

Diploma in Forensic Linguistics

Syllabus

Program Code: BU-DFL



2025 – 2026 Onwards

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY

(A State University, Accredited with “A++” Grade by NAAC,
Ranked 15th among Indian Universities by MHRD-NIRF,
World Ranking : Times - 801-1000, Shanghai - 901-1000, URAP - 982)
Coimbatore - 641 046, Tamil Nadu, India

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY: COIMBATORE 641046
Department of Linguistics – University Department
(For the students admitted during the academic year 2025- 2026 onwards)

VISION

Bestow globally comparable quality education on youth, embodied with character building, to invoke the University's motto “Educate to Elevate” and uphold the secular ideals of the nation as envisioned by Mahakavi Subramania Bharathiar.

MISSION

- To be innovative and inclusive, committed to excelling in teaching, research and knowledge transfer and to serving the social, cultural and economic needs of the nation.
- To innovate and offer academic programmes in various disciplines through synergistic interaction with the industry and society.
- To impart knowledge and skills and to provide a learning environment to acquire attitudes to students and equip them to face the emerging challenges of the knowledge era.
- To provide equal opportunity to women students, differently abled, and minorities and prepare them to be equal partners in accomplishing the scientific and technological demands of the nation.
- To contribute to the advancement of knowledge through applied research leading to newer products and processes.
- To prepare the students to work for societal transformation with a commitment to justice and equality and emerge as job providers.
- To inculcate in students a global vision with skills of international competence.

TITLE OF THE PROGRAM: Diploma in Forensic Linguistics

DURATION

- **Minimum Duration:** One Year (Two Semesters)
- **Maximum Duration:** Two years (with provision for Re-registration if required)

CREDIT DISTRIBUTION: Total Credits: 40 credits (as per UGC credit framework)

ELIGIBILITY: 12 (HSC) or equivalent from a recognized board unless otherwise specified.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: English

MODE OF LEARNING: ODL/OL

• **Open and Distance Learning (ODL)**

The programme shall be conducted through remote learning using a blend of print and digital learning materials, supplemented by occasional Personal Contact Program (PCP) sessions to facilitate learner interaction and academic support.

• **Online Mode: (OL)**

The programme shall be conducted using digital learning materials, supplemented by 12 hours / course (mandatory) of Interactive Live Lectures (online sessions) to facilitate learner interaction and academic support.

FEES STRUCTURE

Fee structure as approved by the Centre for Distance and Online Education, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore.

ATTENDANCE

Particulars	Requirement for Certificate Programme	Requirement for Diploma Programme
Number of Personal Contact Programs (PCPs)	12 PCPs	12 PCPs
Duration of Each PCP	6 Hours per PCP	6 Hours per PCP
Total Contact Hours	12 Hours per course (60 hours)	12 Hours per course (120 hours)
Total study hours of learners	60 Hours	120 Hours
Mandatory Participation	75% in each course	75% in each course

REQUIREMENT TO APPEAR FOR THE EXAMINATIONS

A candidate enrolled for the programme must have the minimum period of attendance in theory and practical classes prescribed to appear for the examinations with the fees prescribed and fulfills all other conditions stipulated from time to time.

CONDITIONS TO APPEAR FOR THE EXAMINATIONS

The learner appearing for the examination for the first time should register for all the course by remitting the fee

ODL

- **First Appearance:** Learners appearing for the examination for the first time shall register for all the prescribed courses of that semester by remitting the requisite examination fee.
- **Examination Centre:** Learners must specify their preferred examination centre in the examination application form. Once selected, the examination centre cannot be changed under any circumstances.
- **E-Hall Ticket:** Learners shall download their E-Hall Tickets from the University website and obtain the signature of the Chief Superintendent of the opted examination centre upon submission of their valid identity card. This process must be completed during the three working days preceding the commencement of the examinations.

OL

- **First Appearance:** Learners appearing for the examination for the first time shall register for all the prescribed courses of that semester by remitting the requisite examination fee.
- **E-Hall Ticket:** Learners shall download their E-Hall Tickets from the University website for the examination and write the examinations through online mode.
- **Examination:** The learners can download the question paper and scan & upload their answer script from their registered user id.

EVALUATION PATTERN

a. Distribution of Marks in Continuous Internal Assessments (CIA): 25% weightage

The following procedure shall be followed for awarding internal marks for theory courses.

Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) Test	15 Marks
Assignment / Seminar	05 Marks
Participation	05 Marks
Total	25 Marks

1. CIA Test and Question Pattern:

Two Continuous Internal Assessments (CIA-I & CIA II) must be conducted. Better of the TWO will be counted for Test Marks (10 Marks)

Section A – Objective Question	4 x1 = 4 marks
Section B – Short Answer Questions Essay Type (Either or type)	2 x 5 = 10 marks
Section C – Long Answer Questions Essay Type (Either or type)	2x 8 = 16 marks

2. Assignments/ Seminar.

Assignments (I/II)/ Better of the TWO will be counted for Assignment Marks (5 Marks)

OR Seminar will be conducted for 5 Marks.

3. Participation (which includes attendance) – 5 Marks

b. Practical (4 Credits) – At the end of Each Semester

- Practical (100 marks) - **Internal – 25 Marks & External – 75 Marks**

c. End-Semester Examination (ESE): 75% weightage

ODL Mode and Duration of Examinations

- 1. Mode of Examination:** All examinations (Pen-Paper) shall be conducted offline at designated physical locations such as the University campus or approved Learner Support Centres (LSCs), under the supervision of duly appointed invigilators and as per the fixed examination schedule notified by the University.
- 2. Duration:** Each examination shall be of **Three (3)** hours' duration, covering both theoretical concepts and their practical applications.

OL Mode and Duration of Examinations

- 1. Mode of Examination:** All examinations shall be conducted through an online/proctored computer-based examination pen-and-paper methods) under the supervision of duly appointed invigilators and as per the fixed examination schedule notified by the University.
- 2. Duration:** Each examination shall be of three (3) hours' duration, covering both theoretical concepts and their practical applications.

Distribution of marks in the End-Semester Examination - Question Paper Pattern:

Section	Type of question	No. of questions	Marks	Total
A	Objective Question	10 (Compulsory) Two from each Unit	1	10
B	Short Essay (300 words each)	5 out of 5 (Either or Type) Two from each Unit	5	25
C	Essay Type (1000 words each)	5 Questions (Either or Type) Two from each Unit	8	40
			Total	75

d. Passing Criteria:

- Minimum 40% passing marks (Internal + External) in each course.
- Minimum 30% is mandatory in External Examination.
- Minimum 40% passing marks in practical / project component

- Aggregate of 40% marks required for successful completion of the diploma programme.

e. Grading System : (As per 10-point UGC Credit Framework)

The following table gives the marks, grade points, letter, grades and classification to Indicate the performance of the candidate.

For the entire programme:

- CGPA = Sum of the multiplication of grade points by the credits of the entire programme / Sum of the credits of the courses for the entire programme.
Cumulative Grade Point Average [CGPA) = $\frac{\sum n_i C_{ni} G_{ni}}{\sum n_i C_{ni}}$

RANGE	CGPA	Grade	Classification of Result
95-100	9.5-10.0	O ⁺	First Class- Exemplary*
90-94	9.0 and above but below 9.5	O	
85-89	8.5 and above but below 9.0	D ⁺⁺	First Class with Distinction*
80-84	8.0 and above but below 8.5	D ⁺	
75-79	7.5 and above but below 8.0	D	
70-74	7.0 and above but below 7.5	A ⁺⁺	First Class
65-69	6.5 and above but below 7.0	A ⁺	
60-64	6.0 and above but below 6.5	A	
55-59	5.5 and above but below 6.0	B ⁺	Second Class
50-54	5.0 and above but below 5.5	B	
45-49	4.5 and above but below 5.0	C ⁺	Third Class
40-44	4.0 and above but below 4.5	C	
0-39	0.0 and above but below 4.0	U	Re-appear

- A candidate who has passed all the courses in the first appearance within the prescribed duration of the diploma programmes and secured a CGPA of 9 to 10 and equivalent grade “O” or “O⁺” in Core and Project courses shall be placed in the category of “**First Class – Exemplary**”.
- A candidate who has passed all the courses in the first appearance within the prescribed duration of the Diploma programmes and secured a CGPA of 7.5 to 9 and equivalent grades “D” or “D⁺” or “D⁺⁺” in Core and Project courses shall be placed in the category of “**First Class with Distinction**”.
- A candidate who has passed all the courses of the Diploma programmes and secured a CGPA of 6 to 7.4 and equivalent grades “A” or “A⁺” or “A⁺⁺” in Core and Project courses shall be declared to have passed in “**First Class**”.
- A candidate who has passed all the courses examination of the Diploma programmes and secured a CGPA of 5.0 to 5.9 and equivalent grades “B” or “B⁺” in Core and Project courses shall be declared to have passed in “**Second Class**”.
- A candidate who has passed all the courses examination of the Diploma programmes and secured a CGPA of 4.0 to 4.9 and equivalent grades “C” or “C⁺” in Core and Project courses shall be declared to have passed in “**Third Class**”.

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY,**COIMBATORE 641 046****DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS***(For the Candidates admitted during the academic year 2025-2026 onwards)***PROGRAMME STRUCTURE**

Course Code	Title of the Course	Maximum Marks				
		Credits	Theory	CIA	ESE	Total
DFL 11A	LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS	4	12	25	75	100
DFL 12B	INTRODUCTION TO FORENSIC LINGUISTICS	4	12	25	75	100
DFL 13C	DISCOURSE ANALYSIS	4	12	25	75	100
DFL 14D	LANGUAGE OF THE LAW	4	12	25	75	100
DFL 15E	LANGUAGE AND CRIME	4	12	25	75	100
Total		20	60	125	375	500
DFL 21A	INTRODUCTION TO FORENSIC PHONETICS	4	12	25	75	100
DFL 22B	FORENSIC STYLISTICS	4	12	25	75	100
DFL 23C	AUTHORSHIP ATTRIBUTION	4	12	25	75	100
DFL 24D	CASE STUDIES	4	12	25	75	100
DFL 25E	PROJECT (Practical)	4	12	25	75	100
Total		20	60	125	375	500
Grand Total		40		250	750	1000

SEMESTER	CREDIT	MARKS
FIRST	20	500
SECOND	20	500
TOTAL	40	1000

PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEOs)

<i>These are broader goals describing what graduates are expected to achieve a few years after completing the diploma — typically in their professional careers, community roles, and lifelong learning. The graduates will</i>	
PEO1	To build a comprehensive understanding of language structure, communication systems and linguistic theories so as to apply to forensic contexts.
PEO2	To build a comprehensive understanding of language structure, communication systems and linguistic theories so as to apply to forensic contexts.
PEO3	To acquire systematic skills for examining linguistic evidence, authorship and discourse in written and spoken communication
PEO4	To understand the intersection between linguistics, law, psychology and criminology to interpret complex communicative behaviour..
PEO5	To evaluate language used in statements, confessions, legal documents and digital texts for evidential purposes
PEO6	To develop professional ethics in handling forensic data, maintaining confidentiality and presenting linguistic evidence without bias
PEO7	To employ corpus tools, stylistic software and computational methods for forensic analysis and authorship attribution
PEO8	To identify the influence of culture, power in legal communication and cross-linguistic forensic analysis
PEO9	To conduct and create a small-scale forensic linguistic investigations and present findings and evidential report writing

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (POs)

Program outcomes reflect the expected knowledge, skills, and attitudes of graduates.	
PO1	To conduct and create a small-scale forensic linguistic investigations and present findings and evidential report writing
PO2	Apply linguistic theories and analytical frameworks to examine spoken, written, and digital communication for forensic purposes
PO3	Identify, interpret and evaluate linguistic evidence in judicial and legal contexts using appropriate methodologies
PO4	Show ethical and reliability in handling linguistic data, maintain confidentiality and evidential standards.
PO5	Use computational and corpus-based tools for forensic text and speech analysis
PO6	Use multidisciplinary insights from law, psychology, criminology and communication studies to interpret linguistic behaviour in forensic contexts

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs)

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs)	
The Specific teaching and classroom-related outcomes tied to the D.P.Ed curriculum are	
PSO1	Apply linguistic, stylistic and discourse methods to identify authorship and deception in spoken, written and digital communications used in legal and investigative contexts.
PSO2	Correlate linguistic structures with legal language practices, enhancing the ability to interpret, evaluate and present linguistic evidence in a court
PSO3	Analyse and interpret legal, police and witness and confessional statements to find communicative patterns, ambiguity or manipulation
PSO4	Exhibit ethical responsibility, unbiased judgment and professional accuracy in preparing forensic linguistic reports and presenting expert testimony
PSO5	Employ digital tools and computational techniques to support forensic text and speech analysis, authorship profiling in criminal investigation and provide linguistic evidence.

Course Code		Title of the Course	
Core	DFL 11A	LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS	
Pre-requisite	Basic Language Comprehension and General Communication		Syllabus Version 2025-2026
Course Objectives:			
The main objectives of this course are to:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To provide foundational understanding of language functions as a system of communication. To introduce the structural components of language. Explain how linguistic elements contribute to meaning and expression. To explore the role of language in human thought, culture and social interaction. Develop an analytical perspective on language from a linguistic point of view. 			
Expected Course Outcomes:			
On the successful completion of the course, learners will be able to:			
1.	Remember and explain the basic nature, origin and functions of language.		K6
2.	Understand how language operates in social, cultural, and technological contexts.		K4
3.	Apply linguistic insights to real-world communication issues.		K3
4.	Analyze different modes of communication from a linguistic perspective.		K5
5.	Evaluate the structural components of language and their communicative roles.		K6
6.	Create knowledge for further study in linguistics, communication studies and media		
K1 - Remember; K2 - Understand; K3 - Apply; K4 - Analyze; K5 - Evaluate; K6- Create			
Block-I	NATURE OF LANGUAGE		
Unit 1: Language: Human vs Animal; Properties of Human Language – Arbitrariness, Productivity, Displacement Unit 2: Functions of Language – Expressive, Informative, Evocative, Evaluative, Performative Unit 3: Components of Language – Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics, Discourse			
Block-II	COMPONENTS OF COMMUNICATION		
Unit 4: Communication and types: verbal, non-verbal, written Unit 5: Components of communication: sender, message, medium, receiver, feedback, noise Unit 6: Barriers to communication			
Block-III	PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY		
Unit 7: Articulatory mechanism, Organs of speech Unit 8: Types of speech sounds: Vowels, Consonants, Diphthongs, Phonemes and allophones Unit 9: Syllable structure, Suprasegmental features			
Block-IV	MORPHOLOGY and SYNTAX		
Unit 10: Morphology, Morphemes and allomorphs Unit 11: Types of morphemes, free, bound, Word formation processes compounding, affixation Unit 13: Syntax - Sentence patterns and word order			
Block-V	SEMANTICS		
Unit 13: Semantics – Sense and Reference – Lexical Relations: Synonymy, Antonymy, Polysemy, Homonymy, Hyponymy Unit 14: Componential Analysis – Ambiguity Unit 15: Meaning in Context vs Literal Meaning – Pragmatic Meaning			

Course Designed by:
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Reference Books
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akmajian, A., Demers, R. A., Farmer, A. K., & Harnish, R. M. (2017). <i>Linguistics: An introduction to language and communication</i> (7th ed.). MIT Press. • Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, N. (2017). <i>An introduction to language</i> (11th ed.). Cengage Learning. • Hockett, C. F. (1958). <i>A course in modern linguistics</i>. Macmillan. • Leech, G. (1981). <i>Semantics</i>. Penguin Books. • Lyons, J. (1981). <i>Language and linguistics: An introduction</i>. Cambridge University Press. • Nida, E. A. (1949). <i>Morphology: The descriptive analysis of words</i>. University of Michigan Press. • Pike, K. L. (1947). <i>Phonemics: A technique for reducing languages to writing</i>. University of Michigan Press. • Yule, G. (2020). <i>The study of language</i> (8th ed.). Cambridge University Press.

Programme Outcomes (POs) Mapping:

COs / POs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10
CO1	S	M	S	M	S	S	M	M	S	S
CO2	S	M	S	M	M	S	M	S	M	S
CO3	S	S	S	M	M	S	S	S	S	S
CO4	S	M	S	S	S	M	M	S	S	M
CO5	M	S	M	M	S	M	S	S	M	S

Course Code		Title of the Course	
Core	DFL 12B	INTRODUCTION TO FORENSIC LINGUISTICS	
Pre-requisite	Foundational Linguistic Knowledge		Syllabus Version 2025-2026
Course Objectives:			
The main objectives of this course are to:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduce the principles and theories of Forensic Linguistics. 2. Explore the relationship between language, law and society. 3. Examine linguistic theories and their applications in forensic and investigative analysis. 4. Equip the students with the ability to interpret and evaluate linguistic evidence critically. 5. Know the techniques of analysing the language use in Forensic linguistics 			
Expected Course Outcomes:			
On the successful completion of the course, learners will be able to:			
1.	Remember the theoretical frameworks supporting forensic linguistic.		K6
2.	Understand how psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic factors affect communication.		K3
3.	Apply theoretical aspects to real world forensic and investigative cases.		K5
4.	Analyze language evidence using linguistic techniques and tools.		K4
5.	Evaluate linguistic evidence ethically and professionally.		K5
6.	Create new techniques for forensic linguistic purpose.		K6
K1 - Remember; K2 - Understand; K3 - Apply; K4 - Analyze; K5 - Evaluate; K6- Create			
Block-I	BASICS OF FORENSIC LINGUISTICS		
Unit 1: Forensic Linguistics Definition, evolution and scope – Branches: Forensic phonetics, semantics, pragmatics, discourse analysis			
Unit 2: Historical development and cases - Language as evidence: spoken and written			
Unit 3: The role of forensic linguists - Ethical concerns and limitations of forensic linguistic			
Block-II	THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF FORENSIC LINGUISTICS		
Unit 4: Linguistic theories and forensics - Structuralism and forensic text analysis			
Unit 5: Functional Linguistics and forensic discourse - Pragmatic theories: Speech Act Theory, Implicature and Contextual meaning			
Unit 6: Discourse analysis for forensic purpose			
Block-III	ELEMENTS OF FORENSIC LINGUISTICS		
Unit 7: Forensic linguistics: Phonetics, Morphology, Syntax and Semantics			
Unit 8: Meaning and interpretation in forensic context			
Unit 9: Ambiguity and presupposition in legal texts - Linguistic markers of deception			
Block-IV	PSYCHOLINGUISTIC AND SOCIOLINGUISTIC		
Unit 10: Psychological aspects of language in legal contexts - language processing in witness, confessional and suspect statements			
Unit 11: Memory recall - Sociolinguistic variation and linguistic profiling Age, Gender, Dialect, etc			
Unit 12: Forensic communication in cross-cultural contexts			
Block-V	EMERGING AREAS IN FORENSIC LINGUISTICS		
Unit 13: Witness statements and interrogations Digital forensics: cybercrime, online threat, deception			
Unit 14: Forensic transcription - Hate speech and Defamation			
Unit 15: Corpus linguistics for forensic purpose Future of forensic linguistics Application of AI I in Forensic linguistics			

