							Document Code
	Universitas Negeri Surabaya **Faculty of Languages and Arts,** **Indonesian Literature Undergraduate Study Program**						

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses		CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight			SEMESTER	Compilation Date
Comparative Historical Linguistics		7920102164	Compulsory Study Program Subjects	T=2	P=0	ECTS=3.18	4	May 15, 2024

AUTHORIZATION		SP Developer		Course Cluster Coordinator	Study Program Coordinator
		Dr. Agusniar Dian Savitri; Dr. Dianita Indrawati		Prof. Dr. Kisyani Laksono, M.Hum.	Drs. Parmin, M.Hum.

Learning model	**Case Studies**

Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	**PLO study program that is charged to the course**	
	PLO-6	Mastering the basic knowledge to be creative in the field of Indonesian language and literature; as well as research methods in Indonesian language and literature
	PLO-14	Able to document, store, secure and recover data to ensure validity and prevent plagiarism, as well as compiling descriptions of scientific study results in the form of a thesis, and uploading them on the Unesa page
	Program Objectives (PO)	
	PO - 1	Students are able to understand LHK concepts in Indonesia responsibly
	PLO-PO Matrix	

P.O	PLO-6	PLO-14
PO-1		

PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)

P.O	Week															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PO-1																

Short Course Description	Mastering the concepts and various methods of comparative linguistics, and Lexicostatistics and Glotochronology, types of sound changes, language migration, Austrian languages, and the Austronesian language family through class meeting activities, field research, discussions, presentations to produce several articles on the application of comparative linguistics to be presented in class discussions and recorded.

References	**Main :**	
	1. Kawi, Djantera.dkk. 2002. Penelitian Kekerabatan dan Pemetaan Bahasa-bahasa Daerah di Indonesia: Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan . Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa. 2. Keraf, Gorys. 1996. Linguistik Bandingan Historis . Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 3. Sugiono, Dendy, dkk. 2002. Penelitian Kekerabatan dan Pemetaan Bahasa-Bahasa Daerah di Indonesia . Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa. 4. Crowley, Terry. 1983. Introduction to Historical Linguistics . Port Moresby: University of Papua New Guinea Press. 5. Keraf, Gorys. 1996. Linguistik Bandingan Historis . Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 6. Lass, Roger. 1969. Approach to English Historical Linguistics: An Anthology . New York: Holt. 7. Mbete, Aron Meko. 1993. "Linguistik Historis Komparatif". Denpasar: Universitas Udayana. 8. Mbete, Aron Meko. 1993. "Linguistik Diakronis". Denpasar: Universitas Udayana. 9. McMahon, April M.S. 1999. Understanding Language Change . Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 10. Nothofer, Bernd. 1975 . The Reconstruction of Proto-Malayo-Javanic . S-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff	
	Supporters:	
	1. Buku buku LHK	

Supporting lecturer	Dr. Dianita Indrawati, S.S., M.Hum. Dr. Agusniar Dian Savitri, S.S., M.Pd.

