



KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD  
ACADEMIC (S&T) SECTION  
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಧಾರವಾಡ  
ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಂಡಳ (ಎಸ್&ಟಿ) ವಿಭಾಗ

website: kud.ac.in



75  
ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ  
ಅಮೃತ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವ  
Tele: 0836-2215224  
e-mail: academic.st@kud.ac.in  
Pavate Nagar, Dharwad-580003  
ಪಾವಟೆ ನಗರ, ಧಾರವಾಡ - 580003

No. KU /Aca(S&T)/ JS-30/2022-23 / 1392

Date: 19 DEC 2022

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ವಿಷಯ: 2022-23ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲ PG Diploma, Advance Diploma, Diploma & Certificate Courseಗಳನ್ನು Credit ರೂಪ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಸದರಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕ ರೂಪದ Creditಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತಾದ ಕರಡು ವಿನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿರುವ ಕುರಿತು.

- ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: 1. ವಿಶೇಷ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಿಷಯಕ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸಭೆಯ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಸಂ. 09, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 07.12.2022  
2. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕುಲಪತಿಗಳ ಆದೇಶ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 15/12/2022

ಮೇಲ್ಕಾಣಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಗಳನ್ವಯ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕುಲಪತಿಗಳ ಆದೇಶದಂತೆ, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 07.12.2022 ರಂದು ಜರುಗಿದ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಿಷಯಕ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಿದಂತೆ, 2022-23ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ, PG Diploma / Advance Diploma / Diploma / Certificate Courseಗಳನ್ನು Credit ರೂಪ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಂತೆ ಸದರಿ ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕ ರೂಪದ Creditಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಕರಡು ವಿನಿಯಮಾವಳಿಗಳಂತೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸದರ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. [www.kud.ac.in](http://www.kud.ac.in) ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲದಿಂದ ಡೌನ್‌ಲೋಡ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಬೋಧಕರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದು ಅದರಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಪ್ರವೃತ್ತರಾಗಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಡಕ: ಮೇಲಿನಂತೆ

*(Signature)*  
15/12/22  
ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು.

ಗೆ,

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು / ಸಂಯೋಜಕರು, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Studies / Basava Adhyana Peetha / KRI / Gandhian Studies / Jainology / Kanaka Studies / Kannada / Hindi / Sanskrit / Women's Studies / Yoga Studies / Psychology / Babu Jagajivan Ram Studies / Commerce / History & Arch. / Computer Science / Criminology & Forensic Sci. / Veman Studies / Management / Law / Foreign Language, BTM (KACD) ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ (ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಿಂಚಿಂಚಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಿತ್ತರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು)

ಪ್ರತಿ:

1. ಕುಲಪತಿಗಳ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
2. ಕುಲಸಚಿವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
3. ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು (ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ) ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
4. ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ / ಗೌಪ್ಯ / ಜಿ.ಎ.ಡಿ. / ವಿದ್ಯಾಂಡಳ (ಪಿ.ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಚ್.ಡಿ) ವಿಭಾಗ, ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
5. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕಾಲೇಜು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ / ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.

**KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD**  
**DR.R.C.HIREMATH INSTITUTE OF KANNADA STUDIES**  
**Post Graduation Diploma in Linguistics**  
**(With Effect from 2022-23)**  
**SYLLABUS**

**PROGRAMME OUTCOMES :**

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

**DETAILED PROGRAMME STRUCTURE OF POST GRADUATION DIPLOMA IN LINGUISTICS**

Semester	Sub Code	Core Course	Max. Marks		Total Marks	Teaching Hours/ week	Credits
			IA	Sem. End Exam			
I	CC-1	Introduction to Language	40	60	100	04	04
	CC-2	An Introduction to Linguistics	40	60	100	04	04
	CC-3	Phonetics & Phonology	40	60	100	04	04
	CC-4	Morphology	40	60	100	04	04
	CC-5	Syntax	40	60	100	04	04
		Total Marks For the First Semester	200	300	500	20	20
II	CC-6	Semantics	40	60	100	04	04
	CC-7	Language Teaching Methods	40	60	100	04	04
	CC-8	Sociolinguistics	40	60	100	04	04
	CC-9	Lexicography	40	60	100	04	04
	CC-10	Translation Study	40	60	100	04	04
		Total Marks For the Second Semester	200	300	500	20	20
		Grand Total	400	600	1000	20	40

## CC-1 : AN INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE

### Course Outcomes:

After successfully completing the course a student will be able to:

1. know about the key concepts of languages.
2. get acquainted with relevance of language study.
3. Understands about the languages of world.