Course Designed by:

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Reference Books

- Coulthard, M., & Johnson, A. (2010). *An introduction to forensic linguistics: Language in evidence*. Routledge.
- Coulthard, M., Johnson, A., & Wright, D. (Eds.). (2016). *The Routledge handbook of forensic linguistics*. Routledge.
- Gibbons, J. (2003). *Forensic linguistics: An introduction to language in the justice system*. Blackwell Publishing.
- Grant, T., & MacLeod, N. (2018). *Forensic linguistics: Current issues and future directions*. Routledge.
- Olsson, J. (2008). *Forensic linguistics: An introduction to language, crime and the law*. Continuum.
- Shuy, R. W. (2006). *Linguistics in the courtroom: A practical guide*. Oxford University Press.
- Turell, M. T. (2010). *Theoretical and methodological issues in forensic linguistics*. Peter Lang.
- Vijayan, N. (Ed.). (2022). *Readings in forensic linguistics*. Bharathiar University

Programme Outcomes (POs) Mapping:

COs / POs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10
CO1	S	S	M	M	S	S	M	S	M	S
CO2	S	M	M	S	S	S	S	L	M	M
CO3	S	M	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO4	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S
CO5	S	S	S	M	M	S	S	S	S	S

Course Code		Title of the Course
Core	DFL 13C	DISCOURSE ANALYSIS
Pre-requisite	Basic Knowledge of Linguistics	Syllabus Version 2025-2026
Course Objectives:		
The main objectives of this course are to:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To introduce the branches of linguistics. 2. To develop a foundational understanding of the structure of language. 3. To describe and analyze linguistic data scientifically. 4. To distinguish between different levels of linguistic structure and meaning. 5. To prepare for advanced or applied linguistic studies. 		
Expected Course Outcomes:		
On the successful completion of the course, learners will be able to:		
1.	To remember the basic linguistic terminology and concepts	K2
2.	To understand the comprehension of linguistic subfields and their interrelation	K4
3.	To apply the use of analytical tools on real language data	K5
4.	Analyse the breaking down language structures for deeper understanding	K3
5.	Evaluate the language use in various contexts	K5
6.	Create new approaches or research ideas in linguistic studies	K6
K1 - Remember; K2 - Understand; K3 - Apply; K4 - Analyze; K5 - Evaluate; K6- Create		
Block-I	INTRODUCTION TO DISCOURSE ANALYSIS	
Unit 1: Introduction - What is discourse - components of language and discourse Unit 2: Text - Understanding context - Spoken and written discourse Unit 3: Sociolinguistic variables		
Block-II	DISCOURSE IN DIFFERENT DOMAINS	
Unit 4: Structure of discourse – Thematic Structure – Organizing Structure – Cohesion – Coherence Reference Unit 5 Endophoric v/s exophoric, Personal, demonstrative and comparative Ellipsis and Substitution Unit 6: Conjunction: Temporal, Additive, Adversative, Causal, Coordinating - Reiteration (lexical cohesion)		
Block-III	ANALYSIS OF DISCOURSES	
Unit 7: Kinds of Discourses – Spoken v. Written Unit 8: Domain specific Discourse: Medical, Legal, Media – Turns – Turn taking – Turn transition Unit 9: Functional Analysis – Analysis of Meaning Entailment – Presupposition		
Block-IV	TRIAL DISCOURSE	
Unit 10: Trial genres – Examination Unit 11: Cross Examination of Witness Unit 12: Narrative in Court room – expert witness – Children Witness		
Block-V	WORK OF FORENSIC LINGUISTS	
Unit 13: Phonetic Similarities – Morphological Meaning – Syntactic Complexity Unit 14: Lexico-grammatical Ambiguity – Lexical v. Pragmatic Meaning Unit 15: Police Interview Notes- Narrative analysis of Disputed statement – Challenges for non-native speakers		

Course Designed by:

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Reference Books

- Canning, P., & Walker, B. (2021). *Discourse analysis: A practical introduction*. Routledge.
- Coulthard, M., & Johnson, A. (2010). *An introduction to forensic linguistics: Language in evidence*. Routledge.
- Coulthard, M., Grant, T., & Kredens, K. (Eds.). (2016). *The Routledge handbook of forensic linguistics*. Routledge.
- Olsson, J. (2008). *Forensic linguistics: An introduction to language, crime and the law*. Continuum.
- Shuy, R. W. (2006). *Linguistics in the courtroom: A practical guide*. Oxford University Press.
- Solan, L. M., & Tiersma, P. M. (2005). *Speaking of crime: The language of criminal justice*. University of Chicago Press.
- Vijayan, N. (Ed.). (2022). *Readings in forensic linguistics*. Bharathiar University

Programme Outcomes (POs) Mapping:

COs / POs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10
CO1	S	S	M	S	S	S	M	S	S	M
CO2	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S
CO5	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	M	S

Course Code	Title of the Course	
Core	DFL 14D	LANGUAGE OF THE LAW
Pre-requisite	Understanding of Basic Linguistic Concepts & Formal Texts	Syllabus Version 2025-2026
Course Objectives:		
<p>The main objectives of this course are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To understand how language is used in the legal and judicial system. To introduce basic linguistic ideas that explain how legal texts and speech are formed and interpreted. To give awareness of how meaning, structure and style of language affect communication in law. Enable learners to identify linguistic problems in legal documents To use ethical and clear use of language in legal and forensic settings 		
Expected Course Outcomes:		
On the successful completion of the course, learners will be able to:		
1.	Remember the special features of legal language and explain their purposes	K2
2.	Understand how meaning, context, and intention affect communication in law.	K3
3.	Apply basic linguistic tools to analyze legal texts.	K4
4.	Analyze linguistic challenges in legal writing and courtroom talk.	K5
5.	Evaluate the importance of clarity, fairness and accessibility in legal language	K6
6.	Evaluate the importance of clarity, fairness and accessibility in legal language	
K1 - Remember; K2 - Understand; K3 - Apply; K4 - Analyze; K5 - Evaluate; K6- Create		
Block-I	CHARACTERISTICS OF LEGAL LANGUAGE	
Unit 1: Legal language - Language functions in law – Features of law language: Unit 2: Formal tone , Formal Structure , Jargons, Complex Grammar, Precision, Impersonal tone, Archaic form, modal verbs, redundancy, foreign elements, unusual word order Unit 3: Use of passive voice and modal		
Block-II	SPOKEN LEGAL COMMUNICATION	
Unit 4: Courtroom language : judge, lawyer, witness and police communication Unit 5: Features of spoken interaction : questioning, answering, interruption, turn-taking Unit 6: Power and politeness in courtroom - Use of intonation, stress and emphasis in oral testimony - Role of interpreters in multilingual courts.		
Block-III	MEANING IN LEGAL LANGUAGE	
Unit 7: Linguistic levels in legal texts : phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics - Meaning in context Unit 8: literal vs intended meaning - Ambiguity and vagueness in legal sentences - Word meaning and polysemy Unit 9: Sentence structure and grammatical choices - Cohesion and Coherence.		
Block-IV	LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS	
Unit 10: Legal Document - Identifying linguistic markers Unit 11: Sentence structure, cohesion and reference - Using corpus methods to find patterns in legal vocabulary Unit 12: Identifying author style and consistency.		
Block-V	LANGUAGE AND JUSTICE	
Unit 13: Language and power in legal institutions Unit 14: Social factors - Linguistic rights and access to justice - Problems faced by non-native speakers Unit 15: Importance of clear communication in police and court talk		

Course Designed by:
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Reference Books
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coulthard, M., & Johnson, A. (2010). <i>An introduction to forensic linguistics: Language in evidence</i>. Routledge. • Crystal, D. (1987). <i>The Cambridge encyclopedia of language</i>. Cambridge University Press. • Gibbons, J. (2003). <i>Forensic linguistics: An introduction to language in the justice system</i>. Blackwell Publishing. • Halliday, M. A. K. (1978). <i>Language as social semiotic: The social interpretation of language and meaning</i>. Edward Arnold. • Mellinkoff, D. (1963). <i>The language of the law</i>. Little, Brown and Company. • Tiersma, P. M. (1999). <i>Legal language</i>. University of Chicago Press. • Yule, G. (2020). <i>The study of language</i> (8th ed.). Cambridge University Press. • Vijayan, N. (Ed.). (2022). <i>Readings in forensic linguistics</i>. Bharathiar University

Programme Outcomes (POs) Mapping:

COs / POs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10
CO1	S	M	M	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S
CO3	L	M	S	M	M	S	S	M	S	S
CO4	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
CO5	M	M	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S

Course Code		Title of the Course
Core	DFL 15E	LANGUAGE, SOCIETY AND CRIME
Pre-requisite	Understanding of Sociolinguistic Concepts	Syllabus Version 2025-2026
Course Objectives:		
<p>The main objectives of this course are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To examine how social factors influence language use in criminal contexts. 2. To understand how linguistic behaviour reflects identity, power and deviance in society. 3. To explore the relationship between language, social structures and criminal communication. 4. To apply sociolinguistic and forensic linguistic tools to analyse criminal discourse. 5. To develop awareness of ethical and social dimensions in linguistic evidence. 		
Expected Course Outcomes:		
On the successful completion of the course, learners will be able to:		
1.	Remember how social factors influence linguistic behavior in criminal contexts.	K2
2.	Understand the ethical and law related implications of linguistic evidence	K3
3.	Apply sociolinguistic and forensic linguistic principles to real-world data.	K4
4.	Analyze speech and writing for indicators of identity, power, and deviance.	K5
5.	Evaluate language bias and inequality in legal and social systems.	K6
6.	Create a linguistic behavioral profile	
K1 - Remember; K2 - Understand; K3 - Apply; K4 - Analyze; K5 - Evaluate; K6- Create		
Block-I	LANGUAGE, SOCIETY AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR	
Unit 1: Language vs. society - Social class, gender and power Unit 2: Sociolinguistic perspectives - Concept of Verbal behavior and social implication Unit 3: Social norms and values.		
Block-II	LANGUAGE AND CRIMINAL IDENTITY	
Unit 4: Social identity and peer group influence on speech behaviour Unit 5: Sociolects and coded speech in criminal groups - Linguistic markers Unit 6 Criminal” and “Victim” identities - Social labeling		
Block-III	LANGUAGE AND DEVIANT COMMUNICATION	
Unit 7: Linguistic deviance and norm violation Unit 8: Linguistic cues of taboo, verbal aggression Unit 9: Indirectness in socially deviant communication		
Block-IV	MEDIA AND CRIME DISCOURSE	
Unit 10: Crime in media language Unit 11: Linguistic bias in crime news and reports - Role of social media criminal activity Unit 12: Online deviance : hate speech, trolling , cyber-bullying, cyber Stalking.		
Block-V	FORENSIC APPLICATIONS	
Unit 13: Linguistic evidence in criminal justice: authorship, voice and identity Unit 14: Sociolinguistic profiling: - Forensic linguist accessing to justice Unit 15: Social responsibility in forensic linguistic investigation.		

