

From the Academic Year 2019 – 2020 Onwards

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD
Dr. R.C. Hiremath Institute of Kannada Studies
M.A Degree Course in Linguistics
Semester System
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)

Eligibility: Any Graduate of a recognized University.

Semesters: Four Semesters, (M.A Previous: Semesters 1 and 2, M.A Final: Semesters 3 and 4).

MARKS:

1. Compulsory Course and Specialization Course: $75 + 3 + 22 = 100$
1 and 4 semesters 1000 marks/40 credits for the compulsory and specialization courses. 2 and 3 semesters 800 marks/32 credits for the compulsory and specialization courses.

Per Paper per Course

Semester End Exam	:	75
Attendance	:	03
Test 1	:	11
Assignment 1	:	11

2. Open Elective: $75 + 3 + 22 = 100$

Per Paper per Course

Semester End Exam	:	75
Attendance	:	03
Tests 1	:	11
Assignment 1	:	11

Sl. No.	Courses	Credits	Marks	Teaching Hours	Examination Hours
1.	Compulsory Course	4	$75+3+22=100$	4	3
2.	Specialization Course	4	$75+3+22=100$	4	3
3.	Open Elective Course	4	$75+3+22=100$	4	3

M.A Linguistics students have to offer Open Electives from other departments for 8 credits or more. Total credits should be 72 minimum.

Programme Outcome

1. The course is designed to enable the students to have a fundamental understanding of the basic nature, branches and history of Linguistic Inquiry.
2. This course teaches students to understand and analyse the structure, sound, meaning, use and development of Languages.
3. It improves critical thinking and analytical skills.
4. It deals with describing individual languages or describing how languages differ from each other.
5. The course aims at enhancing the analytical skills of students to conduct research, provides language related technological services and contribute important insights on issues of Law, Language Policy, Education etc.

QUESTION PAPER PATTERN:

Compulsory and Specialized courses

1. **Essays:** Four out of Eight (4 x 15 = 60 marks)
2. **Short Notes:** Three out of Six (3 x 5 = 15 marks)

Open Electives courses

1. **Essays:** Four out of Eight (4 x 15 = 60 marks)
2. **Short Notes:** Three out of Six (3 x 5 = 15 marks)

COURSES:

SEMESTER – I

1. Compulsory Courses

PG45T101: Phonetics and Phonology
PG45T102: Morphology and Syntax
PG45T103: Semantics
PG45T104: Sociolinguistics

2. Specialization Courses

PG45T105A: Anthropological Linguistics
OR
PG45T105B: Computer and Language

SEMESTER – II

1. Compulsory Courses

PG45T201: Historical Linguistics and Dialectology

PG45T202: Translation Theory

PG45T203: Language Teaching Methods

2. Specialization Courses

PG45T204A: Kannada Linguistics

OR

PG45T204B: Language and Communication

3. Open Elective Course

PG45O205: Language and Linguistics

SEMESTER – III

1. Compulsory Courses

PG45T301: Psycholinguistics

PG45T302: Lexicography

PG45T303: Schools of Linguistics

2. Specialization Courses

PG45T304A: Stylistics

OR

PG45T304B: Semiotics

3. Open Elective Course

PG45O305: Fundamentals of Translation

SEMESTER – IV

1. Compulsory Courses

PG45T401: Comparative Dravidian

PG45T402: Shabdamanidarpana and Linguistics

PG45D403: Dissertation (as decided by the course Teacher)

PG45T404: Language and Media.

2. Specialization Courses

PG45T405A: Folk Linguistics

OR

PG45T405B: Languages of the World

SEMESTER – I

(From the Academic Year 2019 – 2020 Onwards)

1. Compulsory Courses

PG45T101: Phonetics and Phonology

Course Outcome:

1. The course enhances the pronunciation skill.
2. It teaches about transcriptions.
3. Students are able to develop the ability to identify and produce key sounds as well as rhythm, stress and intonation etc.
4. The course enhances the pronunciation skill.
5. Students are able to develop the ability to identify and produce key sounds as well as rhythm, stress and intonation etc.

Unit – 1 **Language:** Nature-Definition-Characteristic Features- Use.

Unit – 2 **Linguistics:** Main Branches.

Unit – 3 **Phonetics:** Branches of Phonetics.

Unit – 4 **Articulatory Phonetics in detail:** Speech Organs–Speech Sounds–Nature, Production, Classification and Transcription–IPA and Modified American Chart–Cardinal Vowels.

Unit – 5 **Phonology**–Phone, Phoneme, Allophone, Distinctive Features–Pike’s Theory of Phonemic Analysis–Basic Premises–Separating and Uniting Procedures–Segmental and Supra-segmental

Phonemes–Syllable and its Structure–Relevant Problems from
Different Languages for Phonemic analysis.

Bibliography:

1. Bloch & Trager: An Outline of Linguistic Analysis.
2. Bertil Malmberg: Phonetics.
3. Sadanand Singh and Kala S. Singh: Phonetics.
4. C.F. Hockett: A Course in Modern Linguistics.
5. Abercrombie: Elements of General Phonetics.
6. Bansal: Outline of Phonetics.
7. T. Balasubramaniam: A Text Book of English Phonetics for Indian Students.
8. John Laver: Principles of Phonetics.
9. K.L. Pike: Phonemics.
10. A.C. Gimson: An Introduction to the Pronunciation of English.
11. Chidanand Murthy: Bhashavijnanada Mula Tatvagalu.
12. J.S. Kulli: Varnanatmaka Bhashavijnana.
13. Rajeshwari Maheshwariah: Adhunika Varnanatmaka Bhashavijnana.

PG45T102: Morphology and Syntax

Course Outcome:

1. Through this course students get acquainted with basic nature, branches and history of Linguistics Inquiry.
2. Students are able to comprehend to analyse and use relevant linguistic theories and work independently on problems to do with language and linguistics.
3. To learn and develop broad interdisciplinary study with various disciplines for empowering themselves to train for jobs, skills for teaching, translation and other skills.
4. To get the knowledge of various languages of world and its structures to enable them to enhance their horizons.
5. To enable students in a meaningful learning experience that prepares them to meet their goals after earning a degree.

- Unit – 1 The place of Morphology and Syntax in Linguistics. The Boundary between Morphology and Syntax.
- Unit – 2 Morph-Morpheme-Allomorph-Principles of Identification of Morphemes according to Nida-Problems to work out.
- Unit – 3 **Types of Morphemes-**
I Structural: a) Additive (Roots, Affixes: Prefix, Infix, Suffix, Simulfix, Reduplicative); b) Replacive; c) Subtractive.
II Distributional: a) Free and bound; b) Roots and Non-roots; c) Root and Stem; d) Nucleus and Nonnucleus; e) Nuclear and Peripheral; f) Closing and Non-closing.
III Other: Zero, Empty, Portmanteau, Unique, Homophonous, Discontinuous, Morphological Processes-Addition, Deletion, Suppletion, Zeromodification etc.
- Unit – 4 **Morphological Constructions** – Inflectional, Derivational – I A, I P, W P, Models – Word – Grammatical Categories – Morphophonemics.
- Unit – 5 **I C Analysis** –Types of I Cs–Principles of determining I Cs– Syntactic Linkages: by Selection, Context–Marker, Impure Marker– Concord, Government and Cross Reference, T. G. Grammar: Basic Sentences, P-Rules, T-Rules, Optional and Obligatory Rules– Transformations.

Bibliography:

1. Bloch & Trager: An Outline of Linguistic Analysis.
2. E. Nida: Morphology.
3. C.F. Hockett: A Course in Modern Linguistics.
4. P.H. Mathews: Morphology.
5. Chomsky: Syntactic Structures.
6. Chomsky: Aspects of Theory of Syntax.
7. J.S. Kulli: Varnanatmaka Bhashavijnana.
8. Rajeshwari Maheshwariah: Adhunika Varnanatmaka Bhashavijnana.
9. Kempe Gowda: Samanya Bhashavijnana.
10. David Crystal: Linguistics.

PG45T103: Semantics

Course Outcome:

1. This course introduces students to the basic problems in the study of meaning in all areas language.
2. The course teaches why meaning is more complex than simply the words formed in a sentence,
3. It helps how semantic play a large part in our daily communication, understanding and language learning.
4. Students are also exposed to understand the key issues involved in the study of semantic fields.
5. Students will be able to use the appropriate analytical skills to specify the meaning of words, phrases and sentences.

- Unit – 1 Place of Semantics in Linguistics, Definition and Scope.
- Unit – 2 Meaning of Meaning–Earlier Semantic Studies–Structural Semantics, Descriptive Semantics, Historical Semantics–Relationship.
- Unit - 3 **Descriptive Semantics:** Word–Context–Meaning Triangle of Ogden and Richards, Theories of Meaning. Structural Semantics: Paradigmatic and Syntagmatic Relations–Semantic Fields–Synonymy, Antonym and Hyponymy–Hierarchical Structure of Vocabulary.
Historical Semantics: Historical Changes in Meaning–Types, Causes and Consequences.
- Unit – 4 Lexical Semantics–Componential Analysis, Lexicology Leech’s Seven Types of Meaning, Motivation in Meaning.
- Unit – 5 Modern Trends in Semantic Studies, Semantics and Translation–Semantics and Natural Language Processing.

Bibliography:

1. Palmer: Semantics.
2. Ogden and Richards: The Meaning of Meaning.
3. S. Ullman: Semantics – An Introduction to the Science of Meaning.
4. Nida: Componential Analysis.
5. Cruse: Lexical Semantics.
6. Lehrer: Semantic fields and Lexical Structure.
7. Lehrer and Lehrer: Theory of Meaning.

8. John Lyons: Semantics Vol. 1 & 2.
9. Stren: Meaning and Change of Meaning.
10. Bloomfield: Language.
11. Shankara Bhat: Kannada Shabda Racane.
12. David Crystal: A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics.
13. Hadumod Bussman: Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics.
14. W.A. Woods: “Semantics and Quantification in Natural Language Questions Answering”, in Advances in Computers Vol. 117. PP. 71-88. (1978).

PG45T104: Sociolinguistics

Course Outcome:

1. Students will be able to understand language as a social and cultural phenomenon.
2. The course provides knowledge of different sociocultural factors that may have relevance for language development and change.
3. It helps to recognise how language diversity and variability can lead to historical development of language.
4. It explains how people speak differently in different social context.
5. This course can prepare students to better participate in our everyday life for their own benefit and for the benefit of other people around it.

- Unit – 1 **Linguistics** – Sociology–Sociology of Language, Sociolinguistics– Nature and Scope.
- Unit – 2 **Language and Society** – Group Formation – Social Class, Ethnic Group, Sex, - Monolingual Bilingual and Multilingual Groups, Interdependence of Language and Society, Linguistic Attitudes– Code Mixing, Switching, Shifting.
- Unit – 3 **Speech World** – Domain–Situation–Event–Act–Components of Speech Act –Speech Repertoire–Specialized Linguistic Activities.
- Unit – 4 **Linguistic Variation** – Social Stratification of Speech–Correlation Rules–Variables, Methods and uses of analyzing Linguistic Variation –Language Loyalty, Language Shift–Linguistic Convergence.

Unit – 5 **Applied Sociolinguistics:** Language Planning : Theory and Practice–Aspects of Language Planning : Standardization, Modernization and Graphization–Stages of Language Planning : Policy Formulation, Detailed Planning, Implementation, Evaluation–Reformulation, Sociolinguistic Survey Methods : Nature of Social Surveys–Questionnaire–Pilot Survey–Selection of Informants–Collection of Materials–Analysis–Presentation of the findings.

Bibliography:

1. Trudgill: Sociolinguistics.
2. Platt and Platt: The Social Significance of Speech.
3. Bright (ed): Sociolinguistics.
4. Fishman: Advances in the Sociology of Language.
5. Gumperz and Hymes (eds): Directions in Sociolinguistics.
6. Hymes (ed): Language in Culture and Society.
7. Pride (ed): Sociolinguistics.
8. Rubin and Jernudd: Can Languages be Planned ?.
9. Fishman: Advances in Language Planning.
10. Karunakaran: Studies in Tamil Sociolinguistics.
11. Renate Bartsch and Theo Vennemann: Linguistics and Neighbouring Disciplines.

2. Specialization Courses

PG45T105B: Anthropological Linguistics

Course Outcome:

1. The course helps in understanding the complex relationship between culture and language.
2. It helps to understand how language is used in order to understand culture.
3. It provides practical solutions to everyday language and cultural issues.
4. It throws light on how language shaped human behaviour and social life.
5. It also focuses on language and its importance to understanding human history, culture and biology.

- Unit – 1 **Anthropological Linguistics Nature and Scope:** Subject matter of Anthropological Linguistics, Definitions, Relationship with Sociology, Psychology, Folklore, Neuro-physiology, Language and Communication, Sign, Symbol and Language, Pragmatics, Anthropology and Language Planning.
- Unit – 2 **Language and Biological Evolution,** Acquisition of Language, development of writing systems.
- Unit – 3 **Non-verbal Communication** (Paralinguistics), Kinesics, proxemics and American Sign Language (ASL), Verbal communication (Phonology, Grammar and Semantics), Language maintenance.
- Unit – 4 **Language and Culture Analysis:** Language and worldview, inter-relationship between language, race, culture and ethno science and cognitive Anthropology, Ethnography of communication, Language variation, Linguistic changes recent trends in Anthropological Linguistics etc.

