


Annamalai University
Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics

P.G. Diploma in Lexicography (Part Time)
Programme Code: LLIN12
Curriculum

(For students admitted from the academic year 2019-2020)

Programme Outcomes

PO1:	Apply the knowledge of language fundamentals and various literatures in society, computers, psychology, cognitive science and medicine.
PO2:	Formulate, solve and analyze complex problems in variety of domains that constitute the core of language and literature knowledge, including familiarity with diverse questions of interest in the areas of (and interfaces between) structures of language and aesthetics of literature.
PO3:	Apply the acquired knowledge for analyzing language and writing in appropriate genres and modes for a variety of purposes and audiences and provide solutions to societal and environmental contexts for problems related to language change, policy and planning.
PO4:	Design and conduct research, analyse and interpret data to provide valid conclusions in the field of literature and in the descriptive as well as applied language studies.
PO5:	Select and apply appropriate modern theories and techniques including cognitive, psychological, biological, cultural, and social factors for language study and research.
PO6:	Gain exposure to attain knowledge and understand interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary linguistic and literary approaches.
PO7:	Acquire professional and intellectual integrity, code of conduct and ethics on communicational practices, understanding responsibilities and norms for sustainable development of society.
PO8:	Interact with the specific linguistic community and with society at large, through critical conversations and prepare, organize, and deliver their work to the public through speaking and writing.
PO9:	Understand the aesthetic and scientific concepts of language and demonstrate the knowledge as a skilled person in teams and multidisciplinary tasks in their profession.
PO10:	Appreciate the need for self-preparation and life-long learning independently in the broadest context of language challenges in the context of multilingualism and globalization.

Programme Specific Outcomes

PSO1:	This course provides theoretical and practical information regarding current processes for building dictionaries and lexical databases.
PSO2:	The concepts mastered should increase the student's awareness of the range of lexicographic works currently on offer and, on the other hand, enable them to select (aspects of) lexicography as a minor later on.
PSO3:	Understand how lexical entries relate to semantic and grammatical analysis, sociolinguistic variation, etymology and broader encyclopaedic knowledge
PSO4:	Understand the history and likely future developments in lexicography

Course-1 ASPECTS OF LEXICAL FORM AND MEANING

Learning Objectives

- ❖ To introduce the different approaches with special emphasis on the study of meaning
- ❖ To enhance the knowledge on components of lexical meaning
- ❖ To understand the Leech's seven types of meaning
- ❖ To know the concept of lexical knowledge with in synonymy, antonymy, polysemy
- ❖ homonymy and their types
- ❖ To have sound knowledge on paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations

UNIT – 1 Concept of meaning:

Place of semantic in Linguistics-different approaches – semantics and other disciplines. Concept of meaning – different definition – reference and sense- Ogden and Richards meaning triangle. Components of lexical meaning – designation, connotation, range of application – Leech's seven types of meaning. Vagueness of meaning.

UNIT – 2 Synonymy and Multiple Meaning:

Synonymy-absolute synonymy and near synonymy, partial synonymy, total synonymy. Polysemy-its sources-kinds of senses: Derived sense, transferred sense, figurative sense, extensive sense etc., Homonymy – total homonymy-partial homonymy – safeguards against ambiguity.

UNIT – 3 Structural Semantics:

Structuralism in semantics –Paradigmatic and Syntagmatic relations-semantic fields. Lyon's sense relations-synonymy-binary and non-binary oppositions-antonymy complementary – converseness -directional opposition-in compatability-hyponymy-hierarchical structure of the vocabulary-meronymy – componential analysis – Lexical gaps.

UNIT – 4 Change of Meaning:

Causes and kinds of semantic change – metaphor and metonymy – popular etymology – ellipsis – composite transfers. Consequences of semantic change – change in range – extension and restriction – change in evaluation: pejorative and ameliorative development.

UNIT – 5 Semantics and Lexical organization:

Concepts of organization: Fields frames, and contrasts-semantic relations-definition, semantic primitives, and concepts-meaning, truth, and reference-frames, concepts and conceptual fields – components of frames – representing concepts with frames – the structure of conceptual fields.

Text Books:

1. Cruse, D.A, Lexical semantics Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 1986,
2. Leech, Geoffrey, Semantics. England: Penguin Books, Middle Sex. 1981,
3. Lehrer, A. et al, , Frames. London: Fields and contrasts, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. 1992
4. Lyons, John, Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics. Cambridge. 1968,
5. Lyons, John, , Semantics1. Cambridge. 1977

Supplementary Readings:

1. Katz, D. J. *Semantic Theory, Harper International Edition*. New York. 1972.
2. Kunjinni Raja, K., *Indian Theories of meaning*. Madras: Adayans Library. 1969.
3. Leech, G., *Towards a Semantic Description of English*. London: Longman. 1969.
4. Lehrer, A., *Semantic fields, frames and contrasts*, Germany: North Holland. 1974
5. Ogden, C. K. et al, *the meaning of meaning*, California: Standford University Press. 1966.
6. Palmer, F. R., *Semantics: A New Outline*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 1976.

Outcomes:

After having completed the course, the students will be able to:

- CO1: Explain the concept of different types of meaning
- CO2: Differentiate the synonyms and antonyms.
- CO3 Identify the differences in polysemous and homonymous words.
- CO4: Describe different types of meanings
- CO5: Distinguish the components of frames and conceptual fields.

