Writings in General Linguistics*. Oxford: OUP.
- Hockett, C. 1958. *A Course in Modern Linguistics*. London: Macmillan.
- Lyons, John. 1981. *Language and Linguistics: An Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Trager, G.L. 1972. *Language and Linguistics*. New York: Chandler Publish Company.
- Trask, R. L. 1995. *Language: The Basics*. London & New York: Routledge.
- Verma, S.K. & N. Krishnaswamy. 1989. *Modern Linguistics: An Introduction*. New Delhi: OUP.
- Yule, George. 1996, 2006. *The Study of Language*. Cambridge: CUP.
- Aronoff & Reese Miller, *The Handbook of Linguistics*

## C-02: PHONETICS

*The aim of this paper is to equip the students with the basics of phonetics and its branches so as to enable them to identify the speech sounds, transcription and also explain the speech sounds of any language.*

**Unit 1:** Aim and Scope of Phonetics. The Art and Science of Phonetics. Kinds: Acoustic Phonetics, Articulatory Phonetics, Auditory Phonetics. Speech Organs and their functions. Processes of Speech Production: Airstream Process, Oro-nasal Process and Articulatory Process.

**Unit 2:** Classification of Speech Sounds: Consonant Production: Description and Production: Places of articulation, manner of articulation, Degree of stricture, Oro-nasal process and State of the glottis. Vowel Production: Description and Classification: Front, back, central; High or close, low or open; Diphthongs; Cardinal Vowels; Articulation, Co-articulation, Secondary and Double articulation.

**Unit 3:** Prosodic and/or Suprasegmental Features: Length (Quantity and duration), Stress (Accent), Tone and Intonation (Pitch variation and Speech melody), Juncture (pause), Voice Quality and Rhythm.

**Unit 4:** Principles and Types of Transcription: The IPA, WX, Samba and other standard notations. Suprasegmental transcription

**Unit 5:** General Phonetic features of Dravidian languages: Exercises in transcription of IPA symbols. Broad and narrow phonetic transcription.

### Reading List

- Abercrombie, D. 1967. Elements of General Phonetics. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.  
Catford, J. C. 1988. A Practical Introduction to Phonetics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.  
Collins B and I M Mees. 2005. Practical Phonetics and Phonology: A Resource Book for tudents. London: Rutledge.  
International Phonetics Association. 1999. Handbook of the International Phonetics ssociation. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.  
Johnson Keith. 1997. Acoustic and Auditory Phonetics. Mass.: Blackwell.  
Jones, Daniel. 1972. An Outline of English Phonetics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.  
John Arister Dry (ed.). 1998. Using Computers in Linguistics – A Practical Guide.  
Ladefoged, Peter. 1982. A Course in Phonetics. (2nd Edition).New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.  
----- 1996. Elements of Acoustic Phonetics. (2nd Edition).Chicago: University of Chicago Press.  
----- 2001. Vowels and Consonants: An Introduction to the Sounds of Languages. Mass.: Blackwell.  
Laver, J. 1992.The Art and Science of Phonetics. In: T. Balasubramanian and V. Prakasam (eds.). Sound Patterns for the Phonetician. Madras: T.R.Publications.  
O'Connor, J. D. 1973. Phonetics.Harmondsworth: Penguin.  
Pike, K. L. 1943. Phonetics. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

## C-03: PHONOLOGY

*The aim of this paper is to give a comprehensive picture of Phonology. There are five units. Under each unit, preliminary to advanced concepts are introduced. This paper has five credits*

**Unit-1:** Introduction to Basic concepts: Phone, Phoneme and Allophone. Minimal Pair. Tests of Phones, Phonemes and Minimal Pair from English or mother-tongue.

**Unit-2:** Principles of Phonemic Analysis – Phonetic Similarity, Contrastive Distribution, Complementary Distribution, Free Variation. Epenthesis.

**Unit-3:** Prosodic Phonology: Syllable, Foot, Word; Prosody – units and its generalizations. Types of syllable stratification.

**Unit-4:** Introduction to Generative Phonology: Levels of phonological representation; phonological rules. Distinctive features. Abstractness. Rule ordering.

**Unit-5:** Introduction to Auto segmental phonology: Tone. Nasal, Vowel Harmony. C-V tier; Feature Hierarchy. Basics of optimality theory: assumptions, constraint rankings

