

ANDHRA PRADESH

RECRUITMENT OF ASSISTANT PROFESSORS IN THE UNIVERSITY

SYLLABUS FOR THE SCREENING TEST

Paper – II

Paper II will cover 180 Objective Type Questions (Multiple Choice, Matching type, True/False, Assertion – Reasoning type) carrying 180 marks of 3 hours duration. Each question carries 1 mark. There will be negative marks for wrong answers. Each wrong answer will be penalized @ 1/3rd of the marks prescribed for the question.

Linguistics

1. Language and Linguistics

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

Approaches to the Study of Language : Semiotic approach—Interpretation of sign; language as a system of social behaviour—Use of language in family, community and country; Language as a system of communication—Communicative functions—Emotive, Conative, Referential, Poetic, Metalinguistic and Phatic; Sign language; Animal communication system and formal language; Design features of language—Arbitrariness, Double articulation, Displacement, interchangeability and specialisation; 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, areal and typological; Concepts of langue and parole, idiolect and language.

Grammatical Analysis : Linguistic units and their distribution at different levels; Notions of contrast and complementation; -etic and -emic 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 vs explanation of grammatical facts.

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

2. Phonetics, Phonology and Morphology

Phonetics : Definition; Mechanisms of speech production—Airstream mechanism, oro-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 vs phonology; concept of phoneme, phone and allophone; Principles of phonemic analysis—Phonetic similarity, contrast, complementary distribution, free variation, economy, pattern congruity; alternation and neutralization; distinctive features; syllable in phonology.

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

3. Syntax and Semantics

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

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

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

4. Historical Linguistics and South Asian Language Families

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

Linguistic Change and Reconstruction : Sound change; Neogrammarian theory of gradualness and regularity of sound change; genesis and spread of sound change; phonetic and phonemic change; split and merger; conditioned vs unconditioned change; types of change—assimilation and dissimilation, coalescence, metathesis[^] deletion, epenthesis; Transformational-generative approach to sound change—rule addition, rule deletion, rule 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; sub grouping within a family; family tree and wave models; relative chronology of different changes.

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

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

Areal Features of South Asia : South Asia as a linguistic area—phonological—length contrast in vowels and consonants, retroflexion, open syllable structure; morphemic structure rules; morphological and syntactical—agglutination, ergativity, agreement; productive use of conjunctive participles; passives; causatives; echowords;

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

5. Socio-linguistics and Applied Linguistics

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

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

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

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

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