SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI
SVU COLLEGE OF ARTS
P.G. Degree Programme (CBCS) Regulations-2016
(With effect from the batch admitted in the academic year 2016-17)

CHOICE-BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)

1. **Preamble:**

P.G Degree Programme is of two academic years with each academic year being divided into two consecutive (one odd + one even) semesters.

Choice-Based Credit System (CBCS) is a flexible system of learning and provides choice for students to select from the prescribed elective courses. A course defines learning objectives and learning outcomes and comprises of lectures/tutorials/laboratory work/field work/project work/viva/seminars/ assignments/ presentations/ self-study etc. or a combination of some of these.

Under the CBCS, the requirement for awarding a degree is prescribed in terms of number of credits to be completed by the students.

The CBCS permits students to:

 i. Choose electives from a wide range of courses offered by the Departments of the College/University.
 ii. Opt for additional courses of interest
 iii. adopt an inter-disciplinary approach in learning
 iv. make the best use of expertise of the available faculty

2. **Minimum Qualification:**

Minimum qualification for seeking admission into a specialization of P.G Degree Programme is U.G Degree, with at least 40% marks for general and pass marks for SC/ST in aggregate, awarded by Sri Venkateswara University (SVU) in the appropriate Branch of learning or any other equivalent examination recognized by other Higher Education Institution and Universities.

3. **Branches of Study:**

The Branches of study in PG Degree Programme are:

S. No.	Name of the Department
1	Adult & Continuing Education
2	Ancient Indian History Culture & Archaeology
3	Econometrics
4	Economics
5	English
6	Hindi
7	History
8	Human Rights & Social Development
9	Foreign Languages & Linguistics
10	Library & Information Science
11	Performing Arts
12	Philosophy
13	Political Science & Public Administration
14	Population Studies & Social Work
15	Rural Development & Management

16	Sanskrit
17	Sociology
18	Area Studies (South East Asian Pacific Studies)
19	Tamil
20	Telugu Studies
21	Tourism
22	Arabic, Persian & Urdu
23	Centre for Extension Studies & Centre for Women's Studies

4. **Programme Duration:**

4.1   Minimum duration of the full-time P.G Programme is two consecutive academic years i.e. four semesters and maximum period is four academic years.

4.2   **Semester:**
Generally, each semester shall consist of 90 actual instruction days including the sessional test days. However, instructional days may be reduced up to 72, when necessary, with increased instructional hours per course per week.

5. **Credits:**
Credit defines the quantum of contents/syllabus prescribed for a course and determines the number of instruction hours per week. The norms for assigning credits to a course for a duration of one semester shall be as follows:

i   One credit for every one hour of lecture/tutorial per week
ii One credit for every two hours of practical work/seminar per week
iii 4 credits in a semester for project work.

6. **Classification of Courses:**
The courses of each specialization of study are classified into Core Courses and Elective Courses and Foundation courses. It is mandatory for a student to complete successfully all the Core and Elective courses pertaining to his/her of specialization of study.

Semester-I

Sl.no	Components of Study	Title of the Course		Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credit	IA Marks	Sem End Exam Marks	Total
1.	**Core**	1	Mandatory	6	4	20	80	100
2.		2		6	4	20	80	100
3.		3		6	4	20	80	100
4.		4		6	4	20	80	100
5.	**Compulsory Foundation**	5a	Opt- 1	6	4	20	80	100
		5b						
		5c						
6.	**Elective Foundation**	6a	Opt- 1	6	4	20	80	100
		6b						
Total				**36**	**24**	**120**	**480**	**600**

*All CORE Papers are Mandatory
- **Compulsory Foundation - Choose one paper**
- **Elective Foundation - Choose one paper.**
- **Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC but it will be considered for the award of the grade as open elective only giving extra credits.**

Semester-II

Sl.no	Components of Study	Title of the Course		Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credit	IA Marks	Sem End Exam Marks	Total
1.		1		6	4	20	80	100
2.	Core	2	Mandatory	6	4	20	80	100
3.		3		6	4	20	80	100
4.		4		6	4	20	80	100
5.	Compulsory Foundation	5a 5b 5c	Opt-1	6	4	20	80	100
6.	Elective Foundation	6a 6b	Opt-1	6	4	20	80	100
	Total			36	24	120	480	600

*All CORE Papers are Mandatory
- **Compulsory Foundation - Choose one paper**
- **Elective Foundation - Choose one paper.**
- **Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC but it will be considered for the award of the grade as open elective only giving extra credits.**

Semester-III

Sl.no	Components of Study	Title of the Course		Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credit	IA Marks	Sem End Exam Marks	Total
1.		1		6	4	20	80	100
2.	Core	2	Mandatory	6	4	20	80	100
3.		3		6	4	20	80	100
4.	Generic Elective	4a 4b	Opt-2	6	4	20	80	100
		4c 4d		6	4	20	80	100
5.	Open Elective	5a 5b 5c	Opt- 1	6	4	20	80	100
	Total			36	24	120	480	600

* All CORE Papers are Mandatory
- **Generic Elective - Choose two**
- **Open Electives are for the Students of other Departments. Minimum One Paper should be opted. Extra credits may be earned by opting for more number of open electives depending on the interest of the student through self study.**
- **Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC.**

Semester-IV

Sl.no	Components of Study	Title of the Course		Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credit	IA Marks	Sem End Exam Marks	Total
1.	**Core**	1	Mandatory	6	4	20	80	100
2.		2		6	4	20	80	100
3.		3		6	4	20	80	100
4.	**Generic Elective**	4a	Opt-2	6	4	20	80	100
		4b						
		4c		6	4	20	80	100
		4d						
5.	**Open Elective**	5a	Opt- 1	6	4	20	80	100
		5b						
		5c						
	Total			**36**	**24**	**120**	**480**	**600**

* All CORE Papers are Mandatory
- **Generic Elective - Choose two**
- **Open Electives are for the Students of other Departments. Minimum One Paper should be opted. Extra credits may be earned by opting for more number of open electives depending on the interest of the student through self study.**
- **Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC.**

6.1 **Core Course:-**
There may be a core course in every semester. This is the course which is to be compulsorily studied by a student as a core requirement to complete the requirement of a programme in a said discipline of study.

6.2 **Elective Course:-**
Elective course is a course which can be chosen from a pool of papers. It may be :
- Supportive to the discipline of study
- Provide a expanded scope
- Enable an exposure to some other discipline/domain
- Nurture student's proficiency/skill.

6.2.1. An elective may be "Generic Elective" focusing on those courses which add generic proficiency to the students. These electives shall be "Discipline centric". Three or Four papers may be offered, of which Two may be chosen.

6.2.2 An elective may be "Open Elective" and shall be offered for other Disciplines only. Atleast one paper must be chosen for study as mandatory. More than one paper may be studied through self study.

6.3 **Foundation Course:-**
The Foundation Courses may be of two kinds: Compulsory Foundation and Elective foundation, "Compulsory Foundation" courses are the courses based upon the content that leads to Knowledge enhancement. They are mandatory for all discipline. Elective Foundation courses are value-based and are aimed at man-making education.

6.4 **MOOCS and e-Learning:**
Discipline centric elective course through MOOCS (Massive Open Online Course) platform. Students of I, II and/or III semesters can register for the courses/offered by authorized Institutions/Agencies through online with the approval of the DDC concerned. The certificate issued by the Institutions/Agencies after successful completion of the course will be considered for the award of the Grade to that course in open electives category only.
Further, 30-40% of the syllabus of any one course in I, II and III semesters may be taught through e-Learning.

7   **Course Registration:**
Every student has to register for the set of Courses offered by the Department in that Semester including those of Open Elective course of the other Departments and MOOCS courses with the total number of their Credits being limited by considering the permissible weekly contact hours (typically: 36/Week).

8   **Credits Required for Award of Degree:**
A student shall become eligible for the award of P.G degree, if he/she earns a minimum of 96 credits by passing all the core and electives along with practicals, seminars, comprehensive viva-voce prescribed for the programme.

8.1   It is mandatory for a student to complete successfully all the core courses pertaining to his/her specialization of study.

8.2   A student may choose Generic Electives from the list of elective courses offered from his/her specialization of study.

8.3   Further, a student may select from a list of Elective courses from other Departments as Open Electives to "suit the required" number of credits, such that the total credits is atleast 96.

8.4   There should be a register maintained by the Head of the Department indicating for each student, the course (s) registered by the student within the department, so that "Generic Electives" opted by the student are indicated.

8.5   In the case of Open Elective, the Head of the Department should prepare a statement /register indicating the courses choosen/ opted by the students of the department in other departments.

8.6   The Head of the Department should send the list of registered papers (opted by the students) to the principal with a copy to the controller of examinations immediately with in a week of commencement of each semester.

8.7   A copy of the courses registered by the students in each semester approved by the Principal shall be sent to the Academic Branch as well as Examination Branch.

8.8   The list of students registered for Mooc's shall be furnished giving details of the programme with a copy to the Principle and Controller of Examinations.

8.9   A model of Registers to be maintained by the Head of the Department is given in the Annexure. It is mandatory on the part of the Head of the Department to maintain Register for each UG/PG Course separately.

9.   **Scheme of Instruction :**
The Board of Studies (BOS) of each specialization shall formulate the scheme of instruction and detailed syllabi. For every course learning objectives and learning outcomes should be defined. While formulating the scheme of instruction, the BOS shall facilitate to offer the minimum number of credits for the entire Programme. The syllabi of theory courses shall be organized into four / five units of equal weight. The question paper for the Semester end University Examination in theory course shall consist of four / five units, two questions from each unit of syllabus carrying a total of 60 marks. There shall be short answer questions for a total of 20 marks.

9.1   Part A contains of 20 marks with two short question from each unit out of which the student has to answer five questions with each question carrying 4 marks with a total of 20marks.

Examination in theory shall consist of five units in each paper, two questions from each unit of syllabus out of which a student shall answer one question carrying 12 marks for each question with a total of 60 marks.

In case of any course / programme having practicals out of the total 80 marks, the theory shall consist of 50 marks and practicals 30 marks. Out of the total theory marks of 50, section A carries 10 marks and Section B 40 marks. Section A contains 8 short questions out of which 5 should be answered, each question carrying 2 marks.

In Section B, out of 10 questions 5 are to be answered with internal choice each question carrying 8 marks.

10. **Course Numbering Scheme:**

Each course is denoted by an alphanumeric code as detailed below:

S. No	Name of the Course	Course Code
	ARTS	
1	Adult & Continuing Education	MAAE
2	Ancient Indian History Culture & Archaeology	AIHC&A
3	Econometrics	EMT
4	Economics	ECO
5	English	ENG
6	Hindi	HIN
7	History	HST
8	Human Rights & Social Development	HR
9	Foreign Languages & Linguistics	LING
10	Library & Information Science	LIS
11	Performing Arts (Music)	PA-M
12	Performing Arts (Dance)	PA-D
13	Philosophy	PHI
14	Political Science & Public Administration	PSPA
15	Population Studies	PSC
16	Rural Development & Management	MARDM
17	Sanskrit	SNSKT
18	Social Work	MSW
19	Sociology	MASO
20	Area Studies (South East Asian Pacific Studies)	SEAP
21	Tamil	TML
22	Telugu Studies	TEL
23	Tourism	T
24	Urdu	URD
25	Women Studies & Management	SVUWS

11. **Evaluation :**

11.1 Evaluation shall be done on a continuous basis i.e. through Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) in the Semester and Semester End Examination (SEE). For each theory course, there shall be two internal tests of two hours duration carrying 20 marks each and one Semester end Examination of 3 hours duration carrying 80 marks. Internal marks for a maximum of 20 shall be awarded based on the average performance of the two internal tests.

