



UNIVERSIDAD
DE BURGOS

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

Degree in Spanish: Language and Literature

➤ First year:

5372: Spanish Phonetics and Phonology

GENERAL PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY.

Phonetics and phonology. Phonetics and phonology in linguistic studies.

Introduction to phonetics and phonology.

Phonetic articulation.

The articulatory organs.

Phonetic acoustics.

Acoustic characteristics of the human voice. Instruments for analysis. The Spectrogram.

Perceptive phonetics.

The organs of sound perception.

Phonology.

Concept and types of traits. Sounds and phonemes. Phonological opposition. Neutralization and archiphoneme. The phonetic and phonological transcription.

Phonological and phonetic transcription.

The alphabet of the Revista de Filología Española (RFE) and the International Phonetic Transcription (IPT). Phonological transcription. Phonetic transcription.

SPANISH PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY.

The Spanish vowel system. Standard norm and other norms.

The Spanish vowel system. Articulatory and acoustic analysis of the vowels. Definition.

and distribution of vowel phonemes. Standard norm and geographical, social and cultural norms.

Variants of the Spanish vowels. The diphthongs.

Oral consonantal phonemes (I).

Oral consonant phonemes (I): labial, dental and velar. Variants of the lip, dental and velar consonants.

Oral consonant phonemes (II).

Oral consonant phonemes (II): alveolar and palatal. Variants of consonants alveolar and palatal. Seseo and lisp. “Yeísmo”.

Consonant nasal phonemes.

Consonant nasal phonemes. Variants of nasal consonants.

Liquid consonant phonemes.

Liquid consonant phonemes. Variants of standard.

The syllable in Spanish.

Structure of the syllable and characteristics of the syllable in Spanish. Types of syllables.

The suprasegments: Accent and intonation.

Accents. Intonation.

Relations between the phonic, morphosyntactic and semantic plane.

Relations between the phonic, morphosyntactic and semantic plane.

5373: General Linguistics

BASIC CONCEPTS OF GENERAL LINGUISTICS.

The object of study of linguistics.

The linguistic sign.

The linguistic disciplines.

Branches and connections of Linguistics. Applied Linguistics.

COMMUNICATION, LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGES.

Human language versus other communication systems.

The languages of the world.

Linguistic competence, pragmatic competence and communicative competence.

Language, culture and society.

LINGUISTICS IN THE 20TH CENTURY.

Structuralism: European structuralism, North-American structuralism (descriptivism).

Generative linguistics.

The linguistics of communication.

The linguistics of the text.

Forensic linguistics.

Cognitive linguistics.

5382: Cultural Foundations of the Western World

I. The history of culture in Greco-Roman Antiquity.

Topic 1. Archaic and classical Greece.

Stages in Greek history. The alphabetic writing and its consequences.
The passage from myth to logos: philosophy of nature.
The polis (city): citizenship awareness. Socrates.
The great philosophical systems: Plato and Aristotle.

Topic 2. The Hellenistic period.

Alexander the Great and his legacy.
Books, libraries and education.
Learning to live: Hellenistic philosophy.

Topic 3. Rome.

Stages in Roman history.
Romanization.
Roman humanism.
Books, libraries and education.
Rome and Greece: similarities and differences.

II. Arrival and consolidation of Christianity.

Topic 4. Christianity.

The Bible. Old and New Testament.
Christianity and classical tradition.
Christianization in the Lower Empire: religion, politics, culture.

Topic 5. The Middle Ages.

Western Empire: Monasticism. The evolution of writing.
Carolingian Renaissance.
Eastern Empire.
Islam.
The School of Translators of Toledo.
Middle Ages.

III. The entry into the Modern Age.

Topic 6. The renaissance.

Humanism. Relationship with Antiquity.

Birth of the modern state. Relationship with the Church.

Antecedents of the printing press. Process of invention and diffusion.

Consequences cultural.

The Reformation and access to sacred texts. Counter-reform and censorship.

5377 Spanish Literature. Middle Ages

Spanish Literature in the Middle Ages.

The concept of the history of Spanish literature and its contextualization in the Middle Ages.

General notions about medieval Spanish literature. Historic context.

Evolution.

Spanish poetry in the Middle Ages.

Generic modalities and their evolution. Analysis of texts.

Spanish prose in the Middle Ages.

Generic modalities and their evolution. Analysis of texts.

Spanish theater in the Middle Ages.

Generic modalities and their evolution. Analysis of texts.

5378 Spanish Grammar: Morphology

1. Introduction.

1.1. Object of study of Morphology.

1.2. Studies of the morphology of Spanish.

2. Units of morphological analysis.

2.1. The word.

2.2. Morpheme.

2.3. Theme.

2.4. Base.

3. Flexion.

3.1. Structure of the inflectional words.

3.2. Concept and characteristics of inflectional paradigms.

4. The verbal paradigm.

4.1. Inflexive morphemes of the verb.



- 4.2. Verbal issues.
- 4.3. PN and TM morphemes.
- 4.4. Irregularities in verbs.
- 5. The formation of words. Morphological processes.
 - 5.1. Flexion versus derivation.
 - 5.2. Morphological processes of addition.

5379 Latin Language I. Latin I

I. Grammar.

Introduction.

The name and the adjective.

- * The system of Latin cases.
- * The declensions.

Pronouns.

Verb.

- * Conjugations.
- * Regular verbs.
- * The verb sum.

Invariable words.

- * Adverbs.
- * Prepositions.
- * Conjunctions.

The sentence. Simple sentences and coordinated compound sentences.

The subordinate sentence. The infinitive sentence.

