

PhD Entrance Syllabus 2024

Literature

1. Indian Writing in English

Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao, R K Narayan, I Allan Sealy, G V Desani

Indian English Poetry: Nissim Ezekiel, Agha Shahid Ali, Jayant Mahapatra, Arun Kolatkar, Dilip Chitre

Indian English Novelists: Salman Rushdie, Amitav Ghosh, Vikram Seth

Writings by the Indian Diaspora: Bharti Mukherjee, Jhumpa Lahiri

2. British Literature (Victorian Age)

Victorian Novel: Thomas Hardy, Charles Dickens, William Thackeray, the Bronte Sisters; George Eliot, Minor novelists

Victorian Prose: Thomas Carlyle, John Ruskin

Victorian Poetry: Robert Browning, Lord Tennyson, the Pre-Raphaelites

3. British Literature (Modernism and Postmodernism)

Modernist poetry: Auden, Owen, Eliot

Modern Novel and Essays - James Joyce, Virginia Woolf

The Theatre of the Absurd

Angry Young Men

4. American Literature

William Faulkner, Edward Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway

Black writing

American Jewish writing

Native American writing

Drama

5. Advanced Literary Criticism and Literary Theory

Formalism, close reading, William Empson, Cleanth Brooks

Vladimir Propp, Claude Levi-Strauss, Tzvetan Todorov

Deconstruction

Reader Response Criticism

New Historicism and Cultural Materialism

Postcolonialism: Edward Said, Gayatri Chakravarty Spivak, Homi Bhabha

Psychoanalytic criticism: Jung, Freud, Lacan

Feminism: First Wave Feminism, Second Wave Feminism, Third Wave Feminism, psychoanalytic/French feminism, Marxist feminism, Black feminism, postcolonial feminism

Critical/Cultural theory, culture industry

Semiotics

Digital humanities: distant reading

6. Diaspora and Migration Studies

7. Film and Popular Culture

Mise-en-scene, the male gaze, types of shots, types of edits, German Expressionism, film noir, the French New Wave, Surrealism, the Silent Era, the studio system, film history, auteur theory

8. World Literature (Africa and Australia)

9. 19th and 20th century American Literature

Edgar Allan Poe, Walt Whitman, Emily Dickinson, Henry Melville

10. Shakespeare / 16th and 17th Century British Literature

Spenser, Sidney, Shakespeare, the Metaphysical poets, Milton, Sheridan, Wycherley, Congreve

11. Indian Literature in Translation

Classics of regional literature: Malayalam, Bengali, Tamil, Punjabi, Hindi, Kannada

12. The Age of Enlightenment

Dryden, Pope, Johnson, the Graveyard poets

Reaction to the Enlightenment: Romanticism, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, Austen

13. Caribbean Writing in English

14. Canadian Literature

15. Non-Fictional Prose

16. History of Comparative Literature

17. Literary Historiography

The canon, mainstream literary history, postmodernism, and the death of grand narrative of a coherent history, world literature and many literary histories vis-a-vis feminism, Marxism, postcolonialism, race

Linguistics

Core Linguistics

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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 stem vs word-based morphology; paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations.

4. Syntax: Parts of speech; structural syntactic categories (word, phrase, clause etc.); functional syntactic categories (subject, object, etc.); construction types (exocentric, endocentric, etc.), Immediate Constituent Analysis. Semantics and Pragmatics: 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.

5. Semantics and Pragmatics: 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.

Historical Linguistics and Language Families

Synchronic and diachronic approaches to language; language classification; notion of language family, criteria for identifying family relationships among languages; 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, 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; South Asia as a linguistic area.

Sociolinguistics

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 us ideological.