11.2 The first internal test shall be held immediately after the completion of 50% of the instruction days covering 50% of the syllabus. The second internal test shall be held immediately after the completion of 90 instruction days covering the remaining 50% of the syllabus.

11.3 It is mandatory for a student to attend both the internal tests in each theory course. The weighted average of the marks secured in two tests is awarded as sessional marks. However, 0.8 shall be assigned as weight for the best performance of the two tests whereas for the other test it shall be 0.2. If a student is absent for any of the internal test for whatsoever reason, the marks for that test shall be zero.

11.4 The students shall verify the valuation of answer scripts of sessional tests and sign on the same after verification.

11.5 The valuation and verification of answer scripts of Sessional Tests shall be completed within a week after the conduct of the internal tests. The answer scripts shall be maintained in the dept until the semester end results are announced.

11.6 The valuation of Semester end Examination answer scripts shall be arranged by the Controller of Examinations as per the University procedures in vogue.

11.7 **Evaluation of Practicals:**

For each practical course, the sessional marks for a maximum of 100 shall be awarded by the teacher based on continuous assessment of practical work. The Semester end University practical Examinations carrying 100 marks shall be conducted by i) Internal examiners and ii) external examiner permitted by the BoS of the Department a panel submitted to the Controller of Examinations.

12. **Project Work :**

12.1 The work shall be carried out in the concerned department of the student or in any recognized Educational Institutions of Higher learning / Universities / Industry / Organization as approved by the DDC. The student shall submit the outcome of the project work in the form of a report.

12.2 The project work shall be evaluated at the end of the IV semester with 70 marks for the report and 30 marks for the Viva Voice with a maximum of a 100 marks.

13. **Grading and Grade Points:**

Grade Point: It is a numerical weight allotted to each letter grade on a 10-point scale

Letter Grade: It is an index of the performance of students in a said course. Grades are denoted by letters O, A+, A, B+, B, C, P and F.

Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA): It is a measure of performance of work done in a semester. It is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in the courses registered in a semester and a total course credits taken during that semester. It shall be given up to two decimal places.

$$\textbf{SGPA } (S_i) = \Sigma(C_i \times G_i) / \Sigma C_i$$

Where C_i is the number of credits of the ith course and G_i is the grade point scored by the student in the ith course.

The CGPA is also calculated in the same manner taking into account all the courses undergone by a student over all the semesters of a programme, i.e.

Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA): It is a measure of overall cumulative performance of a student over all semesters. The CGPA is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in the courses in all semesters and the sum of the total credits of all courses in all the semesters. It is given up to two decimal places.

$$\textbf{CGPA} = \Sigma(C_i \times S_i) / \Sigma\, C_i$$

Where S_i is the SGPA of the ith semester and C_i is the total number of credits in that semester.

The SGPA and CGPA shall be rounded off to two decimal points and reported in the transcripts.

Letter Grades and Grade Points:

A 10-point grading system with the following letter grades is to be followed.

Grades and Grade Points

Marks	Grade Point	Letter Grade
75-100	7.5-10	O (Outstanding)
65-74	6.5-7.4	A+ (First)
60-64	6.0-6.4	A (First)
55-59	5.5-5.9	B+ (Second)
50-54	5.0-5.4	B (Second)
40-49	4.0-4.9	C (Third)
00-39	0.0-3.9	F (Fail)

A student obtaining Grade F shall be considered failed and will be required to reappear in the examination.

13.1 In each Semester, every student who satisfies the attendance requirements should register for examination, failing which he/she shall not be promoted to the next semester. Any such student who has not registered for examination in a semester shall repeat that semester in the next academic year after obtaining the proceedings of the Principal.

13.2 To pass a course in PG Programme, a student has to secure the minimum grade of (P) in the PG Semester end Examination. A student obtaining Grade F shall be considered failed and will be required to reappear in the examination as supplementary candidate.

13.3 A student is eligible to improve the marks in a paper in which he has already passed, in with 4 years from the year of admission as and when it is conducted for the subsequent batches. This provision shall not be provided once the candidate is awarded Degree.

13.4 A student who has failed in a course can reappear for the Semester end Examination as and when it is held in the normal course. The Sessional Marks obtained by the student will be carried over for declaring the result.

13.5 Whenever the syllabus is revised for a course, the semester Examination shall be held in old syllabus three times. Thereafter, the students who failed in that course shall take the semester end Examination in the revised syllabus.

14. **Award of Degree :**

A student who has earned a minimum of 96 credits by passing in all the core courses and the minimum number of electives prescribed shall be declared to have passed the course work and shall become eligible for the award of degree.

14.1 A student who has earned extra credits shall be issued a separate certificate to that effect mentioning the subject and grade.

15. **Ranking and Award of Prizes / Medals :**

15.1 Ranks shall be awarded in each branch of study on the basis of Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) for top ten percent of the students or top three students whichever is higher.

15.2 The students who have become eligible for the award of PG degree by passing all the four semester regularly without break, shall only be considered for the award of ranks.

15.3 Award of prizes, scholarships and other honours shall be according to the rank secured by the student as said above and in conformity with the desire of the Donor.

16. **Attendance Requirements:**

16.1 A student is required to complete the Programme of Study satisfying the attendance requirements in all the semesters within twice the prescribed period of study i.e. 4 academic years from the year of admission failing which he/she forfeits his/her seat.

16.2 A student shall repeat the semester if he/she fails to satisfy the attendance requirements given below:
    i A student shall attend at least 60 percent of the maximum hours of instruction taken by the teacher for each course.
    ii A student shall attend at least 75 percent of the maximum hours of instruction taken for all the courses put together in that semester.

16.3 The Principal shall condone the shortage of attendance of a student provided; the student satisfies the clause 16.2 and obtain atleast 60% of overall attendance in a semester on medical grounds only.

16.4 A student who fails to satisfy the attendance requirements specified in clause 16.2 shall repeat that semester in the subsequent academic years with the written permission of the Principal.

16.5 A student shall not be permitted to study any semester more than two times during the Programme of his/her study.

16.6 A student who satisfies the attendance requirements specified in clause 16.2 in any semester may be permitted to repeat that semester after canceling the previous attendance and sessional marks of that semester with the written permission of the Principal. However, this facility shall be extended to any student not exceeding twice during the entire Programme of study provided the stipulation in clause 16.1 is met.

17. **Conditions of Promotion:**

A student shall be eligible for promotion to the next semester provided, if he/she satisfies the attendance requirements in the immediately preceding semester as specified in clause 16.The Principle of the concerned college will furnish the promotion list to the HOD at the beginning of II, III & IV Semesters.

18. **Transitory Regulations:**

18.1 A student who has been repeated in the previous regulations for not satisfying the attendance requirements shall be permitted to join in these regulations provided the clauses 16.1 and 16.4 hold good.

18.2 Semester end University Examinations under the regulations that immediately precede these regulations shall be conducted two times after the conduct of last regular examination under those regulations.
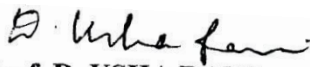
18.3   The students who satisfy the attendance requirements under the regulations that immediately precede these regulations, but do not pass the courses shall appear for the Semester end University Examinations in equivalent courses under these regulations as specified by the BOS concerned.

19   **Grievance Redressal Committee**

The Principal of the concerned college shall constitute a Grievance Redressal Committee by nominating three Professors from among the faculty of the college with the Vice – Principal of the college as Convenor and Chairperson for a period of two years. The Convener of the committee, one among the three, shall receive the complaints from the students regarding the valuation of sessional tests and place the same before the Committee for its consideration. The committee shall submit its recommendations to the Principal for consideration.

20.   **Amendment to the Regulations:**

Sri Venkateswara University reserves the right to amend these regulations at any time in future without any notice. Further, the interpretation any of the clauses of these regulations entirely rest with the University.

Prof. D. USHA RANI
Dean Faculty of Arts

SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY: TIRUPATI
SVU COLLEGE OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS
(Syllabus Common for S V University College and affiliated by SVU Area)
(Revised Scheme of Instruction and Examination, Syllabus etc., with effect from the Academic
Year's 2016-17 for I and II Semesters and 2017-18 for III and IV Semesters)
Revised CBCS Pattern with effect from 2016-17

M.A. Linguistics

Semester-I

S. No	Code	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credits	Core / Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks
1	LING 101	Language and Linguistics	6	4	Core	20	80	100
2	LING 102	Phonetics	6	4	Core	20	80	100
3	LING 103	Phonology	6	4	Core	20	80	100
4	LING 104	Morphology	6	4	Core	20	80	100
5	LING 105	Syntax	6	4	CF	20	80	100
6	LING 106	Human Values and Professional Ethics-I	6	4	EF	20	80	100
			36	24	Total	120	480	600

*All CORE Papers are Mandatory
- **Compulsory Foundation - Choose one paper**
- **Elective Foundation - Choose one paper.**
- **Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC but it will be considered for the award of the grade as open elective only giving extra credits.**

Semester-II

S. No	Code	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credits	Core / Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks
1	LING 201	Semantics	6	4	Core	20	80	100
2	LING 202	Historical Linguistics	6	4	Core	20	80	100
3	LING 203	Dialectology	6	4	Core	20	80	100
4	LING 204	Field Linguistics	6	4	Core	20	80	100
5	LING 205	Language Families of India and Comparative Dravidian (Phonology)	6	4	CF	20	80	100
6	LING 206	Human Values and Professional Ethics-II	6	4	EF	20	80	100
		Total	36	24		120	480	600

*All CORE Papers are Mandatory
- **Compulsory Foundation - Choose one paper**
- **Elective Foundation - Choose one paper.**
- **Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC but it will be considered for the award of the grade as open elective only giving extra credits.**

S. No	Code	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credits	Core / Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks
1	LING 301	Sociolinguistics	6	4	Core	20	80	100
2	LING 302	Language Contact	6	4	Core	20	80	100
3	LING 303	Communication Disorders and Speech Pathology	6	4	Core	20	80	100
4	LING 304A	(a) Psycho-linguistics	6	4	GE *	20	80	100
	LING 304B	(b) Communication Technology						
	LING 304C	(c) Endangered Languages	6	4		20	80	100
	LING 304D	(d) Computational Linguistics						
5	LING 305A	(a) Language Families	6	4	OE #	20	80	100
	LING 305B	(b) Bilingualism						
	LING 305C	(c) Structure of English						
		Total	**36**	**24**		**120**	**480**	**600**

Semester-III

* **All CORE Papers are Mandatory**
- **Generic Elective - Choose two**
- **Open Electives are for the Students of other Departments. Minimum One Paper should be opted. Extra credits may be earned by opting for more number of open electives depending on the interest of the student through self study.**
- **Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC.**

Semester-IV

S. No	Code	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credits	Core / Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks
1	LING 401	Language Acquisition and Child Language Development	6	4	Core	20	80	100
2	LING 402	Natural Language Processing	6	4	Core	20	80	100
3	LING 403	Language Universals and Linguistic Typology	6	4	Core	20	80	100
4	LING 404A	(a) Lexicography	6	4	GE *	20	80	100
	LING 404B	(b) Language Teaching						
	LING 404C	(c) Translation	6	4		20	80	100
	LING 404D	(d) Research Methodology						
5	LING 405A	(a) Branches of Linguistics	6	4	OE #	20	80	100
	LING 405B	(b) Dictionary making						
	LING 405C	(C) Mass Media Communication						
		Total	**36**	**24**		**120**	**480**	**600**

* **All CORE Papers are Mandatory**
- **Generic Elective - Choose two**
- **Open Electives are for the Students of other Departments. Minimum One Paper should be opted. Extra credits may be earned by opting for more number of open electives depending on the interest of the student through self study.**
- **Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC.**

SEMESTER - I

M. A. LINGUISTICS

Core

101.   Language and Linguistics

(Marks: 20+80=100)

Unit-I: Notions of Language: Language as written Text-Philosophical and Literary notions; Language boundary, Dialect and Language; Language in spoken and written modes; Writing System.

