

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE, YOUTH AND SPORTS OF UKRAINE  
OLEKSANDR DOVZHENKO HLUKHIV NATIONAL PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY**

**EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM**

course General Linguistics

Field of Study 01 Education

Course Area 014.02 Secondary education. Language and Literature (English)

Course Code 2.1.17

Course Status (compulsory)

Faculty of Philology and History

Foreign Languages and Teaching Methods Chair

	Course	Semester	General		Hours						control form	
				Hours	Total	Lectures	Practical classes	Індивідуальна робота студента	Student's independent work	Credit	Examination	
full-time	II	IV		36	36	18		18		54	+	
	IV	VIII		36	36	18		18		54		
extra mutual	IV	VIII		8	8	4		4		82	+	

The program is based on: Zagalne movoznavstvo : robocha navch. programa kursu / M. V. Mirchenko, N. B. Blagovirna; Volinskiy derzh. un-t im. Lesi Ukrayinki. Filologichniy fakultet. Kafedra ukrayinskoyi movi, vidavnichoyi spravi ta redaguvannya. - Lutsk : Vezha, 2006. - 76 s.

The program is compiled by \_\_\_\_\_  
(signature)

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(name)



## **Explanatory Note**

The academic course "General Linguistics" is aimed at summarizing and theoretical foundation of the facts and statements of linguistic disciplines studied by the students at previous courses, at outlining of general linguistics main directions and schools, ideas and problems, as well the methods of linguistic analysis.

Within this course study, the student should focus at the latest researches of the language science, analyze and systematize the new facts of language, apply the acquired theoretical knowledge and practical skills of linguistic analysis.

The program on academic discipline "General Linguistics" is designed for students of foreign language universities, institutes and faculties, who master the specialty of foreign language teacher for a bachelor degree. The qualitative and quantitative specifications of foreign language teacher training meet the requirements of the qualification. Due to these requirements, the specialist is prepared for the educational, methodological and managerial activities implementation in various types of general educational institutions. Containing basic information on the nature and structure of human language, the methodical instructions are intended to facilitate the course study by extramural students.

According to the qualification, a foreign language teacher should carry out the following types of professional activities:

- teaching foreign language and culture (the foreign language communicative competence forming), education and development by means of foreign language at the lesson and in extracurricular work (clubs, interest groups, problem groups, scientific research groups, etc.);
- teaching professionally aimed foreign language;
- teaching foreign language literature, scientific and technical translation, cultural background of the country, etc.;
- providing scientific, methodical and organizational work with the implementation of new information technologies of teaching foreign language into the educational process;

- providing economic and managerial planning for the educational process together with secondary educational institution administration and other employees;
- providing social work;
- providing methodical work including the study of new information technologies implementation in the foreign language and culture teaching at school, region and city;
- publicizing the necessity of psychological and pedagogical knowledge in the society.

Teachers of foreign language are trained in the following:

- educational training (general human sciences and socio-economic sciences);
- fundamental linguistics and foreign language speaking;
- professional training (pedagogical, psychological, methodological).

Fundamental linguistics and human sciences training of students is carried out on the basis of the discipline "General Linguistics". The program takes into account the current achievements in the field of general linguistics and related sciences, as well as the experience of the prominent and experienced teachers.

The test questions that follow the topics give the students the opportunity to consolidate the acquired theoretical knowledge and skills of general linguistics. The guidelines also provide the list of thematic questions for the credit, the general and additional recommended literature, and electronic resources data.

The course "General Linguistics" completes the student's linguistic training. Earlier studied language sciences become an organic part of the unified language science knowledge. Studying "General Linguistics", the student as a future specialist must grasp the importance of knowing philosophy and history in the linguistics research.

The course aim is to broaden and deepen the students' knowledge in the theory and methodology of linguistics. Within the course the students study modern linguistics, history of the subject, main development directions and prominent linguistic schools, methodology of scientific research. It is necessary to

master the terminology, the most important scientific concepts, be able to use necessary methods of language research.

The program provides a close link of general linguistics theoretical course and practice. In the context of the lecture course and at practical classes, the students get to know the generally accepted theoretical foundations of the discipline, taught in a certain system, and with new controversial concepts.

36 hours are required for the course study, 18 hours are for lectures and 18 are for practical classes, some hours allocated to students independent extra-curriculum work. The latter includes the independent study of some discipline parts and certain practical tasks implementation. Within the course, the students are suggested to review the actual problems of contemporary linguistics and to prepare a report covering the main concepts of one of modern language science directions, for example: cognitive linguistics, discursive analysis, etc.

