

**DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS
ASSAM UNIVERSITY,
SILCHAR**



REVISED SYLLABUS

(CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM)

**FOR POST GRADUATE COURSE IN
LINGUISTICS**

**SYLLABUS APPLICABLE FOR
STUDENTS SEEKING ADMISSION TO
M.A.IN LINGUISTICS FROM
THE ACADEMIC YEAR
2015-16 ONWARDS.**

SPECIFICATIONS/ COMMON FEATURES OF THE COURSES

Each course is divided into five equal units. Each course has six credit points and 100 marks with minimum 10 contact hours per week consisting of lectures, tutorials, seminars. The Internal Assessment carries 30 marks and end semester examination carries 70 marks. In the end semester examination, a unit of each course carries 14 marks.

The Internal Assessment consists of the following:

- 1. Written Examination: 15 marks**
- 2. Seminar/ Assignment: 10 marks**
- 3. Attendance in the class: 05 marks**

COURSE STRUCTURE

NO. OF SEMESTER – 04

NO. OF COURSES – 20

FULL MARKS – 2000

DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS:

(FOR EACH COURSE)

FULL MARKS: 100

INTERNAL TEST: 30

PASS MARK: 12

END SEMESTER: 70

PASS MARK: 28

GRADE POINT 6 FOR EACH COURSE

CONTACT HOURS: MINIMUM 10 HOURS FOR EACH UNIT IN EACH COURSE

1ST SEMESTER:	101	INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE
	102	INTRODUCTION TO GENERAL LINGUISTICS
	103	PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY
	104	INTRODUCTION TO SEMANTICS
	105	MORPHOLOGY
2ND SEMESTER:	201	SOCIOLINGUISTICS
	202	LANGUAGE TEACHING
	203	INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS <u>(OPEN COURSE)</u>
	204	STRUCTURE OF NORTH EAST INDIAN LANGUAGES <u>(OPEN COURSE)</u>
	205	INTRODUCTORY TRANSFORMATIONAL SYNTAX
3RD SEMESTER:	301	PSYCHOLINGUISTICS
	302	TOPICS IN GENERATIVE PHONOLOGY
	303	HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS
	304(A)	LANGUAGE HISTORY: TIBETO-BURMAN LANGUAGES <u>(OPTIONAL PAPER)</u>
	304(B)	LANGUAGE HISTORY: COMPARATIVE INDO-ARYAN <u>(OPTIONAL PAPER)</u>
	305	TRANSLATION THEORY
4TH SEMESTER:	401	LEXICOLOGY AND LEXICOGRAPHY
	402	BILINGUALISM AND LANGUAGE PLANNING
	403	LANGUAGE TYPOLOGY, UNIVERSALS AND CONVERGENCE
	404	(A) DOCUMENTATION AND DESCRIPTION OF ENDANGERED LANGUAGES <u>(OPTIONAL PAPER)</u>
	404(B)	COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS <u>(OPTIONAL PAPER)</u>
	405	DISSERTATION/PROJECT

FIRST SEMESTER

Full Marks: 30+70=100

COURSE NO. 101: INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE

1. **Unit No. 1. *Language*:** Origin of Language; Characteristics of human language; definitions of language. Misconceptions about language: good & bad language, primitive languages.
2. **Unit No. 2. *Language and Communication*:** Human and non-human communication; Verbal and non-verbal communication; language behaviour and Language system. Animals and Human Language. Lingua francas of North East India
3. **Unit No. 3. *Speech and Writing*:** Language & writing; Different writing systems; Indian writing system. Difference between speech and writing.
4. **Unit No. 4. *Classification of Languages*:** Syntactical and genealogical; Division of languages--- isolating, polysynthetic etc. Languages of India. Language families in India.
5. **Unit No. 5. *Language and Culture*:** Kinship systems; Color terminology; language, culture and thought; Sapir-Whorf hypothesis. Taboo words. Language and sex. Pronouns of address.

SUGGESTED READING:

1. **Akmajian, A, Richard A. and Robert M. Harnish 1984:** *Linguistics: An Introduction to language and communication*. Cambridge: The MIT Press.
2. **Fromkin, Victoria and Robert Rodman 1974:** *An Introduction to Language*. New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston.
3. **Hockett, Charles F. 1965:** *A Course in Modern Linguistics*. New York: Macmillan.
4. **Wood, F. T. 1969:** *An Outline History of the English Language*. Madras: Macmillan.
5. **Taraporewala, I. J. S. 1978:** *Elements of the Science of Language*. Kolkata: Calcutta University.
6. **Lyons, J. 1981:** *Language and Linguistics*. London: Cambridge University Press.

COURSE NO. 102: INTRODUCTION TO GENERAL LINGUISTICS.

Full Marks: 30+70=100

1. **Unit No. 1. Scope and Nature of Linguistics:** Linguistics and its different branches; Linguistics as a science: implications and practical applications, Descriptive, Historical and comparative Linguistics, synchronic and diachronic approach.
2. **Unit No. 2. *Linguistic Analysis*:** linguistic sign, Syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations; Langue and parole; Competence and performance; Etic and emic; Form and substance, Content and expression.
3. **Unit No. 3. *Structure of Language*:** basic concepts of phonology: phoneme, syllable structure, phonological processes and tone; Grammatical categories: gender, person, number, case, tense, aspect, and mood; word formation processes; Syntactic analysis: IC analysis and PS grammar and its limitations.
4. **Unit No. 4. *Language Classification and Language Change*:** genetic, typological and areal classifications; Language change, types and causes; Comparative methods and internal reconstructions.
5. **Unit No. 5. *Language and Society*:** Speech community and verbal repertoire; speech variation and social stratification; structure and dimension of variations; varieties of language, diglossia, bilingualism, communicative competence.

