

Philological Faculty  
**ANNOTATED PROGRAMME**  
**of the discipline**

Educational Program:

**45.06.01 Linguistics and Literature Studies**

Profile:

**Comparative and Historical, Typological and Contrastive Linguistics:  
Typology and Language Classification**

<b>TITLE OF THE DISCIPLINE</b>	<b>Comparative and Historical Linguistics</b>
<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>
Basic concepts and history of comparative-historical linguistics	Modern ideas about the genetic classification of world languages. Major language families. The subject of comparative historical linguistics, genetic relatedness of languages; genealogical tree theory, wave theory. The concept of "parent language." Principles of reconstruction of pro-linguistic states. Internal and external reconstruction. Ways of verification of reconstructions. 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.
Phonetic laws. Proto-language reconstruction	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. The concept of phonetic law among neogrammarians and in modern linguistics. Phonetic laws in groups and families of related languages. Results of research in the field of Indo-European studies. Grammatical and lexical reconstruction. Modern ideas about proto-linguistic states.
Current issues of comparative-historical linguistics	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. The limits of the possibilities of the comparative-historical method in linguistics. Principles of scientific etymology. Criteria of scientific competence in comparative linguistics. Forms of language

	interaction: substratum, superstratum, adstratum, and language unions. Pidgins and Creoles. Linguistic geography: problems and methods. Language areas. Correlation of comparative-historical and typological methods in linguistics.
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**Author and implementor of the programme:**

**Associated Professor, the General & Russian Linguistics Dept. Mikhail A. Rybakov**

**Head of the General & Russian Linguistics Dept.**  **Vladimir N. Denisenko**

Philological Faculty  
**ANNOTATED PROGRAMME**  
**of the discipline**

Educational Program:  
**45.06.01 Linguistics and Literature Studies**

Profile:  
**Comparative and Historical, Typological and Contrastive Linguistics:  
Typology and Language Classification**

<b>TITLE OF THE DISCIPLINE</b>	<b>Contrastive Linguistics</b>
<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>
Contrastive studies. Subject, principles, methods	Methods of contrastive studies. Criteria for comparing phonological, morphological, syntactic and lexical systems of languages. Comparisons of formal means and comparison of semantics of languages. Contrastive analysis of text structures.
Morphological classification of languages and contrastive grammar	Contrastive studies of different language types. History and modern principles of typological classification.
Contrastive Syntax	Matching criteria. Syntax universals. Word order contrasts. Types of sentences sets. Structural differences. Communicative structure of utterance.
Contrastive Semantics	Semantic universals. Derivational differences. Compound words. Inner form. Semantic comparison methods. Semantic fields.

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**ANNOTATED PROGRAMME**  
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Educational Program:  
**45.06.01 Linguistics and Literature Studies**

Profile:  
**Comparative and Historical, Typological and Contrastive Linguistics:  
Typology and Language Classification**

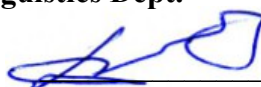
<b>TITLE OF THE DISCIPLINE</b>	<b>Typological Linguistics</b>
<b>Scope of the discipline</b>	<b>3 credits, 108 hours</b>
<b>ANNOTATED CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE</b>	
<b>Topics and sections</b>	<b>Annotated content topics</b>
Linguistic Typology. Objects, history, methods	Object and method of typology. Typological classifications of languages. Type of language and type in language. 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.
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. 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.

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**DISCIPLINE ANNOTATION**

**Education Programs in all fields of postgraduate study**

<b>Discipline</b>	<b>History and Philosophy of Science</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 credits (144 hours)</b>
<b>Contents</b>	
Units	Topics
The subject and basic concepts of modern philosophy of science	Philosophy of science as the study of general laws of scientific knowledge in its historical development and changing socio-cultural context. The evolution of approaches to the analysis of science. Logical and epistemological approach to the study of science. Positivist tradition in the philosophy of science. Expansion of the field of philosophical issues in the postpositivistic philosophy of science.
Science in the culture of modern civilization	Traditionalist and technogenic types of civilizational development and their basic values. The role of science in modern education and the formation of personality. Functions of science in society.
The genesis of science and the main stages of its historical evolution	The culture of the ancient polis and the formation of the first forms of theoretical science. Antique logic and mathematics. Western and Eastern medieval science. The formation of experimental science in the new European culture. Background of the experimental method and its connection with a mathematical description of nature. Formation of science as a professional activity. The genesis of disciplinary organized science. Formation of technical sciences. The formation of social and human sciences.
The structure of scientific knowledge	The variety of types of scientific knowledge. Empirical and theoretical levels, the criteria for their distinction. Features of the empirical and theoretical language of science. The structure of empirical knowledge. Experiment and observation. Empirical dependencies and empirical facts. The structure of theoretical knowledge. Primary theoretical models and laws. Developed theory. Theoretical models. Foundations of science. Ideals and norms of research. Scientific picture of the world. Philosophical foundations of science.
Dynamics of science	The interaction of the foundations of science and experience, the formation of a new discipline. Formation of primary theoretical models and laws. The role of analogies in the theoretical search. Procedures to substantiate theoretical knowledge. The relationship of the logic of discovery and logic of justification.. Formation of a developed scientific theory. Problem

