

**BERHAMPUR UNIVERATE RESEARCH ELIGIBILITY TAST
EXAMINATION 2017(URET) SYLLABUS**

SUBJECT – LINGUISTICS

The syllabus University Research Eligibility Test Examination 2017 (URET) is containing two parts. 1. Research Methodology and 2. Linguistics, Each paper has carry 100 marks.

Syllabus:

Part-I- Research Methodology - 100 marks

Part-II- Linguistics - 100 marks

Paper- I- Research Methodology: (100 Marks)

The main objective is to assess the teaching and research capabilities of the candidates. Therefore, the URET Test is aimed at assessing general research aptitude as well as their awareness.

They are expected to possess and exhibit cognitive abilities. Cognitive abilities include comprehension, analysis, evaluation, understanding the structure of arguments and deductive and inductive reasoning.

The candidates are also expected to have a general awareness and knowledge of sources of information. They should be aware of interaction between people, environment and nature resources and their impact on quality of life.

The details are given in the following sections:

I. Research Methods and Aptitude:

- Research : Meaning, Characteristics and Types;
- Types of Research Methods, qualitative research, quantitative research, quasi research, ground theory, empirical research, case study, participant observation.
- Logical methods, specific methods, descriptive methods, comparative methods, contrastive methods.
- Logical Reasoning, Deductive and Inductive Reasoning

II. Data Collection:

- Purpose of the Field work, the investigator, the community, Human factor in the field -work.
- Language Informant, need for the informant, Selection of the informants.
- Linguistics Corpus, factors to determine the data, characteristics of a good corpus, organization of Field work, procedure in field analysis.

III. Statistics used in Research and Data Interpretation:

- Sources, Acquisition and Interpretation of Data.
- Quantitative and Qualitative Data.
- Graphical Representation and Mapping of Data.
- Correlation and regression, Frequency distribution, Standard Deviation, Mean, Median, Mode.

IV. Reporting the Research:

- Report writing, Paper, Articles, Workshop, Seminar, Conference and Symposium.
- **Thesis Writing:** Its characteristics and format.

V. Ethical Consideration in Research on Human Subject

- Research on Human Subject as Participants, Identity of individual- biological, psychological, social cultural and spiritual dimension.
- Ethical Issues arising out of language Research, working with normal people, adult and children,
- Intellectual Property Rights.

Paper- II- Linguistics:(100 Marks)

1. Language and Linguistics

Notions of Language : Language as written text—Philological and literary notions i.e., norm, purity and their preservation, language as a cultural heritage—Codification and transmission of cultural knowledge and behaviour, language as a marker of social identity—Language boundary, Dialect and language—Codes of special groups—Use of language(s) to express multiple identities; Language as an object i.e., notion of autonomy, structure and its units and components; Language in spoken and written modes and relation between them; Writing system—Units of writing—Sound (alphabetic), or Syllable (syllabic) and Morpheme/Word (logographic).

Approaches to the Study of Language : Semiotic approach—Interpretation of sign; language as a system of social behaviour—Use of language in family, community and country; Language as a system of communication— Communicative functions—Emotive, Conative, Referential, Poetic, Metalinguistic and Phatic; Sign language; Animal communication system and formal language; Design features of language—Arbitrariness, Double articulation, Displacement, interchangeability and specialization; Language as a cognitive system—Knowledge representation; Relation with culture and thought, i.e., concept formation; existence of language faculty; linguistic competence, ideal speaker-hearer.

Structure of Language: Levels and their hierarchy— Phonological, Morphological, Syntactic and semantic, their interrelations; Universal and specific properties of language— Formal and substantive universals. Synchronic and diachronic view of languages, Language relation— Genetic, areal and typological; Concepts of langue and parole, idiolect and language.

Grammatical Analysis: Linguistic units and their distribution at different levels; Notions of contrast and complementation; -etic and -emic categorization; Paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations; Notions of word classes (parts of speech) and grammatical categories; Grammatical relations and case relations; notion of rule at different levels; description vs. explanation of grammatical facts.

Linguistics and Others Fields : Relevance of linguistics to other fields of enquiry—Philosophy, Anthropology, Sociology, Political Science, Psychology, Education, Computer Science and Literature.

2. Phonetics, Phonology and Morphology

Phonetics: Definition; Mechanisms of speech production—Airstream mechanism, or-nasal process, Phonation process and articulation (place and manner); cardinal vowels (primary and secondary); vowels and consonants (liquids, glides); secondary articulation; co-articulation; syllable; phonetic transcription (IPA); suprasegmentals—Length, stress, tone, intonation and juncture.