Week-	Final abilities of each learning stage (Sub-PO)	Evaluation		Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [Estimated time]		Learning materials [References]	Assessment Weight (%)
		Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline (*offline*)	Online (*online*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Understanding the Essence, Definition and Goals of Comparative Linguistics Applying the Essence, Definition and Goals of Comparative Linguistics	Explaining the Nature, Definition and Objectives of Comparative Linguistics	**Criteria:** 1. Total score 100 2. Understand the purpose of tracking related languages 3. Understand the purpose of using methods in Comparative Historical Linguistics **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	discussion 2 X 50		**Material:** Introduction to Comparative Historical Linguistics **References:** *Keraf, Gorys. 1996. Historical Comparative Linguistics. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama,* **Material:** Comparative Historical Linguistics **Bibliography:** *Mbete, Aron Meko. 1993. "Comparative Historical Linguistics". Denpasar: Udayana University.*	5%
2	Utilizing science and technology as a tool to help solve problems in Comparative Linguistics related to the application of methods in Comparative Linguistics Applying comparative methods in analyzing language data Making strategic decisions based on language data about kinship and genetic relationships	Understanding methods in Comparative Linguistics Utilizing the internet as a tool for the three types of methods in Comparative Linguistics (Comparison Method, Grouping Method, and Reconstruction method) Analyzing language data with the three types of methods in Comparative Linguistics (Comparison Method, Grouping Method, and Reconstruction method)	**Criteria:** 1. Collect basic vocabulary 25 2. Counting relative words 25 3. Calculating separation time 25 4. Calculating the error term 25 5. Total score 100 **Forms of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment, Tests	Performance Assignment (product) 2 X 50		**Material:** comparative linguistic method **References:** *Kawi, Djantera.dkk. 2002. Research on Kinship and Mapping of Regional Languages in Indonesia: South Kalimantan Province. Jakarta: Language Center. Keraf, Gorys. 1996. Historical Comparative Linguistics. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Sugiono, Dendy, et al. 2002. Basic Swadesh Vocabulary in Sangan and Sintang Districts. Jakarta: Ministry of Education and Culture Language Center. Sugiono, Dendy, et al. 2002. Research on Kinship and Mapping Regional Languages in Indonesia. Jakarta: Language Center. Crowley,*	10%

						Terry. 1983. Introduction to Historical Linguistics. Port Moresby: University of Papua New Guinea Press. Dyen, Isidore. 1970 . Proto-Austronesian ETYMA Constructing An Austronesian Cognate Finder List. Yale: Yale University. Lass, Roger. 1969. Approach to English Historical Linguistics: An Anthology. New York: Holt. Mbete, Aron Meko. 1993. "Comparative Historical Linguistics". Denpasar: Udayana University. Mbete, Aron Meko. 1993. "Diachronic Linguistics". Denpasar: Udayana University. McMahon, April MS 1999. Understanding Language Change . Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Nothofer, Bernd. 1975 . The Reconstruction of Proto-Malayo-Javanic. S-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff	
3	Utilizing science and technology as a tool to help solve problems in Comparative Linguistics related to the application of methods in Comparative Linguistics Applying comparative methods in analyzing language data Making strategic decisions based on language data about kinship and genetic relationships	Understanding methods in Comparative Linguistics Utilizing the internet as a tool for the three types of methods in Comparative Linguistics (Comparison Method, Grouping Method, and Reconstruction method) Analyzing language data with the three types of methods in Comparative Linguistics (Comparison Method, Grouping Method, and Reconstruction method)	**Criteria:** 1. Collect basic vocabulary 25 2. Counting relative words 25 3. Calculating separation time 25 4. Calculating the error term 25 5. Total score 100 **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Performance Assignment (product) 2 X 50			5%

4	Utilizing science and technology as a tool to help understand Lexicostatistics and Glotochronology methods Mastering the concept of Lexicostatistics and Glotochronology calculations Able to apply Lexicostatistics and Glotochronology methods in analyzing data from related languages	Using the Lexicostatistics method in grouping related languages and Glotochronology in calculating the age of related languages	**Criteria:** 1. Comparing the five language data on the basis of looking for cognate words/cognate sets (score 20) 2. Discover the sound changes that occurred in the development of proto ABCDE into languages A, B, C, D, and E (score 30) and explain these sound changes theoretically (score 50) **Form of Assessment**: Participatory Activities	Performance and Product Assessment 2 X 50			5%
5	Utilizing science and technology as a tool to help understand Lexicostatistics and Glotochronology methods Mastering the concept of Lexicostatistics and Glotochronology calculations Able to apply Lexicostatistics and Glotochronology methods in analyzing data from related languages	Using the Lexicostatistics method in grouping related languages and Glotochronology in calculating the age of related languages	**Criteria:** 1. Comparing the five language data on the basis of looking for cognate words/cognate sets (score 20) 2. Discover the sound changes that occurred in the development of proto ABCDE into languages A, B, C, D, and E (score 30) and explain these sound changes theoretically (score 50) **Form of Assessment**: Participatory Activities	Performance and Product Assessment 2 X 50			5%

