



Universitas Negeri Surabaya
Faculty of Languages and Arts
Bachelor of Javanese Language and Literature Education Study
Program

Document
Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses	CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight	SEMESTER	Compilation Date												
Comparative Historical Linguistics	8820208206	Study Program Elective Courses	T=2 P=0 ECTS=3.18	5	July 17, 2024												
AUTHORIZATION		SP Developer	Course Cluster Coordinator	Study Program Coordinator													
		Prof. Dr. Surana, S.S., M.Hum.	Drs. Sugeng Adipitoyo, M.Si	Latif Nur Hasan, S.Pd., M.Pd.													
Learning model	Case Studies																
Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	PLO study program which is charged to the course																
	PLO-3	Develop logical, critical, systematic and creative thinking in carrying out specific work in their field of expertise and in accordance with work competency standards in the field concerned															
	PLO-4	Develop yourself continuously and collaborate.															
	PLO-12	Able to carry out research on Javanese language, literature, culture and learning in accordance with the concept of the scientific method;															
	Program Objectives (PO)																
	PLO-PO Matrix																
		P.O	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-12												
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
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 :																
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Kosakata Dasar Swadesh di Kabupaten Sangan dan Sintang. Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa Depdikbud 4. Sugiono, Dendy, dkk. 2002. Penelitian Kekerabatan dan Pemetaan Bahasa-bahasa Daerah di Indonesia. Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa 																
	Supporters:																
Supporting lecturer	Prof. Dr. Surana, S.S., M.Hum.																
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: Systematics and completeness of writing assignments. Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	discussion 2 X 50		Material: Explanation of the nature, meaning and objectives of comparative linguistics. References: <i>Keraf, Gorys. 1996. Historical Comparative Linguistics. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama</i>	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	Understand methods in comparative linguistics	Criteria: Systematics and completeness of lecture assignments Form of Assessment : Portfolio Assessment	Performance Assignment (product) 2 X 50		Material: Explanation of methods in comparative linguistics Reference: <i>Kawi, Djantera.dkk. 2002. Research on Kinship and Mapping of Regional Languages in Indonesia: South Kalimantan Province. Jakarta: Language Center</i>	5%
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	Utilizing the internet as a tool for the three types of methods in comparative linguistics	Criteria: Using the internet as a tool to help the three types of methods in comparative linguistics appropriately Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	Performance Assignment (product) 2 X 50		Material: Analysis of language data using three types of methods in comparative linguistics. Reference: <i>Sugiono, Dendy, et al. 2002. Basic Vocabulary of Swadesh in Sangan and Sintang Districts. Jakarta: Ministry of Education and Culture Language Center</i>	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	The use of lexicostatistical methods in grouping related languages	Criteria: 1.1. Compare the five language data on the basis of looking for cognate words/cognate sets (score 20) 2.2. Discover the sound changes that occurred in the development from proto ABCDE to languages A, B, C, D, and E (score 30) and explain these sound changes theoretically (score 50) Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	Performance and Product Assessment 2 X 50		Material: Lexicostatistical methods in grouping related languages References : <i>Keraf, Gorys. 1996. Historical Comparative Linguistics. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama</i>	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 glotochronology method to calculate the age of related languages.	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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) <p>Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment</p>	Performance and Product Assessment 2 X 50		<p>Material: Glotochronology method in calculating the age of related languages. Reference : Keraf, Gorys. 1996. <i>Historical Comparative Linguistics</i>. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama</p>	5%
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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	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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) <p>Forms of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment</p>	discussion 2 X 50	<p>Material: Explanation of the Austrian language family Reference: <i>Sugiono, Dendy, et al. 2002. Research on Kinship and Mapping Regional Languages in Indonesia. Jakarta: Language Center</i></p>	5%
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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	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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) <p>Forms of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment</p>	discussion 2 X 50		<p>Material: Explanation of the Austrian language family Reference: <i>Sugiono, Dendy, et al. 2002. Research on Kinship and Mapping Regional Languages in Indonesia. Jakarta: Language Center</i></p>	5%
8	UTS	UTS	<p>Criteria: UTS</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Portfolio Assessment</p>	UTS 2 X 50		<p>Material: linguistics Bibliography: <i>Keraf, Gorys. 1996. Historical Comparative Linguistics. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama</i></p>	15%

