

*Peoples' Friendship University of Russia*  
**Faculty of Philology**  
**SYLLABUS SUMMARY**

**Programme of Education**  
**45.06.01 Linguistics and Literary Studies**

<b>Course title</b>	Literary Discourse and Postcolonial Theory
<b>Volume (ECTS)</b>	<b>3 credits (108 hours)</b>
<b>Brief Contents</b>	
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Brief description:</b>
Critical theory of literary discourse analysis	Literary text and discourse. Literary text as a semiotic structure. Ethnotext.
Main concepts of postcolonial discourse	Inception and development of postcolonial theory (F. Fanon, A. Memmi). Postcolonial discourse and counter-discourse. Contemporary ideologists of postcolonial discourse (E. Said, G. Spivak, H. Bhabha). Concepts of cultural miscegenation and creolization.
Evolution of Europhone literary discourse in sub-Saharan Africa	Anglophone literary discourse of sub-Saharan Africa. Francophone literary discourse of sub-Saharan Africa. Lusophone literary discourse of sub-Saharan Africa. Hispanophone literary discourse of sub-Saharan Africa.
Synergies of postcolonial literary discourse	Elements of oral tradition in postcolonial literary discourse. Folklorization as a narrative strategy.
Role of linguistic and stylistic means in the formation of postcolonial literary discourse	Linguistic strategies in postcolonial literary discourse. Strategies of indigenization. Strategies of rhetoric modus.
Theory of intertextuality in the light of literary synthesis	Main types of intertextual connections. Intertextuality as reflection of literary discourse syncretism.
Chronotope in the ethnotext	Temporal code of traditional culture. Literary space as a metaphor. Linguistic parametres of simulacrum aesthetics.


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**SYLLABUS SUMMARY**

**Programme of Education**  
**45.06.01 Linguistics and Literary Studies**

<b>Subject</b>	<i>“Scientific and Research Seminar”</i>
<b>Volume (CTSE)</b>	<b>8 credits (288 hours)</b>
<b>Brief Contents</b>	
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Brief description:</b>
Block 1. Preparing for writing PhD dissertation	Studies of VAK instructions – the so-called passport of research specification. Identifying research area, approving PhD research thesis topics, discussing main steps of scientific research. Collecting materials of previous work – papers, projects, etc. by web search, paper search, or person-lab search. Recommendations to make a list of bibliographic sources. Discussions of actual topics on PhD students research seminars.
Block 2. Organisational forms of scientific seminar	Collecting data about the most important Russian and foreign scientific conferences. Approbation of research in course of conferences, seminars and other scientific events PhD students took part in. Giving master classes for undergraduate and graduate students.
Block 3. Academic writing and presentations	Writing scientific research articles. presenting and discussing scientific texts, scientific reports on the results of scientific research, presentations at the Department meetings.
Block 4. Developing scientific research skills	Master classes and lectures given by Russian and foreign scientists, working in particular scientific areas related to research themes.
Block 5. Developing individual professional skills	Participating in different scientific projects, programs, grants, scholarships and fellowships, preparing all documents and application forms required.

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**DISCIPLINE ANNOTATION**

**Programme of Education**  
**45.06.01 Linguistics and Literary Studies**

<b>Discipline</b>	<i>Pedagogy of Higher Education</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 credits (72 hours)</b>
<b>Contents</b>	
<b>Units</b>	<b>Topics</b>
<b>Unit 1.</b> <b>Pedagogy of higher education as a field of study and academic subject area.</b>	1. Pedagogy as a science, key concepts. Pedagogy of higher education in the system of pedagogical science. 2. Systems of higher education: comparative analyses. 3. Contemporary trends in higher education. Internationalization of higher education.
<b>Unit 2.</b> <b>Didactics of higher education.</b>	1. General aspects of didactic system. 2. Content of higher education (laws and regulations; main principles of selecting content). Curriculum and course syllabus. 3. Forms and methods of teaching. Lecture in modern higher education. Seminars, practical training, laboratory class. Project – working. 4. Students' individual work. 5. Interactive methods of teaching (discussions, case-study, training, professional simulation etc.). 6. ICT in modern higher education. 7. Monitoring and evaluation of academic performance. Point rating system.
<b>Unit 3.</b> <b>Educational environment of modern university.</b>	1. Faculty members' rights and responsibilities. Professional ethics. 2. Faculty interaction with students: case study. 3. Educational potential of extra-curricular activities.