SUGGESTED READING

1. **Akmajian, A, Richard A. and Robert M. Harnish 1984:** *Linguistics: An Introduction to language and communication*, Cambridge: The MIT Press.
2. **Fromkin, Victoria and Robert Rodman 1974:** *An Introduction to Language*. New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston.
3. **Hockett, Charles F. 1965:** *A Course in Modern Linguistics*. New York: Macmillan.
4. **Jespersen, Otto. 1965:** *The Philosophy of Grammar*. London: Allen and Unwin.
5. **Langacker, R.W. 1972:** *Fundamentals of Linguistics Analysis*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
6. **Lyons, Johns. 1969:** *Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics*. London: Cambridge University Press.
7. 1981: *Language and Linguistics*. London: Cambridge University Press.
8. **Sapir, Edward 1949:** *Language*. New York: Harcourt Brace and world.
9. **Saussure, F.D. 1966:** *Course in General Linguistics*. New York: Mc graw Hill.
10. **Smith, N.V. and D. Wilson 1979:** *Modern Linguistics: The Results of Chomskyan Revolution*. Harmondsworth: Penguin.

COURSE NO. 103: PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY.

Full Marks: 30+70=100

1. **Unit No. 1. *Phonetics and its Branches:*** definition of phonetics; articulatory, acoustic and auditory; phonetics and phonology: production of speech sounds: organ of speech, air stream mechanism, and phonation types.
2. **Unit No. 2. *Articulatory Phonetics:*** places of articulation, oro-nasal process, and manner of articulation; the articulation of vowel sounds, consonants, liquids, glides and diphthong; cardinal vowels, secondary articulation and co-articulation; suprasegmentals: length, stress, tone and intonation.
3. **Unit No. 3. *Basic Concepts in Phonology:*** principles of phonemic Analysis: contrastive and complementary distribution, free variation, phonetic similarity, economy and pattern congruity; archiphoneme and neutralization; concept of phoneme, phone, allophone; syllable & syllabification. Differences and Similarities of Phonetics and Phonology.
4. **Unit No. 4. *Phonological Processes, Rules and Representation:*** assimilation, dissimilation, deletion, vowel harmony, epenthesis, metathesis, lengthening, diphthongization, fortition, and lenition; phonetic environment, natural classes, two levels of phonological representation, and phonological rules.
5. **Unit No. 5. *Practical Exercises:*** phonetic transcriptions; phonemic analysis and rule writing.

SUGGESTED READING:

1. **Abercrombie D.** 1967. *Elements of General Phonetics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
2. **Bloch, B. and G.L. Trager** 1959: *Outline of Linguistics Analysis*. Baltimore: Linguistic Society of America.
3. **Catford, J.C.** 1977: *Fundamental Problems in Phonetics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
4. **Fudge, E.C.(ed)** 1973: *Phonology*. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
5. **Joos, Martin (ed)** 1968: *Reading in Linguistics, Vol .I*. Chicago: The University of Chicago press.
6. **Ladefoged, P.** 1975. *A Course in Phonetics*. United Kingdom, United States, and Singapore: Thomson.
7. **Malamberg, B.** 1983: *Phonetics*. New York: Dover.
8. **O'Connor, J.D.** 1973: *Phonetics*. London: Penguin.
9. **Pike, K.L.** 1947: *Phonemics*. Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press.
10. **Schane, S.A.** 1973: *Generative Phonology*. Englewood-cliffs: New York Prentice Hall.

COURSE NO. 104: INTRODUCTION TO SEMANTICS

Full Marks: 30+70=100

1. **Unit No. 1. *Basic Ideas*:** Definition and scope of Semantics; Semantics as a part of Grammar; Semantics and other disciplines.
2. **Unit No. 2. *Basic Concepts*:** connotation and denotation; sentences; utterances; propositions; sense and reference; sense relations-polysemy, homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy; dictionaries; theme, focus and topic.
3. **Unit No. 3. *Logic and Meaning*:** Different types of logic and its application, logical notations. Truth properties; truth relations, kinds of meaning;
4. **Unit No. 4. *Pragmatics*:** Participant roles; speech acts; presuppositions; deixis.
5. **Unit No. 5. *Semantic Theories*:** Scope of a semantic theory; semantic field; componential analysis; Frege's theory of meaning and reference; Wittgenstein's theory of meaning and use; Firth's theory of meaning; semantics in Transformational-Generative grammar.

SUGGESTED READING:

1. **Fodor, Janet D. 1977:** *Semantics: Theories of Meaning in Generative Grammar*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell.
2. **Hurford, James D. and Brendan, Heasley 1983:** *Semantics: A Course Book*. London: Cambridge University Press.
3. **Kempson, Rush M. 1977:** *Semantic: Theory*. London: Cambridge University Press.
4. **Leech, Geoffrey N. 1981:** *Semantics*. London: Penguin.
5. **Lyons, John. 1977:** *Semantics: Vols. 1 & 2*. London: Cambridge University Press.
6. **Palmer, F. R. 1996 :** *Semantics*. London: Cambridge University Press.
7. **Searle, John. 1969:** *Speech Acts*. London: Cambridge University Press.

COURSE NO. 105: MORPHOLOGY

Full Marks: 30+70=100

1. **Unit No. 1. *Morpheme as a unit of Linguistic Structure*:** Morphemes, Morphs, Allomorphs and their phonological, morphological and lexical conditioning; Classification of morphemes: free, bound, root, stem, affixes: prefix, infix, suffix and circumfixes; content and function words.
2. **Unit No. 2. *Morphological processes*:** Word Formation Rules; Morphophonemic processes; Item and Process and Item Arrangement and Word and Paradigm.
3. **Unit No. 3. *Morphological construction*:** Inflection and Derivation; Compounding: semantic classification of compound: endocentric, exocentric, copulative, appositional, Dvanda, Bahuvrihi; formal classification of compound: nominal compound, adjectival compound and verbal compound.
4. **Unit No. 4. *Morphological Classification of Languages*:** Agglutinating Languages, Inflectional Languages, isolating Languages and Polysynthetic Languages; Identification and isolation of Morphemes: Nida's principles of Morpheme Identification.
5. **Unit No. 5. *Problems in Morphological Analysis*:** Solving of data based problems.

