Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

## Comparative French Linguistics

Code: 103356
ECTS Credits: 6

| Degree | Type | Year | Semester |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2501913 English and French | OT | 3 | 0 |
| 2501913 English and French | OT | 4 | 0 |
| 2502533 French Studies | OB | 3 | 2 |

The proposed teaching and assessment methodology that appear in the guide may be subject to changes as a result of the restrictions to face-to-face class attendance imposed by the health authorities.

## Contact

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## Prerequisites

There are not.

# Use of Languages 

Principal working language: (fre)
Some groups entirely in English: No
Some groups entirely in Catalan: No
Some groups entirely in Spanish: No

## Objectives and Contextualisation

This subject is a part of the nuclear for the academic training of French Studies students. It is therefore a compulsory subject.

In this subject which is included in the topic French Linguistics, the aim goal is to give the student the means necessary to linguistic analysis of present-day written and oral documents in French.

With these analyses it is aimed to contribute to the improvement of the linguistic and textual competences of the students when they express themselves in French but also in Spanish or when they translate from French to Spanish or from Spanish to French and, also, it is aimed to give an academic training which permits to the students to face an effective learning of French as a foreign language (FFL).

## Competences

English and French

- Applying the characteristic scientific methodologies of the different fields of French applied linguistics.
- Develop critical thinking and reasoning and knowing how to communicate effectively both in your mother tongue and in other languages.
- Generate innovative and competitive proposals in research and professional activities.
- Master the French language in a professional level and knowing the techniques and methods in order to achieve the maximum capacity in oral and written expression.
- Respect the diversity and plurality of ideas, people and situations.
- Students can apply the knowledge to their own work or vocation in a professional manner and have the powers generally demonstrated by preparing and defending arguments and solving problems within their area of study.
- Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
- Students must develop the necessary learning skills in order to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.
- Students must have and understand knowledge of an area of study built on the basis of general secondary education, and while it relies on some advanced textbooks it also includes some aspects coming from the forefront of its field of study.
- Students must know the methodology and terminology associated to the linguistic analysis of the French language.


## French Studies

- Applying the characteristic scientific methodologies of the different fields of French applied linguistics.
- Demonstrate knowledge of the history and culture of France and French-speaking countries.
- Develop critical thinking and reasoning and knowing how to communicate effectively both in your mother tongue and in other languages.
- Generate innovative and competitive proposals in research and professional activities.
- Master the French language in a professional level and knowing the techniques and methods in order to achieve the maximum capacity in oral and written expression.
- Respect the diversity and plurality of ideas, people and situations.
- Students can apply the knowledge to their own work or vocation in a professional manner and have the powers generally demonstrated by preparing and defending arguments and solving problems within their area of study.
- Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
- Students must develop the necessary learning skills in order to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.
- Students must have and understand knowledge of an area of study built on the basis of general secondary education, and while it relies on some advanced textbooks it also includes some aspects coming from the forefront of its field of study.
- Students must know and apply techniques of oral and written expression in the French language.
- Students must know the methodology and terminology associated to the linguistic analysis of the French language.


## Learning Outcomes

1. Analysing and applying the specific methodologies and terminology of the linguistic analysis of the French language.
2. Analysing and applying the terminology and different concepts of the grammatical study of French.
3. Analysing and making linguistic remarks in the several fields of study (phonetics, phonology, morphology, lexicon, semantics) of the French language.
4. Analysing and using the techniques of oral expression in French language.
5. Analysing and using the techniques of written expression in French language.
6. Analysing different mechanisms of oral or written productions in French.
7. Communicating orally and in written form with a C 2 level of French.
8. Defining in a typological manner the main phenomena of the French language and relating them with similar phenomena of other romance languages.
9. Describing the structure of the French language, and distinguishing its systematic and normative aspects.
10. Effectively communicating and applying the argumentative and textual processes to formal and scientific texts.
11. Effectively working in teams and respecting different opinions.
12. Explaining the specific concepts of the French language, linguistics and literature.
13. Identifying the grammar component of the basic linguistic phenomena (phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, lexicon, semantics and discourse) of the analysis of the French language.
14. Identifying the main and secondary ideas and expressing them with linguistic correctness.
15. Interpreting the content of different types of oral discourses in French language.
16. Interpreting the content of written texts in French language of various kinds.
17. Interrelating the different aspects of linguistics.
18. Preparing an exhibition from the analysis of the current situation of a professional aspect related to the subject.
19. Producing oral discourses in French language that are appropriate to various situations of communication.
20. Producing written texts in French language that are appropriate to various situations of communication.
21. Solving problems autonomously.
22. Summarising acquired knowledge about the origin and transformations experienced in its several fields of study.

## Content

1. Linguistic comparison: definition, approaches, applications
2. Functional approach of languages: languages as a problem-solving system. Invariant and variation.
3. Main linguistic functions. Some examples.
4. Panchronical approach of languages: the grammaticalization process.

