



FACULTY  
OF PHILOLOGY



# RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

MASTER'S PROGRAMME DEGREE



## PROGRAM ADVANTAGES

- ✓ The ability to choose a teaching or translation activity for future employment, or to combine these types of activities.
- ✓ Thanks to the international composition of the study group, you can build your own network of professional international contacts already at the university.
- ✓ A feature of training is the comparison of the Russian language with foreign languages, focusing on the needs of foreign countries.
- ✓ Lectures and master classes by invited experts are regularly held: practical translators, researchers from academic institutes, and Russian-language teachers with extensive teaching experience. Foreign colleagues from partner universities participate in master classes and lectures.



# STUDYING PROCESS

**120** credits.

Lectures, practical classes, independent work, translation and undergraduate practice, research work.



## HISTORY AND METHODOLOGY OF SCIENCE “LINGUISTICS”

- Language as an observable phenomenon and as an object of theory. Scientific and ordinary knowledge. Aspects and objects of the theory of language. The connection of linguistics with other sciences.
- Aspects of language theory. Language as a hierarchically organized system. Distinctive properties of abstract and concrete language units. Definition of language. Paradigms of language knowledge. The evolution of ideas about language as an object of theory. Methodology and methods of linguistics: from a philosophical paradigm to an empirical paradigm.
- Philosophy as a methodological basis of science. Scientific worldview. The methodological significance of philosophical categories. The concept of methodology and method. Methodology Levels. The methodological role of the paradigm and disciplinary matrix.
- Scientific and linguistic picture of the world. Worldview and scientific picture of the world. The main stages of development of the scientific picture of the world. Methodological functions of the scientific picture of the world. Language picture of the world. Anthropological paradigm. Language and culture. The specificity of human life in philosophical anthropology. Culture as a sphere of human activity. Language as an object of anthropological philosophy. The human nature of language. Language, man, and the world. Cultural Anthropology and Linguistics. The interdisciplinary nature of cultural anthropology. The cultural and social aspect of communication.
- The evolutionary paradigm of language: a comparative-historical method. Socio-political, general scientific and linguistic prerequisites of the comparative-historical method.



## **PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

- Pedagogy and Psychology of Higher Education is designed to lay the methodological foundations in the field of psychological and pedagogical research and serve as a theoretical basis for further gaining in-depth knowledge on the subjects of the professional cycle. Discipline creates the conditions for psychological and pedagogical self-determination of students in the context of vocational training and is directly related to the disciplines of the optional part “Theoretical Foundations of Teaching Foreign Languages” and “Pedagogical Theories, Systems and Technologies of Teaching Foreign Languages”, “Methods of Teaching Foreign Languages”.
- The subject defines theoretical foundations and practical skills, in the development of which the student is able to begin scientific and pedagogical practice in accordance with the curriculum.



## **QUANTITATIVE LINGUISTICS AND NEW INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES**

- Computer lexicography.
- Electronic dictionaries (theory).
- Yandex dictionaries (review).
- Computer slang (problems and prospects).
- Corpus linguistics (concepts, technologies, examples).
- Corpus linguistics (types, standards, and markup languages).
- National corps of the Russian language.
- Methods of attribution of literary text. Statistical text analysis.
- Attribution of text in forensics.
- Quantitative linguistics and data analysis.
- Statistical methods in linguistic research.
- Statistical methods in the main sections of linguistics.
- Quantitative methods in corpus linguistics.
- Statistical methods of machine translation.



## LANGUAGE AND INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

- The concept of communication.
- Communicative activity.
- Communication theory as a science.
- Scientific (socio-philosophical, informational, semiotic, linguistic) foundations of the theory of communication.
- Intercultural communication levels.
- Areas of communication.
- Intercultural communication as an object of linguistics.
- Verbal and non-verbal communication.
- The goals of communication.
- The communicative situation and its types.
- Communication efficiency.
- Communicative interaction; communicative culture.
- Barriers and levels of understanding in intercultural communication.
- Types of communication.



## GENERAL TRANSLATION THEORY

- Basic concepts of translation theory. Translation theory as a scientific discipline. Translation as a process and as text. Units and levels of translation. The problem of translatability / intolerance. Language picture of the world and translation. Equivalence and its types. Adequacy of translation. Context and its types. Different types of dictionaries and their role in the translation process. Translation errors. Editing and translation matching.
- History of Translation Studies. A Brief History of Translation Studies. Basic translation models. The formation of modern translation theory. Types and forms of translation. Their specificity. The concept of types, genres, forms and types of translation. Text and translation. Translation of texts of various genres. Translation analysis of the text in interpretation and translation. Varieties of translation. Varieties of interpretation. Translation equivalent and artistic image. The specifics of the translation of literary text.



- Types of translation transformations. Lexical difficulties of translation. Lexico-semantic transformations, their causes, and main types. The grammatical aspect of translation. Grammatical transformations in conditions of similarity and differences in grammatical forms. Translation transformations at the syntactic level. Stylistic Transformations.



## RHETORIC

- The rhetoric of an ancient period; Antique rhetoric; Sophists and dialecticians; Mayevtika (meevitika) and rhetoric; Hellenistic rhetoric and Asianism; Atticism, Roman rhetoric, Caesar, Cicero, Quintilian; Early medieval scholasticism: trivium and quadrivium, logicism; Russian rhetorical tradition, rhetoric of M.V. Lomonosov; Anglo-American practical rhetoric; Liege structural rhetoric; Theory of argumentation; Rhetoric and political discourse; Language as a tool of manipulation (“black” rhetoric); The non-rhetorical paradigm.