The relative subordinate clause.

The subordinate sentence with conjunction.

II. Translation.

Translation practices.

Translation practice will be done with a selection of phrases and texts of minimum difficulty by classic Latin authors that will be provided to the students at the beginning of the course.

Fundamentally texts from Phaedrus, Cesar and Catullus will be translated.

III. Phonetics.

Latin phonetics and phonology.

Basic notions of Latin phonetics and phonology.

IV. Readings.

Reading of Latin literary works.

Representative works of the diverse authors and literary genres of the Latin world.

5376 Literary theory and criticism

I. BOUNDARIES BETWEEN DISCIPLINES, GLOBAL FRAMEWORK AND LEVELS OF STUDY OF LITERARY WORKS.

1. The study of Literature: Literary theory, Literary criticism, Literary history, Comparative literature.
2. Semiotics and components of the process in which the sign acquires meaning. Disciplines of an integral literary semiotics: Semantics, Syntax and Literary Pragmatics. Textual Literary-communicative model.
3. Text (text unit), intratextual context (internal) and extratextual context (external).
4. Levels of study of the literary text: inventio, dispositio, elocutio.

II. THE NOTION OF LITERATURE. LITERARINESS OR SPECIFICITY AND LITERARY CHARACTERS.

1. Syntactic-semiotic approaches (linguistic and disposition intratextual):

1.a. Linguistic approaches:

- Theory of "literary language" as "deviation" (deviation and deautomatization).
- Connotation and plurisignification.
- Theory of poetic function (R. Jakobson).

1.b. Approaches relative to textual mechanisms and mechanisms, *dispositio* in the text.

2. Semantic-referential (and pragmatic) approaches:

- Fictionality of the represented world (imaginary referents).
- Fictionality of the language source and its speech acts (imaginary discourse).

3. Approaches of semi-pragmatic nature:

- Historicity of the notion of literature. Heterogeneity, variability and instability of what is literary and the criteria that govern it: sociocultural, historical and communicative-cultural mediatization. - Apracticity and aesthetic

contemplation. Mediatization of the situation and communicative context and receptive attitude.

III. FUNCTIONS AND EFFECTS OF LITERATURE (IN INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL LIFE).

IV. THEORY OF LITERARY GENRES (TEXT CLASSES).

1. Conceptions and current problems:

Theory of literary genres (text classes). 1. Conceptions and current problems: - "Theoretical" genres (a priori theoretical conception) / "historical" genres (historical conception), and natural genres / cultural and historical genres. Typology of literary genres. - "Historical" genre / traits that define the "classicist" conception of genres. - The genres as "codes" of features and conventions regarding the representation of reality and the use of language.

2. Brief history of the theory of fundamental genres. 3. Characters of the fundamental genres: The lyrical text. The narrative text. The dramatic text. The expository-argumentative text (essay, doctrinal ...).

V. THEORY FOR THE INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE LITERARY TEXT IN ITS CONTEXT (AND CRITICAL-LITERARY TEXTUAL APPLICATION).

Introduction:

Importance of the context in the textual interpretation.

1. Authorial context:

- Pertinence of knowledge of the author's biography and the circumstances of the textual genesis. - Relevance of the authorial intention (and the context of origin) as the governing criterion of textual hermeneutics.

2. Literary and linguistic context (intertextuality):

- Literary intertextuality (interliterary): Problematic (Definition, genetic and receptor intertextuality, semantic dependence, explicit and implicit intertextuality.

Relationship regime between intertext and subtext). Typology: Text in relation to the literary tradition, generic intertextuality (architextuality), global intertextuality (hypertextuality), partial intertextuality, metatextuality, paratextuality.

- Linguistic Intertextuality (with texts and non-literary discursive types): Text or fragment of text in relation to a particular text - or fragment of text - non-literary (generally practicing a loan of a consecrated phrase or a breaking of a consecrated phrase). Text or fragment of text in relation to a record or discursive type (discursive polyphony).

3. Referential-cultural context (geographical, historical, sociocultural context, artistic and ideological-sentimental):

Contextualization referential-cultural. Theory and interpretative principle of fields and frames of reference (internal field of references and field -or external framework of references and values). Frames Implicit and inferred meanings (schematism and textual indetermination gaps, reader filled by activation of reference frames and frames, frame break).

4. Mediating agents in the process transmission-reception of the text:

Mediating agents in the process of transmission-reception of the text: Paratexts Transformed texts. Editing bodies. Advertising and criticism in the media. The political-cultural apparatus and educational institutions. Mediation of literary studies. The canon and the literary canons.

5. Interpreters recipients:

Introduction.

Updating of the reception of the meaning of the text: understanding interpretation-application (types of application).

Ideology-ethics and aesthetics: ideological values of the text and the receiver (degree of assent / dissent to representations and psychic contents).

Levels of receiving competition.

Distance.

VI. THEORY FOR THE INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE INVENTIO (REFERENTIAL THEME) OF THE LITERARY TEXT (AND TEXTUAL CRITICAL-LITERARY APPLICATION).

1. Determination and evaluation of the semantic-referential component in the creation and reception of textual content:

True and fictitious references, according to world models (and types of referential fiction texts). Verisimilitude.

2. Determination and evaluation of the semantic-thematic component in the creation and reception of the content of the text:

Topics and levels of thematic specification. Hierarchy and thematic articulation. Evaluative characterization of the thematic component: character and degree of novelty, interest and adequacy and success of the subject and thematic-referential elements -and their succession and sequencing- in relation to the intertextual framework and the framework of references and ideology-values of the receiver.

5383 16th C. Spanish Literature.

