



**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**
Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education
"IRKUTSK STATE UNIVERSITY"
Department of Russian Language and General Linguistics



APPROVED:

Vice Rector for Education

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Syllabus

Discipline Б1.О.04 Russian Language and Culture of Speech

Major: All fields of study

University Degree: Bachelor

Full-time, part-time, extramural (the program is implemented entirely via e-learning and distance educational technologies)

Recommended by Department of Russian Language
and General Linguistics
Protocol № 5 of January 28, 2025

Department Chair M.B. Tashlykova

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I. GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF THE DISCIPLINE

The goal of the discipline is to form a system of language and speech knowledge and skills in the appropriate use of language in various fields of communication (including business communication), to acquire and consolidate the skill of speech control, which allows the speaker to consciously influence his speech in order to improve it.

The objectives of the **course** include

- study of the communicative qualities of good speech;
- mastering the norms of the literary language (orthoepic, lexical, morphological, syntactic, stylistic);
- formation of the ability to correlate the situation of communication and the choice of linguistic means;
- formation of effective communication skills in official situations;
- improving practical literacy through the assimilation of the norms of the literary language;
- acquisition of the skill of speech control, which ensures optimal speech behavior, the ability to assess the quality of speech and, if necessary, correct it.

II. PLACE OF THE DISCIPLINE IN THE CPEP STRUCTURE

2.1. The academic discipline "Russian Language and Culture of Speech" belongs to the compulsory part of the curriculum and is studied in the second semester of the first year.

2.2. To study this academic discipline, it is necessary to have knowledge, skills and abilities acquired by students as a result of studying Russian at school.

2.3. List of subsequent academic disciplines that require knowledge, skills and abilities formed by this academic discipline:

B1.O.02 Project management

B1.O.07 Philosophy

The following disciplines include knowledge of the norms of the modern Russian language, the ability to choose linguistic means that are adequate to the situation, and public speaking skills

III. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DISCIPLINE LEARNING OUTCOMES

The process of studying the discipline is aimed at the formation of the following competencies: UC-4 (Is able to conduct business communication in oral and written forms in the state language of the Russian Federation and in a foreign language/foreign languages).

List of Planned Learning Outcomes for the Discipline, Mapped to Competency Achievement Indicators

Competency	Competency Indicators	Learning outcomes
UC-4 Is able to conduct business communication in oral and written forms in the state language of the Russian Federation and in a foreign language/foreign languages	UC-4.1 Demonstrates the ability to exchange business information in oral and written forms in the state language, accounting for stylistic features of formal and informal correspondence and socio-cultural differences	Knows: the basic norms of the Russian language (orthoepic, lexical, morphological, syntactic, stylistic). Is able to: to observe the norms of the modern Russian literary language; effectively communicate in the business sphere.

	<p>UC-4.3 Selects communication style according to partnership goals and conditions; adapts speech communication style, and sign language to interaction situations</p>	<p>Possesses: the system of norms of the modern literary language.</p> <p>Knows: the requirements for communication carried out in different situations and forms.</p> <p>Is able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • choose lexical and grammatical means adequate to the situation; • to take into account the stylistic characteristics of linguistic means. <p>Possesses: skills and techniques of effective communication in oral and written forms, skills of speech self-control.</p>
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IV. CONTENTS AND DISCIPLINE STRUCTURE

The workload of the discipline is 2 credits, 72 hours. The form of summative assessment is a test.

4.1 Discipline Contents, Structured by Topics, with Indicated Types of Classes and Allocated Academic Hours

№	Discipline Section /Topics	Semester	Total Hours	Types of Educational Activities, Including Self-Study, Practical Sessions, and Workload (in hrs)				Formative Assessment Formats; Summative Assessment Formats
				Teacher Contact Hrs			Self-study	
				Lectures	Practical Sessions	Consultations, Self-Study Monitoring, Summative Assessment		
1.	Modern Russian Literary Language as an object of study	2	5	2	2		1	Oral questioning
2	Orthoepic and lexical norms	2	8	2	2		4	Oral questioning, Test 1
3	Morphological norms	2	12	4	4		4	Oral questioning, Test 1
4	Syntactic norms	2	12	4	4		4	Oral questioning, Test 1
5	Logic of speech	2	8	2	2		4	Oral questioning, Test 2
6	Appropriateness and purity of speech	2	8	2	2		4	Oral questioning, Test 2
7	Basics of public speech	2	8	2	2		4	Oral questioning, Business game
	Total hours		61	18	18		25	

