

Chief Patron

Prof. Battu Sathyanarayana
Hon'ble Vice Chancellor
Central university of Karnataka

Patron

Prof. R. R. Biradar
Registrar, Central University of Karnataka

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Prof. Vikram Visaji
HoD & Dean, Dept. of Linguistics
School of Humanities and Languages
Central University of Karnataka

Convener

Prof. Bhimrao Panda Bhosale
Dept of Linguistics, Central University of Karnataka

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Prof. Sandeep V. Ranbhirkar
Nodal Officer, Bharatiya Bhasha Samiti
Central University of Karnataka

Dr. P. Phani Krishna
National Coordinator
Bharatiya Bhasha Samiti, New Delhi

Workshop Coordinator

Dr. Anjaneyulu Ghandapuram
Assistant Professor, Dept. of Linguistics
Central University of Karnataka

Organizing Committee

Dr. Manjulakshi L. Asst. Professor, Dept of Linguistics, CUK
Dr. Ankita Satapathy Asst. Professor, Dept of Linguistics, CUK
Dr. Sushma Assoc. Professor, Dept of Business Studies, CUK
Dr. Rohinaksha Shirlalu Dept of Folklore, CUK
Dr. Sanjeevarayappa Asst. Professor, Dept of Hindi, CUK
Dr. Suresh Anuganti Asst. Professor, Dept of Education, CUK
Dr. V. Govind Asst. Professor, Dept of Hindi, CUK
Dr. Veerayya M.
Asst. Professor (Contractual) Dept of Linguistics, CUK
Mr. Anil Kamble
Assistant Professor (Contractual) Dept. of English, CUK

Resource Persons

Prof. Prakasam Vennelakanti
Former Professor
English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad.
Topic : Dialectics of Structure and Significance (Key note address)

Prof. Ashok Thorat
Professor, Institute of Advanced Studies in English, Pune- 411007
Topic : Technology for Indian Languages

Dr. Krishnanjan Bhattacharjee
Joint Director SPG-AAI Group, C-DAC, Pune.
Topic: Natural Language Processing: Challenges in Indian languages

Prof. Bhimarao Panda Bhosale
Professor, Dept of Linguistics, Central University of Karnataka
Topic : Origins of SFL - Key Words in SFL
SFL: Text Analysis 1 & 2

Prof. Sukhdev
Professor, Guru Nanak Dev University, Punjab.

Mattiessen Martin Christian Matthias
Distinguished Professor, Department of Linguistics
University of International Business and Economics, Beijing
Topic: Systemic functional language description

Prof. Wang Ping
Associate Professor, Department of English
School of Foreign Languages, Shanghai Jiao Tong University
Topics: 1. Guiding Principles for Grammatical Description Informed by Systemic Functional Linguistics 2. Sanskrit Verb Grammar: a systemic functional description

Prof. Jorge Arus
Associate Professor
Complutense University of Madrid, Spain.
Topic: Systemic functional language description

Registration Fee Details:

Students: Rs. 1000/- Faculty: Rs. 1500/-

Account Details

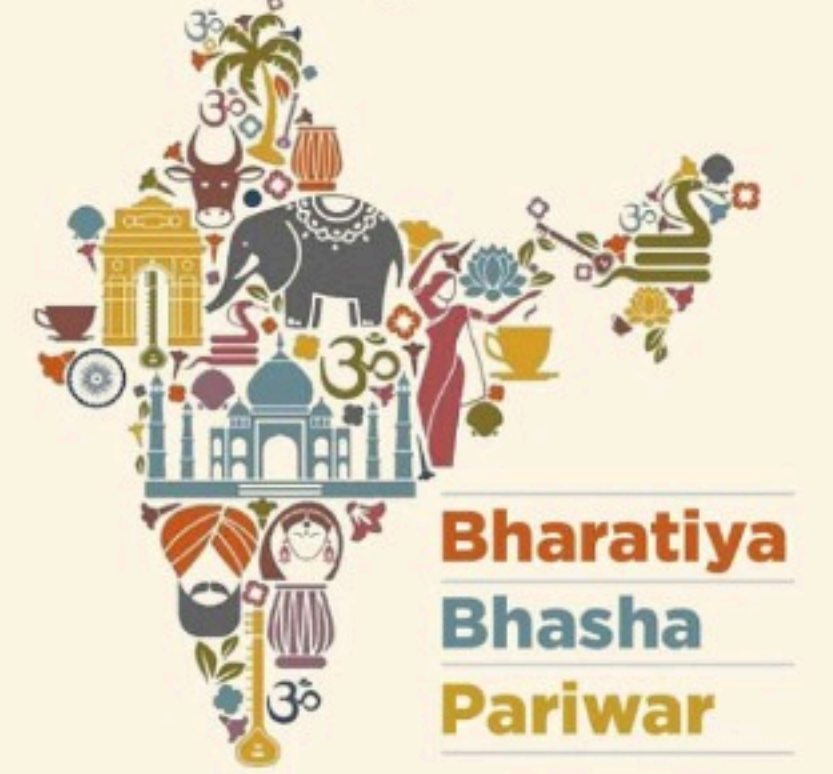
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For any details contact:

Dr. Anjaneyulu Ghandapuram
Mob. 8500738489 (WhatsApp) 7013970485
Registration Google Form link :
<https://forms.gle/PaXE8yFVGK2PbEHZ9>



A Three Day National Workshop on



Subtitled
**'An Integrated Approach to Language Studies :
A Systemic Functional Description
of Kannada, Telugu and Marathi'**

In Collaboration with
Bharatiya Bhasha Samiti (BBS)

