

CORE 12084- Linguistics and Phonetics

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| Status | Core |
| No of Hours | 60 hours |
| No of Credits | 4 |
| Learning Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the basics of linguistics and phonetics required for understanding of speech and language development, construction of speech tests, analysis of client sample. • Demonstrate awareness of the issues related to phonotactics of language and multi-lingualism |
| Methods of Teaching and Learning | Lectures |
| Module content | <p>Unit 1</p> <p>a. Introduction to linguistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characteristics of language • Difference between animal communication systems and human language • Functions of language • Brief introduction to different branches of linguistics. <p>b. Structural Linguistics</p> <p>1. Morphology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concepts of morph, allomorph, morpheme, bound free and compound forms and roots • Processes of word formation, content and function words • Endocentric and exocentric constructions • Form classes • Grammatical categories • Inflection and derivation • Paradigmatic and Syntagmatic relationship • Principles and practices of morphemic analysis <p>2. Syntax</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different methods of syntactic analysis, IC analysis • Phrase structure, grammar, transformational generative grammar – introduction to major types of transformations • Sentence types, notion about competence versus performance, deep versus surface structure • Acceptability versus grammaticality • Language versus parole <p>3. Semantics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief introduction to semantics • Semantic feature theory • Pragmatics <p>c. Historical Linguistics</p> <p>Brief historical background of languages (Sinhala & Tamil)</p> <p>Unit 2: Phonetics and phonology</p> <p>a. Introduction to phonetics and its different branches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Articulatory, acoustic, auditory and experimental phonetics • Air stream mechanisms |

- Articulatory classification of sounds – segmentals and suprasegmentals
 - Classification, description and recognition of vowels and consonants
 - Pathological aspects of speech sound production.
- b. Transcription systems with special emphasis on IPA, transcription of samples of normal and disordered speech
- c. Introduction to phonology
- Classification of speech sounds on the basis of distinctive features
 - Application of distinctive feature theory to speech pathology and speech therapy
 - Phonotactics, Phonotactic patterns of English, Sinhalese and Tamil languages
 - Phonemic analysis – principles and practices, implications in speech language pathology
 - Common phonological processes – assimilation, dissemination, metathesis, haplology, epenthesis, spoonerism, vowel harmony, nasalization, neutralization.

Unit 3: Psycholinguistics

- a. Issues in first language acquisition – prelinguistic stages, linguistic stages
- Acquisition of phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, language and cognition.
- b. A brief introduction to theories and models of language acquisition
- Biological maturation theory
 - Linguistic theory
 - Psycholinguistic theory
 - Behavioral theory
 - Information processing theory
 - Social interaction theory
 - Integrated approach to these theories
 - Communicative competence and its development
- c. Issues in second language acquisition
- Inter language theory
 - Language transfer and linguistic interference
 - Factors influencing second language acquisition
 - Differences between first and second language acquisition
 - Bilingualism and Multilingualism
- d. Speech Chain and Language process

Unit 4: Applied Linguistics

- Second language teaching
- Teaching methods
- Bilingualism and Multilingualism
- Applied linguistics with special reference to communication disorders

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sociolinguistics Dialects, regional dialects and social dialects Diglossia Language planning. |
| Assessment | Exam 80% Data collection and analysis (linguistic and phonetic) 20% |