4.2. Plan for Out-of-Class Student Self-Study of the Discipline

Semester	Section, Themes	Self-Study			Assessment Tool	Self-Study Educational and Methodological Support
		Type of Self-Study	Deadlines	Load (in hours)		
2	Orthoepic and lexical norms	Mastering lexical minimum; mastering the orthoepic minimum	Week 2	4	Oral questioning	Mikhaleva O.L., Zaitseva O.M. Stylistics and Culture of Speech: Communicative Qualities of Good Speech. – Irkutsk: ISU Publ., 2013. – 190 p. Lexical and orthoepic minimums on the Educa portal
2	Morphological norms	Abstracting of reference materials Preparation for Test 1	Week 4	4	Oral questioning, Test 1	Mikhaleva O.L., Zaitseva O.M. Stylistics and Culture of speech: communicative Good quality speech. – Irkutsk: ISU Publishing House, 2013. – 190 p.
2	Syntactic norms	Abstracting of the reference materials. Preparation for Test 1	Week 6	4	Oral questioning, Test 1	Mikhaleva O.L., Zaitseva O.M. Stylistics and Culture of speech: communicative

						qualities of good speech. – Irkutsk: ISU Publishing House, 2013. – 190 p.
2	Logic of speech	Abstracting of the reference materials, preparation for test 2	Week 8	4	Oral questioning, test 2	Mikhaleva O.L., Zaitseva O.M. Stylistics and Culture of Speech: Communicative Qualities of Good Speech. – Irkutsk: ISU Publishing House, 2013. – 190 p.
2	Appropriateness and purity of speech.	Abstracting of the reference materials, preparation for test 2	Week 10	4	Oral questioning, preparation for Test 2	Mikhaleva O.L., Zaitseva O.M. Stylistics and Culture of Speech: Communicative Qualities of Good Speech. – Irkutsk: ISU Publ., 2013. – 190 p.
2	Basics of public speech	Preparation of a plan for a public speech	Week 14	4	Oral questioning, business game	Mikhaleva O.L., Zaitseva O.M. Stylistics and Culture of Speech: Communicative Qualities of Good Speech. – Irkutsk: ISU Publ., 2013. – 190 p.

2	Logic of speech	Abstracting of the right. materials, preparation for test work No2	Semester Week 8	4	Oral questioning, test No 2	Mikhaleva O.L., Zaitseva O.M. Stylistics and Culture of Speech: Communicative Qualities of Good Speech. – Irkutsk: ISU Publishing House, 2013. – 190 p.
2	Appropriateness and purity of speech.	Abstracting of the right. materials, preparation for test work No2	Semester Week 10	4	Oral questioning, preparation for control work №2	Mikhaleva O.L., Zaitseva O.M. Stylistics and Culture of Speech: Communicative Qualities of Good Speech. – Irkutsk: ISU Publ., 2013. – 190 p.
	The total amount of self-study in the discipline is 25 hours . Of these, the volume of self-study via using e-learning and distance learning technologies is 20 hours .					

4.3. Learning Content

Section 1. Modern Russian Literary Language as an Object of Study

The relevance of studying the culture of speech. Requirements for good speech. Qualities of good speech. Language as a sign system. Language and speech. Language levels. Modern Russian Literary Language: Definition of the Concept. The boundaries of the concept of "modern". The Russian language from the point of view of origin. The essence of the concept of "literary language". Norm. Broad and narrow understanding of the norm. Functions of the norm. Types of norms according to the degree of obligation. Types of norms by levels.

Section 2. Orthoepic and lexical norms

Orthoepic norms. Accentological and orthoepic norms. Functions of stress. Mobility and non-fixation of stress. Orthoepic words. Notes in orthoepic dictionaries. Orthoepic minimum.

Lexical level of the language. Lexical norms. Specificity of lexical errors. Violation of lexical compatibility. Editing sentences with such errors.