Organized by
**Department of Linguistics
School of Humanities & Languages
Central University of Karnataka, Kalaburagi, Karnataka**

February 12 -14, 2025 - Venue : Auditorium-2



शिक्षा मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
EDUCATION



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About Bharatiya Bhasha Samiti

The Bharatiya Bhasha Samiti (BBS), established by the Ministry of Education (Govt. of India) on 15th November 2021, is a High-Powered Committee dedicated to the promotion and holistic growth of Indian languages as envisioned in the National Education Policy 2020. Its mandate encompasses recommending strategies for revitalizing language teaching and learning, research, and other extension activities, as well as expanding the application of Indian languages in areas such as education, research, technology, and industry. The Committee is empowered to form sub-committees, organize seminars and workshops, and collaborate with institutions engaged in language promotion and research. Key objectives include reorienting and strengthening language institutions, organizing the Bharatiya Bhasha Utsav to stimulate multilingualism, and developing tools for vocabulary enhancement. Additionally, the Committee focuses on working to promote the production of books and study materials in Indian languages, formulating a long-term vision and roadmap for the use of Indian language mediums, and enhancing their visibility to make them aspirational. Programs oriented to promote linguistic immersion and cultural integration. The Bharatiya Bhasha Samiti's efforts ultimately aim to ensure that Indian languages become an integral part of the country's education system, research, and daily life, thereby strengthening their relevance and contribution across various sectors.

About the University

Central university of Karnataka (CUK) was founded by an Act of Parliament in 2009. As a burgeoning institution, CUK is dedicated to achieving excellence in education through highly-quality teaching and learning across Humanities and Languages, Social Sciences, business Studies, Engineering and Technology. The University offers Under-Graduate, Post-Graduate and Doctoral Programs in various Departments and Centers. With robust physical infrasture and ongoing development, CUK continues to expand its facilities. For more details about CUK, please visit: www.cuk.ac.in.

About the Department

The Department of Linguistics was established in 2013. It thrives to find out solutions for linguistic problems in multilingual situations by exploring the history of languages and language families and also the cases of language contact and convergence among them.

The program trains young linguists in modern theories, methodologies, applications, and interdisciplinary studies through research and practical training. It fosters curiosity and interest in language, one of humanity's greatest treasures, and in linguistics, one of India's oldest sciences.

About the Workshop

In the multilingual context of culture and situation of India as one language family, the present workshop on Systemic Functional Description of Kannada, Telugu and Marathi, informed by M. A. K. Halliday's ideas of language and linguistics, aims to explore the integration of the two traditional strands- one, language as rule (formal), and another, language as resource (functional) in the western tradition since the time of Plato and Aristotle. Halliday finds

a relation of complementarity and interdependency between Platonic and Aristotelian strand for neither being adequate description of language. In order to make some sense, Halliday brings together system and structure through functionality of language. His vision, in this sense, is trinocular allowing the observer to view from top-down, from within and around, and from bottom-up the phenomenon of language. This is because of the complexity of phenomenon and probabilistic nature of the system networks. He thought it is necessary to look at the whole phenomenon and not as a modular view. Of course, Halliday has been influenced by the views of his major predecessors such as F De Saussure's 'four isocentric circles' and 'four dichotomies', Roman Jakobson's 'addition of functions to the factors of speech event', Malinowski's 'context of culture and situation', Hjelmslev's 'system and process', J. R. Firth's 'system structure', Benjamin Whorf and Edward Sapir's 'linguistic relativity' and also from Indian linguistic traditions- Karaka theory and the system of affixation in conceptualizing his ideas of language and linguistics. For him, language is a resource, a social semiotic system and process for making meaning- a meaning potential. Halliday invariably links language into context of culture and situation. Therefore, his approach to language is comprehensive, meaning-oriented, paradigmatic, and text based in a context of culture and situation. He analyses language in terms of principles, dimensions, and orders the language represents in terms of system, structure, stratification, realization, instantiation, rank scale, delicacy and the spectrum of three metafunctions. His approach has been described as anomalistic (Matthiessen), ecological (Seuren), and as a resource of making meaning. Halliday also focuses on the clause as a central processing unit, text as primary semantic unit and all stratal rank scales as functional continuums. It seems that there is a centrality of axial intersection in

integrated approaches to language studies resulting into an interplay of multiple functions in making acts of meaning in different context of situations. As this model is applicable and interdisciplinary, the present workshop after drawing inspiration from language typology (caffarel etal) intends to explore systemic functional description of Kannada, Telugu and Marathi extending their earlier efforts of systemic functional profiles of Telugu by V. Prakasam and of Marathi by Bhimrao Bhosale (GIAN Program, MHRD 2018) Abhishek Kashyap's sfl of Bajjika. It will focus on methodology, data collection and analysis, adequate exercises of illustration, understanding key concepts such as system, structure, function and metafunction, text and context focusing several texts of different registers across the systems of target language in an attempt of describing these languages in particular and the other Indian languages, in general. The outcomes of the workshop will strengthen the understanding of the methodology of language description which will be a rich resource for applications in learning and teaching languages, education, analysis and interpretation of the texts, comparative analysis and translations, and several interdisciplinary applications such as- health care, stylistics, legal discourse, media discourse, corporate discourse, and multimodality besides language description and typology as its first step. The descriptive resource of these languages will have significant implications in interdisciplinary applications of creative, analytical, and generative potential in multilingual situation in India. These comprehensive interdisciplinary descriptions of Indian languages as representatives of the multilingual context of culture and situation will be a rich and powerful resource for further research and applications not only in everyday uses but in the standard core culture of higher educational institutions making them truly functional and aspirational for the empowerment of the speakers of Indian languages as one family.