The literature of the 16th c. in Spain. The renaissance. Introduction to the Spanish literature of the Renaissance.

General notions on Spanish renaissance literature. Historical social context. Development.

Spanish Renaissance poetry.

Principal generic modalities and their evolution. Textual analysis.

Prose in the Spanish Renaissance.

Principal generic modalities and their evolution. Textual analysis.

The theater in the Spanish Renaissance.

Principal generic modalities and their evolution. Textual analysis.

5374 French Culture and Literature

1. French culture in its origins. Langue d'oc and langue d'oïl.
2. The wealth of medieval literature. Women writers.
3. Renaissance: cultural revolution and new literary forms.
4. Thought, philosophy and literature.
5. 17th c. an awake century: Querelle des Anciens et des Modernes. What is classicism?
6. 18th c. a convulsive century: social revolution, evolution of customs and scientific progress.
7. 19th c.: Cultural change and professionalization of literature: the door to modernity.

5375 English Culture and Literature

1. Cultural aspects of the Anglo-Saxon world.
2. Literary aspects of the Anglo-Saxon world.
3. Literary and cultural intersections in the Anglo-Saxon world.

5380 Contemporary Culture and Society of Francophone Communities

I. Introduction.

1. General introduction. Francophony concept.
2. Colonialism. Study and commentary of texts.
3. The "Litérature du Monde". Multiculturalism.

II. Francophone Culture and Literature of the Caribbean: Texts I

Texts by Aimé Césaire, Léopold Sédar Senghor, Maryse Condé, Léon Damas, Patrick Chamoiseau etc...

III. Francophone Culture and Literature of the Maghreb: Texts II

Texts by Tahar Ben Jelloun, Assia Djebar, Rachid Bouchadra, Nina Boraoui, Abdellah Taia etc.

IV. French-speaking culture and literature in sub-Saharan Africa: Texts III

Texts by René Maran, Amadou Kourouma, Fatou Diome, Mariama Bâ etc...

V. Other French-speaking cultures and literatures: Belgium, Switzerland, Québec Texts

IV

Texts by Marguerite Yourcenar, Amélie Nothomb Jacques Chessex, Marie Claire Blais, Jacques Godbout, Michel Tremblay and other authors.

The language of the other: Jorge Semprún, Nancy Houston and other authors.

5381 Contemporary Culture and Society of the Anglophone Communities

I. Culture and society in Great Britain and Ireland.

The religious problem.

Industrial Revolution.

Ireland: cultural aspect.

Religion, famine, music, emigration...

Cultural aspects of the 18th, 19th, and 20th c.

Painting, fashion, photography, music, cinema.

II. Culture and Society in the United States.

Formation of the United States: a country of emigrants.

The Racial Problem.

The culture of violence.

The American dream.

American natives.

Cultural aspects of the 20th century.

Cinema, photography, painting, musicals, music.

➤ **Second year:**

5384 Spanish syntax

Grammar of Spanish: Syntax I. Introduction.

1. Grammar: Morphology and syntax. Levels and units of the language.

Functional syntax: functions and functives.

2. Sentence and syntagma. Concept and structure of the syntagma. Types of syntagma.

The noun phrase.

3. The subject. Categories with the subject function. Impersonality.

The verb phrase.

4. The core of the verb phrase: the verb. Time, mode and appearance. Number and person.

5. Adjacency in the verb phrase through the use of the argument as a complement: transitivity, intransitivity.

6. Adjacency in the verb phrase through the use of the argument as a complement: passivity and attribution.

7. Adjacency in the verb phrase through complements that are not arguments: interest, utility, and circumstances.

Functions of the name, the adjective, the adverb and the pronoun.

8. Core or adjacent functions of the name, of the adjective, of the adverb

9. Functions of the personal pronoun. "Laísmo, leísmo, loísmo."

Reflexive and related constructions.

10. Reflexive and related constructions.

Marking categories of intra-regional relations: relative, prepositions and conjunctions.

11. Marking categories of intra-regional relations: relative, prepositions and conjunctions.

**5385 Material Culture and Collective Mentalities in the
History of Spain**

1. Sources for the study of everyday life.

2. Society.

General features of social organization.

Social classes.

Discriminated social groups.

3. Family structures.

Family types.

Marriage strategies.

Relationships between husbands and wives, parents and children.

Relationships outside marriage.

4. The House.

Infrastructures in the urban world and in the peasant world.

Urban housing.

Peasant housing.

5. Food: eating and not eating.

Social aspects of nutrition.

The products consumed.

The supply.

The poor man's table and the rich man's table.

6. Clothing: attribute of social identification.

The habit does make the monk: uses and meaning of clothing

The masculine clothing.

Women's clothing.

The clothing of certain social types: ecclesiastics, students.

religious minorities, etc.

7. Work and leisure.

The calendar.

The working conditions of artisans and peasants

The profane and religious public holidays: from Corpus to Carnival

The courtesan festivals

5386 Spanish as a Foreign Language I

I. INTRODUCTION.

1. Key concepts of teaching Spanish.

II. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE METHODOLOGY FOR THE TEACHING OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE.

1. The teaching of Spanish up until the second half of the 20th century.
2. Structuralist methods.
3. Communicative teaching of the language.
4. The action-oriented approach.

III. LA TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES TODAY IN THE EUROPEAN AREA.

1. The Common European Framework of Reference.
2. The European Language Portfolio.
3. The Curriculum Plan of the Cervantes Institute. Reference levels for Spanish.

IV. COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE.

V. COMMUNICATIVE ACTIVITIES OF THE LANGUAGE AND STRATEGIES.

Reading comprehension.

