



COURSE UNIT (MODULE) DESCRIPTION

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

Annotation
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 a number of 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.

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)
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Mode of delivery	Period when the course unit (module) is delivered	Language(s) of instruction
Face to face (lectures)	Autumn semester	English

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

Course (module) volume in credits	Total student's workload	Contact hours	Self-study hours
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Purpose of the course unit (module)		
The aim of the course is 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.		
Learning outcomes of the course unit (module)	Teaching and learning - methods	Assessment methods
- 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	Lectures, autonomous work	Essay; midterm test and final test (exam).

study of dialects and other forms of linguistic varieties		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students will know the main linguistic (dialect) atlases of different European languages (Germanic, Romanse, 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).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 atlases. Atlases and databases. (2 hours)	4							4	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. 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>3. The main linguistic atlases of Europe</p> <p>3.1. Prehistory of linguistic maps. The first linguistic atlases by George Wenker (<i>Deutscher Sprachatlas</i>, 1889–1923) and Jules Gulliéron (<i>Atlas linguistique de la France</i>, 1902–1910), their advantages and disadvantages (questionnaire, location network, data collection, social dimension, mapping methods). <i>The Digital Wenker Atlas</i>. The online version of <i>Atlas linguistique de la France</i>. (2 hours)</p> <p>3.2. Further development of linguistic atlases by Karl Jaberg and Jacob Jud (<i>Sprach- und Sachatlas Italiens und der Südschweiz</i>, 1928–1940). Principles underlying the questionnaire, collection and mapping of data. <i>Wörter und Sachen</i> approach. The online version of <i>Sprach- und Sachatlas Italiens und der Südschweiz</i>. Methodological weakness of early national atlases, regional dialect atlases in Germany and other European countries. Impact of linguistic atlases on linguistics. (1 hour)</p> <p>3.3. Atlases based on the Survey of English Dialects: <i>A Word Geography of England</i> (1975), <i>The Linguistic Atlas of England</i> (1978), <i>The Atlas of English Sounds</i> (1979), <i>A Structural Atlas of the English Dialects</i> (1987), <i>The Computer Developed Linguistic Atlas of England</i> (1991–1997). Historical atlases of English dialects: <i>A Linguistic Atlas of Mediaeval English</i> (1986). Morphosyntactic variation and contact-induced features in <i>The Electronic World Atlas of Varieties of English</i> (2020). (2 hours)</p> <p>3.4. Dialect atlases of Baltic languages. Closely related languages vs discontinuous dialect areas. The importance of Baltic languages for comparative historical linguistics. First attempts at mapping Latvian and Lithuanian dialects by August 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),</p>	11								11	20	<p>Reading book chapters and papers, writing essays (topics will be announced during the course). Reading should be completed until the end of the course.</p> <p>Auer & Schmidt (2010, Chapter 32) Lameli, Kehrein & Rabanus (2011, Chapter 8 OR Chapter 13) Optional reading: Trumpa (2012)</p> <p>All relevant readings and primary data will be uploaded onto the VLE system.</p>
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5. Midterm test takes place in the second part of a lecture.	1							1	19	Preparation for the midterm test.
6. 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 / Baltu valodu atlantis</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 Loanword Database</i> (2009), <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)	3							3		
7. Mapping linguistic variation. Levels of the language structure in multilingual and dialect atlases. 7.1. Phonology. Stress and tone. Vowels vs consonants. Phonology vs phonetics. (2 hours) 7.2. Phonology vs morpho(nology). Function words (articles, pronouns, auxiliaries). (2 hours) 7.3. Mapping variation in syntax. Valency. Word order and alignment in multilingual atlases. Mapping of syntactic constructions in dialect atlases. Polar questions. Negation. (2 hours) 7.4. Mapping variation in lexicon. Divorcing lexicon from phonology in dialect atlases. Mapping notions vs mapping words. Semantic fields. Word classes. (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.
8. 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		
Final test (exam).									19	Preparation for the final test (exam)
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 point. - Coherence of argumentation 1 – 0,5 – 0 points 1 – Argumentation is logical, conclusions are well-grounded.

			<p>0,5 – There is some logic in the student's argumentation, but important links are missing.</p> <p>0 – The essay is incoherent, conclusions are missing or are poorly grounded.</p> <p>- Clarity 1 – 0,5 – 0 points</p> <p>1: The idea is presented completely clearly. Correct terminology (discussed in the class before) is used.</p> <p>0.5. The text is more or less clear, although it contains commonplaces or uses terms poorly.</p> <p>0. The text is completely lacking in clarity, terminology is used inappropriately.</p> <p>If the final score for the essays is not a whole number, it is rounded off 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, 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>
			<p>Requirements for passing the course. Students are required to attend a minimum of 70 percent of classes. Failure to meet the 70 percent attendance requirement will result in the student being ineligible to sit for the exam. Nevertheless, an alternative opportunity will be provided during the retake sessions.</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</i>		De Gruyter Mouton

		<i>Mapping</i> . (Selected chapters)		
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. Kretschmar 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 Hinsken & Johan Taeldeman	2014	<i>Language and Space: An International Handbook of Linguistic Variation. Volume 3. Dutch</i>		De Gruyter Mouton
Jerzy Reichen & 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/Maastricht/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
Martin Haspelmath, Uri Tadmor	2009	<i>The World Loanword Database</i>		https://wold.clld.org
	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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