PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA

FACULTY OF PHILOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL AND RUSSIAN LINGUISTICS

Recommended by ICSU

PROGRAM OF DISCIPLINE

Title of the discipline:

METHODOLOGY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Recommended for University standards to educate in:

45.06.01 Linguistics and Literature Studies

Specification "Theory of Language" (in English)

Comparative and Historical, Typological and Contrastive Linguistics (in English)

1. COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The discipline is aimed to prepare highly qualified scientific and pedagogical professionals, to form and develop competences according to professional standards as well as to finalize an original scientific research thesis contributing to elaboration and development of knowledge in the linguistic sphere.

Mastering the educational programme is aimed to form theoretical-and-methodological basis crucial for scientific research, pedagogical or some other professional activity of a PhD student and is introduced and taught during the first year of PhD studies. In addition, mastering the discipline is also aimed to sit and pass the final state exam and the defense of the graduate work.

Course Aims:

determine methodological background and collections of concepts as well as the origins of the main
    linguistic schools and theories – from Classical Antiquity till nowadays;
proceeding from the main linguo-philosophical and linguistic concepts reveal the formation of
    linguistics as an integral and independent branch of science;
   present the contribution of each conception having been reviewed to the theory of language
and the elaboration of linguistic methods.

2. Course in Academic Programme Structure

The course is one of the variable disciplines of Block 1 from the academic curriculum.

Students should master the methodology of linguistics; be able to analyze ontological and epistemic issues of linguistics; be well aware of the leading conceptions of the theory of language; have skills to analyze language as a system. The course provides theoretical grounds to further training in courses about the linguistic science.

Table № 1

Precedent and following disciplines to form various competences

No	Competence code and label	Precedent disciplines	Following disciplines (groups of disciplines)
	UC-1		Scientific Seminar on Comparative and historical, Typologicla

			and contrastive Linguistics^ Scientific Research
	UC-2		History and Philosophy of Science
	GPC-1		Scientific Seminar on Comparative and historical, Typologicla and contrastive Linguistics, Scientific Research
	PC-1		Scientific Seminar on Comparative and historical, Typologicla and contrastive Linguistics
	PC-2		Scientific Research

3. Requirements to the results of mastering the discipline

The process of studying the discipline is aimed to form the following competences:

UC-1 the ability of critical analysis and evaluation of modern scientific achievements, generating new ideas while dealing with research and practical tasks including in interdisciplinary fields; UC-2 the ability to design and conduct comprehensive research, including interdisciplinary research, based on the holistic, systemic scientific worldview using knowledge in the field of history and philosophy of science;

GPC-1 the ability to perform independent scientific research activity in the corresponding professional field using modern research methods and IT technologies;

PC-1 competence in the methodology of both theoretical and experimental research in the fields of philology, linguistics, and contiguous domains of the humanities; PC-2 the ability to apply new research methods in self-research activity in the fields of philology, linguistics, and contiguous domains of the humanities considering the rules of copyright;

As a result of studying the discipline, students should master the following:

Know: principle scientific-research linguistic methods, and modern native and foreign trends in linguistic methodology.

Be able: independently and individually set and solve complex theoretical and applied tasks in the field of comparative and historical, typological and contrastive linguistics; to analyze the obtained results of scientific activity of colleagues in the research field; integrate and modernize   the results of self-research within the scientific paradigm.

Be skilled in: modern linguistic scientific paradigm and linguistic research methodology.

4. The discipline content and kinds of training

The discipline accounts for three credits per semester

Kind of Training	Total of Working Periods	Semesters			
		1	2		

Classroom-based studies (total)	72				
including:					
lectures	48	24	24		
practical work (PW)					
seminars (S)	24	12	12		
SELF-STUDIES (TOTAL)	78				
WORKING HOURS (TOTAL)	180	108	72		
CREDITS	5	3	2		

5. Course content

5.1. Content of the discipline:

№	Topic	Brief description:
	Section1: Philosophical problems of linguistics. Methodology. Methods. Teaching techniques..	**Introduction and review:** Main trends in the development of the theory of language. Language as a mediator between the world and a man. Language – thought – the real. Three semiotic dimensions: semantics, syntactics, pragmatics. Philosophy of linguistics at the crossroads of semantic, syntactical and pragmatic paradigms. Notion of the general scientific methodology. Specific research methods, their structure. Theory of method. Systemic and structural, semantic and typological methods and clusters of methods/ The notion of research model.
	Section 2. Logic-and-grammar period ibn linguistics: from Classical Antiquity to Enlightenment. Ideas and methods.	**Theme 1**. Evolution in understanding language as the main object of studies. Interaction of language, thought and the real. Language evolution from general systemicity towards semiotic systemicity Forms of language existence. **Theme 2**. Language, thought and the real. Whole-and-partial and genus-species relations. Their role in linguistic description. Correlation of logic and grammar. Language as a sound form of thought. Language as a nomenclature. Doksa and episteme. **Theme 3**. Main logic categories and their correlation to linguistic units. The system of linguistic units in Classical Antiquity (Plato,