Pleonasm and tautology. Causes of such errors. Editing sentences containing tautology and pleonasm. Forced tautology

Phraseology as a special sphere of language. Definition of phraseology. Variability of phraseological units. Mistakes associated with the incorrect use of phraseological units: distortion of the form of phraseological units, contamination of phraseological units, use of phraseological units in the wrong meaning.

Synonyms. Types of synonyms. Incorrect choice of a synonym from the synonymous row. Edit sentences with similar errors.

Paronyms. Wrong choice of paronym. Edit sentences with similar errors. Dictionaries of paronyms.

Antonyms. Wrong choice of antonym. Correction of such errors.

Incorrect use of lexical means as a cause of impaired clarity of speech. Incorrect use of polysemous words and homonyms as a cause of ambiguity. Speech insufficiency (omission of a word) as a cause of impaired clarity of speech. Use of words of limited use.

Mistake vs artistic technique. How does a deviation from the norm become a means of expression?

Section 3. Morphological norms

Grammatical norms: morphological and syntactic norms. Variety of morphological errors. Numeral. Declension of cardinal, ordinal, collective numerals. Features of the compatibility of collective numerals.

Noun. The problem of determining the gender of nouns in the Russian language. Determination of gender of indeclinable nouns. Determination of the gender of descendable nouns.

Noun. Declension of nouns: complex cases. Spelling proper names.

Adjective and adverb. Formation of forms of degrees of comparison of adjectives and adverbs. Typical mistakes, ways to correct them. Redundant and insufficient verbs: variant forms, their stylistic differentiation.

Section 4. Syntactic norms

Syntactic level of language. A variety of syntactic errors. Incorrect use of the adverbial participle. Ways to edit sentences with such errors.

Mistakes in sentences with participle phrases: incorrect agreement of participle, "break" of participle phrase, violation of word order in a sentence with participle phrase.

The use of non-derived and derived prepositions: rules and recommendations. Features of the coordination of the subject and the predicate.

Violation of management norms. Management with homogeneous terms. Edit sentences with similar errors.

Mistakes in the construction of sentences with homogeneous terms: connection of heterogeneous components, replacement of a part of a double conjunction, incorrect construction of a construction with double conjunctions, violation of coordination between a generalizing word and homogeneous terms.

Mistakes in the construction of complex sentences: the use of unnecessary conjunctions, the use of unnecessary pronominal elements, unjustified duplication of conjunctions.

Grammatical phenomena as a cause of ambiguity: grammatical homonymy of case forms, word order, genitive constructions, incorrect structure of sentences with the word *which*, incorrect use of pronouns.

Section 5. Logic of speech

The importance of observing the logic of speech. Logic of reasoning and logic of presentation.

Laws of logic.

Violation of the Law of Identity as a Cause of Logical Errors. Types of errors that violate the law of identity.

Violation of the laws of contradiction and the excluded middle. Violation of the law of sufficient grounds. Principles of correct argumentation of the thesis.

Logical structure of the text. Logic of presentation. Principles of correct construction of a statement.

Section 6. Appropriateness and purity of speech

Appropriateness as a necessary quality of speech. Functional styles of the Russian language: official business style, scientific style, journalistic style, artistic style, colloquial style. Specificity of scientific texts. Stylistic characteristics of texts of the official business sphere. Features of business communication.

Differentiation of lexical means and grammatical constructions from the point of view of belonging to the functional style. The use of bureaucratism as a mistake that violates the appropriateness of speech.

Differentiation of vocabulary from the point of view of expressive and stylistic coloring. Inappropriate use of expressively colored vocabulary. The requirement of situational appropriateness.

Purity of speech. The importance of maintaining purity of speech. The relationship between purity and appropriateness of speech. Causes of violation of purity of speech: the use of vulgarisms, barbarisms, superfluous words.

Barbarisms vs borrowings. Reasons for borrowing. The use of barbarisms as a violation of the purity of speech.

"Extra" words: the reasons for the appearance of "parasitic words" in speech, their functional load, the conditions under which such use is a violation of the purity of speech.

Section 7. Basics of public speech

Choosing a topic and building the composition of the speech.

Language design of the speech. Rhetorical devices used in public speeches.

Preparation for the speech.

