



**MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND SPORT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF LITHUANIA**

**ORDER**

**ON APPROVAL OF DESCRIPTOR**

**OF THE STUDY FIELDS OF LINGUISTICS, LITERARY STUDIES, TRANSLATION,  
LANGUAGE STUDIES AND PHILOLOGY BY LANGUAGE**

14 June 2021 No. V-1117  
Vilnius

Pursuant to Paragraph 11 of Article 53 of the Law on Higher Education and Research of the Republic of Lithuania:

1. **I a p r o v e** the Descriptor of the Study Fields of Studies of Linguistics, Literary Studies, Translation, Language Studies and Philology by Language (attached).

2. **I d e t e r m i n e** that higher education institutions must coordinate their study programs in accordance with the Descriptor of the Study Fields of Linguistics, Literary Studies, Translation, Language Studies and Philology by Language approved in paragraph 1 of this Order by 1 September 2022.

Minister of Education, Science and Sport

Jurgita Šiugždinienė

APPROVED BY  
Order No V-1117  
Of the Minister of Education,  
Science and Sport of the Republic  
of Lithuania  
14 June 2021

## **DESCRIPTOR OF STUDY FIELDS IN LINGUISTICS, LITERARY STUDIES, TRANSLATION, LANGUAGE STUDIES AND PHILOLOGY BY LANGUAGE**

### **CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS**

1. Descriptor of the study fields of linguistics (N01), literary studies (N02), translation (N05), language studies (N07) and philology by language (N04) (specifying a specific language in the diploma), which belong to the group of humanities of study fields (N) (hereinafter – the Descriptor) regulates the special requirements for the study programs of these study fields. Descriptor regulates the study fields of linguistics, literary studies, translation, language studies and philology by language to the extent that they are not regulated by the General Requirements for the Implementation of Studies approved with the order no V-1168 *On Approval of General Study Requirements* by the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 December 2016.
2. The descriptor is prepared taking into account the results of international projects *TUNING educational structures in Europe, development of the national concept of the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS): credit harmonization and development and implementation of study curricula methods based on learning achievements* and the ECTS handbook; the Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area; a descriptor of the competencies of the European Master's in Translation Programs, the experience of other countries, etc.
3. The requirements of the descriptor apply to college (language studies, translation fields) and university first and second cycle (linguistics, literary studies, translation, philology by language fields) study programs carried out in all study forms. The unequal coverage and internal structure of the discussed fields partially limits the possibilities of conducting studies in a specific study field at a certain cycle of college or university studies (Appendix 1 to the Descriptor):
  - 3.1. linguistics, literary studies and philology by language can be studied at universities according to the first and second cycle study programs;
  - 3.2. the field of study of translation may be carried out in accordance with college and both cycle university study programs;
  - 3.3. language studies are conducted only in colleges.
4. Linguistics, literary studies, translation, language studies, and philology by language can be integrated into a two-field or interdisciplinary study program as one of the fields or optional for students studying in one-field programs that provide an option.
5. There are no special requirements for applicants to first or second cycle studies.
6. Upon completion of studies in linguistics, literary studies, translation, language studies and philology by language, a professional bachelor's / bachelor's / master's degree in humanities is obtained, corresponding to the sixth / seventh levels of the Lithuanian Qualifications Framework and the European Lifelong Learning Qualifications Framework and the first / second cycle of the Framework for Qualifications of the European Higher Education Area, confirmed by a bachelor's or master's degree diploma issued by a higher education institution.

## CHAPTER II

### CONCEPT AND COVERAGE OF LEARNING OUTCOMES

7. Linguistics, literary studies, translation, language studies, and philology by language are closely interrelated directions that focus on language and literature or multiple languages and literature. Directional interfaces are multiple (Appendix 2 to the Descriptor).

8. The study content consists of:

- 8.1. linguistics (analysis of the studied language system and/ or language systems);
- 8.2. literary studies (studies of literature and/ or general literature in the language of study);
- 8.3. translation;
- 8.4. language studies (studying of the specific language or several languages);
- 8.5. philology by language is broader in scope and can include these directions in various proportions.

