

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರ ಅರ್ಹತಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ (ಕೆ-ಸೆಟ್)
KARNATAKA STATE ELIGIBILITY TEST (K-SET)
FOR LECTUERSHIP

Subject: **LINGUISTICS**

Subject Code: **38**

Note:

There will be two question papers, Paper-II and Paper-III. Paper II will have 50 objective Type Questions (Multiple choice, Matching type; True/False, Assertion-Reasoning type) carrying 100 marks. All the 50 questions are compulsory and have to be marked in OMR sheet. Paper III contains **seventy five (75)** objective type questions (Multiple choice, Matching type; True/False, Assertion-Reasoning type) of **two (2)** marks each. All the 75 questions are compulsory and have to be marked in OMR sheet

SYLLABUS
Paper-II & Paper-III [Core Group]

PAPER – II

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 maker 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-Sounds (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 language; Language relation-Genetic, area 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 categorisation; 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 us 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; Mechanism of speech production-Airstream mechanism, oral-nasal process, Phonation process and articulation (place and manner); cardinal vowels (primary and secondary); vowels and consonants (liquids, glides); secondary articulation; coarticulation; syllable; phonetic transcription (IPA); suprasegmentals-Length, stress, tone, intonation and juncture.

Phonology : Phonetics us 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 us inflection; root and stem; grammatical categories-tense; aspect, mood, person, gender, number, case; case marker and case relation; pre- and post-positions; affixes us clitics; stem us 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 approach 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 generalisation, 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; subgrouping 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, loanblend, 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-Burushaski, Nihali-their geographical distribution, enumeration; characteristics.

Area 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; echowords; phenomenon of reduplication; copulative compounds; compound verbs, relative clause construction; dative/genitive subject construction.

5. Socio-linguistic 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.

Language 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 setting; 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.

PAPER III (A)
[CORE GROUP]

Unit-I

Phonetics : Phonetics as a study of speech sounds; articulatory and acoustic phonetics; mechanisms of speech production- air stream, phonation, oronasal process and articulation; classification of sounds; complex articulation- secondary articulation and coarticulation.

Acoustic Phonetics : Sound waves-frequency, amplitude; periodic complex harmonics; fundamental frequency, resonance, filtering, spectrum, spectrogram, pitch, loudness, length; formants, transition, burst; voice onset time; aspiration; noise spectra; cues for place and manner.

Phonemics: Phoneme, Phone and allophone; contrast and complementary, distribution; preliminary and analytical procedures of phonemic analysis.

Generative Phonology: Two levels of phonological representation; phonological rules; distinctive features (Major class, Manner, Place, etc.), Abstractness controversy; Rule ordering types.

Lexical Phonology: Distinction between lexical and post- lexical rules; principles of lexical phonology-structure preservation; strict cyclicity.

Unit- II

Types of Morphemes : Root, stem, base, suffix, infix, prefix, portmanteau morpheme; affixes us clitics.

Morphological Processes: Derivational us inflectional processes (conjugation and declension); primary us secondary derivation.

Level-ordered Morphology: Hierarchical organization of words; lexical us non-lexical categories; morphology- phonology interface.

Types of Compounding: Endocentric (karmadhaaraya, tatpurusha), exocentric (bahuvrihi) copulative compound (dvandva) and headedness of compounds; reduplication-morphological, lexical and semantic; non-concatenative morphology.

Morphology-Syntax Interface: Nominalization and the Lexicalist hypothesis; auxiliation (explicator compound verb); incorporation and the morphology- syntax interface.

Unit – III

General Notions : Structure and structure-dependence, diagnostics for structure: reference, coreference and anaphoric reference; deixis- Demonstratives, tense, pronominals; context; topic, focus, focusing devices; mood; thematic roles (agent, patient, etc.); grammatical relations (subject, object, etc.); case (nominative, accusative, etc.)- their interrelationships.

Phrase Structure: X-bar theory; head, complement, specifier; binary branching; S as IP, S-bar as CP; DP analysis of noun phrases; head-complement parameter.

Some Syntactic Operation and Constructions : Movement and trace; passive, raising, WH-movement (questions, relativization), topicalization, scrambling; adjunction and substitution; head-to-head movement, movement to SPE deletion (gapping and VP-deletion); ECM (exceptional case-marking), constructions, small clauses; clefts and pseudo clefts.

