



COURSE DATA

DATA SUBJECT

Code: 35781
Name: Linguistic typology of the languages of East Asia
Cycle: Undergraduate Studies
ECTS Credits: 6
Academic year: 2025-26

STUDY (S)

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1000 - Degree in English Studies	Facultat de Filologia, Traducció i Comunicació	4	First quarter
1001 - Degree in Catalan Studies	Facultat de Filologia, Traducció i Comunicació	4	First quarter
1003 - Degree in Hispanic Studies, Spanish Language and Literature	Facultat de Filologia, Traducció i Comunicació	4	First quarter
1008 - Degree in Modern Languages and Literatures	Facultat de Filologia, Traducció i Comunicació	4	First quarter
1013 - Degree in Classical Philology	Facultat de Filologia, Traducció i Comunicació	4	First quarter

SUBJECT-MATTER

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1000 - Degree in English Studies	Minor in languages ??and literatures of Eastern Asia	ELECTIVES
1001 - Degree in Catalan Studies	Minor in languages ??and literatures of Eastern Asia	ELECTIVES
1003 - Degree in Hispanic Studies, Spanish Language and Literature	Minor in languages ??of Eastern Asia I	ELECTIVES
1008 - Degree in Modern Languages and Literatures	Minor in languages ??and literatures of Eastern Asia	ELECTIVES
1013 - Degree in Classical Philology	Minor en Lengua del Àsia Oriental	ELECTIVES

COORDINATION

FORTES GUERRERO RAUL

TEROL ROJO GABRIEL

SUMMARY

The course aims to give a scientific view of the behavior of the main East Asian languages according to their linguistic typology. The description of these languages includes the phonic, grammatical, lexical and pragmatic parameters. A cognitive and contrastive view of the study of language will be adopted. In this



sense, we will start from a general linguistic presentation to delve into the minority languages and dialectal geography of China and Japan.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SUBJECTS OF THE SAME DEGREE

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

No previous knowledge is necessary.

COMPETENCES / LEARNING OUTCOMES

-

Apply information and communication technologies and computer tools to language studies.

Be able to work and learn autonomously and to plan and manage work time.

Familiarity with information and communication technologies, local or online computer tools and the ability to apply them.

Have the ability to communicate orally and in writing in the native languages.

Interrelate different areas of humanistic studies.

Know the grammar and develop communicative competences in (a) foreign language(s).

Students must be able to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional manner and have acquired the competences required for the preparation and defence of arguments and for problem solving in their field of study.

Students must be able to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both expert and lay audiences.

Students must have acquired knowledge and understanding in a specific field of study, on the basis of general secondary education and at a level that includes mainly knowledge drawn from advanced textbooks, but also some cutting-edge knowledge in their field of study.

Students must have developed the learning skills needed to undertake further study with a high degree of autonomy.

Students must have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually in their field of study) to make judgements that take relevant social, scientific or ethical issues into consideration.

The ability to gather and interpret relevant data by applying procedures of synthesis, analysis, criticism and



self-criticism.

The ability to interrelate different areas of philology studies and humanities.

The ability to produce a scientific description in a foreign language applying grammatical knowledge.

The ability to work alone and learn on ones own and skills in planning and time management.

Work as a team in the environment of language studies and develop interpersonal relations.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. Linguistic typology. Main East Asian languages and characterization.

Linguistic typology. Main East Asian languages and characterization.

2. General principles of Chinese language and linguistics

Phonic and morphosyntactic system of East Asian languages. Phonemes. Syllable. Tone, etc.

3. General, linguistic and typological characteristics

distinctive features, geographical distribution, dialects, genetic classification. Phonology. Grammar: morphology and syntax. Lexicon. Pragmatics. Sociolinguistics.

Learning outcomes

To know the linguistic behavior of the main East Asian languages.

To know how to describe scientifically the main East Asian languages according to their typology in each of the language study areas.

To know how to contrast the mother tongue with the languages studied in the main linguistic areas.



To know and understand, from within the scope of the degree itself, inequalities based on sex and gender in society; integrate the different needs and preferences based on sex and gender in the design of solutions and problem solving.