Listening comprehension.

Oral expression and interaction.

Written expression and interaction.

5387 Latin Language II

I. Grammar: Latin syntax.

1. The agreement.
2. Syntax of the cases: nominative, vocative, accusative, genitive, dative, and ablative.
3. The adjective. The pronoun. Prepositions.
4. The verb: voices, times and ways. Nominal forms of the verb.
5. The simple prayer.
6. The compound sentence: coordination and subordination. The consecutive temporum.
7. Indirect style.

II. Translation and comment.

1. Cicero: selection of fragments of De amicitia, Pro Archia, De republica and de the Epistulae ad familia.
2. Suetonium: selection of fragments of the Vitae Caesarum de Suetonio.
3. Virgil: selection of various passages representative of the Aeneid.
4. Martial: selection of epigrams.

III. Latin Meter.

1. Fundamental elements of prosody.
2. Concept of metric foot, meter, verse, and stanza. The caesura.
3. Dactylic versification.
4. Iambic-trochaic versification.
5. Aeolus versification .

IV. Lectures.

Works of the various authors and literary genres of Latin literature.

5388 17th C. Spanish literature (I)

Project I: Reconstruct the theatrical reality of the Spanish Golden Age, by means of the search for historical, social and anthropological coordinates that explain and give meaning to the theatrical productions of that period.

- The Golden Age theater as a festive spectacle: the context of comedy, the components of the theatrical party. Taxonomy of theatrical genres.

Interpretation of the *entremés*. The costumes of Agustín Moreto.

The protagonists of the Baroque theatrical party: Comedians, businessmen and audiences. Reading of some chapters of '*La técnica del actor en el Barroco*'. Hypothesis and documents. Interpretation of an Eulogy by Lope de Vega.

- Spanish baroque theater stages (I). 'El corral de comedias' (theater companies): analysis of the structure of the *corrales* and their employment. Plans and explanations using the book '*Los teatros comerciales del siglo XVII y la representación de la comedia*'.

- Scenarios of Spanish Baroque theater (II). The domain of the court. Parties in the Palace: development and meaning. Visualization and commentary on the scenography of a mythological comedy of Calderón.

Spanish Baroque theater stages (III). The street. The *sacramental auto*. Meaning and context of the allegorical plays (*sacramental autos*).

- Reading and commentary of "*El perro del hortelano*" by Lope de Vega, "*El burlador de Sevilla*", attributed to Tirso de Molina, and "*La vida es sueño*" by Calderón de la Barca. The possible substitution of one of them will take place for a suitable play shown during the semester.

- Authors and most representative works of: Lope de Vega, Tirso de Molina and Calderón de la Barca.

- Great works of other authors: Rojas Zorrilla, Moreto, and Ruiz de Alarcón.

Project II: Outlining a general overview of the lyrical in the Spanish Golden Age in the cultural society of its age.

- The difficult cohabitation of authors and poetic schools.

- The great names: The poetry of Lope de Vega and Francisco de Quevedo.

5389 Syntactic Analysis of Spanish Texts

1. The grammatical sentence.

1. The concept of traditional grammatical sentence.

The concept of the traditional grammatical sentence: simple sentence and compound sentence.

Sentences, propositions, clauses. Sentence and nexus.

2. Sentence coordination and subordination. The concept of adjacency.



Sentence coordination and subordination. The concept of adjacency. Connectors, transposers and linkers.

2. Subordinated nexus.

1. 1. Nexus according to SN1 (subject).

2. Nexus based on SN2 (direct object complement, supplement, attribute).

3. Nexus in function of SN3 (indirect complement). Nexus in function of SN4 (circumstances with meaning of 'place', 'time', 'mode', 'cause', 'end').

3. The nominal phrase. Classes of noun phrases in Spanish. Headlines and captions.

4. Sentence and functions of language.

1. The so-called exclamatory sentences. The interjection.

Hierarchy and order of linguistic functions. Phonic, morphological resources syntax and lexicons. Analysis of the meaning of exclamatory formulas. From the analysis to the formal synthesis.

2. The sentences known as optative, exhortative, interrogative, and enunciative.

Hierarchy and order of linguistic functions. Phonic, morphological syntactical and lexical resources of these sentences.

5. Supra-sentence units.

1. Supra-sentence units. Text and discourse.

The supra-sentence units. Text and speech Coherence and textual cohesion. Extra-sentential links and discursive markers.

5392 Classical culture

1. The Greco-Roman culture and its sources.

1. Definition of classical culture.

2. Sources of access to classical culture: literary, epigraphic, numismatic, monumental.

2. The heroic world in Greece and Rome.

1. The Homeric heroes.

2. The Roman heroes. Aeneas.

3. Gods and worship in Greece and Rome.

1. Main characteristics of the Greek and Roman religion.

2. Communication of man with the deity.

3. Public worship.

4. Family worship.

4. The social, political and economic organization of classical antiquity.

1. Society, economy and politics in Greece.

2. Society, economy and politics in Rome.

4. Citizenship in Greece and Rome.

5. Private life.

1. Rural and urban world

2. Family life

3. The stages in the life of Greeks and Romans
4. Women in the Greco-Roman world

6. Sports and shows.

1. The Panhellenic Games.
2. The shows in Rome.

7. The theater in Greece and Rome.

1. The Greek theater.
2. The Roman theater.

5393 Literary Rhetoric and Metrics

1. General rhetoric and eloquent rhetoric.

2. Criteria for categorization and systematization of procedures or elocutive resources. Classifications of eloquent rhetorical figures.