9. Studies in linguistics and literary studies may or may not be linked to a specific language (s) and literature created in that language (s). The direction of study includes language studies and, to some extent, linguistics and literary studies, as these directions develop the most important competencies necessary for translation.

10. Linguistics is the science of language, its structure, functioning and connections with other sciences and areas of human cognition, such as literature, philosophy, psychology, culture, history, educology, logic, and nowadays neuroscience, biology, information technology, etc. There are various schools and fields of linguistics. Language can be studied and analysed synchronously and/ or diachronously. Linguistics studies cover various branches of linguistics: comparative, typological linguistics, applied linguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, textual linguistics, computational linguistics, language philosophy, language learning theories etc., and various levels of language: phonetics and phonology, morphology, syntax, lexicology, semantics, pragmatics, discourse analysis.

11. Literary studies, as an object of study, is a totality of knowledge about writing and literature, the history of literary development, literary theory and criticism. Literary studies include knowledge of literary and cultural historiography, knowledge in text and cultural theory, and practical skills in the analysis, evaluation, and critique of cultural, writing, and literary texts, and the synthesis of cultural and literary processes. Literary studies are characterized by direct interaction with various studies of humanities and social sciences: history, philosophy, art history, religion, sociology, media, communication, information services and regional culture.

12. Translation is defined as interlingual, interdisciplinary and intercultural communication activity, so translation studies are interdisciplinary in nature: they can apply both traditional and recent methods of language and literary studies, comparative literature and comparative linguistics, cultural studies, philosophy, semiotics, business communication, digital humanities and information technology; their relation and proportions to the study of translation theories and methodologies may vary from program to program. It depends on the objectives of the specific program (whether the program is focused on translation of fiction, audio-visual translation, translation of technical texts, translation of business texts and documents, translation in writing or interpretation, translation into sign language, localization, editing of automatically translated texts (post-editing), etc.).

13. Studies of philology by language take place based on a specific language or languages: the object of philology by language is the system, origin and development of the language (s) studied, the literature and culture created in that language (s). When studying philology by language, students not only learn comprehensively analyse the system of the studied language, literature and culture, but also develop skills to understand, interpret, create, refer and, taking into account the specifics of the study program, edit and/or translate texts of various genres in the studied language (s). When the subject is in a non-native language, practical oral and written communication skills in this language must be developed in accordance with the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR: European Commission. *Common European Framework of Reference for Languages*. Vilnius: Firidas, 2008). Philology by language, including the linguistics

and literary studies, is related to various fields of humanities and social sciences, such as history, philosophy, culturology, sociology, media, communication, psychology, information technology and others.

14. The object of language studies is a specific language or several languages, the system (s) of this language (these languages) is studied, the skills of oral and written communication in the studied language (s) and intercultural competence are developed. Language studies are of an applied nature, focused on the development of the studied language skills in a specific field of professional activity. They may be related, for example, to translation (of subject and technical texts, documents), communication or other areas of activity.

### **CHAPTER III GENERAL AND SPECIFIC LEARNING OUTCOMES**

15. The learning outcomes of the fields of linguistics, literature, translation, language studies and philology by language are described taking into account of the links between these fields of study set out in Chapter II and their suitability for a particular cycle of college or university studies.

16. The special learning outcomes of each study field, reflecting the nature of this field of study, are presented separately:

16.1. knowledge and its application;

16.2. special abilities.

17. These learning outcomes are common to all study fields, i.e., linguistics, literary studies, translation, language studies and philology by language, and differentiated only according to the cycles of college or university studies:

17.1. research skills;

17.2. general outcomes of studies: social skills and personal skills.