Bibliography:

1. Ardener, E. (ed.) : Social Anthropology and Language.
2. Duranti, A. : Linguistic Anthropology.
3. Fishman, I. A. : Language in social-cultural change.
4. Gumpertz, J. J. & Pier Paola Giglioli (ed.) : Speech Community in Language and Social Context.
5. Hickerson, N. : Linguistic Anthropology.
6. Hockett, C.F.: A Course in Modern Linguistics.
7. Hymes, D. H.: Language in Culture and Society.
8. Lieberman, Philip : On the origins of Language.
9. Misra, Kamal, K.: Text Book of Anthropology Linguistics.
10. Salzman Zdenek: Language, Culture, Society: An Introduction to Linguistic Anthropology.

OR

PG45T105B: Computer and Language

Course Outcome:

1. It teaches about fundamentals of computer.
2. It provides knowledge of internet and its uses in academic activities.
3. The course also teaches how computer can be used as a research tool.
4. It also provides knowledge about corpus based dictionaries, lexical database and online dictionaries.
5. The course enhances problem solving skills.

- Unit 1 **Introduction to Computer Fundamentals of computer;** Hardware (input, output, processing, etc.) and Software (OS and Application); computer generation; programming languages; Database and database type, DBMS; flowchart and algorithm; Compilers and interpreters (information processing, structuring and manipulating data).
- Unit – 2 **Internet:** Introduction, LAN and WAN, dial-up and broadband networking, internet protocols, TCP/IP Protocol, Microsoft Internet Explorer, Netscape, Netscape navigator, properties and customization, world wide web (WWW), HTML, creation of web page using templates.
- Unit – 3 **As an Effective Tool** for Receiving and Transmitting Information on Global level on Mass Scale Instantaneously. As a Research Tool, E-mail, Chatting, Special Interest Groups, Browser – Search Engine.
- Unit 4 **Computational Lexicography** E-Dictionary (E-Thesaurus, World Net, Frame Net, Concept Net, Verb Net, MRD and others), corpus based dictionaries, lexical databases and online dictionaries.
- Unit 5 **Speech Technology** Spectrogram analysis, phonetics and phonology; Speech synthesis (Text to Speech) and Speech analysis (Speech to Text); speaker recognition; Automatic Speech Recognition. Models (HMM, DTW, ect.)

Bibliography:

1. B. P. B. Publications: P. C. Complete.
2. Gini Courter and Annette Marquis: Microsoft Office Professional Edition.
3. -----: Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English with CD
4. -----: Encyclopedia Britannica CD/DVD
5. Oxford English Dictionary with CD
6. Macmillan Dictionary with CD
7. Mysore University English/Kannada Dictionary CD
8. Mysore University Encyclopedia with CD
9. M.D. Harris: Introduction to Natural Language Processing.
10. Ralph Grishman: Computational Linguistics.
11. B.P.B. Publications: Internet Complete.
12. David Crystal: Language and the Internet.
13. Important Websites like SIL in the internet.

14. Dutoit, T. 2001. An Introduction to Text-to-Speech Synthesis. Kluwer Academic Publishers.
15. Jurafsky, D. and J. H. Martin. 2008. Speech & Language Processing. Pearson.
16. Noble, H. M. 1988. Natural Language Processing. Blackwell.
17. Pereira, F. and B. Grosz. (ed.). 1994. Natural Language Processing. MIT Press.
18. Rajapurohit, B. B. 1994. Technology and Languages. Mysore, CIIL.
19. Sangal, R. et al. (ed.) 2003. Recent Advances in Natural Language Processing. Mysore, CIIL.
20. Taylor, P. 2009. Text to Speech Synthesis. Cambridge University Press.

Link:

21. <http://www.ij/oxfordjournals.org> Website Links:
22. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/computational_linguistics
23. http://www.coli.uni-saarland.de/~hansu/what_is_cl.html
24. <http://ai-depot.com/intro.html>
25. <http://library.thinkquest.org/2705/istory.html>
26. <http://www.logos-ca.com>
27. <http://www.athel.com/corpus.html> 50
28. http://liceu.uab.es/~joaquim/speech_technology/tecnol_parla/recognition/refs_reconeximent.html
29. http://www.dukehealth.org/eye_center/specialties/low_vision_rehabilitation/care_guides/speech_recognition_and_text_to_speech_technology

SEMESTER – II

(From the Academic Year 2019 – 2020 Onwards)

1. Compulsory Courses

PG45T201: Historical Linguistics and Dialectology

Course Outcome:

1. It helps to reconstruct the pre history of language to determine their relatedness.
2. It helps to group the language into various language families.
3. The course studies history of speech communities to study the history of words i.e. Etymology.
4. The study of dialectology teaches the types of dialects, dialect boundaries, dialect Atlases etc.
5. The course also provides information in research to collection of data, informants, fieldwork, questionnaire etc.

Unit – 1 **Language – Linguistics:** Descriptive–Historical–Comparative–Synchronic–Diachronic.

- Unit – 2 **Classification of Languages:** Aerial, Typological, Genealogical.
- Unit – 3 **Languages on the Move: Linguistic Changes**–Types of Linguistic Changes (Sound Change, Phonological Change, Morphophonemic Change, Grammatical Change, Lexical Change, Semantic Change)–Mechanisms of Linguistic Changes–Major Mechanisms (Borrowing, Analogical, Creation, Sound Change)–Minor Mechanisms (Assimilation, Dissimilation, Haplology, Metathesis, Back Formation, Recutting, Folk Etymology)–Motives of Change (Prestige and Necessity).
- Unit – 4 Internal Reconstruction–External Reconstruction (Comparative Method)–Glottochronology.
- Unit – 5 Idiolect–Dialect–Language–Common core–Overall Pattern, Dimensions of Dialect: Regional, Social and Temporal, Reasons for the variation, Dialect Studies in Germany, France, England and America, Dialect Studies in India – Linguistic Survey of India.
- Unit – 6 **Field Methods and Techniques**–Preparation of Questionnaires, Conducting Survey and Analytical Procedures.

Bibliography:

1. W.P.Lehmann: Historical Linguistics – An Introduction.
2. C.F. Hockett: A Course in Modern Linguistics.
3. Watermann: Perspectives in Linguistics.
4. Bynon: Historical Linguistics.
5. Crowley: An Introduction to Historical Linguistics.
6. H.H. Hock: Principles of Historical Linguistics.
7. J. S. Kulli: Aithihasika Bhashavijnana.
8. C. S. Ramachandra: Charitrika bhashavijnana adhyayana mattu Vidhanagalu.
9. Kempe Gowda: Samanya Bhashavijnana.
10. P. S. Subramanyam: Dravidian Verb Morphology.
11. V. I. Subramoniam (ed): Dialectology (Seminar Papers).
12. Grierson: Linguistic Survey of India.
13. William Samarin: Field Linguistics.
14. Kempe Gowda: Upabhashavijnana
15. Rajendra Nayak: Upabhasavijnana, Prasaraṅga, Karnatak University, Dharwad.