3. Non-literary nature of figures and tropes (and non-literary and literary use).

4. Functions of the eloquent rhetorical figures of speech.

5. The rhetorical-linguistic -and general- analysis of literary texts

(Methodological approach and critical vision of the methods for its implementation).

6. Phonic level:

- Phonic rhetorical figures.
- Some versification procedures and resources (see below, topic 10: Spanish Metric).

7. Morphosyntactic level:

- Stylistics of grammatical categories.
- Stylistic of the types of syntactic expression.
- Morphosyntactic rhetorical figures.

8. Semantic (and pragmatic) level:

- Semantic (and pragmatic) rhetorical figures. Tropes (metaphor, metonymy and synecdoche).
- Symbol and symbolic-allegorical speech (modes and strategies of symbolic interpretation).
- Lexical choices (registers or linguistic varieties, associative semantic fields or isotopies).

9. Graphic-visual level (figures of the graphemic level).

10. Spanish Metrics (procedures and resources of versification):

- Metric or syllabic rhythm.
- Pauses and overlaps.
- Accentual rhythm.
- Rhyme.
- Poem (and strophic) forms of regular and irregular versification. Modern free verse (basic typology).

5394 17th C. Spanish literature. (II)

Block I. Spanish poetry of the seventeenth century: Góngora and his school.

-Luis de Góngora and the creation of a new poetic language. Essential characteristics. His poetic work. Study of his major poems. Reception of Góngora.

Block II: The Spanish narrative of the 17th c.

- Overview of the main modalities of Baroque prose with special emphasis on the evolution of the picaresque novel.
- The narrative work of Miguel de Cervantes.

5390 Contemporary Literary Texts in French

1. From the 19th century to the 20th century.

Social commitment and poetic flight.

Literary texts of realism, from naturalism to symbolism.

2. La Belle Epoque.

Significant texts on introspection and analysis of the Ego.

3. Surrealism.

Theoretical manifesto and poetry.

4. The literature of commitment.

Texts on the human condition.

5. Existentialism.

Texts on writings about freedom.

6. Crisis of the language and the subject.

Theatre of the Absurd.

7. The “Nouveau Roman” and independent literature.

Texts on novelistic rupture.

8. French literature.

Texts on decolonialization.

9. From the 20th to the 21st c.

Significant novelistic and poetic texts.

5391 Contemporary Literary Texts in English

Literary texts.

Literary expression in the USA.

Literary expression in the British Isles. New literary expression in the English language.

➤ **Third year:**

5395 Spanish Semantics

1. Semantics and its relationship with other disciplines.
3. Meaning and Reference.
4. Cognitive and semantic theory of prototypes. Categories.
5. Units and semantic fields.
6. Semantic relations: synonymy, homonymy-polysemy and semantic opposition.

5396 Vulgar Latin

Phonetics and phonology.

- 1.- Nature and definition of vulgate Latin. Chronological issues. Sources. He comparative method.
- 2.- Phenomena of language: suppression and addition of sounds; assimilation, dissimilation and metathesis.
- 3.- Vocalism of vulgate Latin. Phonic features: quantity, timbre and accent. Alteration of simple vowels.
- 4.- Diphthongs and hiatus.
- 5.- The semivowels w and y.
6. Consonantism of later (vulgar) Latin. Deaf and audible plosives. Treatment of consonant groups.
- 7.- Other consonants .

Morphosyntaxis.

- 1.- The ruin of the classical declination.
- 2.- The adjective and its degrees.
- 3.- Numerals.
- 4.- Pronouns.
- 5.- Invariable forms: adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections.
- 6.- The verb. Voice, time and appearance. Transitivity and intransitivity. Themes of the infectum and themes of the perfectum.
- 7.- The simple phrase. Word order.
- 8.- The complex phrase. Coordination and subordination. Complementary sentences, indirect and circumstantial interrogatives. The conditional phrase.

Semantics.

- 1.- Creation and renewal of the lexicon.
- 2.- Derivation, composition and prefixation.
- 3.- Increase of the affective and abstract derivation.

PRACTICAL CONTENTS.

Translation and grammatical commentary of texts.

Linguistic analysis and translation of some of the most representative texts of vulgate Latin in different periods of Latinity, for which the Anthology of Vulgar Latin will be used, by MC Díaz and Díaz, Ed. Gredos (Madrid), in its latest edition.

READINGS

Reading of some work of the different authors and literary genres of Latin studies.

- 1.- Time of the Claudians. Literary decadence. Historiography under the first Claudians: Marcus Velleius Paterculus, Manius Valerius Maximus, Quintus Curtius Rufus.
- 2.- The new production under Claudians and Nero. Influence of philosophy. Seneca and his work.
- 3.- Prose: Petronius.
- 4.- Poetry. Epic: Lucanians. Satyre: Persius. Fabulist: Phaedrus. Lesser poets: Cesio Basso, Calpurnius Siculus etc.
- 5.- From the age of the Flavians to that of Nerva and Trajano. Cultural situation. Pliny the old. Frontinus. Rhetoric: Quintilianus; the Dialogue of orators.
- 6.- Prose. History: Tacitus. Pliny the young, epistolography and panegyrist.
- 7.- Poetry. Epic: Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, Statius. Satyre: Juvenal. Epigram: Martial.
- 8.- Times of Hadrian and Antonius. Decadence de Italia and development of the new provinces. The new sophism. Archaizing trends: Frontinus. Overcoming archaism: Apuleis.
- 9.- Prose. History: Suetonius and Florus. Erudites: Aulus Gellius.
- 10.- Poetry. Imitative trends. Hadrian and the poetae novelli (novel poem). El Pervigilium. Veneris.
- 11.- Crisis of the 3rd c. Decadence of the Pagan literature: Nemesianus, Porphyry, Solinus, etc. Development of Christian literature. Apologists. Minucius Felix, Tertullian, Cyprian, Commodianus.
- 12.- Pagan renaissance of the 14th and 15th c. Grammar and erudition. Prose: Scriptores Historiae Augustae. Ammianus Marcellinus.
- 13.- Poetry. Poets of the Pagan renaissance. Ausonius, Claudiano, Rutilius Claudius Namatianus.
- 14.- The advent of Christian civilization. Characteristics of Christian literature of the 16th and 17th c. Arnobius of Sicca. Lactantius. Intransigent Christianity: Firmicus Maternus, Orosius, Silvanus.
- 15.- The Fathers of the Church: Ambrose, Jerome, Agustín. Christian poets: Prudence.

