



**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN /
ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ**

**KAZAKH NATIONAL PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY AFTER ABAY /
АБАЙ АТЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚ ҰЛТТЫҚ ПЕДАГОГИКАЛЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ**

Approved/ Бекітілген

At a meeting of the Scientific and
Methodological Council of KazNPU
named after Abay/

Chairman of the NMS

Rector _____ Т. Balykbaev

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CATALOG OF ELECTIVE DISCIPLINES/ ЭЛЕКТИВТІ ПӘНДЕР КАТАЛОГЫ

By specialty/ Мамандық бойынша **«5B012200- Russian language and literature in schools with non-Russian language of instruction»**

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FACULTY FOR FOREIGN CITIZENS AND PRE-UNIVERSITY TRAINING (FOUNDATION)/ ШЕТЕЛ АЗАМАТТАРЫНА АРНАЛҒАН
ЖӘНЕ ЖОО ДЕЙІНГІ ДАЙЫНДЫҚ ФАКУЛЬТЕТІ (FOUNDATION)
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOLOGICAL SPECIALTIES FOR FOREIGN CITIZENS /ШЕТЕЛ АЗАМАТТАРЫНА АРНАЛҒАН
ФИЛОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ МАМАНДЫҚТАР КАФЕДРАСЫ

Almaty, 2018

№	Name of the discipline	Course summary with goal indication	Main sections	Prerequisites	Postrequisites	Expected results of the discipline (knowledge, skills and competencies acquired by students)
1.	Russian literature XII-XVIII centuries	<p>The purpose of the discipline is to give foreign students an idea of the main stages in the development of Russian literature of the 12th and 18th centuries, to reveal the historical and cultural background of literary development.</p> <p>The main objectives of the discipline "History of Russian literature of the 18th century": to acquaint foreign students with the peculiarities of the development of literature of this period, to improve the skills of expressive reading; expand their vocabulary; intensify communication skills, including proactive speaking; increase regional competence.</p>	<p>The history of the emergence and development of ancient Russian literature. Major monuments. Classicism in Russian literature. Literature XVIII century. Creativity M.V. Lomonosov, G.R. Derzhavina, D.I. Fonvizin, A.N. Radishcheva, N.M. Karamzin. Sentimentalism in Russian literature.</p>	<p>"Oral folk art", "Introduction to literary criticism"</p>	<p>"Russian literature of the XIX century (1 half)", "Russian literature of the XIX century. (2 half) "</p>	<p>Knowledge of the basic laws governing the development of ancient Russian literature and Russian literature of the 18th century, features of Russian classicism and sentimentalism; the work of outstanding writers of the XII-XVIII centuries; good to know the required literary texts. The ability to analyze works of different genres, to determine their place in the genre system of classicism and sentimentalism. To deepen the skills of literary analysis of literary text, professional reading of scientific and educational literature, to gain practical skills in the textbook for the 8th grade of secondary schools with the Russian language of instruction.</p>

2	Russian literature XX century	The purpose of the discipline "Russian literature of the 20th century" is to acquaint foreign students with the peculiarities of the development of the history of Russian literature of the first half of the 20th century.	Features of Soviet literature Emigrant literature Modernism in Russian literature of the early 20th century Traditions of classical poetry and innovation.	"History of Russian literature of the XIX century (1 half)", "History of Russian literature of the XIX century (2 half)",	"History of Russian literature of the 20th century", "Theory of Literature"	Knowledge and understanding of the characteristic features of the history of Russian literature of the 20th century, the main stages and works of Russian poets of the 20th century; application of knowledge and understanding in the analysis of the read text; the formation of judgments about the features of Russian literature of the 20th century.
3	Modern Technologies of Teaching of Foreign Language	The goal is to give an idea of modern technologies, the composition of the present, their use in the educational process, the appropriateness and necessity of their use. Creating your own training tools on the basis of modernity....	The composition and structure of modern technology. Graphic representation of information in electronic educational resources. The use of modern resources in the educational process. Classification of tools for creating modern educational resources. Mass open online courses (MOOK). Means of creating modern educational resources in the Internet.	Information Systems. Computer literacy.	Innovative methods of teaching the Russian language.	As a result of mastering the discipline, a student: 1. should know: 1. Classification of modern technology 2. Features of the use of modern technology in the educational process 3. Differences in the application of modern technology at different levels of education 4. Trends in the development of modern technologies 2. should be able to: 1. To select the necessary modern technologies to solve specific educational task. 2. Create your own modern

