Syllabus for MPhil/Ph.D. Entrance Exam (Linguistics)

1. **Language: Introduction, History and Development**
    Fundamental notions about human language: Definition, Origin, Design features of language, Speech/Writing, Language as Cultural heritage, Genealogy of languages, Behaviorist notion of language, Mentalist notion of Language. Knowledge of Language: competence and performance. Grammatical traditions of language , Linguistic Theory:
    Aims of Linguistic Theory, Types of Grammar,Conceptual framework of Historical linguistics.Comparative method.Structuralist model of Historical linguistics.Stammbaum and wave model of linguistic history. Reconstruction: Internal vs external reconstruction, Analogy, Kurylowick's laws Sound change: the Neo grammarian and the generativist approach. Grimm's Law,Verner's Law, Grassman's Law.

2. **Phonetics and Phonology**
    Phonetics –Definition, Articulatory, Acoustic and Auditory Phonetics, Organs of speech, Air Stream Mechanism- various types.Four major classes of Speech Sounds: Consonants, Vowels, liquids and glides Cardinal vowels, Monophthong and Diphthong.Secondary Articulation. Phonation: Definition, Major Types of Phonation,Suprasegmental Features – Definition and Functions, Stress, Pitch. IPA, Phonetics Vs Phonemic transcription
    Phonology: Phonetics and Phonology, The Concept of phoneme, Psychological Reality of the Phoneme, Phonetic Similarity, Phonemic variation, Phonemic Analysis – Preliminary Procedures and Principles, Phoneme inventory, Phonotactics, Minimal Pairs. Prague School- Neutralization and Archiphoneme, Trubetzkoy's distinctive oppositions, Bilateral, Multilateral, Proportional Oppositions, Isolated, Privative, Gradual, Equipollent Oppositions.Concept of Distinctive features. Distinctive Features of Chomsky and Halle Laryngeal Features, Stricture Features.

3. **Syntax**
    Goals and Assumptions of Syntactic Theory: Concepts of Competence and Performance Universal Grammar and Language Specific Grammar, Grammar as a theory of Language Acquisition, Syntactic tests ,Substitution Frame, Constituents and Constituency tests; Functional categories and the role of auxiliary verbs, empty categories. Relation between structures: c-command, m-command and government.PSG and its limitations.Basics of Transformational Generative Grammar (ST model).
    Transformations Types.Ross's constraints.Standard Theory, C-selection and S-selection, Properties of lexical items, Crisis within ST, Formulation of EST and REST.D-Structure, S-structure, LF and PF. Move- Alpha (Covert and Overt).Principles and Parameters, Universal grammar and parametric variation. Projection and extended Projection principles. Maximal projections of lexical and functional categories.Theta Theory,Concept of case, Case Theory and Case Filter, Exceptional Case marking. Burzio's Generalization. Binding Theory , Binding Conditions

Bounding and Subjacency Condition; Traces and the Binding theory; Trace theory.
Empty categories and ECP.Difference between trace, pro. Logical form: The syntax-semantics interface.Principles and Parameters theory to the Minimalist programme
Reasons for discarding D- Structure and S-structure. How does the computational system work in the minimalist programme? Functional categories and the significance of DP analysis; AGR op, AGRsp and Tense phrase.Some key concepts in the minimalist programme. Spell-out, greed, procrastination, last resort, AGR-based case theory, multiple-spec hypothesis, strong and weak features; interpretable and non-interpretable features.Transformational components:The copy theory of movement, its properties, motivation for move alpha, LF and PF movement, checking devices and features of convergence.

4. **Morphology and Language Typology**
    Morphology: Basics: The Concept of Morpheme, morph and Allomorphy. Phonologically and lexically conditioned Allomorphs.Inflectional Morphology : Definition and Examples. Derivational Morphology: Definition and Examples .Hocket's Model for Morph analysis, IA, IP, WP.Nida's principles of Morph Analysis .The Concept of Lexeme, Word and word Forms. Basic Word building Processes and Examples .Compounding, Types of Compounds. Incorporation, Clitics and their Function .Morphophonemics -Rule inversion, Truncation and Back formation Processes.
    Language Typology: Historical Perspective. Nature, Development.Typological Classification vs Genetic and Areal Classification of Languages. Morphological Typology.Morphological types of Languages; Agglutinative, Analytical (isolating), Synthetic, Fusional and Polysynthetic Languages.Language Universals.Chomsky's Concept of Universals and Parametric Variation. Greenberg's Universals.Typological Features of Indian Languages

5. **Semantics and Pragmatics**
    General principles of Semantics.Types of Meaning.Lexical and Grammatical meaning, Denotative and Connotative Meaning, Theories of meaning.Semantics in relation to Lexicography, Semantics and Pragmatics,Semantics and Sociolinguistics,Semantics and Psycholinguistics Structural Semantics. Syntagmatic Lexical Relations, Field Semantics, organization of lexemes into Semantic Fields.Reference, Sense, and Identification in Natural language.Sense Relations.Entailment, Pre-supposition. componential analysis. compositionality Principle
    Types of Opposition.Binary and Multiple Opposition. Polar and Relative Opposition Markedness in Semantics. Pragmatics: Language Use in Context. Communication: Message Model of Communication, Inferential Model of Communication. Speech

Acts.Conversational Analysis, Conversational Implicature and Grice's Maxims.Deixis in Languages.Types of Diexis.