#### **FIRST SECTION SPECIAL LEARNING OUTCOMES**

18. Graduates of university first-cycle studies in linguistics must have achieved the following learning outcomes:

18.1. knowledge and its application. Person:

18.1.1. understands and is able to define language as a phenomenon and linguistics as a scientific discipline;

18.1.2. knows and is able to properly use and explain the basic concepts and terms of linguistics;

18.1.3. knows and is able to describe the main directions (branches) of linguistics;

18.1.4. is able to identify various levels of language: phonetic, phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic and their connections and entirety;

18.2. Special skills. Person:

18.2.1. is able to use modern information technologies and data resources and language research tools;

18.2.2. is able to describe and analyse language phenomena at various levels: phonetic, phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic and apply appropriate methods to analyse them;

18.2.3. recognizes language contexts and situations, genres, register, style and is able to create and/or edit texts of various genres and registers and communicate orally and in writing, taking into account the communication intention, addressee, social environment;

18.2.4. is able to apply knowledge of linguistics to solve problems of academic and professional activity.

19. Graduates of university second cycle studies in linguistics must have achieved the following learning outcomes:

19.1. knowledge and its application. Person:

19.1.1. understands language as a phenomenon and its place in the world of human activity and linguistics as a discipline in the context of other sciences;

19.1.2. knows and is able to describe and properly use the main and specific concepts and terms of the studied field (branch) or school of linguistics;

19.1.3. is aware of the origins, methods, connections with other schools and (or) directions (branches) of the chosen field (branch) or school of linguistics, is able to critically evaluate various schools and directions (branches) of linguistics;

19.2. special skills. Person:

19.2.1. is able to independently analyse language units and phenomena, choosing appropriate methods;

19.2.2. is able to evaluate language phenomena in a broader linguistic, pragmatic, socio-cultural, etc. context, linking to the direction (branch) and/or school of linguistics;

19.2.3. understands and critically evaluates various linguistic (interdisciplinary) theories, describing their application possibilities;

19.2.4. is able to apply linguistic knowledge to analyse texts of various genres, registers, styles and communication intentions, is able to critically evaluate and create them;

19.2.5. is able to creatively use linguistic (interdisciplinary) knowledge in academic and professional field and other activities.

20. Graduates of university first-cycle studies in literature must have achieved the following learning outcomes:

20.1. knowledge and its application. Person:

20.1.1. understands and is able to define literature as a phenomenon of cultural and social development and literary studies - as a scientific discipline;

20.1.2. knows and is able to explain the principles of fiction and creation of intellectual-thought text, their reception and dissemination processes in society;

20.1.3. is aware of and is able to describe the main directions (branches) and methods of literary studies, to use and explain general concepts of literary studies;

20.1.4. recognizes and is able to describe the essential stages of sociocultural development of the studied literature, the most important authors and works, understanding the processes of creating the history of literature and the formation of the literary canon;

20.1.5. has knowledge of the development of European and world literature and culture, is able to describe the studied literature in a broader literary context;

20.2. special abilities. Person:

20.2.1. is able to describe and analyse the main features and functions of literature, the most important principles of textuality, and the peculiarities of individual literary genres;

20.2.2. is able to analyse, interpret and critically evaluate literary texts of various periods, genres and styles in the language of study, using appropriate terminology and applying appropriate methods of immanent and contextual analysis;

20.2.3. is able to explain the interactions between literature and other arts (art, music, cinema, theatre, etc.) and literature and other humanities and social sciences (philosophy, religion, history, sociology, etc.);

20.2.4. is able to discuss the topics of literature and culturology, raise problematic issues, and apply general knowledge analysing and interpreting specific texts;

20.2.5. is able to creatively apply media technologies, analysing literary texts and presenting the results of analysis and/ or interpretation to the public, contributing to the practical application of literary studies to the needs of society (thematic literature sites, literature maps, etc.).