Outcomes Mapping

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	√	√	√		√		√	√	√	√	✓	✓		✓	
CO2	√	√		√		√		√	√			✓	✓	✓	
CO3	√	√	√		√	√	√		√	√	✓		✓		✓
CO4	√		√	√		√		√		√		✓	✓		✓
CO5		√	√	√	√		√		√		✓			✓	✓

Course-2 LEXICOGRAPHIC METHOD

Learning Objectives

- ❖ To provide theoretical and practical information for building dictionaries and lexical databases.
- ❖ To increase the student's awareness of the range of lexicographic works
- ❖ To understand the application of lexicographic works interrelated with other disciplines like language and linguistics, etymology, sociolinguistics, etc.,
- ❖ To get exposure on history of different types of dictionaries and micro- and macro structure of
- ❖ dictionaries,
- ❖ To train the students in the theory and methods of dictionary making with the principles of Lexical Semantics

UNIT – 1 Introduction:

Lexicology and Lexicography - system and application- actual signification - occasional Vs. systemic - figurative Vs transferred - Polysemy - Homonymy - homophones and homographs - Partial homonymy - Presentation of homonymy, Designative and non-designative words - functional words - proper names.

UNIT - 2 Formal aspects, linguistic Variation and types of Dictionaries:

Formal Variation - the paradigm - canonical form - derivation - Composition - Unorganic composition- stability. Variation in language - dialect - standard national language. Criteria of classification - Encyclopedic Vs linguistic - synchronic Vs Diachronic - General Vs Restricted. General Dictionaries - Restricted or special Dictionaries - dialect dictionaries - glossaries - exegetic Dictionaries - indices and concordances - pronouncing and spelling dictionaries - Dictionaries of abbreviation - ideological dictionaries or dictionaries of synonyms etc., Number of languages - monolingual, bilingual, multilingual, Size of the dictionaries - small, medium, big, academic dictionaries.

UNIT - 3 Lexicographic method:

Monolingual Dictionaries Basic decisions - Articulation of work - steps. Collection of material - sources - excerption - total and partial excerption - gleaning - lexicographic context - lexicographic archives or scriptoria - lexicographer's knowledge of the language - use of informants, selection of entries. Construction of entries - lemma - pronunciation - grammatical indication - the main part of the entry - lexicographic definition - use of synonyms, antonyms etc., examples - glosses - labels - visual aids - sub entries - types of arrangement, alphabetical, semantic or ideological - others - nests. Structure of dictionary: microstructure - parts of the dictionary entry, Typological conventions, Macrostructure - Alphabetization, one entry per paragraph, more than one entry per paragraph.

UNIT - 4 Lexicographic method:

Bilingual Dictionaries Nature - anisomorfism of languages - multilingual dictionaries - types of bilingual dictionaries. Collection of material - sources - selection of entries - equivalent - translational and descriptive or explanatory equivalent - categorical equivalence. Forms of entries - lemma - spelling, pronunciation - grammatical information - glosses and labels - examples.

UNIT - 5 Computers in Lexicography:

Dictionary information - Machine Readable Dictionary (MRD) - Development, Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English Dictionary and the COBUILD English language Dictionary. The computer's contribution - Corpus Data Selection - Lexicographer Electronic Workbench; Practical application - KWIC (Keyword in Context) concordance and sense discriminations. Lexical Resources - Electronic Dictionary.

TextBooks:

1. Svensen, Bo. 1993, *Practical Lexicography: Principles and methods of Dictionary making*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Droszenski, W. 1973, *Elements of Lexicology and Semiotics*. The Hague: Mouton.
3. Meijis, W. 1996, *Linguistic Corpora and Lexicography*, In *Annual Reviews of Applied Linguistics* Vol.16.
4. Singh, R. A. 1982, *An Introduction to Lexicography*. Mysore: CIIL.
5. Zgusta, L. 1971, *Manual of Lexicography*. The Hague: Mouton.

Supplementary Readngs:

1. Antonia, H. F. 1968, "*Lexicography*" in *current trends in Linguistics*. Mouton: Vol. 4. (ed.) T. A. Sebeok, The Hague, P. 84 – 105.
2. Landau, S. I. 2001, *Dictionaries: The art and craft of Lexicography*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. David, Mc. R. 1973, *Lexicography in English*. New York: Academy of science.
4. Householder, F. W. et al (ed.) 1967, *Problems in Lexicography*, *Bloomington*. California: Indiana University.

5. Srivastava, R. N. et al 1968, *Principles and Problems in Lexicography as developed in the Soviet Union*, In *Indian Linguistics*, 29: 113 – 32.

Outcomes:

After having completed the course, the students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the concept of lexicology and lexicography and enhance their lexical knowledge

CO2: Differentiate the types of dictionary as well as different stages in dictionary making.

CO3: Identify the differences in lexical and grammatical meanings

CO4: Describe the meaning of words from the perspective of the mental lexicon and describe the structure of the mental lexicon and its organization.

CO5: Justify the most suitable lexicographic design for a given type of word and linguistic unit.

Outcome Mapping

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	√	√	√	√	√		√		√	√	✓	✓	✓		✓
CO2	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√		✓		✓	✓
CO3	√		√				√	√			✓		✓		
CO4	√	√		√	√	√	√	√		√	✓	✓		✓	✓
CO5	√		√	√	√	√			√		√	✓	✓	✓	
