

Linguistics

Grade XI

Paper I: General Linguistics

Full Marks: 100
Teaching Hours: 150

1. Introduction

This course is designed to provide students with understanding and knowledge of the fundamental principles of general linguistics. It deals with the sound structure, morphological structure, sentence structure, semantic structure, pragmatic structure as well as the evolution of language.

2. General Objectives

On completion of this course, the students will be able to understand the basic structure of language at various levels: phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic as well as the historical aspects of language.

3. Specific Objective

Upon completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- (a) express the nature and structure of language;
- (b) discuss the aims and scope of linguistics;
- (c) describe the sound structures of language;
- (d) analyze how words are formed;
- (e) explain the organization of words in sentence;
- (f) analyze the role of linguistic and extralinguistic factors interpreting meaning in language;
- (g) describe and explain language change; and
- (h) discuss the development of linguistics as a discipline.

4. Course Scheme

Unit	Course Topics	Teaching hours
Unit 1	Language and Linguistics	15
Unit 2	Phonetics and Phonology	25
Unit 3	Morphology	25
Unit 4	Syntax	25
Unit 5	Semantics and Pragmatics	25
Unit 6	Historical Linguistics	15
Unit 7	History of Linguistics	20
	Total	150

5. Course Contents

Unit I: Language and Linguistics (15 Teaching hrs)

- 1.1 Why study language?
- 1.2 Definition of language
- 1.3 Characteristics of human language and animal communication
- 1.4 Levels of language: phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic
- 1.5. Definition of Linguistics: the scientific study of language
- 1.6 Branches of Linguistics
 - 1.6.1 Theoretical Linguistics
 - 1.6.2 Applied Linguistics
 - 1.6.3 Synchronic and diachronic linguistics
 - 1.6.4 Psycholinguistics
 - 1.6.5 Sociolinguistics
- 1.7 Basic assumptions about language and modern linguistics
 - 1.7.1 All languages have a grammar
 - 1.7.2 All languages and grammars are equal
 - 1.7.3 Grammars are alike in basic ways
 - 1.7.4 Speech is primary and writing secondary
 - 1.7.5 Linguistics is descriptive, not prescriptive
 - 1.7.6 Change is natural for a language

Unit II: Phonetics and Phonology (25 Teaching hrs)

- 2.1 Definition of phonetics
- 2.2 Branches of phonetics
 - 2.2.1 Articulatory phonetics
 - 2.2.2 Auditory phonetics
 - 2.2.3 Acoustic phonetics
- 2.3 Production of speech
- 2.4 Description and classification of sounds: vowels, consonants, semi-vowels and diphthongs
- 2.5 Syllable and syllable structure
- 2.6 Stress
- 2.7 Tone and intonation
- 2.8 Definition of Phonology, Phonology versus phonetics
- 2.9 Phones, phonemes and allophones
- 2.10 General introduction to IPA chart

Unit III: Morphology (25 Teaching hrs)

- 3.1 Definition of word
- 3.2 Morphology: the study of word
- 3.3 Word structure: root, stem and affix
- 3.4 Morphs, morpheme and allomorph
- 3.5 Types of morphemes: free and bound
- 3.6 Types of affix: (a) Prefix, infix, suffix and suprafix
- 3.7 Types of affix: (b) Inflectional and derivational
- 3.8 Major processes of word formation: (a) Affixation
(b) Reduplication (c) Compounding (d) Shortening
(e) Blending (f) Borrowing (g) Acronymy (h) Coinage
(i) Back formation
- 3.9 Major morphophonemic processes

Unit IV: Syntax (25 Teaching hrs)

- 4.1 Syntax: the study of sentence structure
- 4.2 Syntactic categories
 - 4.2.1 Criteria for identifying syntactic categories: meaning, inflection and distribution
 - 4.2.2 Types of syntactic categories
 - (i) Word-level categories such as lexical categories: noun, verb, adjective, adposition, adverb and non-lexical categories such as determiner, degree word, qualifier, auxiliary and conjunction.
 - (ii) Phrase-level categories: noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adpositional phrase, adverbial phrase.
- 4.3 Basic sentence patterns and transformations (question, passive, negation)
- 4.4 Subordination and transformations (complementation, relativization, adverbial clauses).
- 4.5. Coordination
- 4.6 Grammatical functions: subject, object (direct and indirect), complement, adjunct (manner, time, place)

Unit V: Semantics and Pragmatics (25 Teaching hrs)

- 5.1 Definition of semantics
- 5.2 Semantic relations among words
 - 5.2.1 Synonymy
 - 5.2.2 Antonymy