| 6 | Utilizing science and technology as a tool to help understand the Austrian language family. Mastering the classification division of Austrian languages. Able to be responsible for the results of the grouping of the Austrian language family. | Explaining the Austrian Language Family | **Criteria:** 1.1 a) Mention two large families along with examples of languages included in the Austrian Family (score 30) 2.b) Mention only large clumps along with the clump coverage area (score 20) 3.c) Mention only the name of the large clump (score 10) 4.2. a) Mention the four major families and their sub-families, namely the West Austro-Asiatic Family, the East Austro-Asiatic Family, the Campa languages, and the Yumbri languages along with the languages included in these sub-families (score 50) 5.b) Mentions only four subfamilies along with the languages included in these subfamilies (score 40) 6.c) Mention only three subfamilies along with the languages included in these subfamilies (score 30) 7.d) Mention only two subfamilies along with the languages included in these subfamilies (score 20) 8.e) Mention only one subfamily along with the languages included in that subfamily (score 10) 9.3. a) mention language families and explain (score 20) 10.b) just mention it (score 10) **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities | discussion 2 X 50 | | | 5% |

| 7 | Utilizing science and technology as a tool to help understand the Austrian language family. Mastering the classification division of Austrian languages. Able to be responsible for the results of the grouping of the Austrian language family. | Explaining the Austrian Language Family | **Criteria:** 1. 1 a) Mention two large families along with examples of languages included in the Austrian Family (score 30) 2. b) Mention only large clumps along with the clump coverage area (score 20) 3. c) Mention only the name of the large clump (score 10) 4. 2. a) Mention the four major families and their sub-families, namely the West Austro-Asiatic Family, the East Austro-Asiatic Family, the Campa languages, and the Yumbri languages along with the languages included in these sub-families (score 50) 5. b) Mentions only four subfamilies along with the languages included in these subfamilies (score 40) 6. c) Mention only three subfamilies along with the languages included in these subfamilies (score 30) 7. d) Mention only two subfamilies along with the languages included in these subfamilies (score 20) 8. e) Mention only one subfamily along with the languages included in that subfamily (score 10) 9. 3. a) mention language families and explain (score 20) 10. b) just mention it (score 10) **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Tests | discussion 2 X 50 | | | 5% |
| 8 | UTS | UTS | **Criteria:** UTS **Form of Assessment** : Test | UTS 2 X 50 | | **Material:** UTS **Library:** *Kawi, Djantera.dkk. 2002. Research on Kinship and Mapping of Regional Languages in Indonesia: South Kalimantan Province.* | 10% |

Jakarta: Language Center. Keraf, Gorys. 1996. *Historical Comparative Linguistics.* Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Sugiono, Dendy, et al. 2002. *Basic Swadesh Vocabulary in Sangan and Sintang Districts.* Jakarta: Ministry of Education and Culture Language Center. Sugiono, Dendy, et al. 2002. *Research on Kinship and Mapping Regional Languages in Indonesia.* Jakarta: Language Center. Crowley, Terry. 1983. *Introduction to Historical Linguistics.* Port Moresby: University of Papua New Guinea Press. Dyen, Isidore. 1970 . *Proto-Austronesian ETYMA Constructing An Austronesian Cognate Finder List.* Yale: Yale University. Lass, Roger. 1969. *Approach to English Historical Linguistics: An Anthology.* New York: Holt. Mbete, Aron Meko. 1993. "Comparative Historical Linguistics". Denpasar: Udayana University. Mbete, Aron Meko. 1993. "Diachronic Linguistics". Denpasar: Udayana University. McMahon, April MS 1999. *Understanding Language Change .* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Nothofer, Bernd. 1975 . *The Reconstruction*

