Annexure II
Paper 2: Introduction to Sound System
Course Code: LNE 1231

Teaching & Evaluation Scheme:

L	T	S/P	C	Minor Duration	Major Duration	Internal Marks	Quiz	Minor Marks	Major Marks	Total Marks
3	1	0	4	1.5 Hours	3.0 Hours	10	10	30	50	100

Course Contents
1. Phonetic transcription; The sound-producing system; Sound classes
2. Consonant articulation; Manners of articulation; Vowels; Phonetic transcription of consonants and vowels
3. Suprasegmentals; Speech production; metrical phonology
4. Phonology; Contrasts & Patterns; Segments; Syllables; Features; Derivations & Rules
5. The Concept of Phoneme in Abhinavgupta's *Tantrloka;* Introduction to Anandvardhan's Dhavni Theory

References:
Roach, P. (2000). *English phonetics and phonology: A practical course*. Cambridge University Press.
Roach, P. (2001). *Phonetics*. Oxford University Press.
Dwivedi, Amitabh Vikram, The Concept of Phoneme in Abhinavagupta's Tantraloka (March 20, 2018).
The IUP Journal of English Studies, Vol. XIII, No. 1, March 2018, pp. 62-70, Available at SSRN:
https://ssrn.com/abstract=3252337
Prabhu, Venkataraman. "Form of Life" as Transcendental Dhvani Meaning.
KEMANUSIAAN Vol. 20, No. 1, (2013), 23–32.

Course Outcomes:
After the completion of the course, the candidate will be able to:
1. Articulation of Speech Sounds: Students will be able to articulate and describe the production of speech sounds, both consonants and vowels, using the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA).
2. Phonetic Transcription: Students will gain proficiency in phonetic transcription, using the IPA symbols to represent the sounds of various languages accurately.
3. Phonemic Awareness: Students will understand the concept of phonemes and be able to identify and analyze phonemic contrasts in different languages.

Annexure V
Paper 5: Introduction to Word structure
Course Code: LNL 1261

Teaching & Evaluation Scheme

L	T	S/P	C	Minor Duration	Major Duration	Internal Marks	Minor-I Marks	Minor-II Marks	Major Marks	Total Marks
3	1	0	4	1.5 Hours	3.0 Hours	10	20	20	50	100

Course Contents:

1. Words and word structure; Morpheme; Free & Bound Morphemes; Allomorphs

2. Analyzing word structure; roots and affixes; Bases; Types of affixes; Problematic cases

3. Derivation; English derivational affixes; Complex derivations; Constraints on derivation; two classes of derivational affixes.

4. Compounding; Properties of compounds; Endocentric and exocentric compounds; Inflection; Inflections in English; other morphological phenomena; Morphophonemics

References:

Carstairs-McCarthy, A. (2018). *Introduction to English morphology: Words and their structure* (2nd ed.). Edinburgh University Press.

Lieber, R. (2015). *Introducing morphology.* Cambridge University Press

Course Outcomes:
Understanding Morphology: Students will gain a comprehensive understanding of the branch of linguistics called morphology, which deals with the internal structure and formation of words. They will learn about morphemes, the smallest units of meaning in a language, and how they combine to create words.
Analyzing Word Types: Students will learn to identify and classify different types of words, including nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and other parts of speech. They will also explore how these word types can undergo morphological processes such as inflection and derivation.
Word Formation Processes: Students will be introduced to various word formation processes, such as affixation (prefixes, suffixes, infixes), compounding (combining multiple words), conversion (changing word class without adding affixes), and other mechanisms used to create new words.
Cross-Linguistic Perspectives: The course may explore word structure in a variety of languages, comparing and contrasting the word formation processes in different language families and typological categories.
Morphological Analysis: Students will learn how to conduct morphological analyses of words in different languages. They will practice breaking down complex words into their constituent morphemes to understand their meaning and grammatical function.

Theoretical Frameworks: The course might cover different theoretical approaches to studying word structure, such as generative grammar, structuralist theories, and cognitive linguistics, among others.

Diachronic Perspective: The course may touch upon the historical development of word forms and how they have changed over time through processes like language evolution, lexical borrowing, and sound change.

Practical Applications: Students might examine practical applications of understanding word structure, such as language teaching and learning, lexicography, natural language processing (NLP), and language preservation efforts.

Research Skills: Students will develop critical thinking and analytical skills necessary for conducting research in the field of linguistic word structure, possibly culminating in a research project or paper.