



LANGUAGE TYPOLOGY

1. GENERAL INFORMATION			
1.1. Study programme (undergraduate, graduate, integrated)	M.A. level	1.6. Type of instruction (number of hours L + S + E + e-learning)	30L + 15S
1.2. Year of the study programme	1st & 2nd	1.7. Expected enrolment in the course	30
1.3. Name of the course	Language typology	1.8. Course teacher	Lucija Šimičić, assistant professor
1.4. Credits (ECTS)	5	1.9. Associate teachers	Mia Batinić, M.A.
1.5. Status of the course	Elective	1.10. Language of instruction	Croatian (with possible individual consultations in English)
2. COURSE DESCRIPTION			
2.1. Course objectives and short contents	The aim of the course is to make students familiar with basic methods and results of typological approach to studying language. In this course typology will be treated as classification of languages according to their structure, as the study of systematic patterns found in languages, and as a linguistic theory. Based on examples of different world languages, basic methods of linguistic typological analysis will be presented. Students will become acquainted with basic theoretical concepts and phenomena related to typology: language type, language universals – absolute and implicational, typological markedness, grammatical hierarchies, language economy, iconicity, semantic maps, etc. The final objective of the course is to render students capable of performing analysis of structurally different languages.		
2.2. Course enrolment requirements and entry competences required for the course	No prerequisites.		
2.3. Learning outcomes at the level of the programme to which the course contributes	In the field of linguistic typology, students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Present and evaluate contemporary theoretical approaches ✓ Identify and apply research methods ✓ Evaluate the adequacy of empirical research results 		
2.4. Learning outcomes expected at the level of the course	By the end of the course the student will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ determine the type of different world languages ✓ define and list absolute and implicational language universals ✓ determine word order, i.e. constituent order on example of different world languages ✓ analyze case marking in different world languages ✓ explain the meaning of typological markedness, economy, iconicity ✓ describe grammatical hierarchies by using examples of different world languages ✓ present language universals and grammar of a certain language in the form of semantic maps ✓ independently and critically analyze grammar of a previously unknown language ✓ apply typological methods in researching structures of different world languages, i.e. to compare them 		

2.5. Course content broken down in detail by weekly class schedule (syllabus)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction to typology 2. Typological classifications 3. Linguistic universals 4. Implicational universals and competitive motivations 5. Word order 6. Gramatical categories: typological markedness, economy, iconicity 7. First test 8. Case marking 9. Gramatical hierarchies and semantic maps 10. Prototypes and interaction of typological samples 11. Syntactic argumentation and syntactic structure in typology 12. Relative phrases 13. Diachronic typology 14. Typology as an approach to language and its historical development 15. Second test 				
2.6. Format of instruction:	X lectures X seminars and workshops X exercises <input type="checkbox"/> on line in entirety <input type="checkbox"/> partial e-learning <input type="checkbox"/> field work	X independent assignments <input type="checkbox"/> multimedia and the internet <input type="checkbox"/> laboratory <input type="checkbox"/> work with mentor <input type="checkbox"/> (other)	2.7. Accessibility of e-learning platform: http://un.iversity.org (Language Typology 2014/15)		
2.8. Student responsibilities	Regular class attendance, preparing assigned readings, active participation in classes and class discussions, carrying out one's own small-scale research of a specific problem, writing up a seminar on the conducted research, presenting a paper on a chosen topic, and sustaining a written exam.				
2.9. Grading and evaluating student work in class and at the final exam ¹	The course grade is based on the quality of an independently conducted research and the written seminar paper (30%), active class participation (20%) and the success at the final exam (50%).				
2.10. Screening student work (the proportion of ECTS credits for each activity so that the total number of ECTS credits is equal to the ECTS value of the course)	Class attendance	1,5	Practical training		Tests
	Preparation for classes	0,5	Report		Written exam
	Homework		Seminar essay	1	Oral exam
	Research		Essay		(Other)
	Experimental work		Project		(Other)
2.11. Required literature (available in the library and via other media)	Title			Number of copies in the library	Availability via other media

¹ Unified grading criteria („Kriteriji za ocjenjivanje uspjeha studenata u nastavi“), criteria for taking and evaluating tests („Kriteriji za ocjenjivanje uspjeha – dopuna“) as well as class attendance obligations („Pravilnik o studiranju“) are equally applied to all courses provided by Linguistics Department. All relevant documents are available at the web-pages of Linguistics Department (<http://www.unizd.hr/lingvistika/Nastava/Dokumenti/tabid/3508/Default.aspx>).

	Croft, W. 2003. <i>Typology and Universals</i> . 2nd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.	1	X
	Comrie, B. 1989. <i>Language Universals and Linguistic Typology: Syntax and Morphology</i> . 2nd ed. Oxford: Blackwell Publisher.	1	X
	Odabrana poglavlja: Haspelmath, M., Dryer, S., Gil, D. & B. Comrie (eds.). 2005. <i>World Atlas of Language Structures</i> . Oxford: Oxford University Press. Matasović, R. 2001. <i>Uvod u poredbenu lingvistiku</i> . Zagreb: Matica hrvatska. Nichols, J. 1992. <i>Linguistic diversity in space and time</i> . Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. Velupillai, V. 2012. <i>An Introduction to Linguistic Typology</i> . Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.		X X
	+ a grammar book of a non-IE language		
2.12. Optional literature	Cristofaro, S. & P. Ramat. 1991. <i>Introduzione alla tipologia linguistica</i> . Roma: Carocci. Dixon, R. M. W. 1994. <i>Ergativity</i> . Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Haspelmath, M. et al. 2001. <i>Language Typology and Language Universals. An International Handbook</i> . Berlin / New York: Walter de Gruyter. Matasović, R. 2005. <i>Jezična raznolikost svijeta: podrijetlo, razvitak, izgledi</i> . Zagreb: Algoritam. Shopen, T. (ed.) 2007. <i>Language Typology and Syntactic Description, vol. I: Clause Structur.</i> , 2nd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Shopen, T. (ed.) 2007. <i>Language Typology and Syntactic Description, vol. II: Complex Constructions.</i> , 2nd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Vogel, P.M. & B. Comrie (eds.). 2000. <i>Approaches to the typology of word class</i> . New York: Mouton de Gruyter.		
2.13. Quality assurance methods that ensure the acquisition of exit competences	Database on class attendance, completed students' tasks and activities, analysis of students' success on a written exam, in conducting research and preparing seminars; student evaluation of teacher's and assistants' class performance.		
2.14. Examples of questions/ tasks in the seminar paper and written exam with corresponding learning outcomes	Example 1: 1.1. Question: Determine S, A and P in the following sentences....What language type do these languages belong to? 1.2. Learning outcome: determine the type of different world languages; analyze case marking in different world languages Example 2: 2.1.Question: Primjer pitanja: Interpret the following implicational language universal 2.2. Learning outcome: define and list absolute and implicational language universals Example 3: 3.1. Question: Drawing on the example of a certain grammatical hierarchy explain what this phenomenon is and how it functions. 3.2. Learning outcome: describe grammatical hierarchies by using examples of different world languages		