						learning tools based on modern technologies. 3. must own: 1. Methods and techniques for creating multimedia learning tools. 2. Skills of using modern technologies in the educational process
4	Linguocultural aspects of the Russian language	<p>Purpose: acquaintance of philology students with a new branch of knowledge that emerged at the junction of linguistics and cultural studies and exploring the manifestations of the culture of the people, which are reflected and entrenched in the language.</p> <p>Course objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to give an idea of the change of linguistic paradigms in modern linguistics; • determine the status of linguoculturology in the system of linguistic and cultural disciplines and the place of the course in the preparation of a 	<p>The object, goals and objectives of the course. Language and culture. Sapir-Whorf hypothesis in modern interpretation. The history of linguoculturology. Basic concepts and terms of the course. Language picture of the world. Russian language personality. The structure of communication. The cultural component of the content of language units: word level. The cultural component of the content of language units: Russian phraseology. Features of the semantics of Russian sentences. Text and intercultural communication.</p>	<p>"Russian language", "Foreign language", "Theory of language", "Modern Russian literary language", "History of the Russian language."</p>	<p>"Methods of teaching Russian as a foreign language", "Methodology of philological studies", "Theory and practice of translating texts of different styles and genres", "Comparative linguistics".</p>	<p>Upon completion of the course, students should know:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the basic terms of the discipline; b) the names of scientists who have made a significant contribution to the formation of this branch of knowledge; c) the basic units of speech interaction and norms of speech behavior, the violation of which does not exclude potential interethnic conflicts. Students should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) apply the knowledge gained about the paremiological, phraseological foundations of the language, its stylistic structure, norms and stereotypes of speech behavior as a scientific basis

		<p>philologist;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduce the theoretical basics of cultural linguistics • develop students' skills in linguocultural analysis of language units. 	<p>Socio-cultural stereotypes of verbal communication. Types of communicative failures. Problems of cultural linguistics in the theory and practice of teaching Russian as a non-native and foreign language.</p>			<p>for evaluating one's own and someone else's speech, for linguistic analysis of texts of different styles;</p> <p>b) to improve the skills and abilities to work with the new linguistic literature.</p>
5	A Written Spech Workshop	<p>Purpose - A practical work of writing can be both a goal and a learning tool, since this process helps to master monologic speech, practicing its characteristics such as deployment, consistency and logic. Based on this, the purpose of this work is to determine the nature and characteristics of written speech, and the specifics of teaching it at the senior stage of education.</p>	<p>It includes several sections: the main features of the text, the structure of the text, its composition, language Highlights, types, abstracts, notes, reviews, editing</p>	<p>"Phonetics of the modern Russian language", "Practical course of the Russian language".</p>	<p>"The syntax of the modern Russian language"</p>	<p>The ability to qualify the stylistic units of the Russian stylistics of parts of speech, stylistic language, recognize stylistic errors, carry out stylistic analysis of texts, edit deformed texts, create original texts.</p>
6	A Workshop on Listerning	<p>The purpose of this subject is a collection of texts for work on creation and perfection. at the initial stage of teaching Russian to foreign students. The</p>	<p>Listening should occupy an important place already at the initial stage of learning the Russian language in a foreign audience. Listening allows students to</p>	<p>"Practical course of the Russian language"</p>	<p>"ModernRussian "</p>	<p>At the end of the course - skills formation skills fluency in the Russian language in all types of speech activity (listening, reading, speaking, writing), the formation in students of</p>

		system of material layout from simple to complex includes a set of words, texts and tasks. This workshop is especially relevant for the Chinese audience due to the large differences in the phonetic system.	carefully listen to the sounding speech, to form the ability to anticipate the semantic content of the utterance and, thus, foster a culture of listening, not only in Russian, but also in the Kazakh language.			those values - competencies that in the modern world are considered the most important result in education.
7	The Workshop on Morphology	The purpose of the discipline "Practical work on morphology" is to acquaint foreign students with the functional and structural features of the Russian morphological system, to promote the formation of skills of morphological analysis. Description of the morphology of the modern Russian literary language in the scientific interpretation, which is the most stable, generally accepted new approaches.	The question of parts of speech in Russian. Noun. Adjective. Numeral. Pronoun. Verb. Participle. The verbiage. Adverb. Service parts of speech. Morphological analysis of parts of speech.	"Phonetics of the modern Russian language", "Introduction to linguistics", "Practical course of the Russian language"	"The syntax of the modern Russian language", "Stylistics of the Russian language"	Knowledge of the basic principles of the theory and practice of morphology; trends and theoretical approaches to the description of units and the subsystems of the modern Russian literary language under study. Ability to competently analyze the morphological facts of the modern Russian language; describe the studied linguistic phenomena and processes;
8	Russian literature XIX century	The purpose of the discipline Russian literature of the XIX century is to study the peculiarities of Russian	The peculiarity of the literary and cultural situation in Russia in the first third of the XIX century. Romantic prose	Russian literature 12-18 centuries.	Russian literature of the XIX century (2 half)	Know the features of the creative biography of the studied authors.