	situations in science. The development of science under the influence of new theories.
Scientific traditions and scientific revolutions. Types of scientific rationality	The interaction of traditions and the emergence of new knowledge. Scientific revolution as the restructuring of the foundations of science. Problems of typology of scientific revolutions. Intra-disciplinary mechanisms of scientific revolutions. Global revolutions and types of scientific rationality. Historical change of types of scientific rationality: classical, non-classical, post-non-classical science.
Features of the modern stage of development of science. Prospects for scientific and technological progress	Modern processes of differentiation and integration of sciences. Global evolutionism as a synthesis of evolutionary and systemic approaches. New ethical problems of science at the end of XX century. The problem of humanitarian control in science and high technology. Environmental and socio-humanitarian expertise of scientific and technical projects. Scientism and anti-scientism. Science and parasience. The role of science in overcoming contemporary global crises.
Science as a social institution	Scientific communities and their historical types. Science schools. Scientific training. Historical development of the methods of transmitting scientific knowledge. Science and economics. Science and power. The problem of state regulation of science.
Modern philosophical problems of the branch of science	In the areas of training postgraduate students

**Author:**

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V.M. Naidysh



V.N. Belov



M.L. Ivleva

**Philological Faculty**

**ANNOTATED PROGRAMME  
of the discipline  
Foreign Language**

**Educational Programme:  
45.06.01 Linguistics and Literature Studies**

**PhD Profiles:**

**Comparative-and-Historical, Typological and Contrastive Linguistics:  
Typology and Language Classification**

<b>TITLE OF THE DISCIPLINE</b>	<b>Foreign Language</b>
<b>Scope of the discipline</b>	<b>5 credits (180 hours)</b>
<b>ANNOTATED CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE</b>	
<b>Topics and sections</b>	<b>Annotated content topics</b>
English as World Language of Research and Education.	English as a lingua franca of science, technology and education. Cultural Differences in Writing
Thinking about Writing	Strategies of Writing in English Genres and Writing Formal Style
English Academic Style and Language	Academic Vocabulary: verbs, collocations, Latin expressions. New lexical tendencies in English. Word order and punctuation Relative Clauses with Pronouns. Who, Which, and That. Spelling and Capitalization
Important Features and Elements of Academic Texts	Paragraphs and Paragraph Division. Titles. Citations. Lists of References (Bibliographies)
Major English Academic Genres	Summaries and Abstracts. Research Papers. Methods. How to make a presentation

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Yulia N. Ebzeeva

**Philological Faculty**  
**ANNOTATED PROGRAMME**  
**of the discipline**  
**Methodology of scientific research**  
**Educational Programme:**  
**45.06.01 Linguistics and Literature Studies**

**PhD Profile:**  
**Comparative-and-Historical, Typological and Contrastive Linguistics:**  
**Typology and Language Classification**

<b>TITLE OF THE DISCIPLINE</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH</b>
<b>Scope of the discipline</b>	<b>5 credits (180 hours)</b>
<b>ANNOTATED CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE</b>	
<b>Topics and sections</b>	<b>Annotated content topics</b>
Evolution of understanding the object of linguistics. Philosophical problems of linguistics. Methodology and method. Linguistic research methods: general scientific and linguistic proper methods.	Language studies within other humanities: from Classical Antiquity to the 20 <sup>th</sup> century. Language – thought – the real. Linguistic methodology as a system of methods and the basis to get to know language as the object of studies. Comparative-and-typological method and contrastive and historical (reconstruction) method.
Logic and grammar linguistic studies: from Classical Antiquity to the European Enlightenment.	Correlation between language and thought: language as a sound form of thought, thought dominates language; language and thought are equal; language as a form of thought. Universal grammars. The Port-Royal Grammar.
The evolution of comparative and historical method: from I.-G. Herder to Neo-Grammarians.	The idea of language as a sound form of a thought evaluates to the understanding of language “as an organ to form a thought” (W. von Humboldt) and further on: the unity of language and thought, their complicated interaction – logic and phenomenology. Languages as an evolutionary system reflecting cognition and forming a worldview.
Schools of structuralism	L. L. Hjelmslev’s structural linguistics or glossematics. The Prague School of Functional Structuralism. Generative and transformational Grammar. Behaviorism of L. Bloomfield. E. Sapire and B. Worf hypothesis of linguistic