21. Graduates of postgraduate studies in literature must have achieved the following learning outcomes:

21.1. knowledge and its application. Person:

21.1.1. understands and is able to define the studies in literature as a specific field of education in a broad cultural field and critical thinking, to evaluate its role as a literary critic in the development of modern intellectual thought and science;

21.1.2. understands literature as a complex phenomenon and process, covering social and cultural conditions of literary genesis, reception and dissemination, is able to describe the significance of literary creation in society, critically evaluate the role of individual agents of the cultural field;

21.1.3. knows and is able to describe various directions (branches) and methods of literary studies, evaluating interdisciplinary interactions of sciences;

21.1.4. knows and is able to describe in detail the historical development of the studied literature and the socio-cultural processes that led to it, the diversity of aesthetic and ideological tendencies, understands the connections between literature and the development of general intellectual thought;

21.1.5. has knowledge of the broader contexts of the European and world literature, culture and social development, is able to evaluate the studied literature in the context of multicultural relations;

21.2. special skills. Person:

21.2.1. is able to explain and compare the origins and goals of different fields (branches) of literature, theoretical and/ or methodological approaches, terminology and interaction with other sciences;

21.2.2. is able to select, apply, modify and combine various methods of literary studies and other sciences for the analysis of specific phenomena of the studied literature;

21.2.3. is able to study the interactions between literature and other media of artistic expression, revealing and evaluating different aesthetic and ideological attitudes;

21.2.4. is able to publicly discuss modern processes and current problems in the field of literature, independently raise problematic issues and present his/her point of view in an argumentative manner;

21.2.5. is able to critically analyse historical and contemporary literary and cultural processes, evaluate their philosophical, value, sociopolitical aspects.

22. Graduates of college translation studies must have achieved the following learning outcomes:

22.1. knowledge and its application. Person:

22.1.1. knows the basic concepts of linguistics and translation studies, is able to define and use them properly;

22.1.2. is able to recognize and explain the grammatical, stylistic and genre features of the original and the translation text, microstructural and macrostructural features, cultural and subject contexts;

22.1.3. is able to identify problematic phenomena of translation and propose solutions based on knowledge of linguistics (sign language studies) and translation science;

22.1.4. has knowledge of machine translation tools and term search engines and is able to use them in translation (s);

22.2. special abilities. Person:

22.2.1. is able to use the studied language (s) effectively in situations of professional translation or sign language translation;

22.2.2. is able to use information technologies, special translation and editing programs, select appropriate search and terminological sources;

22.2.3. is able to comprehend, translate a text into a written or sign language, find translation solutions, taking into account the lexical and grammatical features of the source and the target language of translation and choosing the appropriate method of translation;

22.2.4. is able to prepare and submit a translation or sign language translation text according to the client's request.

23. Graduates of university first cycle translation studies must have achieved the following learning outcomes:

23.1. knowledge and its application. Person:

23.1.1. knows the main concepts of linguistics (sign language), translation science and their development, is able to define and use them properly;

23.1.2. understands and is able to analyse the most important translation theories and their methodologies;

23.1.3. is able to recognize and explain (discuss) the grammatical, stylistic and genre features, microstructural and macrostructural features of the source and target language translation text in a broader linguistic, cultural and subject context using translation science terminology;

23.1.4. recognizes and is able to explain problematic phenomena of translation and make decisions based on translation studies, discourse analysis, linguistics, literary studies and intercultural knowledge;

23.1.5. knows the latest translation technologies (machine translation tools, term search engines, texts, term banks, etc.) and is able to use them in translation (s);

23.2. special abilities. Person:

23.2.1. is able to plan, organize and carry out practical activities in the professional fields of translation in writing, evaluate the quality of the translated text, independently choosing the technological, organizational and methodological means;

23.2.2. is able to use information technologies, special translation and text editing programs, select appropriate information search and terminological sources;

23.2.3. is able to comprehend, refer to, independently translate a text in written or sign language, taking into account cultural, technological, stylistic, etc. context, lexical and grammatical features of the source and the target languages of translation, choosing the appropriate method of translation;

23.2.4. is able to prepare and present the translation text in the format and form (method) desired by the client.

