OBJECTIVE OF THE PAPER: On the completion of syllabus the student should be able to:

- Provide the historical overview of Language development.
- Understand the genealogical and Typological classification of Language.
- Give the idea of Language reconstruction.
- Explain the language change between Proto Indo-European, Proto Germanic and Germanic.

UNIT I
A. Historical Linguistics and its Scope.
B. Language Classification: Language Families, Language Types.
C. The Indo-European Languages; Cantum-Satem Classification.
D. Phonological Change; Phonetic and Phonemic Change, Addition and Loss of Phonemes, Merger and Split, Metathesis, Compensator Lengthening.

UNIT II
A. Change in Grammatical System- Analogical Change and Analogical Creation.
B. Semantic Change and its types- Narrowing and Extension; Amelioration and Pejoration.
C. Language Contact and Borrowing-Types of Borrowing Intimate, Cultural and Dialect borrowing; Structural Borrowing and its Types.
D. Language Reconstruction; Comparative Method and Internal Reconstruction.

UNIT III
A. Explaining Language Change.
B. Proto- Indo-European (PIE) – Proto- Germanic; the Germanic.
C. The Germanic Consonant Shift; the Great English Vowel shift.
D. Grimm’s Law and its Exceptions; Verner’s Law.

SUGGESTED READINGS:
OBJECTIVE OF THE PAPER: On the completion of syllabus the student should be able to:

- Establish the relationship between language and society.
- Understand the concept of Language contact and its consequences.
- Give the idea of sociolinguistics variables.

UNIT I
A. Sociolinguistics and Scope of Sociolinguistics.
B. Issues in Sociolinguistics: Linguistic Inequality; Restricted Code and Elaborate Code, and its Critique; Language Varieties; Verbal Repertoire, Speech Community.
C. Current Trends: Variation and Change, Linguistic Variable; Marker; Indicator; Analyzing Variability.
D. Linguistic Constraints, Social Constraints.

UNIT II
A. Sociolinguistic Studies: Labov; Trudgill; Gumperz; Others.
B. Sociolinguistic Methodology.
C. Language Contact: Bilingualism/Multilingualism; Types of Bilingualism.

UNIT III
A. Convergence Studies with Special Reference to India.
B. Diglossia; Language Maintenance and Shift, Linguistic Vitality.
C. Pidginization, Creolization and Koineization, Language Endangerment, Attrition and Death.
D. Language contact in India.

SUGGESTED READINGS:
OBJECTIVE OF THE PAPER: On the completion of syllabus the student should be able to:

- Understand a thorough introduction about the principles and practice of linguistic fieldwork. Students will be trained in various techniques of data collection and methods of language description and analysis. A wide range of topics will be covered, from data collection techniques to the theoretical analysis of the collected data.

UNIT I

A. Field Methods: Scope.
B. Introduction to Field Linguistics.
C. Methodology: Ethnography, Network, Sociolinguistic Techniques, Ethnography, Sociolinguistic Interview, Participant Observations, Questionnaire.
D. Selection of Speech Community.

UNIT II

A. Entering the Speech Community, Data Collection, Size of Informants, ethics.
B. Recording of Data, Transcription of Data, Glossing.
C. Linguistic Analysis
D. Phonology: Inventory of Sounds, Syllabic Patterns, Phonotactics, Phonological Features.

UNIT III

A. Nominal Categories: Noun, Pronominals and Adjectives.
B. Morpho-Syntax of Nominal Categories: Number, Gender, Case.
C. Verbal Categories: Tense, Aspect, Person, Number, Gender marking in Verbs.
D. Negation, Classifiers, Lexicons, Sentence Types.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

OBJECTIVE OF THE PAPER: On the completion of syllabus the student should be able to:

- Understand the concept of linguistics area in the south Asian region.
- Understand about different language families of India and south Asia.
- Discuss Phonological, Morphological and Syntactic features of south Asian Languages.

UNIT I

A. Defining Linguistic Area (sprachbund): South Asian as a Linguistic Area.
B. Inheritance(genetic) Vs Diffusion (Areal)
C. Contact Linguistics (Super Stratum, Substratum, Adstratum).
D. Indo-Aryan Language Family in South Asia.

UNIT II

A. Dravidian Language Family in South Asia.
B. Austro-Asiatic Language Family in South Asia.
C. Tibeto-Burman and Andamanese Language Family in South Asia.
D. Language Isolates: Nahali, Burushaski, Andamanese.

UNIT III

A. Phonological Features of South Asian Languages:, Retroflexion, Aspiration, Length Contrast in Vowels and Consonants, Vowel Harmony
B. Morphological Features: Reduplication, Echo-Formation, Mimetic words.
C. Syntactic Features I: Split-Ergativity, Causatives, Complex Verbs, Relatives-Correlatives.
D. Syntactic Features II: Conjunctive Participles, Dative Subjects.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

OBJECTIVE OF THE PAPER: On the completion of syllabus the student should be able to:

- Understand the special use of language in literature.
- Understand the Stylistic Devices of Language used in the Literature on the basis of Phonological and Grammatical levels.
- Know about stylistics as an area of applied linguistics.

UNIT I

(i) Language and Literature; Nature of Literature.
(ii) Linguistics and Stylistics; Language in Literature.
(iii) Formalist and Contextualist Stylistics.
(iv) Linguistic Notion of ‘Literary Style’ Style as Choice; Style as Deviation.

UNIT II

(i) Describing Literariness, Foregrounding and Deautomatization.
(ii) Stylistic Devices: Phonological and Grammatical
(iii) Style and Discourse.
(iv) Analysis of Literary Texts: Exercise.

SUGGESTED READING:

OBJECTIVE OF THE PAPER: On the completion of syllabus the student should be able to:

- Understand how the different social groups and identity affects the language.
- Understand the cultural dimension of language acquisition and policies as well as planning of the language.

UNIT I
A. Sociology of Language.
B. Language and Ethnography.
C. Language and Attitudes.
D. Language and Identity, Language as Identity.

UNIT II
A. Language ethnicity and Racism.
B. Cultural Dimension of Language Acquisition.
D. Concept of Mother-Tongue; Multilingual Education in India.

SUGGESTED READINGS:
OBJECTIVE OF THE PAPER: On the completion of syllabus the student should be able to:

- Understand the linguistic typology and typological analysis.
- Discuss the Typology of language in terms of word order and case-marking.
- Give an idea of language universal and its types.

UNIT I
A. Introducing Linguistic Typology: Defining Typology.
B. Typological Analysis.
C. Typology of Language Universals.
D. Problems in Determining Universals.

UNIT II
A. Word Order Typology, Basic Word Order.
B. Some Word Order Correlations.
C. Case Marking, A, S and P and Types of Case Marking.

SUGGESTED READINGS: