# Pre-Ph.D. Course Curriculum & Syllabi-2020

# P.G. DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS

# **About the Syllabus**

The syllabus for Pre-Ph.D. Course Work is designed on Choice Based Credit system in accordance with the University Grants Commission (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil./Ph.D.Degrees) Regulations, 2016 and Berhampur University Standards and Procedure for Award of Ph.D. Degrees Regulations, 2019. The course is of One Semester duration. The course is a prerequisite for Ph.D. registration and carries 16 credits. The detail layout of the Pre-Ph.D. Course is presented below:

- ➤ Total Number of Paper- 5 (Four)
- > Total Credit- 16 (Sixteen)
- ➤ Total Core Course Paper- 4 (Four)
- ➤ A Students has to select any 1 (One) Elective Course

Sl. No.	Paper code	C : Core Course / E : Elective Course*	Credits	Marks
1	LING MPC1	Research Methodology	4	100
2	LING MPC2	Current Trends in Linguistics	4	100
3	LING MPC3	Research and Publication Ethics	2	50
4	LING MPS4	Presentation of a review report (based on 05 important published research articles of reputed journals)	2	50
5	LING MPE1	Language Documentation and Revitalization	4	100
	LING MPE2	Sociolinguistics		
_		Total	16	400

<sup>\*</sup> More Electives will be added later as required and/or proposed by a Supervisor.

Course No.: LING MPC1

Course Name: **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY** 

Credit: 4 Course: Core

# **Objectives of the Course:**

It gives an overview of approaches and methodologies in humanities and social sciences. The students are expected to get acquainted with different techniques and tools of

research.

# Unit 01. Research and Selection of a Problem/Topic for Research

Definition and description of the term research -motivation for research, qualifications and qualities essential for a research - uses of research.

#### **Unit 02. Research Methods**

Types of research methods: Qualitative research, quantitative research, quasi research, grounded theory, empirical research, case study, participant observation Logical methods, specific method, descriptive methods, historical methods, comparative method, contrastive method, etc.-formation of hypotheses- framing, field

study and problems in the field suitable research method for the topicconcerned.

#### Unit 03. Statistics used in research

Correlation and regression, Frequency distribution, standard deviation, mean, median, mode, chi-square

## **Unit 04. Reporting the Research**

# Unit 05. Ethical consideration in research on human subjects

Research on Human Subjects as Participants; Identity of an Individual – biological, psychological, social, cultural and spiritual dimensions; Protecting the human dignity and individual identity. Human Rights & Fundamental Freedoms: Autonomy and individual responsibility. Human vulnerability and personal integrity, Respect for human dignity, Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms; Respect for cultural diversity and pluralism. Ethical Issues and Legal Concerns in Research involving Human subjects: Social Responsibility and health, Protection of the environment, the biosphere and biodiversity. Legal protection for the participants, high vulnerability and issues of compensation. Informed Consent: Benefits and Harms, Compensation, Sharing of Benefits etc.

# **Ethical Issues arising out of Language Research**

Working with normal people – adults and children; with the socially / culturally disadvantaged and marginalized; with the clinically disadvantaged children and adults

viz. The hearing impaired aphasics, dyslexics, autistic and others. UNESCO Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights 2006 ICMR Guidelines on Bioethics – India specificconcerns.

#### **References:**

Aggarwal J.P(1987). Introduction to Statistics for Social Sciences. New Delhi: Sterling publishers (P) Ltd.

Litosseliti, Lia (ed.) (2010). Research methods in linguistics. New York: Continuum International.

Johnson, Keith (2008). Quantitative methods in linguistics. Victoria: Blackwell Publishing.

Kothari, C.R. (2009). Research methodology: methods and techniques (2nd edn.). New Delhi: New Age Publications.

Podesva, Robert J. & Sharma, Devyani (2013). Research Methods in Linguistics.

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Wilkinson and Bhandarkar(1984). Methodology and Techniques of Social Research. Himalaya publishing House:Bombay.

Yoyng, P.V(1980). Research Methodology for Social Science. IBH: New Delhi Sharma. Research Methods in Social Science

Ahuja, R. (2001). Research Methods. Rawat Publications: New Delhi.

Course No.: LING MPC2

Course Name: CURRENT TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS

Credit: 4 Course: Core

# **Objectives of the Course:**

It introduces the students to the ongoing trends in Linguistics.

**Unit 01.** Phonetics and Phonology, Morphology and Syntax

Unit 02. Semantics, Pragmatics, Sociolinguistics

Unit 03. Applied Linguistics

Unit 04. Psycholinguistics, Neurolinguistics

Course No.: LING MPC3

Course Name: RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION ETHICS

Credit: 2 Course: Core

#### **Objectives of the Course:**

This is to create awareness about the publication ethics and publication misconducts.

#### **THEORY**

**Unit 01: Philosophy and Ethics** (3 hrs.)

1. Introduction to philosophy: definition, nature and scope, concept, branches

2. Ethics: definition, moral philosophy, nature of moral judgments and reactions

#### **Unit 02: Scientific Conduct** (5hrs.)

- 1. Ethics with respect to science and research
- 2. Intellectual honesty and research integrity
- 3. Scientific misconducts: Falsification, Fabrication, and Plagiarism (FFP)
- 4. Redundant publications: duplicate and overlapping publications, salami slicing
- 5. Selective reporting and misrepresentation of data

## **Unit 03: Publication Ethics** (7 hrs.)

- 1. Publication ethics: definition, introduction and importance
- 2. Best practices / standards setting initiatives and guidelines: COPE, WAME, etc.
- 3. Conflicts of interest
- 4. Publication misconduct: definition, concept, problems that lead to unethical behaviorand vice versa, types
- 5. Violation of publication ethics, authorship and contributorship
- 6. Identification of publication misconduct, complaints and appeals
- 7. Predatory publishers and journals

#### **PRACTICE**

## **Unit 04: Open Access Publishing**(4 hrs.)

- 1. Open access publications and initiatives
- 2. SHERPA/RoME0 online resource to check publisher copyright & self-archiving policies
- 3. Software tool to identify predatory publications developed by SPPU
- 4. Journal finder / journal suggestion tools viz. JANE, Elsevier Journal Finder, Springer Journal Suggester, etc.

#### **Unit 05: Publication Misconduct** (4hrs.)

## **A. Group Discussions** (2 hrs.)

- 1. Subject specific ethical issues, FFP, authorship
- 2. Conflicts of interest
- 3. Complaints and appeals: examples and fraud from India and abroad

# **B. Software tools** (2 hrs.)

Use of plagiarism software like Turnitin, Urkund and other open source software tools

# **Unit 06: Databases and Research Metrics** (7hrs.)

#### **A. Databases** (4 hrs.)

- 1. Indexing databases
- 2. Citation databases: Web of Science, Scopus, etc.

**B. Research Metrics** (3 hrs.)

1. Impact Factor of journal as per Journal Citation Report, SNIP, SJR, IPP, Cite Score

2. Metrics: h-index, g index, i10 index, altmetrics

References

Bird, A. (2006). Philosophy of Science. Routledge.

MacIrityre, Alasdair (1967) A Short History of Ethics. London.

P. Chaddah, (2018) Ethics in Competitive Research: Do not get scooped; do not get

plagiarized, ISBN:978-9387480865

National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering and Institute of

Medicine. (2009). On Being a Scientist: A Guide to Responsible Conduct in Research:

Third Edition. National Academies Press.

Resnik, D. B. (2011). What is ethics in research & why is it important. National Institute

of Environmental Health Sciences, 1-10.

Retrieved from https://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/resources/bioethics/whatis/index.cfm

Beall, J. (2012). Predatory publishers are corrupting open access. Nature, 489(7415),

179-179. https://doi.org/10.1038/489179a

Indian National Science Academy (INSA), Ethics in Science Education, Research and

Governance(2019),ISBN:978-81-939482-1-7.

http://www.insaindiaxes.in/pdf/Ethics Book.pdf

Course No.: LING MPE1

Course No.: EING WILEI

Course Name: **DOCUMENTATION AND REVITALIZATION** 

Credit: 4 Course: **Elective** 

**Objectives of the Course:** 

The course brings out wide range of issues and discussions pertaining to the researches

in Language documentation and revitalization. It highlights the approaches, theories and

methodologies.

