

**DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS**  
**ASSAM UNIVERSITY, SILCHAR**  
**SYLLABUS FOR PRE-PHD INTEGRATED COURSE WORK**  
**COURSE NO. 503**  
**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (DEPARTMENTAL LEVEL)**  
**Marks: 100**

**Objectives of the course:**

The course has been designed to acquaint the research scholars of the basic concepts and scope of linguistics and allied fields to apply in the linguistics research, as well as cater to their field requirements. This course is modelled to furnish their researches with knowledge of northeast Indian languages, their distribution, classification and structure.

**Outcome of the course:**

Unit 1: The students will be trained to do linguistic fieldwork using the skills of field research and methods for data collection and analysis.

Unit 2: The scholars will learn the language distribution and language classification across northeast Indian states to guide their field studies.

Unit 3: They are also expected to have a detailed study of the prototypical features and linguistic structure present across the language families of northeast India.

Unit 4: They will have an understanding of factors leading to language endangerment and language death, and thereby learn revitalization process for the endangered and dying languages.

UNIT –1. FIELD LINGUISTICS AND TECHNIQUES OF INVESTIGATION: Linguistics field work and the Indian Scene with special reference to North East India, data collection and various states. Stage-I Basic word List/1000 words Stage II Small Phrases and Sentences. Methods of Investigation: Observation Method, Questionnaire method, Participant observation Method etc.

UNIT- 2.DISTRIBUTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF NORTH EAST INDIAN LANGUAGES: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram,

Tripura and Sikkim; Classification : Grierson's Linguistic survey of India, Shafer, Benedict, Bradley and Matisoff.

Unit- 3. STRUCTURE AND CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF NORTH EAST INDIAN LANGUAGES: Structure and typological features of Tibeto-Burman Languages, Austro-Asiatic and Tai-Kadai Languages, Indo-Aryan Languages and Dravidian Languages.

Unit 4. DOCUMENTATION AND DESCRIPTION OF ENDANGERED LANGUAGES: UNESCO and endangered Languages of Northeast India, Language Contact, Language shift, Language Maintenance, Language Death; causes of language endangerment, level of language endangerment and revitalization process.

**References:**

1. Benedict, Paul 1972 Sino-Tibetan: A Conspectus, Cambridge University Press Cambridge.
2. Crystal D.2000 Language Death Cambridge: CUP
3. Harrison D 2007 When languages die: the Extinction of Human Knowledge. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
4. Lado.R.1964. Language teaching. A scientific approach . New York: McGraw Hill.
1. Lenore et al. 1998(Ed). Endangered Languages: Language Loss and Community Response. Cambridge:CUP
2. Mackey, W.G. 1965. Language Teaching Analysis: London: Longman.
5. Masica, Collin. P. 1991. The Indo-Aryan Languages. Cambridge University Press.Cambridge.
6. Nagaraja, K.S. 1985 Khasi: A descriptive analysis. Decart College: Poona.
7. Thurgood. G and LaPulla. R.J.(ed) 2003. The Sino-Tibetan languages .routedge.
8. Abbi, Anvita. 2001. A Manual of Linguistic fieldwork and Structure of Indian Languages. Muenchen: Lincom Europa.

**COURSE NO. 504**  
**DEPARTMENTAL LEVEL**  
**TERM PAPER (RESEARCH AREA SPECIFIC)**

**MARKS: 100**

The students will write a term paper on a topic related to Linguistic Research, which will be given by the Department, and there will be a viva-voce based on the topic of the term paper. They will submit three (3) copies of the term paper to the Department.