Course: IMA
Semester: III

Duration: July-November 2014
Course instructor: Morey DipakTryambak
Email: Moreydeepak48@gmail.com

Course Number: LL-201
Core / Optional: Core
Lectures: 4 Sessions / week [1 hours session]

Title of the course:
Introduction to Phonetics
Credits: 4

Course outline:

This is an introductory course in Phonetics. There is no prerequisite to this course. The students will learn the mechanisms and classification of speech sounds. The major thrust will on Articulatory phonetics and the transcription of speech sounds according to the IPA rules. The objectives of this course and the lists of relevant reading materials are as given below.

Objectives:

To understand the vocal apparatus and the mechanisms of speech production.

To learn how speech and writing differ from the perspectives of phonetic science.

To be able to identify, define and classify various kinds of speech sounds according to their phonetic characteristics.

To learn the phonetic alphabet introduced by the International Phonetic Association.

To be able to transcribe familiar and unfamiliar speech sounds.

To be able to analyze speech sounds in isolation as well as in connected speech.

The following concepts are important for the course:

Speech, Speech sounds, Speech mechanism, Articulators, Active articulators versus Passive articulators, Phone, Phoneme, Allophones, Consonants, consonant clusters, voiced, Voiceless, Place of articulation, Manner of articulation, Stop, Plosive, Fricative, Affricate, Nasal, Nasalized, Lateral, Retroflex, Flaps, Trills, Vowels, Vowel clusters, Vowel glides, Diphthongs, IPA chart, Sound waves, Phonetic Transcription, Types of Transcription, Tone and Intonation.

Primary Reading List:

Abercrombie D. 1967. *Elements of General Phonetics*. Edinburg: Edinburgh University Press.

Ashby, Michael & John Maidment. 2005. *Introducing Phonetic Science*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Ashby, Patricia. 2002. *Speech Sounds*. London: Routledge.

Ashby, Patricia. 2011. Understanding Phonetics. London: Hodder Education.

Bickford, Anita C. & Rick Floyd. 2006. *Articulatory Phonetics*. USA: SIL International.

Hewlet, Nigel & Janet Beck. 2006. *An Introduction to the Science of Phonetics*. Cambridge: Lawrence Erlbawm. [Available in IGML –Call no. 414 H49I].

International Phonetics Association. 2007. *The Handbook of the International Phonetic Association*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. [Available in IGML –Call no. 414 H19]

Ladefoged P. 1971. *Preliminaries to Linguistic Phonetics.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press. [Available in IGML –Call no. 414 L12P] [See page 1-80].

Ladefoged, Peter. 2001. *Vowels and Consonants*. New York: Blackwell. [Available in IGML – Call no. 414 L12V] [See page 1-60 and page 118-137].

Ladefoged,Peter. 2001. *A Course in Phonetics. Cambridge.*London: Harcourt Brace. [Available in IGML –Call no. 412 L12C].

Marchal, Alain. 2009. *From Speech Physiology to Linguistic Phonetics*. London: Wiley.

O' Connor, J. D. 1997. *Phonetics*. London. Pelican Books. [Available in IGML –Call no. 414 Q1P].

Reetz, Henning & Allard Jongman. 2009. *Phonetics*. London: Wiley Blackwell. [Available in IGML –Call no. 414 R25P].

Wells, J. C. 2008. *Longman Pronunciation Dictionary*. London: Longman.

Secondary Reading List:

Raphael, J. Lawrence, G. J. Borden & K. S. Harris. 2007. *Speech Science Primer: Physiology, Acoustics and Perception of Speech*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins.

Catford J. C. 1977. *Fundamental Problems in Phonetics.* Edinburg: Edinburgh University Press.

Chomsky N. & Halle M. 1968. *The Sound Pattern of English.* New York: Harper & Row.

Fromkin V. (ed). 1973. *Tone: a Linguistic Survey*. New York: Academic Press.

Fry D. B. 1976. *The Physics of Speech.* New York: Cambridge University Press.

Ladefoged P. &Maddieson I. 1996. *The sounds of the World's Languages*. Oxford: Blackwell.

Laver J. 1994. *Principles of Phonetics.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Lehiste I. 1977. *Suprasegmentals*. Cambridge: MIT Press.

