



COURSE UNIT (MODULE) DESCRIPTION

Course unit (module) title	Kodas
Mapping linguistic variation / Kalbinės variacijos kartografavimas	

Annotation
<p>The course is about various types and evolution of linguistic (dialect) atlases as they reflect both the development of linguistic theories and technical progress. The students will get acquainted with several dialect atlases of European languages (Germanic, Romance, Baltic, Slavic), as well as various multilingual atlases, from two different aspects corresponding to two parts of the course. One part examines the traditional issues of language mapping such as different ways of visually representing linguistic data depending on the purposes of the researcher. The other part focuses on the type of data chosen to be mapped as each atlas sums up information about the variation inside a language.</p>

Lecturer(s)	Department(s) where the course unit (module) is delivered
Dr. Anna Daugavet	Faculty of Philology, Centre for General Linguistics

Study cycle	Type of the course unit (module)
1 st	Elective

Mode of delivery	The period when the course unit (module) is delivered	Language(s) of instruction
Face-to-face (lectures and seminars)	Autumn semester	English

Requirements for students	
<p>Prerequisites: proficiency in English at the B2-C1 level enabling the attendants to read literature, join discussions, and perform assignments is required.</p>	<p>Additional requirements (if any):</p>

Course (module) volume in credits	Total student workload	Contact hours	Self-study hours
5	150	32	118

Purpose of the course unit (module)
<p>The course aims to build up knowledge about possible ways of mapping different European languages in linguistic (dialect) atlases in a variety of aspects spanning from the theoretical orientation of an atlas and data collecting to depicting linguistic features on a map and the use of modern technology in the creation of linguistic atlases. The course should also teach skills in using linguistic (dialect) atlases of different languages and interpreting the numerous ways linguistic information is reflected on a map.</p>

Learning outcomes of the course unit (module)	Teaching and learning methods	Assessment methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students will know the various methods of mapping linguistic (dialect) data in an atlas - will understand the theoretical issues behind linguistic (dialect) atlases - will be able to use and interpret linguistic (dialect) maps 	Lectures, autonomous work	Essay; midterm test and final test (exam).

- Students will be able to analyse and critically evaluate different approaches to the study of dialects and other forms of linguistic varieties	Lectures, autonomous work	Essay; midterm test and final test (exam).
- Students will know the main linguistic (dialect) atlases of different European languages (Germanic, Romance, Baltic, and Slavic) - will be able to view each of them in the major context of the history of linguistic and dialect studies in Europe	Lectures, autonomous work	Essay; midterm test and final test (exam).
- Students will be able to analyse and critically evaluate different approaches to the study of dialects	Lectures, autonomous work	Essay; midterm test and final test (exam).

Content: breakdown of the topics	Contact hours							Self-study work: time and assignments		
	Lectures	Tutorials	Seminars	Exercises	Laboratory work	Internship/work placement	E-learning	Contact hours	Self-study hours	Assignments
1 Introduction on maps. Introduction on linguistic variation. Linguistic atlases, their purposes, and types. An overview of the history of language mapping.	2							2		
2. The choice of data to be mapped and mapping methods. 2.1. The choice of data to be mapped. Languages/dialects vs linguistic features, the issue of dialect/language borders. Linguistic borders vs administrative/political borders. Old/traditional vs new/mixed dialect areas. Regional atlases. Spatial vs social parameters of variation. Inherited vs structural features. Types of reference systems. The collecting of data. Historical atlases. Surveys. Postal questionnaires and direct interviews. The selection of localities (geographic network) and informants (NORMS). (2 hours) 2.2. Mapping methods. Point maps vs areal maps. Text maps vs symbols maps. Display maps vs interpretive maps. Qualitative maps vs quantitative maps. Monodimensional vs pluridimensional maps. Medium of publication: traditional paper atlases vs digital and online	4							4	20	Reading book chapters and papers, and writing essays (topics will be announced during the course). Reading should be completed by the end of the course. Chambers & Trudgill (1998, Chapter 2, Chapter 7) Lameli, Kehrein & Rabanus (2011, Chapter 5, Chapter 17) All relevant readings and primary data will be uploaded onto the VLE system.

<p>Bielenstein (1892), Antanas Salys (1933), Velta Rūķe (1939–1940). Dialect maps by Zigmās Zinkevičius and Marta Rudzīte (1969). <i>Lietuvių kalbos atlasas</i> (1977–1991), <i>Latviešu valodas dialektu atlants</i> (1999–2022). (2 hours)</p>										
<p>4. <i>Midterm test</i>. This will take place in the second part of the lecture.</p>	1							1	19	Preparation for the midterm test.
<p>5. The main linguistic atlases of Europe (continuation)</p> <p>5.1. Dialect atlases of East Slavic languages. The Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the divergence of East-Slavic languages. Dialect continuum across political borders. First attempts at mapping East Slavic dialects. Common principles underlying the atlases of East Slavic languages. <i>Dyjalektalahičny atlas belaruskaj movy</i> (1963), <i>Atlas ukraiņs'koj movy</i> (1984–1991), <i>Dialektologičeskij atlas russkogo jazyka</i> (1986–1996). (2 hours)</p> <p>5.2. Dialect atlases of West Slavic languages. Genetic and historical relationship between Polish, Kashubian, Czech, Slovak and Sorbian. An overview of Polish dialect atlases. <i>Mały atlas gwar polskich</i> (1957–1970). <i>Atlas językowy kaszubszczyzny i dialektów sąsiednich</i> (1967–1978). <i>Atlas gwar polskich</i> (1998–2002). <i>Český jazykový atlas</i> (1993–2005). (2 hours)</p> <p>5.3. Multilingual atlases. Historical linguistics, language typology, areal linguistics. Atlases of language families vs atlases of unrelated languages. Substrance vs structure. <i>Obščeslavyanskij lingvističeskij atlas</i> (1988–), <i>Baltų kalbų atlasas / Baltų valodu atlants</i> (2013–). <i>Atlas Linguarum Europae</i> (1983–), <i>The World Atlas of Language Structures</i> (2005), <i>Atlas of Pidgin and Creole Language Structures Online</i> (2013), <i>The World Atlas of Transitivity Pairs</i> (2014), <i>Typological Atlas of the Languages of Daghestan</i> (2022), <i>Grambank</i> (2023), IE-Cor (2023). (2 hours)</p>	6							6		

6. Mapping linguistic variation 6.1. Mapping variation in phonology. Stress and tone. Vowels vs consonants ratio. Vowels in different positions (stressed and unstressed syllables, roots and affixes, open and closed syllables, in combination with adjacent consonants). Vowel harmony. Consonants (voicing, palatalization, velarization, affricates). (4 hours) 6.2. Mapping variation in morphology. Morphology in dialect atlases. Phonology vs morpho(nology): mobile stress patterns, stem alternation involving tone, vowel quantity and quality. Variation in pronouns. Articles and other definiteness markers. (2 hours) 6.3. Mapping variation in syntax. Word order. Interrogatives: polar and content questions, question particles and interrogative pronouns. Negation: negation markers, double negation, asymmetric negation. Argument expression: alignment, animacy, non-canonical subjects, variation in case. (2 hours) 6.4. Mapping variation in vocabulary. Divorcing vocabulary from phonology in dialect atlases. Mapping notions vs mapping words. Semantic fields. Nouns vs other word classes. From <i>Wenkerbogen</i> to the <i>Wörter und Sachen</i> approach. Use of illustrations. (2 hours)			10					10	20	Reading book chapters and papers, writing essays (topics will be announced during the course). Reading should be completed until the end of the course. Haspelmath et al (2005, Chapters 1–3) Chambers & Trudgill (1998, Chapter 3) Auer & Schmidt (2010, Chapter 42) All relevant readings and primary data will be uploaded onto the VLE system.	
7. Summary of the course. Linguistic variation. Maps and atlases. Areas to be mapped. Features to be mapped. Mapping methods through the history of linguistic atlases.	2								2		
<i>Final test (exam).</i>										19	<i>Preparation for the final test (exam)</i>
Total	32								32	98	

Assessment strategy	Weight, %	Deadline	Assessment criteria
Essays	20	During the semester, starting from week 2.	During the semester, students will be asked to write a compulsory brief essay, up to 10,000 characters without spaces (~3 pages). The essay is assigned up to 2 points, failing to submit the essay results in the subtraction of 2 points. - Coherence of argumentation 1 – 0,5 – 0 points <i>1 – Argumentation is logical, and conclusions are well-grounded.</i>