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O.K. Logvinova

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N.B. Karabushenko

SYLLABUS SUMMARY

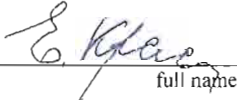
Programme of Education  
45.06.01 Linguistics and Literary Studies

<b>Subject</b>	<i>Methodology of Scientific Research</i>
<b>Volume (CTSE)</b>	<b>5 credits (180 periods)</b>
<b>Brief Contents</b>	
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Brief description:</b>
Philosophy & Philology	Language as a mediator between the world and humans. Language — thought — reality. Philosophical aspects of language: semantic, syntagmatic and pragmatic paradigms.
Methodology and Methods	General Methodology of Science. Scientific-research methods and their structure. Theory and method. Techniques and procedures. Research models.
Methods of Structural Analysis.	Research models: decoding and experimental models. Speech activity models. Generative models. Syntactic and semantic analyses models.
Complex methods	Methods of overall complex systemic description of syntactic structures. Transformational and distributive methods. Method of oppositions.
Linguistics of Speech	Theory of sentence and utterance in European and Russian language studies(Copenhagen structuralism, Prague school, K. Bühler. French schools: Ch. Bally and A. Sechehaye, E. Bénvenist, M. Foucault. Russian studies: A.M. Peshkovskiy, F.F. Fortunatov, A.A. Shakhmatov, T.P. Lomtev, V.A. Zvegintsev, Yu.S. Stepanov).
Linguistic Pragmatics	Semantics and pragmatics. The concept meaning as usage (J. Austin, N. Malcolm, L. Wittgenstein). Cognitive sciences and language: Background knowledge of the world; linguistic worldview; text and discourse; frames and scripts.
Aspect of synthetic systemic concepts of language in the XX century	Semiotics and natural languages. Language as a semiotic system. Communicative systems and natural languages. Language as a communicative device.
Sociologically-orientated linguistic disciplines of the XX century	Sociolinguistics and its methods. Language and Speech as cultural phenomena. Macrosociolinguistics. Diglossia and language variation studies. Bilingualism (polylingualism) and language policies.

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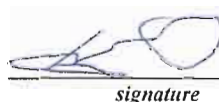
  
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*Faculty of humanities and social sciences*

**ANNOTATION OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE**

*Education programs in all fields of postgraduate study*

<b>Course Title</b>	<b>History and Philosophy of Science</b>
<b>Course Scope</b>	<b>4 credits (144 hours)</b>
<b>COURSE SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Course Units (Topics)</b>	<b>Course Units (Topics) Outline:</b>
<b>The subject and the basic concepts of modern philosophy of science</b>	Philosophy of science as the study of the general laws of scientific knowledge in its historical development and changing social and cultural context. Evolution of approaches to the science analysis. Logical and epistemological approach to the study of science. Positivist tradition in the philosophy of science. The expansion of the field of philosophical problems in postpositivist philosophy of science. The sociological and cultural approaches to the study of science. Internalism and externalism.
<b>Science in the culture of modern civilization</b>	Traditionalist and technogenic types of civilization development and its basic values. The role of science in modern education and the formation of personality. The functions of science in society
<b>The appearance of science and the main stages of its historical evolution</b>	The culture of the ancient polis and rising of the first forms of theoretical science. Antique logic and mathematics. Western and Eastern science in the middle ages. Formation of experimental science in modern European culture. Background of the experimental method and its connection with the mathematical description of nature. Science as a profession. The appearance of the disciplinary organized science. Formation of Technical Sciences. Formation of social sciences and humanities.
<b>The structure of scientific knowledge</b>	The variety of types of scientific knowledge. Empirical and theoretical levels, the criteria of its distinction. Features of the empirical and theoretical language of science. The structure of empirical knowledge. Experiment and observation. Empirical dependence and empirical facts. The structure of theoretical knowledge. The primary theoretical models and laws. The developed theory. Theoretical models as part of the internal organization of theory. The deployment of the theory as a process of problem solving. Ideals and norms of research. The scientific picture of the world. Its historical forms and functions. The philosophical foundations of science.
<b>The dynamics of science as a process of generating of new knowledge</b>	Historical variability of mechanisms of generation of scientific knowledge. Formation of the primary theoretical models and laws. The role of analogies in theoretical search. Problem of justification of theoretical knowledge. The mechanisms of the development of scientific concepts. Formation of advanced scientific theory. Problem situations in science.
<b>Scientific traditions and scientific revolutions. Types of scientific rationality</b>	The interaction of tradition and the emergence of new knowledge. Scientific Revolution as rebuilding of the foundations of science. Problems of typology of scientific revolutions. Internal disciplinary mechanisms of scientific revolutions. Global Revolutions and the types of scientific rationality. Historical change of types of scientific rationality: classical, nonclassical, post-nonclassical science.
<b>Features of the present stage of development of science</b>	Prospects of scientific and technical progress. Modern processes of differentiation and integration of sciences. The links of disciplinary and problem-oriented research. Global evolutionism as a synthesis of evolutionary and systemic approaches. New ethical challenges of science in the late XX century. Humanitarian control problem in the science and high technologies. Environmental and socio-humanitarian examination of