Phonology: Phonetics vs phonology; concept of phoneme, phone and allophone; Principles of phonemic analysis—Phonetic similarity, contrast, complementary distribution, free variation, economy, pattern congruity; alternation and neutralization; distinctive features; syllable in phonology.

Morphology : Scope and nature: concept of morpheme, morph, allomorph, portmanteau morph, lexeme and word; identification of morphemes; morphological alternation; morphophonemic process; internal and external sandhi; derivation vs. inflection; root and stem; grammatical categories—tense, aspect, mood, person, gender, number, case; case marker and case relation; pre- and post-positions; affixes vs. clitics; stem vs. word-based morphology; paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations.

3. Syntax and Semantics

Traditional and Structuralist Syntax : Parts of speech; Indian classification of grammatical categories (naama, aakhyaata, upasarga, nipaata); structural syntactic categories (word, phrase, clause etc.); functional syntactic categories (subject, object, etc.); construction types (exocentric, endocentric, etc.), Immediate Constituent Analysis.

Generative Syntax : Universal grammar. Innateness Hypothesis, meaning of the term 'generative', Transformational generative grammar, criteria for determining constituents, Aspects model, Problems with the Aspects model, Ross's constraints; Principles and Parameters.

Meaning : Types of meaning; descriptive, emotive and Phatic; sense and reference, connotation and denotation, sense relations (homonymy, synonymy, etc.); types of opposition (taxonomic, polar, etc.); ambiguity, sentence meaning and truth conditions, presupposition, entailment and implicature. Speech acts, deixis, definiteness, mood and modality, componential analysis.

4. Historical Linguistics and South Asian Language Families

Introduction : Synchronic and diachronic approaches to language; interrelationship between diachronic and synchronic data; use of written records for historical studies; language classification; notion of language family, criteria for identifying family relationships among languages; definition of the word 'cognate'; language isolates; criteria for typological classification—agglutinative, inflectional, analytic, synthetic and polysynthetic; basic word order typology—SVO, SOV, etc.

Linguistic Change and Reconstruction : Sound change; Neogrammarian theory of gradualness and regularity of sound change; genesis and spread of sound change; phonetic and phonemic change; split and merger; conditioned vs unconditioned change; types of change—assimilation and dissimilation, coalescence, metathesis, deletion, epenthesis; Transformational-generative approach to sound change—rule addition, rule deletion, rule generalization, rule ordering; social motivation for change; lexical diffusion of sound change; analogy and its relationship to sound change; reconstructing the proto-stages of languages, internal reconstruction and comparative method—their scopes and limitations; innovation and retention; sub grouping within a family; family tree and wave models; relative chronology of different changes.

Language Contact and Dialect Geography : Linguistic borrowing—lexical and structural; motivations—Prestige and need-filling (including culture-based); Classification of loan words—Loan translation, loan blend, calque, assimilated and unassimilated loans (tadbhava and tatsama); Bilingualism as the source for borrowing; dialect, idiolect; isogloss; methods of preparing dialect atlas, focal area, transition area and relic area.

Language Families of South Asia: Indo-Aryan, Dravidian-, Austro-Asiatic, Tibeto-Burman; language isolates—Bumshaski, Nahali—their geographical distribution, enumeration; characteristics.

Areal Features of South Asia : South Asia as a linguistic area—phonological—length contrast in vowels and consonants, retroflexion, open syllable structure; morphemic structure rules; morphological and syntactical—agglutination, ergativity, agreement; productive use of conjunctive participles; passives; causatives; echo words; phenomenon of reduplication; copulative compounds; compound verbs, relative clause construction; dative /genitive subject construction.

5. Socio-linguistics and Applied Linguistics

Language and Society: Speech community; verbal repertoire; linguistic and communicative competence; linguistic variability and ethnography of speaking; socio-linguistic variables; patterns of variation; regional, social and stylistic; restricted and elaborated codes; diglossia.

Languages in Contact: Types of bilingualism and bilinguals; borrowing; convergence; pidgins and creoles; language maintenance and shift.

Sociology of Language: Language planning; language standardization and modernization; language and power; literacy—autonomous vs ideological.

Scope of Applied Linguistics: Language teaching; translation studies; lexicography; stylistics; speech pathology; mass media and communication; language and computers.

Language Learning and Language Teaching : First and second language learning; language acquisition in multilingual settings; behaviouristic and cognitive theories of language learning; social and psychological aspects of second language acquisition; methods, materials and teaching-aids in language teaching; Computer Assisted Language Teaching (CALT); types of tests and their standardization.

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