

**SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY : TIRUPATI**  
**Department of Linguistics**  
**M.A. DEGREE COURSE IN LINGUISTICS(CBCS)**  
**(effective from the batch of students admitted from the academic year 2015-16)**  
**REVISED SCHEME OF INSTRUCTIONS AND EXAMINATIONS**

Seme-ster	Title of the Paper	Core/ Elective	University Hours per week	IA Marks	S E Marks	Total Marks
I	Phonetics	Core	7	30	70	100
	Phonology	Core	7	30	70	100
	Morphology	Core	7	30	70	100
	Syntax	Core	7	30	70	100
	Semantics	Core	7	30	70	100
II	Historical Linguistics	Core	7	30	70	100
	Dialectology	Core	7	30	70	100
	Field Linguistics	Core	7	30	70	100
	Language Families of India and Comparative Dravidian (Phonology)	Core	7	30	70	100
	Structure of Telugu	Core	7	30	70	100
	Human Values and Professional Ethics-I	Core	7	30	70	100
	III	Sociolinguistics	Core	7	30	70
Language Contact		Core	7	30	70	100
Language Teaching		Core	7	30	70	100
Choose any one of the following: A. Communication Technology B. Language planning C. Project Work/Dissertation		IE	7	30	70	100
A. Communication Disorders and Speech Pathology OR B. Psycholinguistics		IE	7	30	70	100
Lexicography		IE	7	30	70	100
IV	Language Acquisition and Child Language Development	Core	7	30	70	100
	Natural Language Processing		7	30	70	100
	A. Language Universals and Linguistic Typology OR B. Computational Linguistics	IE	7	30	70	100
	Choose any one of the following: A. Lexicography B. Translation C. Project Work/Dissertation	IE	7	30	70	100
	Research Methodology and Computer Applications	Core	7	30	70	100
	Human Values and Professional Ethics-II	Core	7	30	70	100

**SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY : TIRUPATI**  
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**REVISED SYLLABUS**  
**SEMESTER - I**

**101. Phonetics**

(Marks: 30+70=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 Diphthongs.
- 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**. New York. 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.

## 102. Phonology

(Marks: 30+70=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, underlying 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. Hockett, 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 Michigan 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.

### 103. Morphology

(Marks: 30+70=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. Hockett, 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, Ronanl W. **Fundamental of Linguistics Analysis**. New York. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.
6. Joos,M. (ed.). 1957. **Readings in Linguistics**. Chicago University Press.

### 104. Syntax

(Marks: 30+70=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**.

**105. Semantics**

(Marks: 30+70=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.

**SEMESTER - II****201. Historical linguistics**

(Marks: 30+70=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 Areal. 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. Lehmann, W.P. 1962. **Historical Linguistics**, New York. Holt. Rinehart & Winston.
2. Antila, Raimo. 1972. **An Introduction to Historical Linguistics**, New York. Macmillian.
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. Sturtevant, 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.

## 202. Dialectology

(Marks: 30+70=100)

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|----------|---|
| 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**.

## 203. Field Linguistics

(Marks: 30+70=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 – A guide to Linguistics field work**, New York
2. Nida, EA. 1978. (2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

## 204. Language Families of India and Comparative Dravidian (Phonology)

(Marks: 30+70=100)

- 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 and 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**. New York. Cambridge University Press.
3. Subramanyam, P.S. 1997. **Dravida Bhashalu**. Hyderabad. PS Telugu University.
4. Emeneau, M.B. 1970. **Dravidian Comparative Phonology: A sketch**. Annamalai Nagar, Annamalai University.
5. Kamil zvelebil. 1970. **Comparative Dravidian Phonology**. The Hague, Paris. Mouton.

## 205. Structure of Telugu

(Marks: 30+70=100)

**Unit – I.** General typological characteristics of Telugu as a verb final language. Social and regional dialects of Telugu.