							of Proto-Malayo-Javanic. S-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff	
9	Understanding language migration Mastering language migration theory Able to be responsible for determining the direction of language migration	Explains language migration and language migration	**Criteria:** Answer 100 correct, 20 incorrect **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	discussion 2 X 50				5%
10	Understanding language migration Mastering language migration theory Able to be responsible for determining the direction of language migration	Explains language migration and language migration	**Criteria:** Answer 100 correct, 20 incorrect **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	discussion 2 X 50				5%
11	Utilizing science and technology as a tool to analyze language data related to sound changes. Mastering the concept of types of sound changes	Explaining Sound Changes	**Criteria:** explain correspondence correctly 50 explain correspondence incorrectly 25 explain sound changes correctly 50 explain sound changes incorrectly 25 **Form of Assessment** : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	Product assessment 2 X 50				5%
12	Utilizing science and technology as a tool to analyze language data related to sound changes. Mastering the concept of types of sound changes	Explaining Sound Changes	**Criteria:** explain correspondence correctly 50 explain correspondence incorrectly 25 explain sound changes correctly 50 explain sound changes incorrectly 25 **Form of Assessment** : Practice / Performance	Product assessment 2 X 50				5%
13	Utilizing science and technology as a tool to analyze language data related to sound changes. Mastering the concept of types of sound changes	Explaining Sound Changes	**Criteria:** explain correspondence correctly 50 explain correspondence incorrectly 25 explain sound changes correctly 50 explain sound changes incorrectly 25 **Form of Assessment** : Practice / Performance	Product assessment 2 X 50				5%
14			**Criteria:** 1. can apply comparative linguistic data collection methods 50 2. can classify the phonetic data obtained 10 3. can analyze data using comparative linguistic methods 40 **Form of Assessment** : Assessment of Project Results / Product Assessment, Practices / Performance	field data collection, analysis, presentation (project)			**Material:** simple research LHK **Library:** *Kawi, Djantera.dkk. 2002. Research on Kinship and Mapping of Regional Languages in Indonesia: South Kalimantan Province. Jakarta: Language Center. Keraf, Gorys. 1996. Historical Comparative Linguistics. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Sugiono,*	10%

						Dendy, et al. 2002. Basic Swadesh Vocabulary in Sangan and Sintang Districts. Jakarta: Ministry of Education and Culture Language Center. Sugiono, Dendy, et al. 2002. Research on Kinship and Mapping Regional Languages in Indonesia. Jakarta: Language Center. Crowley, Terry. 1983. Introduction to Historical Linguistics. Port Moresby: University of Papua New Guinea Press. Dyen, Isidore. 1970 . Proto-Austronesian ETYMA Constructing An Austronesian Cognate Finder List. Yale: Yale University. Lass, Roger. 1969. Approach to English Historical Linguistics: An Anthology. New York: Holt. Mbete, Aron Meko. 1993. "Comparative Historical Linguistics". Denpasar: Udayana University. Mbete, Aron Meko. 1993. "Diachronic Linguistics". Denpasar: Udayana University. McMahon, April MS 1999. Understanding Language Change . Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Nothofer, Bernd. 1975 . The Reconstruction of Proto-Malayo-Javanic. S-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff	
15		carry out the analysis correctly	**Criteria:** 1.can apply comparative linguistic data	analysis and presentation (project)		**Material:** simple research LHK **Library:** *Kawi, Djantera.dkk.*	5%

