LGERM2715

2015-2016

German linguistics : Contrastive and typological analysis

5.0 credits	15.0 h	1q

Teacher(s) :	Sabel Joachim ;
Language :	Allemand
Place of the course	Louvain-la-Neuve
Prerequisites :	Introduction to German linguistics (syntax and morphology).
Main themes :	Study of German, French and other non indoeuropean languages (syntax and morphology) : grammatical functions, agreement, question formation, case, word order correlations. Sociolinguistic aspects (language contact, pidgin and creole language), and the evolution of language (human vs. animal communication).
Aims :	At the end of the cours, the students should: have developed a knowledge of the methodology of contrastive and typological linguistics, especially in comparing German, French, with different non indoeuropean languages, understand the importance of linguistic research for other scientific disciplines, have acquired the competence in linguistic argumentation, be able to present competently one of the topics of this course. *The contribution of this Teaching Unit to the development and command of the skills and learning outcomes of the programme(s) can be accessed at the end of this sheet, in the section entitled "Programmes/courses offering this Teaching Unit".*
Evaluation methods :	Presentation of one of the topics of the course and a written exam.
Teaching methods :	/
Content :	In this course we will study three central aspects of language: 1. Similarities and typological differences in grammar. We analyse the degree in which grammars of human languages differ or show similarities. These similarities and differences will be discussed with respect to phenomena such as case marking, question formation, agreement, word order, grammatical functions, and the distribution of pronouns, in languages such as German, French, and "exotic" languages. 2. We discuss the relationship between languages in terms of " language families " and explain how the different language families have evolved. The following topics will be discussed: The spread over of languages in the world (i.e. the development of language families), the different types of language families (in Europe, in Eurasia, in South- and South-East-Asia, in Africa, in the Middle Orient, in the Pacific, in Australia and in America). In connection with the question of how the different language families have evolved we turn to another " biological " aspect of language and we try to answer the following question: 3. When and how has the human language faculty evolved in the course of the evolution ? The course requires the student's active participation in discussions, in reading scientific texts. Furthermore, every student has to give a short presentation on "contrastive and typological linguistics" at the end of the course.
Bibliography :	/
Other infos :	Support. 1. Syllabus, 2. scientific articles/chapters in books, 3. a written guideline for " how to present a linguistic work ", 4. the students get aid with the workout of their presentations (content, structuring, ').
Faculty or entity in charge:	LMOD

Programmes / formations proposant cette unité d'enseignement (UE)

Intitulé du programme	Sigle	Credits	Prerequis	Acquis d'apprentissage
Master [60] in Modern Languages and Letters : German, Dutch and English	GERM2M1	5	-	
Master [120] in Modern Languages and Letters : German, Dutch and English	GERM2M	5	-	
Master [120] in Linguistics	LING2M	5	-	
Master [120] in Modern Languages and Letters : General	ROGE2M	5	-	
Master [120] in Translation	TRAD2M	5	-	