PG45T202: Translation Theory

Course Outcome:

1. Translation enables effective communication between the people from different languages.
2. Translation studies helps practitioners develop skills.
3. The course also examines the current trends in translatory fields.
4. It explores the art of translation as a creative act in literary translation and international marketing.
5. Students are able to learn translative skills at the end of the programme.

- Unit – 1 **Nature and Scope of Translation** – Transliteration, Transcription, Translation, Interpretation–Linguistics and Translation.
- Unit -2 **Source Language** –Target Language–Linguistic Structure–Related Languages–Unrelated Languages–Unique Features of Individual Languages–Problems Involved in Translation: Cultural, Linguistic–Computer and Translation.
- Unit – 3 **Types of Translation:** At Extent–full vs Partial, At Levels–Total vs Restricted, At Rank–Rank bound vs Rank free, verbatim, Graphological Translation.
- Unit – 4 **Language Varieties in Translation:** Permanent Varieties–Idiolects, Dialects (Social, Temporal, Geographical). Translation Varieties, Register, Style, Mode–Target Audience and Choice of Varieties.
- Unit – 5 **Text Varieties in Translation:** Aesthetic (Literary), Social Science and Scientific and Technical Literature, Prose–Poetry, Importance of Translation: National Integrity and International Understanding–Education–Trade and Commerce–Scientific and Technological Advancement–Tourism.

Bibliography:

1. J.C. Catford: Linguistic Theory of Translation.
2. T.H. Savory: The Art of Translation.
3. G.A. Finch: An Approach to Technical Translation.
4. I. Pinchuk: Scientific and Technical Translation.
5. Nida and Taber: The Theory and Practice of Translation.
6. Nida: Bible Translating – An Analysis of Principles and Procedures.
7. Nida: Towards a Science of Translation.
8. J.S. Kulli and Others: Anuvada Kale.
9. -----: Nagavalli (Nagegowda Sambhavana Grantha).
10. Somashekara Gowda: The Structure of Legal and Administrative Kannada.

PG45T203: Language Teaching Methods

Course Outcome:

1. The course teaches to understand the various methods of techniques.
2. The course enhances problems solving skills.
3. It enhances creative thinking capacity.
4. The course introduces multimedia to enhance the learning experience.
5. Overall the course provides language teaching and learning strategic used by modern language teaching.

- Unit – 1 The Nature of Language, Classification of Languages in to Mother Tongue, Native Language/First Language (L-1) and Foreign Language (L-2) Importance of Learning More Languages in the Modern World.
- Unit – 2 **Different Methods of Foreign Language Teaching:** Direct Method, Grammar Translation Method, Oral–Aural Method, Structural Method, Linguistic Method, Programmed Teaching Method, Critical Evaluation of the Above Methods.
- Unit – 3 The Main Principles of Language Learning and Language Teaching–Basic Language Skills.
- Unit – 4 Role of Contrastive Grammars, Transformational Grammars, Dictionaries, Encyclopedia, Thesaurus and Phrase Books in Language Teaching.
- Unit – 5 **Language Teaching Aids: Traditional:** Black Board, Flash Cards
Technological: Radio, T.V, Tape recorder, V.C.R, Language Lab and Computer.

Bibliography:

1. Robert Lado: Language Teaching – A Scientific Approach.
2. Robert Lado: Language Testing.
3. Halliday: Linguistic Sciences and Language Teaching.
4. Thirumalai: Learning Theories and Linguistics.
5. Wilkins: Linguistics in Language Teaching.
6. William Madtha: Anya Bhashabodhe.
7. Veerabhadrappa: Bhasha Bhodhane.
8. Nanjundappa: Bhasha Bhodhane.
9. Krishnappa: Kannada Bhodhane.

2. Specialization Courses

PG45T204A: Kannada Linguistics

Course Outcome:

1. The place of Kannada in Dravidian family is introduced.
2. Students are also exposed to Kannada grammatical systems pertaining to phonology, morphology, Sandi rules and syntax.
3. The course enhances communication skills and linguistic competencies in Kannada.
4. The course trains the students effectively in the learning process of Kannada language and literature.
5. It helps the students to learn Kannada for day to day translations with ease and confidence.

- Unit – 1 **Kannada Language:** Place of Kannada in Dravidian Family, Influence of other languages on Kannada (Sanskrit-Perso-Arabic-English).
- Unit – 2 **Phonology:** Segmental Phonemes: Vowels and Consonants, Non segmental Phonemes: Terminal contour and juncture, Syllables and their types: Open–Closed.
- Unit – 3 **Morphophonemics:** Internal and External Sandhi, The types of Sandhi: Addition, Deletion and Substitution (Replacement).
- Unit – 4 **Morphology:** Classification of Stems: Nominal, Verbal and Indeclinable, Affixes: Prefix and Suffix, Classification of Suffixes: Inflectional and Derivational, Noun Morphology: Gender–Number markers and Case markers, Verb Morphology: Tense markers and person markers, finite forms and non finite forms, Adjectives–Adverbs, Clitics: Proclitics, Post clitics.
- Unit – 5 **Syntax:** Syntactic constructions: Endocentric and Exocentric, Kannada Sentence types: Simple, Complex, Compound, Negative sentences, Interrogative sentences etc.

Bibliography:

1. Andronov M.S.: Kannada Language.
2. Kushalappa Gowda K.: A Course in Modern Kannada
3. Schiffman H.: A Reference Grammar of Kannada
4. William Madhta: Kannada Bhashe, Prasaranga, Karnatak University, Dharwad.

5. William Madtha: Kannada Bhasheya Rupareshegalu, Prasaranga, Karnatak University, Dharwad.
6. Sangamesha Savadattimath: Kannada Bhasha Vyasanga.

OR

PG45T204B: Language and Communication

Course Outcome:

1. Students will be able to understand the interrelationship between language and society.
2. The course teaches about different theories of communication.
3. Students will be able to develop knowledge, skills and judgement around human communication.
4. The course helps the students to understand information more accurately and quickly.
5. The course teaches importance of sharing out ones thoughts and feelings to live a fuller and happier life.