4.3.1. List of Seminars, Practical Sessions and Laboratory Work

№	Theme Number	Seminars, Practical Sessions and Laboratory Work	Load (hr.)		Assessment Tools	Developed Competencies (Indicators)
			Total hrs	Including Practical Sessions		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Section 1	Modern literary language. Norms of SRL.	2		Oral questioning; Test 1	UC-4 UC-4.1 UC-4.3
2	Section 2	Lexical norms. Errors that violate lexical norms.	2		Oral questioning; Test 1	UC-4 UC-4.1 UC-4.3
3	Section 3	Morphological norms. Declension of numerals.	2		Oral questioning; Test 1	UC-4 UC-4.1 UC-4.3
4	Section 3	Morphological norms. Noun. The problem of determining gender. Declination of nouns.	2		Oral questioning; Test 1	UC-4 UC-4.1 UC-4.3
5	Section 4	Syntactic norms. The use of participial and adverbial participles.	2		Oral questioning; Test 1	UC-4 UC-4.1 UC-4.3

6	Section 4	Syntactic norms. Construction of sentences with homogeneous terms. Construction of complex sentences. Grammatical coordination of the subject and the predicate.	2		Oral questioning; Test 2	UC-4 UC-4.1 UC-4.3
7	Section 5	Logic of speech. Mistakes that violate the logic of speech.	2		Oral questioning; Test 2	UC-4 UC-4.1 UC-4.3
8	Section 6	Appropriateness of speech. Mistakes that violate the appropriateness of speech.	2		Oral questioning; Test 2;	UC-4 UC-4.1 UC-4.3
9	Section 7	Public speaking. Language design of the speech. Rhetorical devices used in public speeches	2		Oral questioning; Test 2	UC-4 UC-4.1 UC-4.3

4.3.2. List of Topics (Questions) Assigned for Independent Work as Part of Student Self-Study

№	Theme	Task	Competency	Indicators
1.	Orthoepic norms. Notes in orthoepic dictionaries. Orthoepic Minimum	Mastering the orthoepic minimum. Work with an orthoepic dictionary (search for words with different marks).	UC-4	UC-4.1 UC-4.3
2.	Redundant and insufficient verbs: variant forms, their stylistic differentiation Ordination.	Abstracting of reference materials.	UC-4	UC-4.1 UC-4.3
3.	Differentiation of vocabulary from the point of view of expressive and stylistic coloring. Inappropriate use of expressively colored vocabulary.	Work with an explanatory dictionary (search for words with stylistic notes)	UC-4	UC-4.1 UC-4.3

4.4. Guidelines for Organizing Student Self-Study

The main form of self-study within the framework of the course "Russian Language and Culture of Speech" is out-of-class self-study. Self-study involves abstracting reference materials and fragments of textbooks in accordance with the teacher's task.

Abstracting is the process of processing and presenting information in writing, which involves, firstly, reading and analyzing the source text in order to understand its content, and secondly, performing operations on the text of the original source: its fragmentation, highlighting of the main and secondary information. Finally, it is necessary to carry out folding, reduction, generalization, compression of the selected basic factual information. identical to the structure of the refereed fragment, or another composition that meets the requirements of the logic of presentation.

A substantively and structurally similar form of work is the **preparation of written answers to questions**: in this case, the student reads the text, searches for the necessary information and presents this information in the form of a coherent written statement.

Another proposed type of self-study is the **search for certain linguistic elements in dictionaries** (explanatory, orthoepic, dictionary of paronyms): the student must find and write down / copy the elements, the characteristics of which correspond to the formulated task. Tasks of this type help students to master the skills of using dictionaries of different types to solve practical problems of business, scientific and everyday communication, to get acquainted with the system in lexicographic sources, to form an idea of the specifics of various language levels and the relations of elements within these levels.

All of the above types of work involve **information retrieval** – the identification of the necessary elements / necessary information in the data array, which is one of the most important skills when working in the modern information environment.

Performing grammatical exercises allows students to apply the knowledge gained in the process of abstracting in practice, to check how much theoretical material has been mastered.

All tasks for self-study with detailed comments are posted on the educa.isu.ru portal.

4.5. Approximate topics of term papers (projects)

The program of the discipline does not provide for term papers.

