DEPARTMENT OF MALAYALAM   **ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE**
UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS   **MARINA CAMPUS**
CHENNAI-600 005

Dr .P. M .Girish
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MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY PROGRAMMES

15.1 Master of Philosophy (M. Phil.) Degree Programme is offered by many departments of the University.

15.2 The minimum duration for completion of M. Phil in a discipline is two semesters and the maximum duration is Six semesters.

15.3 The M.Phil. Degree is awarded if a student has

• Registered, undergone and secured the required minimum number of credits for the core and elective courses including Dissertation specified in the corresponding programme within the stipulated time;

• Secured the required attendance,

• No dues to the University, Hostel or Library;

• No disciplinary action pending against him/her

15.4 STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAMME

The M.Phil. Programme consists of:

• Core courses which are mandatory for all students

• Elective courses which students can choose from amongst the courses offered within the department.

• Dissertation (Mandatory)

15.5 THE DISTRIBUTION OF CREDITS

i. Core Courses - Minimum two courses carrying 5 credits each (10 or more credits)

ii. Electives carrying 5 credits each - No minimum

iii. Dissertation - 21 Credits

The total number of credits for core and electives shall be 15. Within this broad framework different M. Phil. programmes may prescribe and adopt one of the following two patterns:

2 core courses (10 credits) plus one elective (5 credits)

3 core courses (15 credits)

The research topic for the dissertation may be finalized even at the beginning of the M Phil Programme, so that the collection of relevant literature and research design could be completed in the First semester leaving the entire Second Semester for the research work.

The course registration for dissertation shall be in the First semester and a separate registration form shall be used for Registration.

15.6 The departmental committee will specify the credits for core courses (including dissertation and viva-voce) but the minimum will be 36 credits.

15.7 EVALUATION OF THE DISSERTATION

15.7. 1 The dissertation shall be jointly valued by the supervisor and one extemal examiner. The external examiner is to be drawn from: **UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS CBCS HANDBOOK 2015-16**
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i. An affiliated college within the city of Chennai;

ii. Any accredited institution of higher education and/or research within Chennai

The viva-voce examination on the dissertation shall be jointly conducted by the supervisor and the external examiner. The distribution of marks shall be as under:

• 20% marks for periodical presentation (to be evaluated and awarded

by the supervisor)

• 60% marks for the Dissertation

• 20% marks for Viva-voce

15.7.2 The last date for submission of Dissertation shall be 31st August every year without penalty. Those who do not submit the dissertation in time may be given an extension of a maximum of two months with a penal fee prescribed by the University (i.e. up to 31st October). There shall be no further extension of time beyond this period. Any student failing to submit the dissertation within this period will be permitted to submit the dissertation only in the next academic year along with the subsequent batch of students.

15.8 REGULATIONS OF M. PHIL. PROGRAMME

The rules and regulations governing course registration, attendance and discipline of students for M.Phil. Programme shall be the same as for the Master Programme.

15.9 GRADING SYSTEM

The process of evaluation, examination, grading, etc for the M.Phil. programme shall be the same as for Master programme except for the dissertation; However, Final semester students of the M. Phil. should be allowed to appear for examinations in any arrear papers in the month of September/October each year.

Lapsed Candidate: M.Phil Programme

The students of M.Phil who have missed the chances to clear the examination in time be permitted to appear for the first semester arrear papers and second semester Dissertation submission by collecting a sum of Rs.12000/- as penal fee and Rs.500/- as redo fee, along with the prescribed examination fees for M.Phil Degree.

Note: The University is not awarding the Rank Certificate to the Research Oriented Programme (i.e) M.Phil /Ph.D.

Illustration: M. Phil. CUMULATIVE GRADE STATEMENT Course Code	Title of the Course	Credits Earned	Marks Secured (Max 100)	Grade Point	Letter Grade	Result
First Semester						
PSI C141	Research Methodology	5	68	6.80	A	PASS
PSI C143	Strategic Thought	5	70	7.00	A+	PASS
PSI E149	Conflict and Cooperation in South Asia	5	71	7.10	A+	PASS

| Grade Point Average | | | 6.986 | | | |

Grade Point Average   6.986

Second Semester

| PSI C142 | Dissertation & Viva-Voce | 21 | 70 | 7.00 | A+ | PASS |

Cumulative Grate Point Average

M. PHIL MALAYALAM Course Code	Title of the Course	C/E	Credit
SEMESTER I			
TDLC 521	Research Methodology	**C**	**5**
TDLC 522	Media Studies	**C**	**5**
TDLE 521	Post Modern Linguistics	**E**	
SEMESTER II			
TDLC 523	Dissertation and Viva- Voce	**C**	**21**

Syllabus

Department of Malayalam
University of Madras
Chennai 600 005

Research Methodology Syllabus

Unit 1: Research Design: Problem, Hypothesis, Objective of study, review of literature, working bibliography, Study area, data collection, presentation , analysis, findings, observations, bibliography, webliography, index, foot note, reference

Unit-II – Categorization of Research: Descriptive, Fundamental, Quantitative. Qualitative, Conceptual ,Empirical.

Unit-III - Research and Reason
Thought, logic and reasoning, Dedactive and inductive metheds

Laws an Theories, Prediction and explanation, Induction,. Developing a research plan - Exploration, Description, Diagnosis, Experimentation. Determining experimental and sample designs.