24. Graduates of university second cycle translation studies must have achieved the following learning outcomes:

24.1. knowledge and its application. Person:

24.1.1. understands and is able to explain the grammatical, stylistic and genre peculiarities of the source and target language translation text, to substantiate the realization of textuality, microstructural and macrostructural features of texts in a wider linguistic, cultural and subject context, using translation science terminology and applying appropriate analysis methods;

24.1.2. is able to identify problematic phenomena of translation, based on the results of the latest research in the modern paradigm of translation science and knowledge of translation and terminology, to present their solutions; understands the multidisciplinary nature of translation studies and the importance of intercultural competences in translation communication;

24.1.3. knows and is able to apply the most important theories and methodologies of translation, understands the development of translation science, the modern paradigm of translation science;

24.1.4. is able to use translation technologies (automated translation tools, term search engines, texts, terminology banks, etc.), evaluate the expediency of their use;

24.2. special skills. Person:

24.2.1. is able to systematize, analyse and apply subject knowledge, comply with genre, language and formal requirements, translating general and special texts in writing or orally;

24.2.2. is able to independently prepare for translation, translate and ensure smooth communication in multilingual and multicultural contexts;

24.2.3. is able to use various translation technologies (translators in writing), equipment, and tools adapted for consecutive and simultaneous interpretation (interpreters);

24.2.4. is able to prepare text for machine translation (pre-editing) and edit machine-translated text (post-editing);

24.2.5. is able to understand and implement strategies for translation or interpretation quality control using appropriate tools and techniques;

24.2.6. is able to provide translation or interpretation services in accordance with high professional and ethical standards.

25. Graduates of college language studies must have achieved the following learning outcomes:

25.1. knowledge and its application. Person:

25.1.1. understands and is able to explain what is characteristic for language as a phenomenon;

25.1.2. is able to explain the system of the studied language;

25.1.3. knows and correctly uses subject terminology in the language of study;

25.1.4. knows the country (countries) of the studied language and its (their) socio-cultural context;

25.2. special skills. Person:

25.2.1. effectively uses the studied language (s), communicating in writing and orally in professional field situations;

25.2.2. is able to understand, create, refer to and/ or edit texts of various genres in the studied language;

25.2.3. is able to identify and analyse language phenomena related to professional activities;

25.2.4. is able to apply modern information and communication technologies (texts, databases, language processing programs, etc.) to perform tasks in their field.

26. Graduates of university first cycle philology studies must have achieved the following learning outcomes:

26.1. knowledge and its application. Person:

26.1.1. understands and is able to describe language as a phenomenon, to define and properly use the main terms of linguistics, to explain the system of the studied language and its socio-cultural context, recognizes language contexts and situations, genres, register, style;

26.1.2. understands and is able to describe literature as a phenomenon, define and properly use the main terms of literary studies, explain the essential stages of the development of studied literature and culture, the most important authors and works, taking into account the processes of literary history creation and literary canon formation;

26.1.3. understands and is able to define linguistics as a scientific discipline, to name and describe the main directions (branches) and methods of linguistics;

26.1.4. understands and is able to define literature as a scientific discipline, to name and describe the main directions (branches) and methods of literary studies;

26.2. special skills. Person:

26.2.1. is able to analyse the phenomena of the studied language at various levels - phonetic, phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic, etc. – applying appropriate linguistic methods;

26.2.2. is able to create, refer, taking into account the specifics of the program, translate and edit texts of various genres in the studied language, communicate in the studied language orally and in writing, taking into account the communication intention, addressee, social environment, etc.;

26.2.3. is able to describe and analyse the main features and functions of the studied literature, the most important principles of textuality, and the peculiarities of specific literary genres;

26.2.4. is able to analyse, interpret and critically evaluate literary texts of various periods, genres and styles in the studied language, applying appropriate methods of immanent and contextual analysis;

26.2.5. is able to use modern information technologies, data resources and sources, creatively apply media technologies by analysing the texts of the studied language and literature and presenting the results of analysis (and/ or interpretation) to the public in order to contribute to the practical applicability of philology studies to society needs (texts, dictionaries, terminology banks, thematic sites, literature maps, etc.).