		Aristotle, Epicurus, stoics).
		Theme 4. Language as a system of signs. Theory of nomination. True and false names. Plato's and Epicurus's signs: similarities and differences. Stoics' theory of linguistic sign. Aristotle and Plato on the symbolic nature of language.
		Theme 5. Philosophical universal grammars: general characteristics. Correlation of logic and grammar units. The Port-Royal Grammar. Alphabets and sound structure of language. Linguistic sign as a bilateral unity of sound and meaning. . Classes of words as reflections of objects and forms of thought.
	Section 3. Development of comparative-and historical method: from the theory of I.G. Herder to neo-grammarians.	**Theme 6**. Comparative-and-historical method as the basis to institute linguistics as an independent branch of science. Its aims and goals. The fathers-founders of comparative-and-historical method and their linguistic theories. Comparative-and-historical method periodization. Comparative-and-historical method and contrastive linguistic studies.
		Theme 7. Romanticism is the first period of comparative-and-historical method. I.G. Herder – the author of the first evolutionary theory of language. Human nature and origins of language. Hominid triad. Stages of development and types of languages. Linguistic classifications: Fr. Bopp's agglutination theory; R. Rask's dialectic theory, J. Grimm's stadial concept of language evolution.
		Theme 8. Philosophical concept of language of W. von Humboldt. Linguistics as an integral part of anthropological philosophy. Objects of linguistic studies. Language- national spirit – thought. Language and the real. Language as the world-view. Language as a reflection and a symbol. Language as a

		spiritual activity. Language as a form. Exterior (outer) and interior (inner) language forms.
		Theme 9. Naturalism in linguistics. General review of A.-W. Schleicher's theory. Theory of language evolution as a natural organism. Method of reconstruction: Proto-Indo-European text reconstruction. Stadial typological classification of languages.
		Theme 10. Psychologism in linguistics: individual and social psychologism. Theories of G. Steinthal, A.A. Potebnya, H. Paul and young grammarians. Language, logic, psychology. Categories of language and thought and feelings. Word as a symbol (A.A. Potebnya): its interior form. Analogic ratios and substantial and formal groups of words (H. Paul) Associative relations of linguistic units. Principles of systemic linguistic analysis.
	Section 4. Systemic concepts of language. Structuralism: schools and concepts.	**Theme 11**. I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay's systemic concepts of language. Language as a system: units and relations. The hierarchy of linguistic units. Abstract units: phoneme and morpheme. Invariant and variations. Phonation and cerebration. The procedure of "twofold articulation of the current speech". Processes of morphologization, semaciologization and sociologization. History, chrionology and development in relation to language. Dynamica and statics. Linguistic functions.
		Theme 12. F. de Saussure and his semiotic concept of language. Speech activity, language and speech. Synchrony and diachrony. System of language: units and relations. Associative and syntagmatic relations. Principles and structure of linguistic sign. Sign, meaning and value. Main "postulates" of Saussurean theory and their modern presentation (Yu.S. Stepanov).

		Theme 13.
		Glossematics, or Copenhagen structuralism. L. Hjelmslev's "Algebra of language" Syntactic relations: determination, constellation, interdependence. The notion of SCHEME in language: language and speech; norm and 'usus'. Signs and non-signs (figures) of language. Form of expression and form of content; plane of expression and plane of content as the components of linguistic sign.
		Theme 14.
		The Prague Linguistic Circle (PLC). "Theses of the Prague Linguistic Circle" is the manifesto of functional structuralism. Language as a functional system. Functional styles of language. Linguistic sign: asymmetric dualism of linguistic sign (S.O. Karcevski, R.O. Jakobson). Theory of oppositions (N.S. Trubetzkoy). Functions of language (K. Bűhler, R.O. Jakobson).
		Theme 15.
		American structuralism. Ideas and methods of descriptive linguistics (L. Bloomfield). Anti-mentalism and behaviorism. Transformational grammar. Ann-Arbor School (K. Pike, D. Trager). Generative grammar (N. Chomsky). Structural methods: IC method, transformational analysis and its varieties.
		Theme 16.
		Ethnolinguistics or Neo-Humboldtian theory. E. Sapire and his multi-dimensional typological classification of languages. Evolution and "drift" of language. Language and thought. Language and culture. E. Sapire and B. Worf's hypothesis of linguistic relativity.
	Section 5. Principles and methods of structural analysis. Research models.	**Theme 17**. Research models: models of decoding and experimental models. Speech activity models. Generative grammar models. Syntactical models. Semantical models.
	Section 6. Distributive analysis.	**Theme 18**. Maurice Gross's linguistic concept. Methods of systematic (systématique et exhaustif) efficiency to describe syntactical