O' Connor, J. D. 1982. *Phonetic Drill Reader*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Other interesting and relevant readings:

Brown, Keith (ed.). 2005. ***The Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics***. London. Elsevier Pub. See the following articles**:** Phonetics Overview, Articulatory Phonetics, Acoustic Phonetic Phoneme, Phonetic Transcription and Analysis, Evolution of Phonetics and Phonology, Phonology-Phonetics Interface, Biological Basis of Speech, Phonetics Field Methods, Laboratory Phonetics, Tone, Intonation, Experimental and Instrumental Phonetics, Forensic Phonetics and Sound Change.

Resources from the Internet:

For SIL International follow this linkwww.sil.org

For Glossary follow this linkhttp://www-01.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOflinguisticTerms/

Follow this link for Speech Internet Dictionary

http://www.phon.ucl.ac.uk/home/johnm/sid/sidhome.htmFollow this link for

IPAhttp://www.langsci.ucl.ac.uk/ipa/index.htmlFollow this link for anonline IPA

keyboardhttp://www.i2speak.com

Software Programmes: The following software progammesare useful for recording and

analyzing the linguistic data:**Praat and Audacity.**

Download Praat athttp://www.fon.hum.uva.nl/praat/download_win.html

Download Audacity at http://audacity.sourceforge.net/download/

Evaluation:

There will be three Internal Assessments (IA) comprising of 20 marks each. The best two scores

obtained in the IA will be considered for final grading. The IA will test yourability to identify,

define, transcribe and analyse the speech sounds. Besides, there will a 60 marks Term-End Exam

(TEE). The TEE will be based on the themes/topics discussed in the classroom as well as the tasks

assigned during/after classes. Students with atleast 75% attendance are eligible for the TEE.

Note:

1. There may be some modification in the reading lists.

2. The reading lists are arranged alphabetically, not according to their relevance to the topics.

3. IGML refers to Indira Gandhi Memorial Library. IGML the Central Library of the University of

Hyderabad. According to the cataloguing system followed by IGML most of the books on

Language, Linguistics and Language Sciences will start with the call number ranging from 400 to

418. The dictionaries and Encyclopedia are general reference materials and are not issued for

personal usage. They are placed in separate racks.

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CENTRE FOR APPLIED LINGUISTICS & TRANSLATION STUDIES
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Course : I. M.A Duration : July–December 2014
Semester : V Course instructor : S.Arulmozi
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Course Number : LL-302 Title of the course
Core / Optional : Core **Introduction to Computer Applications for Indian Languages** No. of Credits : 4 [Four]
Lectures : 4 Sessions / week [1 hours / sessions]
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This course aims at training students to develop a sound knowledge about the use of computers in the processing of natural languages. This course provides the basis for understanding the nature of Indian language scripts, encoding standards in the context of language technology. The objectives of this course are to acquaint the students with the following:
1. Introduction to Language: Introduction; Languages in the World, India; Language and Communication; The Design features of Languages: Arbitrariness, Duality and Creativity.

2. Natural Language and its Structure: Nature of Indian Scripts; Indian language scripts on computers.
3. Character Encoding and Word Processors: Types of Character Encoding: ASCII, Extended ASCII, ISCII, UNICODE, GLYPH, Number System. Word Processors: Microsoft Word, StarOffice, OpenOffice, LibreOffice; Text Editors: Vim; Indian Language Software: Baraha, Other IL word processors.
4. Linux Basics and Utilities: Linux; Linux Story; Features of Linux; Linux Architecture; Linux Utilities; Other operation systems.
5. Basics in Perl; Regular Expressions. Morphological Modelling; Concatenation; Practising on morphological generators in Indian languages.

References:

Bharati, A., V. Chaitanya and Rajeev Sangal. 1996. *Natural Language Processing: A Paninian Perspective*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
Butler Christopher, S. 1985. *Computers in Linguistics*. Oxford: Blackwell.
Campbell, George L & Christopher Moseley. 2013. *The Routledge Handbook of Scripts and Alphabets*. Routlege.
Garrells, Machtelt. 2008. *Introduction to Linux: A Hands on Guide*.
http://www.tldp.org/LDP/intro-linux/html/
Jurafsky, D and James H. Martin. 2002. *Speech and Language Processing.* New Delhi: Prentice-Hall.
Lawler, J and Helen A. Dry. 1998. *Using Computers in Linguistics: A Practical Guide*. London: Routledge.
Schwartz L. Randal and T. Christiansen. 1999. *Learning Perl*. Cambridge: O'really.
Wall, Larry., et.al. 2000. *Programming Perl*. Cambridge: O'really.