- 5.2.3 Hyponymy
- 5.2.4 Homonymy, homography and homophony
- 5.2.5 Polysemy
- 5.3 Semantic relation involving sentences
 - 5.3.1 Paraphrase
 - 5.3.2 Entailment
 - 5.3.3 Contradiction
- 5.4 Types of meaning
 - 5.4.1 Lexical
 - 5.4.2 Grammatical
 - 5.4.3 Contextual
- 5.5 Thematic roles; agent, instrument, experiencer, source, location, possessor, patient/object, benefactive
- 5.6 Pragmatics: the study of meaning in context
- 5.7. Presupposition
- 5.8. Context
 - 5.8.1 Setting (physical context)
 - 5.8.2. Discourse
 - (a) Old and new information
 - (b) Topic and comment
- 5.9. Meaning and discourse
 - 5.9.1. Cohesion
 - 5.9.2 Coherence
 - 5.9.3 Discourse strategies

Unit VI: Historical Linguistics: The study of language change (15 Teaching hrs)

- 6.1 Historical linguistics: The study of language change
- 6.2 The nature of language change
- 6.3 Different types of language change
 - 6.3.1 Sound change
 - 6.3.2 Morphological change
 - 6.3.3 Syntactic change
 - 6.3.4 Lexical and semantic change
- 6.4 Introduction to the classification of languages
 - 6.4.1 Genetic classification
 - 6.4.2 Typological classification

6.4.3 Areal classification

Unit VII: History of Linguistics (20 Teaching hrs)

- 7.1 Sanskrit Tradition and Contribution of Sanskrit Grammarians: Pratishakhya, Yaska, Panini, and Bhartrihari
- 7.2 Contribution of Greeks and Romans
- 7.3 19th Century Historical-Comparative Linguistics
- 7.4 Modern Linguistics: contribution of Saussure, Bloomfield, Halliday and Chomsky
- 7.5 Development of Linguistics in Nepal: Contribution of native and foreign linguists.

6. Textbook (to be prepared by a team of linguists)

7. Reference Books

- Bandu, C.M. 2053 VS. *Bhasha Vijnan*. Kathmandu: Sajha Prakashan.
- Kansakar, T.R. 1998. *A Course in English Phonetics*. Delhi: Macmillan.
- Pokharel, M.P. 2064. *Nepali Dhoni Vijnana ra Nepal ko Bhasa ka Dhoni Parichaya*. Kathmandu: Bhuripuran Prakashan.
- Syal, P. & D.V. Jindal. 1998. *An Introduction to Linguistics: Language, Grammar and Semantics*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
- Yadava, Y.P. 2000. *Linguistics: A Basic Course*. Kirtipur: New Hira Books.
- Yadava, Y.P. and B.N. Regmi. 2004. *Bhasha Vijnan*. Kathmandu: New Heera Books.
- Yule, G. 1996. *The Study of Language*. Cambridge University Press.

8. Evaluation Scheme

- 8.2.8.1 There will be a questions paper carrying 100 marks for 3-hour duration to evaluate the knowledge of the students.
- 8.2. Questions will be structured as follows:
- (a) Long answer to 4 questions;
 - (b) Short answer to 2 out of 3 questions;
 - (c) Short notes to 4 out of 6 questions; and
 - (d) Question number 7 is compulsory. Students are required to attempt other 4 questions.
- 8.3. Questions can be set from all the units of the course as follows:

Unit No.	Teaching Hours	Topics	Long Questions (20)	Short Questions (10)	Short Notes (5)
1.	15	Language and Linguistics	1	1	1
2.	25	Phonetics and Phonology	1	1	1
3.	25	Morphology	1	1	1
4.	25	Syntax	1	1	1
5.	25	Sementics and Pragmatics	-	1	1
6.	15	Historical Linguistics	1	1	1
7.	20	History of Linguistics	1	1	1

9. Model Question Paper

सबै प्रश्न समान अंकका छन् । प्रश्न नं. ७ अनिवार्य छ ।

All questions are of equal value. Question No.7 is compulsory.

1. भाषाको परिभाषा दिई यसका विशेषताहरूको चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

Define language and discuss its characteristics.

Draw a diagram of speech organs and discuss their functions.

3. व्याकरणिक एकाई भनेका के हुन् र ती एकअर्कासँग कसरी सम्बन्धित छन् ।

What are grammatical units and how they are related to one another ?

4. ऐतिहासिक तुलनात्मक भाषाविज्ञानका प्रकृति र क्षेत्र के हुन् ?

What are the nature and scope of historical comparative linguistics ?

5. कुनै दुई प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस्:

Answer any two questions:

(a) आवश्यक उदाहरण दिई ध्वनिविज्ञान र ध्वनितत्वका भिन्नताबारे चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

Discuss the differences of phonetics and phonology and illustrate your discussion necessary with examples.

(b) उदाहरण दिई ध्वनि परिवर्तनबारे चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

Explain with examples how phonemes are changed over time.