	scientific and technical projects. Scientism and anti-scientism. Science and pseudoscience. The role of science in addressing the current global crises.
<b>Science as a social institution</b>	Scientific communities and their historical types. Scientific schools. Training of scientists. The historical development of methods of translation of scientific knowledge. Science and economics. Science and power. The problem of state regulation of science.
<b>Modern philosophical problems of specific scientific disciplines</b>	<i>Depending on the field of postgraduate study</i>

**Developers:**

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**Specialty Supervisor:**

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**DISCIPLINE ANNOTATION**

**Programme of Education**  
**45.06.01 Linguistics and Literary Studies**

<b>Subject</b>	Foreign Language
<b>Volume (ECTS)</b>	5 credits (180 hours)
<b>Brief Contents</b>	
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Brief description:</b>
1. Oral scientific communication in a foreign language	Oral scientific communication in a foreign language: spoken strategies and tactics of oral presentation of information on the scientific research, aspects of oral communication. Lexical-and-grammatical and stylistic aspects of academic discourse.
2. Written scientific communication	Written scientific communication: academic ethics, correct citation and quotation, plagiarism.
3. Work with electronic scientific resources in foreign language	Work with electronic scientific resources in foreign language, intercultural aspects of scientific activity, using Internet for scientific research.
4. Special translating	Special translating: basic theory of translation, problems of equality and adequacy of translation, translating transformations, lexical, grammatical and stylistic aspects of scientific texts, scientific terminology and contextual meanings.
5. Grammar and vocabulary	By the end of the course PhD students should know at least 5500 words, including 500 specific terms of the chosen field of science.


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**SYLLABUS SUMMARY**

**Programme of Education**  
**45.06.01 Linguistics and Literary Studies**

<b>Subject</b>	<i>Russian as a Foreign Language</i>
<b>Volume (CTSE)</b>	<b>3 credits (108 hours)</b>
<b>Brief Contents</b>	
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Brief description:</b>
1. Scientific-and-research communication in Russian	Lexical-and-grammatical and stylistic aspects of Russian scientific texts. Oral scientific communication in Russian. Spoken strategies and tactics of oral presentation of information on the scientific research, aspects of oral communication.
2. Written scientific communication in Russian	Science in Russia. Written scientific communication: academic ethics, correct citation and quotation, plagiarism.
3. Work with electronic scientific resources in foreign language	Work with electronic scientific resources in foreign language, intercultural aspects of scientific activity, using Internet for scientific research.

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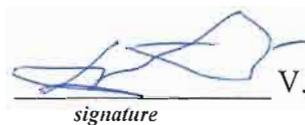
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**DISCIPLINE ANNOTATION**

**Programme of Education**  
**45.06.01 Linguistics and Literary Studies**

<b>Subject</b>	Academic English
<b>Volume (ECTS)</b>	<b>3 credits (108 hours)</b>
<b>Brief Contents</b>	
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Brief description:</b>
Working with academic vocabulary	What is special about academic English? Key words and expressions. Phrasal verbs in academic English. Key quantifying expressions. Metaphors and idioms.
Word combinations	Nouns and words they combine with. Ajectives and noun combinations. Verbs and words they combine with. Fixed expressions.
At academic institutions	Applications. Academic courses. Study habits and skills. Online learning.
Ways of talking about...	Sources. Facts, evidence and data. Numbers. Statistics. Graphs and diagrams. Time. Cause and effect. Generalisation, qualification and caution
Opinions and ideas	Talking about ideas. Reporting whay other say. Analysis of result. Research and study aims. Proofreading
Functions	Presenting an argument. Organising your writing. Making a presentation. Describing research methods. Classifying. Summary and conclusion. Research reports.