Applied Linguistics

Discourse Analysis; First and second language learning; language acquisition in multilingual settings; 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. Brain-language Relationship: Issues in neurolinguistics and linguistics aphasiology, Aphasia and its classification, anomia and agrammatism; dyslexia and its classification. Linguistics and Language Pathology: Use of linguistics in diagnosis and prognosis of language disorders; Language Pathology and Language Disorders; Stuttering; nature and analysis of language in psychopathological conditions; Language Disorders: Variation in language disorders; need and scope of intervention: therapeutic use of language. Translation: Paraphrase, translation and transcreation; translation of literary text and technical text; use of linguistics in translation; linguistic affinity and translatability.’ Methods of Translation: equivalence of meaning and style; translation loss; problems of cultural terms; scientific terms; idioms, metaphors and proverbs; evaluation of translation; fidelity and readability; types of translation—simultaneous interpretation, machine aided translation, media translation.

Language

Unit 1: Foundations of Language and Linguistics in ELT

1.1 Introduction to Language and Linguistics

- i. Definition of language and linguistics
- ii. Key linguistic concepts relevant to ELT
- iii. Language variations and dialects in India

1.2 Theories of Language Acquisition

- i. Behaviorist, cognitive, and socio-cultural perspectives
- ii. Critical periods in language development
- iii. Implications for language teaching methodologies

1.3 Phonetics and Phonology in ELT

- i. Sound systems of English and Indian languages
- ii. Teaching pronunciation and accent reduction
- iii. Common pronunciation challenges for Indian learners

Unit 2: Pedagogical Approaches and Methodologies in ELT

2.1 Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)

- i. Principles and goals of CLT
- ii. Task-based language teaching
- iii. Integrating speaking, listening, reading, and writing skills

2.2 Task-based Language Teaching (TBLT)

- i. Designing and implementing language tasks
- ii. Assessing language proficiency through tasks
- iii. Adapting tasks for diverse learner needs

2.3 Technology in Language Teaching

- i. Incorporating digital tools in ELT
- ii. Online resources and language learning platforms
- iii. Evaluating the effectiveness of technology in language instruction

Unit 3: Language Assessment and Evaluation in ELT

3.1 Principles of Language Assessment

- i. Formative and summative assessment
- ii. Authentic assessment in language teaching

- iii. Assessment for learning and assessment of learning

3.2 Testing and Evaluation in ELT

- i. Construction and validation of language tests
- ii. Reliability and validity in language assessment
- iii. Addressing cultural and linguistic biases in testing

3.3 Feedback and Remediation

- i. Providing effective feedback to learners
- ii. Strategies for addressing common language errors
- iii. Designing remedial interventions for struggling learners

Unit 4: Technology Integration in English Language Teaching

4.1 Blended Learning and Online Teaching

- i. Designing and delivering online language courses
- ii. Tools and platforms for virtual classrooms
- iii. Integrating technology to enhance language skills

4.2 Computer-Assisted Language Learning (CALL)

- i. Language learning software and applications
- ii. Interactive multimedia resources for ELT
- iii. Critical evaluation of technology in language education

4.3 Digital Literacy in Language Teaching

- i. Developing students' digital literacy skills
- ii. Navigating information and media in the digital age
- iii. Ethical considerations in technology use

Unit 5: Research Methods in ELT

5.1 Basics of Research in ELT

- i. Introduction to research paradigms
- ii. Formulating research questions in ELT
- iii. Ethical considerations in ELT research

5.2 Qualitative Research in ELT

- i. Case studies, ethnography, and narrative inquiry
- ii. Interview and observation techniques in ELT research
- iii. Analyzing qualitative data in the context of language teaching

5.3 Quantitative Research in ELT

- i. Experimental and quasi-experimental designs
- ii. Surveys and correlational studies in ELT research
- iii. Statistical analysis of quantitative data in language teaching research

Assessment and Selection Process:

Part A Written examination for each unit (*Candidates will be exempted from the Written test as per the existing University Norms*)

Part B Research proposal presentation (As recommended by the Research Office of the University)

Note: This syllabus aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the foundations, pedagogical approaches, sociolinguistic aspects, technology integration, and research methods relevant to English Language Teaching, with a specific focus on the Indian context. Candidates are expected to demonstrate critical thinking, research skills, and a deep understanding of the complexities associated with teaching English in diverse educational settings.