### Reading List

- Anderson, S.R. 1974. *The organization of Phonology*. New York: Academic Publishers.
- Chomsky, N and M. Halle. 1968. *The sound pattern of English*. New York: Harper Publishers.
- Durand, Jacques. 1996. *Generative and non-linear phonology*. London: Longman
- Goldsmith, J.1990. *Auto segmental and Metrical Phonology*. Oxford: London.
- 1993. *The Last Phonological Rule: Reflections on Constraints and Derivations*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Gussen Hover, Carlos and Haike Jacobs. 1998. *Understanding Phonology*. London: Allied Publishers.
- Gussmann, Edmund. 2002. *Phonology: Analysis and Theory*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Kenstowicz, M. 1995. *Phonology in generative grammar*. New York: Blackwell
- Krishnamurti, Bh. 2003. *The Dravidian Languages*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Lass, M. 1999. *Phonology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Odden, David. 2005. *Introducing Phonology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Pike, K. L. 1943. *Phonetics*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press
- Subrahmanyam, P.S. 1983. *Dravidian comparative phonology*. Annamalainagar: Annamalai University
- Subrahmanyam, P. S. 2006. *Dravidian languages*. In *Encyclopaedia of Language & Linguistics* vol. 5, ed. Brown, Pp. 99-103. Elsevier: Amsterdam.
- Subrahmanyam, P. S. 2008. *Dravidian Comparative Grammar-I*. Chennai: Central Institute of Classical Tamil.
- Subrahmanyam, P. S. 2013. *The Morphosyntax of Dravidian Languages*. Thiruvananthapuram: Dravidian Linguistics Association.
- Subrahmanyam, P. S. 2015. *The Dravidian Family: Characteristics Features*. In. *VI Subramoniam Commemoration Volume - I, Studies on Dravidian* eds. G.K. Panikkar, B.Ramakrishna Reddy, K. Rangan, B.B. Rajapurohit, Pp. 19-42. International School of Dravidian Linguistics: Thiruvananthapuram
- Zvelebil, K, 1970. *Comparative Dravidian Phonology*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Zvelebil, K. 1990. *Dravidian Linguistics: An Introduction*. Pondicherry: PILC.

## C-04: MORPHOLOGY

*The aim of this paper is to give a comprehensive picture of morphology. There are five units for five credits. This paper makes gradual progress from preliminary to advanced concepts.*

**Unit 1:** Introduction to Structural morphology: Morph, Morpheme, Allomorph, Portmanteau Morph. Root and Stem. Nida's Six principles.

**Unit 2:** Major and Minor Lexical categories: Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adjective, Post-position, Preposition, Adverb, Conjunction, Clitic, article and interjection

**Unit:3.** Inflection and Derivation: Case, Tense, Aspect, Mood, Person, Gender, Number and Voice. Derivation: affixation – conversion, compounding. Derivational properties of suffixes. Differences between Inflection and Derivation.

**Unit 4:** Introduction to Generative Morphology: Lexicalist hypothesis. Word formation – Halle's Prolegomena to a theory of Word Formation and Aronoff's model on the Word Formation in Generative Grammar

**Unit 5:** Lexeme formatives. Lexeme Formative Methods: – 1) affixation deverbal nominalizers, deverbalizers and denominal adjectives. 2) conversion, 3) compounding. endocentric, exocentric and couplative compound, 4) abbreviations, 5) reduplication 6) acronyms.

### Reading List

Aronoff, M. 1975. Word Formation in Generative Grammar. Cambridge: MIT press.

Bauer, L. 1988. Morphology. Edinburgh University Press: London.

Beard, R. 1981. The Indo-European Lexicon: A full synchronic Theory. Amsterdam: North Holland.

Bybee, J.L. 1985. Morphology: A study of relation between Meaning and Form. Amsterdam: Benjamin

Chomsky, N. 1972. Remarks on Nominalization. In. Jackobs, R and Rosenbaum, P (ed.), Readings in English Transformational Grammar. Waltham, M.A.: Blaisdell Publications.

Halle, M. 1973. Prolegomena to a theory of Word Formation. Linguistic Inquiry 4, pp 3-16.

Hippisley, Andrew and Gregory Stump. 2016. The Cambridge Handbook of Morphology. London: CUP

Krishnaswamy, N and Verma, S.K. 1998. Modern Linguistics: Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Matthews, P.H. 1998. Inflectional Morphology. London: Cambridge University Press

-----, 1998. Morphology. London: Cambridge University.

Nida, E.A. 1949. Morphology: The Descriptive analysis of Words. Michigan: University of Michigan Press

Scalise, S. 1984. Generative Morphology. Dordrecht: Foris.

Shanmugam, S.V. 1969. Dravidian Nouns: a comparative Study. Annamalainagar: Annamalai University

## C-05: SYNTAX

*The aim of the course is to give comprehensive picture on the developments in the field of Syntax. Beginning from structural syntax to advanced syntax.*

**Unit 1:** Definition and scope of syntax. Phrase, clause, Type of sentences; IC Analysis; Phrase Structure Grammar.;

**Unit 2:** Transformational Grammar (1957); Limitations of PSG and T-Rules; 1965 - Deep structure, surface structure, competence performance, innateness, Extended standard theory.

**Unit 3:** Universal Grammar, I-language vs E- Language, X-bar theory, Binding Principles, Bounding theory, Theta Criterion, Movement and Case theory, Principles and Parameters.

**Unit 4:** Principles of Minimalism, Irrelevance of D-Structure, S- Structure, Merge and Spell out.

**Unit 5:** Syntactic structure of Indian languages; Indo - Aryan and Dravidian, Software tools for syntactic analysis, Leipzig Glossing Rules.

### Reading list

Andrew Caruie 2012. *Syntactic theory: An Introduction*. London: John Wiley & Sons.

Chomsky, N. 1957. *Syntactic Structures*. The Hague: Mouton.

Chomsky. 1965. *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax*. Cambridge: MIT Press.

Chomsky, N. 1981. *Lectures on Government and Binding*. Dordrecht foris Publications.