	Section 7. Linguistics of utterance.	Theme 19. E. Benveniste's theory of utterance. M.M. Bakhtin as the originator of the Russian theory of utterance. Speech acts theory and English analytical philosophy.
	Section 8. Linguistic pragmatics.	Theme 20. L. Wittgenstein's concept: consideration of intra-linguistic context and extra-linguistic situation. Concept of meaning as usage IJ. Austin, N. Malcolm) . Context and discourse. Background knowledge of the world. Frames and scenarios (M. Dammit). Cognitive status of a language user (bearer)
	Section 9. Synthesizing concepts of the 20th century. Basic characteristics of G. Guillaume's psycho-systematics and psycho-mechanics. G. P. Mel'nikov's linguistic systemology.	Theme 21. Systemicity and antinomy of specific and general as the basis of G. Guillaume's linguistic theory. Thought-and-formation function of language. Theme 22. Essence and notions of G. P. Mel'nikov's linguistic systemology. Categories of external and internal deyerminants. Language as a communicative mechanism. Language as a continuity within the frame of G.P. Mel'nikov's systemic typology. .
	Section 10. Interdisciplinary language studies and new trends in linguistics. Social aspect of the XX century linguistics.	Theme 23. Interdisciplinary linguistic methodology/ Cognitive linguistics, linguistic psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, theoretical linguo-cultural studies, corpus language studies: ideas and methods.

5.2. Sections of the discipline and kinds of training

№	Name of the discipline sector	Lectures	Seminars	Lab. Work : none	Practical Work (see: seminars)	Independent Research	Work hours TOTAL

1	**Section1:** Philosophical problems of linguistics. Methodology. Methods. Teaching techniques..	6	4			12	24
2	**Section 2.** Logic-and-grammar period ibn linguistics: from Classical Antiquity to Enlightenment. Ideas and methods.	6	2			12	24
3	**Section 3.** Development of comparative-and historical method: from the theory of I.G. Herder to neo-grammarians.	6	2			12	24
4	**Section 4.** Systemic concepts of language. Structuralism: schools and concepts.	6	4			12	24
5	**Section 5.** Principles and methods of structural analysis. Research models.	4	2			10	14
6	**Section 6.** Distributive analysis.	4	2			10	14
7	**Section 7.** Linguistics of utterance.	4	2			10	14
8	**Section 8.** Linguistic pragmatics.	4	2			10	14
9	**Section 9.** Synthesizing concepts of the 20th century. Basic characteristics of G. Guillaume's psycho-systematics and psycho-mechanics. G. P. Mel'nikov's linguistic systemology.	4	2			10	14
10	**Section 10.** Interdisciplinary language studies and new trends in linguistics. Social aspect of the XX century linguistics.	4	2			10	14
	TOTAL:	**48**	**24**			**88**	**180**

6. Laboratory work – none

7. Seminars (= practical work)

№	№ of discipline sector	Seminar Topics	Work hours
1.	1.	Main trends in the development of the theory of language. Language as a mediator between the world and a man. Language – thought – the real. Three semiotic dimensions: semantics, syntactics and pragmatics. Philosophy of linguistics at the crossroads of semantic, syntactical and pragmatic paradigms. Notion of the general scientific methodology. Specific research methods, their structure. Theory of method. Systemic and structural, semantic and typological methods and clusters of methods. The notion of research model.	2
2.	2.	Evolution in understanding language as the main object of studies. Interaction of language, thought and the real. Language evolution from general systemicity towards semiotic systemicity. Forms of language existence. Language, thought and the real. Whole-and-partial and genus-species relations. Their role in linguistic description. Correlation of logic and grammar. Language as a sound form of thought. Language as a nomenclature. Main logic categories and their correlation to linguistic units. The system of linguistic units in Classical Antiquity (Plato, Aristotle, Epicurus, stoics). Philosophical universal grammars: general characteristics. Correlation of logic and grammar units. The Port-Royal Grammar. Alphabets and sound structure of language. Linguistic sign as a bilateral unity of sound and meaning. . Classes of words as reflections of objects and forms of thought.	2
3.	3.	Romanticism is the first period of comparative-and-historical method. I.G. Herder – the author of the first evolutionary theory of language. Human nature and origins of language. Hominid triad. Stages of development and types of languages. Linguistic classifications: Fr.	4