	relativity.
Methods and Principles of structural analysis. Research models.	Notion of surface and deep structures (N. Chomsky); syntax and semantics; functions in potential and functions in performance. Linguistic competence. Distributive analysis. IC analysis. Transformational models.
Philosophical and linguistic semantics. Semantical methods. Linguistics of utterance and linguistic pragmatics. Semantics and semiotics.	Cognitive semantics in philosophy, psychology and language. Referential and denotative semantics; Lexical and grammatical aspects of linguistic semantics are essential. Semantics and semiotics as two ways of signification. Specifics of linguistic sign: isomorphism and isosemanticism as the forms of the asymmetric dualism of linguistic signs. Pragmatics of utterance as a complex linguistic sign.
Aspective and Synthetic concepts: W. von Humboldt – F. De Saussure.	The notion of aspective concept: A.-V. Schleicher – F. de Saussure. Synthetic concept of W. Von Humboldt. Two forms – two contents, their reciprocity and unity. Unity of the universal, the typological and the specific in language. Comparative analysis of W. von Humboldt, A.A. Potebnya and I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay concepts.
Synthetic concepts of the 20th century. XX century. General terms of psycho-semantics and psychomechanics G. Guillaume. Wholly-systemic linguistic typology of G.P. Mel'nikov.	General scientific research methods of observation, comparison and generalization. Their interception in describing language system. G. Guillaume triad <i>man – world – language</i> . Formal-and-contentive linguistic typology of G.P. Mel'nikov.
Methods of new linguistic disciplines in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century: sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, corpus lexicography and linguo-cultural studies.	Main characteristics of philosophic, semiotic and semantic ideology of language against the cognitive, epistemic and communicative linguistic mega-functions. Experimental and associative methods to meet systemic description of language levels and their units.
Methods of new linguistic disciplines in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century	New paradigms of linguistic studies.

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**DISCIPLINE ANNOTATION**

**Education Programs in all fields of postgraduate study**

<b>Discipline</b>	<b><i>Pedagogy of Higher Education</i></b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 credits (72 hours)</b>
<b>Contents</b>	
<b>Units</b>	<b>Topics</b>
<b>Unit 1. Pedagogy of higher education as a field of study and academic subject area.</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pedagogy as a science, key concepts (education, system of education, higher education, teaching, learning). Pedagogy of higher education in the system of pedagogical science.</li> <li>2. System of higher education: comparative analyses.</li> <li>3. Contemporary trends in higher education. Internationalization of higher education. Life-long learning.</li> </ol>
<b>Unit 2. Didactics of higher education.</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. General aspects of didactic system.</li> <li>2. Content of higher education (laws and regulations; main selection principles). Competency-based approach to education. Curriculum and course syllabus.</li> <li>3. Forms and methods of teaching. Lecture in modern higher education. Seminars, practical training, laboratory class. Project-working.</li> <li>4. Students' individual work.</li> <li>5. Interactive methods of teaching (discussions, case-study, training, professional simulation etc.).</li> <li>6. ICT in modern higher education.</li> <li>7. Monitoring and evaluation of academic performance. Point rating system.</li> </ol>
<b>Unit 3. Educational environment of modern university.</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Faculty members' rights and responsibilities. Professional ethics.</li> <li>2. Faculty interaction with students: case study.</li> <li>3. Educational potential of extra-curricular activities.</li> </ol>

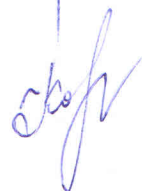
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Philological Faculty

**ANNOTATED PROGRAMME**

**of the discipline**

**Scientific Seminar on**

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

**Educational Programme:**

45.06.01 Linguistics and Literature Studies

**PhD Profile:**

Comparative-and-Historical, Typological and Contrastive Linguistics:  
Typology and Language Classification

<b>TITLE OF THE DISCIPLINE</b>	<b>Scientific Seminar on Comparative-and-Historical, Typological and Contrastive Linguistics</b>
<b>Scope of the discipline</b>	<b>8 credits (288 hours)</b>
<b>ANNOTATED CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE</b>	
<b>Topics and sections</b>	<b>Annotated content topics</b>
PhD dissertation preparation	Principles of planning and organization of dissertation research in the framework of a scientific specialty. Choosing of the thesis topic and focus of the research, discussing the compliance of the dissertation research with the scientific specialty “Comparative-historical, typological and comparative linguistics”. Discussing research projects of graduate students. Discussing abstract databases, electronic library systems, review of scientific and analytical literature. Preparation, discussion and presentation of the work plan-prospectus within the framework of a scientific specialty. Building an empirical dissertation research plan. Discussion of the programs of empirical research in accordance with the scientific specialty. Collection and processing of empirical data. Presentation of research results. Principles of conducting independent scientific research. Discussing main stages of problems and hypotheses statement. Discussions around the choice of the theoretical framework of research for the categorization of empirical material. Forums on the presentation of the scientific report.
Organizational forms of research seminar	Collecting information on the most significant in the selected field of research of domestic and foreign scientific events. Field research seminars with visits to round tables, seminars, conferences on the subject within the framework of a scientific specialty and the subsequent discussion of their content, strategies for conducting scientific discussion used by scientists. Submission of reports on participation in scientific conferences. Organization of students scientific work, holding master classes in the student audience.
Development of practical research skills (preparation of the report, presentation of the	Lectures and master classes of professors of the relevant department on topics that are close to the focus of research postgraduates. Training on finding thematic scientific journals,