In general, the academic discipline "General Linguistics" is considered to:

- create a theoretical base that reveals general and special issues of general linguistics;
- familiarize students with the most famous schools, outstanding personalities and history of science;
- develop students' creative thinking on the basis of received theoretical knowledge that will help them in solving various educational and practical problems of educational process.

As a result of mastering the discipline a bachelor should know:

- general statements of language and linguistics as a science;
- regulations, provisions of language development and functioning during different historical periods;
- languages of the world genealogical and typological classifications.

As a result of studying the discipline a bachelor should be able to:

- perform various tasks that contribute to the consolidation of theoretical knowledge;
- work independently on particular topics of the course;

- acquire practical knowledge and apply it in practice.

The student should be skilled in:

- independent work on separate sections and topics of the course;
- mastering theoretical knowledge and applying it in practice and in various exercises and tasks performance;
- analyzing the historical approach to the languages development.

The Description of the discipline

Name of the discipline: General Linguistics

The discipline characteristic	Training direction, Specialty, Education and qualification level	Academic calendar, classes
<p><b>Quantity:</b> Credits ECTS</p> <p>Total course teaching hours <u>36</u></p>	<p>EQL <u>Bachelor</u></p> <p>Specialty <u>Language and literature (English)</u></p>	<p>Discipline status normative</p> <p><u>Course II ,IV</u></p> <p>Semester <u>IV, VIII</u></p> <p>Total hours: lectures <u>18</u> practical classes <u>18</u></p> <p><u>IW 54</u></p> <p><u>Final monitoring:</u> <u>credit</u></p>

### The structure of discipline credits

Topic	Class Hours Quantity:				
	Classes			Independent students' work	
	lectures	practical			
<b>Модуль I (Семестр VIII)</b>					
The subject of Linguistics The contents and main tasks of General Linguistics The place of General Linguistics in the system of sciences	4	<i>The classic antique philology</i>		4	10
The history of General Linguistics	4	<i>Language research methods</i>		4	10
Wilhelm von Humboldt's scientific researches in General Linguistics	2	<i>General linguistic problems of Slavic studies</i>		2	10
The origin of comparative and historical linguistics	2	<i>Outstanding linguistic schools and leading trends in modern linguistics</i>		2	10
The linguistics development in the second half of XIX century	2	<i>The Middle Ages and the Renaissance Linguistics</i>		2	10
Research Methods in	4	<i>Classic linguistic</i>		4	4



General Linguistics		<i>schools</i>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>		<b>54</b>	

## The lectures contents

№ п/п	The list of topics	hours
<i>Lecture 1</i>		
1.	The subject of linguistics	4
2.	Contents and main tasks of general linguistics	
3.	The place of general linguistics in the system of sciences	
<i>Lecture 2</i>		
1.	The history of general linguistics	4
<i>Lecture 3</i>		
1.	The origin of comparative and historical linguistics	2
<i>Lecture 4</i>		
1.	Wilhelm von Humboldt's scientific researches in General Linguistics	2
<i>Lecture 5</i>		
1.	The general issues of linguistics development in the second half of XIX century	2
2.	Natural school	
3.	Psychological school	
<i>Lecture 6</i>		
1.	Research Methods in General Linguistics	4
2.	The concept of scientific research methods	
3.	Comparative and historical method	
4.	The linguistic geography method	
5.	The comparative method	
6.	The structure method	
7.	The descriptive method	
8.	Sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic methods	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>

## The practical classes' contents

№ п/п	The list of topics	hours
<i>1. The classic antique philology</i>		
1.	The history and periods of linguistic studies	4
2.	Linguistic issues in the researches of Bible and the Gospel	
3.	Linguistic issues of the language in the Old Indian Vedas	
4.	Panini Sanskrit Grammar	
5.	Philosophical period of ancient Greek language science	
6.	Ancient Roman linguistic school	
7.	Early Chinese linguistic school	
8.	Main linguistic achievements of classic antiquity	
9.	General characteristics of the linguistic schools of the Ancient World	
<i>2. Language research methods</i>		
1.	The concept of methodology and method	4
2.	General scientific research methods	
3.	General characteristics of linguistic research methods	
4.	Comparative historical method	
5.	Descriptive linguistic method	
6.	Linguistic geography method	
7.	Convergent method	
8.	Structural methods	
9.	Sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic methods	
<i>3. General linguistic problems of Slavic studies</i>		
1.	Classic Russian linguistics	2
2.	The linguistic activity of I. Sreznevsky, A. Shakhmatov, M. Marr, L. Shcherba	
3.	E. Polivanov's linguistic points	
4.	Linguistic concepts of V. Vinogradov	