V. EDUCATIONAL, METHODOLOGICAL AND INFORMATION SUPPORT FOR THE DISCIPLINE

a) Required Reading:

1. Mikhaleva O.L., Zaitseva O.M. Stylistics and Culture of Speech: Communicative Qualities [Electronic resource]: ucheb. Mikhaleva O.L., Zaitseva O.M. – Irkutsk: ISU Publishing House, 2013. – 190 p. – Mode of access: ELS "Bibliotech".
2. Gorbunova L.I., Smolyakova N.A. Russkii yazyk i kul'tura rechi [Russian language and culture of speech]. [Electronic resource] / Gorbunova L.I., Zaitseva O.M. – Irkutsk: ISU Publishing House, 2013. – 68 p. – Mode of access: ELS "Bibliotech".

Further reading

1. Vvedenskaya L.A., Kashaeva E.Yu., Pavlova L.G. Russkii yazyk i kul'tura rechi [Russian language and culture of speech]. textbook / Vvedenskaya L.A., Kashaeva E.Yu., Pavlova L.G. – Rostov-on-Don: Phoenix, 2008. – 539 p.

2. Golub I.B. Russkii yazyk i kul'tura rechi [Russian language and culture of speech]. posobie/ Golub I.B. - M.: Logos, 2008. – 432 p.
3. Samsonov N. B. Russkii yazyk i kul'tura rechi: uchebnik i praktikum dlya vuzov [Russian language and culture of speech: textbook and workshop for higher education institutions]. – 2nd ed., ispr. Moscow: Urait Publishing House, 2022. – 278 p. – (Higher Education). – ISBN 978-5-534-06788-0. – Text: electronic // Educational platform Urait [site]. – URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/491187>.
4. Surikova, T. I. Russkii yazyk i kul'tura rechi: uchebnik [Electronic resource] [Russian language and culture of speech] / Ed. Solganik G.Y. – M.: Urait Publishing House, 2016. – 239 p. – Mode of access: <http://www.biblio-online.ru/book/1583C3B2-D021-4407-A176-33CD396C36AE>. – E "Urait". – Unlimited. access. – ISBN 978-5-9692-1630-3. – ISBN 978-5-9916-5723-5.
5. Chernyak V. D., Dunev A. I. Russkii yazyk i kul'tura rechi [Text: Electronic] : uchebnik i praktikum dlya vuzov [Russian language and culture of speech]. – 3rd ed., transl. and add. – Electron. dan. – Moscow : Urait, 2022. – 363 p. – (Higher Education). – Access mode: Electronic library system Urait, for authorization. users. – ISBN 978-5- 534-02663-4.
6. Kozyrev, V. A. Russkii yazyk i kul'tura rechi [Russian language and culture of speech]. Modern Language Situation: Textbook and Practicum for Higher Educational Institutions / V. A. Kozyrev, V. D. Chernyak. – 2nd ed., ispr. Moscow: Urait Publishing House, 2022. – 167 p. – (Higher Education). – ISBN 978-5-534- 07089-7. – Text: electronic // Educational platform Urait [site]. – URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/490980>.

Periodicals

Questions of Linguistics
 Philological Sciences
 Siberian Philological Journal

Author's methodological developments

Methodological materials for the course are posted on the educational portal belca.isu.ru: <https://belca.isu.ru/course/view.php?id=2910>

b) Databases, Search and Reference Systems, and Information Systems

Russian Language Corpora

1. The National Corpus of the Russian Language is an information and reference system based on a collection of Russian texts in electronic form. – URL: <http://www.ruscorpora.ru/> and <http://www.ruscorpora.ru/corpora-other.html>
2. Uppsala corpus of the Russian language. – URL: <http://www.slaviska.uu.se/korpus.htm>.
3. Tübingen corpus of the Russian language. – URL: <http://www.sfb441.uni-tuebingen.de/b1/rus/korpora.html>
4. Machine Fund of the Russian Language. – URL: <http://cfrl.ru/>
5. Computer corpus of texts of Russian newspapers of the end of the XX century. – URL: <http://www.philol.msu.ru/~lex/corpus/>

1) <http://www.fon.hum.uva.nl/praat/>

Resources for computer-based phonetic analysis

2) <http://wordnet.princeton.edu/>

Lexical Database (English)