		classical literature, the main trends of its development, ideological and artistic content.	and lyrics (AS Pushkin, M.Yu. Lermontov, N.V. Gogol).			
9	The Workshop on Syntax	The purpose of the discipline "Practicum on syntax" is: the development of communication skills; increasing the level of speech culture and the level of general culture; development of free communication skills and optimal speech behavior, i.e. the formation of the ability to relate the situation of communication and the choice of language means.	The development of norms of the correct letter. Formation of skills in modern spelling and punctuation; by the method of vocabulary work in the school. The role and importance of vocabulary work. Classification of errors, proven written work.	"Phonetics of the modern Russian language", "Morphology of the modern Russian language", "Practical course of the Russian language"	"ModernRussian "	Knowledge of the rules of spelling and punctuation of the Russian language, methods and techniques for the analysis of language units, the basic terminological apparatus. The ability to recognize spelling and puncture; use various techniques, methods and ways of working with difficult spelling cases, put into practice the knowledge gained in spelling and punctuation; do spelling analysis; work with dictionaries and reference books on spelling and punctuation.
10	Audio-visual course of the Russian	Audio-visual course of the Russian language - to teach students spoken speaking, to form the ability to use a foreign language in everyday communication when visiting the country of the language being studied. Reading and writing are	Designed for the formation on the basis of auditory and visual supports skills and listening skills in various spheres of speech communication. Providesfortheuseoftechnicaltrainingtools.	"Practical course of the Russian language"	"ModernRussian "	Mastering the structure is based on learning by heart, varying based on a variety of visibility using sound and visual learning tools. The audio - visual method in a multinational audience is successfully used, the purpose of which is to master the conversational speech

		considered as a graphical representation of oral speech, and therefore cannot be the basis of instruction, according to supporters of this course.				within the tourist topics. The results of the training were quite successful, because the training took place in the country of the language being studied, where the classes on the courses were supported by the daily practice of communicating with the carriers of the language being studied.
11	Theory and Methods of Educational Work	The disciplines of the theory and methodology of education are the laws and principles of education, its goals, content, methods, forms, means and results. Theories and methods of education consist of: a) in describing and explaining the educational process and the conditions for its effective implementation in various types of educational institutions; b) the development of a better organization of the educational process, new educational systems and technologies.	Entered into the theory and methodology of education from other disciplines: philosophy (communication, general and individual, essence and phenomenon, contradiction, cause and effect, possibility and reality, quantity and quality, form and content); psychology (formation, development, communication, activity, play, character, temperament, abilities, makings, heredity, etc.); cybernetics (feedback, dynamic system).	"Pedagogy"	"Managementine ducation"	The educational work carried out by the teacher is dominated by organizational activities, in which he realizes the full range of relevant functions (goal setting, planning, coordination, efficiency analysis, etc.).
12	Old Russian Literature	Its goal is not only the	To help students	"History of Russian	"History of Russian	Skills and skills to be practiced in seminars and

		assimilation of the laws of literary development, closely related to the laws of the historical process, but also acquaintance of students with the peculiar world of the Middle Ages, revealing the aesthetic essence of ancient Russian literature, which was the artistic expression of the national identity of Russian culture as a Christian culture.	understand the new material, to inculcate the skills of working with Old Russian texts, to get acquainted with the principles of the ideological and aesthetic analysis of works of medieval literature, to form an idea of the spiritual origins of national culture and literature. In the course of studying the course of the history of ancient Russian literature of 11-17 centuries, students should acquire the skills of analyzing a literary work in the unity of form and content, master the terminology of medieval studies, and know the peculiarities of the genre system of ancient Russian literature.	literature of the XIX century (1 half)", "History of Russian literature of the XIX century (2 half)",	literature of the 20th century", "Theory of Literature"	practical classes by commented reading of ancient Russian monuments, a holistic analysis of individual works, comparative analysis of texts of one genre, etc. suggested for self-study topics.
13	Morpheme of modern Russian language	The purpose of the discipline: the description of the morpheme of the modern Russian language in the scientific interpretation, which is	Study of the morpheme (prefix, root, postfix, isonation, word base, suffix). The study of the significant and official parts of speech FRY. The	"Phonetics of the modern Russian language", "Introduction to linguistics",	"The syntax of the modern Russian language", "Stylistics of the Russian	Knowledge of the basic principles of the theory and practice of morphology; trends and theoretical approaches to the description of units and the subsystems