		Bopp's agglutination theory; R. Rask's dialectic theory, J. Grimm's stadial concept of language evolution.	
		Philosophical concept of language of W. von Humboldt. Linguistics as an integral part of anthropological philosophy. Objects of linguistic studies. Language – national spirit – thought. Language and the real. Language as the world-view. Language as a reflection and a symbol. Language as a spiritual activity. Language as a form. Exterior (outer) and interior (inner) language forms.	
		Naturalism in linguistics. General review of A.-W. Schleicher's theory. Theory of language evolution as a natural organism. Method of reconstruction: Proto-Indo-European text reconstruction. Stadial typological classification of languages.	
		Psychologism in linguistics: individual and social psychologism. Theories of G. Steinthal, A.A. Potebnya, H. Paul and neo-grammarians. Language, logic, psychology. Categories of language and thought and feelings. Word as a symbol (A.A. Potebnya): its interior form. Analogic ratios and substantial and formal groups of words (H. Paul) Associative relations of linguistic units. Principles of systemic linguistic analysis.	
4.	4.	I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay's systemic concepts of language. Language as a system: units and relations. The hierarchy of linguistic units. Abstract units: phoneme and morpheme. Invariant and variations. Phonation and cerebration. The procedure of "twofold articulation of the current speech". Processes of morphologization, semaciologization and sociologization. History, chronology and development in relation to language. Dynamics and statics. Linguistic functions.	4
		F. de Saussure and his semiotic concept of language. Speech activity, language and speech. Synchrony and diachrony. System of language: units and relations. Associative and syntagmatic relations. Principles and structure of linguistic sign. Sign, meaning and value. Main "postulates" of Saussurean theory and their modern presentation (Yu.S. Stepanov). Glossematics, or Copenhagen structuralism.	
		L. Hjelmslev's 'algebra of language'. Syntactic relations: determination, constellation, interdependence. The notion of SCHEME in language: language and speech; norm and 'usus'. Signs and non-signs (figures) of language. Form of expression and form of content; plane of expression	

		and plane of content as the components of linguistic sign. The Prague Linguistic Circle (PLC). "Theses of the Prague Linguistic Circle" as the manifesto of functional structuralism. Language as a functional system. Functional styles of language. Linguistic sign: asymmetric dualism of linguistic sign (S.O. Karcevski, R.O. Jakobson). Theory of oppositions (N.S. Trubetzkoy). Functions of language (K. Bűhler, R.O. Jakobson). American structuralism. Ideas and methods of descriptive linguistics (L. Bloomfield). Anti-mentalism and behaviorism. Transformational grammar. Ann-Arbor School (K. Pike, D. Trager). Generative grammar (N. Chomsky). Structural methods: IC method, transformational analysis and its varieties. Ethnolinguistics or Neo-Humboldtian theory. E. Sapire and the multi-dimensional typological classification of languages. Evolution and "drift" of language. Language and thought. Language and culture. . E. Sapire and B. Worf hypothesis of linguistic relativity.	
5.	5.	Research models: models of decoding and experimental models. Speech activity models. Generative grammar models. Syntactical models. Semantical models. + Practical analysis.	2
6.	6.	Maurice Gross's linguistic concept. Methods of systematic (systématique et exhaustif) efficiency to describe syntactical structures. Transformational methods. + Practical analysis.	2
7.	7.	E. Benveniste's theory of utterance. M.M. Bakhtin as the originator of the Russian theory of utterance. Speech acts theory and English analytical philosophy.	2
8.	8.	L. Wittgenstein's concept: consideration of intra-linguistic context and extra-linguistic situation. Concept of meaning as usage J. Austin, N. Malcolm). Context and discourse. Background knowledge of the world. Frames and scenarios (M. Dammit). Cognitive status of a language user (bearer).	2
9.	9.	Systemicity and antinomy of specific and general as the basis of G. Guillaume's linguistic theory. Thought-formation function of language. Essence and notions of G. P. Mel'nikov's linguistic systemology. Categories of external and internal determinants. Language as a communicative mechanism. Language as a continuity within the frame of G. P. Mel'nikov's systemic typology.	2

10.	10.	Interdisciplinary linguistic methodology. Cognitive linguistics, linguistic psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, theoretical linguo-cultural studies, corpus language studies: ideas and methods.	2

8. Technical Support Requirements

It is necessary to have a computer or a laptop (with installed licensed software and the Internet) and a projector in a classroom. The PhD Programme realization and studies are provided with library book funds and online resources granting PhD students free excess to professional databases, informational and search systems, as well as other resources.   RUDN library fund contains textbooks, manuals, journals and periodicals, methodical and other types of publications useful to master the Programme.