Unit-II: Approaches to the study of languages: Semiotic approaches; use of language in family,
Community and country; language as a system of communication; sign language; Features of language.

Unit-III: Structure of language: Philological, Morphological, Syntactic and Semantic lends and their interrelations. Synchronic vs Diachronic; Classification of Languages; Concepts of Language & People, idiolect and language.

Unit-IV: Grammatical Analysis: Notions of contrast and complementation; Paradigmatic and Syntagmatic relations; Notions of word classes and grammatical categories;Grammatical relations and case relations; notion of rule at different levels; description vs explanation of grammatical facts.

Unit-V: Linguistics and Other Fields: Relevance of linguistics to other fields of enquiry-Philosophy, Anthropology, Sociology ,Political Science, Psychology, Education,Computer Science and Literature.

Suggested Readings:

1.   Akmajian, Adrian; Demers, Richard; Farmer, Ann; Harnish, Robert (2010). Linguistics: An **Introduction to Language and Communication**. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press. ISBN 0-262-51370-6.
2.   Crystal, David (1990). Linguistics. Penguin Books. ISBN 9780140135312.
3.   Chomsky, Noam (1957). Syntactic Structures. The Hague: Mouton.
4.   Agha, Agha (2006). Language and Social Relations. Cambridge University Press.
5.   Bloomfield, Leonard (1914). An introduction to the study of language. New York: Henry Holt and Company.
6.   Hocket, C.F. 1958. **A course in modern linguistics**. York. Macmillan and Co.
7.   The Handbook of Linguistics. Blackwell.

102.   Phonetics   (Marks: 20+80=100)

Unit – I   The process of Communication: Speech production (Articulatory Phonetics), Speech transmission (Acoustic Phonetics), and Speech perception (Auditory Phonetics).

Unit – II.   The four processes of speech production: Air stream, process palmonic, glottalic and velaric: egressive and ingressive air streams, phonation process (State of the Glottis) Oral – Nasal process (position of the velum) articulatory process. (Consonant and Vowel production) Classification of speech sound and their description; Consonants, Vowels, and Dipthongs.

Unit – III.   Consonant production: Where a consonant sound is made (place of articulation), how it is made (degree of strictures and manner of articulation) and the state of the glottis (Voiced, unvoiced, etc.), stop consonants (Plosives, obstruents, implosives, clicks), types of closure and release. Affrication, aspiration, etc.

Unit – IV.   Vowel production: Which part of the tongue is raised (front, back, central), how much it is raised (high or close, low or open, etc.) and whether the lips are rounded (rounded vs. unrounded), Monophthong vs. diphthong, various types of diphthongs.

Unit – V.   Secondary and double articulations: labialization palatalization, velarization and pharyngealization and other secondary articulations: labio-velar, labio-palatal, etc. Prosodic or Suprasegmental or dynamic features: Length (quantity), Stress accent), Tone and Intonation (speech melody or pitch variation), Juncture (pause), Voice quality.

Note: Practical classes on the topics: Listening tapes, recognizing the sounds, production of the sounds, and phonetic transcription.

Suggested Readings:

1. Abercrombie, D. 1967. **Elements of general phonetics**. Edinburgh. Edinburgh University Press
2. Ladefoged, P. 1975. **A Course in phonetics**. New York. Harcourt Brace and Jovanovic.
3. O'Conner, J.D. 1973. **Phonetics.** Penguin Books Ltd.
4. Bloomfield, L. 1933**. Language**. NewYork. Hol & Rinehart and Winston.
5.   Catford, J.C. 1989. **A practical introduction to phonetics**. Oxford. Clarendon Press.
6. Leiberanan, Philip & Blumstein, Sheila, E. 1991. **Speech perception and Acoustic phonetics.** London, Cambridge University Press.
7. O'Grady, William; et al. (2005). **Contemporary Linguistics: An Introduction** (5th ed.). Bedford/St. Martin's. ISBN 0-312-41936-8.
8.   Stearns, Peter; Adas, Michael; Schwartz, Stuart; Gilbert, Marc Jason (2001). **World Civilizations** (3rd ed.). New York: Longman. ISBN 9780321044792.

103. Phonology   (Marks: 20+80=100)

Unit – I. Phoneme: Concept and definition. Different aspects of the phoneme, Phonetic, Phonological, psychological, etc. Principles of phonemic analysis, the concepts of opposition, Contrast, minimal pair, distribution (Complementary, Free variation), Phonetic similarity, neatness of pattern (or pattern congruity of symmetry), and economy. Discovery procedures.

Unit –II. The distinction between phone, phoneme and allophone: relation between Phonetics and Phonology. Types of phonemes, Types of phonological systems. Problems in phonology and phonological analysis; vowel and consonant systems, suprasegmental system, under lying representation, phonological rules.

Unit–III. Phonemic premises and procedures: (a) Modification of sound by environments analogous, identical and mutually exclusive. (b) Phonetic symmetry of sound systems; (c) Fluctuation of sounds and (d) Structural pressure on the interpretation of segments and/or sequences of segments. Alternative solutions in Phonemic analysis.   Distinctive feature theory: binary vs. nonbinary features, articulatory vs. acoustic features; Universal set of phonetic features.

Unit–IV. Basic units of Phonology: Syllable, vowel and consonant. Macro segment and Micro segment, syllable peak, coda, onset and interlude, problems of demarcation of syllable boundary.

Unit- V. Phonological system (as set of items, phonemes) and structure (the permissible arrangement of consonant and vowel phonemes, constraints on combinations, etc.) The concept of redundancy.

Suggested Readings:

1. Hocket, C.F. 1958. **A course in Modern Linguistics**. New York. Macmillan and Co.
2. Hymn, Larry, M. 1975. **Phonology: Theory and analysis**. New York. Holt Rinehart and Winston.
3. Jakobson, R & M. Halle. 1956. **Fundamentals of Language**. Part – I. Hague. Mouton & Co.
4. Pike, K.L. 1947. **Phonemes: A technique for reducing language to writing**. University of Michigen Press.
5. Vackek,J. 1966. **The linguistic school of Prague: An introduction to its theory and practice.** In the Prague school Reader in Linguistics.
6. Fudge, Eric. C. 1973. **Phonology; selected Readings**. London. Penguin.
7. Lass, Roger. 1991. Phonology: **An introduction to Basic Concepts**. London. Cambridge University Press.

104.   Morphology   (Marks: 20+80=100)

Unit – I.   Morpheme as a unit of linguistic structure, criteria for identifying morpheme Allomorph, Zero morph, Empty morph, Portmanteau morph, unique morpheme.

Unit –II. Classification of morphemes. Types of morphemes: free and bound, root, stem and suffix: word and compound.

Unit–III. Derivation and inflection, Different models and grammatical description. Item and Arrangement. Item and Process and, word and paradigm.

Unit–IV. The concept of morpheme, Relationship between morpheme and phoneme, morphophonemic alternations. Internal and external sandhi. Automatic and non-Automatic alternation, regular and irregular alternation; base form. Phonologically conditional and morphologically conditioned alternation, morphology in generative frame work.

Unit –V. Immediate constituents: Morphological and syntactic. Types of ICs and markers, construction types endocentric and exocentric, syntactic linkage, word classes, parts of speech and grammatical categories. Idiom formation, types of Idioms.

Suggested Readings:

1.   Hocket, C.F. 1958. **A course in modern linguistics**. York. Macmillan and Co.
2.   Mathews, P.H. 1974. **Morphology**. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.
3.   Elson, B. & Pickelt, V. 1969. **An introduction to Morphology and Syntax**. California, Summer Institute of Linguistics.
4.   Nida, E.A. 1946. **Morphology**. Ann Arbor. Michigan University Press.
5.   Langacker, Ronanld W. **Fundamental of Linguistics Analysis**. New York. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.
6.   Joos,M. (ed.). 1957. **Readings in Linguistics**. Chicago University Press.
7.   Bauer, Laurie. (2003). **Introducing linguistic morphology** (2nd ed.). Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press. ISBN 0-87840-343-4.
8.   Bauer, Laurie. (2004). **A glossary of morphology**. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown UP.
9.   Bubenik, Vit. (1999). **An introduction to the study of morphology**. LINCON course books in linguistics, 07. Muenchen: LINCOM Europa. ISBN 3-89586-570-2.

Compulsory Foundation

105.   Syntax

(Marks: 20+80=100)

Unit - I. Assumptions about language and grammar: Particular and Universal grammar; Adequacies of grammar-observational, descriptive and explanatory; Differences between competence and performance, well formed ness and acceptability, intuition.

Unit- II. Grammar and its components-syntactic, semantic and phonological.Base structures and surface structures. Sentence and its constituents

Unit–III. Phrase structure rules and phrase markers, intermediary categories and the X - bar notation. Transformational component: Wh-movement, Np-movement.

Unit–IV. Categorical and sub categorical information: Partially and fully specified entries, selectional restrictions.

Unit - V. Grammatical transformations, Reflexivization, relativization, Extraposition, Equi- NP deletion, Coordination, Passivization, Pronominalization.