WORKLOAD

PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Theoretical and practical classes	60,00
Total hours	60,00

NON PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Attendance at other activities	0,00
Individual or group project	0,00
Independent study and work	0,00
Preparation of lessons	90,00
Preparation for assessment activities	0,00
Resolution of case studies	0,00
Total hours	90,00

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

The methodology is theoretical-practical. Class participation and activities inside and outside the classroom will be encouraged.

EVALUATION

The evaluation of the subject LINGUISTIC TYPOLOGY OF EAST ASIAN LANGUAGES involves the separate evaluation of the two thematic parts that comprise it, which, although related, are completely independent. The first part deals with general questions of East Asian linguistic typologies, and ends up focusing on the Sino-Tibetan family, focusing the study on the Chinese language. The second part deals with the Japonic language family, focusing the study on the Japanese language.

Each part is 50% evaluable, and it is essential to have at least a pass mark (5) in each of them in order to be able to make the final average.

The evaluation of each of these two parts is as follows:

The first block is evaluated in two parts: from class attendance and active participation developing generic and transversal contents, participatory debates and control tests by thematic sections (50%) and the



exposition of topics assigned by groups that will be constituted in class (50%).

The sum of both parts must reach a minimum pass mark to satisfy the continuous evaluation and not need to pass any more tests. Failure to pass this evaluation will require taking the final test in the official January or June exams with all the content of this block.

Students who do not follow the continuous evaluation must pass the official test on the official dates of the first and/or second call. In the case of the contents of the first block must submit a work for evaluation (50% of the grade), prior agreement with the corresponding teacher, and perform a written exercise of the appropriate content (50%).

The average of both grades must reach at least a pass mark, and if this is not the case, the student will have to take the second exam of this first block, and will not need to present any work if it was presented in the first exam.

To take the second exam only, the student must comply with the above requirements and follow a similar distribution of evaluable percentages.

Absences from class will not be penalized, but attendance to 85% of the class sessions and active participation in them will mean an extra point on the overall grade.

The final exams of both parts will be held together on the same day on the date officially authorized for this purpose, both in the case of the January and June exams.

REFERENCES

Basic Bibliography

- DeFrancis, John. *The Chinese Language: Fact and Fantasy*. University of Hawaii Press, 1984.
BOLTZ, William G. "The Chinese Language: Fact and Fantasy (Book Review)". *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 1,1986, Vol.106(2), 405–407.
COULMAS, Florian. "The Chinese language: Fact and fantasy: John DeFrancis". *Journal of Pragmatics*.12 (2), 1988, 282-287.
FRELLESVIG, Bjarke, *A History of the Japanese Language*. Cambridge University Press, 2010.
GOTTLIEB, Nanette, *Language and Society in Japan*. Cambridge University Press, 2005.

Secondary Bibliography

- COMRIE, B. (ed.) (1990). *The major languages of East and South-East Asia*. Londres: Routledge.
CHEN, P. (1999). *Modern Chinese. History and Sociolinguistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
MOSELEY, C.; ASHER, R. E. (ed.) (1994). *Atlas of the World's Languages*. Londres: Routledge.
NORMAN, J. (1988). *Chinese*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
RAMSEY, R. S. (1987). *Languages of China*. Nueva Jersey: Princeton University Press.
HEINRICH, P., MIYARA, S. y SHIMOJI, M. (eds.). (2015). *Handbook of the Ryukyuan Languages: History, Structure and Use*. Berlín y Boston: De Gruyter Mouton.
IDE, S. "Japanese Sociolinguistics. Politeness and Women's Language", en *Lingua*, nº 57, 1982, pp. 357-385.



KUNO, S. (1973). *The Structure of the Japanese Language*. Cambridge (Massachusetts), MIT Press.

MONTANER MONTAVA, M. A. "Caracterización lingüística de la lengua japonesa para hablantes de español, en *LynX. A Monographic Series in Linguistics and World Perception*, Universitat de València, 2012.

MORSBACH, H. "Aspects of Nonverbal Communication in Japan", en *The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, vol. 157, N° 4, octubre de 1973, pp. 262-277.