SUGGESTED READING

1. **Aronoff, Mark. 1976:** *Word Formation In Generative Grammar*. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.
2. **Bauer, Laure. 1983:** *English Word Formation*. London: Cambridge University Press.
3. **Bresnan, J(ed). 1982:** *The Mental Representation Of Grammatical Relations*. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.
4. **Dressler, Wolfgang. 1985:** *Morphology*. Ann Arbor: Karoma Press.
5. **Hockett, Charles F. 1965:** *A Course In Modern Linguistics*. New York: Macmillan.
6. **Kattamba, F. 1993:** *Morphology*. London: St. Martin's Press.
7. **Matthews, P.H. 1974:** *Morphology*. London: Cambridge University Press.
8. **Nida, Eugene. 1949:** *Morphology*. Ann Arbor: University Of Michigan.

SECOND SEMESTER

COURSE NO. 201: SOCIOLINGUISTICS

Full Marks: 30+70=100

1. **Unit No. 1. Language and Society:** Speech community and verbal repertoire; linguistic competence and communicative competence; linguistic relativity; Sociolinguistics & sociology of language.
2. **Unit No. 2. Language Varieties:** Notion of heterogeneity and variability; dialects, registers, class and caste dialects, standard vs. non-standard, colloquial vs. non-colloquial varieties, social and regional dialects. Family tree model.
3. **Unit No. 3. Language in Contact (a):** Bilingualism and multilingualism, types of bilingualism and bilinguals, description and measurement of bilingualism. Attitude and motivation related to Bilingualism.
4. **Unit No. 4. Language in Contact (b):** Diglossia; convergence; mixing and borrowing; code mixing and code switching; pidgins and creoles. Language maintenance and language shift. Language death.
5. **Unit No. 5. Language and Social Inequality:** Concept of linguistic and social inequality; Bernstein's concept of restricted and elaborated codes. Black English and its consequences for education. Causes of language change.

SUGGESTED READING

1. **Fasold, R. 1984:** *The Sociolinguistics of Society*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
2. **Fishman, J.A.(ed). 1968:** *Readings in the Sociology of Language*. The Hague: Mouton.
3. **.....(ed). 1978:** *Advances in the study of Societal Multilingualism*. The Hague: Mouton.
4. **Giglioli, P.P. (ed). 1972:** *Language and Social Context*. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
5. **Hudson, R.A. 1979:** *Sociolinguistics*. London: Cambridge University Press.
6. **Hymes, D. 1971:** *Pidginization and Creolization of Languages*. London: Cambridge University Press.

COURSE NO. 202: LANGUAGE TEACHING.**Full Marks: 30+70=100**

1. **Unit No. 1. *Language and Language Teaching*:** Relationship between linguistics, applied linguistics and language teaching; language learning theories and language teaching.
2. **Unit No. 2. *Language teaching (Analysis and Methods)*:** Factors involved in language teaching; notion of MT and OT; second and foreign languages; language skills; methods of language teaching: grammar translation method, direct method, reading method, audio lingual method, communicative approach, etc.
3. **Unit No. 3. *Analysis and Techniques*:** Contrastive analysis; error analysis; interference; interlanguage.
4. **Unit No. 4. *Aids to Language Teaching*:** Audio visual aids; language laboratory.
5. **Unit No. 5. *Language Testing*:** Traditional and modern methods of testing; types of testing: aptitude, placement, diagnostic, achievement and proficiency.

SUGGESTED READING

1. **Allen, J.P.B. and S.Pit corder (eds.) 1973-76:** *Edinburgh Course in Applied Linguistics*. Vols 1-4.London: Oxford University press.
2. **Corder, S.Pit 1973:** *Introducing Applied Linguistics*. London: Penguin.
3. **Klein, W. 1986:** *Second Language Acquisition*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
4. **Krashen, S.D. 1981:** *Second Language Acquisition*. Cambridge Cambridge University Press.
5. **Lado, R. 1964:** *Language teaching: A scientific Approach*. New York: McGraw Hill.
6. **Mackey, W.F. 1965:** *Language Teaching Analysis*. London: Longman.
7. **Richards, J.C. (ed).1974:** *Error Analysis: Perspective on Second Language Acquisition*.London: Longman.

CHOICE BASED SUBJECTS/OPEN COURSES

COURSE NO. 203: INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

Full Marks: 30+70=100

2. **Unit No. 1. *Language*:** Theories of origin of Language; Characteristics of human language; definitions of language.
3. **Unit No. 2. Scope and Nature of Linguistics:** Linguistics and its different branches; Linguistics as a science: implications and practical applications, Descriptive, Historical and comparative Linguistics, synchronic and diachronic approach.
4. **Unit No. 3. Phonetics and Phonology:** Aspect of Phonetics; articulatory and auditory; mechanism of speech production; classification of sounds; vowels, consonants; basic concepts of phonology: phoneme, phone, allophone, complementary distribution, free variation.
5. **Unit No. 4. Morphology:** Morphemes, Morphs, Allomorphs; Classification of morphemes: free, bound, root, stem, affixes; Phonological and morphological conditioning, Portmanteau Morph, Zero morph, replacive Morph, Empty Morph.
6. **Unit No. 5. Syntax & Semantics:** IC Analysis, Tree vs. String, Bracketing, Parenthesis, Phrase Structure Grammar, Types of sentences, sense relations- polysemy, homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy.

SUGGESTED READING

1. **Wood, F. T. 1969:** *An Outline History of the English Language*. Madras: Macmillan.
2. **Taraporewala, I. J. S. 1978:** *Elements of the Science of Language*. Kolkata: Calcutta University.
3. **Lyons, Johns. 1969:** *Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics*. London: Cambridge University Press.
4. 1981: *Language and Linguistics*. London: Cambridge University Press.
5. **Kattamba, F. 1989:** *An Introduction to Phonology*. London: Longman.
6. ----- 1993: *Morphology*. London: St. Martin's Press.
7. **Hurford, James D. and Brendan, Heasley 1983:** *Semantics: A Course Book*. London: Cambridge University Press.