5397 Classical tradition

Topic 0. Concept of Classical tradition.

I. Theoretical introduction.

I. 1. Theoretical introduction.

Mimesis. Intertextuality.

II. Survival of topics of antiquity.

II. 1. Principles of Thematology.

II. 2. Mythical themes in the Middle Ages.

Allegory and evermerism.

II. 3. Mythical themes in the Renaissance and in the golden ages.

Aesthetic-Symbolic uses.

II. 4. Mythical themes in contemporary times.

Parody and mythical creation.

II. 5. Non-mythical themes.

II. 6. Topoi.

III. Survival of literary genres.

III. 1. Poetic and epic-narrative genres.

IV. 2. Dramatic and didactic genres.

5398 18th C. - 19th C. Spanish literature

THE 18th c. ENLIGHTENMENT. GENRES AND AUTHORS 19th c. GENERAL NOTIONS ON ROMANTICISM. PROSE, POETRY AND ROMANTIC THEATER. REALISM. THE REALISTIC NARRATIVE.

THE 19th c. ENLIGHTENMENT. GENRES AND AUTHORS, 19th c. GENERAL NOTIONS ON ROMANTICISM. PROSE, POETRY AND ROMANTIC THEATER. REALISM. THE REALIST NARRATIVE.

5399 Spanish Pragmatics

A. PRAGMATICS. HISTORICAL ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT.

B. FUNDAMENTALS OF PRAGMATICS.

1. Linguistic competence, pragmatic competence, and communicative competence.
2. The pragmatic values of deictics and interrogations.
3. Constant and performative statements.
4. The theory of speech acts.
5. Principle of cooperation, presuppositions, and implications.
6. The relevance principle.
7. Verbal (im)politeness.
8. Pragmatics and argumentation.

C. DEVELOPMENTS AND APPLICATIONS OF PRAGMATICS.

1. Pragmatics of irony and humor.
2. Pragmatics of journalistic texts.
3. Pragmatics of advertising.

5400 History of the Spanish Language

A. Linguistic status of the Iberian Peninsula before the arrival of the Romans.

1. Pre-Roman languages.
Indo-European languages and non-Indo-European languages. Basque.

B. Languages in Roman Hispania.

2. Hispanic Latin.
The Latin spoken in Hispania until the fifth century: Generalities; evolution of vocalism and of the Latin consonantism.
Medieval Latin.
3. The presence and influence of the Germanic element in the linguistic history Of the Peninsula.

C. Arabic in the Iberian Peninsula.

4. The Arabs, the Reconquista and the Hispanic romances.

D. The period of origins. The birth and the formation of the Peninsular romance languages

5. The primitive romance language of the Douro region.
Leones, Castilian...? Documents: Nodicia de kesos ...; Cartulary and Charter: Valpuesta Cartulary...; Codices: Glosses Silenses, Glosses Emilianenses, ...

E. Medieval Castilian. Alfonso X the Wise in Spanish history.

6. Cultural and linguistic aspects.

F. Linguistic evolution of Castilian in the 14th and 15th c.

8. Changes and evolution in the phonic plane of the Castilian language.
9. Changes and evolution in the morphological, syntactic and lexical planes of the Castilian language.

G. Classic Spanish.

10. Changes in the phonological system during the 16th and 17th c.
Labialized sounds. Readjustment of the old sibilants. The 'Yeísmo.'

11. Grammatical changes during the 16th and 17th c.

Nominal morphology. Verbal morphology. Personal pronouns and the formulas of treatment.

12. The lexicon in the 16th and 17th c.

Loanwords.

H. Modern and contemporary Spanish.

13. Spanish in the 18th c. Sociocultural aspects and linguistic aspects.

14. Spanish in the 19th c. Sociocultural aspects and linguistic aspects.

15. The Spanish language in the 21st c. Cultural aspects and linguistic aspects.

The actions of the corresponding academies and academies in the legal regulations of the Spanish language.

5401 Hispano-American literature

LATIN-AMERICAN LITERATURE.

INTRODUCTION TO LATIN AMERICAN LITERATURE.

Historical, social and cultural context.

Concept, chronology and periodization.

The literature of the colonial period.

Literature after independence.

The creation of the language of modernity in Latin America.

Modernism.

Overview. Rubén Darío.

THE VANGUARDS IN LATIN AMERICA.

Overview. Pablo Neruda and César Vallejo.

Latin American narrative in the 20th c.

From realism to modernism.

Overview. Miguel Ángel Asturias. Borges. Rulfo.

Postmodernism and the configuration of Latin American identity.

Overview:.

J. Cortázar.

G. García Márquez.

M. Vargas Llosa.

Other authors .

