

Subject card

Subject name and code	General Linguistics II, PG_00147710						
Field of study	Romance Studies						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2024	Academic year of realisation of subject			2024/2025		
Education level	Bachelor's studies	Subject group			Obligatory subject group in the field of study Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study		
Mode of study	full-time studies	Mode of delivery			at the university		
Year of study	1	Language of instruction			Polish		
Semester of study	2	ECTS credits			4.0		
Learning profile	academic	Assessment form					
Conducting unit							
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr hab. Izabela Pozierak-Trybisz				
	Teachers		dr hab. Izabela Pozierak-Trybisz				
Lesson types	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30
	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	30		2.0		68.0	100
Subject objectives	Expanding on the main concepts of modern linguistics. Current methodological problems in linguistics: computational linguistics. Improving the ability to carry out linguistic analyses of semantics and syntax, sentences and texts.						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[FRL3_W01] Has advanced knowledge of the subject and methodological specificities of philology and its importance among the humanities and social sciences and in the process of shaping culture.	Students will have a reasonably advanced knowledge of the specific subject matter and methodological specificity of general linguistics in the face of the challenges of computer linguistics, as well as its significance among the humanities and in the process of shaping culture in a digitised world.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW1] oral statement/ conversation/discussion
	[FRL3_U07] Can use basic concepts of linguistics in typical professional situations.	Students will apply their knowledge of linguistic concepts and methods in typical professional situations to analyse sentences and texts of language, including computer translations.	[SU1] oral statement/conversation/ discussion [SU4] test/exam - oral or written
	[FRL3_W08] Knows and understands the main contemporary directions in linguistics.	Student is aware of his/her knowledge and workshop skills concerning linguistic analyses in the era of digital communication.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW1] oral statement/ conversation/discussion
	[FRL3_W03] Knows advanced linguistic terminology in French.	Students will be familiarised with the linguistic terminology in Polish and French pertaining to the programme contents of semester II.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW1] oral statement/ conversation/discussion
[FRL3_K01] He understands the need for continuous professional training and personal development, is aware of his knowledge and workshop skills, sets the direction of his development.	Students will understand the need for continuing professional development in the discipline of linguistics, including computer linguistics. Accepts the challenges of personal development in the field of humanities in confrontation with the digital era.	[SK1] oral statement/conversation/ discussion [SK4] test/exam - oral or written	
Subject contents	Main programme content for semester 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semantics versus grammar (from sense to form) - parts of speech and their semantic functions (predicate, argument, additive element) Introduction to sentence and text analysis - next steps in analysis - predicate-argument structures (types of predicate and complement), temporality and aspect. Problems of computational linguistics - automatic translations. 		
Prerequisites and co-requisites	Credit for the course Elements of general linguistics I. Proficiency in Polish and French to achieve the expected learning outcomes.		
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	written test - open questions	51.0%	100.0%
Recommended reading	Basic literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supryn-Klepcarz, M. (2017) Repetytorium grammatyczne z języka francuskiego, wyd. szkolne PWN. Poisson-Quinton, S. et alli, (2020) Grammaire expliquée du français, niv.intermédiaire, Clé International, Paris. Narjou, C.(2018) Le Grevisse de l'étudiant, éd. de Boeck étudiant. Rastier, F., Cavazza, M., Abeille, A. (1994) Sémantique pour l'analyse de la linguistique informatique, Masson Paris Milan Barcelone. Wierzbicka, A. (2006) Semantyka. Jednostki elementarne i uniwersalne, Wyd. UMCS, Lublin. Karolak, S. (2007) Składnia francuska o podstawach semantycznych, t.1, Collegium Columbinum, Kraków. Pozierak-Trybisz, I. (2009) Składnia francuska o podstawach semantycznych t. 2 ćwiczenia, Collegium Columbinum Dobrzyniak, S. (2017) Les problèmes du Taln sur l'exemple de la traduction automatique <i>d'Ubu Roi</i> d'Alfred de Jarry - praca licencjacka Arciszewska, W. (2022) Analiza języka pisanego młodzieży francuskojęzycznej na komunikatorach internetowych -praca licencjacka 	