Chomsky,N: 1985 Knowledge of Language. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Chomsky,N: 1992 Minimalist Programme. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Hockett, C. 1954. Two models of grammatical description. *Word* 10.210–231.

Krishnamurti, Bh. 2003. *The Dravidian Languages*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 420-468.

Nida, E. A. 1948. The analysis of grammatical constituents. *Language* 24: 168-77.

Radford, A. 1988. *Transformational Grammar*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Tallerman, Maggie. 2005. *Understanding Syntax*. New York: Oxford University Press.

## C-06: SEMANTICS

*The main aim of this course is to examine the aspects of linguistic meaning and language use. After the completion of this course students should be able to observe the relation between linguistic expressions and objects in the world and describe the sense properties and sense relations.*

**Unit 1:** Semantics: Word and Meaning; Meaning of Meaning; Alternative approaches to meaning; Meaning as Action; Meaning as Truth; Context, Word Forms and Meanings, Sentences and Utterances; Text; Conversation and Discourse; Theories of Meaning;

**Unit 2:** Kinds of Meaning: Lexical Meaning and Grammatical Meaning, Semantic Features, Forms and Expressions, Denotative and Connotative Meaning, Sense, Reference, Sense Relations, Homonymy; Polysemy; Synonymy and Hyponymy; Lexical and Grammatical Ambiguity;

**Unit 3:** Structural Semantics; Componential Analysis; Universal Semantics; Colour Terminology; Idioms and Compositionality;

**Unit 4:** Sentence Meaning; Sentence and proposition, predicates, arguments and their participant roles, Grammaticality; Entailment; Deictic Expressions; Presupposition and Paraphrase; Tautologies and Contradiction; Sentence Relation and Truth, *ericis maxims*

**Unit 5:** Semantics and Pragmatics; Speech act analysis, illocutionary and precautionary acts; hierarchical structure of vocabulary, universe of discourse; social meaning of utterances, politeness and such other variables.

### Reading List

Cann, R. 1993. Formal Semantics: An Introduction. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.

Cruse, Alan. 2000. Meaning in Language. OUP

Jackendoff, Ray. 1990. Semantic Structure. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.

Kemson, Ruth M. 1977. Semantic Theory. CUP

Leech, G. 1981, Semantics. Penguin Books. London.

Lyons, J. 1977. Semantics Vol.1. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.

Lyons, John. 1995. Linguistic Semantics. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.

Saeed, John. 1997. Semantics. Blackwell: Oxford

Yule George. 2009. The Study of Language, CUP, Chapter 10



## C-07: HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS

*The aim of the course is to give comprehensive picture on the comparative methods and issues related there of.*

**Unit 1:** Descriptive vs. Historical linguistics, comparative linguistics vs. contrastive linguistics, synchronic vs. diachronic, family tree model, internal reconstruction vs. comparative reconstruction, cognates, etymology.

**Unit 2:** History and theoretical paradigms: Sir Willian Jones (1786); origin of comparative method, Franz Bopp & Francis Whyte Ellis (1816); Grimms Brothers (1822); Grimm's Law, Verners Law, Neo-Grammarians (1870s); Neogrammarian hypothesis, Saussure (1916); Saussuriyan paradox, Roman Jakobson (1931); typology and comparative linguistics

**Unit 3:** Sound change; phonological change; sound change, assimilation, dissimilation, metatheses, apocope, analogy, borrowing, merger, split, replacement, phonological restructuring.

**Unit 4:** Morphological changes; paradigmatic leveling, contamination, analogy, analogic creation, morphological reanalysis, analogic restoration; conditions for analogical changes,

**Unit 5:** Changes in grammatical categories; lexicalization and grammaticalisation, lexical innovation, lexical split; semantic changes; syntactical changes; changes in transformational rule, syntactic analogy, word order.

### Reading List

Arlotto, Anthony. 1972. *Introduction to Historical Linguistics*. New York: Macmillan.

Bhat, D.N.S. 2001. *Sound Change*. New Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass Publishers.

Bynon, T. 1977. *Historical Linguistics*. Cambridge University Press

Bynon, Theodora. 1977. *Historical Linguistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, Crowley.

Charles Jones (ed). *Historical Linguistics: Problems and Perspectives*. London: Routledge.

Terry Crowley and Claire Brown. 2010. *An Introduction to Historical Linguistics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Hock, Hans Henrich & Brian D. Joseph. 1996. *Language History, Language Change, and Language Relationship: An introduction to historical and comparative linguistics*. Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter.

Hock, Hans Henrich. 1986. *Principles of Historical Linguistics*. Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter.

Hock, Hans Henrich. 1991. *Principles of Historical Linguistics*. Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter.

Lehmann, Winfred P. 1992a. *Historical Linguistics: An introduction*. 3rd rev. ed. London & New York: Routledge.

Lightfoot, David 1979. *Principles of Diachronic Syntax*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

McMahon, April M. S. 1994. *Understanding Language Change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

## **C-08: STRUCTURE OF A DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGE**

*The aim of this course is to teach a structure of a Dravidian language to the participants of M.A. Linguistics of our university. The focus is on any one of the Dravidian languages, which has written system. Here, structure is given importance. There are five units.*

**Unit 1:** Introduction to Orthographic Systems: Abjad, Abugida, Alphabetic, Logographic, Syllabic and Featural; Directionality: Right to left, Horizontal and Vertical, Bi-Directional and Mirror. Introduction to Phonology: Phone, Phoneme and Allophones of respective Language.