Some Principles of Grammar : Constraints on movement-Ross's constraints explained in terms of Subjacency; Government and Proper Government; case theory, case as motivation for movement; Anaphors and Pronouns; Binding Theory (Principles A, B and C); strong and weak cross-over; theta theory, theta marking; PRO as subject of infinitives; quantifiers (universal and existential); quantifier raising, scope ambiguity.

Unit –IV

Meaning (descriptive, emotive, phatic); sense and reference, connotation and denotation; homonymy, hyponymy, antonymy, synonymy; propositions, ambiguity, specific vs generic; definite and indefinite; compositionality and its limitations; abhidha, laksana, vyanjana.

Pragmatics: Presupposition, entailment and implicature; speech acts, indexicals.

Formal Foundations: Membership, union, intersection, cardinality, powersets; mapping and functions; propositions, truth values, sentential connectives; arguments, predicates, quantifiers, variables.

Model-theoretic Semantics: Different models and interpretation; possible worlds; mood and modality; tense and aspect, counterfactuals.

Unit – V

Phonological Reconstruction : Comparative method, collection of cognates, establishing phonological correspondences; reconstruction of the phonemes of the proto-language based on contrast and complementation; internal reconstruction as opposed to comparative reconstruction; morphophonemic alternations as the source for reconstruction; recovering historical contrasts by comparing, alternating and non-alternating paradigms; accounting for exceptions to sound change-analogy, borrowing, onomatopoeia, the interplay of analogy and sound change; regularisation by analogy; paradigmatic analogy and pattern analogy; role of transparency in analogy; status of reconstructed forms, dialect variation in proto- language.

Borrowing: Lexical and structural; different types of borrowing-cultural, intimate and dialect; classification of loanwords; impact of borrowing on language; pidgins and creoles.

Dialect Geography: Preparation of questionnaire; selection of informants and localities; elicitation of data; preparation of isogloss maps; deciding dialect and sub-dialect areas; correlating political and cultural history with regional and social dialects.

Extensions of the Neogrammarian Theory: Social motivation of social change; study of sound change in progress; socio-linguistic studies of Martha's Vineyard and New York City; lexical diffusion-concept and application.

Morphosyntactic Reconstruction and Semantic Change: Phonological reconstruction applied to morphological reconstruction; phonological change leading to changes in morphology and syntax; syncretism, grammaticalisation and lexicalization; principles of recovering grammatical categories and contrasts; semantic change-extension, narrowing, figurative speech, subreption, postulation of past- cultural systems- kinship and social system, environment, etc.

Unit – VI

Speech as Social Interaction : Speech community and language boundaries; communicative competence; speech event and its components; rules of speaking; social significance of Gricean Maxims and conversational implicature; pragmatics of politeness; semantics of power and solidarity; social processes and linguistic structures; cross-cultural perspectives on speech events.

Linguistic Variability: Variation in linguistic behaviour; language and identity; restricted and elaborated codes; linguistic variables and their linguistic, social and psychological dimensions; language and social inequality; linguistic and social attitudes and stereotypes.

Language Contact: Bilingualism; bilingual proficiency; code-mixing and code-switching; effects of bilingualism on the individual and the society; languages of wider communication; lingua franca; language loyalty, language maintenance and shift; language convergence; pidginization and creolization.

Language Development: Language planning; corpus and status planning; codification and elaboration; language movements-State and societal interventions, e.g., writers and NGOs; script development and modifications; problems of linguistic minorities; literacy- socio- linguistic and political aspects.

Sociolinguistic Methodology : Sampling and tools; identification of socio-linguistic variables and their variants; data processing and interpretation; quantitative analysis; variable rules; ethnomethodology; participant observation; qualitative analysis of data.

Unit – VII

Linguistics and Psycholinguistics : Language and other signaling systems; biological bases of human language- experimental studies of teaching language to primates, language in evolutionary context, brain-language relationship and its models, cerebral dominance and lateralization, bilingual brain, the critical period hypothesis; the different theoretical orientations- empiricist-behaviourist, biological nativist, and cognitive- interactionalist; language and cognition-Linguistic relativity and perceptual categories.

Developmental Psycho-linguistics : First language acquisition and second language learning; bilingual acquisition, issues and processes in language acquisition; three periods in the history of child language studies-diary, large sample and longitudinal; stages of language acquisition, acquisition of formal aspects of language-speech sounds, lexical items, grammatical and syntactic categories; language and environmental factors – Motherese; second language learning- implications of first language acquisitions; social and psychological factors in second language learning; learning of reading and writing skills.