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Course: IMA Duration: January- April 2014
Semester: VI **Course instructor: Dr. S.Arulmozi**

Course Number: **LL-352** Title of the course: **Introduction to Lexicography**
Core / Optional: Core Lectures: 4 Sessions / week [1 hours / sessions]

The objective of this course is to give the students the basic principles and practice of dictionary making. It also intends to give the technological advancements in the field.

Unit 1: Introduction: Lexicography – Definitions; Lexicology and lexicography; Lexicography and Linguistics; Lexicography and Grammar; Lexicography and Encyclopedia; Lexeme; Lexical Unit.

Unit 2: - Classification of Dictionaries: Introduction; Malkiel's criteria for classifying dictionaries; Dictionary types: General, Normative, Referential or descriptive, historical, etymological, dictionary of loan words, encyclopedic dictionary, learners' dictionary, monolingual vs bilingual dictionaries. Special dictionaries; Electronic Dictionary.

Unit 3: Specifying meaning: Leech's seven types of meaning; The meaning triangle of Ogden and Richards; Semantic analysis: denotative Vs connotative, synonymy, polysemy, homonymy, hyponymy.

Unit 4: Structure of Dictionaries: Key elements of dictionaries; alphabetization, headwords, spelling and pronunciation, grammatical information, etymology, synonymy, usages, collocation and idioms, cross-references.

Unit 5: Use of computers in dictionary making; WordNet, lexical and semantic relations; Practice of dictionary making using language explorer (FLEX tool).

Reading List

Atkins, B.T.Sue&Zampolli, A 1994 *Computational Approaches to the Lexicon*. Oxford: OUP.

Atkins, B.T.Sue& Michael Rundell. 2008. *The Oxford Guide to Practical Lexicography*. Oxford: OUP.

Bejoint, Henri. 2000. *Modern lexicography: An introduction*. Oxford: OUP.

Coward, David F., and Charles E. Grimes. 2000. *Making dictionaries: A guide to lexicography and the multi-dictionary formatter*. SIL International. Available on the web at:

http://www.sil.org/computing/shoebox/MDF.html .

Droszewski, W. 1973. *Elements of Lexicology and Semiotics.* Mouton, The Hague.

Fontenelle, Thierry (ed.) 2008. *Practical lexicography: A reader*. New York: OUP.

Hartmann, R.K.(ed.) *Lexicography*: *Principles and Practice.* London: Academic Press.

Jackson, Howard. 2002. *Lexicography: An Introduction*. London: Routledge.

Landau, Sydney. I. 1984/2001. *Dictionaries: The art and craft of lexicography.* Cambridge: CUP

Singh, R.A. 1982. *An Introduction to Lexicography* Mysore: CIIL

Sterkenburg, Piet van (ed.) 2003. A practical guide to lexicography. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Svensén, Bo. 1993. Practical Lexicography: Principles and Methods of Dictionary-Making. Oxford:OUP.

Sylviane Granger &MagaliPaqot 2012. *Electronic Lexicography*. Oxford: OUP.

Zgusta, Ladislav. 1971. Manual of lexicography. The Hague: Mouton.

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Introduction to Language and Society
Course code: LL-353 Course instructor: Tariq Khan

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Introduction

Welcome to Language and Society! The objective of this course is to understand how language and society operate together. Therefore it primarily focuses on those variables of day-to-day communication that occur due to social factors. The first few lectures will concentrate on fundamental concepts that are relevant in Language Sciences. There will be special focus on the language situation of India, including the language policies prevalent in India and the status of various languages in the India. On successfully completing this course, a student will be able to identify and describe variables in the language(s) known to him/her. S/he will also be able to understand and critically evaluate the issues related to status of various languages in India.