27. Graduates of second cycle philology studies must have achieved the following learning outcomes:

27.1. knowledge and its application. Person:

27.1.1. understands and is able to describe language as a phenomenon and its place in the world of human activity, to define and properly use basic and specific linguistic terms, to explain the system of studied language and use of socio-cultural aspects of language in a broader linguistic or intercultural context;

27.1.2. understands and is able to define literature as a complex phenomenon and process, including social and cultural conditions of literary genesis, reception and dissemination, define and properly use the main terms of literary studies, describe in detail the historical development of studied literature and its socio-cultural processes, diversity of aesthetic and ideological tendencies understanding the links between the development of literature and general intellectual thought;

27.1.3. understands and is able to define linguistics as a discipline in the context of other sciences, to name and describe the origins, methods, connections of selected schools or fields of linguistics, to critically evaluate various branches of linguistics;

27.1.4. understands and is able to define literature as a scientific discipline and literary studies as a specific field of education of a wide cultural field and critical thinking, to explain and compare the origins and goals of different literary fields (branches), theoretical and methodological approaches, terminology and interaction with other sciences;

27.2. special skills. Person:

27.2.1. is able to analyse and evaluate the phenomena of the studied language at various levels - phonetic, phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic, etc. - in the broader linguistic, pragmatic, socio-cultural, etc. context, based on a particular direction of linguistics, branch or school, and critically applying relevant linguistic theories;

27.2.2. is able to create, refer to, translate and edit texts of various genres and styles in the studied language and to communicate effectively in the studied language orally and in writing, taking into account communicative intention, addressee, social environment, etc., to systematically evaluate microstructural and macrostructural features in wider linguistic, cultural and subject context;

27.2.3. is able to select, apply, modify and link various methods of literary and other sciences, analysing specific phenomena of the studied literature, to study the interaction between literature and other media of artistic expression, revealing and evaluating different aesthetic and ideological attitudes, to critically analyse historical and contemporary literary and cultural processes, to evaluate their philosophical, value, sociopolitical aspects;

27.2.4. is able to effectively use modern information technologies, data resources and sources, creatively apply media technologies, analysing the texts of the studied language and literature in a broader (interdisciplinary) context, and provide the results of philological analysis / interpretation to the public (texts, dictionaries, term banks, thematic sites, literature maps, etc.);

27.2.5. is able to publicly discuss contemporary philological (linguistic, literary and interdisciplinary) processes and topical problems, independently raise problematic issues and present his/ her point of view in an argumentative manner.

## **SECOND SECTION SKILLS TO PERFORM RESEARCHES**

28. Graduates of college studies must have acquired the following abilities to conduct research:

28.1. be able to identify the problem in the field of their professional activity, to use appropriate text (data) resources and methods to solve it;

28.2. be able to collect, analyse and systematize material from a variety of sources, using a variety of information technology and bibliographic resources to study a selected problem;

28.3. be able to describe the results of the research, present them to the public and defend them.

29. Graduates of university first cycle studies must have acquired the following research skills:

29.1. be able to perform linguistic, literary, translation, interdisciplinary research, applying the acquired knowledge and practical skills;

29.2. be able to name a simple linguistic (interdisciplinary), literary, translation problem, choose appropriate empirical material, research methods and bibliographic resources, formulate hypotheses and research questions;

29.3. be able to collect, analyse and systematize material from various sources, using modern information technologies, modern data bases, historical and current editions of literary texts, library resources, etc.;

29.4. be able to competently describe the results of the research, interpret them, present the results of the research in writing and orally, discuss.

30. Graduates of second cycle university studies must have acquired the following research skills:

30.1. be able to independently formulate a linguistic (interdisciplinary), literary, translation research problem, choose appropriate research methods to solve it;

30.2. be able to independently collect, analyse, systematize and critically evaluate research data (texts, data sets, etc.) using modern data collection and processing methods;

30.3. be able to independently analyse and interpret textual and empirical research data, creatively apply linguistic, literary, translation research theories, evaluate their research in the context of other researches;

30.4. be able to present the results of independent research in writing and orally, have a reasoned discussion, defend their point of view.