Language Processing : The processes of perception-comprehension and production; perceptual units and perceptual strategies; parsing and parsing strategies; steps in comprehension; sentence comprehension and discourse comprehension; mental representation of language and lexicon; relationship between comprehension and production; sentence and discourse strategies in comprehension and production; speech errors as evidence of language production.

Applied Psycho-linguistics : Aphasia and its clinical and linguistic classifications; anomia, and dyslexia; stuttering; language in mental retardation; language in schizophrenia; language loss in aging; language in the hearing-impaired; data from

normative and pathological language and their use for assessment of speech and language impairment; therapeutic intervention.

Unit-VIII

Processes of Learning: Language as a formal system and as a major factor in communication; learning a language and learning through language; behaviourist and cognitive theories of language learning including-Skinner, Piaget and Chomsky, etc., learning and communicative strategies, focus on the learner.

Language Teaching Analysis: Goals of language teaching and needs of analysis-First and Second language acquisition, Linguistic theory and language teaching syllabus-methods and materials; the role of the teacher and teacher training; role of self-access packages; socio-linguistic and psychological aspects of language teaching.

Learner Output: Conceptualising language proficiency in multi-lingual settings; interaction between the learner's languages and the target languages- Contrastive Analysis (CA), Error analysis and Interlanguage; Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills (BICS) and Cognitive Advanced Language Proficiency (CALP); types of tests and their validity and reliability.

Literacy: Conceptualising literacy; role of language in literacy; oracy and literacy; literacy development and empowerment; State initiatives. Campaign-based programmes and other non-governmental initiatives; literacy drives emergence and role of social movements.

Mass Communication: Role of language in mass communication; impact of mass media on language, types of language used in mass media e.g., news, advertising, editorials, etc.; language of mass media and social change.

UNIT-IX

Language Typology, Universals and Linguistic Relatedness: Language typology and language universals; Morphological types of languages-agglutinative, analytical (isolating), Synthetic fusional (inflecting), infixing and polysynthetic (Incorporating) languages. Formal and substantive universals, Absolute and statistical universals; Implicational and Non-Implicational universals; Linguistic relatedness-Genetic, typological and areal classification of languages.

Inductive us Deductive Approaches: Parametric variation and language universals; Word Order typology; Greenberg's characteristics for verb final and verb medial languages and related features in the context of South Asian Languages.

Salient Features of South Asian Language Families: Phonetic, phonological, morphological, and syntactic features of Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic, and Tibeto-Burman language families for South Asia; Language contact and convergence with special reference to the concept of 'India as a Linguistic Area'; Contact induced typological change; convergence and syntactic change.

Phonology, Morphology and Syntax of South Asian Languages : An in-depth study of retroflexion, vowel harmony, reduplication, echo formation, expressives (onomatopoeia), morphological, lexical and periphrastic causatives, explicator compound verbs, participles (conjunctive, perfect, imperfect), relative–correlative clauses, experiencer constructions (dative/genitive subject), anaphora, complementation, verb be, the quotative and agreement.

UNIT-X

Making of a Dictionary: Dictionary entries-arrangement and information, meaning descriptions-synonymy, polysemy, homonymy, antonymy and hyponymy; treatment of technical terms vs general words.

Types of Dictionaries : Comprehensive and concise, monolingual and bilingual, general and learner's historical and etymological dictionary, reverse dictionary, thesaurus and other distinguishing purposes and features of various types; difference between glossing, dictionary and lexicon.

Nature of Translation: Paraphrase, translation and transcreation; translation of literary text and technical text; theories of translation; use of linguistics in translation; linguistic affinity and translatability.

Methods of Translation : Unit of translation; equivalence of meaning and style; translation loss; problems of cultural terms; scientific terms; idioms, metaphors and proverbs, evaluation of translation; fidelity and readability; types of translation-simultaneous interpretation, machine aided translation, media translation (dubbing, copy-editing, advertisement, slogans, jingles etc)

Nature and Methods of Stylistic Analysis : Style-stylistic individual, style, period, style as choice, style as deviation, style as riiti, style as alankaara; style as vyanjana (vakrokti) foregrounding; parallelism levels of stylistic analysis-phonological, lexical, syntactic and semantic.