## Methodology

In this subject, the training will be directed by means of:

- Master class with TIC and collective discussion
- Interventions in class
- Collective analysis of linguistic phenomena

The exchanges in class will be teacher-student and student-student.

The teacher will allocate approximately 15 minutes of a class to allow the students to answer the evaluation survey of the teaching performance of the topic.

Annotation: Within the schedule set by the centre or degree programme, 15 minutes of one class will be reserved for students to evaluate their lecturers and their courses or modules through questionnaires.

## Activities

| Title | Hours | ECTSLearning <br> Outcomes |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Type: Directed | 53 | 2.12 | 12,7 |
| Master class, collective discussions, analysis, assessment and discussion of written <br> texts in French | 20 | 0.8 | $12,7,18$ |
| Type: Supervised | 68 | 2.72 |  |
| Preparation of oral presentations, preparation of written works, tutorials |  |  |  |
| Type: Autonomous |  |  |  |
| Texts readings, exercises |  |  |  |

Assessment

Assessment will be continous. It will include all the tasks done during the semester (exams, exercises).

- Active participation in class in discussions
- Written or oral exercises
- Partial exams on the topics approached.

Assessment will will include all the work done during the term, the exams (which number will vary depending on the rhythm in which the program will be completed) as well the exercises done during all the term. Mid-term exams will be corrected in class and students will be able to ask any doubt about assessment. In the final exam, a date of revision will be fixed.

- If a student has not done any of the mid-term exams, (s)he will not be assessed.
- Remedial exam will only be avalaible to students who, having done the continuous assessment, have failed. But they will have not right to remedial exam if their average is inferior to $3,5 / 10$ or if they have not done at least $2 / 3$ of the required tasks. Tasks not done will not be remediated (in this case the assessment will be 0/10) or the activities done in course. If the student has not got an average of pass, he will have to do a final exam including all the topics.

In the event that tests or exams cannot be taken onsite, they will be adapted to an online format made available through the UAB's virtual tools (original weighting will be maintained). Homework, activities and class participation will be carried out through forums, wikis and/or discussion on Teams, etc. Lecturers will ensure that students are able to access these virtual tools, or will offer them feasible alternatives.

Plagiarism: Total or partial plagiarism of any exercise will be automatically failed ( 0 ) of the plagiarised exercise. TO PLAGIARISE is copying from non identified sources from a text, even if it is one single phrase, which is appropriated by someone who is not the real author (it includes copying phrases or Internet passages and adding them without modification to the text which is presented as one's own). It is a serious offense.

In the event of a student committing any irregularity that may lead to a significant variation in the grade awarded to an assessment activity, the student will be given a zero for this activity, regardless of any disciplinary process that may take place. In the event of several irregularities in assessment activities of the same subject, the student will be given a zero as the final grade for this subject.

Particular cases: Students whose mother tongue is French will have to achieve the same assessment conditions than the rest of students. Students are the exclusive responsible of monitoring formative and assessment activities.

## Assessment Activities

| Title | Weighting | Hours | ECTS | Learning Outcomes |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Exercises | $40 \%$ | 4 | 0.16 | $6,2,5,4,9,8,12,10,7,3,13,14,15,16,17,19,20,21,22$ |
| Final exam | $30 \%$ | 1 | 0.04 | $6,2,4,1,9,8,12,10,7,13,15,16,17,18,19,21$ |
| Written tests | $30 \%$ | 4 | 0.16 | $2,9,8,12,7,3,13,14,17,18,19,22,11$ |

## Bibliography

Creissels, D. (2006), Syntaxe générale. Une introduction typologique 2. La phrase. Paris : Hermes Lavoisier.
Creissels, D. (2006), Syntaxe générale. Une introduction typologique 1. Catégories et constructions. Paris : Hermes Lavoisier.

Feuillet, J. (2006), Introduction à la typologie linguistique. Paris : Honoré Champion.
Kilani-Schoch, M. (1988), Introduction à la morphologie naturelle. Berne : Peter Lang.
Lazard, G. (1994), L'Actance. Paris : PUF.
Lazard, G. (2001), Études de linguistique générale. Typologie grammaticale. Leuven-Paris : Peeters.
Lazard, G. et Moyse-Faurie, CI. (éds.) (2005), Linguistique typologique. Villeneuve d'Ascq : Presses Universitaires Septentrion, coll. «Sens et structures ».

Moreno Cabrera, J.C. 1991. Curso universitario de lingüística general. Tomo I: Teoría de la gramática y sintaxis general. Madrid: Síntesis.

Muller, C. 2002. Les Bases de la syntaxe. Bordeaux : Presses Universitaires de Bordeaux.
Seiler, H. 1988. The Dimension of Participation. Función, 7. Guadalajara: Centro de Investigación de Lenguas Indígenas.

Seiler, H. 2000. Language Universals Research: A Synthesis. Tübingen: Gunter Narr Verlag Tübingen.
N.B. Complementary bibliography will be given during the semester.

## Software

There is no place