### **THIRD SECTION SOCIAL SKILLS**

31. Graduates of college studies must have acquired the following social skills:

31.1. be able to communicate with the target audience (representatives of their professional field), solving specific tasks, and present the results of their activities;

31.2. be able to work constructively in a team, taking into account the opinions of other team members, perform assigned tasks and be responsible for the quality of their work;

31.3. be able to communicate and collaborate in intercultural situations;

31.4. are able to follow the principles of professional ethics and citizenship.

32. Graduates of university first cycle studies must have acquired the following social skills:

32.1. be able to communicate with representatives of the field of their professional activity and society, solving specific tasks, and to present their knowledge and performance results to various audiences;

32.2. be able to work constructively in a team, perform assigned and/or assumed tasks, motivate team members to pursue common goals, be responsible for the quality of their work and evaluate it;

32.3. be able to communicate and collaborate in an interdisciplinary and intercultural environment, openly accepting the diversity of traditions and attitudes;

32.4. be able to follow the principles of professional ethics and citizenship.

33. Graduates of second cycle studies must have acquired the following social skills:

33.1. be able to communicate with representatives of the field of professional activity and society, solving problems in their field and interdisciplinary problems, and to present their knowledge and results of activities to various audiences with arguments;

33.2. are able to initiate and organize team work, motivate team members to pursue common goals, be responsible for the quality of team work, evaluate and improve it;

33.3. be able to communicate and cooperate effectively in an interdisciplinary and intercultural environment, to openly accept the diversity of traditions and attitudes, to promote attitudes of solidarity, tolerance, compassion and social responsibility;

33.4. be able to follow the principles of professional ethics and citizenship.

#### **FOURTH SECTION PERSONAL SKILLS**

34. Graduates of first-cycle college studies must have acquired the following personal skills:

34.1. be able to work independently and study in their professional field;

34.2. to understand and take moral responsibility for the results of their activities and their impact on society.

35. Graduates of university first-cycle studies shall have acquired the following personal skills:

35.1. be able to independently plan and organize their professional activities and learning, choose appropriate strategies to achieve goals;

35.2. be able to think critically and creatively, respond flexibly to changes and innovation;

35.3. to understand and take moral responsibility for the results of their activities and their impact on society.

36. Graduates of second-cycle studies must have acquired the following personal skills:

36.1. be able to effectively plan and organize their professional activities and learning, choose directions for improvement and constantly learn independently;

36.2. are able to ground independent professional activity on scientific research results;

36.3. be able to think critically and creatively, make strategic decisions in response to change and innovation;

36.4. be able to act by perceiving and taking moral responsibility for the results of their activities and their impact on society.

#### **CHAPTER IV LECTURES AND STUDY PROCESS AND EVALUATION**

37. Lectures and study process must be organized in such a way that students achieve the goals and results provided for in the study program.

38. Studies in philology by language, language studies and translation direction must ensure an optimal ratio of contact and self-study hours in order to achieve the required level of proficiency in the non-native language. In the first cycle of studies, not less than 25 and not more than 60 percent must be allocated for contact work, and in the second cycle of studies - not less than 15 and not more than 40 percent of all hours provided in the study program.

39. Lectures must be based on fundamental and recent achievements in linguistics, literature, translation and other related sciences.

40. The teaching and learning methods used must be clearly defined, regularly reviewed and updated.

41. Lectures and study methods depend on the study program. They must ensure that studying outcomes can be achieved. The following study methods and forms of teaching/studying can be used:

41.1. active methods: creation of oral and written texts of various genres (academic, scientific and creative text, essay, statement, summary, review, report, etc.), discussion, problem analysis and classes based on problem-solving, project activities, research work, presentations, simulations, portfolio method, language games and other methods focused on active, independent work and team studying;

41.2. interactive methods: e-learning courses in the subject, (video) conferences in a virtual environment, web pages of teaching materials, video lecture products, texts, use of software for language learning, translation, work on research projects, etc.;

41.3. traditional methods and forms of teaching/studying: lectures, seminars, exercises, consulting, study of academic, scientific and fiction literature, etc.;