**Unit 1. Endangered Languages** 

Definition, Criteria for determining language endangerment; Language endangerment in

context; Causes of language endangerment; why should we care? Responses to

languages endangerment: Language documentation, Language documentation and

linguistic theory, Language revitalization, language conservation; Issues in Language

Endangerment; Assessing Degrees of Language Endangerment; Language Contact and

Language Endangerment; Ethics in Language Documentation and Revitalization;

Speakers and communities and on endangered language communities

# **Unit 2. Language Documentation**

Definition, Goals, Design and Implementation; Writing Grammars, Compiling Dictionaries; Research methods, Data types and collection, Archiving

## **Unit 3. Language Revitalization**

Definition, Approaches and Strategies, Challenges in Comparative Analysis, Problems of Acquisition and Attrition, Language Recovery Paradigms; Planning Minority Language Maintenance: Challenges and Limitations

## Unit 4. Language contact and change in endangered languages

Language contact and its outcomes, maintenance, shift, creation; Mechanisms of contact-induced change: Linguistic factors, Social and psychological mechanisms, How is change evaluated?

# **Unit 5. Tools and Technology**

A brief history of language documentation technology, Technology traps, Legacy and born digital documentation, Metadata, Automated transcription, The digital divide. Tools from the Ethnography of Communication for Language Documentation; Technology in community-based documentation and revitalization: Communities, documentation, and technology, Technology and language revitalization

#### **References:**

Austin, Peter K., ed. (2010). Lectures in language documentation and description. Language Documentation and Description 7. London: School of Oriental and African Studies, Univ. of London.

Austin, Peter K., and Julia Sallabank, eds. (2011). The Cambridge handbook of endangered languages. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge Univ. Press.

Bickford, John Albert. (1998). Tools for Analyzing the World's Languages: Morphology and Syntax. Dallas: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

Gippert, Jost; Himmelmann, Nikolaus& Mosel Ulrike. (2006). Essentials of language documentation. Berlin; New York: Mouton de Gruyter.

Grenoble, Lenore A., and N. LouannaFurbee, eds. (2010). Language documentation: Practice and values. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Payne, Thomas E. (1997). Describing Morphosyntax. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Payne, Thomas & Weber, David (Eds.) (2006). Special issue of Studies in Language 30:2, Perspectives on Grammar Writing. Amsterdam: Benjamin.

Rehg, Kenneth L; Campbell, Lyle. (2018). Oxford handbook of endangered languages.

New York, NY: Oxford University Press

Language Documentation & Conservation

https://www.soas.ac.uk/linguistics/research/research-clusters/documentation-and-

description-of-endangered-languages.html

https://www.eldp.net/

https://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/tools-at-lingboard/links.php

Course No.: LING MPE2

Course Name: **SOCIOLINGUISTICS** 

Credit: 4

Course: **Elective** 

**Objectives of the Course:** 

The course aims to provide a comprehensive knowledge of the approaches, theories,

models and methodologies in Sociolinguistics.

**Unit 1. Introduction** 

Sociolinguistics and sociology of language, dialectology, Studying Language Variation:

An Informal Epistemology, sociolinguistic enterprise, Sociolinguistics in South Asia;

Approaches and Theories to Sociolinguistics: Language Variation and change.

**Unit 2. Language variation** 

Variationist Sociolinguistics, Linguistic Variation and Social Function, Geographical

variation and language contact, Patterns of Variation including Change, Language and

Time: Real Time, Apparent Time; Social Differentiation: Stylistic Variation, Clan, Class,

Sex, Ethnicity, etc.;

**Unit 3. Language Change** 

Traditional historical linguistics and historical sociolinguistics, Issues in Historical

Sociolinguistics, Sociolinguistic Paradigms and Language Change, Language change and

the Saussurean dichotomy: Diachrony versussynchrony; Linguistic reconstruction: The

scope of historical and comparative linguistics; Aspects of Language Change:

Synchronic manifestations, Contextual. Transmission and Diffusion, Implications for

language change; usage-based conceptions of language change

Unit 4. Multilingualism and language contact

Approaches and theories in Multilingualism and language contact, Pidgins and creoles,

Language maintenance, shift, and endangerment; Language Code-switching,

Displacement, Language and Identity, Language and Ethnicity

## **Unit 5. Methods of Data Collection and Analysis**

Social and Linguistic Variation and variables; Entering the Community, Ethnographic Fieldwork, Sociolinguistic Interviews, Written Surveys and Questionnaires, Experimental Methods; Sociohistorical Analysis, usage of Corpus Linguistics, Phonetic Analysis, Phonological Considerations in Sociophonetics, Morphosyntactic Analysis, Vocabulary Analysis, Discourse Analysis, Words and Numbers: Statistical Analysis, Anthropological Analysis, Geographical Dialectology; Speech Communities, Social Networks, and Communities of Practice, Sociolinguistic Variation in Multilingual Contexts; Social Context, Style, and Identity in Sociolinguistics.