		the most stable, reflecting both linguistic traditions, and generally accepted new approaches.	study of grammatical categories of the significant parts of speech.	“Practical course of the Russian language”	language”	of the modern Russian literary language under study. Ability to competently analyze the morphemes of the modern Russian language; describe the studied linguistic phenomena and processes; use the linguistic terminology of these sections of the language in the analysis of language units at various levels and in the description of language phenomena and processes.
14	Parts of speech in modern Russian	To acquaint students with basic concepts and basic principles of the functional approach in morphology, to form an idea of the specifics of the part of speech in modern Russian.	Parts of speech of the Russian language. Independent and official parts of the speech of the Russian language. The concept of function and functional approach to the study of linguistic phenomena.	“Phonetics of the modern Russian language”, “Introduction to linguistics”, “Practical course of the Russian language”	"The style of the modern Russian language"	The main objectives of the discipline "Functional morphology" are the formation of students along with key competencies, special competencies like; 1) familiarization of students with the principles of functional morphology, the formation of ideas about their relationship, learning the practical application of the basic tools of functional morphology; 4) a demonstration of the differences between the functional and the formal approach in grammar.

15	Difficult cases of Russian grammar	The goal - "Difficult cases of Russian grammar" is to form among foreign students with typological features of the grammatical system of the Russian language, to teach them to use the knowledge gained in relevant situations of communication, to give students an idea of the linguistic fundamentals of the grammar of the RKI, to form a language base and practical communication skills in language environment.	The basics of Russian grammar are to introduce students to the skills of correct pronunciation of sounds, combinations of sounds, words, and phrases;-knowledge and understanding in the scope determined by the course program;- application of knowledge and understanding of the skills of cultural studies; improve the skill of analyzing artistic text.-the formation of judgments to plan and verbally form a public speech, to present a speech to the public.	"Phonetics of the modern Russian language", "Morphology of the modern Russian language", "Practical course of the Russian language", "Syntax of the modern Russian language"	"Modern Russian "	Knowledge of the rules of spelling and orthoepy of the Russian language, methods and techniques for the analysis of language units, the basic terminological apparatus. The ability to recognize grammar. use various techniques, methods and ways of working with difficult cases of the Russian grammar, put into practice the knowledge of grammar.
16	Word Formation of the Modern Russian	The purpose of the discipline: the description of word formation and the morphology of the modern Russian literary language in the scientific interpretation, which is the most stable, reflecting both linguistic traditions, and generally accepted new approaches.	The study of layer formation units Morphemes (prefix, root, postfix, beginning, word base, suffix). The study of the significant and official parts of speech FRY. The study of grammatical categories of the significant parts of speech.	"Phonetics of the modern Russian language", "Introduction to linguistics", "Practical course of the Russian language"	"The syntax of the modern Russian language", "Stylistics of the Russian language"	Knowledge of the main provisions of the theory and practice of word formation and morphology; trends and theoretical approaches to the description of units and the subsystems of the modern Russian literary language under study. Ability to competently analyze word-formation facts of the modern Russian language; describe the studied linguistic

						phenomena and processes; use the linguistic terminology of these sections of the language in the analysis of language units at various levels and description of language phenomena and processes; make word-formation analysis of the word: work with linguistic literature; to be guided in modern linguistic concepts and directions.
17	Structure of the Russian Proposal	The structure of the Russian sentence has two sides. First, it is a means of expressing modality, time, face. They belong to the predicative basis - the main members. In Russian, both main members have obligatory forms: the subject is the nominative case, while the predicate is the conjugated verb or bundle. These forms in various variants are manifested in a predicative basis.	The different structure of the sentence, its predicative basis, is reflected in the classifications. The main structural types in the Russian language are simple sentence and complex sentence. A simple sentence has one predicative basis.	"Phonetics of the modern Russian language", "Introduction to linguistics", "Practical course of the Russian language"	"The syntax of the modern Russian language", "Stylistics of the Russian language"	The main objectives of the discipline "The structure of the Russian sentence" are the structure, the formation of students along with the core competencies, special competencies like; 1) familiarization of students with the principles of the structure of the Russian sentence, the formation of ideas about their relationship, explanatory, systematizing and predictive power; 2) familiarization with the samples of the functional-grammatical approach to the sentence, word and text.
18	Official-Business Style in the Russian	The official business style in Russian language	Knowledge and understanding of the	"Introduction to linguistics",	Basics of speech culture.	Formation of skills of distant and contact communication,

