

Subject card

Subject name and code	Lexicology, PG_00147726						
Field of study	Romance Studies						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2025		Academic year of realisation of subject		2026/2027		
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	2		Language of instruction		French		
Semester of study	4		ECTS credits		2.0		
Learning profile	academic		Assessment form				
Conducting unit	Division of Romance Linguistics -> Institute of Romance Philology -> Faculty of Languages -> Rector						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr hab. Izabela Pozierak-Trybisz				
	Teachers						
Lesson types	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	0.0	30.0	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		18.0	50
Subject objectives	To familiarise students with the main, semantic and morphological, issues in contemporary lexicology in order to develop practical skills in conducting lexicological analyses.						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[FRL3_W05] Has general knowledge covering French terminology, theory and methodology in linguistics.	The student has a structured knowledge covering French theory and methodology in lexicology.	[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 be able to use basic concepts of lexicology in typical professional situations.	[SU1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SU4] test/exam - oral or written
	[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 understand the need for continuous professional development and personal growth, personal development, is aware of his/her knowledge and workshop skills concerning lexical analysis, determines directions of his/her own development. lexicological analyses, determines the directions of his/her own development.	[SK1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SK4] test/exam - oral or written
	[FRL3_W03] Knows advanced linguistic terminology in French.	Student zna niezbędną terminologię językoznawczo-leksykologiczną w języku francuskim.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW1] oral statement/conversation/discussion
	[FRL3_W08] Knows and understands the main contemporary directions in linguistics.	Students will be familiarised with and understand the main contemporary challenges in the field of lexicology, especially concerning computational linguistics (dictionaries, databases, automatic translations, etc.).	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW1] oral statement/conversation/discussion
	[FRL3_U03] Knows and can use the main research methods and tools, develops and presents results in the field of linguistics.	Students will learn and be able to use basic research methods and tools. research, develops and presents results in the field of lexicological analysis.	[SU1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SU4] test/exam - oral or written
	[FRL3_U09] Has the ability to substantively justify formulated theses, is able to use the views of other authors and formulate conclusions.	Students will be able to substantiate their formulated thesis, is able to use views of other authors and formulate conclusions in the field of the field of lexicology.	[SU1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SU4] test/exam - oral or written
Subject contents	Main programme content: - place of lexicology in the system of language, - lexicology vs. lexicography, - methodologies of definition (Aristotle - by inclusion, structuralism - memes and semantems, cognitivism - prototype, stereotype, scalarity), - Lexical semantics: semantic-lexical relations between words: hyperonym, hyponym, holonym, meronym, synonym, antonym, - Synonymy analysis in computational linguistics - object classes according to Gaston Gross methodology, - Polysemy and homonymy - methods of analysis, - semantic and lexical fields, lexical morphology: construction of lexemes (affixal composition and derivation, backward derivation, etc.), - basic types of semantic and morphological neology (conversion, changes of semantic scope, metaphorisation and - metonymisation; acronyms, borrowing, argotisation techniques), - Problems of borrowing (proper borrowing, formal borrowing, carbon copies).		
Prerequisites and co-requisites	Passing grade in the course Elements of general linguistics I and II		
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	written assessment - open questions	51.0%	100.0%
Recommended reading	Basic literature	A. Lehmann, F. Martin-Berthet, Introduction à la lexicologie : Sémantique et morphologie, 5 ed. Paris, 2018. J. Dubois, F. Dubois-Charlier, Les verbes français, http://rali.iro.umontreal.ca/rali/?q=fr/versions-informatisees-lvf-dem G. Gross, Manuel d'analyse linguistique, Paris, 2013. J. Dubois / F. Dubois-Charlier, La dérivation suffixale en français, Paris 1999. L. Guilbert, La créativité lexicale, Paris 1975. A. Bochnakowa (red.), Wyrazy francuskiego pochodzenia we współczesnym języku polskim, wyd. UJ, Kraków, 2012	

	Supplementary literature	• J. Picoche, Précis de lexicologie française, Paris 1992. • F. Gaudin / L. Guespin, Initiation à la lexicologie française, Bruxelles 2000. • M.-F. Mortureux, La lexicologie entre langue et discours, Paris 1997. • J. Dubois et al., Dictionnaire de linguistique, Paris 1973. • J. Rey-Debove, La linguistique du signe, Paris 1998. • J.-F. Sablayrolles, La néologie en français contemporain, Paris 2000
	eResources addresses	
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	1. Read the text carefully! It snowed in the Sahara When 1/ fire meets ice. In the north of Algeria, in Aïn Sefra, 2/ snow fell on Sunday 7 January over the Sahara. An extraordinary sight and an exceptional phenomenon. The Sahara is known to be 3/ the hottest desert in the world. According to the local media, the snow began to fall in the early hours of the morning and quickly covered the sand dunes. Around 40 cm of powder fell in places, before it began to melt around 5pm. The normal temperature in the area in January is between 6 and 12 degrees Celsius. This is only the fourth time in thirty-seven years 4/ that it has snowed in the Sahara, but the phenomenon is set to increase, as this is already the third snowy episode in the last five years. 2. Make the following lexicological analysis: 1/ What is the lexicological relationship between the 2 nouns underlined? 2/ in the text, find two synonyms for the word snow and a hyponym 3/ find a meronym for the underlined noun 4/ Give the hyperonym for the underlined words 3. Try to explain the difference in meaning between the lexemes : extraordinary exceptional 4. Explain the use of the object class methodology developed by Prof. Gaston Gross. Gaston Gross 5. From the point of view of morphological analysis, say what are the processes used to form the following lexemes: Adj heavy - N heaviness A mauve - a mauve dress Agression - to attack Large - enlarge	
Work placement	Not applicable	

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