9	Understanding language migration Mastering language migration theory Able to be responsible for determining the direction of language migration	Explains language migration and examples	Criteria: Answer 100 correct, 20 incorrect Forms of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	discussion 2 X 50		Material: Language migration and examples References: <i>Keraf, Gorys. 1996. Historical Comparative Linguistics. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama</i>	5%
10	Understanding language migration Mastering language migration theory Able to be responsible for determining the direction of language migration	Explains language migration and examples	Criteria: Answer 100 correct, 20 incorrect Form of Assessment : Portfolio Assessment, Practice / Performance	discussion 2 X 50		Material: language migration References: <i>Sugiono, Dendy, et al. 2002. Research on Kinship and Mapping Regional Languages in Indonesia. Jakarta: Language Center</i>	5%
11	Utilizing science and technology as a tool to analyze language data related to 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 : Portfolio Assessment, Practice / Performance	Product assessment 2 X 50		Material: Explanation of sound changes References: <i>Keraf, Gorys. 1996. Historical Comparative Linguistics. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama</i>	5%
12	Utilizing science and technology as a tool to analyze language data related to 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 : Assessment of Project Results / Product Assessment, Practices / Performance	Product assessment 2 X 50		Material: Changes in language sounds References: <i>Sugiono, Dendy, et al. 2002. Research on Kinship and Mapping Regional Languages in Indonesia. Jakarta: Language Center</i>	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	Explain the Types of Sound Changes	Criteria: explain correspondence correctly 50 explain correspondence incorrectly 25 explain sound changes correctly 50 explain sound changes incorrectly 25 Form of Assessment : Assessment of Project Results / Product Assessment, Practices / Performance	Product assessment 2 X 50		Material: Changes in language sounds References: <i>Sugiono, Dendy, et al. 2002. Research on Kinship and Mapping Regional Languages in Indonesia. Jakarta: Language Center</i>	5%

14	Mastering the concept of types of sound changes	Explain Examples of Types of Sound Changes	<p>Criteria: explain correspondence correctly 50 explain correspondence incorrectly 25 explain sound changes correctly 50 explain sound changes incorrectly 25</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Assessment of Project Results / Product Assessment, Practices / Performance</p>	Product assessment 2 X 50	<p>Material: Changes in language sounds References: <i>Sugiono, Dendy, et al. 2002. Research on Kinship and Mapping Regional Languages in Indonesia. Jakarta: Language Center</i></p> <p>Material: Changes in language sounds References: <i>Sugiono, Dendy, et al. 2002. Basic Vocabulary of Swadesh in Sangan and Sintang Districts. Jakarta: Ministry of Education and Culture Language Center</i></p>	5%
15	Mastering the concept of types of sound changes	Explain Examples of Types of Sound Changes	<p>Criteria: explain correspondence correctly 50 explain correspondence incorrectly 25 explain sound changes correctly 50 explain sound changes incorrectly 25</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Assessment of Project Results / Product Assessment, Practices / Performance</p>	Product assessment 2 X 50	<p>Material: Changes in language sounds References: <i>Sugiono, Dendy, et al. 2002. Research on Kinship and Mapping Regional Languages in Indonesia. Jakarta: Language Center</i></p> <p>Material: Changes in language sounds References: <i>Sugiono, Dendy, et al. 2002. Basic Vocabulary of Swadesh in Sangan and Sintang Districts. Jakarta: Ministry of Education and Culture Language Center</i></p>	5%
16	Final exams	Final exams	<p>Criteria: Mastering meeting material 1-15 well</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Test</p>	Final Semester Exam 2x50	<p>Material: linguistics Bibliography: <i>Keraf, Gorys. 1996. Historical Comparative Linguistics. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama</i></p>	15%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	7.5%
2.	Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	37.5%
3.	Portfolio Assessment	25%
4.	Practice / Performance	15%
5.	Test	15%

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** ability in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the ability 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.