**Unit – 1** Definitions of Language.

**Unit – 2** Nature and Scope of Languages.

**Unit – 3** World Language Families.

**Unit – 4** Language and communication- difference between human and animal communication.

### References :

1. Bhat, Shankara,D.N., : An Introduction to Linguistics (Imphal, India Teachers Forum, Chanchipur, 1986)
2. Chidanandamurthy M., :BhashavijnanadaMulatatvagalu (Mysore, DVK Murthi, 1973).
3. Hockett,C.F., : A Course in Modern Linguistics (London, Macmillan, 1958).
4. Kempegouda K., :SamanyaBhashavijnana (Mysore, Bharati Prakashana,1992).
5. Kulli,J.S., : VarnanatmakaBhashavijnana (Dharwad, SirigannadaPrakashana, 1971).
6. Lyons, John.,:Language and Linguistics (London, Cambridge University Press, 1981).
7. Maheshwariah, Rajeshwari,:AdhunikaVarnanatmakaBhashavijnana (Dharwad, SamajaPustakalaya, 1987).

## CC-2 : AN INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS

### Course Outcomes:

After successfully completing the course a student will be able to:

1. increase knowledge and understanding of the linguistic world.
2. develop skills in analysing language to present linguistic data in various formats.
3. exposes to the core areas such as phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics.
4. acquire knowledge about the interdisciplinary disciplines like socio-linguistics, psycholinguistics, anthropological linguistics, folk linguistics etc.,
5. Improve communication between people contributing to translation activities, assisting in literacy efforts and treating speech disorders.

**Unit – 1** Definitions of Linguistics.

**Unit – 2** Modern Linguistics

**Unit – 3** Nature and Scope of Linguistics

**Unit – 4** Branches of Linguistics.

### References :

1. Bhat, Shankara,D.N., : An Introduction to Linguistics (Imphal, India Teachers Forum, Chanchipur, 1986)
2. Chidanandamurthy M., :BhashavijnanadaMulatatvagalu (Mysore, DVK Murthi, 1973).
3. Hockett,C.F., : A Course in Modern Linguistics (London, Macmillan, 1958).
4. Hall,Robert A. Jr.,: Introductory Linguistics (Philadelphia, Chilton Books, 1964).
5. Kempegouda K., :SamanyaBhashavijnana (Mysore, Bharati Prakashana,1992).
6. Kulli,J.S., : VarnanatmakaBhashavijnana (Dharwad, SirigannadaPrakashana, 1971).
7. Lyons, John.,:Language and Linguistics (London, Cambridge University Press, 1981).
8. Maheshwariah, Rajeshwari,:AdhunikaVarnanatmakaBhashavijnana (Dharwad, SamajaPustakalaya, 1987).

## CC-3 :PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

### Course Outcomes:

After successfully completing the course a student will be able to:

1. enhances the pronunciation skill.
2. know about transcriptions.
3. develop the ability to identify and produce key sounds as well as rhythm, stress and intonation etc.

**Unit – 1** Phonetics nature and scope.-Branches of Phonetics.

**Unit – 2**Articulatory, Auditory and Acoustic phonetics

**Unit – 3**Phonology nature and scope- Phone, Allophone and Phoneme

**Unit – 4** Principles of phonemic analysis

### References :

1. Balasubramaniam,T.,: A Text Book of English Phonetics for Indian Students (Madras, Macmillan, 1981).
2. Bansal, Ram K., : An Outline of General Phonetics (New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1979).
3. Gimson,A.C., : An Introduction to the Pronunciation of English (California, The University of California, 1962).
4. Kulli,J.S., : VarnanatmakaBhashavijnana (Dharwad, SirigannadaPrakashana, 1971).
5. Maheshwariah, Rajeshwari,:AdhunikaVarnanatmakaBhashavijnana (Dharwad, SamajaPustakalaya, 1987).
6. Pike,K.L., : Phonetics (Michigan, University of Michigan Press, 1943).
7. Singh, S. and Singh,K.S., : Phonetics Principles and Practices (Baltimore, University Park Press, 1976).