## THEORETICAL PROBLEMS OF LINGUISTICS

- Techniques and methods of linguistic research: levels of dependence, formation conditions, connection with the object, with the model of the object, phenomenologization of knowledge.
- How the object of linguistic research is singled out and how the methods are formed.
- The principles of abstraction. Interaction of techniques and methods.
- Sustainable consolidation of methods. Violation of the hierarchy “methodology - method” in modern linguistic research.
- Linguistic modeling, model evaluation criteria: connection of model evaluation criteria with the general idea of language as a special semiotic system.
- Secondary Modeling: the emergence of model as a natural consequence of a methodological shift due to the postulation of constructs.
- Linguistic hypothesis, the principle of introspection.
- Philosophy of language and methodology of linguistics, logical analysis of the language: sources, methodological base, circle of models.



## SEMIOTICS

- Subject and tasks of semiotics; semiotics as an interdisciplinary science; basic concepts and terms. Concept of sign.
- The two-sided nature of the sign (F. de Saussure).
- The meaning and sense of the language sign (G. Frege).
- Classification of signs (G.E. Kreidlin, M.A. Krongauz, Ch. S. Peirce).
- Special attention is paid to the classification of signs of Ch. Pearce.
- Semiosis (C. Morris).
- Semiosphere (Yu. M. Lotman).
- Three dimensions of semiotics (Ch. Morris).
- The main directions and schools of semiotics: Russian formal school. V.B. Shklovsky, R. Jakobson, Yu. N. Tynyanov.
- Moscow-Tartu Semiotic School. Yu.M. Lotman.
- Poststructuralism in semiotics.
- Modern directions of semiotic research.
- The evolution of basic semiotic concepts: from utterance to intertext, hypertext, conceptology and the infosphere.



## CONTRASTIVE AND TYPOLOGICAL LINGUISTICS

- The difference between the goals and principles of comparative-historical and comparative-typological linguistics. The difference between genealogical and typological classifications.  
Objects of the linguistic typology: research and comparison of the structure of languages; characterization of typological features of a particular language; identification of universal, specific and typological properties, construction of classification.
- Controversial issues of typological linguistics. Criteria of morphological typology. The integrity of the morphological classification. Comparison of language determinants of various types. The relationship of phonetic-morphological inter-level relations and the type of language. The role of morphological-syntactic relations in the design of the type of language.



- Grammatical categories: inflectional and derivational, semantic and syntactic. Grammatical meanings and their relations with categories and forms. Typology of grammatical meanings. Classification of grammatical forms. Criteria of synthetism and analytism.
- Areas of application of the results of a comparative study. The main directions of comparative study of languages. The grammatical structure of the language as a subject of comparison.
- Methodology of comparative research. Standards and comparison criteria. Characteristics of morphemes and words as a subject of comparison. Types of morphemes and words. Types of syntagmas and paradigms.



# STUDENTS FEEDBACK



 **MUTUTANTRIGEE HASANTI KUMUDUNI KUREI, SRI LANKA**

“ I studied at RUDN University on MA program “Russian Language” in Linguistics.

In our group students from different countries studied advanced Russian speaking, academic writing and theoretical linguistics. All academic courses were tied with a future work of interpreter and teacher of Russian language.

During the studying, the professors gave us a comprehensive help in mastering language practice and linguistic theory.

I recommend students having Bachelor’s Degree to apply for this program definitely. The program can support you in future work or postgraduate study. ”

 **KODAMA NAOKO, JAPAN**

“ I completed the program in “Russian Language” in Linguistics.

Studying this program gave me an opportunity to get special knowledge in many linguistic disciplines and skills of translation of business and scientific texts form Russian.

It was remarkably interesting to take part in scientific conferences of the faculty, festivals of languages and in a work as an interpreter at international scientific congresses.

The program is very useful for my work as a teacher of foreign language in university. ”



# HEAD OF THE PROGRAMME

## DENISENKO VLADIMIR NIKIFOROVICH



Head of the Department of General and Russian Linguistics, Faculty of Philology, RUDN University, Doctor of Philology, Professor.

### RESEARCH INTERESTS:

theoretical and comparative semantics, the study of the concepts of the modern Russian language, the creation of a base for a functional interpretation of the semantic space of linguistic units, general and comparative linguistics, studies aimed at studying the functions of morphological alternations and the degree of their use in the system of word formation and inflection of diverse system languages.

The author of monographs and textbooks, as well as scientific articles in peer-reviewed Russian and foreign scientific journals (SCOPUS, Web of Science), regularly makes presentations at international congresses and conferences on the Russian language, semantics, and comparative linguistics.

Editor-in-chief of the scientific journal “Vestnik RUDN. Series: Language Theory. Semiotics. Semantics”, member of the editorial board of the journal “Bulletin of Yerevan State University. Series: Philology”. Member of the expert council on philology and art history of the Higher Attestation Commission of Russia. Member of dissertation councils of RUDN University. Expert of the Russian Academy of Sciences, scientific foundations of the RFBR and RSF.

The head of several scientific grants of the Russian State Humanitarian Foundation and the Russian Fundamental Researches Fund for basic research and international scientific events.

Under the leadership of V. N. Denisenko, the department regularly hosts international scientific conferences “Novikov Readings. Functional semantics and semiotics”.