3) <http://spokencorpora.ru/>

Corpora of Russian Spoken Speech

Digital libraries

1. Library Philological texts (articles, monographs). - URL: <http://www.philology.ru/>
2. Electronic Library "Works of ISU Scientists". – URL: <http://ellib.library.isu.ru/>
3. Library of the Center for Extreme Journalism. – URL: <http://library.cjes.org/>
4. GLADYS Guild of Linguists-Experts in Documentary and Information Disputes. – URL: <http://www.rusexpert.ru/>
5. Information and Analytical Center "SOVA". – URL: <http://www.sova-center.ru/>
6. Regional Public Organization of the Altai Territory Association of Linguists-Experts and teachers "Lexis". - URL: <http://lexis.webservis.runwww.lexis.webservis.ru/index.html/>
7. Website of the Moscow Helsinki Group. – URL: <http://www.mhg.ru>

Other Sites

1. "Theworld'slargestonlinelinguisticresource": information about conferences, publications, directory of links to other linguistic resources, etc. – URL: <http://linguistlist.org/>
2. "Russian Studies on the Web": links to the sites of philological faculties, departments of Russian and Slavic studies. – URL: <http://www.ruthenia.ru/web/rusweb.html/>
3. Educational portal of Irkutsk State University. – URL: <http://self.isu.ru/>
4. Website of the Department of Russian Language and General Linguistics of ISU. – URL: <http://www.rus-lang.isu.ru/>

VI. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR THE DISCIPLINE

6.1. Educational and laboratory equipment

Special Premises	Classroom equipment
Classroom for lectures and seminars.	<p><i>Furniture:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• specialized furniture for 30 students;• lectern – 1 pc.;• teacher's desk – 1 pc.; chair – 1 pc.• magnetic/chalk board, single-element – 1 pc.; <p><i>Technical means of training</i> that serve to present educational information to a large audience in the discipline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• stationary PC – 1 pc.;• Epson EV-X10 projector;• Digis screen;• Sven speakers. <p><i>Educational and visual aids:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• presentations in Microsoft Power Point format on each topic of the discipline's syllabus. <p><i>Software:</i> Microsoft Office office suite (including Microsoft Power Point for creating and presenting presentations, illustrations and other educational materials on discipline).</p>

Special Premises	Classroom equipment
Computer classroom for group and individual consultations, organization of self-study, including scientific research.	<p>Furniture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specialized educational furniture for 20 students; • lectern – 1 pc.; • teacher's desk – 1 pc.; chair – 1 pc. <p>Technical means of training that serve to present educational information to a large audience in the discipline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stationary PC with unlimited Internet access – 20 pcs.; • Sven speakers. <p>Software: Microsoft Office Office Suite</p>

Specialized training equipment is not used.

6.2. Software

The university is provided with the necessary set of licensed and freely distributed software, including domestic production (detailed information is available on the ISU website).

No p/n	Name
1.	Adobe Reader DC 2019.008.20071
2.	IrfanView 4.42
3.	Foxit PDF Reader 8.0
4.	GoogleChrome
5.	Java 8
6.	Kaspersky Endpoint Security for Business - Standard Russian Edition. 250-499.
7.	Microsoft Office Enterprise 2007 Russian Academic OPEN No Level
8.	Mozilia Firefox
9.	Office 365 Pro Plus for Students
10.	OpenOffice 4.1.3
11.	Opera 45
12.	PDF24Creator 8.0.2
13.	Skype 7.30.0
14.	VLC Player 2.2.4
15.	WinPro 10 RUS Upgrd OLP NL Acdmc.
16.	7zip 18.06

6.3. Technical and electronic means:

Video lectures, tasks for practical classes are posted on the Educa portal:

<https://educa.isu.ru/course/view.php?id=52271>

VII. EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES

Teaching the discipline is carried out in the form of practical classes and also includes self-study of students on the development of theoretical and didactic material. Interim reporting involves the performance of self-study work and tests to check the assimilation of the topic covered.

In the course of practical classes, case technologies, ideas generation technologies (activation of the thinking process and mapping of ideas - brainstorming, mind-mapping), discussions, design, etc. are used.

Interactive forms of conduct (business and role-playing games, computer simulations, trainings) are used in order to form and develop students' professional skills. Multimedia tools are widely used. Computer networking technologies include the use of Internet and virtual university resources.

