

Subject card

Subject name and code	Descriptive Grammar of the Polish Language, PG_00165613						
Field of study	Russian Philology						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2026		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	1		Language of instruction		Polish		
Semester of study	1		ECTS credits		1.0		
Learning profile	academic		Assessment form		credit		
Conducting unit	Division of Russian Language and Translation Studies -> Institute of Russian and Eastern Studies -> Faculty of Languages -> Rector						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr hab. Magdalena Jaszczewska				
	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	Familiarizing students with basic terms and issues in the field of phonetics and phonology of the Polish language, morphology (inflections and word-formation) and syntax of the Polish language. The student should be able to use basic terms in the field of descriptive grammar of the Polish language and perform basic morphological, word-forming and syntactic analysis of the word/text						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[FROSL3_U01] The graduate is able to apply general linguistic and literary knowledge, as well as general knowledge from related disciplines, to solve tasks involving the study of specific issues, including those related to the Russian language and literature.	- The student is able to carry out a basic word-formation analysis as well as logical and grammatical analysis of a sentence.	[SU3] text preparation/written work [SU4] test/exam - oral or written
	[FROSL3_W11] The graduate has basic contextual knowledge of auxiliary and related fields relevant to Russian philology, which support research on the Russian language and literature, as well as the professional development of a Russian language specialist.	The student has knowledge of the basics of the grammar of the contemporary Polish language concerning the phonetic, morphological and syntactic system of the Polish language, necessary for contrastive research in the Russian-language relationship. Polish.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW3] text preparation/written work
	[FROSL3_W03] The graduate has advanced knowledge and understanding of concepts and terminology used in linguistics, particularly applying to research on the Russian language.	-The student has a basic knowledge of the conceptual and terminological apparatus used in linguistics (phoneme, sound, derivative, word-forming category, word-forming meaning, utterance, syntactic relationships, etc.) necessary in understanding the issues raised during classes in the grammar of contemporary Russian (word-formation, inflection, syntax), as well as comparative grammar.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SW3] text preparation/written work
Subject contents	Basic concepts in the field of phonetics with elements of phonology (general classification of Polish sounds, similarities in Polish, stress in Polish and deviations from paroxytonic stress in Polish, types of intonation in Polish. MORPHOLOGY: A) WORD-FORMATION Basic concepts in the field of morphological structure of a word (morpheme, types of morphemes - lexical, word-forming, inflectional morphemes; thematic variances - quantitative and qualitative) and word-forming words (words indivisible in terms of word-formation, word-forming words divisible; derivation-forming basis, derivative, formant, types of formants, types of derivation, productive derivation-forming type/non-productive word-forming type, word-forming meaning, word-forming category).morphological analysis of a word, word-formation analysis of a word. B) Inflection of the Polish language what is inflection, declension and conjugation, stem and ending; parts of speech; inflected and uninflected parts of speech; grammatical categories; grammatical analysis of a sentence. Parts of a sentence and parts of speech. Primary and secondary parts of a sentence. Utterance, equivalent of a sentence, sentence. Types of sentences and subordinate clause types. Syntactic analysis of selected texts		
Prerequisites and co-requisites	Basic knowledge of linguistic issues at the secondary school level		
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	activity in class	51.0%	10.0%
	final test	51.0%	70.0%
	written work	51.0%	20.0%
Recommended reading	Basic literature Literature used during classes: Strutyński J., Gramatyka polska, Kraków 2005; Ostaszewska D., Tambor J., Fonetyka i fonologia współczesnego języka polskiego, Warszawa 2000; Grzegorzczkova R., Zarys słowotwórstwa polskiego. Słowotwórstwo opisowe, Warszawa 1979; Jodłowski S., Podstawy polskiej składni, Warszawa 1976.		

	Supplementary literature	Bańko M., Wykłady z polskiej fleksji, Warszawa 2004; Gramatyka współczesnego języka polskiego. Morfologia, red. R. Grzegorzczkova, R. Laskowski, H. Wróbel, Warszawa 1998; Polański K., Encyklopedia językoznawstwa ogólnego, Ossolineum, 1999; Teacher's own materials.
	eResources addresses	
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	1. Please explain the statement Formants are not only word-forming affixes (sum of 3 points). Please give examples.2. On what basis are parts of speech secreted?3. What are the relations between the components of a sentence?	
Work placement	Not applicable	

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