- Unit – 1 **Language, Society and Communication:** Inter-relationship of languages, society and communication-meaning of communication need for communication-means of communication-the process of communication and types of communication-barriers of communication-communication gap-verbal vs non-verbal communication.
- Unit – 2 **Communication Systems and Models:** Communication theories-models of communication-Shannon-weaver, Lass Well-Schrm, Osgood, Westly, New Comb, gate Keeper theories-writing and speech systems in communication.
- Unit – 3 **Mass Media:** Characteristics of Mass Media-print media-news papers-magazines, periodicals, advertisements, announcements and books- other media radio, television, cinema and photographic communication-Mass media society and language, use of language in different media-modernization of language for use in different media-case studies.
- Unit – 4 **Language use and Skills of Communication:** Principles and Technique of Spoken and Written Communication, Skills for Personality Development, Language use in different media, Language use-choice of Styles, registers words and other Linguistic structures for specific purpose in communication, Social

developments and communication, Roll of translation in the development of Modern Indian Languages used in Mass Media.

Bibliography:

1. B. N. Ahuja and Chhabra S.S.: Communications, Surjeet Publications, New Delhi.
2. Andal N.: Communication Theories and Models, New Delhi.
3. Borden G.A.: An Introduction of Human Communication.
4. Chery Colin: On Human Communication: A Survey and Criticism.
5. Chatterjee R. K.: Mass Communication, National Book Trust, New Delhi.
6. Guiyre A.: Sociology of Mass Communication.
7. Hind J., (ed): Verbal and Non-verbal Communication.
8. Hashmi A. H.: Communication, New Delhi.
9. Karunakaran K.: Modernization of Indian Languages in News Media.
10. Keval J. Kumar: Mass Communication in India, Jaico Publishing House, Mumbai.
11. Michael V. P.: Communication and Research for Management, Mumbai.
12. Miller G. A.: Language and Communication.

3. Open Elective Course

PG45O205: Language and Linguistics

Course Outcome:

1. The course helps increase our knowledge and understanding of the world.
2. Students will develop skills in analysing language to present linguistics data in various formats.
3. It exposes the students to the core areas such as phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics.
4. It also exposes the students to the interdisciplinary disciplines like socio-linguistics, psycholinguistics, anthropological linguistics, folk linguistics etc.,

5. Linguistic knowledge can be applied to improving communication between people contributing to translation activities assisting in literacy efforts and treating speech disorders.

- Unit – 1 **Language** – Its Nature–Definitions–Characteristic Feature.
- Unit – 2 **Linguistics** – Definition, Scope and Branches.
- Unit – 3 **Phonetics and Phonology**: Phonetics–Branches of Phonetics: Articulatory, Acoustic and Auditory, Speech Organs- Production of Sounds–Classification of Sounds–Transcription of Sounds–Phonemics–Phone, Allophone–Phoneme.
- Unit – 4 **Morphology and Syntax** – Morphology–Morph, Allomorph and Morpheme, Principles of Identification of Morpheme laid down by Nida. Types of Morphemes and Morphological Processes in a Condensed format. **Syntax**: Types of Sentences.
- Unit – 5 **Semantics and Lexicon**: Semantics–Meaning of Meaning–Synonym, Antonym, different types of Dictionaries (in brief).

Bibliography:

1. Bloch and Trager: An Outline of Linguistic Analysis.
2. C. F. Hockett: A Course in Modern Linguistics.
3. Robert Hall: Introductory Linguistics.
4. Lyons: New Horizons in Linguistics.
5. F. Dinneen: An Introduction to General Linguistics.
6. Pike: Phonemics.
7. Nida: Morphology.
8. Chomsky: Syntactic Structure.
9. Palmer: Semantics.
10. J.S. Kulli: Varnanatmaka Bhashavijnana.
11. Rajeshwari Maheshwariah: Adhunika Varnanatmaka Bhashavijnana.
12. William Madtha: Kannada Bhasheya Roopa Reshegalu.
13. Shankara Bhat: Kannada Shabda Racane.
14. Shankara Bhat: Kannada Vakyagalu.

SEMESTER – III
(From the Academic Year 2019 – 2020 Onwards)

1. Compulsory Courses

PG45T301: Psycholinguistics

Course Outcome:

1. Major schools of psychology such as structuralism, functionalism, Psychoanalysis, Behaviourism are introduced.
2. Students are exposed to different theories of learning.
3. It also studies how human beings acquire, understand and store language.
4. The course also focuses on the application of the actual language and communication.
5. The course examines the processes that occur in brain with producing and perceiving both written and spoken discourse.

- Unit -1 **Nature and Scope of Psycholinguistics**, Major Schools of Psychology: Structuralism, Functionalism, Psychoanalysis, Behaviorism and Gestalt Theory.
- Unit – 2 **Theories of Learning** – Theories of Language Acquisition, Linguistic Competence and Performance.
- Unit – 3 **Developmental Psycholinguistics** – Association theories, Content Theory, Cognitive Theory and Other Theories.
- Unit – 4 **Psycholinguistic Studies: A Brief Survey of Areas and Impact.**
- Unit – 5 **Speech Disorders** – Stuttering, Stammering, Aphasia etc.

Bibliography:

1. Susan Houston: A Survey of Psycholinguistics.
2. Sol Soporta: Psycholinguistics.
3. Lyons and Walls (eds): Psycholinguistics Papers.
4. James Deese: Psycholinguistics
5. -----: Encyclopedia Britannica: Deluxe Edition CD/DVD.
6. Hadumod Bussmann: Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics.
7. Renate Bartsch and Theo Vennemann: Linguistics and Neighboring Disciplines.

8. S. Rosenberg (ed): Advances in Applied Psycholinguistics Vol.-1, Disorders of First Language Development Vol.-2 Reading, Writing and Language Learning.

PG45T302: Lexicography

Course Outcome:

1. This course addresses fundamental issues of general lexicology and lexicography.
2. It acquaints students with new developments in the field of dictionary making.
3. Students will understand how lexical entries relate to semantic and grammatical analysis socio-linguistic variation etymology and broader encyclopaedic knowledge.
4. This course introduces the craft of dictionary making and looks at questions about the nature of languages and their descriptions that arise when making a dictionary.