9. Information provision

Software for the discipline Programme:

Software installed in RUDN University is one hundred percent license: the bulk of Microsoft Office.

 Databases, search engines and reference data:

1. RUDN library online site: http://lib.rudn.ru/
2. 'Russian Virtual Library' site: (www.portalus.ru)
3. St.-Petersburg University online linguistic library site: (www.project.phil.pu.ru)
4. Online Linguistic Library: (www.lib.fl.ru)
5. EBSCO http://search.ebscohost.com, Academic Search Premier database containing information both on natural sciences and humanities
6. Oxford University Press http://www3.oup.co.uk/jnls. Database of journals both on natural sciences and humanities – HSS (Humanities & Social Sciences collection of Oxford University Press publications)
7. Springer/Kluwer: http://www.springerlink.com. Books and journals of Springer/Kluwer publishing House in: Behavioral Science, Biomedical and Life Sciences, Humanities, Social Sciences and Law, Medicine.
8. Tailor & Francis http://www.informaworld.com – HSS collection of 1000 titles of publications and 40 journals
9. Web of Science journals: http://www.isiknowledge. com

10. Educational and methodical provisions

Books and manuals on *Theory and History of Linguistics*:

Compulsory

Krasina Elena A. Theory and history of linguistics [Текст/электронный ресурс] = Теория и история языкознания : Education and Metodical Complex / E.A.Krasina. - Книга на английском языке; Электронные текстовые данные. М.: PFUR, 2013. - 112 p. - ISBN 978-5-209-05066-7: 270.76.

http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=Rudn_FindDoc&id=404435&idb=0 5 copies

Optional

An Introduction to Language and Linguistics / Fasold Ralph W., Connor-Linton Jeff. – Книга на английском языке. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006. - 540 p. - ISBN 978-0-521-61235-7: 2933.70. - 3 copies

Aarsleff H. From Locke to Saussure: Essays on the study of language and intellectual history. – London, 1982.

Crystal D. The English Language. The Hague-London, 2004.

Jakobson R. Linguistics in its relation to other sciences. The Hague, 1970.

Jakobson R. Language in relation to other communication systems. Milano, 1970.

Lyons J. Introduction to the theoretical linguistics. London, 1968, 1st edition.

Selected writings of E. Sapir in language, culture and personality. ed. by D. Mandelbaum. UCLA, Univ. of California Press, 1949 et al. 1st ed.

Wierzbicka A. **Semantics: Primes and Universals. Oxford, 1996.**

11. Course Studies Recommendations

General outline

Students are expected to be in class on time and it is crucial that they come prepared to talk about the readings. Participation includes active speaking as well as attentive listening. An atmosphere of respect, openness and patience is expected in the classroom. Students are required to do the tasks at home and come to class ready to participate. The final assignment covers all course modules/units/content/topics/issues and thus helps consolidate students' learning activities.

The teacher determines the overall process of learning activities, offers recommendations to make use of various resources with the view of developing and improving knowledge, skills and abilities that are crucial for understanding the material. The student is expected to search for additional important material, use individually selected resources to perform independent work,

taking into account the teacher's recommendations. Involvement in all the course academic activities is compulsory. In order to get the most out of the recommended readings, the unique contributions of all members of the group are vital.

12. Assessment and Grading Fund

Materials for assessing the level of mastering the educational material of the discipline (assessment materials), including a list of competencies indicating the stages of their formation, a description of indicators and criteria for assessing competencies at various stages of their formation, a description of assessment scales, standard control tasks or other materials necessary for assessment knowledge, abilities, skills and (or) experience of activity, characterizing the stages of the formation of competencies in the process of mastering the educational program, methodological materials defining the procedures for assessing knowledge, skills, skills and (or) experience of activity, characterizing the stages of formation of competencies, have been developed in full and are available to students on the discipline page at TUIS RUDN University[1].

The program has been drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the ES of HE RUDN University.

Authors of the course: professor of the General & Russian Linguistics Dept. Elena A. Krasina

Head of the General & Russian Linguistics Dept.

_____ Vladimir N. Denisenko

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On the discipline page in TUIS RUDN University, computer tests are presented for the entrance control of knowledge, midterm certification of academic performance, intermediate certification of students and assessment of their residual knowledge in the discipline.