MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN /
ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ

KAZAKH NATIONAL PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY AFTER ABAY/
АБАЙ АТЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚ ҰЛТТЫҚ ПЕДАГОГИКАЛЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ

CATALOG OF ELECTIVE DISCIPLINES
By specialty - «6M012200 - Russian language and literature in schools with non-Russian language of instruction,»
specialization "Russian as a foreign language"
2018-2019 academic year

FACULTY FOR FOREIGN CITIZENS AND PRE-UNIVERSITY TRAINING(FAUNDATION)
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOLOGICAL SPECIALTIES FOR FOREIGN CITIZENS

Almaty,2018

№	Name of the discipline	Course summary with goal indication	Main sections	Prerequisites	Postrequisites	Expected results of the discipline (knowledge, skills and competencies acquired by students)
1.	Linguistics of the text	The purpose of the discipline "Text Linguistics" is the formation of students along with key competencies special competencies like; - knowledge and understanding of the linguistic significance of works of Russian literature; - formation of judgments about linguistic features of artistic works; -personal abilities self-organization, independence, competent use of language.	Linguistic analysis as a type of language analysis. Phonetic level of the text structure in LAT The morpheme level of the text structure. Syntactic level of text structure Linguistic analysis as a type of language analysis	History of Russian literature. Literature Theory	Literary criticism	- application of knowledge and understanding of the features of artistic works of Russian literature for linguistic analysis and building your own monologic utterance;
2	Russian literature and modernity	The purpose of the discipline "Russian literature and modernity" is the formation of special competences of students along with key competences; - knowledge and understanding of the content of works of art,	The world significance of Russian literature Biography and creativity A.S. Pushkin in a modern interpretation Biography and creativity M.Yu. Lermontov in modern interpretation Biography and creativity N.V. Gogol in a modern	History of Russian literature of the 18th century	Modern Russian literature	application of knowledge and understanding of the features of artistic works of Russian literature for the analysis and construction of their own monologic utterance; - the formation of judgments about the problems of works of classical Russian literature in a modern interpretation;

		the main literary directions; - personal abilities to self-organization, independence, competent use of language.	interpretation Biography and creativity of I.S. Turgenev in a modern interpretation Biography and works of F.M. Dostoevsky in a modern interpretation Biography and creativity L.N. Tolstoy in a modern interpretation.			
3	Russian mentality and its reflection in the language	The purpose of the discipline "Russian mentality and its reflection in the literature" is the formation of special competencies among students along with key competences; - knowledge and understanding of the content of works of art, the main literary movements; - application of knowledge and understanding of the features of artistic works.	The subject of mentality in the language of literature. Concepts "fool and holy fool" in the Russian mentality. The concept of "love" in the Russian mentality The concept of "freedom" in the Russian mentality The concepts of "duty, family and happiness" in the Russian mentality. The concepts of "soul and personality" in the Russian mentality. The concept of "little man" in the Russian mentality The concept of "extra man" in the Russian mentality.	History of Russian literature. Literature Theory	Literary criticism	-the formation of judgments about the historical and cultural context of the era and the formation of the Russian mentality; -personal abilities self-organization, independence, competent use of language.
4	Contemporary literature of Kazakhstan	The purpose of the discipline "Modern Literature of Kazakhstan" is the formation of special	Bright representatives of modern literature of Kazakhstan Creativity M. Auezov The theme "man and nature"	History of Russian literature. Literature Theory	Literary criticism	- knowledge and understanding of modern works of Kazakh literature; - the formation of judgments about the historical and cultural

	competencies among students along with key competencies; - application of knowledge and understanding of the features of the works of art of modern Kazakh literature for the analysis and construction own monologic utterance; -personal abilities self-organization, autonomy, literate language.	in modern Kazakh prose. The reasons for updating the genre. Kazakh poetry of the second half of the twentieth century. Creativity M. Makatayev. Creativity F. Ongarsynova Poetry O. Suleimenova Creativity M. Shakhanova.			context of the era and the basic laws governing the development of the literary process;
5	Communicative grammar of the Russian	The purpose of the discipline Communicative grammar of the Russian language is to familiarize graduate students with basic concepts and basic principles of the communicative approach in grammar, to form an idea of the specifics of the communicative view of the language.	Communicative approach as a systematic explanatory approach in grammar. Systematic in grammatical concepts. Five principles of communicative grammar. Integrality Object and sign value. Anthropocentrism Man as the main user and the main "hero" of the language. Textcentrism. The text is the main object and the highest reality of philology. Problems of scientific classification and linguistic analysis of texts. Communication. A word as an object of	Foreign language (Russian)	Functional grammar of the Russian language. The structure of modern linguistics.	Knowledge and understanding of the principles of communicative grammar, the formation of ideas about their relationship, explanatory, systematizing and predictive power; - application of knowledge and understanding of patterns of a communicative grammatical approach to the sentence, word and text; - formation of judgments about the theoretical basis and practical application of the basic tools of communicative grammar; -personal abilities -