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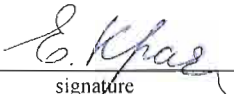
**SYLLABUS SUMMARY**

**Programme of Education**  
**45.06.01 Linguistics and Literary Studies**

<b>Subject</b>	<i>"Theory of Linguistics"</i>
<b>Volume (CTSE)</b>	<b>3 credits (108 hours)</b>
<b>Brief Contents</b>	
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Brief description:</b>
Language as an object of Linguistics. Language ontology.	Theme 1 Language as the main object interacts with thought (mind), reality and is a distinctive feature of a man. Language as a phenomenon of observation and study. Language as a social assignment of a compulsory type in the theory of F. de Saussure. Forms of language existence. Language, speech, communication. Social forms of language: language, dialect, idiolect.
Language as a form. Language, thought and reality.	Theme 3 Language as a form: language as a mediator between a man and reality. Language and thought. Language as a reflexive process in philosophical and cognitive aspects. The notions of inner and outer forms.
System and structure of language.	Theme 4 Systems, classes and multiplicities in relation to language. General principles and approaches. System and structure of language. Theme 5 Language units: abstract and concrete language units. Inner structure of language. Language units and speech units.
Language structure: relations between language units.	Theme 6 Language structure: relations between language units. Syntagmatics, paradigmatics, hierarchy, distribution. Segmentation and substitution. Syntagmatics and paradigmatics of different language levels (units). Phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics.
Main functions of language.	Theme 7 System of functions. Main functions of language (retrospective review). Functions of language as a sign system. Language functions and the communicative act. Theories of R.O. Jakobson and K. Bühler. Signals and symbols.
Language as a symbolic system. Language signs: types, characteristics and attributes.	Theme 8 From the semantic triangular to the bilateral language sign. Unilateral and bilateral signs. Sign, meaning, valeur. Icons, indexes and symbols.
Classification and taxonomy. Types of language classifications.	Theme 9 Genetic, typologic and areal language classification. Principles and criteria. From the genetic classification to the contentive typology. Multidimensional classifications by E. Sapir

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**DISCIPLINE ANNOTATION**

**Programme of Education**  
**45.06.01 Linguistics and Literary Studies**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Sociolinguistics</b>
<b>Volume (ECTS)</b>	<b>3 credits (108 hours)</b>
<b>Brief Contents</b>	
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Brief description:</b>
Sociolinguistics as a scientific discipline	Sociolinguistics as an independent discipline. Theories of Baudouin de Courtenay, E.Polivanov, L. Yakubinsky, V.Zhirmunsky, B. Larin, A. Selishev, V. Vinogradov, G. Vinokur, F Bruno, A. Meillet, P. Lafargue, M. Cohen, Ch. Bally, A. Sechehayé, J. Vendryes, V. Mathesius etc.
Main concepts of Sociolinguistics	System of social communication, language socialization, communicative competence. Language situation. Language code, code switching, bilingualism, diglossia, language policy. Language community, language contacts, language mixing..
System of social communication	System of social communication as a complex of mutually complementary language codes and sub-codes used by a language community. Code-switching as the process of switching between languages (dialects) subject to communicative situation. Language variants and sociolects. Diglossia.
Verbal communication	Language usage. Verbal and non-verbal communication. Communicative situation. Verbal communication, verbal behavior, speech act. Communicative competence of a native speaker.