## CC-4 :MORPHOLOGY

### Course Outcomes:

After successfully completing the course a student will be able to:

1. understand the system of morphological structures in languages.
2. understand different processes of word formation rules.
3. learn how the morphology and syntax interface.
4. develop critical thinking through the analysis and interpretation of morphological structures.

**Unit– 1** The place of Morphology in Linguistics. The Boundary between Morphology and Syntax.

**Unit – 2**Morph-Morpheme-Allomorph

**Unit – 3**Principles of Identification of Morphemes according to Nida-Problems to work out.

**Unit – 4**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, Portmenteau, Unique, Homophonous, Discontinuous, Morphological Processess-Addition, Deletion, Suppletion, Zeromodification etc.

### References :

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. J.S. Kulli: VarnanatmakaBhashavijnana.
6. RajeshwariMaheshwariah: AdhunikaVarnanatmakaBhashavijnana.
7. KempeGowda: SamanyaBhashavijnana.
8. David Crystal: Linguistics.

## CC-5 :SYNTAX

### Course Outcomes:

After successfully completing the course a student will be able to:

1. understand the system of morphological structures in languages.
2. understand different processes of word formation rules.
3. learn how the morphology and syntax interface.
4. develop critical thinking through the analysis and interpretation of morphological structures.

**Unit–1** Morphological Constructions – Inflectional, Derivational – I A, I P, W P, Models

**Unit–2** Word – Grammatical Categories – Morphophonemics.

**Unit–3** I C Analysis –Types of I Cs–Principles of determining I Cs–Syntactic Linkages: by Selection, Context–Marker, Impure Marker.

**Unit– 4**Concord, Government and Cross Reference, T. G. Grammar: Basic Sentences, P-Rules, T-Rules, Optional and Obligatory Rules– Transformations.

### References :

1. Bloch &Trager: An Outline of Linguistic Analysis.
2. C.F. Hockett: A Course in Modern Linguistics.
3. Chomsky: Syntactic Structures.
4. Chomsky: Aspects of Theory of Syntax.
5. J.S. Kulli: VarnanatmakaBhashavijnana.
6. RajeshwariMaheshwariah: AdhunikaVarnanatmakaBhashavijnana.
7. KempeGowda: SamanyaBhashavijnana.
8. David Crystal: Linguistics.

## CC-6 :SEMANTICS

### Course Outcomes:

After successfully completing the course a student will be able to:

1. understand the basic problems in the study of meaning in all areas of language.
2. understand why meaning is more complex than simply the words formed in a sentence,
3. know how semantics play a large part in our daily communication, understanding and language learning.
4. understand the key issues involved in the study of semantic fields.
5. use the appropriate analytical skills to specify the meaning of words, phrases and sentences.

**Unit-1** Place of Semantics in Linguistics, Definition and Scope. Meaning of Meaning–Earlier Semantic Studies–Structural Semantics, Descriptive Semantics, Historical Semantics–Relationship.

**Unit-2** 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-3** Lexical Semantics–Componential Analysis, Lexicology Leech’s Seven Types of Meaning, Motivation in Meaning.

**Unit-4** Modern Trends in Semantic Studies, Semantics and Translation–Semantics and Natural Language Processing.

### References :

1. Palmer: Semantics.
2. Ogden and Richards: The Meaning of Meaning.
3. S. Ullman: Semantics – An Introduction to the Science of Meaning.
4. Cruse: Lexical Semantics.
5. Lehrer and Lehrer: Theory of Meaning.
6. John Lyons: Semantics Vol. 1 & 2.
7. Stren: Meaning and Change of Meaning.
8. Bloomfield: Language.
9. ShankaraBhat: Kannada ShabdaRacane.
10. David Crystal: A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics.