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			communicative grammar. A general idea of the semantic classification of words. Proposal as an object of communicative grammar. Classification of sentences in line with the communicative and formal grammar. System of models sentences in communicative grammar. Principles of application of communicative grammar to the analysis of the text.			demonstration of the differences between the communicative and formal approach in grammar, causing a great scientific perspective and practical value of the first.
6	Theoretical basis of the method of scientific research	The purpose of studying the discipline is based on theoretical and practical knowledge to ensure the adoption of science-based decisions when performing professional tasks. In the process of achieving the goal, the following tasks are solved: 1. Formation of future scientific specialists in the way of thinking and perception of the natural science picture of the world, as well as an understanding of the main components of the research and	Methodology of scientific knowledge. Planning and conducting research. Scientific research. Types of research. Fundamental and applied research, development. The process of scientific knowledge. Empirical fact, observation, scientific fact, experiment and fixation of results. The formation and testing of the hypothesis. Formation of new concepts. Identify patterns, create a theory. Criteria for the truth of scientific knowledge. Modeling as a method of scientific research.	Foreign language (Russian)	Functional grammar of the Russian language. Linguocultural aspects of the Russian language Text linguistics	Knowledge and understanding of the system of knowledge about the methods of planning and organizing research activities, methods of scientific research; develop the ability to conduct independent scientific research; application of knowledge and understanding of the methodological and scientific culture, the system of knowledge, skills and abilities in the field of organizing and conducting research;

		development process; 2. the acquisition of a complex of knowledge about the methodology of scientific knowledge and creativity				
7	Functional grammar of the Russian	The purpose of the discipline "Functional grammar of the Russian language" is to acquaint undergraduates with basic concepts and basic principles of the functional approach in grammar, to form an idea of the specifics of the functional view of the language.	Introduction Functional grammar of the Russian language. Goals and objectives of functional grammar. The concept of function and functional approach to the study of linguistic phenomena. The specifics of functional grammar. Aspects of functional grammar. Spheres of intersection of functional grammar. Types of functional grammatical description. Functionalism and explanation. The concept of predicate, subject and object. Arguments are a predicate of its semantic roles.	Communicative grammar of the Russian language Foreign language (Russian)	Text linguistics Russian mentality and its reflection in language	Acquaintance of graduate students with the principles of functional grammar, the formation of the representation of their interrelation, explanatory, systematizing and

predictive power; 2) familiarization of undergraduates with samples

functional grammatical approach to the sentence, word and text; 3) training in the practical application of the basic tools of functional grammar; 4) a demonstration of the differences between

functional and formal approach in grammar. |
| 8 | Linguocultural aspects of the Russian | Purpose: acquaintance of philology students with a new branch of knowledge that emerged | The object, goals and objectives of the course. Language and culture. Sapir-Whorf hypothesis in modern | "Russian language", "Foreign language", | "Methods of teaching Russian as a foreign language", "Methodology of | Upon completion of the course, students should know: a) the basic terms of the discipline; |