Course Designed by:

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Reference Books

- Coulthard, M., & Johnson, A. (2010). *An introduction to forensic linguistics: Language in evidence*. Routledge.
- Fairclough, N. (2001). *Language and power*. Routledge.
- Gibbons, J. (2003). *Forensic linguistics: An introduction to language in the justice system*. Blackwell Publishing.
- Halliday, M. A. K. (1978). *Language as social semiotic: The social interpretation of language and meaning*. Edward Arnold.
- Labov, W. (1972). *Sociolinguistic patterns*. University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Olsson, J. (2009). *Wordcrime: Solving crime through forensic linguistics*. Continuum.
- Tiersma, P. M. (1999). *Legal language*. University of Chicago Press.
- Van Dijk, T. A. (1998). *Ideology: A multidisciplinary approach*. SAGE Publications.

Programme Outcomes (POs) Mapping:

Mapping with Programme Outcomes										
Cos	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10
CO1	S	M	L	M	S	L	L	L	M	L
CO2	S	S	L	S	S	M	S	M	M	M
CO3	S	M	L	M	M	S	S	M	M	S
CO4	S	S	L	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO5	S	S	L	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

*S-Strong; M-Medium; L-Low

SECOND SEMESTER

Course Code	Title of the Course	
Core	DFL 21A	INTRODUCTION TO FORENSIC PHONETICS
Pre-requisite	Basic Knowledge of Core Linguistic Concepts	Syllabus Version 2025-2026
Course Objectives:		
<p>The main objectives of this course are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduce the fundamental concepts of phonetics and the mechanisms of human speech production. 2. Familiarize students with the principles and methods used in forensic phonetic analysis and speaker identification. 3. Develop an understanding of acoustic analysis and the instrumental techniques used in examining speech evidence. 4. Enable learners to apply phonetic and acoustic knowledge in forensic contexts such as voice comparison, profiling and evidence. 5. Create awareness of the legal, procedural and ethical considerations involved in presenting phonetic evidence in court. 		
Expected Course Outcomes:		
On the successful completion of the course, learners will be able to:		
1.	Remember the articulatory and acoustic properties of human speech sounds using appropriate phonetic terminology.	K2
2.	Understand the scope, methods and applications of forensic phonetics within the broader domain of forensic science.	K3
3.	Apply the basic speaker identification and profiling by assessing linguistic, paralinguistic and acoustic parameters.	K4
4.	Analyze and interpret spectrograms and other acoustic data using tools such as Praat to identify key voice features	K5
5.	Evaluate the reliability and admissibility of voice evidence based on established legal and ethical frameworks.	K6
6.	Create structured forensic phonetic reports suitable for presentation in legal proceedings, adhering to professional and ethical standards	
K1 - Remember; K2 - Understand; K3 - Apply; K4 - Analyze; K5 - Evaluate; K6- Create		
Block-I	FUNDAMENTALS OF PHONETICS	
	Unit 1: Nature and scope of phonetics Unit 2: Speech organs and physiology of sound production - Classification of speech sounds vowels and consonants Unit 3: Suprasegmentals Stress, tone, rhythm, intonation. - IPA and transcription	
Block-II	FORENSIC PHONETICS	
	Unit 4: Forensic phonetics Definition - Phonetics in forensics Unit 5: Types of forensic speech evidence Recorded calls, threats, ransom calls Unit 6: Speech as biometric evidence	
Block-III	ACOUSTIC PHONETICS IN FORENSIC LINGUISTICS	
	Unit 7: Acoustic properties of speech: frequency, amplitude, harmonics Unit 8: Spectrogram reading and interpretation: Formants, vowel space plotting, Pitch, voice quality, rhythm and tempo analysis Unit 9: Software :Praat	
Block-IV	SPEAKER IDENTIFICATION & PROFILING	
	Unit 10: Auditory phonetics - Ear-witness vs Instrumental analysis Unit 11: Forensic voice comparison methodology – Basic Automatic Speaker Recognition	

Unit 12: Influence of dialect, sociolect, gender, age, emotion.	
Block-V	PROCEDURE & ETHICS
Unit 13: Forensic evidence Unit 14: Admissibility of voice evidence in Indian courts. Daubert & Frye standard :expert testimony guidelines. Unit 15: Ethical issues	
Course Designed by:	
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Reference Books	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Campbell, J. P., Jr., Campbell, W. M., Reynolds, D. A., Jones, D. A., & Leek, T. R. (2009). Forensic speaker recognition: A tutorial. <i>IEEE Signal Processing Magazine</i>, 26(2), 95–107. Coulthard, M., Johnson, A., & Wright, D. (2017). <i>An introduction to forensic linguistics: Language in evidence</i>. Routledge. Labov, W. (1972). <i>Sociolinguistic patterns</i>. University of Pennsylvania Press. Nolan, F. (1983). <i>The phonetic basis of speaker recognition</i>. Cambridge University Press. Olsson, J. (2009). <i>Wordcrime: Solving crime through forensic linguistics</i>. Continuum. Vijayan, N. (Ed.). (2022). <i>Readings in forensic linguistics</i>. Bharathiar University 	

Programme Outcomes (POs) Mapping:

Mapping with Programme Outcomes										
Cos	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10
CO1	S	M	L	M	S	L	L	L	M	L
CO2	S	S	L	S	S	M	S	M	M	M
CO3	S	M	L	M	M	S	S	M	M	S
CO4	S	S	L	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO5	S	S	L	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