**Unit 2:** Introduction to Morphology: Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs and other minor categories. Morphological properties of Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs and other minor categories, such as Post Positions and Clitics.

**Unit 3:** Introduction to Syntax: Verb Base, Tense, Infinitive, Aspect, Modal, PNG marker, conditional marker and negation,

**Unit 4:** 20 pages of any short stories – Spoken and Reading language exercises

**Unit 5:** 20 pages of written Literary Prose – Written and Comprehension exercises

### **Reading List (Tamil)**

Asher, R. E and E. Annamalai. 2002. Colloquial Tamil for beginners. Routledge: London

Cokkan. , K. 1990 Tamil poems. Chennai Parrry publishes

Doraiswamy, K and Kumaraswamy Raja, N. 1966. Conversational Tamil. Annamalai Nagar: Chidambaram

Jothimuthu, P. 1956. A guide to Tamil: A direct Method. Chennai: CLS book publishers

Kothandaraman, P. 1975. A course in Modern Standard Tamil. Chennai: Pulamai Publishers

Mart, Kausalya. 1970. A Tamil Reader – Part –I. Madison. University of Wisconsin.

Pattayanak, D.P. and Thirumalai, M.S. 1980. An introduction to Tamil Script and Writing. Mysore: CIIL

Pattayanak, D. P, Rangan, K and Thirumalai, M.S. 1980. Advanced Tamil Readers. Mysore: CIIL

Pillai, Shanmugam, M. 1966. A Tamil Reader for Beginners. Annamalai Nagar: Chidambaram

----, 1968. A Tamil Reader for Beginners – Part II. Annamalai Nagar: Chidambaram

Rajaram, S. 1979. An Intensive Course in Tami. Mysore: CIIL.

## C-09: APPLIED LINGUISTICS

*This course is designed to give a general outline on how linguistics is useful for practical purpose and to give basics in language teaching, translation, lexicography and computational linguistics.*

**UNIT 1: Applied Linguistics:** Theoretical and applied linguistics; history and growth of applied linguistics ; Areas of Applied Linguistics; Language Policy and Planning; Language teaching, Translation, Lexicography, Clinical Linguistics, Neuro-linguistics, Language Technology and Corpora.

**UNIT 2: Language Teaching:** Language Teaching and learning; acquisition; Language proficiency listening- speaking-reading-writing; second language learning and teaching; different methods of language teaching, Grammar Translation Method; Direct Method; Audio-lingual method; contrastive analysis-error analysis; Communicative Language Teaching Method; language and communication, Issues of learning disabilities.

**UNIT 3: Translation:** Need and scope, definition of translation, Types of translation, models of translation: metaphor, imitation, adaptation, recreation; Nida's three stage (Phrase) model; theories of the present age Translation – equivalence; Contrastive analysis and translation; Text analysis; Synonyms, Polysemy; Transfer of text, Machine translation

**UNIT 4: Lexicography:** Types of Dictionaries- Encyclopedic vs Linguistic synchronic vs diachronic – general vs special;; basic principles of lexicography- lexicography method, components of lexical meaning; Machine Readable dictionaries; collection of material – selection of entries – construction of entries – glosses, labels, subentries– reduced entries – presentation of polysemy; arrangement of entries – types of arrangement, alphabetic – semantic; appendices. Computational lexicology.

**UNIT 5: Computer Applications:** Ambiguity. Different levels of language Analysis; Language Technology; Machine Translation; Architecture of MT with Direct Method; Transfer Method; Interlingual Method; Introduction to Natural Language parsing-parsing techniques – top-down parsing; Bottom-up parsing MRD; Corpora. e-dictionary.

### Reading List

- AksharaBharati, VineetChaitanya, Rajeev Sangal. 1995. Natural Language Processing: A PaniniyanPerspective. Prentice Hall of India.
- Alan Davies. 2007. An Introduction to Applied Linguistics: From Practice to theory. Edinburgh University Press.
- Bell, R.T. 1981. An Introduction to Applied Linguistics. London: Batsford Academic and Educational Limited.
- Gass, S.M. and J. Sachachter, ed. 1989. Linguistic Perspective on Second Language Acquisition. Cambridge: CPU.
- Grabe, W. 2002. Applied Linguistics: An Emerging Discipline for the Twenty-first Century. In B. Kaplan (Ed.) Oxford Handbook of Applied Linguistics (pp. 3-12): OUP.
- Halliday, M.A.K. et al. 1964. The linguistic science and language teaching. London: Longman.
- Halliday. 1988. "Applied Linguistics" In .Concise Oxford Companion to the English Language. Ed. Tom McArthur : OUP.
- Howard Jakson. 2002. Lexicography: An Introduction. London: Roudledge.
- Kaplan, B. 2002. The Oxford handbook of applied linguistics. Oxford :OUP.
- Matthews, P.H. 2007. Oxford Reference Online. Oxford : OUP
- Munday, Jeremy, 2001. **Introducing Translation Studies**. London: Routledge
- Schmitt, N. 2002. An Introduction to Applied Linguistics. London: Arnold.
- Schmitt, R. & Celce-Murcia M. 2002. An Overview of Applied Linguistics. In R. Schmitt (Ed.), An Introduction to Applied Linguistics (pp. 13-21). London: Arnold.
- Singh, R. A. 1980. Introduction to Lexicography. CIIL; Mysore.

