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|  | ***Language - gender - culture*** | |
|  | **CLASS 4 (Scenario 4)** | |
| **TOPIC** | **Gender in lexis and phraseology** | |
| **LEARNING CONTENT - DETAILED CHARACTERISTICS** | Gender asymmetry in lexis and phraseology as one of the main fields of gender asymmetry in language in general.  Gender blanks in lexis and phraseology. | |
| **KEY WORDS** | gender assymetry, gender blank, lexis, phraseology | |
| **SUGGESTED TOOLS** | group work, discussion, elements of interactive lecture | |
| **TIPS / METHODOLOGICAL REMARKS**  (if applicable) | The lecture part includes interactive elements.  Lecture parts are strictly connected with discussion links.  It is important to indicate involvements between grammar and lexis / phraseology aspects of Polish. | |
| **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CLASSES** | **STEP 1** | A discussion introducing the topic by pointing the differences between grammar and lexis/phraseology levels of the language. |
|  | **STEP 2** | A lecture: considering the differences between lexeme and idiom according to chosen linguistic theories. |
|  | **STEP 3** | Group work: students complete the word pairs by giving feminine equivalent of masculine nouns (WORK CARD 1) and discussion on different types of limitation in this domain. |
|  | **STEP 4** | A lecture supported by the presentation prepared in PowerPoint program: system and cultural limitations or restrictions in making and using feminine forms in Polish (gender blanks in grammar, cultural and social limitations). |
|  | **STEP 5** | A discussion about chosen Polish idioms and stable word connections, their meaning, reasons of androcentrism and asymmetry (WORK CARD 2). |
|  | **STEP 6** | An interactive lecture: various reasons of gender asymmetry in Polish lexis and phraseology:  — in general: a few social and cultural aspects;  — androcentrism in Polish;  — patriarchy features of Polish culture;  — Christian basis of Polish culture. |
| **ADDITIONAL MATERIALS** | **1 WORK CARD** | Making the feminine forms of the noun |
| **2 WORK CARD** | Idioms and stable word connections |

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| **WORK CARD 1** | **MAKING THE FEMININE FORMS OF THE NOUN** |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **MASCULINE FORM** | **FEMININE FORM** | **LIMITATIONS** | | I  klient  adresat  chłop  pacjent  interesant  artysta  lekarz  uczeń |  |  | | II  pilot  reżyser  pielgrzym  pakowacz  szofer  dziekan |  |  | | III  psycholog  pedagog  chirurg  dermatolog  rektor  profesor  dziekan  kierownik |  |  | | |

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| **WORK CARD 2** | **IDIOMS AND STABLE WORD CONNECTIONS** |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **EXAMPLE** | **MEANING** | **REASONS OF ANDROCENTRISM OR ASYMMETRY** | | I  pan i pani  król i królowa  dziad i baba  obywatele i obywatelki  bracia i siostry  Adam i Ewa |  |  | | II  Jaś i Małgosia  Jacek i Agatka  Andrzej i Eliza  Romeo i Julia  Tristan i Izolda  Mistrz i Małgorzata  Cezar i Kleopatra |  |  | | III  męski honor  męska przyjaźń  męska decyzja  męska rozmowa  męska duma  męski czyn  męska rada  (zachować się / zrobić coś) po męsku |  |  | | IV  babskie gadanie  babskie łzy  babska ciekawość  babska logika  kobieca zmienność  kobiece kaprysy  (zachować się / zrobić coś) po babsku |  |  | | |