			<p>0,5 – There is some logic in the student's argumentation, but important links are missing. 0 – The essay is incoherent, and conclusions are missing or are poorly grounded. - Clarity 1 – 0,5 – 0 points 1: The idea is presented completely clearly. Correct terminology (discussed in the class before) is used. 0.5. The text is more or less clear, although it contains commonplaces or uses terms poorly. 0. The text is completely lacking in clarity, and terminology is used inappropriately. If the final score for the essays is not a whole number, it is rounded upwards.</p>
Midterm written test	30	8 th week	<p>In the midterm, students will write a brief test (in 1 academic hour). Questions in the test are both closed (several answer options) and open. Answers to open questions are supposed to be brief (1-2 words). Criteria for assessment: correctness of answers. The correctness/incorrectness is uncontroversial. The test consists of 9 questions, 3 correct answers count as one point. In the borderline case when the grade falls 1 point short of a whole score, it is rounded off upwards. Max. 3 points. The test evaluates students' knowledge of basic facts about linguistic atlases (discussed during lectures and seminars), their ability to use and interpret linguistic (dialect) maps</p>
Final written test (exam)	50	During exam session	<p>During the exam session, students will write a final test. The test evaluates students' knowledge of basic facts about linguistic (dialect) atlases, and their ability to use and interpret linguistic (dialect) maps. Criteria for assessment: correctness of answers. The test consists of 15 questions, 3 correct answers count as one point. In the borderline case when the grade falls 1 point short of a whole score, it is rounded off upwards. Max. 5 points. The duration of the test is 2 academic hours.</p>

Author	Year of publication	Title	Issue of a periodical or volume of a publication	Publishing place and house or web link
Compulsory reading				
Peter Auer & Jürgen Erich Schmidt	2010	<i>Language and Space: An International Handbook of Linguistic Variation. Volume 1. Theories and Methods.</i> (Selected chapters)		De Gruyter Mouton
Alfred Lameli, Roland Kehrein & Stefan Rabanus	2011	<i>Language and Space: An International Handbook of Linguistic Variation. Volume 2. Language Mapping.</i> (Selected chapters)		De Gruyter Mouton
J. K. Chambers & Peter Trudgill	1998	<i>Dialectology</i> (Selected chapters)		Cambridge University Press

Martin Haspelmath et al	2005	<i>The World Atlas of Language Structures</i>		New York: Oxford University Press
Optional reading				
Stanley D. Brunn & Roland Kehrein	2020	<i>Handbook of the Changing World Language Map</i>		Springer
Stefan Rabanus	2011	The State of Art in Linguistic Carthography. In: <i>Studier i dialektologi och sociolingvis-tik. Föredrag vid den Nionde nordiska dialektolog-konferensen</i> , Uppsala 18–20 augusti 2010, 31–52.		Uppsala: Kungl. Gustav Adolfs Akademien för svensk folkkultur
William A. Kretzschmar Jr.	2018	Linguistic Atlases. In: Boberg, Charles, John Nerbonne & Dominic Watt (eds.) <i>The Handbook of Dialectology</i> , 57–72.		Wiley-Blackwell
Stefan Rabanus	2018	Dialect Maps. In: Boberg, Charles, John Nerbonne & Dominic Watt (eds.) <i>The Handbook of Dialectology</i> , 348–367.		Wiley-Blackwell
Joachim Herrgen & Jürgen Erich Schmidt	2019	<i>Language and Space: An International Handbook of Linguistic Variation. Volume 4. Deutsch.</i>		De Gruyter Mouton
Raymond Hickey	2015	<i>The Cambridge Handbook of Areal Linguistics</i>		Cambridge University Press
Frans LMP Hinskens & Johan Taeldeman	2014	<i>Language and Space: An International Handbook of Linguistic Variation. Volume 3. Dutch</i>		De Gruyter Mouton
Jerzy Reichan & Kazimierz Woźniak	2004	<i>Polskie atlasy dialektologiczne i etnograficzne</i>		Kraków: Lexis
Edmunds Trumpa	2012	<i>Latviešu ģeolingvistikas etīdes</i>		Rīga: Zinātne
Thomas Stolz & Nataliya Levkovich	2021	<i>Areal Linguistics within the Phonological Atlas of Europe</i>		De Gruyter Mouton
Atlases and databases				
Angus McIntosh, M.L. Samuels and Michael Benskin	1986	<i>A Linguistic Atlas of Mediaeval English</i>		Aberdeen University Press
Peter Anderson	1987	<i>A Structural Atlas of the English Dialects</i>		London: Routledge
Harold Orton & Nathalia Wright	1975	<i>A word geography of England</i>		London: Seminar Press
Karol Dejna et al.	1998–2002	<i>Atlas gwar polskich</i>		Warszawa: Polska Akademia Nauk