		is formed among foreign students of linguistic competence in the sphere of official business communication in the Russian language, improving their speaking and writing skills in the context of administrative-legal communication.	peculiarities of official business speech and writing - the use of knowledge of business communication in the professional field within the cultural, legal, legislative traditions of the host country; varieties of business communication.	"Modern Russian"		targets, strategies and tactics of speech behavior in various situations - the ability to integrate new information into the already existing knowledge system; - the development and improvement of the skills of competent design of business documentary texts.
19	Teacher's Culture Speech	The purpose of the discipline: Acquaintance with the basics of the teacher's speech culture, history of views on it, to give a theoretical model of modern culture of speech as a science and to deepen the rhetorical skills of future humanities teachers.	The main qualities of correct speech. The main directions of improving literate writing and speaking. Language formulas of official documents. Receptions unification of service documentation language. Genre variety of functional styles in their oral and written forms. Ways to systematize language means in accordance with the situation, functional style and genre of speech.	"Introduction to linguistics"	"Modern Russian"	Knowledge of the norms of the literary language; the ability to distinguish between types of speech, types of speech communication, functional and semantic types of speech; figurative and expressive means; methods of presentation of the material. The ability to use the norms of the modern Russian language and fix their violations; follow the rules of speech etiquette and non-verbal communication.
20	Literature of the peoples of the CIS Countries	The purpose of the discipline are: - to identify the main trends in the development of	The ability to demonstrate knowledge of the main provisions and concepts in the field	"The history of Russian literature	"History of Russian literature of the 20th century",	Possession of basic skills of collecting and analyzing linguistic and literary facts, philological analysis and text

		national literatures; - characteristics of typological, contact, genetic relationships between the literatures of the peoples of the CIS and the world, in particular, Russian literature; - study of the specifics of creativity of individual representatives of national literatures; - development of the ability to use the terminological apparatus in the philological analysis of the work.	of literary theory, the history of domestic literature (literatures) and world literature; representation of various genres of literary and folklore texts.		“Theory of Literature”	interpretation. Skills and skills of students in the process of production and pre-diploma practice and research work.
21	Methods of Teaching Russian Language	The purpose of the discipline "Methods of teaching Russian language" to provide the necessary theoretical and practical methodical training of foreign students for the future pedagogical activity in the educational sphere.	To form a methodical thinking and understanding of the metalanguage of the Russian language (linguodidactic) methodology; to acquaint students with the goals, objectives and content of the course of the Russian language in modern at the university;	"Modern Russian literary language", "History of the Russian language."	“Theory and practice of translating texts of different styles and genres”, “Comparative linguistics”.	To form an idea about the teaching of the Russian language. Knowledge of planning work in the Russian language
22	Methods of Teaching Literature	The purpose of the discipline "Methods of teaching literature" is to familiarize foreign	The specifics of literature as an art form. The concept of the artistic image. Poetry and prose.	"Introduction to linguistics", "Russian folk art"	"Theory of Literature", "History of Russian	Knowledge and ability to professionally analyze literary texts.

		students with the main literary categories and concepts. Mastering them should help students prepare for an in-depth study of basic literary disciplines: the history of Russian and foreign literature, literary theory, the history of Russian criticism and literary criticism.	Classification of literary genres. Literary work. The substantive components of a literary work: themes, issues, ideological content, conflict, pathos. "Internal" and "external" form of literary work.		Literature of the XIX Century"	
23	Foreign Literature	The purpose of the discipline "Foreign Literature" is to form among the students a system of orienting knowledge about European literature of the 19th century, about the specifics of literary movements and the peculiarities of national literatures. Introduction to students of the typological features of the literary process in European countries of the above period; introduce the artistic monuments of the era;	Literature of the Middle Ages. Heroic epic. Knightly (courtly) literature. Urban literature. Literature of the Renaissance. Dante Alighieri. The Renaissance in Italy, France, Spain, England.	"Ancient literature"	"Foreign literature of the XIX century", "Foreign literature of the XX century"	Knowledge of the historical specificity of the period of the Middle Ages of the Renaissance in the development of the spiritual culture of mankind, as well as its role in the world literary process, to master the features of aesthetic representations of this period and their reflection in literature. The ability to analyze literary texts using various techniques, to develop skills in the terminological apparatus of literary studies.