## C-10: COMPARATIVE DRAVIDIAN LINGUISTICS

*The aim of this course is to give the developments of in the field of comparative Dravidian Linguistics.*

**Unit 1:** Introduction to the four major Dravidian Languages: Language families in India; India as linguistic area. Major and minority Dravidian languages; geographical distribution. Native or pre-colonial understanding of the term *Drāvida*; Development of Comparative Dravidian Studies; pre-Caldwell; Francis Whyte Ellis and post-Caldwell development.

**Unit 2:** Comparative Dravidian phonology: Reconstruction of Proto-Dravidian phonemic system- vowels, consonants, consonant clusters and their major correspondences-, vowel alternations, syllabic structure, reconstruction of PDr, root and suffixes, principles of etymological analysis, phonemic composition of root and suffixes.

**Unit 3:** Comparative Dravidian Morphology: Reconstruction of Dravidian form classes, nouns, pronouns (personal, demonstrative and interrogative), number gender system, numerals, case markers, verb (finite and non-finite), tense (past and non- past), transitive causative negative and infinitive suffixes.

**Unit 4:** Comparative Dravidian syntax: Main types of sentence structures (simple, complex and compound) phrases clauses and infinitive suffixes, agreement features; loss of agreement in Malayalam.

**Unit 5:** Use of Dravidian Etymological Dictionary and other databases: Sub grouping and relation with other language families: Sub-grouping – geographical and linguistic; principles of sub grouping- different subgroups and their characteristics, Dravidian and Uraltaic, Elamite and Japanese, Dravidian and Indus valley Civilization.

### Reading List:

Krishnamurti, Bh. 2003. *Dravidian Languages*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Krishnamurti, Bh[adiraaju]. 2001. *Comparative Dravidian Linguistics: Current perspectives*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Shanmugam, S.V. 1969. *Dravidian Nouns: a comparative Study*. Annamalainagar: Annamalai University.

Sanford B. Steever (ed) 1998. *The Dravidian Languages*. London: Routledge.

Subrahmanyam, P.S. 1971. *Dravidian Verb Morphology: a Comparative Study*. Annamalainagar: Annamalai University.

Subrahmanyam, P.S. 1983. *Dravidian comparative phonology*. Annamalainagar: Annamalai University

Subrahmanyam, P. S. 2006. *Dravidian languages*. In *Encyclopaedia of Language & Linguistics* vol. 5, ed. Brown, Pp. 99-103. Elsevier: Amsterdam.

Subrahmanyam, P. S. 2008. *Dravidian Comparative Grammar-I*. Chennai: Central Institute of Classical Tamil.

Subrahmanyam, P. S. 2013. *The Morphosyntax of Dravidian Languages*. Thiruvananthapuram: Dravidian Linguistics Association.

Subrahmanyam, P. S. 2015. *The Dravidian Family: Characteristics Features*. In. *V.I Subramoniam Commemoration Volume - I, Studies on Dravidian* eds. G.K. Panikkar, B.Ramakrishna Reddy, K. Rangan, B.B. Rajapurohit, Pp. 19-42. International School of Dravidian Linguistics: Thiruvananthapuram

Zvelebil, K, 1970. *Comparative Dravidian Phonology*. The Hague: Mouton.

Zvelebil, K. 1990. *Dravidian Linguistics: An Introduction*. Pondicherry: PILC.

## C-11: COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS

*The aim of this paper is to give a thorough understanding of computers application to language processing. It also introduces the fundamentals in regular expressions, morphological modelling (analysers and generators), POS tagging and lexical semantics which are very vital while processing languages using computers.*

**Unit 1:** Nature and scope of Computational Linguistics: Tools and teaching of NLP, NLU, speech processing Knowledge in Speech and Language Processing. Speech Recognition. Speech Corpora. Different levels of language Analysis; Applications of Computational linguistics.

**Unit 2:** The nature of language data in natural languages and the requirements of a computing environment; needs and demands. Introduction to computer: operating systems and natural language applications. Encoding standards: ASCII, Unicode and ISCII; character coding and glyph coding.

**Unit 3:** Regular expressions: Basic Regular Expression Patterns; Pattern Matching; Programming in Perl; Modeling of generators and analysers in Indian languages (Telugu) and English.

**Unit 4:** Word Classes and Part-of-Speech Tagging: English Word Classes; Tagsets for English and Indian Languages (Telugu); Part-of-Speech Tagging: Rule Based POS Tagging, Stochastic POS Tagging, Transformation Based Tagging.

**Unit 5:** Machine Translation. Ambiguity. Word Sense Disambiguation. WordNet: A Database of lexical relations. Building of WordNets.

### Reading List:

Aksharabharati, V. Chaitanya and Rajeev Sangal. 1996. Natural Language Processing: A Paninian Perspective. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.

Allen, James: Natural Language Understanding. University of Rochester. New York.

Bouguraev, B. and Ted Briscoe (ed.). 1989. Computational Lexicography for Natural Language Processing. London: Longman.