Mario Alinei et al	1983–	<i>Atlas Linguarum Europae</i>		Assen/Maas- tricht/Rome: van Gorcum/Istituto Poligrafico e Zecca dello Stato
Jules Gilliéron & Edmond Edmont	1902–1910	<i>Atlas linguistique de la France</i>		Paris: H. Champion
Michaelis, Susanne Maria & Maurer, Philippe & Haspelmath, Martin & Huber, Magnus (eds.)	2013	<i>Atlas of Pidgin and Creole Language Structures Online</i>		Leipzig: Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology http://apics-online.info
Ivan Matviyas et al.	1984–1991	<i>Atlas ukraïns'koï movy</i>		Kyïv: Naukova dumka
Danguolė Mikulėnienė & Anna Stafecka	2013–	<i>Baltų kalbų atlasas / Baltu valodu atlants</i>		Vilnius: Lietuvių kalbos institutas
Jan Balhar et al	1993–2005	<i>Český jazykový atlas</i>		Akademie věd České republiky https://cja.ujc.cas.cz
George Wenker	1889–1923	<i>Deutscher Sprachatlas</i>		Manuscript (hand-drafted onto printed base maps) held in the archives of the Forschungszentrum Deutscher Sprachatlas and in the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin
Ruben Avanesov et al.	1986–1996	<i>Dialektologičeskij atlas russkogo jazyka</i>		Moskva: Nauka
Ruben Avanesov et al.	1963	<i>Dyjalektalahičny atlas belaruskaj movy</i>		Minsk: BSSR Academy of Sciences
Brigita Bušmane et al. (<i>Leksika</i>) Alberts Sarkanis (<i>Fonētika</i>) Anna Stafecka (<i>Morfoloģija I, Morfoloģija II. Sintakse</i>)	1999–2022	<i>Latviešu valodas dialektu atlants</i>		Rīga: Zinātne
Kazys Morkūnas et al	1977–1991	<i>Lietuvių kalbos atlasas</i>		Vilnius: Mokslas
Kazimierz Nitsch, Mieczysław Karaś et al.	1957–1970	<i>Mały atlas gwar polskich</i>		Wrocław: Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich
Ruben Avanesov et al	1965–2008	<i>Obščeslavyanskij lingvističeskij atlas</i>		Moscow / Wrocław / Warsaw / Kraków / Zagreb: Nauka / Ossolineum / Instytut Języka Polskiego PAN / Hrvatska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti /IRJA RAN
Karl Jaberg & Jacob Jud	1928–1940	<i>Sprach- und Sachatlas Italiens und der Südschweiz</i>		Zofingen: Ringler
Edward Kolb et al.	1979	<i>The Atlas of English Sounds</i>		Bern: Francke

Wolfgang Viereck & Heinrich Ramisch	1991–1997	<i>The Computer Developed Linguistic Atlas of England</i>		Tübingen: Niemeyer
Kortmann, Bernd & Lunkenheimer, Kerstin & Ehret, Katharina (eds.)	2020	<i>The Electronic World Atlas of Varieties of English</i>		http://ewave-atlas.org
Harold Orton, Stewart Sanderson & John Widdowson	1975	<i>The Linguistic Atlas of England</i>		London: Croom Helm
Martin Haspelmath et al	2005	<i>The World Atlas of Language Structures</i>		New York: Oxford University Press https://wals.info
	2014	<i>The World Atlas of Transitivity Pairs</i>		Tokyo: National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics http://verbpairmap.ninjal.ac.jp
Daniel, Michael., Konstantin Filatov, Timur Maisak, Georg Moroz, Timofey Mukhin, Chiara Naccarato, and Samira Verhees	2022	<i>Typological Atlas of the Languages of Daghestan</i>		Moscow: Linguistic Convergence Laboratory, NRU HSE http://lingconlab.ru/dagatlas
		<i>Grambank</i>		https://grambank.clld.org
		<i>IE-CoR</i>		https://iecor.clld.org

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