VIII. MATERIALS FOR FORMATIVE AND SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

8.1. Materials for entry assessment

To ensure entry control, tests with closed-ended or open-ended questions are used.

Sample program on the basis of which questions for tests are formulated

1. Language as a sign system. Language and speech.
2. Language units. Language levels.
3. Language as a social and psychological phenomenon. The influence of social factors on language.
4. Vocabulary and grammar as components of the language.
5. Norms of the Russian language: orthoepic, lexical, grammatical norms of the Russian language.
6. Communication as a multidimensional process determined by different factors.
7. Literary language and non-literary forms of speech. Codified literary language and colloquial speech. Functional styles of the Russian language.
8. Text as a product of communication.

8.2. Materials for formative assessment

Formative assessment is carried out in the form of oral individual and collective questioning, tests 1 and 2, business game "Public Speaking".

Samples of tests and the criteria for their evaluation are given below.

Test 1

"Correctness of speech"

Variant 1

1) Determine the gender of the following nouns:

Хельсинки, ГДР, ДПС, атташе, мадемуазель, Чикаго, Гоби, шимпанзе, ЦРУ

2) Decline the following numerals: *триста шестьдесят пять, четверо*

3) Look for errors in the following sentences. Determine which (lexical, word-formation, morphological, syntactic) norms are violated. Write down the corrected sentence.

1. Больные попросили кипяtilьник в палате оставить, пока я буду дома, но (дурака только могла исправить!) взяли и сожгли его. 2. Поздравляю с двухтысячновоcьмым годом! 3. Существует риск взаимного нанесения ущерба друг другу. 4. Приехав в Париж, его пригласили в посольство. 5. Я недавно эпистолический роман прочитал. 6. Он изо всех сил старается произвести на Софью внимание. 7. У меня план продуман до самых наимельчайших подробностей. 8. Мальчик бросил камнем в воду.

Test 2

"Communicative qualities of speech"

Variant 1

1) Rewrite the sentences and underline the words used in the wrong meaning.

Мазар и бонвиван, не дочитав либретто, отправились в мезонин на пленарное заседание реноме, где должны были присутствовать все главные циркуляры города. В спешке забыв на

столе ягдташ, экспансивный бонвиван вернулся за ним в паноптикум, прихватив по дороге саше, моцион, мезальянс и фетиш.

2) Define the following terms. Give examples illustrating these linguistic phenomena: synonyms, homonyms, polysemous words.

3) Look for errors in the following sentences. Rewrite the original version. Determine the type of error. Write down the corrected sentence.

1. Остаются смельчаки, сидят, типа, рукой машут: «А, де, спасатели спасут!» 2. Присутствуя в местах развлечения дворян (на балах, в театрах, ресторанах), его окружал один пафос. 3. РПЦ найдут смысл жизни. 4. Авантюрный роман не может закончиться хэппи-эндом. 5. Неконфликтная по натуре, Виктория старательно избегает любых конфликтов. 6. Нет, я уже сытная, даже и не пытайтесь мне пирожки предлагать, а то еще не откажусь. 7. Также в этом тексте В. В. Путин выражает не только сочувствие родным, но и сожалеет о потере Отечества в лице Алексея Балабанова. 8. Первый раз на экране ОРТ премьера фильма... 9. Эта победа вызвала повышенный интерес к спортивным драндулетам. 10. Сорри, меня давно не было: проблемы.

Business game "Public Speaking"

In groups of 3-4, prepare a public presentation on any of the relevant topics (see sample topics below). The time limit for the speech is 7 minutes. Each group takes turns as an opponent of the other group, noting the shortcomings of their presentation and asking them questions.

1. *The Changing Role of Women in the Modern Business World*
2. *Rules for a good interview*
3. *How to find your dream job?*
4. *What specialists are in demand today?*
5. *How to negotiate well?*
6. *How to improve your skills?*

8.3. Materials for summative assessment

Summative assessment takes place in the form of a test, which involves an oral answer to one question from the list (see below) and the performance of a practical task (see below).