24	Kazakh Literature	The goal is to study the literary process of Kazakh literature; biographies and creative ways of writers and poets; problems of genre-generic evolution and the main issues of poetics, as well as the imaginative and artistic systems. The main objectives of the discipline "Kazakh literature" - the formation of ideas about the peculiarities of the development of Kazakh literature	The main stages of the development of Kazakh literature. Pre-literary, folklore period. Genres Literature of the Middle Ages: poetry zhyrau. 19th century Kazakh literature: M. Utemisov, I. Altynsarin, Abay. Kazakh literature of the twentieth century. The artistic world of the era. The tragic fate of the Kazakh literature of this period. The main names and works.	"Leading in Literary Studies", "Theory of Literature"	"The history of world literature", "Literature of the peoples of the CIS"	Knowledge of the content of literary texts in the program. The ability to relate Kazakh literature with works of other national literatures, to identify certain periods of the historical and literary process, the relationship of literature with history.
25	Literature of the Peoples of the World	The goal is to acquaint students with the literature of the peoples of the world, to determine their originality and significance for human civilization. The main stages of the development of literature of the peoples of the world.	Literature of the Ancient World Ancient literature Fiction of the Middle Ages Fiction Medieval East Renaissance Fiction Fiction XVII - XVIII centuries. Fiction of the XIX century. Fiction XX century.	Russian folklore. Russian literature of the 18th century. Russian literature of the 19th century. Russian classic poetry.	Russian literature of the 20th century. Kazakh literature.	Know / understand: the main types and genres of art; studied trends and styles of world art culture; masterpieces of world art culture; be able to: recognize the studied works and relate them to a specific era, style, direction; use various sources of information about the world artistic culture; perform educational and creative tasks (reports, messages);
26	Pedagogical	The purpose of the	1) "Pedagogical rhetoric"	Introduction to	"Modern	Knowledge and

	Rhetoric	discipline "Pedagogical rhetoric" is to give students knowledge of the main problems of rhetoric as a science that studies the conditions, ways and forms of effective communication, and develop their communicative skills.	are the formation of students along with key competencies special competences as the formation of judgments to plan and verbally form a public statement, to present a speech to the public; The history of rhetoric: ancient, medieval era, new time, modern.	Linguistics ", " Practical Course of the Russian Language "	Russian Language", Basics of Speech Culture	understanding in the scope determined by the course program; -application of knowledge and understanding of public speaking skills, including improvisational
27	Lexicography	The main purpose of the course "Lexicography" is to familiarize students with the structure, principles of preparation and use of various types of dictionaries in their professional activities. The objectives of the course include: to give an idea of the basic principles of the lexicographic description; Introduce different types and varieties of dictionaries.	Main sections: Ideography Educational lexicography. Terminology. Scientific and technical lexicography. Computer lexicography. Corpus linguistics. Compiling dictionaries. Dictionary units. Semantic metalanguage.	"Lexicology"	"Modern Russian "	Improving knowledge of the current state of the vocabulary of the language of historical development of the language vocabulary, word meanings, phraseology, etymology and lexicography. Formation of the ability to compile dictionaries of various types and solve linguistic problems in the course of lexicographic activity. Promoting the skill of using dictionaries of various types in professional activities;
28	Lingvoculturology	Purpose: acquaintance of philology students with a new branch of knowledge that emerged at the junction of	The object, goals and objectives of the course. Language and culture. Sapir-Whorf hypothesis in modern interpretation.	"Russian language", "Foreign language", "Theory of	"Methods of teaching Russian as a foreign language", "Methodology of	Upon completion of the course, students should know: a) the basic terms of the discipline;