**Unit –II.** Phonology: Phonemes: Segmentals; suprasegmentals; syllable structure, Phonotactics, phonological patterns; morpheme structure, rules, general morphophonemic process – vowels and consonantal sandhi.

**Unit –III.** Morphology: word classes in Telugu. Grammatical categories. Inflectional, derivational and word formation.

**Unit –IV.** Syntax: word order, classification of sentences – simple, compound and complex, agreement.

**Unit – V.** Problems: phonological, morphological, and syntactical, analysis of the given data, solutions.

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Krishnamurthi, Bh. And JPL Gwynn. 1985. **A grammar of modern Telugu**. Madras. Oxford University Press.
2. ----- 1957. **Sandhi in modern colloquial Telugu**. Indian Linguistics. 17.
3. ----- 1968. **Compound verb in Telugu**. Indian Linguistics (supplement)
4. Nagamma Reddy, K. 1979. **Problems of syllable division in Telugu**. Dept of Linguistics. Edinburgh University.
5. Rama Rao, C. 1999. **Telugu vaakyam**. Hyderabad. Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Akademi.
6. ----- 1982. **Teluguloo velugulu**. Hyderabad. Andhra saaraswatha parishad.
7. Syoberg, A.P. 1962. **Co-existent systems in Telugu; A socio cultural perspective**.
8. Vijayanarayana, B. 1995. **Teluguloo visheSaNa vargam maroo visleeSaNa**. Telugu, 1:4.
9. ----- 1997. **Gender with special reference to Telugu**. PILC Journal of Dravidian Studies. 7:1.
10. ----- 2000. **Agreement with special reference to Telugu**. Indian Linguistics. 61: 1-4.



## 206. Human Values and Professional Ethics-I

- 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) reformatory, Retributive and Deterrent. (b) Views on manu and Yajnavalkya.

Books for study:

1. John S Mackenjie: A manual of ethics
2. "The Ethics of Management" by Larue Tone Hosmer, Richard D. Irwin 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.A. Sherlekar, Himalaya Publishing House
5. Harold 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. Houghton
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 Sanskrit 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 Applied 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 Philosophy of India. Nagin & Co Julundhar.

### SEMESTER - III

## 301. Sociolinguistics

(Marks: 30+70=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 wider 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. **Sociolinguistics**. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.
3. Mesthrie, Rajend, Joan Swann, Andrea Deumert and William M. Leap. 2000. **Introducing 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.

### 302. LANGUAGE CONTACT

(Marks: 30+70=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; pragmatics of politeness expressions, communicative competence

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

**Unit – III** 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.

**Unit -IV.** Theory of Bilingualism, bilingual proficiency, effects of bilingualism, education and bilingualism, language of wider communication (LWC), out-group languages, language identity.

**Unit–V.** Types of Bilingualism: National, societal, and individual, co-ordinate and compound, stable and unstable, transitional and incipient, ambivalent and partial; Measurement of Bilingualism: Quantitative and Quantitative aspects of languages; direct and indirect measurement of bilingual proficiency.

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Suzanne Romaine. **Bilingualism**. New York. 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. **Languages in Contact**.

### 303. Language Teaching

(Marks: 30+70=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 Reading:

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.

### 3. Internal Elective

#### 304. A. Communication Technology

(Marks: 30+70=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 Jennifer 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.

**304. B. Language Planning**

(Marks: 30+70=100)

**Unit -I.** Nature and Scope: Sociology of language and the notion of planning. The necessity of language planning. Basic premises of language planning. Linguistics and Language Planning. Language problems of developing nations. Language planning as political and administrative process. Language problems in society: seeking solutions and making decisions. Variables and planning: Planning sensitive variables: Types of variables: Organizational attitudinal. Demographic and implementational.

**Unit -II.** Communication Technology: Language use in Electronics and Mass Media. Basics of Communication. Language movements in India and abroad.

