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|  **UNIVERSITY OF NIŠ** |
| **Course Unit Descriptor** | **Faculty**  | **Faculty of Philosophy** |
| **GENERAL INFORMATION** |
| Study program  | Russian language and literature |
| Study Module (if applicable) |  |
| Course title | History of the Russian language I |
| Level of study | [x] Bachelor [ ]  Master’s [ ]  Doctoral |
| Type of course | [x]  Obligatory [ ]  Elective |
| Semester  |  [x]  Autumn [ ] Spring |
| Year of study  | 5th semester |
| Number of ECTS allocated | 5 |
| Name of lecturer/lecturers | Dr Olga Trapeznikova |
| Teaching mode |  [x] Lectures [ ] Group tutorials [ ]  Individual tutorials [ ] Laboratory work [ ]  Project work [ ]  Seminar [ ] Distance learning [x]  Blended learning [ ]  Other |
| **PURPOSE AND OVERVIEW (max. 5 sentences)** |
| Acquiring necessary theoretical and practical knowledge in the area of history of Russian and Slavic languages. Introduction to the historical changes in the process of development of Russian language in order to achieve more complete understanding of a modern Russian language synchrony and apply this knowledge in practice.  |
| **SYLLABUS (brief outline and summary of topics, max. 10 sentences)** |
| 1. Historical grammar of Russian language as a scientific discipline. Periodization of the history of Russian language. Early East Slavic language as a proto-Slavic dialect. East Slavic language compared to other Slavic languages. Phonological system of late proto-Slavic language. Structure of syllables.
2. The consonant system of early Old Russian language (XI-XII century) compared with late Old Russian and contemporary Russian language.
3. The origin of phoneme ‘*х’* in Proto-Slavic language (the ‘ruki’ rule). History of the ‘ф’ consonant.
4. Vowel system in early Old Russian language (XI-XII century) compared to late Old Russian and contemporary Russian language.
5. First palatalization of the retroflex consonants and its traces in declination and conjugation.
6. Second palatalization of the retroflex consonants and its traces in declination and conjugation.
7. Third palatalization of the retroflex consonants and its traces in derivation.
8. Iotation and old dialectical iotation \*tj, \*dj in Old Russian language in comparison with the Old Church Slavonic and Russian recension of Old Church Slavonic.
9. The transition of ‘e’ into ‘o’ in the history of Russian language.
10. The fate of nasals in the Russian language. Semivowels. Reduction of vowels in unaccented position.
11. The fate of voice groups \*ort, \*olt. The fate of voice groups \*tort, \*tert, \*tolt, \*telt. First pleophony.
12. The fate of voice groups in the place of former two syllabical ‘r’ and ‘l’. Second pleophony.
13. Historical morphology of Russian language. Theory on grammatical categories. Grammatical categories of gender, number and case in the process of historical development of Russian language.
14. Theory on word classes. Three historical divisions of words on classes.

Theory about the types of word changes. Nouns and noun bases of Slavic and contemporary Russian declination. Bases on \*ŏ (\*įŏ) of the masculine and neuter gender. Bases on \*ā (\*įā) of the feminine and natural masculine gender. Bases on \*ĭ of the feminine gender. Fate of bases on \*ĭ of the masculine gender. Fate of bases on \*ŭ of the masculine gender. Fate of bases on \*ū of the feminine gender and the consonant bases of all genders. |
| **LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION** |
| [ ] Serbian (complete course) [ ]  English (complete course) [x]  Other , Russian language (complete course)[ ] Serbian with English mentoring [ ] Serbian with other mentoring, |
| **ASSESSMENT METHODS AND CRITERIA** |
| **Pre exam duties** | **Points** | **Final exam** | **points** |
| **Activity during lectures** | **5** | **Written examination** | **30** |
| **Practical teaching** | **25** | **Oral examination** | **20** |
| **Teaching colloquia** | **20** | **OVERALL SUM** | **100** |
| **\*Final examination mark is formed in accordance with the Institutional documents** |