(c) नेपालमा भाषाविज्ञानको विकासमा विदेशी विद्वानका योगदानको चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

Discuss the contributions of the foreign scholars in the development of linguistics in Nepal.

6. कुनै दुई प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस्:

Answer any two questions:

(a) भाषाका कालक्रमिक तथा समकालिक अध्ययनका भिन्नताबारे चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

Discuss the differences of diachronic and synchronic studies of languages.

(b) रूपको पहिचानबारे उदाहरणसहित व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।

Explain with examples how morphemes are identified ?

(c) अर्थविज्ञान र प्रयोगार्थविज्ञानमा के फरक छ ? उदाहरणसहित व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।

What are the differences between semantics and pragmatics ? Illustrate with examples.

7. निम्नलिखित कुनै चारबारे संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लेख्नुहोस्

Write short notes on any four of the following:

(क) पशुसंचार, (ख) अक्षर, (ग) रूप परिवर्तन, (घ) शाब्दिक कोटि, (ङ) संसजन, (च) प्रतिशाख्य ।

(a) Animal communication, (b) Syllable, (c) Inflection, (d) Lexical categories, (e) Cohesion, (f) Pratishakhya.

Linguistics

Grade XII

Paper II: Applied Linguistics and Languages of Nepal

Full Marks 100

Teaching Hours: 150

1. Introduction

This course introduces applied linguistics and its applications to language teaching, literary analysis, dictionary making, translation, mother tongue teaching and literacy, and use of computer software in linguistic analysis. In addition to these, basic knowledge of sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics as well as the language situation of Nepal are the part of this course.

2. General Objectives

This course is designed to enable the students to apply linguistics to practical fields such as language teaching, course designing, literary analysis, dictionary making, translation, mother tongue teaching and literacy, and use of computer software in linguistic analysis. In addition, it will also make students familiar with the use of language in society, the cognitive aspect of language and the language situation in Nepal.

3. Specific Objectives

Upon completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- (a) understand the nature and scope of applied linguistics;
- (b) apply the knowledge of linguistics in the various practical fields mentioned above; and
- (c) know the existing language situation in Nepal.

4. Course Scheme

Unit	Course Topics	Teaching hours
Unit 1	Applied Linguistics: An Outline	5
Unit 2	Psycholinguistics	15
Unit 3	Sociolinguistics	25
Unit 4	Language Teaching	15
Unit 5	Stylistics	10
Unit 6	Lexicography	10
Unit 7	Translation Studies	10
Unit 8	Computational Linguistics	10
Unit 9	Literacy, Mother tongue teaching and MLE	20
Unit 10	Language situation in Nepal	30
	Total:	150

5. Course Contents

Unit I: Applied Linguistics (5 Teaching hrs)

- 1.1. Linguistics: Theoretical and applied
- 1.2. Nature and scope of applied linguistics.
- 1.3. Application of linguistic knowledge in various fields

Unit II: Psycholinguistics: The Study of language processing and acquisition (15 Teaching hrs)

- 2.1 Psycholinguistics: the study of language processing and acquisition
- 2.2 The human brain and language
- 2.3 Language acquisition

Unit III: Sociolinguistics and dialectology: The study of synchronic variations of language (20 Teaching hrs)

- 3.1 Sociolinguistics: Theory and Practice
- 3.2 Dialectology: The study of synchronic variations of language
- 3.3 The concept of dialect and register
- 3.4 Social dialects
- 3.5 Regional dialects

Unit IV: Language teaching (15 Teaching hrs)

- 4.1 Language teaching
- 4.2 Contrastive analysis
- 4.3 Error analysis
- 4.4 The structure of the syllabus
- 4.5 Pedagogical grammar
- 4.6 Language Testing

Unit V: Stylistics (10 Teaching hrs)

- 5.1 Definition of stylistics
- 5.2 Applying linguistics to literary analysis
- 5.3 Cohesion: phonological, morphological syntactic and semantic
- 5.4 The stylistic analysis of a given poem

Unit VI: Lexicography (10 Teaching hrs)

- 6.1 Lexicography: Art and science of dictionary making
- 6.2 Types of dictionaries
- 6.3 Dictionary entries

6.4 Lexicography in Nepal (brief history of lexicography, online dictionaries)

Unit VII: Translations studies (10 Teaching hrs)

7.1 Definition of translation- linguistic and literary point of views

7.2 Translation studies, its name and nature

7.3 Types of translation- literary and scientific

7.4 Importance and need for translation

7.5 Translation practices in Nepal

Unit VIII: Computational Linguistics (10 Teaching hrs)

8.1 Definition

8.2 Application

8.3 Building a language corpus

8.3 Use of computer in dictionary making and language analysis

8.4 Machine translation

Unit IX: Literacy, Mother tongue teaching and Multilingual education (20 Teaching hrs)

9.1 Definition of literacy

9.2 Language as a medium and subject in education

9.3 Current situation of literacy in the developed and developing countries with special reference to Nepal

9.4 Role of linguistics in literacy and mother tongue education in Nepal

9.5 Multilingual Education

Unit IX: Languages and linguistic situation in Nepal (30 Teaching hrs)

10.1 Languages of Nepal

10.2 Distribution of languages in Nepal

10.3 Genetic Affiliation

10.4 Writing systems

10.5 Languages and ethnicity

10.6 Language endangerment

10.7 Language policy and planning in Nepal

6. Textbooks

(To be prepared by a team of linguistics)

7. Reference Books

Bandu, C.M. 2053 VS. *Bhasha Vijnan*. Kathmandu: Sajha Prakashan.

