SYLLABUS FOR ADMISSION TEST TO M.PHIL. PH.D. PROGRAMME

Note: The first paper will be of Research Aptitude / Methodology

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<tr>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Faculty of Arts</th>
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<tr>
<td>Department</td>
<td>Linguistics, AMU, Aligarh</td>
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**Paper – II: Subject Specific (MCQs based on the Syllabus)**

### SYLLABUS FOR THE Ph. D ADMISSION TEST IN LINGUISTICS
(2018-2019)

#### Paper I: Phonetics and Phonology
- Air stream mechanism.
- Phonation and articulation (manner and place).
- Cardinal vowels and diphthongs.
- Consonants and vowels.
- Syllable and its structure- onset, peak, coda.
- Supra-segmental features.
- Complex articulation- double, secondary, co articulation.
- Acoustic characteristics of speech- frequency, pitch, amplitude, intensity, loudness, resonance.
- Phonetic transcription.
- Relation between phonetics and phonology.
- Concept of phoneme, phone and allophone.
- Contrast and complementary distribution.
- Preliminary and analytical procedure.
- Levels of phonological representation.
- Rule ordering and abstractness.
- Auto-segmental phonology.

#### Paper II: Morphology
- Concept of morpheme, morph, allomorph.
- Word, lexeme and morpheme, types of morpheme; types of affixes.
- Phonological and morphological conditioning.
- Root, base and stem.
- Morphological processes- affixation, internal change, reduplication, suppletion and zero modification.
- Inflectional morphology.
- Derivational morphology.
- Compounding and conversion; types of compounding; sandhi.
- Non-concatinative morphology.
- Morphology-syntax interface.

#### Paper III: Syntax
- The structure of phrases: lexical (NP, VP, PP, AP).
- Structural relations and thematic roles in a sentence.
- Adjacency and case assignment.
- Empty categories: PRO, pro, trace, parasitic gap.
- WH-movement, constraints in movements, bounding theory.
- X-bar theory, ECM (exceptional case marking).

#### Paper IV: Historical Linguistics
- Synchronic and diachronic approaches to language.
- Genetic/genealogical classification of languages.
- Typological Classification of languages-agglutinative, inflectional, analytical, synthetic and polysynthetic.
- Linguistic borrowings: loans- loan blend, loan shift, loan translation, calque, etc.
- Semantic change- semantic broadening and narrowing.
Sound change: regularity of sound change: phonetic and phonemic change, conditioned vs. unconditioned change; types of sound change- loss and addition of phonemes, assimilation and dissimilation, merger and split, metathesis, epenthesis, deletion, etc.
Grimm’s and Verner’s law
The great English vowel shift

Paper V: Sociolinguistics
Language and society.
Varieties of language: language, dialect, sociolect, idiolect, style, register, standard language, lingua-franca, pidgin and creole, speech community and verbal repertoire, restricted and elaborated codes.
Labovian sociolinguistics.
Hymes sociolinguistics.
Gumperzsociolinguistics.
Language change.
Bilingualism- types of bilingualism, bilingual education.
Borrowing; code switching, code mixing and diglossia.
Language convergence; language spread; maintenance; shift and death.
Language and identity.
Multilingualism and language policy and planning in India.
Language and gender.

Paper VI: Psycholinguistics
Learning theories- behaviouristic and mentalistic.
Defining psycholinguistics and neurolinguistics.
Localization of language functions in brain.
Cerebral dominance.
Language disorders; schizophrenia, dyslexia, dysgraphia, anomia, agrammatism.
Aphasia; Roman Jakobson and aphasia, Global aphasia, Broca ’s aphasia, Wernicke’s aphasia.
Use of linguistics in diagnosis and prognosis of language disorder.

Paper VII: Semantics and Pragmatics
Reference and sense; denotation and connotation; meaning types.
Lexical semantics: sense relations and meaning opposition; componential analysis;
marked and unmarked terms.
Propositional meaning; meaning and truth condition.
Tautology and contradiction; presupposition, entailment and implication.
Compositionality and its limitations; abhida, vyānja and lakṣaṇa.
Meaning, saying and implicating; speech acts.
The cooperative principle; the principle of politeness.

Paper VIII: South Asian Linguistics
South Asian language families.
Typological relatedness: phonological, morphological, and word order.
South Asia as a linguistic area: expressive, echo-formation, reduplication, causative, conjunctive participles, explicator compound verbs.
South Asia as a sociolinguistic area: contact and convergence in border area.
South Asian language contacts during ancient, medieval and during colonial period.

Fore grounding: Automatization and Deautomatization.
Style as Deviation and Choice.
Goals of Language Teaching: First Language Teaching, Second or Foreign Language Teaching; Behaviouristic and cognitive theories of language learning.
Language Teaching Methods: Grammar translation, Audio-lingual, Situational language teaching, Communicative language teaching, Total physical response, Community language learning; Teaching of language skills.
Error analysis: Mistakes, Lapses and Errors: Inter lingual and Intra lingual; Errors: recognition, description and explanation of errors: The significance of learners’error.
Language testing: principles and methods; Types of tests, characteristics of a goodtest.
Use of linguistics in Translation; Theories of translation.
Types of translation: inter lingual and intra lingual, full and partial, total and restricted.
Translation, transliteration, transcription and transcreation.
Problems in translating scientific and technical texts, Literary texts.
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Language and identity.
Multilingualism and language policy and planning in India.
Language and gender. |
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| Form and Content | Form-Content Linguistics: An Overview.
The Physiological Mechanism.
Human Behavior in Phonology.
Communication in Phonology.
Acoustic Medium.
Vision: Impact of vision of the labial and non-labial phonological units.
The two-fold Orientation for Grammar. Communication and Human behavior.
Theory of Grammar: Signs or Form-meaning units.
Grammatical System: Opposition of Exclusion and Inclusion; Substance and value in grammatical Analysis; Spanned opposition; Interlock.
System of number in Sanskrit, Greek, and Urdu. |