



## Teaching Guide

Identifying Data					2020/21
<b>Subject (*)</b>	Variation and Change in English	<b>Code</b>	613505108		
<b>Study programme</b>	Mestrado Universitario en Estudos Ingleses Avanzados e as súas Aplicacións (2019)				
Descriptors					
Cycle	Period	Year	Type	Credits	
Official Master's Degree	2nd four-month period	First	Optional	3	
<b>Language</b>	English				
<b>Teaching method</b>	Face-to-face				
<b>Prerequisites</b>					
<b>Department</b>	Letras				
<b>Coordinador</b>	Moskowich-Spiegel Fandiño, Isabel	<b>E-mail</b>	isabel.moskowich-spiegel.fandino@udc.es		
<b>Lecturers</b>	Moskowich-Spiegel Fandiño, Isabel Puente Castelo, Luís Miguel	<b>E-mail</b>	isabel.moskowich-spiegel.fandino@udc.es luis.pcastelo@udc.es		
<b>Web</b>	www.imaes.eu/?page_id=31				
<b>General description</b>	This course aims at providing students with a solid knowledge of language diversity exploring both intralinguistic and extralinguistic factors that have some influence on language change and variation.				
<b>Contingency plan</b>	<p>1. Changes in contents The contents of the course will remain the same</p> <p>2. Methodology The teaching methods will be kept although adapted to distance teaching (e-mail, Moodle or Teams)</p> <p>3. Personalised attention to students Students will receive individual and/or group attention by e-mail, Teams or Moodle) during the official timetable and calendar</p> <p>4. Changes in the evaluation There will be no changes in the programmed evaluation already designed for distance teaching</p> <p>5. Changes in the bibliography There will be no changes in the reading list and bibliography</p>				

### Study programme competences / results

Code	Study programme competences / results

### Learning outcomes

Learning outcomes	Study programme competences / results

### Contents

Topic	Sub-topic
1. Introduction and basic concepts	<p>The idea of language change</p> <p>The idea of language variation</p> <p>Language classifications: typological, geographical, genealogical</p> <p>Diachrony, synchrony, diatopy and diaphases in language</p>



Historical Linguistics: main tenets and methodologies.	The comparatist method Reconstruction as a method
Theoretical frameworks for the study of variation and change	Structuralism Generativism Grammaticalisation Construction grammar (Historical) sociolinguistics Other approaches
Variation and change at different levels:	Phonology Lexis Semantics Morphology Syntax

Planning				
Methodologies / tests	Competencies / Results	Teaching hours (in-person & virtual)	Student's personal work hours	Total hours
Introductory activities		1	0	1
Guest lecture / keynote speech		12	5	17
ICT practicals		5	10	15
Document analysis		2	12	14
Mixed objective/subjective test		1	10	11
Oral presentation		2	10	12
Personalized attention		5	0	5

(\*)The information in the planning table is for guidance only and does not take into account the heterogeneity of the students.

Methodologies	
Methodologies	Description
Introductory activities	Students will be given examples from different languages so that they may think about any phenomena observable at first sight
Guest lecture / keynote speech	The teachers will explain concepts, theoretical frameworks and processes relating to language variation and change. These sessions may include interaction with students by means of dialogue and debate
ICT practicals	Use of different platforms, dataases, tee-banks, corpora and other electronic tools for linguistic research that are good bases for empirical studies
Document analysis	Critical reading of recommended sources
Mixed objective/subjective test	Mixed test to be solved either in class or at home
Oral presentation	Presentation containing the concepts and competences acquired

Personalized attention	
Methodologies	Description
ICT practicals	Students will receive personal attention either at the teachers' offices or via e-mail.

Assessment			
Methodologies	Competencies / Results	Description	Qualification



Mixed objective/subjective test		Test or tests to be taken in class or submitted by any electronic platform as recommended by the teachers	15
Oral presentation		Oral presentation and/or paper (1,500 words, excluding references).	60
ICT practicals		Use and command of electronic linguistic tools and resources	10
Document analysis		Critical reading of different sources	15

## Assessment comments

Second opportunity:

Students will have to repeat only those parts (exercises and case study) in which they did not reach a pass in the first opportunity. In the second opportunity the case study will be submitted as a written essay (between 2,000-3,000 words, excluding references).

Students officially exempt from class attendance:

Students will have

to hand in all course exercises (60%) and submit an essay on a case study (between 2,000-3,000 words, excluding references) (40%).

All exercises and tests will be done in English. Overall correctness in language and in the use of formal conventions is indispensable. Therefore, grammatical and orthographic mistakes will be penalised.

Those who

are officially registered as part-time students, and have been granted permission not to attend classes, as stipulated in the regulations of this University, will be assessed in either of the opportunities according to the same criteria specified for the second opportunity.

Part-time

students who have been granted a "dispensa académica" must contact the teacher at the beginning of the semester in order to design the necessary changes and adjustments relating to the different activities to be carried out along the academic year.

LINGUISTIC ACCURACY

Both

the theoretical and practical examination must meet the minimum requirements of linguistic correctness (spelling and grammar, punctuation, syntax concordance, lexical precision, or formal register).

The level in English language expected of students is equivalent to a C1 level. Deficiencies in this area will be penalized in qualifying.

Essays

and written work may be tested through Turnitin in order to detect wrong citations, plagiarism or any other type of fraud. Should this occur, the rules for plagiarism will be applied. (Normas de avaliación, revisión e reclamación das cualificacións dos estudos de grao emestrado universitario). Turnitin recognises papers previously turned in by other people (or the student him/herself) at this university or other universities, as well as other material found on Internet.