- Unit – 1 **Lexicography** – Lexicology Nature and Scope, Lexicography as Applied Linguistics.
- Unit – 2 **Types of Dictionaries:** Encyclopaedic, Synchronic vs Diachronic, General vs Restricted, Monolingual–Bilingual–Multi Lingual, Descriptive, Pedagogical, Phonetic, Pocket, Medium, Big, Single Volume; Multi Volume; Alphabetical Conceptual, Reverse, CD, Online, Dialect Dictionaries.
- Unit – 3 **Lexicographical Methods** – Basic Decision. Collection of Materials–Database–Selection of Entries, Lemma, Pronunciation, Grammar, Definition, Use of Synonyms, Antonyms etc. Examples. Glosses and Labels, Usage Notes Visual Aids, Subentries, Reduced entries, Presentation of Polysemy, Arrangement of Entries–Alphabetical etc. Arrangement of Meanings–Chronological, Relative Importance–Etymology, etc. Problem of Monolingual, Bilingual and Multilingual Dictionaries, Lexical Equivalents, Overlapping Nature, Cultural Uniqueness.
- Unit – 4 **Kannada Dictionaries and English Dictionaries** an Overview Kittel’s Kannada–English Dictionary, Kannada Sahitya Parishat Kannada–Kannada Nighantu, Mysore University English–Kannada Dictionary, Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, Oxford English

Dictionary Online, Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, Cambridge International Dictionary.

Unit – 5 Dictionaries as Source of Variety of Information, spelling, Pronunciation, Grammatical Notes, Meaning, Usage Notes, Relationship of Words and different lines, Classified Vocabularies for Ready Use, General Knowledge Data Book. Prelims in Dictionaries such as Introduction, Pronunciation Guidelines, Appendix and their use, Effective use of Dictionaries for Study and Research.

Bibliography:

1. Zgusta: Manual of Lexigraphy.
2. Katre: Lexicography
3. Allen (ed): Readings in Applied English Linguistics.
4. Hartmann (ed): Lexicography – Principles and Practice.
5. R.A. Singh: An Introduction to Lexicography.
6. William Madtha: Nighantu Vijnana.
7. Rev. F. Kittel: Kannada – English Dictionary.
8. -----: Kannada Ratna Kosha.
9. -----: Sahityaparishattina Kannada – Kannada Nighantu.
- 10.-----: Mysore University’s English – Kannada Dictionary.
- 11.-----: Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary.
- 12.-----: Oxford English Dictionary Online.
- 13.-----: Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English CD.
- 14.-----: Cambridge International Dictionary.
- 15.-----: Madras University’s Tamil Lexicon.
- 16.-----: Kannada University’s Dialect Dictionaries.

PG45T303: Schools of Linguistics

Course Outcome:

1. The course introduces the linguistic tradition of India.
2. The course teaches about the different schools of linguistics.
3. The course exposes the thoughts and concepts of leading linguistics such as Noam Chomsky, F.D. Saussure, Sapir and Bloom Field.
4. It also highlights the works of Panini, Keshiraja and Tolkappiar.
5. Students will be able to understand the development of linguistics theories from ancient to modern times.

- Unit – 1 **Linguistic Tradition in India** – Astadhyayi of Panini–Aindra and Katyayana Tradition–Tolkappiyam, Shabhamanidarpana.
- Unit – 2 **American School of Linguistics – I:** Descriptive/Structural (Sapir, Bloomfield, Harris, Hockett).
- Unit – 3 **American School of Linguistics - II:** Tagmemics (K.L. Pike)–Stratificational Grammar (S. Lamb)–Case grammar (Fillmore).
- Unit – 4 **American School of Linguistics – III:** Transformational Generative Grammar (Chomsky)–Generative Semantics (Lakoff).
- Unit – 5 **European Schools:** Prague School–London School (Firth, Halliday) Geneva School.

Bibliography:

1. F. Dinneen: Introduction to General Linguistics.
2. Robins: History of Linguistics.
3. S.M. Katre: (English Translation of) Astadhyayi of Panini.
4. S. Ilakkuvanar: (English Translation of) Tolkappiyam.
5. J.S. Kulli: Shabdamanidarpana (Linguistic Interpretation)
6. Bloomfield: Language.
7. Hockett: A Course in Modern Linguistics.
8. Lamb: Introduction to Stratificational Linguistics.
9. Chomsky: Syntactic Structures.
10. Firth: Papers in Linguistics.
11. David Crystal: A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics.
12. Hadumod Bussmann: Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics.

2. Specialization Courses

PG45T304A: Stylistics

Course Outcome:

1. Students will be able to demonstrate an understanding of the principles of stylistics as a discipline.
2. It enhances the skills of stylistics analysis of literary texts and poetry.
3. The course enhances the way we think about language and its uses.
4. It helps the learners in making meaningful interpretation of the text.
5. The course is helpful for students to read and study literature with excellence language practice.

- Unit – 1 Nature and Scope of Style & Stylistics.

- Unit – 2 Traditional Stylistic Studies in the Indian Context, North Indian and South Indian Approaches, Contribution of Literary Criticism for the Refinement of Stylistics.
- Unit – 3 **Stylistic Approaches:** Literary, Linguistic and Structural, Stylistic Study of different varieties of Literature: Prose–Poetry: Short story, Novel, Drama and Non-Literary Writings.
- Unit – 4 **Stylistic Features:** At Phonological, Grammatical, Lexical, Semantic level, Selection of different media/genre (Prose, Poetry, Novel, Drama etc.) as a Macro Style, Macro Structure (Beginning, ending and in between structures) as a Stylistic Component.
- Unit – 5 **Interdependence of Style –** Author, Audience and Subject matter.

Bibliography:

1. Enkvist and others: Linguistics and Style.
2. Omkar N. Koul (ed): Language Style and Discourse.
3. L. Wright and J. Hope: stylistics a Practical Course Book.
4. Crystal and Davy: Investigating English Style.
5. Fowler: Essays on Style and Language.
6. Hough Graham: Style and Stylistics.
7. Thirumalai: Stylistics.
8. Turner: Stylistics.
9. Ullman : Language and Style.

OR

PG45T304B: Semiotics

Course Outcome:

1. The course exposes the students to the nature of signs, signs as an object of perception and semiotics approach to language.
2. The study reveals the way in which a sign communicates ideas, attitudes and beliefs.
3. It trains the students to investigate into how meaning is created and how meaning is communicated.
4. It makes the students to understand semiotic and linguistic effects occur at an interdisciplinary level from fine literature to everyday conversation.
5. The course highlights the difference between human communication and animal communication.

- Unit – 1 **Semiotic Science** – dimensions and levels of Semiotics. The nature of sign–the sign as an object of perception–semiotic approach to language.
- Unit – 2 Linguistic and non-linguistic structure, semantic dimensions of semiotics.
- Unit – 3 **Pragmatics and Semiotics:** Practical dimensions of Semiotics–pragmatic use of signs.
- Unit – 4 **Animal Communication:** Zoo Semiotics–difference between human language and animal communication–communication signs of honey bees.

