




МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ
федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«ИРКУТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
ФГБОУ ВО «ИГУ»

Кафедра европейских языков

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:

Директор МИЭЛ  О. В. Архипкин

« 22 » апреля 2026 г.



Рабочая программа дисциплины

Наименование дисциплины	Б1.О.06 Коммуникативные технологии на иностранном языке / Communication Technologies in Foreign Language
Направление подготовки	45.04.02 Лингвистика
Направленность подготовки	Проектирование цифрового лингвистического образовательного контента / Digital Linguistic Educational Content Design»
Квалификация выпускника –	магистр
Форма обучения	очная с применением электронного обучения, дистанционных образовательных технологий

Согласовано с УМК МИЭЛ ИГУ:

Протокол № 3 от « 23 » марта 2026 г.

Председатель 
Е. В. Крайнова

Рекомендовано кафедрой:

Протокол № 7 от «10» марта 2026 г.

Зав. кафедрой 
И. С. Шильникова

Иркутск 2026 г.

Б1.О.06 Коммуникативные технологии на иностранном языке / Communication Technologies in Foreign Language

Discipline goals are the development of professionally oriented foreign language competence in students – a system of knowledge, skills, and abilities for effective communication in a foreign language environment at a level necessary and sufficient for successful interpersonal, intercultural, and professional communication.

Discipline objectives are

- Teach the fundamental features of a complete pronunciation style, characteristic of professional communication;
- Improve grammatical skills that enable both general and professional communication without distorting meaning in written and oral communication;
- Teach students to read unadopted pragmatic texts and texts on a broad and narrow professional profile;
- Improve speaking skills – monologue, dialogue, polylogue – using the most commonly used lexical and grammatical tools in key informal and formal communication situations;
- To refine basic speech forms: narrative, description, and reasoning;
- To introduce the basics of public speaking (oral communication, report);
- To improve writing skills: To teach the main types of speech (resume, abstract, essay, abstract, message, personal letter, business letter, biography);
- To improve listening skills to understand monologues and dialogs in everyday and professional communication.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE OF THE DISCIPLINE

The course consists of 9 credit units (324 hours),
Including 8 hours for credit assessments and 3 hours for exam.
Of these, 6 hours are taught using e-learning and distance learning technologies.

Midterm assessment form: credit, exam.

Discipline content, structured by topic, indicating the types of classes and the number of academic hours allocated to them

№	Section of the discipline / topic	term	Total number of academic hours	Practical training (in hours)	Types of studies, Including student's independent work, classroom hours and studies intensity (in academic hours)			Student's independent work	Forms of ongoing progress monitoring; midterm assessment form (by semester)
					Contact work between the lecturer and the student				
					Lectures	Classroom studies	Consultations		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Scientific and journalistic style in English	2	44			10		34	Interview
2	Lexical features of scientific and journalistic style in English.	2	44			10		34	Interview
3	Grammatical features of scientific and journalistic texts in English	2	48			14		34	Interview

	Total number of academic hours in 2nd term (including KO – 8)	2	136			34		102	Credit
4	Features of translating headlines in English	3	50			16		34	Interview
5	Article structure and rules for article abstracting.	3	50			16		34	Interview
6	Refereeing articles.	3	53			16	1	36	Interview
	Total number of academic hours in 3rd term (including KO – 10)	3	153			48	1	104	Exam

Contents of Educational Material

Section 1. Scientific and journalistic style in English.

Definition and place within the system of functional styles of the English language. Goals and objectives of the style: popularization of scientific knowledge, persuasion and information. Connection with scientific and journalistic styles: hybrid nature. Key features (stylistic traits): Accessibility and clarity while maintaining terminological precision. Imagery, evaluativeness, and emotionality (as opposed to the dry scientific style). Aiming at dialogue with the reader, elements of argumentation.

Section 2. Lexical Features of Scientific and Journalistic Style in English.

Use of general and specialized scientific vocabulary (with explanations). Adapted terms; definitions through subordinate clauses. Figurative devices: metaphors, similes, analogies (e.g., "black hole," "gene editing scissors"). Evaluative vocabulary, modal verbs, introductory words (indeed, certainly, surprisingly). Phraseologisms and idioms (limited, to enliven the text).

Section 3. Grammatical Features of Scientific and Journalistic Style in English.

The place of grammatical devices in the scientific and journalistic style. Differences from "purely" scientific style: balance between precision and accessibility. Grammar as a tool for popularization: simplification without loss of meaning. Morphological features. Nouns. Predominance of abstract nouns (knowledge, development, research, discovery). Limited use of terminological derivatives (suffixes -tion, -ment, -ence). Concrete nouns as metaphors (bridge, key, tool for denoting scientific concepts). Pronouns. Active use of personal pronouns: we, you, one (in contrast to the scientific style, where the passive and impersonal). We now understand that... / You might expect.... Possessive pronouns for involvement (our world, your brain). Demonstrative pronouns for coherence (this phenomenon, those results). Verb. Predominance of the present simple for generally significant facts and the present historical. The Present Perfect is used to connect past discoveries with current knowledge (Scientists have recently discovered...). Modal verbs: Can / may – for possibility. Must / have to – for logical necessity (This must mean that...). Should – for recommendations. Could / might – for hypotheses (softening the categorical nature). The subjunctive mood is rare (were to), replaced by the infinitive or introductory constructions.