Suggested Readings:

1. Chomsky, N. 1965. **Aspects of the theory of syntax**. Cambridge. MIT Press.
2. Verma, S. K. and Krishnaswamy, N. 1998. **Modern Linguistics: An Introduction**. New Delhi. Oxford University Press.
3. Isaac, Chechamma. 1974. **An Introduction to the theory of Transformational Grammar.** Trivandrum. College Book House.
4. Raford, A. **Transformational Grammar: A first course**.
5. Radford, A. **Transformational syntax**.
6. Brown, Keith; Jim Miller (eds.) (1996**). Concise Encyclopedia of Syntactic Theories**.New York: Elsevier Science. *ISBN 0-08-042711-1*.
7. Carnie, Andrew (2006**). Syntax: A Generative Introduction** (2nd ed.). Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell. *ISBN 1-4051-3384-8.*

Elective Foundation

106. Human Values and Professional Ethics – I

(Marks: 20+80=100)

I. Definition and Nature of Ethics – Its relation to Religion, Politics, Business, law, Medicine and Environment. Need and Importance of Professional Ethics – Goals – Ethical Values in various Professions.

II. Nature of Values – Good and Bad, Ends and Means, Actual and potential Values, Objective and Subjective Values, Analysis of basic moral concepts – right, ought, duty, character and Conduct

III. Individual and Society: Ahimsa (Non-Violence),Satya (Truth), Brahmacharya (Celibacy), Asteya (Non possession) and Aparigraha (Non-stealing). Purusharthas (Cardinal virtues) – Dharma (Righteousness), Artha (Wealth), Kama (Fulfillment Bodily Desires), Moksha (Liberatin).

IV. Bhasgavad Gita – (a) Niskama Karma. (b) Buddhism – The Four Noble Truths – Arya astanga marga, (c) Jainism – mahavratas and anuvratas. Values Embedded in Various Religions, Religious Tolerance, Gandhian Ethics.

V. Crime and Theories of punishment- (a) reformative, Retributive and Deterrent. (b) Views on manu and Yajnavalkya.

Suggested Readings:

1. John S Mackenjie: A manual of ethics
2. "The Ethics of Management" by Larue Tone Hosmer, Richard D.lrwin Inc.
3. "Management ethics – integrity at work" by Joseph A. Petrick and John F.Quinn,Response Books: New Delhi
4. "Ethics in Managemnt" by S.ASherlekar, Himalaya Publishing House
5. Haarold H. Titus:Ethics for Today
6. Maitra, S.K: Hindu Ethics
7. William Lilly: Introduction to Ethics
8. Sinha: A Manual of Ethics
9. Manu: Manu Dharna Sastra or the Institute of Manu:Comprising the Indian System of Duties: Religious and Civil(ed) G.C.Haughton
10. Susruta Samhita:Tr.Kaviraj Kunjanlal,Kunjalal Brishagratha, Chowkamba,Chowkamba Sanskrit series, Vol I,II and III, Varnasi, Vol I OO, 16-20,21-32 and 74-77 only
11. Charaka Samhita: Tr.Dr.Ram Karan Sarma and Vaidya Bhagavan Dash, Chowkambha Saskrit Series office, Vaaranasi I,II,III Vol I PP 183-191
12. Ethics, Theory and Contemporary Issues, Barbara Mackinnon, Wadsworth/Thomson Learning 2001
13. Analyzing Moral Issues, Judith A.Boss, Mayfield publishing Company,1999
14. An Introduction to pplied Ethics (Ed.) John H. Piet and Ayodhya Prasad, Cosmo Publications.
15. Text book for Intermediate logic, Ethics and Human Values, board of Intermediate Education & Telugu Academic Hyderbad.
16. I.C.Sharma Ethical Philosphy of India. Nagin&co Julundhar.

Semester – II
Core

201.   Semantics   (Marks: 20+80=100)

Unit – I.   Nature and scope of Semantics. The terms Semantics and Meaning. Linguistic and non-Linguistic contexts of meaning. Types of meaning.

Unit –II. Lexical structure and meaning: Componential analysis and its limitations, sense and reference, polysemy, Hyponymy, Homonymy, antonymy, synonymy. Lexical semantics.

Unit–III. Sentence structure and meaning: Grammar and Lexicon, word and sentence Projection rules, ambiguity, person and deixis.

Unit–IV. Linguistic context of meaning: context as meaning, collocation, idioms, Lexical and glossal meaning. Meaning interaction.

Unit–V. Mental Lexicon, presupposition and implication, Entailment and inconsistency, Tautology and contradiction, Generative and interpretative theories of meaning.

Suggested Readings:

1.   Palmer, F.R. 1976. **Semantics: A new out line**. London. Cambridge University Press.
2.   Stephen Ullmann. 1962**. Semantics: An introduction to the science of meaning**. Oxford. Basil Blackwell.
3.   Stephen Ullmann. **The principles of semantics**. Oxford. Basil Blackwell.
4.   Thakur,D. 1999**. Linguistics simplified: Semantics**. Patna. Bharati Bhawan publishers.
5.   Steinberg, D.D. and Jakobovits, L.A. 1971. **Semantics**. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.
6.   Jackendoff, Ray; **Semantic Structures,** MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, 1990
7.   Cruse, D.; **Lexical Semantics,** Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, MA, 1986
8.   Nerbonne, J.; **The Handbook of Contemporary Semantic Theory** (ed. Lappin, S.), Blackwell Publishing, Cambridge, MA, 1996
9.   Cruse, Alan; **Meaning and Language: An introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics,** Oxford Textbooks in Linguistics, 2004

202.   Historical linguistics   (Marks: 20+80=100)

Unit - I. The major breakthroughs in historical linguistics: the genetic hypothesis, the regularity hypothesis, the phonemic hypothesis. Models of language classification: Genealogical, Typological and Arial. Principles of sub grouping, Concept of a linguistic family: major language families of the world, characteristic features of the language families of India and mutual influences.

Unit - II. Sound change: gradual Phonetic change, structuralist model in describing sound change, phonetic and phonemic changes, conditioned and unconditioned change, types of sound changes, social motivation of sound change.

Unit -III. Analogy: regularizing tendency of analogy, relation to change, types of sound change. Assumptions of Linguistic change: least effort, substratum theory, structural pressure. Linguistic borrowing: Causes and types, and effects of borrowing.

Unit-IV.   Semantic change: nature and types; Internal reconstruction and Comparative method – scope and limitations. Lexicostatistics or Glottochronology: assumptions, aims and method of application.

Unit –V. Problems and analysis in Historical linguistics: Sound change, Internal reconstruction, Comparative method.

Suggested Readings:

1.   Winfred P. Lehmann, **Historical Linguistics: An Introduction** (Second Edition) (Holt, 1973) ISBN 0-03-078370-4
2.   Raimo Anttila, **Historical and Comparative Linguistics** (2nd ed.) (John Benjamins, 1989) ISBN 90-272-3557-0
3.   Arlotto, Anthony. **Introduction to Historical Linguistics**. Boston. Houghton Mifflin Company.
4.   King, R.D. 1969. **Historical Linguistics: An Introduction**. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
5.   Hoenigswalf, H.M. 1960. **Language change and Linguistic Reconstruction**. Chicago. University of Chicago Press.
6.   Sturtvent, E.H. 1942. **Linguistic Change**. Chicago. University of Chicago Press.
7.   Jeffers, R.J. and Ilse Lehiste. **Principles and Methods for Historical Linguistics**.
8.   Greenberg, J.H. 1957. **Essays in Linguistics**. Chicago. University of Chicago Press.
9.   Theodora Bynon, **Historical Linguistics** (Cambridge University Press, 1977) ISBN 0-521-29188-7
10.   Richard D. Janda and Brian D. Joseph (Eds), **The Handbook of Historical Linguistics** (Blackwell, 2004) ISBN 1-4051-2747-3

203. Dialectology

(Marks: 20+80=100)

Unit- I   Concept of idiolect, dialect, standard language: dialect area, dialect boundary, focal area, relic area and transitional area.

Unit- II   History and development of dialect studies: synchronic and diachronic ; major linguistic atlases; German, French, American atlases. Dialect studies in India and Andhra Pradesh.

UNIT-III   Types of dialects and variability; variation along social parameters; geographical variation-intelligibility, isoglosses, pattering and gradation.

Unit –IV   Dialect survey methodology; preparation of questionnaire; data elicitation techniques: mapping of dialect variation and drawing of isoglosses: interpretation of dialect maps.

Unit –V   Notions of heterogeneity and variability-interactional and correlational approaches in survey methodology.

Suggested Readings:

1. Chambers, J.K. and Trudgil, Peter. 1990. **Dialectology**. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.
2. Trudgil, Peter. 1983. **On Dialect: Social and Geographical perspectives**. Oxford. Blackwell.
3. Ferguson & Gumperz. : **Linguistic Diversity in South Asia**. Mouton.
4. Francil, W.N. 1987. **Dialectology: An introduction**. London. Longman.
5. Krishnamurti, Bh. 1962. **A Dialect Dictionary of Occupational Vocabulary, Vol. I: Introduction.**
6. Thomas, Alan R. (1967), **"Generative phonology in dialectology"**, Transactions of the Philological Society 66 (1): 179–203, doi:10.1111/j.1467 968X.1967.tb00343.x
7. Dollinger, Stefan (2015). **The Written Questionnaire in Social Dialectology: History, Theory, Practice.** IMPACT: Studies in Language and Society, 40. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins Pub. Co.

204.   Field Linguistics   (Marks: 20+80=100)

Unit –I   The scope and purpose of field linguistics; Field linguistics as a branch of descriptive linguistics and its relation to other branches in linguistic sciences such as theoretical and applied linguistics.

UNIT-II   The problem of investigating non-literary languages. The role and importance of language informant in linguistic field work; Selection of informants, number of informants and the training of the informant to suit the goal of the project. Preparation of appropriate questionnaire.

Unit – III   Techniques and methods of elicitation: elicitation and its nature; scheduled versus analytical elicitation; steps in elicitation, analysis and checking for elicitation. Organization of work sessions. Eliciting relevant data at various levels of linguistics structure; sound, word, phrase, clause and sentence levels. The importance of collecting texts-training the informant to dictate the texts, translating them with his help and checking the texts with other member of the language community.

UNIT-IV   Collection of linguistic data; Factors which determine the kinds of data, obtaining relevant data and restricting its size to salient features. Investigators: self preparation for encountering the informant. The need for a pilot survey of the peoples languages and the area of investigation and the collection of sample data.

Unit - V   The recording of dialect of language material. Types and purposes of field transcription. The mechanization of phonetic field work. The reliability and accuracy of phonetic field transcription. The phonetics training for field worker. Collection, analysis and processing of the data. The value of phonetic and linguistic statements.

Suggested Readings:

1. Samarin W J. 1061. **Field Linguistics – Aguide to Linguistics field work**, New York
2. Nida, EA. 1978. (2nd ed.) **Morphology**. University of Michigan press. Srlion
3. Kiberik A.E. 1977 **The Methodology of Field infestations in Linguistics** Moulton 2 Co
4. Paul Newman and Mirth Ratlife (Eds.) **Linguistics, Field work,** UK Cambridge University Press.
5. Crystal, David *(1990). Linguistics. Penguin Books.* ISBN 9780140135312.
6. Halliday, Michael A.K.*; Jonathan Webster (2006). On Language and Linguistics.Continuum International Publishing Group. p. vii.* ISBN 0-8264-8824-2.
7. Martinet, André *(1960). Elements of General Linguistics. Tr. Elisabeth Palmer Rubbert (Studies in General Linguistics, vol. i.). London: Faber. p. 15.*

Compulsory Foundation

205. Language Families of India and Comparative Dravidian
(Phonology)

Unit - I. Language families of India. The concept of linguistic area and India as linguistic area. Reduplication, onomatopoeia, Echo words in Indian Languages and especially Dravidian Languages.