CHOICE BASED SUBJECTS/OPEN COURSES

COURSE NO. 204: STRUCTURE OF NORTHEAST INDIAN LANGUAGES

Full Marks: 30+70=100

1. **Unit No.1. Distribution and classification of NE Indian Languages:** Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura; classification: Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India, Shafer, Benedict, Bradley and Matisoff.
2. **Unit No. 2. Aspects of phonological structure of NE Languages:** phonemic inventory, phonation processes: voicing: breathy voiced, and aspiration, syllabic structure and tone.
3. **Unit No. 3. Aspects of the morphological structure of NE Languages:** nominal morphology: number, gender, classifiers, word formation processes: derivation, compounding and reduplication; verbal morphology: tense, aspect and mood.
4. **Unit No. 4. Aspects of Syntactic structure of NE Languages:** word/constituent order, pro-drop, agreement, relativization, causativisation, nominalization, and reflexivization.
5. **Unit No. 5. Language shift, loss and endangerment:** bilingualism/multilingualism, language contact, factors and levels of language endangerment, language maintenance and revitalization.

. SUGGESTED READING

1. **Bhattacharya, P.C. 1977.** *A Descriptive Analysis of Bodo Language.* Gauhati University Press. Guwahati.
2. **Benedict, Paul. 1972.** *Sino-Tibetan: A Conspectus.* Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.
3. **Goswami, S.N. 1988.** *Studies in Sino-Tibetan languages.* Guwahati.
4. **Joseph, U.V. and B, Robbins. 2006.** *The Comparative Phonology of the Boro-Garo Languages.* Central Institute of Indian Languages. Mysore.
5. **Masica, Collin. P. 1991.** *The Indo-Aryan Languages.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
6. **Nagaraja, K.S. 1985.** *Khasi: A descriptive analysis.* Deccan College. Poona.
7. **Thurgood, G and LaPolla, R.J. (ed.) 2003.** *The Sino-Tibetan languages.* Routledge. London.
8. **Singh, Ch. Yashawanta. 2000.** *Manipuri Grammar.* Rajseh Publications. New Delhi.

COURSE NO.205: INTRODUCTORY TRANSFORMATIONAL SYNTAX

Full Marks: 30+70=100

1. Unit No. 1. *Basic Components of Transformational Grammar*: phrase structure grammar and its limitation: trees vs. strings; PS rewriting rules, lexical and phrasal categories; criteria for deciding what a constituent is; lexical and syntactic ambiguity.

2. Unit No. 2. *Transformational Rules and Rule Interaction*: their formulation and justification; types of transformational operation: deletion, insertion, substitution, permutation; deep and surface analysis of syntactic structure; rule interaction: cyclic principle.

3. Unit No. 3. *Some Syntactic Operations and Construction*: relativization, passivization, topicalisation, nominalization, clefting, complementation and coordination.

4. Unit No. 4. *The Government and Binding Framework*: the modular approach, theta theory, case theory, government theory, binding theory, bounding theory and control theory; various treatments of anaphora and their theoretical significance.

5. Unit No. 5. *X-bar Syntax*: concepts of head, complements, adjuncts and specifier; difference between complements and adjuncts; trees in x-bar notation; maximal projections of lexical and functional categories: determiner phrase, complementizer phrases, and tense phrases.

SUGGESTED READING

1. **Baker, C.L.** 1979: *Introduction to Generative-Transformational Syntax*. Eaglewood- Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall.
2. **Carnie, Andrew.** 2006. *Syntax: A Generative Introduction*. Blackwell: United Kingdom, United States, and Australia.
3. **Chomsky, N.** 1982. *Some Concepts and Consequences of the Theory of Government and Binding*. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.
4. **Culicover, Peter, W.** 1982: *Syntax*. New York: Academic Press.
5. **Cowper, E.A.** 1992: *A Concise Introduction to semantic Theory: The Government-Binding Approach*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
6. **Fowler, R.** 1971: *An Introduction to Transformational Syntax*. London: Routledge & Regan Paul.
7. **Jackendoff, R.** 1977: *X-Bar Syntax: A Study of Phrase Structure*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.
8. **Lasnik, H. and Juan Uriagereka,** 1988. *A course in GB Syntax: Lectures on Binding and Empty Categories*. Cambridge: Mass: MIT Press.
9. **Lillian, H.** 1990: *Introduction to Government and Binding Theory*. London: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
10. **Matthews, P.H.** 1981: *Syntax*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
11. **Radford, A.** 1995: *Transformational Grammar*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

THIRD SEMESTER

COURSE NO. 301: PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

Full Marks: 30+70=100

1. **Unit No. 1. *Linguistics and Psycholinguistics*:** Linguistic theories and psychology of Language; different theoretical orientations to the study of language: empiricist-behaviorist, biological-nativist, and interactionist view; language and cognition.
2. **Unit No. 2. *Acquisition and Development(a)*:** Language acquisition and language learning; the concept of acquisition and development; language acquisition device;
3. **Unit No. 3. *Acquisition and Development (b)*:** the critical period controversy; stages of language development; the role of caretaker language input; phonology, morphology & syntax.
4. **Unit No. 4. *Perception, Comprehension and Production*:** Speech perception: theory and model, perceptual strategies: speech comprehension: time sharing, structure, extent and context in comprehension; speech error and its implications.
5. **Unit No. 5. *Clinical Psycholinguistics*:** Pathology and brain functions; cerebral dominance and lateralization; language disorder: stuttering, aphasia, language in mental retardation, schizophrenic language, voice disorders, cerebral palsy, autism, deafness.

SUGGESTED READING

1. **Bloom, Lois and Margaret Lahey.** 1978: *Language Development and Language Disorders*, New York: John Wiley.
2. **Clark, Herbert H. and Eve V. Clark.** 1977: *Psychology and Language*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
3. **Foss, Donald J. and Donald T. Hakes.** 1978: *Psycholinguistics*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc.
4. **German, M.** 1988: *Psycholinguistics*. London: Cambridge University Press.
5. **Greene, J.** 1973: *Psycholinguistics: Chomsky and Psychology*. London. Penguin.
6. **Kess, Joseph, F.** 1976: *Psycholinguistics*. New York: Academic Press.
7. **Shapiro, Thodore.**1979: *Clinical Psycholinguistics*. New York: plenum Press.
8. **Slobin, Dan I.** 1974: *Psycholinguistics*. Glenview, Illinois: Scott, Foreman & Co.
9. **Steinberg, Dany D.** 1982: *Psycholinguistics. Language, Mind and World*. London: Longman.

COURSE NO. 302: TOPICS IN GENERATIVE PHONOLOGY.