6. Language and Mind and Psycholinguistics

Language and Mind, The Language Instinct, The Information Processing system: Sensory stores, Working memory, Permanent Memory , Mentalistic and Cognitive theory of language, Phases of Language Processing, Models of Language Processing, Serial Processing Models, Parallel Processing Models, Constraint based Models, Networking or Parallel Distribution Models. The Concept of Modularity, Top down and Bottom Up Processing. Semantic Networks and Semantic Priming.The Lexicon and Language Processing.Semantic Networks: The Collins and Quillian Semantic network. Katz and Fodor Decompositional Theory. Semantic Fields and Mental Lexicon.Natural Language Processing (NLP) model.Stages in Speech Production, Fromkin's Model of Speech Production. Garret's Model of Speech Production. Motor Control of Speech. Speech Errors: Types of Speech Errors. Speech Errors and language Processing ,Motor Theory of Speech Perception, Units of Perceptual Analysis, Linearity, segmentation and lack of invariance, Variability and Perceptual Constancy in speech. Talker Variability and Variability in Speaking Rate. The stages of Spoken word Recognition (SWR). Context Effects in SWR. Models of SWR, Historical Perspective in Sentence Comprehension DTC, Ambiguity Resolution : GP model of Ambiguity resolution, Referential and Constraint based models of Ambiguity Resolution.

7. Sociolinguistics and Field Linguistics

Sociolinguistics: Historical Development, Milestones. Definitions, and Nature of Sociolinguistics. Relevance of Sociolingustic Studies at present.Relation of Sociolinguistics with Other disciplines. Macrosociolinguistics vs Microsociolinguistics Fishmans Theory of Sociology of Language.Social Variation Vs Language Variation . The Concept of Register.Language and Race.Language Attitudes and Stereotypes.Sociolinguistics and Ethnography of Communication (EOC).Ethnography of Speaking (EOS),Language and Gender: Importance and Implications. Social Networks: Concept, Importance and Implications. Social Networks and Gender.Milroys Belfast Study.Quantitative SociolinguisticsLabov's Case Study of New York. Labov's study of Martha's Vineyard. Whorfian Hypothesis, Sapir Whorf Hypothesis. Languages in Contact.Asymmetry in Language Contact, Language contact Situations. Uriel Weinrich's

Study of Language Contact. Language Contact.Code Mixing and Code Switching. Code Mixing Constraints: Poplack's constraints. Matrix Language Framework (MLF) and its application to Kashmiri English code Mixing. Functional Aspects of Code Mixing and Code Switching. Referential, Cognitive and Metalingual Functions,Differences between Code Mixing and Code Switching, Borrowing: Linguistic vs Cultural Borrowing. Language interaction continuum. Language Convergence, Language Contact and bilingualism.Sociolinguistic Aspects of Bilingualism, Bilingual Education: Issues and Trends. Immersion Method: Partial vs Complete Immersion. Trends and Issues in modern Sociolinguistic Studies. Field Linguistics, Field methods, Field Survey, Qualitative and Quantitative Methods, Field Notes, Data Collection and Data Analysis, Field Surveys.

8. **Stylistics, Translation and Lexicography**

Introduction to Stylistics, Literary and Linguistic Stylistics. Defamiliarization, Foregrounding and Deviation. Linguistics and Literature; Approaches to Literature,Literacy-Asthetic and Semiotic Linguistics. Literature- Figurative and Symbolic Language in Literature.Stylistic Analysis of Literary Texts at Different Levels.Metaphor: Concept and Usage, Language as a Metaphor, Theories of Metaphor. Pedagogic Stylistics, Close Procedure and Multiple Choice Test Techniques. Linguistics and Poetics.Buhler's Model of Language. Jakobson's Model of Language. Structuralism, Formalism, Post-Structuralism. Introduction to Discourse Analysis

Process of Translation, Source language text and Target Language, Theories of Translation, Text Analysis and Restructuring. Different Types of Translation: Intralingual and Interlingual, Full and Partial, Total and Restricted; Rank Bound and Unbounded Translation. Kinds of Texts: Translation of Technical Texts , Legal Texts and Literary texts, Translation vs. Transcreation, Applications of Translation.

Lexicography: Steps in making a dictionary, Data entry and organization, Types of lexical entries, Different types of dictionaries, Encyclopedia and Thesauri.

9. **Functional English, English Language Teaching and English Communicative Skills**

English phonology. Varieties of English: (Indian English, RP, American English). Functional Grammar: Places, Decisions and Intentions,Talking about Now, Past events. Functional Grammar: Likes and Dislikes, Making, Denying Requests, Similarities and Differences, Predictions, Position of English in India. Charter Act of 1813. English as an International Language, Need Analysis, Curriculum and Syllabus. Types of Syllabi, Grammatical, Functional and Communicative Syllabi, Speaking Skill: Definition, advantages and disadvantages; Informal Conversation and Formal conversation, Planning, Preparing and delivering a talk.Listening Skills: Listening vs Hearing, Body

Language: Introduction, Interpretation, and Controlling your body language.Reading skills: Introduction; Important Strategies of Reading a Text.Writing Skills: Types of Writing, Principles of Effective Writing.

10. **Applied Linguistics:**

Computational Linguistics.Nature and scope. Historical Perspective: psycholinguistics, computational Linguistics and Artificial Intelligence. Machine Translation, Types of Machine Translation. Issues in Machine Translation, Application of Machine Translation.Machine Translation Divergence.Divergence Types and Implications. Corpus Linguistics: Corpus Cleaning, Normalization, and Annotation: POS tagging and its types (Rule Based, Stochastic and Hybrid), Tagsets: Flat and Hierarchical.Parsing.

Communication and Mass Communication. Language and Media. Language of Advertising, Linguistic and Extralinguistic Features of Media Language: Open Endedness, Flexibility and Open Endedness. Writing news for radio and television,

Language Acquisition Vs Language Learning, Critical Period, Language Acquistion Stages, Contrastive Analysis and Error Analysis, Interlanguage, Approach, Method and Design,Recent advances in Linguistics: Forensic Linguistics, Bio-linguistics and Clinical Linguistics.