Section 4. Features of translating English headlines.

The role of a headline in a text: attractive, informative, and evaluative functions. Specific features of English newspaper and scientific headlines. The goals and objectives of translating headlines: maintaining impact, brevity, and meaning. Lexical features of English headlines and methods for translating them. Evaluative and expressive vocabulary. Emotionally charged words (dramatic, stunning, chaos, fury). Translation techniques: finding an equivalent, neutralization, compensation. Phrasal verbs and idioms. Challenges: finding a Russian phraseological unit or descriptive translation. Neologisms and occasional words. Methods: transcription/transliteration, calque, explanatory translation. Abbreviations and acronyms. Translation: expansion in the title text (rare), preserving the abbreviation with an explanation, replacing it with a Russian equivalent. Proper names and realia. Culturally marked titles (references to songs, films, proverbs). Strategies: adaptation, functional analogue, transcription + addition.

Section 5. Article structure and abstracting rules for English-language articles.

Relevance: publication activity in international journals. Distinction between an original research article (research paper) and secondary texts (abstracts, reviews, and summaries). Typology of research articles in the English-language tradition. Standard structure of an original research article: IMRAD. Requirements: informative, concise, search keywords. Headline types: declarative, descriptive, question-based. Authors and affiliations. Author attribution rules, order, ORCID, author contributions (CRediT). Abstract. Functions: self-contained mini-text. Structured abstract (Methods, Results, Conclusions). Unconventional (narrative) abstract. Background. Keywords. Characteristics of an English-language scientific article compared to a Russian-language one. The absence of an "Introduction, Objects, and Methods" section as a single unit. A

clear IMRAD structure is a mandatory requirement of many journals. Concise discussion and fewer ideologically biased evaluations are required. Statistical processing requirements (p-values, confidence intervals, effect sizes) are met.

Section 6. Article review.

The concept of an abstract (summary, abstract, précis). An abstract is a condensed summary of the article's contents. The difference between an abstract and an annotation (an abstract is part of an article, while an annotation is a separate genre). Informative abstracts vs. indicative (descriptive) abstracts. The stages of writing an abstract. Skimming – a general introduction. Close reading – highlighting key points. Outlining the original article. Writing a draft: purpose, methods, main results, conclusions. Editing and checking for objectivity. Language clichés for abstracting in English. To state the purpose: The paper addresses... / This study investigates... / The aim of this research is to... To describe the methods: Data were collected using... / The authors employed... For results: The findings indicate that... / It was observed that... / The analysis revealed... To conclude: The authors conclude that... / The study suggests... / These results have implications for... Length and style requirements: 10–25% of the original (standard: 100–300 words for a short abstract, up to 1000 for an extended one). Neutral, non-judgmental style (avoid "interesting" or "poorly designed"). Use indirect speech (preferably present simple or past tense). Types of abstracts by target audience: For a database (e.g., Scopus, PubMed) – as formal as possible. For an academic assignment – extended with elements of analysis. For an annotated bibliography – brief (1–2 sentences).

REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCIPLINE ACHIEVEMENT

List of planned learning outcomes by discipline correlated with indicators of achievement

Competence	Indicators of achievement	Discipline outcomes
<p>УК-4 Able to use modern communication technologies, including in foreign language(s), for academic and professional interaction</p>	<p>ИДК УК4.1 Uses modern communication technologies to establish and develop professional contacts in accordance with the needs of joint activities, including information exchange and development of a common interaction strategy</p>	<p>Know: basic modern communication technologies in a foreign language for academic and professional interaction. Knowledge of the rules for reviewing articles in English.</p> <p>Be able to: select the necessary communication technologies in accordance with the current professional and academic situation. Able to apply acquired foreign language knowledge when reviewing articles.</p> <p>Master: basic communication techniques for exchanging information in professional and academic settings. Basic article review skills.</p>

	ИДК УК4.2 Presents academic and professional results at various public events, including international ones, choosing the most appropriate format	Know: the basic techniques for presenting your work results at public events. Be able to: present your professional and academic achievements at various public events. Master: public speaking skills.
ОПК-1 Able to apply a system of theoretical and empirical knowledge about the functioning of the system of the foreign language studied and its development trends, taking into account the values and views inherent in the culture of the countries of the foreign language studied	ИДК ОПК1.1 Applies theoretical and empirical knowledge about the foreign language system and its culture	Know: the main ways of presenting the results of your work at public events. Be able to: present your professional and academic achievements at various public events. Master: public speaking skills.

Разработчик:



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Программа рассмотрена на заседании кафедры европейских языков « 10 » марта 2026 г. Протокол № 7.

Зав. кафедрой  И. С. Шильникова

Настоящая программа не может быть воспроизведена ни в какой форме без предварительного письменного разрешения кафедры-разработчика программы.