5402 Spanish as a Foreign Language II

1. LANGUAGE COURSE PLANNING.

1.1. Some key concepts.

1.2. The analysis of needs and contextual factors.

1.3. Programming Components.

2. CONTENTS OF THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASS.

2.1. Teaching Grammar.

2.2. Teaching the Lexicon.

2.3. Teaching Pronunciation.

2.4. Teaching culture.

3. MANAGEMENT AND DYNAMICS OF THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASS.

3.1. Dynamization of the Classroom.

3.2. Analysis and errors correction.

3.3. Groups with special characteristics: immigrants, children and professionals.

4. THE EVALUATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

4.1. Evaluation in the teaching-learning of foreign languages.

4.2. Types and tests of evaluation and official certification. 4.3. Evaluation techniques and instruments.

➤ **Optional Courses (3rd and 4th year)**

➤ **5404 Psycholinguistics**

I. INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLINGUISTICS.

Language and human communication. Linguistics vs. Psycholinguistics.

Main currents.

II. PSYCHOLINGUISTIC RESEARCH.

Methodology, procedures and research tools, materials.

Proposals for research lines.

III. LANGUAGE, MIND AND BRAIN.

Linguistic capacity and human brain. The relationships between thought and language.

IV. THE ACQUISITION OF LANGUAGE.

Theories on language acquisition. Evolution of children's speech. Mother tongue vs. second language.

V. ACQUISITIONS OF THE DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF THE LANGUAGE.

Phonological development, morphological development, syntactic development, semantic development, pragmatic development and metalinguistic skills in the final stages of learning.

VI. UNDERSTANDING LINGUISTIC STATEMENTS.

Differences and similarities between the comprehension of words and the comprehension of sentences. Understanding the discourse: basic concepts.

VII. THE PRODUCTION OF LINGUISTIC STATEMENTS.

General characterization of the language production activity. The error in ASL.

VIII. BILINGUALISM AND MULTILINGUALISM.

Types of bilingualism. The bilingual mind from a neurolinguistic point of view. Cognitive and linguistic differences.

IX. LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIES.

Linguistic deficits. Types of disorders. Levels of (lexical-semantic, Phonological, syntactic...) affection. Modality: Oral/written.

➤ **5406 Spanish Literature and Cinema**

Block A (theory). A round trip.

A. 1. Cinema and Literature: two different codes.

- Introduction to the essential characteristics of both literary language and the language of film.
- Introduction to cinematographic procedures in literature.
- Overview of the main theoretical approaches to language analysis in relation to literature (Narratology, intermediality, Intertextuality, etc.).

A. 2. The narrative text (in the literature and in the cinema).

- History and story.
- The narrative process.
- The narrator (narrative voice).
- The point of view.

A. 3. Time in the narration (in the literature and in the cinema).

- Time of the story.
- Time of discourse and time of history: order, duration, frequency.
- Temporary location and simultaneity/Successiveness.

A. 4. The space in the narration (in the literature and in the cinema).

- The space in the novel.
- The space in the theatre.
- The space in the cinema.

A. 5. Other components of the narrative (in literature and in cinema).

- Scoring and organization of the story.
- Narration and description.
- The dialogue.
- Closing the story.
- The characters.

A. 6. Other tools for the analysis of the relations between literature and cinema.

- The concept of "intertextuality " (Literature, film, painting, etc.).
- The concept of "intermediality " (novel, film, comic and video games).

A. 7. Overview of film rewrites of literature in the Spanish language.

Block B (Practice). Proposals for comparative analysis of literary texts and of their film "rewrites".

Luis Buñuel and the literature.

- An Andalusian dog (Un perro andaluz).
- The Golden Age (La edad de oro).
- Other films.

Carlos Saura's film relations with literature.

- Breeding blackbirds (Cría Cuevos).
- Peppermint Frappé (Carlos Saura/Miguel de Unamuno).

Victor Erice's film relations with literature and painting.

- The South (El Sur) (Víctor Erice/Adelaide García Morales).
- The spirit of the beehive (El espíritu de la colmena).
- Sunlight on quince (El sol del membrillo).

The relations of the cinema of José Luis rope with the literature.

- The animated forest (El bosque animado) (José Luis Cuerda/Wenceslas Fernandez Flórez).
- The language of butterflies (La lengua de las mariposas) (José Luis Cuerda/Manuel Rivas).

Pilar Miró and Paula Ortiz, two directors who have dared to grapple with classic themes

- The Gardener's Dog (El perro del hortelano) (Dir. Pilar Miró).
- The Bride (La novia) (Dir. Paula Ortiz).

[The selection of films is subject to possible changes at the start of the course].



Translation strategies in English.

1. Theory and practice of translation.

- 1.1 Brief history of translation.
- 1.2 Translation in Spain.
- 1.3 Different translation schools.
- 1.4 The concept of equivalence.

2. The profession of the translator

- 2.1 The translation market.
- 2.2 Professional outputs.
- 2.3 Sworn translation in Spain.

3. Textual typologies.

- 3.1 Types of texts.
- 3.2 Translation problems.
- 3.2 Translation strategies.

4. Literary translation.

- 4.1 Cultural references.
- 4.2 Translation of short stories.

5. Translation and cinema.

- 5.1 The translation of film titles.
- 5.2 Dubbing and its problems.

5416 Literature and Journalism in Spanish

Unit 1.

The crisis of the end of the century and the vision of Spain in the press.

Unit 2.

Noucentisme and its relationship with the press.

Unit 3.

Writers and the press from the 40s.

Unit 4.

Literature and journalism today.

5417 Classical Literature

I. Introduction to Greek Literature.

Transmission problems.