results of research work)	scientific and technical events. Classes on the development of skills for conducting scientific discussions and writing scientific papers. Lectures and master classes by visiting scholars. Training practical skills in the preparation and presentation of a scientific report. Participation in public presentations, scientific discussions. Preparation and presentation of a scientific report on the results of independent scientific research on the topic in accordance with the scientific specialty. Group consultations with professors of the department and invited scholars.
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**Philological Faculty**

**ANNOTATED PROGRAMME  
of the discipline**

**Theory of Linguistics**

**Educational Programme:**

**45.06.01 Linguistics and Literature Studies**

**PhD Profile:**


**Comparative-and-Historical, Typological and Contrastive Linguistics:  
Typology and Language Classification**

<b>TITLE OF THE DISCIPLINE</b>	<b>THEORY OF LINGUISTICS</b>
<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>
Language as an object of Linguistics. Language ontology.	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.	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.	Systems, classes and multiplicities in relation to language. General principles and approaches. System and structure of language. Language units: abstract and concrete language units. Inner structure of language. Language units and speech units.
Language structure: relations between language units.	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.	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.	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.	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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Philological Faculty  
**ANNOTATED PROGRAMME**  
**of the discipline**

Educational Program:

**45.06.01 Linguistics and Literature Studies**

Profile:

**Comparative and Historical, Typological and Contrastive Linguistics: Typology  
and Language Classification**

<b>TITLE OF THE DISCIPLINE</b>	<b>Russian as a Foreign Language</b>
<b>Scope of the discipline</b>	<b>5 credits, 180 hours</b>
<b>ANNOTATED CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE</b>	
<b>Topics and sections</b>	<b>Annotated content topics</b>
Review reading of scientific and popular science informative texts	1. Analysis of the title, theme and problem of the text. Nominative offers, one-piece offers. 2. Topic of the text. Search by topic. Search by keywords. Review of texts. 3. Introductory constructions for creating an overview text.
Analytical reading of scientific popular and scientific text	1. Complex syntax of a scientific statement. Definitive constructions. Construction's accessories. Complex sentences with a definition. 2. General scientific vocabulary. Professional vocabulary. 3. Information main and additional. Commentary or "water". The structure of the text, part of the text, paragraph. 4. Thesis outline. Language tools.
Transformation of scientific and popular science text. Compression and expansion.	1. Complex syntactic constructions of a cause-and-effect statement. 2. Thesis and argument in the structure of the Russian text. Postulate and proof. Illustration by facts. Building a paragraph statement. 3. Collapsing information. Stable book-writing constructions. 4. Lexico-grammatical constructions of expression conditions, concessions.
Genres of scientific and educational written secondary analytical text.	1. Abstract and abstract annotations. 2. Lexico-grammatical stable constructions for the formation of the text of the abstract statement. 3. Skills of writing an abstract of the article. Methods and techniques for shortening the text. 4. Skills of writing a survey essay. 5. Logical and semantic constructions in Russian syntax.
Features of oral scientific speech.	1. Syntax of oral scientific speech. Stable structures. Binding syntactic means. 2. Etiquette of scientific speech. Monologue. Dialogue. 3. Genres of oral scientific and educational-scientific speech communication. 4. Linguistic means of beginning and ending reasoning.

	5. Scientific report. Structure. Stylistics. Speech etiquette.
Creation of your own written scientific text.	1. Verb-case constructions of scientific speech. Verbal names in the structure of a scientific statement. 2. Adverbial definitions of actions and states in a scientific text. 3. Norms for the use of introductory structures in a scientific text. 4. Skills of using connecting linguistic elements when creating a scientific text.
Scientific article bibliography. Norms and features.	1. GOST and traditions of compiling lists of literature in Russian. 2. Analytical reading of a dictionary entry in different types of dictionaries. 3. Search for information in abstract printed and electronic sources. 4. Key words and hashtags in Russian for searching for special literature in RUNET.

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