## Sources of information



Basic

Aitchison, Jean. 1981. *Language Change: Progress or Decay?* London: Fontana Paperbacks. Barber, Charles. 2000. *The English Language: A Historical Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Bergs, Alexander, Brinton, Laurel J. (eds.). 2012. *English Historical Linguistics. An International Handbook*. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter. Blake, Norman (ed.). 1992. *The Cambridge history of the English language. Vol.2: 1066-1476*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Blount, Ben.G. & Sanches, Mary. (eds) 1977. *Sociocultural Dimensions of Sound Change*, NY: Academic Press. Brinton, Laurel J. & Traugott, Elizabeth Closs. 2005. *Lexicalization and Grammaticalization in Language Change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Burchfield, Robert (ed). 1994. *The Cambridge History of the English language. Vol.5: English in Britain and Overseas: Origins and Development*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Burnley, David. 2000. *The History of the English Language: A Source Book*. London: Longman. Cable, Thomas. 2002. *A Companion to Baugh and Cable's History of the English Language*. London: Routledge. Cakary, Robert.E. 1975. "Phonological Change and the Development of an Urban Dialect in Illinois?", *Language in Society* 4, 155-69. Campbell, Lyle. 1999/2004. *Historical Linguistics. An Introduction*. Cambridge, Ma: The MIT Press. Chambers, Jack, Peter Trudgill & Natalie Schilling-Estes (eds.). 2004. *The Handbook of Language Variation and Change*. London: Blackwell Publishing Ltd. Chen, Matthew A. 1975. "Sound Change: Actuation and Implementation", *Language*, 51/2: 255-281. Coates, Jennifer. 2004. *Women, Men, and Language: A Sociolinguistic Account of Gender Differences in Language*. London: Pearson Longman. Conde-Silvestre, Camilo. 2016. A ?third-wave? historical sociolinguistic approach to late Middle English correspondence: Evidence. from the Stonor Letters. In Russi, Cinzia (ed.) *Current Trends in Historical Sociolinguistics*. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter (46-66). Coupland, Nikolas & Jaworski, Adam. 2009. *The New Sociolinguistics Reader*. London: Palgrave. Coupland, Nikolas. 2007. *Language Variation and Identity*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Denison, David, & Hogg, Richard. 2006. *A History of the English Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Fairclough, Norman. 2001. *Language and Power*. London: Longman. Fasold, Ralph W. & Schiffrin, Deborah (eds). 1989. *Language Change and Variation*, Washington DC: Georgetown Univ. Press. Fitzmaurice, Susan M. & Taavitsainen, Irma (eds). 2007. *Methods in Pragmatics*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter. Gumperz, John J. 1976. "Social Network and Language Shift", Working Paper 46, Berkeley (Language Behaviour Research Laboratory). Harris, John. 1985. *Phonological Variation and Change*. Cambridge: C.U.P. Hernández-Campoy, Juan M. 2016. Authorship and gender in English historical sociolinguistic research: Samples from the Paston Letters. 2016. In Russi, Cinzia (ed.) *Current Trends in Historical Sociolinguistics*. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter (108-142). Hickey, Raymon. 2003 (ed.). *Motives for Language Change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Hock, Hans Henrich. 1986. *Principles of historical linguistics*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter. Hogg, Richard (ed). 1992. *The Cambridge History of the English Language. Vol.1: The Beginnings to 1066*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Holmes, Janet. 2008. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. London: Longman. Irvine, Judith T. 1978. "Wolof Noun Classification: The Social Setting of Divergent Change", *Language in Society*, 7/1: 37-64. King, Robert Desmond. 1969. *Historical linguistics and Generative Grammar*, Prentice Hall. Krishnamurti, Bh. 1978. "Areal and Lexical Diffusion of Sound Change", *Language*, 54, 1-20. Kytö, Merja, John Scahill & Harumi Tanabe (eds). 2010. *Language Change and Variation from old English to Late Modern English: A Festschrift for Minoji Akimoto*. Berlin: Peter Lang. Labov, William. 1963. "The Social Motivation of Sound Change", *Word*, 19: 3, 273-309. Lass, Roger (ed). 2000. *The Cambridge history of the English language. Vol.3: 1476- 1776*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Martinet, André. 1960. *Elements of General Linguistics*. London: Faber and Faber. Milroy, James & Milroy, Leslie. 1985. Linguistic change, social network and speaker innovation. *Journal of Linguistics*, 21(2), 339-384. doi:10.1017/S0022226700010306. Narrog Heiko & Heine, Bernd (eds.) 2011. *The Oxford Handbook of Grammaticalization*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Romaine, Suzanne (ed). 1999. *The Cambridge History of the English Language. Vol. 4: 1776-1997*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Romaine, Suzanne. 2000. *Language in Society: An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Russi, Cinzia. 2016. "Introduction". In Russi, Cinzia (ed.) *Current Trends in Historical Sociolinguistics*. 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95-188.



Complementary	
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## Recommendations

Subjects that it is recommended to have taken before

Subjects that are recommended to be taken simultaneously

Subjects that continue the syllabus

## Other comments

&lt;p&gt;

Students are expected to complete all assignments and readings suggested by the lecturer(s), and to come to the sessions prepared to discuss them. Students must visit the eLearning platform for the course regularly. Students are expected to check their university email on a regular basis: announcements and last-minute changes will be notified via email. &lt;/p&gt;&lt;p&gt;

Academic misconduct (including cheating, plagiarism, self-plagiarism, collusion or fabrication of results) will not be tolerated and will be penalised.

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(\*)The teaching guide is the document in which the URV publishes the information about all its courses. It is a public document and cannot be modified. Only in exceptional cases can it be revised by the competent agent or duly revised so that it is in line with current legislation.