Syllabus for Ph.D Admissions Test 2019-20

**SECTION B**

| 1. 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.  
|                           | American Structural Phonology  
|                           | Distinctive Features  
|                           | Generative Phonology  
|                           | Auto-segmental phonology, Lexical Phonology |

| 2. 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; Productivity in word formation  
|               | Lexical Morphology.  
|               | Prosodic Morphology |

|           | 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). |

| 4. Sociolinguistics and Dialectology | 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. |
5. 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; Global aphasia, Broca's aphasia, Wernicke's aphasia.
Use of linguistics in diagnosis and prognosis of language disorder.

6. 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 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.

7. 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.


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.