

## UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PALERMO

| DEPARTMENT                   | Culture e società   |
|------------------------------|---|
| ACADEMIC YEAR                | 2023/2024   |
| MASTER'S DEGREE (MSC)        | COMMUNICATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE                        |
| SUBJECT                      | CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTICS                                   |
| TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY | С   |
| AMBIT                        | 21051-Attività formative affini o integrative             |
| CODE                         | 23069   |
| SCIENTIFIC SECTOR(S)         | L-LIN/01  |
| HEAD PROFESSOR(S)            | MIRTO IGNAZIO MAURO Professore Associato Univ. di PALERMO |
| OTHER PROFESSOR(S)           |   |
| CREDITS                      | 6   |
| INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)       | 110   |
| COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)        | 40  |
| PROPAEDEUTICAL SUBJECTS      |   |
| MUTUALIZATION                |   |
| YEAR                         | 1   |
| TERM (SEMESTER)              | 2° semester   |
| ATTENDANCE                   | Not mandatory   |
| EVALUATION                   | Out of 30   |
| TEACHER OFFICE HOURS         | MIRTO IGNAZIO MAURO                                       |
|                              | Tuesday 10:00 11:00 Stanza 501, Edificio 15               |
|                              |   |

## DOCENTE: Prof. IGNAZIO MAURO MIRTO

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| PREREQUISITES                     | Ability to read a linguistics text in English and ability to analyze grammar and logic are required; previous knowledge of metalanguage, parsing abilities, and knowledge of a formal theoretical framework enable a better understanding of course content.   |
| LEARNING OUTCOMES                 | <ul> <li>KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING</li> <li>All the topics assigned for General linguistics in the Class L20. Ability to read in English and/or French. Knowledge of at least a theoretical framework in linguistics. Ability to analyse the interface between morphology and syntax.</li> <li>APPLYING KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING</li> <li>The student will elaborate on the basis of the data provided; S/he will formulate hypotheses meant to solve the problems s/he deals with.</li> <li>MAKING JUDGEMENTS</li> <li>The student's ability to collect and interpret linguistic data will allow her/him to make personal judgements and propose original solutions to the problems s/he faces.</li> <li>COMMUNICATION SKILLS</li> <li>The student will be able to communicate data, ideas, problems, and solutions, as well as findings, to both specialist and non-specialist audiences.</li> <li>LEARNING SKILLS</li> <li>The student will develop learning skills suitable for further research with a higher</li> </ul> |
| ASSESSMENT METHODS                | degree of autonomy.         Oral exams - The oral exam consists of five or six questions concerning the course subjects; it aims to ascertain the student's knowledge of the course subjects, how appropriately s/he expresses her/himself, and her/his problem solving abilities.   |
|                                   | Marks:<br>30/30 e lodes/he expresses herself/himself with extremely clear and effective<br>language, excellent knowledge of the course subjects, good analytical and<br>problem solving skills;<br>26-29s/he expresses herself/himself with clear and effective language, good<br>knowledge of the course subjects, fine analytical and problem solving skills;<br>24-25s/he expresses herself/himself properly, has basic knowledge of the<br>course subjects and acceptable problem solving skills;<br>21-23 imperfect knowledge of the course subjects, low analytical and problem<br>solving skills;<br>18-20minimal knowledge of the course subjects;<br>INSUFFICIENTEthe student has unsatisfactory knowledge of the course<br>subjects  |
| EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES            | The course is designed for students to receive advanced training in fundamental areas of Italian and English linguistics, particularly in areas such as syntax, morphology, semantics, lexicology and lexicography. The course, developed from a contrastive perspective, aims to make reading and comprehension of English faster and to obtain a deeper knowledge of Italian. In addition, the discipline contributes to the preparation of professionals possessing adequate knowledge regarding natural languages, e.g., with respect to typological traits, and regarding the ability to analyze the structure of propositions even of languages that are typologically distant from those normally known.  |
| TEACHING METHODS                  | Lectures and exercises   |
| SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY            | <ol> <li>N. La Fauci, Relazioni e differenze, Sellerio, 2011</li> <li>I.M. Mirto, Nomi predicativi. Articoli, verbi supporto, finiture sintattiche,<br/>Palermo University Press, 2022</li> <li>I.M. Mirto, Grammatica, didattica linguistica e tecniche di scoperta, ETS, 2021</li> <li>Consultazione: Adele Goldberg, A Construction Grammar Approach to<br/>Argument Structure, UCP, 1995</li> <li>Consultazione: Peter C. Collins, Cleft and Pseudocleft Constructions in<br/>English, Routledge, 1991</li> <li>Consultazione: English Verb Classes and Alternations, Beth Levin, The<br/>University of Chicago Press, 1993</li> <li>Consultazione: Introduction to the Grammar of English, Rodney Huddleston,<br/>Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1984.</li> </ol>   |
|                                   | I testi d'esame sono gli stessi per studenti frequentanti e non frequentanti.<br>Texts for final exams are the same for both attending and non-attending<br>students.<br>Erasmus students are kindly requested to get in touch with the professor for<br>further information concerning the course   |

## SYLLABUS

| Hrs | Frontal teaching                     |
|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 4   | Transitive clause vs. copular clause |
| 2   | Light verb constructions             |
| 2   | Cognate object construction          |

## SYLLABUS

| Hrs | Frontal teaching                    |
|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 2   | Psych predicates                    |
| 2   | Ditransitive construction           |
| 2   | Large vs small clause constructions |
| 2   | Reaction object construction        |
| 2   | Resultative construction            |
| 2   | X's way construction                |
| 2   | Cleft constructions                 |
| 4   | Pseudoclefts                        |
| 4   | Pseudopassive construction          |
| 2   | The 'prendere' construction         |
| Hrs | Practice                            |
| 8   | Case studies                        |