

SYLLABUS FOR JRF IN LINGUISTICS, 2001-2002 (RY-1)

The syllabus for paper1 in Linguistics (Code:RY-1) will cover questions in Mathematics (10th Class Level) and also questions in Sentential Calculus, Set Theory (based on Linguistic Principles) and problems in Analytical Linguistics. There will be a total of nine questions (short answer type) with six questions in Mathematics and three questions in Linguistics, all compulsory. The paper will be in the morning session and of two-hour duration.

Syllabus:

Percentage; Average; Ratio and Proportion; Simple and Simultaneous equations; Positive and Negative Indices; Arithmetic; Progression and Geometric Progression; Sentential Calculus; Pointing of graphs based on frequency counts; Graph interpretation; Set theory (Basics); Analytical linguistic problems; Elementary Geometry; Permutation and Combinations; Logarithms.

Sample Questions (Short Answer Type)



A collection 10 distinct books contains 3 volumes, namely, Vol 1, Vol 2 and Vol 3 of a book entitled "Great Essays". Find the total number of ways of arranging the 10 books on a book-shelf such that the 3 volumes are always together.



Find the area of the quadrilateral with the vertices (0,1), (1,0), (2,1) and (1,2).



If $\log_7 13 = a$, show that $\log_{13} 91 = a + 1/a$



Find $\log_{100} 200 \times \log_{200} 300 \times \log_{300} 100$.



Given $n(A)$ = the number of elements in $A = 17$
 $n(B)$ = the number of elements in $B = 28$
and $n(A \cap B)$ = the number of elements in $A \cap B = 14$,
draw a Venn diagram to represent sets A and B and hence, calculate $n(A \cap B)$.



In a right-angled triangle ABC , $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $\angle A = x^\circ$. If $\tan x = 3/4$ and $BC = 15\text{cm}$., find the lengths of AB and AC



If $x - 1/x = 3$, then the value of $x^2 + 1/x^2$
(A) equals 13 (B) equals 7 (C) equals 11 (D) cannot be determined (Justify your answer.)



If $(3, a)$ and $(b, 7)$ are two points on the line AB, find using the following table the values of a and b .

x	-1	0
y	-3	-1



Find the sum of money for which the difference of compound interest and simple interest for two years at 4% per annum is Rs. 24.



Distinguish between PRO and pro and analyze the following sentences:

- (a) The pianist tried to please the audience.
- (b) Sumana was expected to hurt herself.

SYLLABUS FOR JRF IN LINGUISTICS 2001-02 (Paper - RY-2)

The syllabus for paper-2 (Code: RY-2) will cover the Post-Graduate programme in Linguistics offered at present in most Indian universities. There will be a total of eight questions. Five questions have to be answered. The paper will be in the afternoon session and of two-hour duration. Micro and Macro Linguistics; Levels of Linguistic analysis; Internalized language and externalized language; Logic of Formal vs. Non-formal, Derivation vs. Non-Derivational analysis (Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology, Lexicology and syntax - with special emphasis on Chomskyan Syntax, 1994); Natural Language Processing by Computer; Elements of formal language theory - concept of grammar and types of grammar; Psychology of mind/brain, Behaviouristic vs. Cognitive approach, AI hypothesis, language disorders and cognition; Sociolinguistics; Language planning, quantitative studies in Indian plurilingualism; Research Methodology in Linguistics.

Sample Questions (JRF in Linguistics)

1. Distinguish between behaviouristic approach and cognitive approach to language with reference to Innateness hypothesis.
2. Define LF. Give the Logical forms of the following sentences:
 - (a) Mother loves everyone.
 - (b) Someone hates everyone.
3. Distinguish between Componential Analysis and Semantic Theory of Prototype. Which one in your opinion is more suited to describe the cognitive domain?
4. What is the non-formal approach and non-derivational approach to levels of linguistic analysis? Justify their appropriateness in describing both the cognitive domain and Natural Language Processing.
5. Discuss in detail the role of Language Planning in the Indian Plurilingual context.
6. Are sociolinguistic surveys relevant to language policy and planning strategies in the Indian perspective? Discuss.
7. Define the following items with suitable examples (any four) :
 - (a) Artificial Intelligence; (b) Varialingualism; (c) Fuzzy logic; (d) Communicative competence; (e) Anaphora

8. What is Quantitative Linguistics? How does it help in different sub-fields of Linguistics?
9. How does a child acquire language? Briefly discuss different competing theories on child language acquisition.
10. Define Language Planning. What is the role of Machine Translation in the Indian plurilingual society?
11. Is it possible for computer to translate any text from one language to other? Justify your views with suitable example.
12. How Statistics is useful in the analysis of Literature? Analyze the following text developing statistico-stylistic analysis:

What's the matter with me
 I don't have much to say
 Daylight sneakin' through the window
 And I'm still in this all-night cafe
 Walkin' to and from beneath the moon
 Out to where the trucks are rollin' slow
 To sit down on this bank of sand
 And watch the river flow.

Wish I was back in the city
 Instead of this old bank of sand
 With the sun beating down over the chimney tops
 And the one I love so close at hand
 If I had wings and I could fly
 I know where I would go
 But right now I'll just sit here so contentedly
 And watch the river flow.

13. Define Inductive and deductive method. Elaborate your answer with ample examples by showing their applications in the Linguistic Research Methodology.
14. Arrange following bibliographical references according to style sheet:
 - (a) Language and Mind-Noam Chomsky, 1972. Brace Jevanovich, New York.
 - (b) Chatterji, S.K. The Origin and Development of the Bengali Language. Allen and Unwin 1926. London.
 - (c) "Long Live Linguistics" - A.K. Nandy.1946. Linguistics Today. Kerala (pp.46-58).