Bhattari, G.R. 1997. *An Introduction to Translation Studies*. Ratna Pustak Bhandar.

- Crystal, D. 1971. *Linguistics*. Pelican Books.
- Crystal, D. 1992. *Introducing Linguistics*. Penguin
- Krishnaswami. N. et al. 1992. *Modern Applied Linguistics*. Madras: Macmillan India Limited.
- Syal, P. & D.V. Jindal. 1998. *An Introduction to Linguistics: Language, Grammar and Semantic*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
- Yadava, Y.P. 2003. *Language: Population Monograph*. Kathmandu: CBS
- Yule, G. 1996. *The Study of Language*. Cambridge University Press.

8. Evaluation Scheme

- 8.1 There will be a questions paper carrying 100 marks for 3-hour duration.
- 8.2. Questions will be structured as follows:
- Long answer to 4 questions;
 - Short answer to 2 out of 3 questions;
 - Short notes on 4 out of 6 questions; and
 - Question number 7 is compulsory. Students are required to attempt other 4 questions.
- 8.3. Questions can be set from different units of this course as follows:

Unit No.	Teaching Hours	Topic	Long Questions	Short Questions	Short Notes
1.	5	Applied linguistics	1	-	1
2.	15	Psycholinguistics	-	1	1
3.	20	Sociolinguistics	1	1	1
4.	15	Language Teaching	1	1	1
5.	10	Lexicography	1	1	1
6.	10	Stylistics	1	1	1
7.	10	Translation Studies	1	1	1
8.	10	Computational Linguistics	-	1	1
9.	20	Literary	1	1	1
10.	25	Languages of Nepal	1	1	1

Total : 150 teaching hours.

9. Model questions

सबै प्रश्न समान अंकका छन् । प्रश्न नं. ७ अनिवार्य छ ।

All questions are of equal value. Question No.7 is compulsory.

1. प्रायोगिक भाषाविज्ञानका प्रकृति र क्षेत्रबारे छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।

Discuss the nature and scope of applied linguistics.

2. भाषा अधिगम भनेको के हो र यो कसरी प्राप्त गरिन्छ ?

What is language acquisition and how it is acquired ?

3. साहित्यिक विश्लेषणका लागि भाषाविज्ञानको प्रयोग कसरी गर्न सकिन्छ ? व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।

Explain how linguistics can be applied in literary analysis.

4. नेपालका संकटापन्न भाषा कुन कुन हुन् र तिनको संरक्षण कसरी गर्न सकिन्छ ?

What are the endangered languages of Nepal and how can they be saved ?

5. कुनै दुई प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस्:

Answer any two questions:

(a) एकभाषिक तथा द्विभाषिक शब्दकोशका भिन्नताबारे चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

Discuss the differences of monolingual and bilingual dictionaries .

(b) साहित्यिक र प्राविधिक अनुवादका भिन्नताबारे सोदाहरण चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

Explain with examples how literary and technical translations are different ?

(c) भाषा र भाषिकाका बीचको भिन्नताबारे उदाहरणसहित छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।

Discuss the differences of between Language and dialect with examples.

6. कुनै दुई प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस्:

Answer any two questions:

(a) पाठ संग्रह भनेको के हो ? भाषाको पाठसंग्रह कसरी तयार गरिन्छ ?

What is a corpus ? How a language corpus can be built ?

(b) नेपालका लागि बहुभाषिक शिक्षाको महत्व र आवश्यकताको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।

Explain the importance and need of multilingual education for Nepal .

(c) भाषायोजनाका प्रकारबारे संक्षेपमा चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

Describe briefly the types of language planning.

7. निम्नलिखित कुनै चारबारे संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लेख्नुहोस्

Write short notes on any four of the following:

(क) भाषा नीति (ख) भाषिकाविज्ञान, (ग) शैक्षणिक व्याकरण, (घ) द्वैभाषिकता, (ङ) वंशगत सम्बन्ध, (च)

कुसुन्डा भाषा ।

(a) Language policy, (b) Dialectology, (c) Pedagogical grammar, (d) Bilingualism, (e)

Genetic affiliation, (f) Kusunda language.