Unit -II. Dravidian language family: Proto-Dravidian, Sub-groups of Dravidian, literary and non-literary languages, cognates. The writing systems of the major literary languages of Dravidian. Special features of Dravidian languages.

Unit–III. A short sketch of the history and sources for each Dravidian language. Reconstructed Proto-Dravidian Culture. Language contact and vocabulary borrowing between language families: Indo-Aryan ad Austro-Asiatic words in Dravidian and Perso-Arabic and Western language (Portuguese and English) words in Dravidian.

Unit–IV. Dravidian Vocalic System, Vowels: quality, Diphthongs. Dravidian consonantal system, initial and intervocalic stops. Phonological innovations and retentions: exceptions to sound changes explained in terms of borrowing, analogy. Areal and lexical diffusion.

Unit-V. Phonological, Morphological and Syntactical reconstruction of Dravidian. Dravidian sandhi system. Dative subjects.

Suggested Readings:

1. Emeneau, M.B. 1980. **Language and Linguistic area**. Stanford, California, Stanford University Press.
2. Krishnamurthi, Bhadriraju. 2003.**The Dravidian Languages**. NewYork. Cambridge University Press.
3. "Dravidian languages". *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*. Retrieved10 December 2014. Krishnamurti, Bhadriraju (2003). The Dravidian Languages. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 0521771110.
4. Subramanyam, P.S. 1997. **Dravida Bhashalu**. Hyderabad. PS Telugu University.
5. Emeneau, M.B. 1970. **Dravidian Comparative Phonology: A sketch**. Annamalai Nagar, nnamalai University.
6. Kamil zvelebil. 1970. **Comparative Dravidian Phonology**. The Hague, Paris. Mouton.

Elective Foundation

206.   Human Values and Professional Ethics – II

(Marks: 20+80=100)

I.   Value Education – Definition – relevance to present day – Concept of Human Values – self introspection – Self esteem. Family values-Components, structure and responsibilities of family- Neutralization of anger – Adjustability – Treats of family life – Status of women in family and society – Caring for needy and elderly –Time allotment for sharing ideas and concerns.

II.   Medical ethics – Views of Charka, Sushruta and Hippocrates on moral responsibility of medical practitioners. Code of ethics for medical and healthcare professionals. Euthanasia, Ethical obligation to animals, Ethical issues in relation to health care professionals and patients. Social justice in health care, human cloning, Problems of abortion. Ethical issues in genetic engineering and Ethical issues raised by new biological technology or knowledge.

III.   Business ethics-Ethical standards of business-Immoral and illegal practices and their solutions. Characterics of ethical problems in management, ethical theories, causes of unethical behavior, ethical abuses and work ethics.

IV.   Environmental ethics-Ethical theory, man and nature-Ecological crisis, Pest control, Pollution and Waste, Climate change, Energy and population, justice and environmental health.

V.   Social ethics- Organ trade, Human trafficking, Human rights violation and social disparities, Feminist ethics, Surrogacy/Pregnancy. Ethics of media-Impact of Newspapers, Television, Movies and Internet.

Suggested Readings:

1. John S Mackenjie: A manual of ethics
2. "The Ethics of Management" by Larue Tone Hosmer, Richard D.lrwin Inc.
3. "Management ethics – integrity at work" by Joseph A. Petrick and John F.Quinn,Response Books: New Delhi
4. "Ethics in Managemnt" by S.ASherlekar, Himalaya Publishing House
5. .Haarold H. Titus:Ethics for Today
6. Maitra, S.K: Hindu Ethics
7. William Lilly: Introduction to Ethics
8. Sinha: A Manual of Ethics
9. Manu: Manu Dharna Sastra or the Institute of Manu:Comprising the Indian System of Duties: Religious and Civil(ed) G.C.Haughton
10. Susruta Samhita:Tr.Kaviraj Kunjanlal,Kunjalal Brishagratha, Chowkamba,Chowkamba Sanskrit series, Vol I,II and III, Varnasi, Vol I OO, 16-20,21-32 and 74-77 only
11. Charaka Samhita: Tr.Dr.Ram Karan Sarma and Vaidya Bhagavan Dash, Chowkambha Saskrit Series office, Vaaranasi I,II,III Vol I PP 183-191
12. Ethics, Theory and Contemporary Issues, Barbara Mackinnon, Wadsworth/Thomson Learning 2001
13. Analyzing Moral Issues, Judith A.Boss, Mayfield publishing Company,1999
14. An Introduction to pplied Ethics (Ed.) John H. Piet and Ayodhya Prasad, Cosmo Publications.
15. Text book for Intermediate logic, Ethics and Human Values, board of Intermediate Education & Telugu Academic Hyderabad.
16. I.C.Sharma Ethical Philosphy of India. Nagin&co Julundhar.

Semester – III
Core

301. Sociolinguistics   (Marks: 20+80=100)

Unit -I. Language and society: speech community; Linguistic competence and communicative competence, Linguistic variability; identification of Linguistic and Social variables, patterns of variation.

Unit - II. Language varieties: Regional, Social, formal and informal; standard non-standard, the concept of register and the dimensions of an act of communication-field, mode and the tenor, Vernacular, restricted and elaborated codes.

Unit – III. Sociology of Language Planning: Language standardization and modernization; orthographic reform and Literacy; national Language and languages of winder communication; nationalism and nationalization.

Unit–IV. Language and Social Identity; Concept of linguistic and social inequality; linguistic prejudices and stereotypes; attitude analysis; Bernsteins concept of code; restricted and elaborate; the deficit theory.

Unit -V. Sociolinguistic Methodology: Methodological preliminaries; selecting speakers and linguistic variables, collecting texts; data processing and interpretation; method of quantification of linguistic variation; types of variables.

Suggested Readings:

1. Gimpertz, J.J. 1972. Introduction (in JJ Gumpertz, and D. Hymes (ed.) **Directions in sociolinguistics)**. New York. Holt. Rinehart & Winston
2. Hudson, Richard. 1980. **Sociolinguistic**s. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.
3. Mesthrie, Rajend, Joan Swann, Andrea Deumert and William M. Leap. 2000. **Introducting Sociolinguistics**. Edinburgh University Press.
4. Williams, Glyn. 1992. **Sociolinguistics; a sociological critique**. London. Routledge.
5. Annamalai, E. 2001. **Managing Multilingualism in India**. New Delhi. Sage publ.
6. Fasold, Ralph. 1984. **Sociolinguistics of society**; Oxford. Basil Blackwell.
7. --------- 1986. **Sociolinguistics of Language**. Oxford. Basil Blackwell.
8. Paulston, Christine Bratt and G. Richard Tucker, eds. **Sociolinguistics: The Essential Readings.** Malden, Ma.: Wiley-Blackwell, 2003.
9. Deckert, Sharon K. and Caroline H. Vikers. (2011). **An Introduction to Sociolinguistics: Society and Identity**.

302.   Language Contact   (Marks: 20+80=100)

Unit - I.   Speech as social interaction: Speech functions and speech events; components of speech event-purpose, setting, participants. Linguistic variety, rules of speaking, cross cultural perspective, verbal and non-verbal behavior, reflection of social process in linguistic structures; speech and social identify; semantics of power and solidarity.

Unit – II   Language Contact, Types of Interference; Language Loyalty, Language attitudes, Language Maintenance and Shift; language convergence.

Unit - III.   Indian Language contact situation, Historical situation, Multilingualism.

Unit – IV.   Effects of Language contact: Bilingualism, Pidginisation and Creolization, language death, Majority languages and Minority languages.

Unit – V   Linguistics Borrowing – Lexical and Structural: Motivations – Prestige and Need filling (including culture based) ; classification of Loan words – Loan Translation, Loan blend, Calque; Assimilated and unassimilated words(Tadbhava & Tatsama); Bilingualism as a source for borrowing.

Suggested Readings:

1. Suzanne Romaine. **Bilingualism.** NewYork. Basil Blackwell Ltd.
2. Wallace E. Lambert. 1972. **Language psychology and culture.** Stanford. California. Stanford University Press.
3. Hohn Rubin. 1968. **National Bilingualism in Paraguay**. The Hague, Paris. Mouton.
4. Sarah Thomason, **Language Contact - An Introduction** (Edinburgh University Press 2001).
5. Uriel Weinreich, **Languages in Contact** (Mouton 1963).
6. Sarah Thomason and Terrence Kaufman, **Language Contact, Creolization and Genetic Linguistics** (University of California Press 1988).

303. Communication Disorders and Speech Pathology

Unit - I. Definition of Communication. Speech and hearing communication. Modes of Communication. Theories and models of human communication. Normal vs. Disordered communication.

Unit- II. Language and the Brain – Broca's aphasia – Wernicke's aphasia, conduction aphasia, expressive aphasia, receptive aphasia. Dominance, language area, Neurolinguistic processing. Definitions of Aphasia, Agnosia, Apraxia, Anarthria of Dysarthria, Dyslexia.

Unit –III. Disorders of articulation: Articulation disorders- dysarthria vs. dyslexia, Evaluation disorders, disorders of phonation: Pitch, intensity and quality disorders. Organic functional voice disorders etiology and diagnosis. Fluency disorders, Stuttering vs. stammering in children.

Unit –IV. Language disorders: Language handicap; the causes of language handicap. The classification of language handicap. Language disorders in children, mental retardation, childhood aphasia. Dyslexia and learning disability. Language disability in adults historical perspectives of aphasia, etiology, schizophremia and dementia. Hearing disorders: Types of hearing loss, causes of hearing loss. Relationship between hearing loss and speech perception. Speech and language problems of the hearing handicapped.

Unit- V. Disorders of manner of production. Other (writing-Agraphia) language related disorders. Speech pathology localized lesions. Diffuse vs. Loss, problems of neurological cor-relates and their relevance to language. Time, the most significant dimension in language physiology – Innate mechanism for perception and production. Treatment of articulation, phonation and fluency disorders. Treatment procedures for language disorders.

Suggested Readings:

1. Obler, L. K. and Kris Gjerlow, **Language and the Brain**. NewYork. Cambridge University Press.
2. Catherine A. Jackson. **Linguistics and speech-language pathology, Linguistics**: **The   Cambridge survey, vol. III**. New York. Cambridge University Press.
3. Mildred Freburg Berry. **Language disorders of children: The Bases ad diagnoses**. NewYork. Meredish Corporation.
4. Ruth Lesser. **Linguistic investigations of aphasia**, London, Edward Arnold pubklishers Ltd.
5. David Crystal. **Language, brain and handicap – VIII, The Cambridge encyclopedia of language**, New York. Cambridge University Press
6. "Stuttering". **Children and stuttering; Speech disfluency; Stammering**. U.S. National Library of Medicine - PubMed Health. 2012. Retrieved 8 December 2013.