Bibliography:

1. Charles Morris: ‘Foundations of the theory of Signs’ Vol. – I No. 2, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1938.
2. Thomas A. Sebeok, “Semiotics – A Survey of the state of Art” in Current Trends in Linguistics, Ed. By Thomas, A Sebeok – Publication, Mouton Co. 1974.
3. Hockett, C.F., ‘ A Course in Modern Linguistics’ J.R.H. Publishing co., New Delhi, 1958.
4. John Smith W., ‘Zoo Semiotics’, 1974.
5. William, C, Stokoe Jr. ‘Semiotic and Human Sign Language, 1972.
6. William Madtha, ‘Janapada Vaidjnanika Adhyayana mattu Sanketa Vaidjnanika Vishleshane, Gadag, 1999.

3. Open Elective Courses

PG45O305: Fundamentals of Translation

Course Outcome:

1. This course teaches about the difference between Transliteration, Transcription, Interpretation and Translation.
2. Students will be able to translate different types of texts i. e., literary and non literary.
3. It enhances the translative skills of the learners.
4. The course exposes the practical experiences of the translator.
5. Students will be able to acquire professional skills in language transfer and get a job in the field to work as translator, interpreter, terminologist etc.

- Unit – 1 **Nature and Scope of Translation** – Transliteration, Transcription, Translation, Interpretation–Linguistics and Translation.
- Unit -2 **Source Language** – Target Language–Linguistic Structure–Related Languages–Unrelated Languages–Unique Features of Individual Languages–Problems Involved in Translation : Cultural, Linguistic–Computer and Translation.
- Unit – 3 **Types of Translation:** At Extent–full vs Partial, At Levels–Total vs Restricted, At Rank–Rank bound vs Rank free.
- Unit – 4 **Text Varieties in Translation:** Aesthetic (Literary), Social Science and Scientific and Technical Literature, Prose–Poetry, Importance of Translation: National Integrity and International Understanding–Education–Trade and Commerce–Scientific and Technological Advancement–Tourism.

Bibliography:

1. J.C. Catford: Linguistic Theory of Translation.
2. T.H. Savory: The Art of Translation.
3. G.A. Finch: An Approach to Technical Translation.
4. I. Pinchuk: Scientific and Technical Translation.
5. Nida and Taber: The Theory and Practice of Translation.
6. Nida: Bible Translating – An Analysis of Principles and Procedures.
7. Nida: Towards a Science of Translation.
8. J.S. Kulli and Others: Anuvada Kale.
9. -----: Nagavalli (Nagegowda Sambhavana Grantha).
10. Somashekara Gowda: The Structure of Legal and Administrative Kannada.

SEMESTER – IV
(From the Academic Year 2019 – 2020 Onwards)

1. Compulsory Courses

PG45T401: Comparative Dravidian

Course Outcome:

1. The course teaches about Dravidian languages, language families of India and the history of comparative Dravidian.
2. It helps the students to enrich the knowledge about Dravidian concept.
3. It trains the students in comparative studies.
4. The study will motivate the students to their literary interests and tastes and creative abilities.
5. Students will be able to understand the significance of carrying out comparative studies.

- Unit – 1 Origin and Development of the Term “Dravidian”, Enumeration of Dravidian Languages, Language Families of India, Mutual Influence of Dravidian and Indo Aryan, History of Comparative Dravidian Studies.
- Unit – 2 **Comparative Dravidian Phonology:** Proto Dravidian Vowels and Consonants and their Development in the Different Consonants i/e and u/o alteration in the Literary Languages. Metathesis in the Telugu-Kuvi subgroup, The Voiced Stops in Dravidian. Post nasal Voiceless Plosives in Dravidian.
- Unit – 3 **Comparative Dravidian Noun Morphology:** Types of Nouns. Gender Number Markers. Plural Suffixes, Case Markers and Post Positions. Adjectives, Numbers–Cardinals, Ordinals, Pronouns–Personal, Demonstrative, Interrogative and Reflexive.
- Unit – 4 **Comparative Dravidian Verb Morphology:** Classification of Verbs –Intransitive, Transitive and Causative, Transitive Causative Suffixes, Tense Markers–Past and Non–Past (Present and Future) Negative Markers, Auxiliary Verbs, Pronominal Terminations, Adverbs, Aspects and Moods Verbal Participles, Relative Participles, Verbal Nouns, Verbal Participial Nouns.
- Unit – 5 **Classifications of Dravidian Languages:** Characteristic Features of South Dravidian, Central Dravidian and North Dravidian Languages, Family Tree Diagram of Dravidian Languages.

Bibliography:

1. M.B. Emenau: Dravidian Comparative Phonology.
2. Kamil Zvelebil: Comparative Dravidian Phonology.
3. Kamil Zvelebil: Comparative Dravidian Morphology.
4. P.S. Subramanyam: Comparative Dravidian Phonology.
5. P. S. Subramanyam: Dravidian Verb Morphology.
6. S. V. Shanmugam: Dravidian Nouns.
7. T. Burrow: Collected Papers.
8. Robert Caldwell: A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages.
9. D.L.A: Dravidian Encyclopedia.
10. D.L.A: Encyclopedia of Dravidian Tribes.
11. Emeneau and Burrow: Dravidian Etymological Dictionary.
12. N. Kumaraswami Raja: Post Nasal Voiceless Plosives in Dravidian.
13. Grierson (ed): Linguistic Survey of India Vol. – 1 and Vol. – 4.

PG45T402: Shabdamanidarpana and Linguistics

Course Outcome:

1. Students are exposed to the ancient and modern grammatical tradition of Kannada.
2. It trains the students to read and understand Shabdamanidrapan and other classical texts.
3. The course provides Kannada Phonology, Sandi rules, nouns and verbs etc.,
4. It trains the students to analyse Shabdmanidarpana using modern linguistic techniques.
5. Students will be able to understand the significance of studying classical grammars.

- Unit – 1 **Kannada Grammatical Tradition:** Ancient and Modern – Brief study.
- Unit – 2 **Shabdamanidarpana** – Its Author, Time, Structure and Scope.
- Unit – 3 Treatment of Kannada Phonology in Shabdamanidarpana–Strength and Weakness of the Treatment.
- Unit – 4 Treatment of Sandi and Samasa in Shabdamanidarpana–Merits and Demerits.
- Unit – 5 Treatment of Nouns and Verbs in Shabdamanidarpana–Salient Features.

Bibliography:

1. J. S. Kulli: Shabdamanidarpana (Linguistic Interpretation).
2. William Madtha: Kannada Vyakarana Samasyegalu.
3. Padamnabha Sharma: Shabdamanidarpana Nalnudigannadi
4. F. Kittel (ed): Shabdamanidarpana.
5. Shivananda (ed): Shabdamanidarpana.

PG45D403: Dissertation**Course Outcome:**

Dissertation may be based on Field Work (Collecting data from Informant) OR Table Work. All the Students may work on the Same Topic OR Different Topics as Decided by the Course Teacher.