## Unit 6. Evaluating empirical data

Quantifying variation and estimating the effects of sample size on the frequencies of linguistic variables, Elementary statistical testing with R; Multifactorial analysis: Analysing and interpreting variation in the sociolinguistic tradition, Identifying multi-dimensional patterns of variation across registers, Computing linguistic distances between varieties.

#### **References:**

Bell, Allan (2014). The Guidebook to Sociolinguistics. Malden, Oxford: Wiley Blackwell.

Brinton, Laurel J. and Traugott, Elizabeth C. (2005). Lexicalization and Language Change. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Chambers, J. K., Trudgill, Peter and Schilling-Estes, Natalie (eds.). (2002). The handbook of language variation and change. Oxford and Malden, MA: Blackwell.

Cameron, D., (2007). The Myth of Mars and Venus: Do men and women really speak different languages?. New York Oxford University Press Inc.

Cheshire, J., (1982). 'Linguistic Variation and Social Function'. In: Romaine, S. (ed) Sociolinguistic Variation in Speech Communities. London: Edward Arnold Ltd. pp. 153-166.

Coulmas, F. (1998). The Handbook of Sociolinguistics. Blackwell Publishing.

Coulmas, F. (2013) Sociolinguistics: The Study of Speakers' Choices Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Cousse, Evie & Mengden, Ferdinand von. (2014). Usage-Based Approaches to Language Change. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

Dasgupta, Probal and Sardesai, Madhavi (2010). Sociolinguistics in South Asia. In Martin J. Ball (Ed.), The Routledge handbook of sociolinguistics around the world. New York: Routledge.

Eckert, P., (1989). Jocks and Burnouts: Social Categories and Identity in the High School. New York: Teachers College Press.

Eckert, P., (2000). Linguistic Variation as Social Practice: The Linguistic Construction

of Identity in Belten High. Malden. MA: Blackwell.

Holmes, Janet and Hazen, Kirk (2014). Research Methods in Sociolinguistics: A Practical Guide. Malden, Oxford: Wiley Blackwell.

Hyde, J., (2005). The Gender Similarities Hypothesis. American Psychologist, pp: 581-592.

Jahr, Ernst Häkon. (1999). Language Change: Advances in Historical Sociolinguistics. Berlin, New York: Mouton de Gruyter.

Jonathan Marshall. (2004). Language change and sociolinguistics: rethinking social networks. Palgrave Macmillan

Krug, Manfred and Schlüter, Julia. (2013). Research Methods in Language Variation and Change. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Labov, W. (2001). Principles of Linguistic change. Volume II: Social Factors. Oxford: Blackwell.

Labov, W. (2001). Principles of Linguistic change. Volume III: Cognitive and Cultural Factors. Oxford: Wiley Blackwell.

Labov, W. (1994). Principles of Linguistic Change. Volume 1: Internal Factors. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.

Labov, W., (1966). The Social Stratification of English in New York City. Washington: Center for Applied Linguistics.

Labov, W. (1973). Sociolinguistic patterns. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press.

Mallinson, Christine; Childs, Becky and Herk, Gerard Van (2018). Data Collection in Sociolinguistics Methods and Applications (2nd edn.). New York: Routledge.

Mesthrie, Rajend (2001). Concise encyclopedia of sociolinguistics. Elsevier Science Ltd.

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Nevalainen, Terttu, and Helena Raumolin-Brunberg. (2017). Historical Sociolinguistics: Language Change in Tudor and Stuart England, (2nd edn.). Routledge.

Polome, Edgar C. (ed.). (1990). Research Guide on Language Change. Berlin, New York: Mouton de Gruyter.

Spolsky, B. (1998) Sociolinguistics. Oxford. Oxford University Press.

Zimmerman, D. H., and West, C., (1975) Sex roles, interruptions and silences in conversation Language and sex: Difference and dominance. pp: 105- 129. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

Language Variation and Change

Journal of Linguistic Geography