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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** |
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| **MASCULINE FORM** | **FEMININE FORM** | **LIMITATIONS** |
| Iklientadresatchłoppacjentinteresantartystalekarzuczeń |  |  |
| IIpilotreżyserpielgrzympakowaczszoferdziekan |  |  |
| IIIpsychologpedagog chirurgdermatologrektorprofesordziekankierownik |  |  |

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| **WORK CARD 2** | **IDIOMS AND STABLE WORD CONNECTIONS** |
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| **EXAMPLE** | **MEANING** | **REASONS OF ANDROCENTRISM OR ASYMMETRY** |
| Ipan i panikról i królowadziad i babaobywatele i obywatelkibracia i siostryAdam i Ewa |  |  |
| IIJaś i MałgosiaJacek i AgatkaAndrzej i ElizaRomeo i JuliaTristan i IzoldaMistrz i MałgorzataCezar i Kleopatra |  |  |
| IIImęski honormęska przyjaźńmęska decyzjamęska rozmowamęska dumamęski czynmęska rada(zachować się / zrobić coś) po męsku |  |  |
| IVbabskie gadaniebabskie łzybabska ciekawośćbabska logikakobieca zmiennośćkobiece kaprysy(zachować się / zrobić coś) po babsku |  |  |

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