*S-Strong; M-Medium; L-Low

Course Code		Title of the Course	
Core	DFL 22B	FORENSIC STYLISTICS	
Pre-requisite	Basic Stylistic & Linguistic Knowledge		Syllabus Version 2025-2026
Course Objectives:			
<p>The main objectives of this course are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand how stylistic features contribute to linguistic individuality. 2. To analyze the use of style in legal, threatening, or anonymous texts. 3. To apply linguistic stylistic frameworks to forensic evidence. 4. To interpret textual variation in authorship and intent. 5. To develop critical awareness of stylistic evidence in real cases. 			
Expected Course Outcomes:			
On the successful completion of the course, learners will be able to:			
1.	Remember the linguistic and theoretical foundations of forensic stylistics		K2
2.	Understand stylistic markers that indicate authorship, tone and intent.		K4
3.	Apply stylistic analysis ethically in investigative and judicial settings		K6
4.	Analyse texts across genres for stylistic variation and forensic relevance.		K3
5.	Evaluate stylistic evidence in real-world case contexts.		K5
6.	Create Linguistic Profiling using stylistic Analysis		
K1 - Remember; K2 - Understand; K3 - Apply; K4 - Analyze; K5 - Evaluate; K6- Create			
Block-I	INTRODUCTION FORENSIC STYLISTICS		
Unit 1. Forensic stylistics :Definition - stylistics vs forensic stylistics - Stylistic variation and linguistic Unit 2. Fingerprinting - Context and register in forensic interpretation Unit 3. Style, idiolect - stylistic Analysis in linguistic investigation.			
Block-II	STYLISTIC FRAMEWORK		
Unit 4: Stylistics at lexical, syntactic and discourse levels Unit 5: Stylistic markers of emotion, threat and persuasion Unit 6: Corpus-based stylistic			
Block-III	FORENSIC DOCUMENT ANALYSIS		
Unit 7: Stylistic analysis of legal, threatening, ransom and suicide notes Unit 8: Features of hate mail, defamatory statements and anonymous texts Unit 9: Forensic stylistics in digital genres: blogs, emails deceptive or manipulative stylistic strategy analysis			
Block-IV	STYLISTIC INDICATORS		
Unit 10: Author's intention and emotional state - Stylistic markers of deception- Genuine vs fabricated statements Unit 11: Stylistic indicators of aggression, coercion or remorse Unit 12: Stylistic features for Linguistic profiling			
Block-V	EXPERT INTERPRETATION AND TESTIMONY		
Unit 13: Stylistic evidence in courts - Interpretation vs. inference Unit 14: Communicative competence of the expert witness - Challenges of stylistic ambiguity Unit 15: Cross-linguistic stylistic evidence			

Course Designed by:

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Reference Books

- McMenamin, G. (2002). *Forensic Linguistics: Advances in Forensic Stylistics*. CRC Press.
- Coulthard, M., & Johnson, A. (2010). *An Introduction to Forensic Linguistics: Language in Evidence*. Routledge
- Olsson, J. (2009). *Wordcrime: Solving Crime Through Forensic Linguistics*. Continuum.
- Grant, T. (2013). *TXT Crimes: Using Linguistics to Solve Crimes*. Oxford University Press.
- Short, M. (1996). *Exploring the Language of Poems, Plays and Prose*. Longman
- Wales, K. (2014). *A Dictionary of Stylistics*. Routledge.
- Simpson, P. (2004). *Stylistics: A Resource Book for Students*. Routledge
- Taboada, M., & Mann, W. C. (2006). *Rhetorical Structure Theory: Discourse Structure and Functional Relations*.
- Vijayan, N. (Ed.). (2022). *Readings in forensic linguistics*. Bharathiar University

Programme Outcomes (POs) Mapping:

Mapping with Programme Outcomes										
Cos	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10
CO1	S	M	L	M	S	L	L	L	M	L
CO2	S	S	L	S	S	M	S	M	M	M
CO3	S	M	L	M	M	S	S	M	M	S
CO4	S	S	L	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO5	S	S	L	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

Course Code		Title of the Course
Core	DFL 23C	AUTHORSHIP ATTRIBUTION
Pre-requisite	Familiarity with Linguistic Structures	Syllabus Version 2025-2026
Course Objectives:		
The main objectives of this course are to:		
1. To introduce the principles and linguistic foundations of authorship studies.		
2. To familiarize students with methods for analysing and comparing written texts.		
3. To understand how linguistic features can serve as evidence in forensic contexts.		
4. To apply computational and stylistic tools to authorship attribution.		
5. To explore ethical and interpretative challenges in forensic text analysis		
Expected Course Outcomes:		
On the successful completion of the course, student will be able to:		
1.	Remember the linguistic and theoretical basis of authorship attribution.	K2
2.	Understand the ethical implications in linguistic data analysis and expert testimony	K3
3.	Analyse the key linguistic features relevant to style and identity.	K5
4.	Apply quantitative and qualitative methods in text analysis.	K4
5.	Evaluate evidence in authorship-related forensic cases.	K6
6.	Create Linguistic Profiling.	
K1 - Remember; K2 - Understand; K3 - Apply; K4 - Analyze; K5 - Evaluate; K6- Create		
Block-I	INTRODUCTION TO AUTHORSHIP STUDIES	
Unit 1: Authorship identification History and Concept -Stylistics vs Stylometry Unit 2: Authorship attribution - Linguistic individuality Unit 3: idiolect - Consistency and Distinctiveness		
Block-II	LINGUISTIC FEATURES IN AUTHORSHIP ANALYSIS	
Unit 4: Lexical and syntactic markers Word frequency, collocations and function words - Morphological and orthographic patterns Unit 5: Sentence structure, complexity and punctuation Pragmatic markers and discourse features Unit 6: Cohesion and coherence		
Block-III	METHODS AND TECHNIQUES OF TEXT ANALYSIS	
Unit 7: Manual vs Computational text analysis - Quantitative methods: stylometry and statistical models - Qualitative methods: stylistic and discourse analysis Unit 8: Keyword analysis, n-grams and wordlists - Corpus linguistics in authorship studies Unit 9: Introduction of text analysis software		
Block-IV	AUTHORSHIP ATTRIBUTION AND GENRES	
Unit 10: Authorship in emails, SMS, social media and digital texts Unit 11: Profiling anonymous or threatening messages Unit 12: Plagiarism and imitation - Forensic linguist as expert witness - Reliability, validity and limitations of authorship attribution.		
Block-V	ETHICS, CHALLENGES AND EMERGING TRENDS	
Unit 13: Ethical issues in authorship identification Unit 14: Privacy and consent in digital text analysis Linguistic bias and interpretative responsibility Unit 15: Challenges of multilingual and mixed-code texts - Future of forensic text analysis		