Generic Elective

304A.   Psycholinguistics   **(Marks: 20+80=100)**

Unit – I   Over view of Psycholinguistics and acquisition of language in spoken, written and signed media. Language and thought, Behavioristic, mentalistic and Cognitive approaches to the study of language.

Unit – II   speech perception and comprehension: linguistic cues in perception of vowels and consonants, segmental and suprasegmental cues in context, models of speech perception, analytic and synthetic. Process of comprehension, phonological and features, stress and intonation cues to structures, lexical access and mental lexicon, Semantic relation and segment comprehension processing, transformational model and strategy model.

Unit – III speech production: planning and execution, discourse planning, sentence planning. Speech errors and sentence production errors and linguistic units, errors and sentence stress, word classes in speech errors, derivation and inflection in errors.

Unit – IV Lexical processing and mental lexicon, meta linguistic ability, input to language learning, lexical access and word recognition, introduction to the concept of meaning.

Unit – V Bilingualism, language acquisition in children, Environmental factors in language acquisition, Motherese language acquisition models, acquisition of phonology, cooing and babbling. Bilingualism and Cognitive development, language problems and bilingual children.

Suggested Readings:

1. Donald J. Foss and David T. Hakes, **Psycholinguistics: An introduction to the psychology of language.** Englewood. Prentice Hall. Inc.
2. Cliffs Neeo Jersey, **Psycholinguistics: Introductory perceptions**. Newyork. Academic Press.
3. Sol Saporta and J.R. Bastian. (ed.) **Psycholinguistics: A book of Readings.** Newyork. Holt. Rinehart and Winston.
4. Frederic J. Newmayar. (ed.). **Language: Psychological and Biological aspects (Volume-III, Linguistics).** Newyork. Cambridge University Press.
7. Cairnsm, H.S. and C.E. Cairns. **Psycholinguistics: A cognitive view of language.** Newyork.Holt. Rinehart and Winston.
8. Levelt, W. J. M. (2013). **A History of Psycholinguistics**: the pre-Chomskyan era. Part 1. Oxford: Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-965366-9.
9. Chomsky, Noam. (2000) **New Horizons in the Study of Language and Mind**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
10. Menn, Lise. (2016). **Psycholinguistics: Introduction and Applications**, 2nd ed. San Diego: Plural Publishing, Inc.

304B.   Communication Technology   (Marks: 20+80=100)

Unit - I. Communication theory: code, channel encoding, decoding, measurement and units of information, binit/bit. Redundancy – Noise – Channel noise, code noise.

Unit - II. Linguistic Communication: Message model of linguistic communication. Inferential approach to communication. Direct and indirect communication. Literal and non-literal communication.

Unit–III. Artificial Intelligence – Engineering approach. Cognitive – Science approach. Machine translation. Micro Planner artificial languages.

Unit–IV. Corpus based approach Computer corpora – machine readable corpora, automatic processing, automatic transmission fortification and limitations of corpora. Data capture. Natural language processing.

Unit –V. Technological advances in communication – Mass media print and electronic transmission.

Suggested Readings:

1. August E. Grant and Gennifer H. Meadows. **Communication Technology Update**. Ron
2. Kevac, Stephan Jones. **Introduction to Communications Technologies**: A Guide.
3. Susan Hunston. 2002. **Corpora in Applied Linguistics**. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.
4. J. C. Richards and R. W. Schmidt (eds.). 1983. **Language and Communication**.
5. McEnery, T and Wilson A. 1996. **Corpus Linguistics**. Edingurgh. Edinburgh University Press.
6. Stubbs, M. 1996. **Text and Corpus Analysis**. Oxford. Blackwell
7. Akshar Bharati et al. 1995. **Natural Language Processing: A Paninian Perspective**. New Delhi. Prentice Hall.

304C. Endangered Languages   (Marks: 20+80=100)

Unit – I Endangered language: definition and scope. Code mixing and code switching, Language maintenance, mother tongues and official languages in India.

Unit – II Reasons for endangerment of languages: Language dominance, Globalization, Language shift, Borrowing, Multilingualism, Multiculturalism and Multilingual Education.

Unit – III Effects of Endangerment: Shrinking of language domains, Pidginization, Creolization, Language extinction, Language death.

Unit – IV Criteria: Levels of language risk, Evaluation of language endangerment, EGIDS, Reasons for Indian languages extinction, Process of extinction.

Unit – V Endangering languages: Protection and Prevention of endangered languages, Endangered languages of India.

Suggested Readings:

  1. Brenzinger, Matthias (ed.) (1992) Language Death: Factual and Theoretical Explorations with Special Reference to East Africa. Berlin/New York: Mouton de Gruyter. ISBN 978-3-11-013404-9.
  2. Campbell, Lyle; & Mithun, Marianne (Eds.). (1979). The Languages of Native America: Historical and Comparative Assessment. Austin: University of Texas Press. ISBN 0-292-74624-5.
  3. Dorian, Nancy C. (1978). 'Fate of Morphological Complexity in Language Death: Evidence from East Sutherland Gaelic.' Language, 54 (3), 590-609.
  4. Dressler, Wolfgand & Wodak-Leodolter, Ruth (eds.) (1977) 'Language Death' (International Journal of the Sociology of Language vol. 12). The Hague: Mouton.
  5. Gordon, Raymond G., Jr. (Ed.). (2005). Ethnologue: Languages of the World (15th ed.). Dallas, TX: SIL International. ISBN 1-55671-159-X. (Online version:http://www.ethnologue.com).
  6. Harrison, K. David. (2007) When Languages Die: The Extinction of the World's Languages and the Erosion of Human Knowledge. New York and London: Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-518192-0.
  7. Mohan, Peggy; & Zador, Paul. (1986). 'Discontinuity in a Life Cycle: The Death of Trinidad Bhojpuri.' Language, 62 (2), 291-319.
  8. Sasse, Hans-Jürgen (1992) 'Theory of Language Death', in Brenzinger (ed.) Language Death, pp. 7–30. Thomason, Sarah Grey & Kaufman, Terrence. (1991). Language Contact, Creolization, and Genetic Linguistics. University of California Press. ISBN 0-520-07893-4.
  9. Timmons Roberts, J. & Hite, Amy. (2000). From Modernization to Globalization: Perspectives on Development and Social Change. Wiley-Blackwell. ISBN 978-0-631-21097-9.

304D.   Computational Linguistics

(Marks: 20+80=100)

Unit-I: Computational Phonetics and Phonemics: Speech Production and Acoustic – Phonetics. Articulatory Phonetics: Acoustic Phonetics: Prosodic features, speech signal processing parameters and features of speech. Phonological rules and Transducers: Advanced issues in Synthesis – text-to-speech system: speech recognition-speech-to-text system.

Unit-II: Computational Morphology and Syntax: Morphology and Syntax: Morphology – morpheme; free, bound, segmentation and orthography – Inflectional, Derivational and Compositional morphology   – word structure, Morphological analysis – different approaches. Representation of morphological   information: MRD (Machine Readable Dictionary) for stems, for suffixes, morphological levels of   organization of suffixes – morphophonemic's, The Lexicon and Morphotactics,   Morphological parsing and Finite-State Transducers. Parsing-Parsing in traditional grammar; in formal linguistics, Classification of parsing; Top-down vs. Bottom-up;

Unit-III: Semantics and Knowledge representation: Representing Meaning: Computational Desiderata for   Representations: Verifiability: Unambiguous Representations: Canonical Forum: Inference and   Variables: Expressiveness: Meaning Structure of Language: Predicate-Argument Structure: First   Order Predicate Calculus: Elements of FOPC; the Semantics of FOPC; Variables and Quantifiers;   Inference.

Unit-IV: Computational Lexicography: Lexicography – Dictionary – Stages of dictionary preparation 1)   data collection, 2) entry selection, 3) entry construction and 4) entry arrangement, role of computers in each stage, computer based dictionary – making MRD (Machine Readable Dictionary), Lexical resources, Role of language corpus in Lexicography; Electronic Dictionary (ED); Advantages of ED over conventional dictionary – features of ED.

Unit-V: Application of Computational Linguistics: Machine Translation (MT) – different approaches; direct interlingual, transfer problems in lexical transfer – Computer Aided Learning/Teaching titles – role of computational linguistics in language teaching; Building Search Engines; Information retrieval.

Suggested Readings:

1.   Allen, J. 1995. Natural Language Understanding. The Benjamin Company.
2.   Ganesan, M et al. 1994 Morphological Analysis for Indian Languages in Information Technology Applications in Language, Script and Speech (ed) S.S. AGARWAL. New Delhi:
3.   Ganesan, M. 1999. Lexical transfer in Machine Translation: Some Problems and Remedies in Translation (ed) M. Valarmathi, Chennai: IITS
4.   Hutchins , WJ. 1982. The evaluation of Machine Translation System in Practical Experience of machine translation System (ed) V. Lawoon (ed), Noth-Holland publishing company.
5.   Kening. KJ. Et al, 1983, An introduction to Computer Assisted language Teaching, UK: OUP
6.   Lewis, D. 1992, Computers and translation, in Computers and Written Texts (ed) Christopher S. Butler, Oxford: Black well.
7.   Meijs, W. 1992, Computers and Dictionaries, in Computers and Written Texts (ed) Christopher S. Butler, oxford: Black well.
8.   Meijs, W.1996, Linguistic Corpora and Lexicography, in annual Reviews of Applied Linguistics,Vol.16
9.   Ritchie, DG. Etal, 1992 Computational Morphology, England: MIT
10.   Yegnanarayana, B.Etal, 1992. Tutorial on speech Technology Madras: IIT

Open Elective

305A. Language Families

(Marks: 20+80=100)

Unit - I. Language families of World – A Sketch. Introduction to South Asian language families.

Unit -II Language families of India, The concept of linguistic area and India as linguistic area.

Unit - III. Dravidian language family: Proto-Dravidian, Sub-groups of Dravidian, literary and non-literary languages. Special features of Dravidian languages.

Unit–IV Indo-Aryan language family- Sub groups and special features of Indo-Aryan languages.

Unit – V Austro-Asiatic (Munda) and Tibeto-Burman language families

Suggested Readings:

1. Emeneau, M.B. 1980. **Language and Linguistic area**. Stanford, California, Stanford University Press.
2. Krishnamurthi, Bhadriraju. 2003.**The Dravidian Languages**. NewYork. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 052177110
3. Subramanyam, P.S. 1997. **Dravida Bhashalu**. Hyderabad. PS Telugu University.
4. "Indo-Aryan languages". **Encyclopædia Britannica Online.** Retrieved10 December 2014.
5. "Dravidian languages". **Encyclopædia Britannica Online**. Retrieved10 December 2014.
6. 6. Ruhlen, Merritt. (1987). A guide to the world's languages. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

305B.   Bilingualism

(Marks: 20+80=100)

Unit - I.   Speech as social interaction: Speech functions and speech events; verbal and non-verbal behavior, speech and social identity, pragmatics of politeness expressions, communicative competence. Code mixing and code switching.

