

Subject card

Subject name and code	Introduction to linguistics, PG_00166395						
Field of study	German Studies						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2025		Academic year of realisation of subject		2025/2026		
Education level	Bachelor's 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	1		Language of instruction		Polish		
Semester of study	1		ECTS credits		3.0		
Learning profile	academic		Assessment form		exam		
Conducting unit	Division of German Language and Translation Studies -> Institute of German Philology -> Faculty of Languages -> Rector						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr Anna Socka				
	Teachers		dr Anna Socka				
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		43.0	75
Subject objectives	The objective of the course is to introduce fundamental knowledge about language, enabling reflection on its structure and functioning in various aspects of communication. To achieve this, it is necessary to become familiar with linguistic sub-disciplines, which allow for different perspectives on language and diverse methodological approaches.						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[FGL3_W14] Understands the the complex nature of language, its complexity, the ways in which language functions in different spheres of communication and the historical variability of meanings in German.	Is aware of the formal complexity of language and the diversity of ways it functions in various aspects of communication, as well as of the historical variability of languages.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written
	[FGL3_U10] Has the ability to substantiate their formulated theses, is able to critically use the views of other authors, formulate conclusions and communicate them to various circles of addresses.	uses the learned approaches and methods of linguistics to solve specific special cases, formulates solutions and arguments for them	[SU1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SU4] test/exam - oral or written
	[FGL3_U11] Is able to use the specialised language and to communicate accurately and coherently in German, using a variety of communication channels and techniques.	is able to use the specialized language of the basic disciplines of linguistics in a precise and coherent manner	[SU1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SU4] test/exam - oral or written
	[FGL3_W01] Knows the subject and methodological specificity of philology and understands its importance among the humanities and in the process of culture formation.	knows the subject and methodological specifics of Germanic linguistics and understands its position among the humanities	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written
	[FGL3_W06] Has a structured and advanced general knowledge comprising German terminology, theory and methodology in linguistics.	Has a structured and advanced general knowledge covering selected theories and methodologies of linguistic disciplines (semantics, pragmatics, phonology, morphology, syntax, applied disciplines)	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written
	[FGL3_W10] Knows and understands the main directions of linguistics.	Knows and understands the division of linguistics into disciplines by subject, aspect and research methods and also knows and understands the main directions of linguistics.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW1] oral statement/conversation/discussion
	[FGL3_W03] Knows and understands German terminology of linguistics.	knows and understands the basic linguistic terminology in German	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW1] oral statement/conversation/discussion
	[FGL3_K01] They are aware of their knowledge and skills, and have a critical approach to the received and acquired content.	Is aware of his knowledge and skills in the field of linguistics, approaches critically the content on languages, including German, published, for example, in the media.	[SK1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SK4] test/exam - oral or written
	[FGL3_K02] Is ready to establish contacts and ask for help when expert knowledge is needed to solve a problem.	is able to assess when expert knowledge in a specific field of linguistics is needed to solve a problem and seek help or access the relevant subject literature.	[SK1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SK4] test/exam - oral or written

Subject contents	1. Linguistics as a science. Language as a natural, social, cultural phenomenon. Are there animal languages? 2. Overview of linguistic sub-disciplines and their areas of interest (phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, textology). Applied linguistics (psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, sociolinguistics, computer language processing). 3. Linguistics vs. semiotics. The concept of sign and types of signs. The letter as a sign. De Saussure's definition of a linguistic sign. Language as a system of signs. Synchronic and diachronic approaches. 4. Semantics: what is meaning? Intensive and extensional meaning, denotation and connotation, semantic relations, semantic field, prototype theory. 5. Pragmatics, or language in action. The theory of speech acts, performative expressions, direct and indirect acts. Misunderstanding as a failed speech act. Conversational implicatures. 6. Phonetics vs. phonology. What is a phoneme? Phoneme vs. voiced vs. letter (Latin alphabet vs. IPA phonetic alphabet). Phonological opposition, distinctive features, allophone. 7. Morphology: what is a morpheme? Morpheme as a sign in de Saussure's sense, types of morphemes, inflectional and word-forming morphemes. 8. Syntax: What do sentences consist of? Direct constituents. Types of phrases. Main approaches to the analysis of the German sentence (Stellungsfeldermodell, valency theory, generative grammar). 9. Text Linguistics: What is a text? Text coherence (anaphora, cataphora, connectors, deixis). Taxonomy of texts. 10. Sociolinguistics, or language and society. Language variants dependent on gender, social group, geography (sociolinguistics and dialectology). 11. Where do linguists get the texts they study? Corpus linguistics, example corpora, quantitative and qualitative methods of corpus data analysis. 12. Linguists toolkit: dictionaries, lexicons, digital resources. Object language and metalanguage. German keyboard layout. In principle, all lecture content is provided in both German and Polish. 4o											
Prerequisites and co-requisites												
Assessment methods and criteria	<table><tr><td>Subject passing criteria</td><td>Passing threshold</td><td>Percentage of the final grade</td></tr><tr><td>written test</td><td>51.0%</td><td>90.0%</td></tr><tr><td>the aforementioned written test or accurate statements during the conversation lecture</td><td>51.0%</td><td>10.0%</td></tr></table>	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade	written test	51.0%	90.0%	the aforementioned written test or accurate statements during the conversation lecture	51.0%	10.0%		
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Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	1. what is the difference between scientific and non-scientific knowledge of the world? 2. are there animal languages? Noam Chomsky's position. 3. departments of linguistics (central and interdisciplinary / applied). 4. language, langue, parole according to F. de Saussure. 5. definition of sign. Types of signs according to Peirce (characteristics, examples).											
Work placement	Not applicable											

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