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Reference Books
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chaski, C. (2005). Who's at the keyboard? Authorship attribution in digital evidence. <i>International Journal of Digital Evidence</i>. Coulthard, M. (2004). Author identification, idiolect, and linguistic uniqueness. <i>Applied Linguistics</i>. Grant, T. (2013). <i>TXT crimes: Using linguistics to solve crimes</i>. Oxford University Press. Holmes, D. (1998). The evolution of stylometry in humanities scholarship. <i>Literary and Linguistic Computing</i>. Kestemont, M., Stamatatos, E., & Mosdell, N. (2019). <i>Authorship attribution in the digital age</i>. Springer. McMenamin, G. R. (2002). <i>Forensic linguistics: Advances in forensic stylistics</i>. CRC Press. Olsson, J. (2009). <i>Wordcrime: Solving crime through forensic linguistics</i>. Continuum. Vijayan, N. (Ed.). (2022). <i>Readings in forensic linguistics</i>. Bharathiar University

Programme Outcomes (POs) Mapping:

Mapping with Programme Outcomes										
Cos	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10
CO1	S	M	L	M	S	L	L	L	M	L
CO2	S	S	L	S	S	M	S	M	M	M
CO3	S	M	L	M	M	S	S	M	M	S
CO4	S	S	L	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO5	S	S	L	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

*S-Strong; M-Medium; L-Low

Course Code		Title of the Course	
Core	DFL 24D	CASE STUDIES	
Pre-requisite	Basic Knowledge of Forensic Linguistics and Discourse Analysis		Syllabus Version 2025-2026
Course Objectives:			
The main objectives of this course are to:			
1. To introduce students to forensic linguistic analysis through real case studies.			
2. To develop an understanding of linguistic variation in written discourse.			
3. To provide an understanding of different writing systems and multilingual contexts			
4. To train students to identify and interpret individual writing characteristics			
5. To develop skills to apply linguistic methods in evaluating questioned documents and forensic evidence.			
Expected Course Outcomes:			
On the successful completion of the course, learners will be able to:			
1.	Remember key concepts and terminologies related to forensic stylistics and linguistic evidence		K2
2.	Understand how linguistic features and discourse patterns function as indicators of authorship.		K3
3.	Apply basic forensic linguistic methods to examine questioned documents and written communication		K6
4.	Analyze linguistic and stylistic features in multilingual writing systems		K5
5.	Evaluate linguistic evidence from forensic case studies		K6
6.	Create a basic linguistic profile of a writer using stylistic and structural markers.		
K1 - Remember; K2 - Understand; K3 - Apply; K4 - Analyze; K5 - Evaluate; K6- Create			
Block-I	INTRODUCTION TO CASE STUDIES		
Unit 1: Introduction - Importance of Case Studies - Role of Linguistic Evidence			
Unit 2: Methodology - Types of Case Studies in Forensic Linguistics Authorship Identification Cases			
Unit 3: Speaker Identification Cases - Sources of Linguistic Evidence – Ethics			
Block-II	US and SPANISH CASES		
Unit 4: Introduction – Method – Qualitative findings – probability of using all variable – Importance of Case Studies - Role of Linguistic Evidence conservative analysis of joint probability-strength of findings – limitations of findings			
Unit 5: Style -Traditional stylistics – Linguistic Stylistics – Group and Individual – Variations Markers of Styles			
Unit 6: Corpus of Mexican American Writing – Interpreted or Translated discourse Case 1: California v. Defendant (1996), Case 2: U.S v. Defendant (2000), Questioned Authorship Case 3: California v. Armas (1997), Case 4: Corporation v. Defendant (1997)			
Block-III	KOREAN CASES		
Unit 7: Introduction Writing Style, Writing System			
Unit 8: Method Data Collection, Data Analysis – Chinese Characters for Sino Korean words			
Unit 9: Invented Spellings – Punctuation Marks- Word Spacing			
Block-IV	JAPANESE CASES		
Unit 10: Introduction- Writing System – Data Collection & Corpus Development – Format – Punctuation – Spellings – Roman Letter Spellings			
Unit 11: Phonological Variation – Morpheme choice – Word Choice			

Unit 12: Word Formation - Syntax	
Block-V	INDIAN CASES
Unit 13: Introduction- Language – Writing System – Literacy – Letters – Format – Punctuation	
Unit 14: English Loans – Regional Vowel Realization – Murmur – Sibilants – Hypercorrection	
Unit 15: Telegraphic Language Deception in Cyber Stalking :: Suicide note Attribution	
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Reference Books	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coulthard, M., & Johnson, A. (2010). <i>An introduction to forensic linguistics: Language in evidence</i>. Routledge. • Coulthard, M., Grant, T., & Kredens, K. (Eds.). (2016). <i>The Routledge handbook of forensic linguistics</i>. Routledge. • Gibbons, J. (2003). <i>Forensic linguistics: An introduction to language in the justice system</i>. Blackwell Publishing. • Grant, T. (2013). <i>TXT crimes: Using linguistics to solve crimes</i>. Oxford University Press. • McMenamin, G. R. (2002). <i>Forensic linguistics: Advances in forensic stylistics</i>. CRC Press. • Shuy, R. W. (2006). <i>Linguistics in the courtroom: A practical guide</i>. Oxford University Press. • Vijayan, N. (Ed.). (2022). <i>Readings in forensic linguistics</i>. Bharathiar University 	

Programme Outcomes (POs) Mapping:

Mapping with Programme Outcomes										
Cos	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10
CO1	S	M	L	M	S	L	L	L	M	L
CO2	S	S	L	S	S	M	S	M	M	M
CO3	S	M	L	M	M	S	S	M	M	S
CO4	S	S	L	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO5	S	S	L	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

*S-Strong; M-Medium; L-Low