

Subject card

Subject name and code	Polish Historical Linguistics - lecture - phonetics, PG_00145551						
Field of study	Kashubian Ethno studies						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2024	Academic year of realisation of subject			2025/2026		
Education level	undergraduate studies	Subject group			Obligatory subject group in the field of study		
Mode of study	full-time studies	Mode of delivery			at the university		
Year of study	2	Language of instruction			Polish		
Semester of study	3	ECTS credits			1.0		
Learning profile	practical	Assessment form					
Conducting unit	Zakład Języka Polskiego -> Instytut Filologii Polskiej -> Faculty of Languages						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr hab. Lucyna Warda-Radys				
	Teachers						
Lesson types	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	Number of study hours	15		1.0		9.0	25
Subject objectives	To acquaint students with the origins of the Polish language and the basic linguistic processes that have contributed to the formation of modern Polish. To show traces of ancient linguistic processes (in terms of phonetics) in modern Polish. To develop skills of diachronic analysis of linguistic phenomena.						
Learning outcomes	Course outcome		Subject outcome		Method of verification		
	[ETNOFL3_U02] has elementary research skills necessary for targeted analysis of linguistic phenomena, especially concerning Polish and Kashubian literary language		He has the basic skills to study the phenomena of phonetics in historical texts in Polish and Kashubian: formulating the problem, analyzing it using appropriate methods and research tools, presenting the results of the analysis.		[SU1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SU4] test/exam - oral or written [SU8] observation of student's independent or team work		
	[ETNOFL3_W03] has advanced knowledge of the history of literary Kashubian in comparison with other Slavic languages oriented to practical use in the chosen educational, cultural or promotional-advertising sphere		He has an extended detailed knowledge of the phonetics of the Proto-Slavic language, Polish and Kashubian.		[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW1] oral statement/conversation/discussion		
	[ETNOFL3_K08] Sees the need to take care of national heritage, correctness and purity of language to preserve individual and collective identity, is aware of the complex nature of language and the complexity and historical variability of its meanings		He is aware of the evolution of language and understands the need to take care of language as a cultural phenomenon.		[SK1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SK4] test/exam - oral or written [SK8] observation of student's independent or team work		
Subject contents	The origin of the Polish language (the place of Polish in the family of Indo-European languages, Polish among the Slavic languages). Research methods of diachronic linguistics. Evolution of language and its subsystems. The main transformations of the phonological system: vocalization - qualitative changes (metathesis and overtone) and quantitative changes (concerning iteration, vocalization or the disappearance of iterations and the development of sonants) ; consonantism: palatalizations, dyspalatalizations and the emergence of new phonemes; changes in consonant groups.						

Prerequisites and co-requisites	None.		
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	written colloquium	51.0%	80.0%
	active participation in activities	51.0%	20.0%
Recommended reading	Basic literature	K. Długosz-Kurczabowa, S. Dubisz, Gramatyka historyczna języka polskiego, Warszawa 2006(excerpts). S. Rospond, Gramatyka historyczna języka polskiego, Warszawa 1999 (excerpts). Z. Klemensiewicz, T. Lehr-Splawiński, S. Urbańczyk, Gramatyka historyczna języka polskiego, Warszawa 1955 (excerpts).	
	Supplementary literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • J. Strutyński, Elementy gramatyki historycznej języka polskiego, Kraków 1998. • W. Kuraszkiewicz, Gramatyka historyczna języka polskiego. Podstawowe wiadomości z wyborem tekstów staropolskich do ćwiczeń, Warszawa 1972. • Z. Stieber, Historyczna i współczesna fonologia języka polskiego, Warszawa 1966. • T. Lehr-Splawiński, Język polski. Pochodzenie, powstanie, rozwój, Warszawa 1978. • D. Podlawska, Gramatyka historyczna języka polskiego z elementami gramatyki języka staro-cerkiewno-słowiańskiego i dialektologii, Słupsk 1996 in. • Teksty staropolskie. Analizy i interpretacje, red. W. Decyk-Zięba i S. Dubisz, Warszawa 2003. • Cz. Bartula, Podstawowe wiadomości z gramatyki scs na tle porównawczym. any edition. • L. Moszyński, Wstęp do filologii słowiańskiej, Warszawa 1984. • K. Długosz-Kurczabowa, <i>Nowy słownik etymologiczny języka polskiego</i>, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, Warszawa 2003 • A.Piela. Słownik frazeologizmów z archaizmami. Pamiątki z przeszłości. Warszawa 2018. 	
	eResources addresses	Adresy na platformie eNauczanie:	
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	<p>1. Present the main stages of the development of Polish (ortho)graphy until the 16th century (using relevant Old Polish texts). Which of the principles of modern Polish orthography are related to the history of the Polish language? 2. Review the orthographic proposals of J. Parkoszowicz (based on the text of his treatise, especially the so-called "Obiecado") and S. Zaborowski.3. Reconstruct the vowel system of the Proto-Slavic language. Justify with examples the impoverishment of the vocalic subsystem on Polish soil.4. Using the indicated examples, discuss the origin of the vowel e in Polish.5. Present the essence, chronology and consequences of the articulation. 6. How did the so-called onset groups *ort-, *olt- and mid-glottal *tort, *tolt, *tert, *telt. develop in Slavic languages? 7 Discuss the process of contraposition. In what word forms did it occur? Give your own examples.8. Briefly present the phenomenon of assimilation (backward and forward), dissimilation, and simplification and enrichment of consonant groups. 9. What continuants gave on Polish soil psl. sonants? 10. Briefly discuss the essence, causes and effects of the process of vocalization and reduction of yers. 11. From the first verse of Psalm I (from Psfl), choose 7 words in which there used to be yers (in the middle and in the articulation). What happened to them and why? What is the phenomenon of substitution lengthening?12. Briefly discuss the causes, timing and geography of the disappearance of stippled vowels. 13. Why do ó : o differ in pronunciation and writing to this day? 14. How to determine the Proto-Slavic color and Old Polish ilo time of modern nasal vowels? 15. How under the influence of i and j changed consonants: s z p b v m t d r? Give your own examples. 16. Briefly discuss the causes and timing of palatalization of back-language consonants. 17. Give and discuss the sources of vowel length in Polish. 18. How and in what monuments were long vowels marked?19. Discuss the dyspalatalization of different types of consonants, especially labial and so-called functionally soft consonants. 20. Briefly present the history of the phoneme f in Polish (what processes in Polish and its dialects contributed to the formation of this consonant?).21. Explain the genesis of the consonants c dz ć dź ś ź ż in Polish.22. Why in Polish we write the voice [ż] in two ways: ż and rz.</p>		
Work placement	Not applicable		

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