5.	The place of Slavic studies in the international linguistics	
<i>4. Outstanding linguistic schools and leading trends in modern linguistics</i>		
1.	General characteristics of modern linguistic science	2
2.	Linguistic geography	
3.	Ethnolinguistics	
4.	Cognitive linguistics	
5.	Digital linguistics	
6.	Communicative linguistics	
7.	Contrastive linguistics	
8.	Linguistics of the text	
9.	Other linguistic schools	
<i>5. The Middle Ages and the Renaissance Linguistics</i>		
1.	Linguistics in Europe during the Middle Ages	2
2.	Linguistics of the Renaissance	
3.	European linguistics in XVII–XVIII centuries	
<i>6. Classic linguistic schools</i>		
1.	Kharkiv linguistic school. O. Potebnya	4
2.	Moscow linguistic school. P. Fortunatov	
3.	Kazan (St. Petersburg) linguistic school. I. Baudouin de Courtenay	
4.	Geneva linguistic school. F. de Saussure	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>

### The independent work contents

№ з/п	The list of topics	hours
1	<p>Study the scientific literature on the topic and describe the main linguistics trends according to the plan.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Main trends in linguistics of the second half XIX century.</li> <li>2. Natural linguistics school.</li> <li>3. Logic and grammar school. K. Becker, F. Buslaev.</li> <li>4. Psychology in linguistics. A.Steintal.</li> <li>5. Criticisms of “molodogramatizm”.</li> <li>6. “Words and Things” school. School of aesthetic idealism.</li> <li>7. Neolinguistics.</li> </ol>	10
2	<p>Study the scientific literature on the topic and describe the language as a term of linguistics according to the plan.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Language and history.</li> <li>2. Language as a social and psychological phenomenon.</li> <li>3. The connection of language to thinking and mental activity.</li> <li>4. Definition of linguistics object.</li> <li>5. The doctrine of language and speech.</li> <li>6. Language as a sign system.</li> <li>7. The doctrine of synchrony and diachrony.</li> <li>8. The essence of the linguistic sign.</li> <li>9. Internal and external linguistics.</li> </ol>	10
3	Fill in the terminology dictionary	20
4	Work out a language development	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>

## The credit test

The purpose of the test is to consolidate the theoretical knowledge and to acquire practical skills for a comprehensive system analysis of the languages of the world development. The test consists of the tasks covering the theoretical material of the program. The control objects are the possession of skills and the level of mastering the theoretical material within the discipline.

### Written test questions

1	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Symbolic nature of language.</li><li>✓ Linguistic signs in the process of human development.</li><li>✓ Semiotics and linguistics.</li><li>✓ Basic theories on the connection of language, thinking and consciousness.</li><li>✓ Signs of language and thinking.</li><li>✓ The theory of language relativity.</li><li>Language as a manifestation of national consciousness.</li><li>✓ The nature of the language/thinking and mental activity peculiarities.</li><li>✓ Neogumboldthianism.</li><li>✓ Linguistic significance as a special mental entity.</li><li>✓ Visual structure of linguistic meanings.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Sign systems and their typology.</li><li>✓ Classification of signs.</li><li>✓ Language sign and linguistic unit.</li><li>✓ Special features of language as a system of signs.</li><li>✓ Scientific understanding of language as a practical consciousness.</li><li>✓ The displaying function of the linguistic units.</li><li>✓ Psycholinguistics. Cognitive Linguistics.</li><li>✓ Metalinguistics and semantics.</li><li>✓ Types and structure of linguistic meanings.</li><li>✓ Formal and content linguistic meanings.</li></ul>

## Oral test questions

1. The importance of the course “General linguistics” in the system of educational linguistic disciplines.
2. The purposes of the course.
3. The course objectives.
4. The course contents.
5. The object and subject of linguistics.
6. The place of linguistics in the system of sciences.
7. The structure of linguistics.
8. The history of linguistic studies.
9. Language science in Ancient India.
10. Linguistic school in Ancient Greece.
11. Ancient Roman School of Linguistics.
12. Chinese linguistics.
13. Ancient Arabic Linguistics.
14. Linguistics of the Middle Ages.
15. Linguistic school of the Renaissance.
16. European linguistics in of XVII–XVIII centuries .
17. Linguistics of Kievan Rus.
18. The review of Ukrainian linguistics.
19. The review of Russian linguistics.
20. Linguistics in the USSR, etc.
21. The system and the structure as linguistic concepts.
22. Double language division.
23. Theories of unity of the structure of language. The relationship between units of the language system.
24. The basic subsystem of the language system. Intermediate levels of the language system.
25. Word as a unit. Parts of speech as the implementation of links between levels.
26. The social nature of language. Language features.
27. Language as a social and historical form, its variants and character. Usual, literary language, language style.
28. The system of language styles and language of fiction. Social communities of people and social types of languages.
29. The doctrine of language and speech.
30. Language as a system of signs.
31. The doctrine of synchrony and diachrony.
32. The nature of the linguistic sign.
33. Internal and external linguistics.