PAPER-III (B)
[ELECTIVE / OPTIONAL]

Elective-I

Introduction : Computational linguistics and its relation to allied disciplines in cognitive science-philosophy, psychology and artificial intelligence; a brief history of the area of inquiry-Babbage to von Neuman, computing machines from the abacus to the IBM PC; hardware-the basic components and peripherals of a digital computer; software-machine language, compilers; interpreters-information processing, structuring and manipulating data.

Phonology, Morphology and Lexicography: Finite state implementation of phonological rules, item-and arrangement-morphology and its implementation, item-and process-morphology; a brief introduction to KIMMO; morphological recognizers, analyzers and generators for Indian languages.

Computational Lexicography : The craft of dictionary making; the digital computer as a lexicographic tool; lexical databases and on-line dictionary- corpus-based dictionaries; lexical acquisition from Machine Readable Dictionaries (MRDs); major lexicographical projects-the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDOCE) and the Collins Cobuild Project.

Parsing, Syntax and Semantics: Parsing and generation, top-down and bottom up parsing; types of parsers; unification and unification-based grammars-Definite Clause Grammar (DCG). Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar (GPSG); Lexical Functional Grammar (LFG), Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar (HPSG) and Tree Adjoining Grammar (TAG).

Reference and compositionally, Functions and arguments, Meanings of referring expressions and predicates; Meanings of determiners, quantifiers, adverbs, adjectives and prepositions; Putting meanings.

Corpus Linguistics : Corpus-building and corpus-processing, SGML and Text Encoding Initiative, Corpus tagging and Tress banks, Corpus projects- the Brown Corpus and Lancaster-Oslo Bergen (LOB) Corpus, the Survey of English Usage (SEU), Corpus and London-Lund Corpus of Spoken English (LLC), The Kolhapur Corpus of Indian English; the TDIL Corpus Project of the Dept. of Electronics.

Language Technology : Natural language interface to databases, Cooperative response systems, Speech technology-text-to-speech and speech-to-text systems, Machine (aided) translation; computer aided language teaching; text processing; Major

European and American Projects; the Japanese Fifth Generation Initiative, Natural language processing in India.

Elective-II

Basic Issues in the Principles and Parameters Theory: Interaction of principles within certain parameters, language specific examples and the question of basic word order; problems with theory.

From Principles and Parameters Theory to the Minimalist Program: Reasons for discarding D-structure and S-structure. How does the computational system work in the Minimalist Program? Functional categories and the significance of DP analysis; AGRsP, AGRoP, and Tense-Phrase; scope for innovation to account for language specific phrasal categories.

Some Key Concepts in the Minimalist Program: Spell-out, greed procrastination, last resort, AGR-based case theory, multiple-spec hypothesis, strong and weak features; interpretable and non-interpretable features.

Transformational Components: The copy theory of Movement, its properties, motivation for move Alpha, LF and PF Movement. Checking devices and features of convergence.

Elective-III

Prosodic Phonology: The syllable, the Foot, the word, the phonological phrase, the International phrase, Generalizations based on prosodic units.

Autosegmental Phonology: Tone, Nasal spread, vowel harmony; C-V tier; Prosodic Morphology; features hierarchy.

Non-derivational Phonology: Optimally theory-main theoretical assumptions: Constraint rankings.

Elective-IV

Socio-Linguistics: Socio-linguistic perspective to the process of language change; social motivation and mechanisms of sound change.

Language, ideology and social change, the power-politics of language standardization; Implications for literacy and school education; language and gender.

Communication Networks : Networks and speech and verbal repertoire, Types of network, Redefining 'speech community' in terms of networks, Speech and multiple identities.

Ethnography of communication and Ethnomethodology: 'Talk', Discourse' and 'turntaking'; Redefining communicative competence; Communication and social structure.

Elective-V

Brain-language Relationship: Issues in neurolinguistics and linguistics aphasiology, cerebral dominance, lateralization and handedness; models of brain-language relationship- Classical connectionist, hierarchical, global and process models.

Brain Pathology and Language Breakdown: Aphasia and its classification; classical categories, linguistic account, overview of linguistic aphasiology, anomia and agrammatism; dyslexia and its classification.

Linguistic and Language Pathology: Use of linguistics in diagnosis and prognosis of language disorders; language pathology and normal language.

Language Pathology and Language Disorders: Stuttering; nature and analysis of language in psychopathological conditions; schizophrenic language; language in mental retardation.

Language Disorders and Intervention: Variation in language disorders; need and scope of intervention; therapeutic use of language.