

Course Description for Linguistics Applied to French

Description

This course provides an overview of the structures of the French language. Students will study basic concepts in general linguistics as well as examine modern Hexagonal (i.e., from France) and Canadian French from the following perspectives: phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and sociolinguistics. In addition to describing the language from a theoretical standpoint, students will collect their own corpus of spoken and/or written French from a variety of sources and use it to create their own examples of the phenomenon described in class.

Goal Statements

1. Students will be introduced to synchronic linguistics and its major subfields (phonetics and phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics).
2. Students will understand that French is a collection of language varieties each made of neutral linguistic features.
3. Students will develop the ability to collect linguistic data and apply linguistic concepts to their sample.

Learning Outcomes

Goals	Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy		
		Low	Mid	High
1, 2	1. Students can compare and contrast the phonetic system of Hexagonal and Canadian French.		X	
1	2. Students can describe the morphological principles by which lexical categories are formed in French.	X		
1	3. Students can analyze simple and compound sentences using tree diagrams.		X	
1	4. Students can compile information about the origin of a word using at least 2 credible sources.		X	
2	5. Students can differentiate between the linguistic variables of Canadian French in terms of their social markedness.	X		
2	6. Students can defend the view that although French language varieties are not socially neutral, they are intrinsically equal (affective domain).			X
3	7. Students can synthesize linguistic concepts from speech data they collected from the real world.			X