

- **Intro, Types of change, I-language vs. E-language in language change:** Hale ch. 1–3
 - synchrony vs. diachrony, diachronic vs. historical
 - Correspondence sets, **change vs. diffusion**, role of UG/language acquisition in language change
 - Methodology: comparative method, texts vs. grammars, problems of working with non-informant languages (“dead languages”)
 - * Artifact – philological text — linguistic text — grammar
- **Sound change:** Hale, ch. 4, Campbell ch. 2
 - Genetic relationships, reconstruction of language families, subbranching
 - Campbell’s 5-step program of the comparative method (and criticism thereof):
 - * Cognate sets
 - * Establish phonetic correspondences
 - * Reconstruction of the proto-sound
 - * Typological naturalness of the reconstructed phonological inventory
 - * Identify subgroups
 - Neogrammarian hypothesis, regularity of sound change
 - **Typology of sound changes:** Merger, chain shifts, types of assimilation (progressive vs. regressive, etc.) ...
 - **Theoretical issues:** “phonological change without phonetic change”
 - Levels of representation: phonemic, phonetic, postgrammatical
 - Phonologization vs. phonemicization
 - Regularity vs. diffusion in sound change
 - **Misparsing, misanalysis:** sound change = change of *grammars*
 - Criticism of approaches that use grammar optimization or simplification as driving language change, or that do not distinguish between change and diffusion (Hale ch. 6 & 7)
- **Morphological change:** Hock, ch. 5
 - Typology of morphological changes
 - * Analogy, proportional analogy, Kurylowicz’s fourth law of analogy
 - * Interaction between sound change and analogy
 - * Leveling
 - * Reanalysis
 - * Hypercorrection
 - * Blending
 - * Folk etymology
 - * Back formation
 - **Grammaticalization**, “today’s morphology is yesterday’s syntax”
 - The domain of morphological change – is there one?
- You’ll get 1 or 2 short phonology/morphology problem sets, so be prepared for data. Go over the ones in the readings/homework assignments for practice.