		at the junction of linguistics and cultural studies and exploring the manifestations of the culture of the people, which are reflected and entrenched in the language. Course objectives: • to give an idea of the change of linguistic paradigms in modern linguistics; • determine the status of linguoculturology in the system of linguistic and cultural disciplines and the place of the course in the preparation of a philologist; • introduce the theoretical basics of cultural linguistics • develop students' skills in linguocultural analysis of language units.	interpretation. The history of linguoculturology. Basic concepts and terms of the course.Language picture of the world.Russian language personality.The structure of communication.The cultural component of the content of language units: word level.The cultural component of the content of language units: Russian phraseology. Features of the semantics of Russian sentences. Text and intercultural communication. Socio-cultural stereotypes of verbal communication. Types of communicative failures.Problems of cultural linguistics in the theory and practice of teaching Russian as a non-native and foreign language.	"Theory of language", "Modern Russian literary language", "History of the Russian language."	philological studies", "Theory and practice of translating texts of different styles and genres", "Comparative linguistics".	b) the names of scientists who have made a significant contribution to the formation of this branch of knowledge; c) the basic units of speech interaction and norms of speech behavior, the violation of which does not exclude potential interethnic conflicts. Students should be able to: a) apply the knowledge gained about the paremiological, phraseological foundations of the language, its stylistic structure, norms and stereotypes of speech behavior as a scientific basis for evaluating one's own and someone else's speech, for linguistic analysis of texts of different styles; b) to improve the skills and abilities to work with the new linguistic literature.
9	Philology in the system of modern knowledge	The object, goals and objectives of the course. Language and culture. Sapir-Whorf hypothesis in modern interpretation. Philology is one of the areas of training	In the system of professional undergraduate disciplines in the direction of preparation "Philology" there are two cycles: 1) disciplines in which the basic concepts and terms of philological science are	"Russian language", "Foreign language", "Theory of language", "Modern Russian	"Methods of teaching Russian as a foreign language", "Methodology of philological research", "Theory and practice	The value and role of Russian classical literature in the development of Russian philosophy; - features of the perception of the ideas of Western European philosophy of Russian classical

		specialists with higher professional education. A modern philologist prepares to work with languages (domestic and foreign), fiction (domestic and foreign) and oral folk art, various types of texts - written, oral and virtual (including hypertexts and textual elements of multimedia objects), oral and written communication. This is determined by the current Federal State Educational Standards in the direction of preparation "Philology" (bachelor degree).	studied, its internal stratification; the trainees develop an understanding of the nature and significance of information in the development of the modern information society (general professional cycle); 2) disciplines in which basic concepts and concepts are studied in the field of the theory and history of the main studied language (languages) and literature (literatures); theory of communication and philological analysis of the text; gives an idea of the history, current state and prospects for the development of philology (professional cycle).	literary language", "History of the Russian language."	translation of texts of different styles and genres, Comparative Linguistics.	literature; - to have an idea about the features of Russian artistic philosophy. be able to: - use the historical and literary experience of classical Russian literature as a phenomenon of the artistic and philosophical series; - determine the nature of the influence of European philosophy on the work of Russian writers; - independently analyze the philosophical and artistic layers of the national literature. own: - methods of interdisciplinary analysis of literary material.
10	Ethnolinguistics	The purpose of the discipline familiarity with the methodological foundations ethnolinguistics, the conceptual apparatus of this science, its connection with other humanities; formation of ideas about the identity of ethnic languages and the "pictures of the	Show the place of ethnolinguistics in the system of linguistic disciplines; to form an idea of the reconstruction of the geographical division of the ethnic group on the basis of language and dialectal division of languages, the material and spiritual culture of the ethnic group according to the language.	For the development of this discipline requires knowledge, skills and abilities, acquired by studying the following disciplines: history, ethnography,	Knowledge, skills and abilities gained in studying the discipline are necessary for mastering the following disciplines: linguoculturology, introduction to cognitive linguistics.	As a result of studying this discipline, students should have representation: - on the regularities of the relationship of language and ethnos, language and culture; - about the place of the language in the system of ethnic groups; - about the identity of ethnic languages, reflecting their

		world" they represent, about the mechanisms that ensure mutual understanding between peoples in the process of sharing cultural values and life experiences.		archeology, cultural studies, psychology, linguistic studies, dialectology, comparative historical linguistics.		pictures of the world, worldview, value systems. know: - the ratio of the concepts of "language" and "ethnos", "language" and "culture"; - The ethnic identity of the languages of the world; - The origin of the language is a language and a culture. be able to: - operate correctly with the basic concepts and terms of ethnolinguistics; - use the facts of ethnolinguistics in the practice of teaching Russian language in school. acquire practical skills: - to conduct an etymological analysis of the facts of the language; - ethno-linguistic interpretation of linguistic facts.
11	Culture of Russian Speech	The purpose of the discipline: Acquaintance with the basics of the teacher's speech culture, history of views on it, to give a theoretical model of modern culture of speech as a science and to deepen the rhetorical	The main qualities of correct speech. The main directions of improving literate writing and speaking. Language formulas of official documents. Receptions unification of service documentation language. Genre variety of functional	"Introductiontolin guistics"	"Modern Russian"	Knowledge of the norms of the literary language; the ability to distinguish between types of speech, types of speech communication, functional and semantic types of speech; figurative and expressive means; methods of presentation of the material.