Contents

1. Fundamental concepts about Language; accent, lect, idiolect, dialect, variety and language. Fundamental concepts about Society; individual, pair, group, community and society. Aspects of human communication and language-society relationship. Common concerns of Sociolinguistics, dialectology and Sociology of language.
2. Origin and development of Sociolinguistics. Place of Sociolinguistics in Language Sciences: Focus of Ferdinand de Saussure, Noam Chomsky, Dell Hymes and William Labov. Notions about langue, parole, competence and performance. Linguistic and Communicative competence. Application of sociolinguistic knowledge to account for variation.
3. Introduction to Speech Community and Ethnography of Communication. Verbal Repertoire and Mental Lexicon. Styles, Registers and Norms. The acronym SPEAKING. Speakers' variations and social factors.
4. The language situation of India: Language, Dialect, Mother tongue, First language, Standard language, Tribal languages, Schedule languages, Non-schedule languages, Classical languages, Court language, Lingua Franca, Link language, Literary language and National language.
5. Language policy and language planning in India. The role of language in the creation of states in India. Medium(s) of instruction in schools, public institutions, civil services exams and court proceedings. The Three Language Formula. Language movements in India. Social factors affecting Script and Writing Systems.
6. Language diversity, contact and exchange; Bi/multilingualism, Diglossia, Language change, shift, maintenance. Language endangerment, extinction and revival. Sociolinguistic fieldworks.

Evaluation:

The students will be evaluated through internal assessments and end-semester examinations. There will be three internals including one take home assignment. The best two scores will be added to the score obtained in the end-semester exam. The end-semester exam will have three sections. Section A will have 10 objective questions carrying one mark each. Section B will require students to write 4-5 definitions or short notes. Section C will have essay type questions. There will be internal choices in section B and Section C.

Readings

Brown, Keith et al (eds.). 2006. *The Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics*. New York: Elsevier. (Relevant articles)

Downes, Williams. 1998. *Language and Society*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. IGML Call No. 401.9D75L

Holmes, Janet. 1992. An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. New York. Longman. IGML Call No. 401.9 H73I

Mesthrie, Rajend. 2000. Introducing Sociolinguistics. Cape Town: Edinburgh University Press. IGML Call No. 401.9In8

Meyerhoff, Miriam. 2011. Introducing Sociolinguistics. Routledge. IGML Call No. 401.9 M57I

Montgomery, Martin. 1995. An Introduction to Language and Society. New York: Routledge IGML Call No. 401.9M76I

Trudgill, Peter. 2000. Sociolinguistics: An Introduction to Language and Society. London: Penguin. IGML Call No. 410.3 T76S

Wardhaugh, Ronald. Introduction to Sociolinguistics. London: Blackwell Publishing. IGML Call No. 401.9 W21I

Relevant articles and handouts supplied by the course instructor.

<h1 style="text-align:center">LL-301: Introduction to Semantics</h1>

<u>Aim and the structure of the course:</u>
The course aims to introduce the fundamental notions and key terms of the linguistic science of semantics. Students are introduced to the notions of what constitutes meaning, meaning and context, and the complex issues of meaning relations.
1. Introduction: Semantics as a Scientific Discipline; Semantics and Linguistics; Semantics and Semiotics. Challenges in doing Semantics; Speaker meaning vs. Sentence (word) meaning.

2. The concept of linguistic sign: Saussure; Syntagmatic and Paradigmatic Relations; Ogden and Richards: Triangle of Meaning; Icon; Index; Symbol.

3. Concepts: Prototypes; Linguistic Relativity.

4. Sense and Reference; Denotation and Connotation; Types of meaning.

5. Sense Relations: Synonymy and Antonymy; Homonymy, Polysemy, and Hyponymy.

Reading List:

1. Hurford, James R. , Heasley, B., Smith, Michael B. 2007. (2nd ed.) *Semantics- A*

Course Book. Cambridge University Press.
2. Leech, G.N. 1978. *Semantics*. Penguin.

3. Lyons, J. 1977. *Semantics (*Vol I and Vol II). Cambridge University Press.

4. Palmer, F.R. 1976. *Semantics- A New Outline.* Cambridge University Press

5. Saeed, John I. 2011. *Semantics*. Wiley- Blackwell.