PG45T404: Language and Media**Course Outcome:**

1. The course introduces the key concepts of language and communication system.
2. It teaches about the role of language in different domains of communication systems.
3. Students will be able to understand and apply knowledge of human communication and language processes as they occur across various controls.
4. Students will be able to develop Knowledge, skills and judgement around human communication.
5. Student will be able to communicate effectively, orally and in writing.

Unit 1 Introduction of key concepts in language and media : Mass media and mass communication; Register and style; Mediated communication; Media discourse genres; Media rhetorics; Media storytelling; Words and images, Boundaries of media discourse.

Unit 2 Development: studies in media language : Role of language in mass media and mass communication; Speech, visuals, writing and media; Different styles of media language; Schema and genre theory; Persuasion and power; Telling stories; Anchoring visual meanings; Coarseness and incivility in broadcast talk; Looking into the future;

- Unit 3** **Alternative Median of Mass communication** : Newspaper, Radio, Television, Film-Cinema, Folk Media, new media (internet, mobile)
- Unit 4** **Exploration: analyzing media language** : Types of language use in mass media e.g. news, editorials, advertising, Entertainment, internet, Messages, blog, cinema, posters, sports, political spheres; Comparing kinds of studio talk; Purposes of persuasion; Media fiction and fact ; Soundtrack and multimodal discourse; Media language and acceptability; Media change in the future.
- Unit 5** **Extension: language and media readings** : Varieties of media language; Media and modernity; Broadcast talk; News and advertising angles; Narrative strategies; Windows on the world; Media trouble; impact of mass media on language; Media language and social change.

Course Readings:

1. Bell, A. 1991. *The Language of News Media*. Wiley-Blackwell.
2. Boardman, M. 2005. *The language of Websites*. London, USA, Canada: Routledge.
3. Crystal, D. 2001. *Language and the Internet*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
4. Durant, A. and M. Lambrou. 2009. *Language and Media: A Resource Book for Students*. London: Routledge
5. Goddard, A. 2002. *The Language of Advertising: Written Texts*. Routledge.
6. Jackson, K. 1998. *The Language of Cinema*. Routledge.
7. Monovich, L. 2002. *The Language of New Media*. MIT Press.
8. Reah, D. 2002. *Language of Newspapers*. London, USA, Canada: Routledge.

Suggested readings:

1. Dimpleby, R. and G. Burton, 1995, *More than words: An introduction to communication*. London, Routledge.
2. McLuhan, M. 1964, *Understanding Media*. New York, McGraw –Hill
3. DeFleur. M. L. and E. E. Dennis, 1991, *Understanding mass communication*. New Delhi, Goyal Saab.
4. Penman, R. 1990. Facework and politeness: Multiple goals in courtroom discourse. *Journal of Language and Social Psychology*.9.1/2:15-38.
5. Yan, X. 2008. TV talk show therapy as a distinct genre of discourse. *Discourse Studies*10.4:469-91.

2. Specialization Courses

PG45T405B: Folk Linguistics

Course Outcome:

1. Students will be able to understand the key concepts of folklore, verbal art and folklinguistics.
2. The course enhances the skills in analyzing folk songs, proverbs, riddles etc.
3. Students will be able to demonstrate thorough understanding of knowledge of people and 'Lores'.
4. Will be able to reflect critical thinking through the ability to analyze not only written but oral texts too.
5. Students will be able to apply the folklorist skills to the real life situations.

- Unit – 1 **Nature and Scope:** Folklore – Verbal Art – Folk Linguistics.
- Unit – 2 **Varieties of Verbal Art:** Folk Songs, Folk Tales, Folk Drama, Proverbs, Riddles.
- Unit – 3 **Linguistic Study of Folk Songs:** Rhyme, Rhythm, Vocabulary, Syntactic Pattern, Stylistic Analysis, Linguistic Study of Folk Tales : Varieties of Situations, Discourse Pattern, Exposition, Style, linguistic study of Folk Drama: Language of Dialogues, Sociolinguistic Appropriateness, Language of Songs, Impromptu Dialogues.
- Unit – 4 **Linguistic Study of Proverbs and Riddles:** Nature of Proverbs–Pithy, Simple, Straightforward–Structure of Proverbs–Statements, Comparisons etc. Nature of Riddles–Ambiguous, Complicated, Testing General Knowledge, Elaborate, Misleading, Structure of Riddles–Direct Question, Statement, Excluding the Guessed Answer, Incorporating Stories, Prose and Poetry Form.
- Unit – 5 **Role of Verbal Arts in the Overall Development of Sociolinguistic Competence:** Folk Tales and Exposure of varieties of situations and apt use of language–Folk Dramas and effective use of powerful speech–Proverbs and colorful and powerful speech–Riddles and comprehensive view of different things and expressing them from different angles, similarity to modern quiz programs.

Bibliography:

1. Hendricks: Essay on Sociolinguistics and Verbel Art.
2. Levi Strauss: The Structural Study of Myth.
3. Lyons (ed): New Horizons in Linguistics.
4. Maranda and Maranda: Structural Models in Folklore and Transformational Essays.
5. Vladmir Propp: Morphology of Folklore.
6. Fr. C.C. A. Pai: Janapada Vajjnanka Kshetrakarya.
7. William Madtha: Janapada Bhashavijnana.
8. S.G. Imrapur: Savirada Ogatugalu.
9. Fr. C.C. A. Pai: Konkni Huminyom.
10. Rev. F. Kittel: Kannada – English Dictionary.

OR

PG45T405A: Languages of the World**Course Outcome:**

1. Students will be able to understand the classification of world language on the basis of Area, Typology and Genology.
2. The course also provides information about languages of India.
3. Students will understand more about Amerindians, African, Australian languages.
4. It exposes the languages of rest of the world.
5. Students will be able to understand the similarities and dissimilarities between various world languages.

- Unit – 1 Idiolect, Dialect, Language, Language Family, Classification of Languages: Areal, Typological and Genealogical.
- Unit – 2 **Languages of India:** Indo–Aryan, Dravidian, Sino-Tibetan and Austro-Asiatic–Their Distribution and Enumeration.
- Unit – 3 **Languages of America**-Amerindian Languages–Classification.
- Unit – 4 **Languages of Africa** – Classification, Languages of Europe and West Asia – Classification.
- Unit – 5 **Languages of Far East and Rest of the World** – Classification.

Bibliography:

1. Encyclopaedia Britannica: Deluxe Edition CD/DVD
2. Kenneth Katzner: The Languages of the World.

3. G.A. Zograph: Languages of South Asia – A guide.
4. Lehmann: Historical Linguistics – An Introduction
5. Grierson: Linguistic Survey of India.
6. Hadumod Bussman: Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics.
7. B. Krishnamurthi (ed): South Asian Languages.