			collection methods 50 2.can classify the phonetic data obtained 10 3.can analyze data using comparative linguistic methods 40 **Form of Assessment** : Assessment of Project Results / Product Assessment, Practices / Performance			*2002. Research on Kinship and Mapping of Regional Languages in Indonesia: South Kalimantan Province. Jakarta: Language Center. Keraf, Gorys. 1996. Historical Comparative Linguistics. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Sugiono, Dendy, et al. 2002. Basic Swadesh Vocabulary in Sangan and Sintang Districts. Jakarta: Ministry of Education and Culture Language Center. Sugiono, Dendy, et al. 2002. Research on Kinship and Mapping Regional Languages in Indonesia. Jakarta: Language Center. Crowley, Terry. 1983. Introduction to Historical Linguistics. Port Moresby: University of Papua New Guinea Press. Dyen, Isidore. 1970 . Proto-Austronesian ETYMA Constructing An Austronesian Cognate Finder List. Yale: Yale University. Lass, Roger. 1969. Approach to English Historical Linguistics: An Anthology. New York: Holt. Mbete, Aron Meko. 1993. "Comparative Historical Linguistics". Denpasar: Udayana University. Mbete, Aron Meko. 1993. "Diachronic Linguistics". Denpasar: Udayana University. McMahon, April MS 1999. Understanding*

						Language Change . Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Nothofer, Bernd. 1975 . The Reconstruction of Proto-Malayo-Javanic. S-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff	
16				**Criteria:** 1. Present the material well 30 2. answered the question correctly 30 3. correct analysis results 40 **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	offline		**Material:** UAS **Literature:** *Kawi, Djantera.dkk. 2002. Research on Kinship and Mapping of Regional Languages in Indonesia: South Kalimantan Province. Jakarta: Language Center. Keraf, Gorys. 1996. Historical Comparative Linguistics. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Sugiono, Dendy, et al. 2002. Basic Swadesh Vocabulary in Sangan and Sintang Districts. Jakarta: Ministry of Education and Culture Language Center. Sugiono, Dendy, et al. 2002. Research on Kinship and Mapping Regional Languages in Indonesia. Jakarta: Language Center. Crowley, Terry. 1983. Introduction to Historical Linguistics. Port Moresby: University of Papua New Guinea Press. Dyen, Isidore. 1970 . Proto-Austronesian ETYMA Constructing An Austronesian Cognate Finder List. Yale: Yale University. Lass, Roger. 1969. Approach to English Historical Linguistics: An Anthology.*	10%

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Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	50.83%
2.	Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	12.5%
3.	Portfolio Assessment	3.33%
4.	Practice / Performance	17.5%
5.	Test	15.83%
		99.99%

Notes

1. **Learning Outcomes of Study Program Graduates (PLO - Study Program)** are the abilities possessed by each Study Program graduate which are the internalization of attitudes, mastery of knowledge and skills according to the level of their study program obtained through the learning process.
2. **The PLO imposed on courses** are several learning outcomes of study program graduates (CPL-Study Program) which are used for the formation/development of a course consisting of aspects of attitude, general skills, special skills and knowledge.
3. **Program Objectives (PO)** are abilities that are specifically described from the PLO assigned to a course, and are specific to the study material or learning materials for that course.
4. **Subject Sub-PO (Sub-PO)** is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and is the final ability that is planned at each learning stage, and is specific to the learning material of the course.
5. **Indicators for assessing** abilities in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the abilities or performance of student learning outcomes accompanied by evidence.
6. **Assessment Criteria** are benchmarks used as a measure or measure of learning achievement in assessments based on predetermined indicators. Assessment criteria are guidelines for assessors so that assessments are consistent and unbiased. Criteria can be quantitative or qualitative.
7. **Forms of assessment:** test and non-test.
8. **Forms of learning:** Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminar or equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Field Practice, Research, Community Service and/or other equivalent forms of learning.
9. **Learning Methods:** Small Group Discussion, Role-Play & Simulation, Discovery Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Cooperative Learning, Collaborative Learning, Contextual Learning, Project Based Learning, and other equivalent methods.
10. **Learning materials** are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
11. **The assessment weight** is the percentage of assessment of each sub-PO achievement whose size is proportional to the level of difficulty of achieving that sub-PO, and the total is 100%.
12. TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.