		<p>linguistics and cultural studies and exploring the manifestations of the culture of the people, which are reflected and entrenched in the language.</p> <p>Course objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to give an idea of the change of linguistic paradigms in modern linguistics; • determine the status of linguoculturology in the system of linguistic and cultural disciplines and the place of the course in the preparation of a philologist; • introduce the theoretical basics of cultural linguistics • develop students' skills in linguocultural analysis of language units. 	<p>The history of linguoculturology. Basic concepts and terms of the course.</p> <p>Language picture of the world.</p> <p>Russian language personality.</p> <p>The structure of communication.</p> <p>The cultural component of the content of language units: word level.</p> <p>The cultural component of the content of language units: Russian phraseology.</p> <p>Features of the semantics of Russian sentences.</p> <p>Text and intercultural communication.</p> <p>Socio-cultural stereotypes of verbal communication.</p> <p>Types of communicative failures. Problems of cultural linguistics in the theory and practice of teaching Russian as a non-native and foreign language.</p>	<p>language", "Modern Russian literary language", "History of the Russian language."</p>	<p>philological studies", "Theory and practice of translating texts of different styles and genres", "Comparative linguistics".</p>	<p>b) the names of scientists who have made a significant contribution to the formation of this branch of knowledge;</p> <p>c) the basic units of speech interaction and norms of speech behavior, the violation of which does not exclude potential interethnic conflicts. Students should be able to:</p> <p>a) apply the knowledge gained about the paremiological, phraseological foundations of the language, its stylistic structure, norms and stereotypes of speech behavior as a scientific basis for evaluating one's own and someone else's speech, for linguistic analysis of texts of different styles;</p> <p>b) to improve the skills and abilities to work with the new linguistic literature.</p>
29	Media Language	The purpose of the "Language of the Media"	Sections: 1Lexico-grammar topics.	"Lexicology of the modern	"The syntax of the modern	Formation of skills to activate the language and speech

		discipline is to acquaint foreign students with the peculiarities of a publicistic language. Tasks: - the ability to integrate new information into the already existing knowledge system: -personal skills - demonstrate the skills of speaking and writing in relation to the practice of modern media.	Official visits, negotiations, conversations Meetings, conferences Elections. Government formation Strike movement Extremesituations Culture Business Advertising	Russian language"	Russian language"	skills of students, the formation of special semantic competence: knowledge and understanding of the main and secondary media information; application of knowledge in comparing and summarizing information from two or more texts read; the formation of the ability to read and listen to newspaper text, radio and teletext with and without reliance on the video sequence.
30	Russian for Business Communication	The purpose of the discipline "Russian language of business communication" is the formation of foreign students' linguistic competence in the sphere of official business communication in Russian, the improvement of oral and written skills in the context of administrative-legal communication.	Main sections: Business culture Culture of speech in business communication Types of speech culture in business communication	"Phonetics of the modern Russian language", "Morphology of the modern Russian language", "Practical course of the Russian language", "Syntax of the modern Russian language"	"ModernRussian"	Knowledge and understanding of the peculiarities of official business speech and writing; -the use of knowledge; business communication in the professional sphere within the cultural, legal, legislative traditions of the host country.
31	Publicistic Style in Russian	The purpose of the discipline:	The concept of the style of the Russian language.	"Introductionto linguistics",	The basis of the culture.	Umenia to build stubborn and passionate desires in the

		<p>1. Studying of language features of publicistic style and ability to find them in the text.</p> <p>2. Improving and developing the ability to read and understand the general content of journalistic style texts.</p>	<p>Functional speech styles. Publicistic style of speech. Genres journalistic style of speech. Language means of journalistic style. The scope of publicistic style.</p>	"Modern Russian"	The language of literature.	publicistic genre.
32	Innovative methods of teaching Russian as	<p>The goal of the course is to prepare the future Russian teacher for innovation: equipping him with information about the theory and practice of pedagogical innovation, the specifics of the implementation of innovative methods in linguodidactics; shaping the future language and literature teacher of innovative readiness to perceive the new, to creative self-realization in professions.</p>	<p>Interactive teaching methods as a basis for learning process. Interactive teaching methods as a theory of educational innovations. Glossary of modern innovative education. The history of the development of interactive methods training in the world and national pedagogy. The history of the development of innovative processes in the world and domestic pedagogy. Modern educational technology. Problem learning. Didactic game. Modular training.</p>	"Theory and methods of learning Russian language", "Pedagogy", "Psycholinguistics", "Computer Science"	"Modern Russian language", "Methods of teaching Russian language"	<p>The student should be able to analyze modern scientific and research, educational and methodical literature, practical experience of teaching the Russian language at school from the standpoint of pedagogical innovation;</p> <p>2. Use interactive methods and techniques of teaching Russian;</p> <p>3. To carry out a creative and creative approach to the selection of didactic material for the lessons of the Russian language;</p> <p>4. To design non-traditional forms of conducting Russian lessons, justify from the standpoint of pedagogical innovation the selected option of each stage lesson and type in general;</p>

