

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

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

Faculty	Faculty of Arts
Department	Linguistics, AMU, Aligarh
	Paper – II: Subject Specific (MCQs based on the Syllabus)
Dept of Linguistics	<p>SYLLABUS FOR THE Ph. D ADMISSION TEST IN LINGUISTICS (2018-2019)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>

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.

Gumperz sociolinguistics.

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, vyanjana and lakshna.

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.

Paper IX: Stylistics, Language Teaching and Translation.

Language in Literature: Nature and Characteristics.

Foregrounding: Automatization and Deautomatization.

	<p>Style as Deviation and Choice.</p> <p>Goals of Language Teaching: First Language Teaching, Second or Foreign Language Teaching; Behaviouristic and cognitive theories of language learning.</p> <p>Language Teaching Methods: Grammar translation, Audio-lingual, Situational language teaching, Communicative language teaching, Total physical response, Community language learning; Teaching of language skills.</p> <p>Error analysis: Mistakes, Lapses and Errors: Inter lingual and Intra lingual; Errors: recognition, description and explanation of errors: The significance of learners' error.</p> <p>Language testing: principles and methods; Types of tests, characteristics of a goodtest.</p> <p>Use of linguistics in Translation; Theories of translation.</p> <p>Types of translation: inter lingual and intra lingual, full and partial, total and restricted.</p> <p>Translation, transliteration, transcription and transcreation.</p> <p>Problems in translating scientific and technical texts, Literary texts.</p>
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Dept. of Linguistics	Syllabus for Descriptive part
Applied Linguistics	<p>I. Stylistics: Language in Literature: Nature and Characteristics. Foregrounding: Automatization and Deautomatization. Style as Deviation and Choice.</p> <p>II. Language Teaching/ Pedagogy: 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.</p> <p>III. Translation: 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> <p>IV. Communication Studies: Communication: Definition, Concept and Scope. Elements of Human Communicative System: Sender, Message, Receiver. Various forms of Communication: Interpersonal Communication, Mass Communication, Intercultural Communication. Functions of Communication: Persuasive, Informative, Phatic, And Aesthetic. The Communication Process: Context, Physical, Social, Chronological, and Cultural. Encoder- Decoder. Medium and Feedback in Communication. Non Verbal Communication: Body Language/ Proxemics/ Kinesics. Verbal Communication. Types and Forms of Communication: Formal / Informal.</p>

	<p>Barriers to Communication</p> <p>Communication and Media: Meaning and Scope.</p> <p>Mass Communication: Concept and Characteristics</p>
Sociolinguistics	<p>Paper V: Sociolinguistics Language and society.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Labovian sociolinguistics.</p> <p>Hymes sociolinguistics.</p> <p>Gumperz sociolinguistics.</p> <p>Language change.</p> <p>Bilingualism- types of bilingualism, bilingual education.</p> <p>Borrowing; code switching, code mixing and diglossia.</p> <p>Language convergence; language spread; maintenance; shift and death.</p> <p>Language and identity.</p> <p>Multilingualism and language policy and planning in India.</p> <p>Language and gender.</p>
Form and Content	<p>Form-Content Linguistics: An Overview.</p> <p>The Quintuple Orienting Principles for Phonology: Physiological Mechanism, Human Behavior, Communication, Acoustic Medium, and Vision.</p> <p>The Physiological Mechanism.</p> <p>Human Behavior in Phonology.</p> <p>Communication in Phonology.</p> <p>Acoustic Medium.</p> <p>Vision: Impact of vision of the labial and non-labial phonological units.</p> <p>The two-fold Orientation for Grammar. Communication and Human behavior.</p> <p>Theory of Grammar: Signs or Form-meaning units.</p> <p>Grammatical System: Opposition of Exclusion and Inclusion; Substance and value in grammatical Analysis; Spanned opposition; Interlock.</p> <p>System of number in Sanskrit, Greek, and Urdu.</p>