## CC-7: LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODS

### Course Outcomes:

After successfully completing the course a student will be able to:

1. understand the various methods of techniques.
2. enhance problems solving skills.
3. enhance creative thinking capacity.
4. Know about multimedia to enhance the learning experience.
5. inculcate language teaching and learning strategies 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. Role of Contrastive Grammars, Transformational Grammars, Dictionaries, Encyclopedia, Thesaurus and Phrase Books in Language Teaching.

**Unit-4** Language Teaching Aids: Traditional: Black Board, Flash Cards Technological: Radio, T.V, Tape recorder, V.C.R, Language Lab and Computer.

### References :

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: BhashaBhodhane.
8. Nanjundappa: BhashaBhodhane.
9. Krishnappa: Kannada Bhodhane.

## CC-8: SOCIOLINGUISTICS

### Course Outcomes:

After successfully completing the course a student will be able to:

1. understand language as a social and cultural phenomenon.
2. get knowledge of different sociocultural factors that may have relevance for language development and change.
3. recognize how language diversity and variability can lead to historical development of language.
4. explain how people speak differently in different social context.
5. 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. Speech World – Domain–Situation–Event–Act–Components of Speech Act –Speech Repertoire–Specialized Linguistic Activities.

**Unit-3**Linguistic Variation – Social Stratification of Speech–Correlation Rules–Variables, Methods and uses of analyzing Linguistic Variation –Language Loyalty, Language Shift–Linguistic Convergence.

**Unit-4**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.

### References :

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 Neighboring Disciplines.

## CC-9: LEXICOGRAPHY

### Course Outcomes:

After successfully completing the course a student will be able to:

1. address fundamental issues of general lexicology and lexicography.
2. acquaint with new developments in the field of dictionary making.
3. understand how lexical entries relate to semantic and grammatical analysis socio-linguistic variation etymology and broader encyclopedic knowledge.
4. Introduce to 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. 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-2** 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-3** 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-4** 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.

### References :

1. Zgusta: Manual of Lexicography.
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. -----: Sahitya parishatina Kannada – Kannada Nighantu.
9. -----: Mysore University’s English – Kannada Dictionary.
10. -----: Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary.

## CC-10 :TRANSLATION STUDY

### Course Outcomes:

After successfully completing the course a student will be able to:

1. understand effective communication between the people from different languages.
2. Know about how Translation studies helps practitioners develop skills.
3. examine the current trends in translational fields.
4. explore the art of translation as a creative act in literary translation and international marketing.
5. learn translative skills at the end of the programme.

**Unit-1** Nature and Scope of Translation – Transliteration, Transcription, Translation, Interpretation–Linguistics and Translation. 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-2** Types of Translation: At Extent–full vs Partial, At Levels–Total vs Restricted, At Rank–Rank bound vs Rank free, verbatim, Graphological Translation.

**Unit-3** Language Varieties in Translation: Permanent Varieties–Idiolects, Dialects (Social, Temporal, Geographical). Translation Varieties, Register, Style, Mode–Target Audience and Choice of Varieties.

**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.

### References :

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.

**Details of Formative assessment (IA) for Diploma: 40% weight age for total marks**

Type of Assessment	Weight age	Duration
Written test-1	10%	1 hr
Written test-2	10%	1 hr
Assignment/ Dissertation/ Field work	17%	--
Attendance	3%	--
Total	40% of the maximum marks allotted for the paper	

**Faculty of Arts  
Post Graduate Diploma**

**GENERAL PATTERN OF THEORY QUESTION PAPER  
(60 marks for semester end Examination with 2 hrs duration)**

**Part-A**

1. Question number 1-10 carries 5 marks each. Answer any 06 questions : 30marks

**Part-B**

2. Question number 11- 15 carries 10 Marks each. Answer any 03 questions: 30 marks

**Total: 60 Marks**

**Note: Proportionate weight age shall be given to each unit based on number of hours prescribed.**