List of questions for the test

1. Literary language as a standardized and codified form of language, accepted by its native speaker as exemplary. The nature of the relationship between the national and literary languages. Forms of the national language.
2. Features of the literary language: common use, codification, normativity, written fixation, polyfunctionality, dichotomicity.
3. Non-literary types of speech, brief characteristics (territorial dialects; urban vernacular; social dialects: jargon, argot, slang, professional languages).
4. Functional and Stylistic Differentiation of the Russian Literary Language.
5. The main criteria for good speech are: compliance with norms, comprehensibility to the addressee, purposefulness, compliance with the ethics of communication, creative expression of the addressee's intentions. Communicative qualities of speech as properties of speech that ensure the effectiveness of communication and characterize the level of speech culture of the speaker.
6. Correctness of speech as the main communicative quality that ensures the unity of speech, on which the mutual understanding of the communicators depends. Correct speech as speech corresponding to the norm.
7. Norm as a result of purposeful codification of language. Signs of normality. Criteria for choosing a normative option. Types of norms: accentological, orthoepic, word-formation,

- lexical, morphological, syntactic, stylistic.
8. Orthoepic norms. Orthoepic dictionaries.
 9. Word-formation norms. Types of errors.
 10. Lexical norms. Types of errors (violation of lexical compatibility, pleonism, destruction of phraseological expression).
 11. Morphological norms. Types of norms (problems of choosing noun endings, determining the gender of nouns, declension of names and surnames, the formation of some personal forms of the verb, forms of numerals, etc.).
 12. Rules for determining the gender of invariable nouns (invariant inanimate nouns, invariant animate nouns, invariant geographical names, abbreviations).
 13. Degrees of comparison of adjectives: rules of formation and use.
 14. Syntactic norms. Difficulties arising at the level of word combination (violation of the norms of management and coordination).
 15. Syntactic norms. Difficulties that arise at the level of the sentence (word order, agreement of the subject and predicate, the use of pronouns, sentences with homogeneous terms, participial and adverbial participles).
 16. Accuracy as a communicative quality of speech. The main conditions that contribute to the creation of accurate speech. Errors associated with impaired speech accuracy.
 17. Clarity as a communicative quality of speech, which implies an adequate understanding by the listener of the thought expressed by the speaker. Errors associated with impaired clarity of speech: the emergence of ambiguity; speech insufficiency; the use of words of limited use.
 18. Logic as a quality of speech, which implies the ability to consistently, non-verbally and argumentatively formulate the expressed content. Logic of reasoning and logic of presentation. Conditions for observing the logic of presentation.
 19. Conditions for compliance with the logic of reasoning as compliance with the requirements of the laws of thinking. Speech errors associated with violation of the logic of reasoning: substitution of understanding, confusion of incomparable concepts, comparison of incomparable concepts; discrepancy between the premise and the consequence.
 20. Appropriateness as a quality of speech that regulates the selection and organization of linguistic means that are most suitable for the situation of utterance, meets the tasks and goals of communication, and contributes to the establishment of contact between the speaker and the listener. Types of appropriateness: stylistic, contextual, situational, personal-psychological. Conditions for compliance with appropriateness.
 21. Purity of speech as a communicative quality, which implies the absence in speech of units alien to the literary language, as well as units rejected by ethical norms. Linguistic means that violate the purity of speech: superfluous words (parasitic words), clericalisms, barbarisms, vulgarisms.
 22. The concept of speech stereotypes (clichés and clichés); various types of speech redundancy (repetitions of the same word, tautology). The concept of forced tautology.
 23. Rhetoric as a discipline that studies the laws of generation, transmission and perception of good speech. Basic principles of building a good speech and a high-quality text.
 24. Building a plan for public speaking. Means of creating a logical text.
 25. The main means of creating an expressive text.
 26. Linguistic and extralinguistic conditions for a successful performance.

Sample of a test assignment

Look for errors in the following sentences. Specify the type of error. Write down the corrected version.

1. Нужно вывести его на свежую воду. 2. Это показывает на почтение к членам семьи и на создание доверительных отношений. 3. Все три жены – одни из самых красивейших актрис нашего кино: Роза Макагонова, Наталья Фатеева, Валентина Титова. 4. Снится коллега по работе? 5. Сценаристы как бы сами ужаснулись написанному под впечатлением погружения. 6. Этот комод такой тяжкий.

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