

**Academic discipline:  
“Introduction to linguistics”**

<b>Cod and name of speciality</b>	1-21 05 06 Romano-Germanic philology
<b>Training course</b>	1
<b>Semester of training</b>	1
<b>Number of class hours</b>	52
<b>Lectures</b>	26
<b>Seminar classes</b>	26
<b>Practical classes</b>	-
<b>Laboratory classes</b>	-
<b>Form of current assessment (credit/differential credit/exam)</b>	exam
<b>Number of credits</b>	3
<b>Competencies to be formed</b>	To be able to characterize the semiotic concept of language, aspects of the content plane of a linguistic sign, interaction and correlation of language structure levels as well as functions of language and speech.

**Brief content of the academic discipline:**

The discipline “Introduction to linguistics” is the first theoretical course in the cycle of general theoretical disciplines of the speciality. By its nature, the course is basic, since it lays the foundations for general linguistic training of students. The academic discipline includes four thematic blocks: “Linguistics as a science”, “The nature and essence of language”, “Sections of linguistics”, “Classification of languages of the world”. The first topic provides for the acquaintance of students with the object and tasks, areas and sections of linguistics as a science. Within the framework of the second topic, the following general linguistic problems are considered: scientific views on the nature of language, the main laws of the development and functioning of language in society, language and thinking, language and speech, the semiotic concept of language, properties and functions of linguistic signs. Studying the sections of linguistics (phonetics and phonology, morphemics, word formation, lexicology, morphology, syntax, graphics and orthography) forms a scientific understanding of linguistic units and the ability to find and explain linguistic phenomena using specific examples from different languages. The fourth topic covers the basic principles of the classification of languages of the world: by origin (genealogical classification), by structural similarity (typological classification), by the territory of distribution of linguistic phenomena (areal classification).