**Unit-III.** Process of Language Planning: Major types of Language Planning. Corpus and status planning. Selection/Policy decision, stability/codification, expansion/elaboration, differentiation/cultivation, code selection. National/Official language. Standardization and writing reform, elaboration, modernization of languages, promotion of language styles and registers, language policy in education. Comparative study of language planning. The impact of Nationalism on language planning. Agencies of language planning and their role. Implementation process and evaluation procedures. Providing information and feed back for language planning.

**Unit-IV.** Problems of Language Planning: Non-communication. Orthography, Evaluation of the variations within the standardized form. Limitations of language planning.

**Unit- V.** Types and Treatment: A short survey of basic types of language conflict and language planning with special reference to the developing nations. Evaluation of language planning in India.

**Suggested Reading:**

1. Joshua A. Fishman. 1974. **Advances in language planning**. The Hague, Mouton.
2. Fishman, J. A. Ferguson, C.A. and Gupta, J. D. **language problems of developing nations**. NewYork. John Wiley and sons, Inc.
3. Omkar N. Koul. 1994. **Language development and Administration**. New Delhi. Creative books.
4. Donna Christian. **Linguistics: The Cambridge Survey (vol. iv), Language Planning: The view from linguistics**. NewYork. Cambridge University Press.
5. Boris I. Kluyev. **India national and language problem**. New Delhi. Sterling publishers Pvt Ltd.

### 305. Internal Elective

#### 305. A. Communication Disorders and Speech Pathology

(Marks: 30+70=100)

- 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, schizophrenic 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**. New York. 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**. New York. Meredish Corporation.
4. Ruth Lesser. **Linguistic investigations of aphasia**, London, Edward Arnold publishers Ltd.
5. David Crystal. **Language, brain and handicap – VIII, The Cambridge encyclopedia of language**, New York. Cambridge University Press.

#### 305. B. Psycholinguistics

(Marks: 30+70=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 Neo 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.
5. Cairns, H.S. and C.E. Cairns. **Psycholinguistics: A cognitive view of language**. Newyork. Holt. Rinehart and Winston.

## **306. Lexicography (External Elective)**

(Marks: 30+70=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 archives' 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.

**SEMESTER – IV****401. Language Acquisition and Child Language Development**

(Marks: 30+70=100)

- 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.

**402. Natural Language Processing**

(Marks: 30+70=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, Treebanks, 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 Schütze 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 natural Language.

**403. Internal Elective****403 A. Language Universals and Linguistic Typology**

(Marks: 30+70=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. Joseph H. Greenberg. **Universals of language**. London, The M.I.T. Press .
3. Swarajya Lakshmi, V. and Aditi Mukharjee. **Word orders in Indian Languages**. Hyderabad. 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.



**403 B. COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS**

(Marks: 30+70=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 – morphophonemics, 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 reading books:

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

**404 Internal Elective****404 A. Lexicography**

(Marks: 30+70=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 archives' 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 Lexicography**, 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.

**404. B. Translation**

(Marks: 30+70=100)

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

### **404. C. Project Work / Dissertation**

(Marks:30+70=100)

**Unit - I.** Defining the scope of the topic of research- focusing of the problem- selection and organization of the material.

**Unit–II.** References- published sources of bibliography for research in linguistics in general. Important sources centers for linguistic research- centers of advanced study in Linguistics and Institutes of Language study in India. Methods in card indexing, Annotated bibliography.

**Unit-III.** Observation and analysis – Arguments, Classification and interpretation, inferences and conclusions on the data of the problem concerned.

**Unit–IV.** Drafting of the dissertation-points to be observed relating to chapter division and order-foot notes, references, cross references quotations, extracts, abbreviations, appendices, figures, charts, maps, flow charts, diagram, statistical tables, etc.

**Unit-V.** Final format and design of the thesis- Title page-contents, headings and sub-divisions, acknowledgements, list of abbreviations and symbols, references, bibliography, etc. Style sheet regarding margins, spacing, division of words, pagination, foot notes, end notes, etc.