			The method of projective and personality-oriented education.			
33	Functional lexicology	The purpose of the discipline "Functional Lexicology is: a description of the vocabulary with a focus on solving applied problems of teaching Russian as a non-native language; Functional and communicative approach as a linguistic concept of vocabulary description in the course of RCTs. Learning objectives of the discipline to consider the structure of the lexical system of the modern Russian language;	Main sections: The ratio of vocabulary as part of the practical course of the Russian language with its other components in the implementation of the functional approach in the selection and submission of educational material. 2. Word in the language system and in speech implementation 3. Word as a communicative unit in its multi-level relationships and relationships.	"Modern Russian language: lexicology", "Stylistics of the Russian language",	"Theoryofthetext"	Skills in organizing and conducting classes and practices, seminars, scientific discussions and conferences (PC-20). As a result of mastering the discipline, the student should: know: the main methodological principles of teaching lexicology in the aspect of Russian as a foreign language; the specifics of working with lexical material in a foreign language audience; specific stages of working with lexical material in a foreign language audience; theoretical foundations of functional lexicology.
34	Functional morphology	To acquaint students with basic concepts and basic principles of the functional approach in morphology, to form an idea of the specifics of the functional view of the language.	Functional morphology of the Russian language. Parts of speech of the Russian language. Independent and official parts of the speech of the Russian language. The concept of function and functional approach to the study of linguistic	"Phonetics of the modern Russian language", "Introduction to linguistics", "Practical course of the Russian language"	"The style of the modern Russian language"	The main objectives of the discipline "Functional morphology" are the formation of students along with key competences, special competencies like; 1) familiarization of students with the principles of functional morphology, the formation of ideas about

			phenomena.			their relationship, learning the practical application of the basic tools of functional morphology;
35	Functional syntax	The purpose of the "Functional syntax" discipline is to acquaint students with the basic concepts and basic principles of the functional approach in grammar, to form an idea of the specifics of the functional view of the language.	Functional syntax of the Russian language. Proposal as an object of communicative grammar. Classification of sentences in line with the communicative and formal grammar. The system of models offers. The problem of isolating the corpus of texts and applying linguistic research methods to them. The artistic text as the highest form of existence of the national language.	"Phonetics of the modern Russian language", "Introduction to linguistics", "Practical course of the Russian language"	"The syntax of the modern Russian language"	The main objectives of the discipline "Functional syntax" are the formation of students along with key competencies, special competencies like; 1) familiarization of students with the principles of functional syntax, the formation of ideas about their relationship, explanatory, systematizing and predictive power; 2) familiarization with samples of the functional grammatical approach to the sentence, word and text, 3) training in the practical application of the basic tools of functional syntax, 4) demonstration of the differences between the functional and formal approach in grammar.
36	Sociolinguistics	Course purpose: • familiarization of students with the history of formation and development	Sociolinguistics as an interdisciplinary linear field of humanitarian knowledge. Basic concepts and problems.	"Basics of Linguistics", "Culturologists", "Russian language",	"Workshop on the culture of verbal communication", "Fundamentals	During the development of the content of the discipline the student must master the basic concepts of sociolinguistics, understand

		<p>sociolinguistics as an academic discipline;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduction of terms and concepts from related fields of knowledge (psychology, sociology, pragmatics, linguistics), having a subject his study of the relevant aspects of this branch of knowledge; • formation of the recognition skill of the main forms of existence language; • analysis of various language situations • mastering the method of sociolinguistic and communicative analysis. 	<p>Value literary language, dialects and sociolect. Social aspects of bilingualism. Language as a social phenomenon. Social stratification of language. Languages of interethnic communication. Typology of language situations. International and world languages. Peoples of the world and languages. National language. Languages in context world culture and religion. Language policy.</p>	<p>"A culture of speech".</p>	<p>of the theory of intercultural communication", "Practical work on intercultural communication."</p>	<p>the subject of study of this discipline, learn to recognize the forms of existence of a language, get the skill of analyzing language situations, as well as an idea of language policy and factors affecting it. During the course, students also acquire the skills of sociolinguistic and communicative analysis, they develop ideas about the place of language in society and the role of society in the development of language.</p>
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