| | Module name: INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS | | | | | Module code: | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------|-------|----------------------------------|--------------|--|---------|-------------------------------|
| Team | Course name: INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS | | | | Course code: | | | |
| dy Te | Faculty: INSTITUTE OF PEDAGOGY AND LANGUAGES | | | | | | | |
| of Stu | Field of study: Philology | | | | | | | |
| completed by Field of Study | Mode of study: FULL-TIME PROGRAMME | | | Learning profile: PRACTICAL | | Speciality: ENGLISH PHILOLOGY - ENGLISH TEACHER FOREIGN LANGUAGES FOR BUSINESS APPLIED LINGUISTICS | | |
| dwoo | Year / semester: 1/2 | | | Module/course status: COMPULSORY | | Module/ course language: ENGLISH | | |
| To be | Type of classes | lecture | class | laboratory | proje | ct | seminar | other (please, specify) |
| | Course load | | 30 | | | | | • |

| Module/ course coordinator | mgr Piotr Kacała |
|----------------------------|--|
| Lecturer | mgr Piotr Kacała |
| Module/ course objectives | The aim of the course is to acquaint the students with the conceptual framework for description of language and enable them to acquire the competences referring to the basic methods of analysis of the various aspects of language (morphology, syntax, semantics, phonology) as well as its neurological, historical and social conditioning. |
| Entry requirements | Communicative English language competence |

| LEARNING OUTCOMES | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| No. | LEARNING OUTCOME DESCRIPTION | Learning outcome reference | |
| 01 | The student enumerates, defines and explains the basic concepts which serve the purpose of language description in its morphological, syntactic, semantic and phonological aspects. | K_W01, K_W05 | |
| 02 | The student characterizes the properties of language as a system of communication and its neurological conditioning. | K_W01, K_W05 | |
| 03 | The student understands basic concepts referring to the social and historical conditioning of language. | K_W01 K_W05 | |
| 04 | The student is able to use the known concepts in order to analyse and interpret basic linguistic problems. | K_U04 | |

| 05 | The student is able to determine the level of their knowledge and skills | |
|----|--|-------|
| | referring to the linguistic problems analysed in class discussions. | K_K01 |

CURRICULUM CONTENTS Lecture DNA **Class** What is language. Linguistic competence and performance. Types of grammar. Language universals. Systems of communication. Language and the brain - fundamentals of neurolinguistics. Language autonomy. Morphology. Word classes. Morpheme types. Word coinage. Syntax. Grammaticality and ungrammaticality of sentences. Syntactic categories. Phrase structure rules. Transformational rules. Semantics. Types of semantic relations-synonyms, homonyms, antonyms, metonymy, retronymy. Phrasal and sentential semantics. Metaphor. Pragmatics. Meaning and discourse - context and co-text. Phonology. Main historical linguistics phenomena. Semantic, syntactic and phonological changes. Language in society - dialects and accents, lexical, phonological and syntactic differences. Standard language. Lingua franca, pidgins and creoles, registers, language and gender. Laboratory DNA **Project** DNA

| I Rasic literature | Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., Hyams, N. An Introduction to Language. Thomson Heinle | |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Additional literature | re Yule, G. The study of language. CUP | |

| Teaching methods Presentation, reading-based discussion, problem solving, self-study. | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Assessment methods Learning outco | | | | |
| Test concerning language as a system of communication, its neurological 01, 02, 04 conditioning, morphological and syntactic analysis. | | | | |
| Test concerning semantic and phonological analysis of linguistic phenomena as well as historical and social aspects of language. | | | | |
| Test results analysis 05 | | | | |
| Form and terms of awarding credits Credits are awarded on condition that the student obtains a minimum of 60% score in each of the two tests, which constitutes 90% of the final grade, with the remaining 10% of the grade depending on participation in class discussions. In justified cases, project work may also be a basis for awarding credits. | | | | |

| STUDENT WORKLOAD | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | Number of hours | |
| Participation in lectures | | |

| Independent study of lecture topics | |
|--|-----------|
| Participation in classes, labs, projects and | 30 |
| seminars* | |
| Independent preparation for classes * | 15 |
| Preparation of projects/essays/etc* | 2 |
| Preparation/ independent study for exams | |
| Participation during consultation hours | 3 |
| Other | |
| TOTAL student workload in hours | 50 |
| Number of ECTS credit per course unit | 2 |
| Number of ECTS credit associated with | 47 |
| practical classes | (30+15+2) |
| | 1,9 |
| Number of ECTS for classes that require | 33 |
| direct participation of lecturers | (30+3) |
| | 1,3 |