Unit – II Theory of Bilingualism, bilingual proficiency, effects of bilingualism, education and bilingualism, language of wider communication (LWC), out-group languages, language identity. Bilingualism as an aspect of Borrowing.

Unit – III Types of Bilingualism: National, societal, and individual, co-ordinate and compound, stable and unstable, transitional and incipient, ambivalent and partial;

Unit -IV.   Measurement of Bilingualism: Quantitative and Quantitative aspects of languages; direct and indirect measurement of bilingual proficiency.

Unit–V Social – Psychological Aspects of Bilingual Education, Language attitudes, motivation – instrumental and integrative. Bilingualism and Ethnocentrism.

Suggested Readings:

1. Suzanne Romaine. **Bilingualism.** NewYork. Basil Blackwell Ltd.
2. Kenneth Hyltenstam and Loraine K. Obler (ed.). **Bilingualism across the life span: Aspects of acquisition, maturity and loss.**
3. Kelley, L.G. **Description and measurement of Bilingualism**. University of Toronto Press.
4. Wallace E. Lambert. 1972. **Language psychology and culture.** Stanford. California. Stanford University Press.
5. Hohn Rubin. 1968. **National Bilingualism in Paraguay**. The Hague, Paris. Mouton.
6. Bloomfield, L. (1993). **Language**. New York: Holt.
7. Hamers, J.F., Blanc, M. (1989). **Bilinguality and Bilingualism**. Cambridge University Press

305C.   Structure of English

(Marks: 20+80=100)

Unit-I : English, an Indo-European language. Standard and, dialects of English. Word Order and related typ0ological features. Basic differences from SOV languages like Telugu and Hindi; prepositions, branching direction, etc. Problem areas for Indians e.g. pronunciation, spelling, articles, tense /aspect agreement, tag questions, noun-verb inversion I interrogative sentences, gerunds, etc.

Unit-II: Words and Word classes: nouns and their categories, pronouns determiners, verbs and their categories: finite, stative, transitive etc; auxiliary verbs, models, qualifiers (normal, vebal) prepositions, Inflection: agreement, number, person and tense aspect. Derivation: prefix and suffix.

Unit-III: Sentence formation. Types of sentences: simple, complex and compound; assertive. interrogative (Yes/No. Wh-,tag questions) negative, imperative ,passive. The semantic functions of the passive. Tense harmony. Other constructions: relative clause causatives,complementation, reflexivization conditions.

Unit-IV: Practice in reading different kinds of texts with comprehension Practice in writing – Description of an event and presentation of an argument cohesively in a paragraph or essay. Précis writing and note taking

Unit-V: Globalization. Status of English, today and tomorrow. Exercises relating to Units I to III

Suggested readings:

1. Hudson, Richard . 1998.**English Grammar**. London and New York: Routledge.

2. Given,T.1993. **English Grammar: a Function – Based Introduction**.

    Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Bengamin publishing Company

3. Halliday, M.A.K. 1989. **Spoken and written Language**. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
    Crystal, David. 1997. English .

4. Barbar, Charles. 1993. **The English Language - A historical introduction**. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.

5. Roberts,paul. 1964. **English Syntax**. New York. Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc.

6. Aarts, Bas (2011). **Oxford Modern English Grammar**. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-953319-0.

7. Carter, Ronald; McCarthy, Michael (2006), **Cambridge Grammar of English: A Comprehensive Guide**, Cambridge University Press, ISBN 0-521-67439-5 A CD-Rom version is included.

Semester – IV

Core
401. Language Acquisition and Child Language Development

Unit – I   Language acquisition device. Encoding and decoding speech and Language. Early attempts of linguistic development of a child. Competence and performance. Communicative competence. Production and comprehension of grammatical contrasts.

Unit – II   Stages of language acquisition. The period of prelinguistic development: cooing, babbling, sound play motherese (baby talk, care taker speech), environment.

Unit-III   Continuity and discontinuity approaches. One word stage (holophrastic stage) over extension associate complex. Two word stage pivot (pivot class of words) open class words telegraphic speech.

Unit – IV   The acquisition process. Acquisition of phonetic, Phonological, morphological syntactic and semantic principles: questions, negatives etc.

Unit- V   Acquisition Vs. learning. Acquisition of two languages critical period for language acquisition. First language acquisition and second language learning. Simultaneous and successive acquisition. Internal analogy and over generalization.

Suggested Readings:

1. Jill G.de Villers A.de. Villers – '**Language Acquisition'**, Harward University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts and London, England
2. N.Chomsky**, Language and Mind**
3. Cliffs Neo Jersey- **Psycho-Linguistics: Introductory Perceptions**; New York, Academic press.
4. Sol saporta and JR Bastian (Ed.) **Psycho-Linguistics, A Book of Readings**, New York. Hart, Rich hart, Winston.
5. Lightfoot, David (2010). "**Language acquisition and language change**". Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Cognitive Science **1** (5): 677–684.doi:10.1002/ wcs.39. ISSN 1939-5078.
7. Berk, Laura E. (2009). "9, **Language Development". Child development**. Boston: Pearson Education/Allyn & Bacon. ISBN 0-205-61559-7. OCLC 637146042.

402. Natural Language Processing

(Marks: 20+80=100))

Unit – I   Rationalist and Empiricist Approaches to language, Non-categorical phenomena in language, language and cognition as probabilistic phenomena, The Ambiguity of Language: Why NLP is Difficult. Lexical resources, Word counts, Zipf's laws, Collocations, Concordances.

Unit – II   Mathematical Foundations, Elementary Probability Theory, Probability spaces, Conditional probability and independence, Bayes' theorem, Random variables, Expectation and variance, Notation.

Unit – III   Essential Information Theory, Entropy: Joint entropy and conditional entropy. Mutual information. The noisy channel model, Relative entropy or Kullback-Leible divergence. The relation to language: Cross entropy, The entropy of English.

Unit – IV   Part-of-Speech Tagging, The Information Sources in Tagging, Markov Model Taggers, The probabilistic model, The Viterbi algorithm, Hidden Markov Model Taggers, Tagging Accuracy and Uses of Taggers.

Unit – V   Probabilistic Parsing: Some Concepts, Parsing for disambiguation, Tree banks, Parsing models vs. language models. Clustering: Hierarchical Clustering, Single-link and complete-link clustering, Group-average agglomerative clustering. An application: Improving a language model, Top-down clustering, Non-Hierarchical Clustering.

Suggested Readings:

1. **Foundations of Statistical Natural Language Processing**-Christopher manning and Hinrich Schutze 1999 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Second printing with corrections, 2000 United States   of America.
2. Briscoe, Ted, and John Carroll. 1993. Generalized probabilistic Lr parsing of natural language (corpora) with unification-based methods. **Computational Linguistics.**
3. Biber, Douglas, Susan Conrad, and 1998. **Corpus Linguistics:** Investigating language Structure and Use. Cambridge: Cambridge University press.
4. Boguraev, Branimir K. 1993. **The contribution of computational lexicography.** In Madeleine Bates and Ralph M. Weischedel Challenges in antural Language.

403. Language Universals and Linguistic Typology

(Marks: 20+80=100)

Unit- I. Language Universals – formal, substantive, implicational. Parameters and markedness principles. The role of universals in linguistic theory: Universal grammar and particular grammars, description and explanation.

Unit –II. Linguistic typology as a principle of classification- analytic (isolating) vs. synthetic, agglutinating vs. fusional (inflectional) vs. polysynthetic, the concept of incorporation. Greenberg's typological indices and the re-interpretation of the classical taxonomy of language types. Typology at non-morphological levels of representation including basic word order typology.

Unit– III. Language families of South Asia: Distribution, characteristics, enumeration, Areal, features and convergence processes.

Unit– IV. South Asia as a linguistic area: empirical basis. The concept of Linguistic area. Linguistic change, borrowing, convergence, definitional problems. Diffusion area vs. linguistic area.

Unit – V. Selected areal features of South Asian languages (dative subject construction, ergativity, conjunctive, participle construction, compound verb construction, etc.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bernard Comrie. **Language Universals and Linguistic Typology**. Oxford. Basil Blackwell.
2. Hoseph H. Greenberg. **Universals of language**. London, The M.I.T. Press .
3. Swarajya Lakshmi, V. and Aditi Mukharjee. **Word orders in Indian Languages**. Hyderaba. Book Links Corporation.
4. Anvita Abbi. 1992. **Reduplication in South Asian Languages: An Areal, Typological and Historical study**. New Delhi. Allied Publishing Ltd.
5. Emmon Bach and Robert T. Harms. **Universals in linguistic theory**. New York. Holt, Rinehard and Winston. Inc.
6. Croft, W. (2002**). Typology and Universals**. Cambridge: Cambridge UP. 2nd ed. ISBN 0-521-00499-3
7. Greenberg, Joseph H. (ed.) (1963) **Universals of Language**. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.
8. Song, Jae Jung (2001) **Linguistic Typology: Morphology and Syntax**. Harlow, UK: Pearson Education (Longman).
9. Song, Jae Jung (ed.) (2011) **Oxford Handbook of Linguistic Typology**. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Generic Elective

404A.   Lexicography

(Marks: 20+80=100)

Unit - I. Lexicology and Lexicography; Lexical and grammatical meaning ; Components of lexical meaning;   Polysemy, Homonymy, Hyponymy, Antonymy, Synonymy; Paradigm, Canonical form; Derivation, Composition; Variation in Language

Unit -   II Notation and Format: Preface, Introduction, Guide to users, Guide to pronunciation. Abbreviations, Punctuations and Symbols, Appendices; Planning and organization.

Unit– III Types of Dictionaries: Criteria of classification – Encyclopedic vs. linguistics, Synchronic vs. diachronic, general vs. restricted. General Dictionaries, standard descriptive, overall descriptive, Historical dictionaries, Restricted of special dictionaries, Pronouncing and spelling dictionaries.   Indices and concordances. Dictionaries of synonymy, etc. Number of languages: Monolingual, bilingual, multilingual. Size of the dictionaries: small, medium, big. Academic dictionaries.

Unit –IV. Dictionary Making: Collection of material sources excerption, total and partial excerption- cleaning-Lexicographic context- Lexicographic achieves or scriptoria, Lexicographers knowledge of the language, use of informants; Selection of entries, Form of lexical units, Density of entries.

Unit – V Construction of entries: lemma, pronunciation, grammatical indication. The main part of the entry, Lexicographic definition, use of synonyms, etc. Examples, glosses, labels; visual aids, sub-entries reduced entries, presentation of polysemy; Arrangement of entries: types of arrangement: Alphabetical, semantic or ideological.

Suggested Readings:

1.   Droszewski. 1973. **Elements of Lexicology and semiotics**. The Hague. Mouton.
2.   Sing, R.A. 1982. **An introduction to lexicography**. Mysore. CIIL.
3.   Zgusta, L. 1971. **Manual of Lexocography**, The Hague, Mouton.
4.   Autonia, H. F. 1968. **Lexicography: Current trends in linguistics. Vol.** 4. ITA school. The Hague, Mouton.
5.   House holder, F. W. and Sol Saparts (ed.) 1967. **Problems in Lexicography.** Bloomington. Indian University Press.
6.   Bejoint, Henri (2000) **Modern Lexicography: An Introduction**, Oxford U.P. ISBN 978-0-19-829951-6

404B.   Language Teaching

(Marks: 20+80=100)

Unit - I. Role of linguistics in Language Teaching: Principles of Language Teaching, professional qualifications of Language Teaching. Role of Teacher in language analysis. Discourse analysis, language diversity and educational linguistics.