Butler Christopher, S. 1985. Computers in Linguistics. Oxford: Blackwell.

Fellbaum, Christiane (ed.). 1998. WordNet: An Electronic Lexical Database. Cambridge, Mass: The MIT Press.

Grishman, R. 1986. Computational Linguistics: An Introduction. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Hausser. R. 1999. Foundations of Computational Linguistics: A Man-machine Communication in Natural Languages. Springer.

Jurafsky, D and James H. Martin. 2008 (2 nd .edition). Speech and Language Processing. New Delhi: Person Education Private Limited. Ch. 1, 8, 16

Mitkov, R. 2003. Oxford Handbook of Computational Linguistics. OUP.

Sproat, R. 1992. Morphology and Computation. Cambridge, Mass: The MIT Press.

Wall, Larry., et.al. 2000. Programming Perl. Cambridge: O'really.

## **C-12: ADVANCED MORPHOLOGY**

*The aim of this paper is to have a comprehensive picture on the advanced morphology. There are five units. This paper has five credits.*

**Unit-1:** Differences: Item and Arrangement and Item and Process. Usefulness: Item and Arrangement and Item and Process. Degrees: Item and Arrangement and Item and Process.

**Unit-2:** Differences: Word and Lexeme. Differences: Structural, Generative and Functional approaches on Morphology.

**Unit-3:** Morphology and Syntax interface: Morphosyntax – syncretism, tense, aspect and gender; Casuative and Clitics.

**Unit-4:** Morphology and Phonology interface: Morphophonology- sandhi, theories of sandhi.

**Unit-5:** Morphology and Semantics interface: Morphosemantics: Argument structure, theories of argument stratification.

### **Reading List**

- Anderson, S. 2005. Aspects of the theory of clitics. London: OUP.
- Aronoff, M. 1975. Word Formation in Generative Grammar. Cambridge: MIT press.
- Beard, R. 1981. The Indo-European Lexicon: A full synchronic Theory. Amsterdam: North Holland.
- Bybee, J.L. 1985. Morphology: A study of relation between Meaning and Form. Amsterdam: Benjamin
- Halle, M. 1973. Prolegomena to a theory of Word Formation. Linguistic Inquiry 4, pp 3-16.
- Krishnaswamy, N and Verma, S.K. 1998. Modern Linguistics. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Matthews, P.H. 1998. Inflectional Morphology. London: Cambridge University Press
- , 1998. Morphology. London: Cambridge University.
- Roache, Emmanuel. 1997. Finite-state language processing. MIT: New York.
- Roark, Brian. 2007. Computational approaches to Morphology and syntax; London: OUP.
- Scalise, S. 1984. Generative Morphology. Dordrecht: Foris.

## C 13- LEXICOGRAPHY

*The objective of this paper is to give the students the basic principles and practice of dictionary making. It also intends to give the technological advancements in the field.*

**Unit 1:** Introduction: Lexicology and lexicography- lexical and grammatical meaning - components of lexical meaning: designation, connotation. and range of application- Leech's Seven types of meaning – Lexicography definition - modern trends in lexicography. Lexeme- componental analysis.

**Unit 2:** Types of Dictionaries- Criteria of Classification- Encyclopedic **vs** Linguistic-synchronic **vs** Diachronic, general **vs** Restricted. General Dictionaries – lexicography as lexical description - Historical dictionaries- Restricted or special dictionaries. Dictionaries of synonyms etc., Number of languages monolingual, bilingual, multilingual size of the dictionaries - small. medium, big, academic dictionaries.

**Unit 3:** Purpose of bilingual dictionaries- material: selection- dictionary entry. Specifying Meaning: Semantic analysis: denotative **vs** connotative, synonymy, polysemy. homonymy. Hyponymy etc., dictionary definitions- grammar and meaning.

**Unit 4:** Structure of Dictionaries: key elements of dictionaries and other language references- Alphabetization- entry- grammatical information- pronunciation abbreviations problems of spelling - etymology- synonymy-usages- collocation and idioms- cross references-sub-entries, description and definition references.

**Unit 5:** Recent Developments in Semantics and Lexicography- selection of entries - use of computers in dictionary, on field work in lexicography - Practice on different types of dictionary entries- Preparing dictionaries of unwritten Languages – dialect dictionary, Computational Lexicography.

### Reading List

- Akins. B.r.S. &Zampolli, A 1994 Computational Approaches to the Lexicon. Oxford: OUP. Droszewski, W. 1973.Elements of Lexicology and Semiotics, Mouton. The Hague.
- Hartmann. R.K.(Ed.) Lexicography: Principles aiul Practice Academic Press.
- Howard Jakson. 2002. Lexicography: An Introduction. London: Roudledge.
- Jackson, H. 1998 I Words and {heir Meaning London: Longman
- Landau, S.I 1984 Dictionaries: The art and crattoflexicographvCambridge: CUP
- SharmaR.S. 2012. Applied linguistics, Atlantic publisher.
- Singh, R.A. 1982 An Introduction to Lexicography Mysore. CIIL
- Sylviane Granger &MagaliPaqot 2012.Electronic Lexicography.Oxford: OUP.
- Zugusta1971 Manual of Lexicography.The Hague .Mouton.

