

**DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS**  
**FACULTY OF ARTS**  
**A.M.U., ALIGARH**

**2022-23 onwards**

**Syllabus for Ph.D in Linguistics Admissions**

**SECTION B**

<b>1. Phonetics and Phonology</b>	<p>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.  American Structural Phonology  Distinctive Features  Generative Phonology  Auto-segmental phonology, Lexical Phonology</p>
<b>2. Morphology</b>	<p>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; Productivity in word formation  Lexical Morphology.  Prosodic Morphology</p>
<b>3. Syntax</b>	<p>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).</p>
<b>4. Sociolinguistics and Dialectology</b>	<p>History and Development of Sociolinguistics.  Varieties of language: language, dialect, sociolect, idiolect, style, register, standard language, lingua-franca, pidgin and creole, speech community and verbal repertoire.  Labovian sociolinguistics, Sociolinguistics Methodology.  Ethnography of Communication.  Language Contact: Bilingualism- types of bilingualism.  Borrowing; code switching, constraints in code switching.  Language convergence; diglossia, language spread; maintenance; shift and death.  Multilingualism and language policy and planning in India.</p>

<p><b>5. Psycholinguistics</b></p>	<p>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; Global aphasia, Broca's aphasia, Wernicke's aphasia.          Use of linguistics in diagnosis and prognosis of language disorder.</p>
<p><b>6. Semantics and Pragmatics</b></p>	<p>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 conditions.          Tautology and contradiction; presupposition, entailment and implication; abhida, vyanjana and lakshna.          Meaning, saying and implicating; speech acts.          The cooperative principle; the principle of politeness.          Conversational Analysis; Discourse Markers and Hedges.</p>
<p><b>7. South Asian Linguistics</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>8. Applied Linguistics: Stylistics, Language Teaching and Translation</b></p>	<p>Language in Literature: Nature and Characteristics.          Foregrounding: 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 good test.          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.</p>