Full Marks: 30+70=100

1. **Unit No. 1. *Goals of Phonological Theory*:** systematic and taxonomic phonemics; the concept of phoneme, place and manner of articulation, phonological pattern: vowels and consonants.
2. **Unit No. 2. *Distinctive Features Theory*:** Trubetzkoy's theory of distinctive oppositions; binary principle and Jakobson's theory of distinctive features; the distinctive features in SPE.
3. **Unit No. 3. *Rule Formalism and Rule Ordering*:** abbreviatory conventions, brace, bracket, parenthesis, angled bracket and alpha notations; ordered rules and different rule orderings: feeding vs. bleeding, counter-feeding and counter-bleeding, disjunctive and conjunctive ordering.
4. **Unit No. 4. *Constraints on Phonological Rules*:** abstractness of underlying representation, the alteration condition, the true generalization condition and non-ordered hypothesis.
5. **Unit No. 5. *Post SPE models*:** natural phonology; autosegmental phonology; metrical phonology, and prosodic phonology.

SUGGESTED READING:

1. **Anderson, S.R.** 1974: *The Organization of Phonology*. New York: Academic Press.
2. **Chomsky, N. and M. Halle.** 1968: *The sound Pattern of English*. New York: Harper and Row.
3. **Fudge, E.** 1973: *Phonology*. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
4. **Hogg, R. and McCully, C.B.** 1987. *Metrical phonology: A Course Book*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
5. **Goldsmith, J.A.** 1982: *Autosegmental Phonology*. New York: Garland Publishers.
6. **Harms, L.M.** 1975: *Phonology: Theory and Analysis*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
7. **Hooper, J.B.** 1976: *Introduction to Natural Generative Phonology*. New York: Academic Press.
8. **Kenstowicz, M. and Charles Kissberth.** 1979: *Generative Phonology: Description and theory*. New York: Academic Press.
9. **Mohanan, K.P.** 1986. *The Theory of Lexical Phonology*. Dordrecht: Reidel.
10. **Nespor, M and Irene Vogel.** 1986. *Prosodic Phonology*. Dordrecht: Reidel.
11. **Schane, S.A.** 1973: *Generative Phonology*. Englewood-chiff: New York, Prentice Hall.

COURSE NO. 303: HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS

Full Marks: 30+70=100

1. **Unit No. 1. *Language Change and Rule Change*:** Difference between Genetic, Areal and Typological Classifications; Neo-Grammarians, Regularity Hypothesis, Grimm's Law, Verner's Law; Grassman's Law; Bartholomaeo's Law.
2. **Unit No. 2. *Grammatical Change*:** Analogy: General discussion and typology, Systematic and Non-Systematic processes of Analogy, Sound Change, Rule Ordering
3. **Unit No. 3. *Linguistic Reconstruction*:** Comparative Reconstruction, Internal Reconstruction, Proto and Pre-language; Genetic Relationship; Sub Grouping;
4. **Unit No. 4. *Conflict and Convergence*:** Pidgin and Creole; Linguistic Area with special reference to India as a linguistic area.
5. **Unit No. 5. *Sematic change*:** Semantic Change: Appearance, Obsolescence, Shift, Semantic Contact, Isolation of forms, Subgroup within a Linguistic Community; Types of sound Change: Extension, Narrowing, Figurative speech, Subreption.

SUGGESTED READING

1. **Anttila, R. 1972:** *An Introduction to Historical and Comparative Linguistics*. New York: The Macmillan Co.
2. **Bhat, D.N.S. 1972:** *Sound Change*. Pune: Poona Bhasha Prakashan.
3. **Bynon, T. 1977:** *Historical Linguistics*. London: Cambridge University Press.
4. **Lehmann, W.P. 1962:** *Historical Linguistics. An Introduction*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston.
5. **Meillet, A. 1967:** *The Comparative Method in Historical Linguistics*. Paris: Champion.
6. **Palmer, L.R. 1972:** *Descriptive and Comparative Linguistics: A Critical Introduction*. London: Faber and Faber.

OPTIONAL**COURSE NO. 304(A): LANGUAGE HISTORY: TIBETO-BURMAN LANGUAGES****Full Marks: 30+70=100**

- 1. Unit No. 1. Phonology:** Inventory of phonemes: Vowels, Consonants; Phonological Features; Syllabification; Tone.
- 2. Unit No. 2. Inflectional Morphology:** Nouns, Pronouns, Plural formation, case, numeral; Derivational Morphology: Types of derivation: Affixes, Compounding, and Reduplication.
- 3. Unit No. 3. Sentence Types:** Negation, Interrogative, Imperative, Comparison, Possessive, and Causative construction.
- 4. Unit No. 4. Internal Structure of Sentence:** Word Order Typology; structure of NP & VP; Post/preposition.
- 5. Unit No. 5. Major Classifications of Tibeto-Burman:** LSI (1903), Robert Shafer (1974), Bradley (1979), Paul, K Benedict (1972), and Matisoff (2003); Profile of the Tibeto-Burman Languages of North East India.

SUGGESTED READING

1. **Benedict, Paul K. 1972:** *Sino-Tibetan: A Conspectus*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2. **Benedict, Paul K. 1948:** Tonal System in Southeast Asia. *JAOS*-68, 184-191.
3. **Hale, A. 1982. Tibeto-Burman Languages. New York Mouton.**
4. **James, A. Matisoff. 1986.** The language and dialect of the Tibeto-Burman an alphabetic/genetic listing with some prefatory remarks on ethnonymic and glossonymic compilation. In Me Coy and Light 1986-3-75.
5. **James, A. Matisoff. 1991.** Sino-Tibetan linguistics: present State and future Prospects. *Annual Review of Anthropology*.
6. **Burling Robins. 2003:** *Tibeto-Burman Languages of North Eastern India*, in Graham Thurgood & Randy J. Lapolla (eds.) *The Sino-Tibetan Languages*, London: Routledge.
7. **Robert, Shafer. 1974. The Sino-Tibetan.....**
8. **Thurgood, G. & Randy J. Lapolla (eds.) 2002:** *The Sino-Tibetan Languages*. London: Routledge.
9. **Weidert, Alfons. 1987:** *Tibeto-Burman Tonology: A Comparative Account* in *Current Issues in Linguistic Theory*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