Theoretical trends in the study of Greek Literature.



The problem of literary genres.

II. Study of Greek literature by literary genres.

1. Epic.

2. **Ancient lyric.** Iambus. Elegy. Monodic lyric. Choral lyric. Epigram.

3. Theater.

Classic tragedy. Ancient, Middle and New Drama. Iambus. Elegy.
Lyrical Monody. Lyrical Choral Work.

4. Philosophy.

The origins of philosophy. The Platonic dialogue.

5. Historiography.

Herodotus and Thucydides.

6. Speech.

Judicial oratory. Political oratory.

7. Hellenistic poetry.

Bucolic poetry. Epigram.

8. The biography.

Plutarch.

9. Lucian and the dialogues.

III. Introduction to Latin literature.

1. Definition: intertextuality and allusive art.

2. The encounter with Greek culture.

3. Literary text and folkloric text.

4. The literary language.

5. Models of literary analysis.

6. Organization of Latin literature.

IV. Study of Latin literature by literary genres.

1. Epic.

2. Satire.

3. Lyric, elegy and epigram.

4. Historiography.

5. Oratory.

6. Philosophy.

7. Epistolography.

8. Didactic poetry.

9. Scientific and technical prose.

10. Fable.

11. Narrative.



UNIVERSIDAD DE BURGOS

5420 Palaeography and Diplomacy

I. Introduction.

1. Concept, object and method of Paleography.
2. Editing of texts and documents. Methodology and transcription rules.
3. Family tree of Latin writing and its chronology.

II. The great cycles of Latin-Romance writing in Spain.

4. The Carolingian period.
5. The Gothic period.
 - 5.1. 'Privilegios' style of writing.
 - 5.2. 'Albalaes' style of writing.
 - 5.3. 'Precortesana' style of writing.
 - 5.4. 'Cortesan' style of writing.
 - 5.5 'Procedural' style of writing.

III. Diplomatology.

6. Concept, object and method of Diplomatology.
7. The document: genesis and structure.
8. The documentary tradition.

5424 Universal Comparative Literature

1. What is comparative literature. Object and method. Theories. Historical Evolution. Areas in which it is applied and problems and associated methodological difficulties.
2. Literary communication as a cultural phenomenon within comparative literature. Analysis of factors of production and reception. Literary transmission and translation problems.
3. The translinguistic metatext and the hierarchical relationships in the analysis of influences. Thematic networks between literatures, examples. Relationship of literature with other fields of knowledge. Examples.
4. Comparative analysis of literary texts from historical-literary periodization to generic and stylistic aspects.
5. The "compendium" of universal literature. Canons and codes. East and West.

6. The influence of French, English and German literature within the scope of Europe and their relations with Spanish literature.

7. Globalization and literary patterns. The literature of the Third Millennium.

5423 Grammar of "Correct Spanish"

Topic 1. Introduction.

Topic 2. Accentuation. Punctuation. Orthography. Pronunciation.

Topic 3. Morphology.

Grammatical subcategories: gender and number.

Classes of words.

Topic 4. Syntax.

Sentence structures.

Disagreements. Erroneous agreements. Anacoluthia.

Topic 5. Lexicon. Style issues.

➤ **Fourth Year**

➤ **5409 Spanish Literature. 19th -21st c. (I)**

The language of literary modernity.

1. Historical and artistic context of the Spanish literature of the first decades of the twentieth century.

Study of the historical, social and artistic context in which the literature develops Spanish from the end of the nineteenth century to the Civil War. Relations with other literary traditions. Methodological keys of the course.

2. Modernism.

Study of modernism as the first stage of the construction of the language of the

literary modernity. The poorly-named generation of 98.

3.-The Noucentisme.

Study of Noucentisme as the beginning of the artistic vanguard.

4. The Vanguard.

Study of the second stage of Vanguard in Spain. The group of '27.

5. The process of rehumanization of art.

➤ **5410 Information Technology Tools for Philology**

THEORETICAL CONTENTS

1. Internet as a platform for information search: search strategies.

Search strategies Search engines and metasearch engines. Resource guides.

2. Internet as a platform for the work of the philologist.

Databases for the bibliography search. Electronic libraries and tools for working with texts. Reference works available online. The writing of Greek and Arabic with a computer.

3. Internet as a communication platform.

Use of ICTs as a communication system. Network collaboration Methods of collaborative work. Content protection. Copyrights and licenses.

4. The Internet as a space for the dissemination of ideas.

Electronic journals of Spanish language and literature. The role of Web 2.0 in the dissemination of ideas.

5. Educational applications available on the Web.

Webquests and conceptual maps. Programs to create interactive activities, web pages and applications of teachers with theoretical and practical material and online courses.

6. Creation and management of digital content.

Basic tools for creating and editing content. Audiovisual Productions.

PRACTICAL CONTENTS.

1. Searching for resources on the Internet.

2. Realization of searches in bibliographic databases.

3. Work with texts and textual analysis tools available on-line.

4. Design and implementation of interactive activities.

5. Work with blogs, wikis and social networks.

6. Realization of webquests and conceptual maps.

➤ **5411 20th C. – 21st C. Spanish Literature (II)**

POETRY: FROM THE POST-WAR TO TODAY.

THE NARRATIVE: FROM THE POSWAR TO TODAY.

THE THEATER: FROM THE POST-WAR TO TODAY.

➤ **5412 Spanish Lexis**

1. Introduction: studies of the lexis.



2. Typology of the lexis.
3. Documentary sources and textual corpus.
4. Historical lexicography.
5. History of the lexis.
6. Spanish lexical constituents.