## C14: SOCIOLINGUISTICS

*This course is an introduction to sociolinguistics, the study of relationship between language and society. Here, we look at variation at all levels of language and how such variation constructs and is constructed by identity and culture.*

**Unit-1: Introduction:** Sociolinguistics and Sociology of Language - concepts of heterogeneity and varieties of speech community – social networks, verbal repertoire, communicative competence.

**Unit-2: Variation in Speech:** Language and Variation: Social variables and Types of Linguistic variables: Indicators, Markers and Stereo types. Deficit Hypothesis and Labov's response.

**Unit-3: Sociology of Language:** Gender and Language. Language and Ethnicity. Language and Power. Theory of politeness, power and solidarity. Religion and Language. Codification.

**Unit- 4: Language contact:** Different types of contacts- Pidgins and Creoles. Diglossia – with Bilingualism and without Bilingualism. Lingua Franca. Code-mixing and code-switching. Language standardization and Modernization.

**Unit-5: Indian Multilingualism** – Minority and Minor languages. Tribal bilingualism, Border area Bilingualism. Attitude- linguistic convergence. Maintenance and Shift.

### Reading List

- Annamalai, E. 2001. Managing Multilingualism in India: Political and Linguistic Manifestations. Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Annamalai, E. 1979. Language Movements in India. Mysore: CIIL
- Annamalai, E. 1986. Language Planning: Proceedings of an Institute. Mysore: CIIL
- Bell, A. 1991. The language of news media. Oxford: Blackwell
- Chambers, J.K., Peter Trudgill, and Natalie Schilling-Estes. (eds) 2002. The Handbook of Language Variation and Change. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Chambers, J.K. 2003. Sociolinguistic Theory: Linguistic Variation and its Social Significance. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Coulmas, Florian (Ed) 1997. The Hand book of Sociolinguistics. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing
- Dua, H.R. 1985. Language Planning in India. New Delhi: Harnamm Publications
- Fasold, R. 1984. The Sociolinguistics of Society. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Fairlough 1989. Language and power. Harlow: longman.
- Herk, Gerard Van. 2012. What is Sociolinguistics?. West Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell.
- Holmes, Janet (1992). An introduction to sociolinguistics. London: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group.
- Hudson, R.A. 1980, Sociolinguistics Cambridge: CUP.
- Llamas, Carmen, L Mullany & Peter Stockwell. 2007/2013. The Routledge Companion to Sociolinguistics. London: Routledge.
- Meyerhoff, Miriam. 2011. Introducing Sociolinguistics. London: Routledge.
- Pandit, P.B. 1972. India as a Sociolinguistic Area. University of Poona: Poona.
- Trudgil, Peter 1974, Sociolinguistics: an Introduction Penguin



## C-15: FIELD LINGUISTICS

*This course is designed to make the students aware about various aspects related to linguistic fieldwork and to introduce the techniques of language documentation retrieval. The goal is to learn how to work with native speakers of a language to conduct linguistic fieldwork.*

**Unit 1: Introduction to Field Linguistics:** Linguistic field work- Different types of Fieldwork: Bilingual and Monolingual Fieldwork, Descriptive Vs Sociolinguistic-preparation for field work, Fieldwork Equipment- Notebook /field diary, camera, audio recorder, Laptops Dilemmas of field work- Getting access, Getting acceptance, maintaining acceptance, Collecting data, richness of data, Ethical concerns, Pains of fieldwork, Cultural shock- Money and Fieldwork.

**Unit 2: Study Approaches:** Reading the literature and hypothesis, principles of fieldwork—natural settings, holistic, descriptive -types of elicitation- observation, question, respondent - key informant, focus groups, sampling, Test procedures -pilot study, sample survey, Qualitative vs. quantitative, Interrogation techniques, Translation, Techniques for polysemous words, Pictorial representation, Associative interrogation, The paraphrase method, Cross checking, Stimulus response method, Instantiation method, Phonetic transcription.

**Unit 3: Observation method:** Descriptive observation, Focused observation, Selective observation, Participation - Active & Passive Participation - Participant and Non participant observation, Questionnaire method, Questionnaire Surveys, Combining survey/data collection types Registered data, Non-registered data, Point data, Continuous data.

**Unit 4: Interview method:** structured or unstructured conversational and informal- Self reporting techniques, Structured and Unstructured Interviews, Open – ended interviewing, Ethnographic Interview, Standardized interview, qualitative interviews- In-depth Interview, Informal conversational, Topical or guided, Standardized open, Ethnographic or micro-ethnographic contextual inquiry, Field notes, , Documentary source method.

**Unit 5: Data processing and Language Documentation:** Types of media, video, audio, Images, Text, Metadata, Cataloguing, - Linguistic Processing- Tools for linguistic analysis and processing - data formats, data encoding, physical storage medium, software tools, Archiving, text material - Intellectual protocol and access to material.

### Reading List

AvnitaAbbi.2001.*A Manual of Linguistic Field Work and Structures of Indian Languages*. Lincom Europa.

Austin, Peter, ed. 2004. *Language documentation and description Volume 2*. London: Hans Rausing Endangered Languages Project.

Brids, S and Gary, S. 2003. "Seven Dimensions of Portability for Language Documentation and Description", *Language* 79: 557 – 582.