OPTIONAL

COURSE NO. 304(B): LANGUAGE HISTORY: COMPARATIVE INDO-ARYAN

Full Marks: 30+70=100

1. **Unit No.1. History and pre-history of Sanskrit:** The origin and development of Sanskrit language and its various dialects.
2. **Unit No. 2. Chronological divisions of Indo-Aryan:** Features of Vedic Language. Features of MIA, Features of NIA, Emergence of proto NIA stage.
3. **Unit No. 3. Geographical description/distribution of NIA:** Different New Indo-Aryan Languages and its classifications; family tree of NIA, areas where it is spoken; regional characteristics of NIA.
4. **Unit No. 4. Comparative Grammar of Magadhan Languages:** Vowels, Consonants, grammatical categories etc. of all the Magadhan languages and common characteristics.
5. **Unit No. 5. Comparative vocabulary of NIA Languages:** Common words in NIA; borrowings in NIA and various sources; regional differences/modifications in lexical items.

SUGGESTED READING

1. **Bloch, J.** 1934: *Indo-Aryan-From the Vedas to the Modern Times*. Paris: Alfred Master.
2. **Chattarjee, S.K.** 1926: *Origin and Development of the Bengali Language*. Calcutta: Rupa.
3. **Ghatage, A.M.** 1962: *Historical Linguistics and Indo-Aryan Languages*. Mumbai: University of Bombay.
4. **Ghosh, Bhatakrishna.** 1937: *Linguistics Introduction to Sanskrit*. Calcutta: Indian Research Institute.
5. **Sen, Subhadra.** 1973: *Proto New Indo-Aryan*. Calcutta: Eastern Publishers.
6. **Sen, Sukumar.** 1900: *The Comparative Grammar of Middle Indo-Aryan Languages*. Pune: linguistic Society of India.
7. **Taraporewala, I.I.S.** 1953: *Elements of Science of Language*. Calcutta: Calcutta University.

COURSE NO. 305: TRANSLATION THEORY

Full Marks: 30+70=100

Unit No. 1. *Meaning and Types of Translation:* General concept of translation. History of translation. Types of Translation: technical terms, cultural items, phonological and grammatical, dialectal and sociological, scientific and scriptural translation, Machine translation.

Unit No. 2. *Theories of Translation:* Catford's theory of translation, Catford's notion of transference and translation equivalence, Nida' theory of translation, Peter Newmarks theory of translation.

Unit No. 3. *Process of Translation:* Different levels of translation: text-analysis and interpretation, referential and cohesive level. Meaning transfer and adaptation, Language modernization and Neologism. Translation of Metaphorical Language. Translation and Semantics: synonyms, Antonyms, Homonyms and etc. Componential analysis of Translation. Free vs. Restricted Translation.

Unit No. 4. *Translation and Applied Linguistics:* Translation and language teaching, Translation and Dictionary making, Translation and cultural categories: Ecology, social and material culture. Customs, gestures and habits. Inter vs. Intra and semiotic cultural translation. Translation and Folk literature: proverbs, idioms, riddles and folk tales and poems. Translation and Manuscripts.

Unit No. 5. *Problems of Translation:* Problems of translating text, poems, scientific and technical terms; scriptural categories, proper names and place names. Ethnic and socio-cultural items. Figurative/metaphor Language. Problems of translating dialects: Regional vs. social. Problems of translating collocation and connotation items. Difficulties in Translating Historical Documents and Manuscripts.

SUGGESTED READING

1. **Bassnett-McGuire, Susan.** 1980: *Translation Studies*. London: Methuen and Co.
2. **Brower, R.A.** (Ed). 1959: *On Translation*. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press.
3. **Catford, J.C.** 1965: *A Linguistic theory of Translation*. London: Oxford University Press.
4. **Jeremy, Munday.** 2001. *Introducing Translation Studies*, London.
5. **Newmark, Peter.** 1981: *Approaches to Translation*. Oxford: Pergamon Press.
6. 1988. *A Textbook of Translation*. New York, London: Prentice Hall.
7. **Nida, Eugene.** 1964: *Towards A Science of Translation*. Lei den: Brill.
8. **Nair, Sreedevi, K.** 1996: *Aspects of Translation*. New Delhi: Creative Books.
9. **Tucer, C.R.** 1969: *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. Lei den: Brill.

FOURTH SEMESTER

COURSE NO. 401: LEXICOLOGY AND LEXICOGRAPHY

Full Marks: 30+70=100

Unit No. 1. *Linguistic Perspective:* Lexicology and Lexicography, Lexicography and Linguistics, Lexicon and Grammar; lexeme and word; vocable and term. Theoretical and practical dictionary.

Unit No. 2. *Structure and Function of Lexeme:* Form Meaning relationship, Simple and composite; Nature and combination: collocative, derivative, connotative, proverbs and idioms; variation: dialectal, sociological; Meaning: lexical vs. grammatical, denotative vs. connotative, collocational vs. contextual; form-meaning relationship: polysemy, homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy.

Unit No. 3. *Types of Dictionaries:* Criteria for classification: Synchronic vs. Diachronic/ Historical, Restricted/Special vs. Non-restricted/General, Monolingual, Bilingual and Multilingual Dictionary. Thesaurus vs Encyclopedic Dictionary, Linguistic Dictionary vs Non –Linguistic Dictionary. Multilingual vs Written and Un –Written Language Dictionary.

Unit No. 4. *Dictionary Making:* Conditional variables: use and user; Phase(i) . Planning and collection of material. Phase(ii). Selection of entries, management of entries: labeling and grammatical information; equation, illustration, cross reference. Phase(iii). Preparation of press copy: Arrangement of entries; alphabetical, semantic and casual. Notation and Format: purpose and scope, reader's guide, guide to pronunciation, Abbreviations, use of punctual and symbols.

Unit No. 5. *Specific Problems:* Field work, Data collection, selection and arrangement of entries, Interpretation of culture specific meaning, Phonetic Transcription, Preparation of Synchronic and Diachronic dictionaries, and an unwritten language. Spelling and pronunciation and Orthography. Reference and cross reference; sub-entries; use of abbreviation.