## **CRITERIA FOR STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE EVALUATION**

The general criteria for evaluation of students' knowledge are:

- the quality of independent student's training;
- the comprehension and understanding of the educational material;
- the completeness and accuracy of the answer;
- the ability to apply acquired knowledge in the situations;
- the written response, compliance with spelling rules.

90-100 points – excellent (A). The answer contains deep and solid knowledge on the topic. The student gives a detailed argumentation on each of his points and is able to divide knowledge in separate sections, can clearly formulate definitions, using the appropriate terminology, can apply theoretical and practical knowledge to all kinds of linguistic analysis.

82-89 points – good (B). The student's knowledge is solid, but for inaccuracies in the formulations, minor mistakes in the examples given.

74-81 points – good (C). The student's answer is complete, but inexhaustible on the main issues, incomplete implementation of the practical task and not full argument coverage.

64-73 points – satisfactorily (D). The answer contains a violation of the theoretical material presentation, unconvincing theoretical conclusions, consistency and logic mistakes.

60-63 points – satisfactorily (E). The answer contains incomplete coverage of all issues, sequence and logic violation of material presentation, wrong argumentation of the topic issues and the absence of examples.

35-59 points – unsatisfactorily (FX). The answer contains incorrect coverage of the questions, incorrect references to the facts and terminology, errors in the coverage of the topic.

1-34 points – unsatisfactorily (F). The estimation is given to a student who does not know the material, misinterprets the facts.



## Literature on the course

1. Batsevich F. S. Osnovi komunikativnoyi lingvistiki: Pidruchnik. – K.: Vidavnychiy tsentr «Akademiya», 2004. – 344 s.
2. Biletskiy A. O. Pro movu i movoznavstvo: Navchalniy posibnik dlya studentiv fil. spets. visch. navch. zakladiv. – K., «Artek». – 1996. – 224 s.
3. Gaydaenko I. V. Distributivniy analiz yak metod deskriptivnoyi lingvistiki // Zb. nauk. prats «Pivdenniy arhiv». Filologichni nauki. – Vip. HHI. – Herson. – HDU, 2003. – S. 130-133.
4. Zelenko A. S. Zagalne movoznavstvo. IstorIya lingvistichnih uchen. Aspekti, metodi, priyomi ta protseduri vivchennya movi: Posibnik. – Vid. 2-ge, pereroblene. – Lugansk: Alma-mater, 2002. – 283 s.
5. Ivanova L. P. Kurs lektsiy po obschemu yazyikoznaniyu. K.: Osvita Ukrayini, 2006. – 312 s.
6. Kirichenko G. S. Narisi zagalnogo movoznavstva: navch. posIb. dlya stud. filol. spets. visch. navch. zakl.: u 2 ch. / G. S. Kirichenko, S. V. Kirichenko, A. P. Suprun; za red. A. P. Suprun. – K.: Vidavnychiy dim «In Yure», 2008. // Ch.II: Osnovni etapi rozvitku nauki pro movu. – 2008. – 224 s.
7. Kirichenko G. S. Narisi zagalnogo movoznavstva: navch. posIb. dlya stud. filol. spets. visch. navch. zakl.: u 2ch. / G. S. Kirichenko, S. V. Kirichenko, A. P. Suprun; za red. A. P. Suprun. – K.: Vidavnychiy dim «In Yure», 2008. – 168 s.
8. Kovalik I. I., SamIylenko S. P. Zagalne movoznavstvo. IstorIya lingvistichnih uchen – K.: Vischa shkola, 1985. – 215 s.
9. Kochergan M. P. Zagalne movoznavstvo: Pidruchnik. – K.: Vidavnychiy tsentr "Akademiya", 2003.
10. Pentilyuk M. I., Gaydaenko I. V. Metodichni rozrobki z kursu «Zagalne movoznavstvo» (Lingvistichni kontseptsiyi F. de Sossyura. – Herson: HDU, 2003.

11. Popova Z. D., Sternin I. A. Kognitivnaya lingvistika: uchebnoe posobie / (Lingvistika i mezhkulturnaya kommunikatsiya. Zolotaya seriya) / Z. D. Popova, I. A. Sternin. – M.: AST: Vostok – Zapad, 2007. – 414 s.

12. Selivanova O. O. Suchasna lingvistika: napryami ta problemi: Pidruchnik / Selivanova O. O. – Poltava: Dovkillya, 2008. – 712 s.