

# **ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH**

## **FACULTY OF ARTS**

### **SYLLABUS FOR**

### **M.A. (LINGUISTICS)**

#### **LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS**

Linguistics: its definition and purpose; Language- Symbolic; Systematic Medium of Communication; Communication Systems: Verbal and Non-Verbal, Animal Communication; Characteristics of Human Language; Modern Linguistics: Prescriptive and Descriptive; Synchronic and Diachronic Approach; Language Description: Phonetics, Phonology and Morphology; Language Description: Syntax and Semantics; Language Use and Communication: Pragmatics; Applied Linguistics: Language Teaching, Translation, Stylistics, Computational Linguistics, Forensic Linguistics

#### **PHONETICS**

Phonetics- Definition and Scope; Branches of Phonetics; Organs of Speech; Air stream mechanism; Phonation: Voiceless; Voiced; Description and Classification of Consonants- Place of Articulation; Description and Classification of Consonants- Manner of Articulation; Description and Classification of Vowels and Diphthongs; Cardinal Vowels; Syllable

#### **PHONOLOGY**

Phonology-Its Definition and Scope; Phone, Phoneme, Allophone; Phonetics and Phonology Phonological Analysis; Syllabic Structure: Onset, Peak, Coda; Prosodic Phonology; Consonants and Vowels; Consonant Clusters, vowel Sequences; Phonotactics: Syllable Types; Distinctive Features; Archiphoneme and Neutralization; Connected Speech: Assimilation, Dissimilation and Elision; Phonemes in Urdu-Hindi

#### **MORPHOLOGY**

Morphology-Its Definition and Scope; Morph, Allomorph and Morpheme; Types of Morpheme-Free and Bound; Affixes-Prefixes, Infixes and Suffixes; Word and Morpheme; Base, Root and Stem; Conditioning of Allomorphs; Simple, Complex and Compound Words; Inflection and Derivation; Word Formation-Compounding, Clipping, Back Formation, Blends, Acronyms and other processes; Morphological Processes: Affixation, Internal Change, Reduplication; Morphophonemics

#### **SYNTAX**

Morphology and Syntax; Word Level Categories, Phrase Level Categories: Syntactic Evidences; Content Words and Function Words; Infinitive, Gerund, Participle; Grammatical features of Nominal and Verbal Categories: Person, Number, Gender, (PNG), Tense, Aspect and Mood; Case: Nominative, Dative, Accusative, Instrumental, Ablative, Locative, Vocative; Constituents: Diagnostic tools for determining constituents; Co-ordination, Subordination, Embedding; Theoretical Framework: Immediate Constituent (IC) Analysis; Problems of IC Analysis; Phrase Structure Grammar

## **ESSENTIALS OF GRAMMAR**

Definitions of Parts of Speech: Notional, Formal, and Syntactic; Types of Noun, Types of Adjective; Pronouns: Personal, Reflexive, Emphatic, Demonstrative, Relative, and Interrogative; Types of Adverb: Manner, Time, Frequency, Location, Reason, Exercises; Verb: Static/Dynamic; Transitive/Intransitive; Use of the Tenses; Active and Passive; Mood, Subject and Predicate; Phrases and Clauses; Sentence Types: Simple, Compound and Complex; Declarative, Interrogative, Imperative, Negative, Affirmative

## **SEMANTICS**

Approaches to the Study of Meaning; Semantics and its Objectives; Denotation and Connotation; References and Sense; Sense Relations- Synonymy, Antonymy, Hyponymy, Part-Whole Relations; Meaning Types: Descriptive, Emotive, Phatic; Seven types of meaning; Lexical Semantics: Componential Analysis, Lexical field, Marked-Unmarked; Ambiguity and its Types- Polysemy, Homonymy, Homophony, Homography; Referential Expressions, Predicates, Deictic Words and Definiteness; Semantic Structure of Sentences; Arguments and Predicates; Compositionality- its limitations; Tautology and Contradiction, Entailment, Presupposition; Interpersonal Meaning

## **PSYCHOLINGUISTICS**

Psycholinguistics: Nature and Scope; Language Comprehension I-Understanding What We Hear; Language Comprehension II- Understanding what we read; Putting Words In One's Mouth: Language Production; Theories of Language Acquisition; Stages of Language Acquisition; Theories of Second Language Learning; Linguistic Relativity and Perceptual Categories; Language Loss- Speech Disorders; Language Perception and Attitudes; Bilingualism: Intelligence

## **HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS**

Historical Linguistics and its Scope; Classification of Languages: Typological; Classification of Languages: Genealogical; Indo-European Language Family; Comparative Method; Internal Reconstruction; Change in Sound System: Phonetic and Phonemic, Assimilation, Dissimilation; Change in Grammatical System – Role of

Analogy; Change in Meaning: Narrowing and Extension; Amelioration and Pejoration; Borrowing: Structural -Lexical, Phonological and Grammatical; Borrowing: Cultural, Intimate and Dialect Borrowing; Grimm's Law and its Exceptions

## **LANGUAGE TEACHING**

Linguistics and Language Teaching; Native and Second/Foreign Language Teaching; Principles of Language Teaching; Teaching of Language Skills; Methods of Language Teaching I: Grammar-Translation Method and Direct Method; Methods of Language Teaching II: Audio-lingual Method and Communicative Method; Pattern Practice, Drills and Teaching Exercises; Selection, Gradation and Presentation of the Teaching Materials; Contrastive Analysis and Its Importance in Language Teaching; Error Analysis; Stages in Error Analysis; Significance of Learners Errors; Heritage Language Teaching; ICT(Information Communication Technology) in Language Teaching

## **LANGUAGE TESTING**

Language Testing; Aims and Scope; Language Teaching and Language Testing; Subjective and Objective Tests; Different Models of Objective Tests; Requirements of a Good Test: Validity, Reliability, Discrimination, Economy, Administrability; Tests Designed for Various Purposes: Proficiency Test, Achievement, Diagnostic, Prognostic Test, Computer Assisted Language Testing (CALT) and Communicative Language Testing; 'Cloze' Test and its Relevance; Critical Assessment of Testing Techniques: Translation, Essay, Dictation, Objective tests; Testing-Listening Skills; Testing-Speaking Skills; Testing- Reading Skills. Testing-Writing Skills; Vocabulary and Grammar