SUGGESTED READING

1. **Annaimalai, E.** 1978. *The Nature of Lexicography*, CIIL, Jamia Milia, New Delhi
2. **Gimson, A.C.** 1973. *Phonology and the Lexicography in R I. Mc David and A.R. Dukert*, 115-124.
3. **Katre, S.M.** 1965. *Lexicography*. Annamalai Nagar. Annamalai University.
4. **Kurath, M.** 1961: *The Semantic Patterning of Words*. Washington: Georgetown University.
5. **Sebeok, T. A.** (Ed). 1963: *Current Trends In Linguistics, Vol. I*. The Hague: Mouton.
6. **Singh, R. A.** 1983: *Lexicology and Lexicography*. Mysore: CIIL.
7. **Zgusta, L.** 1971: *Manual of Lexicography*. The Hague: Mouton.

COURSE NO. 402: BILINGUALISM AND LANGUAGE PLANNING.

Full Marks: 30+70=100

1. **Unit No. 1. Diglossia, Language Maintenance and Language Shift:** Ferguson's Description of Diglossia: Nine Rubric- Function, prestige, Literary, Heritage, Acquisition, Standardization, Stability, Grammar, Lexicon and Phonology; Fishman's Description of Diglossia: The relationship between Bilingualism and Diglossia; Language maintenance and language Shift.
2. **Unit No. 2. Types of Bilingualism:** Compound and Co-ordinate, national, societal, individual, stable and unstable, transitional and incipient. Measurement of bilingualism. Attitude & motivation for bilingualism.
3. **Unit No. 3. Nature of Societal Multilingualism:** Concept of Societal Multilingualism; Role of language in Nationism and Nationalism; Multilingualism as a Problem and Resources; Measurable Effect of Societal Multilingualism; How Multilingual Nation Develop.
4. **Unit No. 4. Language Death:** Causes of language death; Endangered Languages with Special Reference to the North East India; causes of language endangerment; level of language endangerment.
5. **Unit No. 5. Nature and Scope of Language Planning:** Status Planning; Corpus Planning; Acquisition Planning; Major Types of Language Planning; Selection, Policy decision; Stability/ Codification; Expansion/Elaboration; Differentiation/Cultivation.

SUGGESTED READING

1. **Attis, J. E. (ed) 1970:** *Bilingualism and language contact*. Washington: Georgetown University Press.
2. **Fishman, J. A. (ed) 1968:** *Readings in the Sociology of Language*. The Hague: Mouton.
3. _____ **1972:** *The Sociology of Language*. Rowley, Massachusetts: Newbury House Publishers.
4. **Fasold, R. 1984:** *The Sociolinguistics of Society*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
5. **Haugen, E. 1966:** *Language Conflict and Language Planning*. Harvard: Harvard University Press.
6. **Kalelkar, N. G. and L. M. Khubchandani (eds.) 1962:** *Linguistics and Language Planning in India*. Poona: Deccan College.
7. **Rubin, J. and B. Jernudd (eds). 1971:** *Can Language be Planned?* Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii.
8. _____ **et al. 1977:** *Language Planning Process*. The Hague: Mouton.
9. **Tauli, V. 1968:** *Introduction to the Theory of Language Planning*. Uppsala: Almqvistwiksells
10. **Robert L. Cooper. 1989.** *Language Planning and Social Change*.

COURSE NO. 403: LANGUAGE TYPOLOGY, UNIVERSALS AND CONVERGENCE

Full Marks: 30+70=100

1. **Unit No. 1. *Language Universals and Universal Grammar:*** Deductive and inductive methods; types of universals; classification of languages: genetic, areal and typological classification.
2. **Unit No. 2. *Phonological and Morphological Typology:*** Aspiration, nasalization, retroflexion, syllabic structure, tone, aspect and tense.
3. **Unit No. 3. *Word Order Typology I:*** Greenberg's, Lehmann's, Hawkins's, and Vennemann's approaches of word order typology.
4. **Unit No. 4. *Word Order Typology II:*** word order parameters, characteristic features of Subject Object Verb (SOV), Subject Verb Object (SVO), Object Subject Verb (OSV), Verb Object Subject (VOS) languages.
5. **Unit No. 5. *Typology of Syntactic Constructions:*** typology of subject, relative clauses, causative construction, and genitival constructions with special reference to South Asian Languages.

SUGGESTED READING:

1. **Bazell, E. E.** 1958: *Linguistic Typology*. London: School of Oriental and African Studies.
2. **Birnbaum, H.** 1970: *Problem of Typological and Genetic Linguistics viewed in a Genetic Framework*. The Hague: Mouton.
3. **Comrie, B.** 1981: *Language Universals and Linguistic Typology*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
4. **Croft, W.** 1990. *Typology and Universals*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
5. **Emeneau, M. B.** 1964: 'India as a Linguistic Area' in *Language in Culture and Society: A Reader in Linguistics and Anthropology*. Ed by Dell Hymes. 642-651. New York: Harper and Row Publishers.
6. **Greenberg, J. H.** 1966: *Universals of Language*. Cambridge, Mass: The MIT Press.
7. **Hawkins J .A.** 1983. *Word order universals*. New York: Academic Press.
8. **Lehmann, W. P.** (ed) 1978: *Syntactic Typology: Studies in the Phenomenology of Language*. Austin: University of Texas Press.
9. **Mallinson, G. and B. J. Blake.** 1951: *Language Typology*. Amsterdam: North Holland.
10. **Masica, C. P.** 1976: *Defining a Linguistic Area: South Asia*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
11. **Seiler, H.** (ed) 1978: *Language Universals*. Tubingen: Nars.
12. **Southworth, F. C. and M. L. Apte** (eds) 1974: *Contact and Convergence in South Asian Languages*. Thiruvananthapuram: IJDL, 3:1.
13. **Zograph, G. A.** 1982. *Languages of South Asia*. London: Routledge.