**Note:** Students who studied this paper should submit the project work/dissertation at the end of the semester on the topics which they selected.

**Suggested Reading:**

1. Pearson, C.J. **Thesis and project work**. London. George Allen and Unwin Ltd.
2. Parker, Wrilla Riley. **The M.L.A. Style sheet**. New York. M.L.A. Publication.
3. Turabian, Kate,L. **A manual of writers of Term paper. Thesis and dissertations**.
4. Margerett Stracy. **Methods of Research**.
5. Krishna Murthi, Bh. 2003. **The Dravidian Languages**. Cambridge Language surveys. Cambridge University Press.

## 405. Research Methodology and Computer Applications

(Marks: 30+70=100)

### Part-A: Research Methodology

**Unit -I.** Research: its meaning, purpose and scope in general- spirit of inquiry for the growth of knowledge and understanding-Methods and tools in research – Scientific objectivity-Inductive and Deductive procedures. Research methods in Sciences and technology, Social Sciences, Humanities, Language and Literature. The limitations of research-A general survey of research in Indian languages including tribal and minor languages.

**Unit -II.** Identification of the problem and selection of the topic for research-General acquaintance with the research and study already carried out in the areas related to bearing on the subject chosen 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 various sources of material-Primary sources and secondary sources-Procedures in collection and collation of the source material – collection of source material – Scientific methods in fieldwork: preparation of questionnaire, Scheme of elicitation, interviews, etc.– Participant observation, selection of informants: Bio-data-speech recording-Phonetic/phonemic transcription. The need for a pilot survey and the collection of sample data. The recording of language material. Types and purposes of field 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.

### PART-B: Computer Applications

**Unit-I :** Introduction to Computer, Characteristics, History and generations of Computers, Concepts: Software, Hardware, O.S, package and language.

**M.S.WORD:** Introduction to Word processing, purpose and advantages, Menus in word document creating, editing, modifying, saving and printing of a fonts, numbers, bullets and change cases in a text, text format and alignment of a text. Creating table in a document, insert, delete rows and columns in a table. Inserting graphs in a text, table creation and mail merge.

**Unit-II:**

**M.S. Excel:** Introduction to Electronic spread sheet; Advantages and purposes of a worksheet, entering data in a worksheet, copying, inserting and deleting rows and columns, formatting cells, numbers and other formats (fixed, percent, scientific); Calculating results usage of formulas in a spread sheet, creating charts, printing of work sheets.

History of Internet, Electronic mail, World Wide Web, Creation of Email addresses, Browsing, Sending Emails and Searching information about related topic.

**TEXT BOOK:**

PC Software for Windows, R.K.Taxali.

**Reference Books:**

1. Introduction to Computers, B.Ram
2. The Essential Office 97, Galgotia
3. A First Course in Computers, Sanjay Saxena

**406: Human Values and Professional Ethics-II**

- 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 Charaka, 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. Characteristics 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.

**Books for study:**

1. John S Mackenjie: A manual of ethics
2. “The Ethics of Management” by Larue Tone Hosmer, Richard D.Irwin 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.



SVU College of Arts : Tirupati  
M.A. Degree Examination, Branch - Linguistics  
Ist/IIInd/IIIrd/IVth Semester Paper - I/II/III/IV/V/VI  
(CBCS From 2015-16)

**Model question paper**

Time: 3 hours

Max.Marks:70

PART-A

Write short Notes not less than one page on any **Five** of the following:  
(Marks:5x4=20)

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| a) | f) |
| b) | g) |
| c) | h) |
| d) | i) |
| e) | j) |

PART-B

Answer All Questions  
(Marks: 5x10=50)

- |        |    |     |      |
|--------|----|-----|------|
| 2. (a) | or | (b) | (10) |
| 3. (a) | or | (b) | (10) |
| 4. (a) | or | (b) | (10) |
| 5. (a) | or | (b) | (10) |
| 6. (a) | or | (b) | (10) |
-

