

CHAPTER 28

LINGUISTICS

Doctoral Theses

324. JEWAD (Saif Abdulwahed)

Aspects of Agreement in Iraqi Arabic.

Supervisors : Prof. Pradeep Kumar Das and
Prof. Ramesh Chand Sharma

Th 22365

Contents

1. Background : Linguistic context in Iraq 2. Agreement phenomenon : Its definition composition and theoretical basis 3. Phrasal agreement in IA 4. sentential agreement part I : Agreement in simple predicates 5. sentential agreement part II : Agreement in complex predicates 6. Summary of the findings and conclusions. Bibliography. Appendices.

325. RAY (Bablu)

Decolonization of English : With Special Reference to Kiran Desai's The Inheritance of Loss.

Supervisors : Prof R. C. Sharma and Prof. Ravinder Gargesh

Th 22364

Abstract

The present research work is an interdisciplinary research in the area of linguistics and literature which aims to study Kiran Desai's novel The Inheritance of Loss from the perspective of decolonization of language. Since it is an analysis of a novel, it discusses theory from the field of narratology and analyzes the narrative structure of the text, too. The present research work consists of five chapters and a conclusion. The first chapter deals with the concept of decolonization of English in opposition to the context of colonization. The chapter highlights two perspectives of decolonization of English either through rejection of English language or through its acceptance for literary purposes etc. The second chapter of the thesis delineates the process of nativization in the context of bilingual's creativity. The nativization of English in context of use can be viewed as the process of decolonization of English. The third chapter consists of a review of theory of narrative and narrative structure from Propp (1968) and proving through Griemas (1966), Todorov (1969), Barthes (1975) to Rimmon-Kenan (1983; 2002). Finally a synthesized model for the analysis of the narrative and narrative structure has been proposed. Chapter four is in the form of analysis of Kiran Desai's novel in terms of the proposed model that presented at the end of chapter three. Chapter five is a continuation of chapter four and it focuses on analyzing the language of the text. The analysis reveals that the nativized language is a marker of decolonization only when it occurs in the political contexts related to the

rejection of the outsider in contrast to the insider, the son of the soil. Chapter six is in the form of conclusion that highlights the significant features of this thesis as well as its contribution to knowledge.

Contents

1. Decolonization of english 2. nativization of english and bilingual's creativity 3. Narrative and narrative structure 4. Narrative structure in kiran desai's the inheritance of loss 5. Language in kiran desai's the inheritance of loss 6. Conclusion and bibliography.

326. SEHGAL (Ruchi)

Lexical Organization in Hindi-Speaking Children with Mental Retardation.

Supervisor : Prof R. C. Sharma

Th 22555

Abstract

Studies on language in Mental Retardation (MR) with a special focus on the lexical development report a certain level of lexical deficit in the MR population. It has often been suggested that complex and multi-componential model of lexical organization that operates in the Normally Developing (ND) children is not evident in the language of the children with MR. The objectives of the present study are to describe the lexical organization in the children with mental retardation and to examine size and composition of the productive vocabulary across various MR Groups. This study covered 27 children with MR and 10 normal children in the Control Group. The MR Groups comprised of 10 Mild MR, 7 Moderate MR and 10 Severe MR children. Data on the productive vocabulary was procured from all the groups by applying three distinct data elicitation techniques. These techniques thus employed are Parent Report Form (PRF), Picture-Story Elicitation Task and the Spontaneous Speech. The results of this study underscore the impact of the severity of the MR on lexical organization. The role of severity is confirmed though the Mild MR children were seen to display similarities of their lexical organization with the Normally Developing (ND) children. Conclusions drawn with regards to the children with MR indicate how a regular pattern of lexical organization is manifested in mental retardation though the acquisition is considerably delayed rather than deficit. Results of the research arguably suggest that lexical production and organization are a challenge for children with MR. These children as observed in the current study emerge to be typically late in producing their first words with subsequent production of lexical items seen protracted even though such evidently seen difficulties pertaining to word production continue in spite of an increase in the Mental Age or Chronological age in the MR population.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Mehtodology 4. Observations and analyses
5. Discussion 6. Conclusions. Bibliography and appendices.

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