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**ANNOTATED PROGRAMME**

**of the discipline**

**Comparative-and-Historical,  
 Typological and Contrastive Linguistics**

**Educational Programme:**

45.06.01 Linguistics and Literature Studies

**PhD Profile:**

Theory of Language and Discourse-Analysis

<b>TITLE OF THE DISCIPLINE</b>	Comparative and Historical, Typological and Contrastive Linguistics
<b>Scope of the discipline</b>	<b>3 credits (108 hours)</b>
<b>ANNOTATED CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE</b>	
<b>Topics and sections</b>	<b>Annotated content topics</b>
<b>Section 1:</b> Comparative and Historic Studies	<p>Modern ideas about the genetic classification of world languages. Major language families.</p> <p>The subject of comparative historical linguistics, genetic relatedness of languages; genealogical tree theory, wave theory. The concept of "parent language."</p> <p>Principles of reconstruction of pro-linguistic states. Internal and external reconstruction. Ways of verification of reconstructions.</p> <p>The principle of regular phonetic correspondences as the basis of comparative historical linguistics. Problems of reconstruction of vocal, consonant, accent and tonal systems. The ratio of phonetic reconstruction and phonetic typology. Problems of morphological and syntactic reconstruction. The problem of phasic development of the language. Lexical reconstruction. Dictionary as a source of information about the pre-writing periods of history. The role of linguistic reconstruction for related disciplines. The basic principles of etymology. Etymological dictionaries. Principles of the genetic classification of languages. Traditional methods of genetic classification. Integration of languages based on joint innovation. Language family and language union. The role of Indo-European studies in the development of the comparative historical method. Modern look at the structure of Proto-Indo-European language. Indo-European homeland. Classification of Indo-European languages. Brief description of the main groups of Indo-European languages.</p>
<b>Section 2.</b> Linguistic Objects, methods	<p>Typology. Type of language and type in language.</p> <p>Universals of different levels of language. Typology of grammatical ways. Typology of grammatical categories. Syntactic typology. Semantic typology. Semantic primitives. Parameters of semantic typology. Typology of nominations.</p> <p>Typological models. The space of typological signs. Methods and directions of typology. Taxonomy, characterology, implication typology, explanatory typology. Formal / contextual typology. Diachronic typology. Types of language changes. Typology and comparative linguistics.</p>



	Theoretical and applied problems of comparative studies. Methods of comparative studies. Criteria for comparing phonological, morphological, syntactic and lexical systems of languages. Comparisons of formal means and comparison of semantics of languages. Comparative analysis of textual structures.
<b>Section 3.</b> Morphological classification of languages	The concept of morpheme. Morpheme classification. Morpheme and word form. Phonetic word. Analytic word forms, clits. Typology of morphological signs. Ways of expressing grammatical (word-changing and word-formation) meanings in the languages of the world. Word form, lexeme, paradigm, grammatical rank. Morphological typology of languages (brief history and current state of the problem). Agglutination, fusion, isolation, analyticism.
<b>Section 4.</b> General Syntax and Syntactic Typology	The place of syntax in the theory of language description. Standalone syntax. Syntax and morphology (morphosyntax), syntax and semantics (semantics of syntax). The concept of deep and superficial syntax as levels of syntactic description. Basic syntactic units. Superfusional unity. Discourse. Syntactic relations, their types. Formal means of expressing syntactic relations. Semantic syntax and its basic concepts. Formal-grammatical segmentation of sentences. Communicative organization of speech. Typology of the sentence. Ways of presenting the syntactic structure of a sentence. Elements of generating grammar. Typology of word order. Syntactic classification of languages.
<b>Section 5.</b> Grammar categories Typology	The concept of grammatical meaning and grammatical category. General classification of grammatical categories. Word changing and word formation. The main grammatical categories of the name in the languages of the world. The main grammatical categories of the verb in the languages of the world.
<b>Section 6.</b> Contrastive Semantics	Existing understandings of “meanings” (Meaning of the term “meaning” in various models of a language mark). The problem of ambiguity: linguistic and verbal ambiguity; polysemy, homonymy and diffusion of meanings; methods for resolving polysemy. Systematic organization of the lexical-semantic level. Semantic field and the most important correlations between its elements. Component analysis of meaning: general principles, stages of development, examples of specific techniques. Semantic relations between sentences. Explicit and implicit information in the statement. Types of lexical-semantic information in the dictionary of an integral model of language description. Semantic meta-languages: general concept, basic types, fields of application. Tools for the description of lexical syntagmatics: management model, lexical functions, selection constraints. The problem of semantic universals. Universal, typological and specific in vocabulary and semantics. Language picture of the world. Methods of comparative semantics.

**Author and implementor of the programme is associated professor of the General & Russian Linguistics Department Mikhail A. Rybakov**

**Head of the General & Russian Linguistics Department**



**Vladimir N. Denisenko**