OPTIONAL**COURSE NO. 404(A): DOCUMENTATION AND DESCRIPTION OF
ENDANGERED LANGUAGES****Full Marks: 30+70=100**

- 1. Unit No. 1. *Overview of Endangered Languages:*** endangered languages of Southeast Asian plateau including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, and Nepal; UNESCO' declaration on endangered languages and its motive for safeguarding.
- 2. Unit No. 2. *General issues on Language Endangerment:*** language contact, language shift, language loss and language death; causes of language endangerment; level of language endangerment;
- 3. Unit No. 3. *Fieldwork and Linguistic Analysis:*** locating speakers and collecting data, investigator's assumption, and methodologies: participant observation, interpretation and analysis of language data; preparation of teaching materials; devising writing system of unwritten languages.
- 4. Unit No. 4. *Revitalisation and Preservation of Endangered Languages:*** revitalization and preservation of indigenous lexical items; encouragement of indigenous people to preserve their languages: awareness programme, counseling and some sort of academic activities like recitation of folk rhymes, tales that have been used in oral form from generation to generation; language usage and maintenance.
- 5. Unit No. 5. *Archiving of Cultural and Linguistic Heritage:*** Documentation of traditional art form of indigenous people of South East Asia, collection and archiving of written materials, manuscript; digital recording of folk tales, folk songs etc.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. **Andrea et al. (Eds.). 2010. *Fieldwork and Linguistic Analysis in Indigenous Languages of Americas.*** Hawai'i: University Of Hawai'i Press.
2. **Crystal D. 2000. *Language Death.*** Cambridge: CUP.
3. **Daniel, N. et al.2000. *Vanishing Voices: The Extinction of the World's Languages.*** New York: OUP.
4. **Dorain N.1989(Ed.). *Investigating Obsolescence: Studies in Language Contraction and Death.*** Cambridge: CUP.
5. **D. Victoria Rau and Margaret F. 2007. *Documenting and Revitalizing Austronesian Languages.*** Hawai'i: University of Hawai'i Press.
6. **Harrison D. 2007. *When languages Die: the Extinction of Human Knowledge.*** Oxford: Oxford University Press.
7. **Himmelmann, N.P. 1998. *Documentary and Descriptive Linguistics.*** Linguistics Vol. 36. Pp. 161-195.
8. **Lehman, C. 2001. *Language documentation Program.*** In Bisang (Ed.) *Aspects of Typology and Universals.* Berlin: Akademie Verlag.
9. **Lenore et al.1998(Ed.). *Endangered Languages: Language Loss and Community Response.*** Cambridge: CUP.

OPTIONAL**COURSE NO. 404(B): COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS****Full Marks: 30+70=100**

1. Unit No. 1. *Mathematical models in linguistics*: structural linguistics, mathematical logic and computation: basic mathematical concepts and their application to natural languages: set theory, propositional calculus, predicate calculus, etc. Saumjan's generative model and transformational grammar: linguistic adequacy of mathematical and computational models.

2. Unit No. 2. *Formal and computing systems and natural language*: rewriting systems and algebraic systems: properties of natural languages: rules and national devices: the computing devices: deletion, insertion, and permutation.

3. Unit No. 3. *Finite state processes*: Finite automation and other interpretation: applications to syntax and morphology.

4. Unit No. 4. *Semantic information*: processing computer programmes for semantic information retrieval: semantic memory: matter mind and models.

5. Unit No. 5. *Word sense disambiguation and clustering*: homonymy, polysemy, different meanings, the power of context; language neighbourhood as a vector; agglomerative clustering; clustering by expectation maximization; using clustering to discover different word senses; semi-supervised document classification.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. **Bar H. Y. 1964.** *Language and Information: Selected essays on their theory and application*. Reading, Mass: Addison-Wesley publishing.
2. **Bokro, H. 1967.** *Automated Language Processing*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
3. **Garvin, P. (ed.). 1963.** *Natural Language Processing and the computer*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company.
4. **Garvin, P. and B. Spolsky (eds.) .1966.** *Computation in Linguistics: A Course Book*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
5. **Gross, M. 1972.** *Mathematical Models in Linguistics*. Eaglewood Cliff N.J: Prentice Hall, Inc.
6. **Hays, D.G. 1967.** *Introduction to Computational Linguistics*. New York: American Elsevier Company, Inc.
7. **Herdan, G. 1964.** *Quantitative Linguistics*. Washington: Butterworths.
8. **Minsky, M. (ed.). 1968.** *Semantic Information Processing*. Cambridge, Mass: the MIT Press.
9. **Wall, R. 1972.** *Introduction to Mathematical Linguistics*. Eaglewood Cliff, N.J. Prentice Hall, Inc.
10. **Winograd J. 1972.** *Understanding Natural languages*. New York: Academic Press.

COURSE NO. 405: DISSERTATION/PROJECT**Full Marks: 30+70=100**

This course is intended to train students to elicit data from a Language or Dialect, which is not so well analyzed with a view to describing and analyzing it. Students will be encouraged to observe the elicited data and come up with significant generalizations. Students will submit **THE DISSERTATION/PROJECT REPORT** in a bounded form to the HEAD of the Department in the Month of July based on their work. The language or Dialect to be undertaken for the study will preferably be from Assam or other North Eastern States.

The Term Paper will have 100 marks and out of 100, 30 marks will be meant for Internal Assessment Test. The IAT will be conducted by the Department during the Semester like the other Papers. The students will submit 02 copies of the **DISSERTATION/PROJECT REPORT** clearly typed in double space along with bibliography/ reference. On top of the **DISSERTATION/PROJECT REPORT**, the students will write their EXAMINATION ROLL NUMBER, DEPARTMENT ETC. BUT NOT THEIR NAME.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. **Abbi, Anvita, 2001.** *A manual of Linguistic Field Work and Structures of Indian Languages*. Freiburgstr: Lincom Europa.
2. **Grierson, G. A. 1903-28.** *Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. 1-14*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas.
3. **Singh, K. S. 1998.** *People of India*. Kolkata, Anthropological Survey of India.
4. **Narasimha, Rao, K. V. V. L. & Jennifer Bayer. 2000.** *Research Methodology in Linguistics*. Mysore, CIIL.
5. **Fishman, J. A. (ed) 1999.** *Handbook of Language and Ethnic Identity*. Oxford, Oxford University Press.