Unit -II. Traditional methods of language teaching - grammar translation method, direct method, audio-visual method, Reading method and new methods. Relationship between linguistic theories of language and corresponding teaching methods, contrastive analysis and error analysis.

Unit–III. Language acquisition vs. second language learning, foreign language teaching learning. Behavioristic and mentalistic theories. Errors as learning strategies, internal processing- filter, organizer and monitor.

Unit-V. Cognitive models of language learning/teaching. Attitude, aptitude and acculturation, Teaching material for the different models and target groups, selection, gradation, evaluation, feed back and reinforcement.

Unit -V. Teaching Aids: Audio-visual, Audio-lingual, language laboratory, etc. Language testing; prognostic, diagnostic, proficiency. Achievement and close tests. Reliability and validity. Remedial teaching material and computer aided language teaching.

Suggested Readings:

1. Stern, H.H. **Fundamental concepts of Language Teaching**. Delhi. Oxford University Press.
2. Robert Lado**. Language Teaching**. Bombay-New Delhi. Tata McGraw-Hill
3. Valerie Kincella. **Language Teaching and Linguistics**. Survey. London. Cambridge University Press.
4. Edward M. Stack. 1960. **The language laboratory and Modern language teaching**. NewYork. Oxford University Press.
5. David Crystal. **The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language**. NewYork. Cambridge University Press.

404C.   Translation

Unit – I The concept of Translation, types of translation, word and sense, equivalence, word level and above word level, grammatical equivalence, formal and dynamic equivalence, loss and gain, untranslatability, Machine translation. Is translation an art or Science? Translation vs interpretation, free vs. literal Translation.

Unit – II Principles of translation, Catford, Nida, etc. Translation procedures: literal, paraphrasing, transcription, Transliteration, borrowing, Transference, neutralization; equivalent: cultural, functional, descriptive; reduction or expansion; thumb rules.

Unit – III Analysis: word and text. Criteria for analysis, text types. Semantic and communicative translation. Varieties of general meaning, lexical vs. grammatical meaning, componential analysis. Business language and advertisement, abbreviations and acronyms, coinage and acceptability; speed and adhoc solutions.

Unit – IV Language development, term planning-challenges, principles in term planning. Metaphor translation. Translation of proper names, types of proper names, role of script in proper names translation. Evaluation and Testing. Role of translation in second language learning/teaching.

Unit – V Translation exercises: Business letters, official letters, G.Os, Reports, Poetry and Fiction, etc. from English to Telugu, and from   Telugu to English.

Suggested Readings:

1. Baker, M. 1992. **In Other words: A Course book on Translation**. London and Newyork: Routledge
2. Baker, M. (ed) 1998 Rout ledge, **Encyclopedia of Translation Studies,** London and New York. Rout ledge.
3. Catford, John C. 1965. **A Linguistics Theory of Translation,** London Oxford University Press.
4. Newmark, Peter. 1988. '**Translation Theory Practice** – Hall
5. Bassnett-McGuire, Susan 1980 **Translation Studies** London Methuen
6. Baker, Mona; Saldanha, Gabriela (2008). Routledge **Encyclopedia of Translation Studies**. New York: Routledge. ISBN 9780415369305.
7. Parks, Tim (2007). **Translating style: a literary approach to translation - a translation Approach to literature**. New York: Routledge. ISBN 9781905763047

404D.   Research Methodology

Unit -I. Research: its meaning, purpose and scope - Methods and tools in research – Scientific objectivity - Inductive and Deductive procedures. Research methods in Social Sciences, Humanities, Language and Literature.

Unit -II. Identification of the problem and selection of the topic for research - The reasons for selecting the problem- Its relevance and importance from the point of view of theory or application or contribution to knowledge in general.

Unit–III. Methods in the study and collection of the material - The sources of material- collection of source material. Methods of collecting source material.

Unit–IV Scientific methods in fieldwork: preparation of questionnaire, Scheme of elicitation, interviews, etc. Monolingual (direct) and bilingual methods of collection of material – Participant observation, selection of informants: Bio-data-speech recording- Phonetic/ phonemic transcription.

Unit–V The need for a pilot survey and the collection of sample data. The recording of Language material. Types and purposes of filed translation: Analyzing the data. Preparation of the research report. References and bibliography.

Suggested Readings:

1.   Gopal, M. H. **Introduction to Research procedure in social sciences**.
2.   Margerett Stracy. **Methods of Research**.
3.   Cambel, W. B. **Form and style in thesis writing**.
4.   Tharmalingom, N. **Research Methodology**. Mumbai. Himalaya publishing House.
5.   Kothari, C. R. **Research Methodology (Methods and Techniques)**. New Delhi. New Age International Publishers.
6.   Petyt, K. M. **The study of dialect and introduction to Dialectology**. London. Andre Deutsch Limited.
7.   Longcker, Ronald W. 1972. **Fundamentals of Linguistic Analysis**. New York. Barcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.
8.   Francis, W. N. and Longman. **Dialectology – An introduction**. London.

Open Elective

405A.   Branches of Linguistics

(Marks: 20+80=100)

Unit – I   Definition of Language and Linguistics; Branches of Linguistics. Phonetics – Types of Phonetics, Speech organs. Phonology- Phone, Phoneme and allophone, Types of Phonemes, Phonological Analysis.

Unit – II Morphology: Morph, Morpheme and Allomorph. Types of Morphemes – Morphological Analysis.

Unit – III Syntax: Particular and universal grammar, Syntactic, Semantic and Phonological components of grammar – sentences and its constituents.

Unit – IV Semantics – The terms of Semantics and Meaning; Types of Meaning; Componential analysis, Projection Rules.

Unit – V Diachronic Vs Synchronic; Types of Interdisciplinary Linguistics; Branches of Applied Linguistics

Suggested Readings:

1. Bloomfield, Leonard (1914). An introduction to the study of language. New York: Henry Holt and Company.
2. Chomsky, Noam (1957). Syntactic Structures. The Hague: Mouton.
3. Hocket, C.F. 1958. **A course in modern linguistics**. York. Macmillan and Co.
4. Bloomfield, L. 1933**. Language**. NewYork. Hol & Rinehart and Winston.
5. Pike, K.L. 1947. **Phonemes: A technique for reducing language to writing**. University of Michigen Press.
6. Nida, E.A. 1946. **Morphology**. Ann Arbor. Michigan University Press.
7. Langacker, Ronanld W. **Fundamental of Linguistics Analysis**. New York. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.
8. Chomsky, N. 1965. **Aspects of the theory of syntax**. Cambridge. MIT Press.
9. Verma, S. K. and Krishnaswamy, N. 1998. **Modern Linguistics: An Introduction**. New Delhi. Oxford University Press.
10. Palmer, F.R. 1976. **Semantics: A new out line**. London. Cambridge University Press.
11. Winfred P. Lehmann, **Historical Linguistics: An Introduction** (Second Edition) (Holt, 1973) ISBN 0-03-078370-4
12. Raimo Anttila, **Historical and Comparative Linguistics** (2nd ed.) (John Benjamins, 1989) ISBN 90-272-3557-0

405B.   Dictionary Making

(Marks: 20+80=100)

Unit - I. Definition of Dictionary or Lexicon; **Types of Dictionaries:** Encyclopedic vs.\ Linguistic, Synchronic vs. Diachronic, General vs. restricted. General Dictionaries, Standard   descriptive, overall descriptive.

Unit-II: Historical dictionaries**;** Special Dictionaries, Pronouncing vs spelling dictionaries. Indices and concordances. Dictionaries of synonymy, etc. Number of languages: monolingual, bilingual,   multilingual. Size of the dictionaries: Academic dictionaries.

Unit –III: **Monolingual Dictionary Making**: Collection of material -   excerption, - cleaning- Lexicographic context-   scriptoria, use of informants; Selection of entries, Form of lexical units, Density of entries.

Unit – IV Construction of entries: lemma, pronunciation, grammatical indication. The main part of the entry, Lexicographic definition, use of synonyms, etc. Examples, glosses, labels; visual aids, sub-entries reduced entries, presentation of polysemy; Arrangement of entries: types of arrangement: Alphabetical, semantic or ideological.

Unit-V: **Bilingual Dictionary Making**: Collection of Material; Selection of entries Equivalent, translational and descriptive of explanatory equivalent, categorical equivalence. Form of entries: Lemma, spelling, pronunciation, grammatical information. Glosses and labels, examples.

Suggested Readings:

1. Sing, R.A. 1982. **An introduction to lexicography**. Mysore. CIIL.
2. Zgusta, L. 1971. **Manual of Lexocography**, The Hague, Mouton.
3. Autonia, H. F. 1968. **Lexicography: Current trends in linguistics. Vol.** 4. ITA school. The Hague, Mouton.
4. House holder, F. W. and Sol Saparts (ed.) 1967. **Problems in Lexicography.** Bloomington.   Indian University Press.
5. Bejoint, Henri (2000) **Modern Lexicography: An Introduction**, Oxford U.P. ISBN 978-0-19-829951-6

405C. Mass Media Communication

(Marks: 20+80=100)

Unit - I. Communication – Nature and Scope of communication function of communication. Types of communication, socio-psychological aspects of communication.

Unit-II. Communication Process – One step, two step and multi step flow of communication, verbal and non-verbal communication, different kinds of media, potentialities and limitations of media approach to communication, Media as instrument of social change education and environment.

Unit–III. Communication models, Laswell, Shannon and Weaver Osgood and Schnamm. Danca's helical model, Newcomb's ABX model, Gerbner model, innovation – Different models, uses and gratification of models.

Unit–IV. Communication Theories, normative theory, Selective exposure, Selective perception and selective retention, frame of reference, empathy, psychic mobility, bullet theory, theories of cognition and balance.

Unit -V. Multi media: Impact of convergence of Media, Telecommunications and Computer, Multi media opportunities for the broadcasting, multimedia and consumers expectations, multimedia technology critical to economic development. Role of Computer in the multimedia technology.

Suggested Readings:

1. Dahama, O.P. & Bhatnagar,. 1989. O.P. **Education and communications for Development.** Oxford & IBH publishing co. New Delhi.
2. Kuppuswamy. **Communications and social development**. Delhi. Sterling publishers,1976.
3. Yadava pradeep Mathus, J.S. **Issues in Mass Communication. The Basic concepts**. New Delhi. Indian Institute of Mass Communication.
4. Richard A. Blum. **Television writing (from concept to contract).** London. Focal Press.
5. George A. Hough. **New writing**. The University of Georgia. Kanishka Publiers. New Delhi.
6. Mehta, D.H. 1979**. Mass communication and Journalism in India**. New Delhi. Allied Publishers, pvt. Ltd.