Unit-IV - Data Collection and data presentation, analysis: Execution of the research - Observation and Collection of data - Methods of data collection – Sampling Methods- Data Processing and Analysis strategies – Data Analysis with Statistical Packages - Hypothesis-testing -Generalization and Interpretation.

Unit-V Thesis writing– Structure and components of scientific reports -Types of report – Technical reports and thesis – Significance – Different steps in the preparation – Layout, structure and Language of typical reports – Illustrations and tables- Bibliography, referencing and footnotes - Oral presentation – Planning – Preparation –Practice – Making presentation – Use of Visual aids - Importance of effective Communication

Unit-VI – History of Malayalam Research

Grammar, Linguistics, Aesthetics, Literature

Unit –VII Research and Discourse: Doing research on ancient, Medieval and Modern literature in Malayalam, Post modern trends in Malayalam research and cultural perceptive of research

Unit : VIII. Textual criticism: Text Analysis, Discourse Analysis, Text formation. Textual criticism in Malayalam- Review

Reference:

MLA style sheet

Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques: C. R. Kothari

Research Methodology: A Guide for Researchers in Management and Social Sciences

by Taylor & Bill
Research Methodology Paperback – Abridged, Audi obook, Box set by Panneerselvam R

Research Methodology : K.M. Prabhakara Variar,
Malayalam books on Research methodology :

Post Modern Linguistics
Syllabus
Unit I Sociolinguistics

- Speech Community: A group of people who are in habitual contact with one another, who share a language variety and social conventions, or sociolinguistic norms, about language use.
- Social Category: A way of grouping people by traits that are relatively fixed, such as class, gender, or ethnicity, or open to active performance and construction, like identity
- Social relationship: How each of us, as social beings, adapt out language to suit the situation and the audience, Often contrasted with social character tics, the socially relevant traits that we are seen to posses
- Free Variation: A term used when the speaker's choice between forms(or variants) is completely arbitrary and unpredictable. Opposite of structured variation
- Structured Variation: A term used when the speaker's choice between forms (or variants) is linked to other factors, Opposite of free variation
- Sociology of Language: The branch of sociology concerned with language. Unlike sociolinguistics, this approach studies the social contexts of language with out recourse to analysis of linguistic structure
- Variationist: A researcher who focuses on variationist socio linguistics
- Dialectology: The study of regional differences in language
- Isogloss: An imaginary boundary or line drawn on a map the separates particular linguistic features, for example, the line across England separating northerners who pronounce the STRUT and FOOT vowel roughly the same from southerners who don't.
- Isogloss bundle: Many isoglosses occurring in the same area, likely representing a major dialect boundary
- Status: Social positions that society assigns to its members, or the differences between social groups in terms of the prestige associated with them by others
- Variable:The abstract representation of a source of variation, realized by at least two variants
- Variant : The different expressions, or actual realizations, of a variable, for example, pronouncing the suffix – ing, as "ing" or "in"
- Prestige: Variants associated with higher-status groups are considered prestige forms.
- Stigma: A negative association, something viewed pejoratively
- Borrowed prestige: Speakers setting and the role they are playing can lead them to use language features associated with a particular class

- Linguistic insecurity: The force hypothesized to drive people to use a variant that is thought to be prestigious or correct and that is not part of their own casual speech (cf.labov)
- Linguistic market
- The importance of standard language in social and economic life of the speakers
- Stereo type: A variable that is socially marked, that is, very noticeable and often discussed
- Indicator : A variable that can show differences by age or social group and is often associated with particular characteristics byt is not subject to style shifting
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- Indicator : A variable that can show differences by age or social group and is often associated with particular characteristics byt is not subject to style shifting
- Social mobility: The ability to move between social classes, often determined by how defined class roles are in a particular culture
- Sociolect: A subset of language used by a particular social group or class. Sometimes called sociolect
- Overt and covert prestige: A norm of target that speakers unconsciously orient to, with a sort of hidden positive evaluation that speakers five to other (presumably non-standard) forms. The linguistic equivalent of *street*
- Basilect :A term used in Creole studies to refer to the most Creole-like variety.
- Style shifting: An individual's speech changes according to differences interlocutors, social context , personal goals, or external factors
- Ethenolect An ethnic variety of a language or dialect
- Ethnic hyper correction: When people use a feature associated with their ethnic group even less often than non-members of the group
- Homo social: A term used to refer to situations involving same-sex groups or relationships that are(presumed to be) non-sexual, such as fraternities, prisons, and religious orders
- Convergence: Accommodation toward your interlocutors, that is, trying to sound more like the people you are talking to
- Divergence : Accommodation away from your interlocutors, that it, trying to sound less like the people you are talking to
- A variety of language used in a particular social or economic setting, for example, legal or academic register.
- Genre: A category of language use recognized and usually named by the speech community

Argot: A specialized type of slang, often originally associated

Unit II: Cognitive Linguistics

- Cognition, Speech Community: A group of people who are in habitual contact with one another, who share a language variety and social conventions, or sociolinguistic norms, about language use.
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  Argot: A specialized type of slang, often originally associated language,

Unit III Critical Discourse Analysis

Discourse, Critical Discourse, power, Ideology, Hegemony, History of CDA, Application of CDA,

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ABBREVIATION

DLA	:	Dravidian Linguisticsc Association.
CILL	:	Central Institute of Indian languages.

International Journal of Dravidian