	Supplementary literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jonscher, Ch. (2001) Życie okablowane, Wydawnictwo Literackie Muza SA, Warszawa (oryg. Wired Life. Who Are We in the Digital Age?). • Gross, G. (2012) Manuel danalyse linguistique, Presses Universitaire de Septentrion, Lille. • Karolak, S. (2001) Od semantyki do gramatyki, SOW, Warszawa • Wierzbicka A. (2007) Słowa Klucze. Różne Języki - Różne Kultury , Wydawnictwo UW, Warszawa. • Paveau, M-A., Sarfati, G-E. (2009) Wielkie teorie językoznawcze. Od językoznawstwa historyczno-porównawczego do pragmatyki, Flair-Avalon, Kraków. • Stelmaszczyk, P. (red. 2010) Metodologie językoznawstwa. Filozoficzne i empiryczne problemy w analizie języka, Wyd. Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego, Łódź
	eResources addresses	<p>Basic</p> <p>https://youtu.be/qKDLceyMmo0 - Google 'sings' - accessed March 2024</p> <p>https://android.com.pl/tech/578172-tlumacz-deepl-kontra-tlumacz-google/ - Advantages of the Deepl translator, accessed March 2024</p> <p>https://www.science-et-vie.com/definitions-science/deep-learning-69467.html - explanation of how deeplearning works, accessed April 2024</p> <p>Supplementary</p> <p>https://bydgoszcz.wyborcza.pl/bydgoszcz/7,48722,29496202,sztuczna-polinteligencja-jak-bydgoszcz-osmieszyla-chatgpt.html - defects chatgpt, accessed April 2024</p> <p>https://www.humanbrainproject.eu/en/follow-hbp/news/2023/09/28/human-brain-project-ends-what-has-been-achieved/ - human brain map project, accessed March 2024</p>

<p>Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed</p>	<p>In the context of semantics and syntax, answer what is the mechanism for creating elementary meanings in language? Where do morphemes come from ?</p> <p>Complete the following definitions :</p> <p>a/ " - otherwise : adjudication - the attribution of some characteristics to a given object(s) " .</p> <p>b/ " Concepts or objects necessarily attached by a predicate (adjudication) to complete the content missing from it, we call " .</p> <p>c/ " (adj.) is an element of content not necessarily attached by the predicate (judgment) " .</p> <p>d/ " A structure consisting of a predicate and argument(s) (proposition) is " .</p> <p>e/ " Subject arguments refer to and propositional arguments refer to..... " .</p> <p>f/ The first two basic steps of sentence analysis are : a/....., b/.....</p> <p>Answer whether, in the following sentences, the grammatical tense used indicates topicality or omnitemporality? En 1789 , le peuple de Paris prend la Bastille - In 1789 the people conquer the Bastille L'eau constitue 60-70% de la masse corporelle d'un adulte - Water constitutes 60-70% of the body mass of an adult.....</p> <p>Name some key figures in the history of the development of digital communication and AI</p> <p>Make a linguistic analysis of the following statements about AI artificial intelligence and follow the instructions below:</p> <p>a/ underline the predicate(s) with a double line and the argument(s) with a single line; explain the meaning of the futur simple tense used here: "Celui qui deviendra leader dans ce domaine sera le maître du monde " (V.Poutine). = He who becomes a leader in this domain will be the master of the world</p> <p>b/ why did the author use the futur proche tense in this statement? " L'intelligence artificielle n'est pas seulement un programme de recherche. Elle va devenir une des clés du monde à venir " (Cédric Villani, auteur d'un rapport national sur AI) = Artificial intelligence is not just a research programme. It will become one of the keys to the world of the future</p> <p>c/ underline the predicate and explain which order of predicate, 1st or 2nd (higher)? " L'intelligence artificielle améliorera notre vie à l'avenir " (Mark Zuckerberg) = Artificial intelligence will improve our quality of life in the future</p> <p>List the aspectual configurations of the imperfect known to you :</p> <p>Translate the following sentences into French: Have you ever been to Japan? =</p> <p>They walked together all the way to the dormitory =</p> <p>I read a detective story all night =</p> <p>Explain what grammatical tense is used in the following sentence and why: Marie Skłodowska -Curie quitta la Pologne en 1891 pour vivre en France = Maria Skłodowska-Curie left Poland in 1891 to live in France</p> <p>Read the text carefully and analyse it for temporal relationships. Give the name of each underlined grammatical tense and explain what sense and aspect it expresses in the given sentence of the text</p> <p>Le volcan apprivoisé</p> <p>On the French island of Réunion, La Fournaise (1) was regarded as a model of good manners. Almost every year, the volcano (2) spewed out a torrent of lava. But it always stayed put and never spilled over into populated areas. Until one day, when a flow (3) went off the usual path and destroyed a village. (4) An observatory was built and scientists took to its bedside. A whole battery of instruments (5) was connected to it. And so the volcano (6)1 became a laboratory for scientists and a place of veneration for the people of Réunion /Géo, n 244, June 1999/.</p>
<p>Work placement</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

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