41.4. language practices that provide the necessary practical skills and improve students' motivation in choosing further specialization. When studying according to the programs of language studies, philology by language, translation direction, it is advisable to perform language practice in the country (countries) of the studied language(s). The direct linguistic and cultural environment gives the student more opportunities to achieve the intended outcomes of studies;

41.5. practices of research data collection that provide direct access to authentic material. Possible field research and other methods;

41.6. outside the higher education institution: in enterprises, institutions, international institutions and (or) non-governmental organizations - educational and/or professional practice is carried out, the aim of which is to apply the general and subject competencies acquired during studies in practice and in real professional situations.

42. The same methods may be used at different cycles of studies, but the content of the given task, the degree of complexity, the expression of the student's independence, etc. must differ.

43. The higher education institution establishes the assessment procedure, and the tutors choose the assessment methods. The system of assessment of study achievements in the fields of linguistics, literature, translation, language studies and philology by language must allow monitoring progress towards the result, identifying deviations, maintaining feedback, and creating preconditions for correction. The assessment procedure, evaluation system and evaluation criteria must be based on the principles of reasonableness, reliability, clarity, usefulness and impartiality.

44. Formative (informal assessment, which provides feedback on studying progress), cumulative (study results are assessed by interim assessments), collegial (students are examined by a competent commission of researchers of language or literature specialists, practitioners-professionals, social partners), diagnostic (performed to find out the student's achievements and progress made after completing a topic or part of a course) assessments can be applied to evaluate the achievements of the student.

45. Assessment methods can be a written and oral exam, credit, test, written work, practice report and its defence, colloquium, individual or team project report, term or semester written work, collegial evaluation of research work and others. Studies are completed with a final work.

46. At the beginning of the semester, the lecturer must inform students about the study objectives, assessment procedure and assessment system, indicate the assessment criteria and the weight of the parts of the summative assessment.

47. Students should receive appropriate feedback on their work. Students must be given the opportunity to discuss with evaluators various aspects of their studies, including assessment.

48. Study and assessment methods should be selected in such a way that students have the opportunity to make the study results public, for example, to prepare various projects to solve real problems, to participate in open discussions, literature evenings, etc. A more active connection with the local community should promote motivation to study.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **REQUIREMENTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STUDY PROGRAMS**

49. Programs in the fields of linguistics, literature, translation, language studies and philology by language must be carried out by competent and qualified language and literature specialists who carry out researches related to the subject taught and constantly update study materials, are capable of selecting and applying modern student-centred teaching and assessment methods. The formal requirements for the composition and qualification of lecturers and other personnel, as well as the requirements for special material resources of studies must comply with the general requirements

for the implementation of study programs and other legal acts regulating studies and their performance. The requirements for final theses and practices are also set out in the above-mentioned documents.

50. The structure of the study program should be flexible so that students can not only successfully develop the competencies necessary for future professional activities, but also maximize their potential. Optional subjects in the main study field and other fields should provide various opportunities for individualization and differentiation of the studies, which will help students to purposefully plan their careers in a constantly changing world.

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Appendix 1  
To the Descriptor  
On the Fields of Studies of Linguistics,  
Literary Studies, Translation,  
Language Studies and Philology by  
Language

**POSSIBILITIES IN THE FIELDS OF STUDIES OF LINGUISTICS, LITERARY STUDIES,  
TRANSLATION, LANGUAGE STUDIES AND PHILOLOGY BY LANGUAGE**

<b>Nr.</b>	<b>Study cycle</b>	<b>Linguistics</b>	<b>Literary studies</b>	<b>Translation</b>	<b>Language studies</b>	<b>Philology by language</b>
1.	College studies	-	-	+	+	-
2.	University first cycle studies	+	+	+	-	+
3.	University second cycle studies	+	+	+	-	+

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**INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN LINGUISTICS, LITERARY STUDIES,  
TRANSLATION, LANGUAGE STUDIES AND PHILOLOGY BY LANGUAGE**