Crowley, Terry. 2013. (reprint). *Field Linguistics: A Beginners Guide*. Oxford: OUP.

Dixon, RM.W. 2010/2013. *Basic Linguistic Theory. Vol. 1. Methodology*. OUP: Oxford.

Gippert, J., Himmelmann, N. P. and Mosel, U. 2006. *Essentials of Language Documentation*. New York: Mouton de Gruyter

Jeanette, S. And Everett, D. L. 2012. *Linguistic Fieldwork*. Cambridge: CPU

Newman and Ratliff (eds) 2000. Introduction and Chapter 1 from: *Linguistic Fieldwork*. CUP, Cambridge

Samarin, William J. 1967. *Field Linguistics: A Guide to Linguistic Fieldwork*. New York: Rinehart & Winston

Wray et al. Arnold, 1998. *Projects in Linguistics, A Practical Guide to Researching Language*, London.

## C-16: Language Endangerment and Documentation

*The aim of this course is to make aware students about the endangerment of languages, and develop professional skill among them to document endangered languages with advanced technological aids.*

**Unit 1: Language Endangerment:** Concept of Language Endangerment, Type of language endangerment, Tools for endangered-language assessment: Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale by Fishman 1991, UNESCO's "Nine Factors" (2003), Extended GIDS by Lewis and Simons 2010; UNESCO Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger, Language endangerment in India, Endangerment of Dravidian languages.

**Unit 2: Language documentation:** Archiving Descriptive and documentary linguistics, Field work in endangered languages, Audio visual documentation, lexical database and dictionary making, grammar and text, documentation of culture and knowledge system. Linguistic standards for interlinear glossing: The Leipzig Glossing Rules.

**Unit 3: Technologies for language documentation:** Hardware and Software tools for linguistics fieldwork; Say More, ELAN, FLEx, Toolbox, Sven dimension of the portability, metadata and archiving, linguistic standards of documentation.

**Unit 4: Ethical issues and support:** Ethical issues of language documentation, LSA Ethical Statement, UNESCO' programmes, CIIL's SPPEL.

**Unit 5: Revitalisation:** Language shift and maintains, attitude of the language community, participatory revitalisation, revitalisation materials; technologies for language revitalisation; community radio and digital technologies.

### Reading List

- Ashmore, Louise. 2008. The role of digital video in language documentation. *Language documentation and description* 5: 77-102. Nathan, David. 2009. Audio responsibilities in endangered languages documentation and archiving. *Language Documentation and Description* 6: 101-16.
- Austin, Peter K. 2010a. Applying for a language documentation research grant. *Language Documentation and Description* 7: 285-99. Bownern, Claire (2008). Grant Application Writing. In *Linguistic fieldwork: a practical guide*, 170-184. Basingstoke New York : Palgrave Macmillan.
- Crystal, David. 2000. *Language Death*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Evans, Nicholas. 2010. *Dying words: Endangered languages and what they have to tell us*. Malden, MA; Oxford, U.K: Wiley-Blackwell.
- Fishman, Joshua A. 1991. *Reversing Language Shift*. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters.
- Fishman, Joshua A., ed. 2001. *Can threatened languages be saved? Reversing language shift, revisited: A 21st century perspective*. Clevedon, UK: Multilingual Matters Ltd.
- Hammarström, Harald. 2010. The status of the least documented language families in the world. *Language Documentation and Conservation* 4: 177-212.
- JostGippert, Nikolaus P. Himmelmann Ulrike Mosel. 2006. *Essentials of Language Documentation*. Mouton de Gruyter: Berlin .
- Krauss, Michael. 1992. 'The world's languages in crisis.' *Language* 68.1:4-10.
- Lewis, M. Paul and Gary Simons. 2010. *Assessing Endangerment: Expanding Fishman's GIDS*. *Revue Roumaine de Linguistique/Romanian Review of Linguistics*, v. 2.
- Nathan, David, and Peter K. Austin. 2004. *Reconceiving metadata: Language documentation through thick and thin*. *Language Documentation and Description* 2: 179-189.
- Nettle, Daniel, and Romaine, Suzanne. 2000. *The extinction of the world's languages*. New York: Oxford University Press.

- Rice, Keren. 2006a. Ethical issues in linguistic fieldwork: An overview. *Journal of Academic Ethics* 4 (1): 123-155. Austin, Peter K. 2010b. Communities, ethics and rights in language documentation. *Language Documentation and Description* 7: 34-54.
- Rice, Keren. 2011. Documentary linguistics and community relations. *Language Documentation and Conservation* 5: 187-207.
- Svensén, Bo. 2009. Types of dictionaries. In *A handbook of lexicography: The theory and practice of dictionary-making*, 12-36. Cambridge [U.K.]: Cambridge University Press. Svensén, Bo. 2009. The electronic dictionary. In *A handbook of lexicography: The theory and practice of dictionary-making*, 437-451. Cambridge [U.K.]: Cambridge University Press.
- Chelliah, Shobhana L. and Willem J. de Reuse ed. 2011. *Handbook of Descriptive Linguistic Fieldwork*. Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands
- Woodbury, Anthony C. 2003. Defining documentary linguistics. *Language Documentation and Description* 1: 35-51