	skills of future humanities teachers.	styles in their oral and written forms. Ways to systematize language means in accordance with the situation, functional style and genre of speech.			The ability to use the norms of the modern Russian language and fix their violations; follow the rules of speech etiquette and non-verbal communication.
12	Literature of the peoples of the CIS countries	The purpose of the discipline are: - to identify the main trends in the development of national literatures; - characteristics of typological, contact, genetic relationships between the literatures of the peoples of the CIS and the world, in particular, Russian literature; - study of the specifics of creativity of individual representatives of national literatures; - development of the ability to use the terminological apparatus in the philological analysis of the work.	The ability to demonstrate knowledge of the main provisions and concepts in the field of literary theory, the history of domestic literature (literatures) and world literature; representation of various genres of literary and folklore texts.	"The history of Russian literature	"History of Russian literature of the 20th century", "Theory of Literature"	Possession of basic skills of collecting and analyzing linguistic and literary facts, philological analysis and text interpretation. Skills and skills of students in the process of production and pre-diploma practice and research work.
13	Pedagogicalrhetoric	The purpose of the discipline "Pedagogical rhetoric" is to give students knowledge of the main problems of	1) "Pedagogical rhetoric" are the formation of students along with key competencies special competences as the formation of judgments to	Introduction to Linguistics "," Practical Course of the Russian Language "	"Modern Russian Language", Basics of Speech Culture	Knowledge and understanding in the scope determined by the course program; -application of knowledge and understanding of public speaking skills,

		rhetoric as a science that studies the conditions, ways and forms of effective communication, and develop their communicative skills.	plan and verbally form a public statement, to present a speech to the public; The history of rhetoric: ancient, medieval era, new time, modern.			including improvisational
14	Sociolinguistics	Course purpose: • familiarization of students with the history of formation and development sociolinguistics as an academic discipline; • introduction of terms and concepts from related fields of knowledge (psychology, sociology, pragmatics, linguistics), having a subject his study of the relevant aspects of this branch of knowledge; • formation of the recognition skill of the main forms of existence language; • analysis of various language situations • mastering the method of sociolinguistic and communicative analysis.	Sociolinguistics as an interdisciplinary linear field of humanitarian knowledge. Basic concepts and problems. Value literary language, dialects and sociolect. Social aspects of bilingualism. Language as a social phenomenon. Social stratification of language. Languages of interethnic communication. Typology of language situations. International and world languages. Peoples of the world and languages. National language. Languages in context world culture and religion. Language policy. Social and psychological factors in history of languages. Language contact. Universal in	"Basics of Linguistics", "Culturologists", "Russian language", "A cultureofspeech".	"Workshop on the culture of verbal communication", "Fundamentals of the theory of intercultural communication", "Practical work on intercultural communication."	During the development of the content of the discipline the student must master the basic concepts of sociolinguistics, understand the subject of study of this discipline, learn to recognize the forms of existence of a language, get the skill of analyzing language situations, as well as an idea of language policy and factors affecting it. During the course, students also acquire the skills of sociolinguistic and communicative analysis, they develop ideas about the place of language in society and the role of society in the development of language.

		Formation necessary skills and abilities on the analysis of situations of communication with the use of acquired knowledge.	history of languages.			
15	The World Literary Process	The goal is to acquaint students with the literature of the peoples of the world, to determine their originality and significance for human civilization. The main stages of the development of literature of the peoples of the world.	Literature of the Ancient World Ancient literature Fiction of the Middle Ages Fiction Medieval East Renaissance Fiction Fiction XVII - XVIII centuries. Fiction of the XIX century. Fiction XX century.	Russian folklore. Russian literature of the 18th century. Russian literature of the 19th century.	Russian classic poetry. Russian literature of the 20th century. Kazakh literature.	Know / understand: the main types and genres of art; studied trends and styles of world art culture; masterpieces of world art culture; be able to: recognize the studied works and relate them to a specific era, style, direction; use various sources of information about the world artistic culture; perform educational and creative tasks (reports, messages);
16	Moderndirectionsoflinguoculturology	Purpose: acquaintance of philology students with a new branch of knowledge that emerged at the junction of linguistics and cultural studies and exploring the manifestations of the culture of the people, which are reflected and entrenched in the language.	The object, goals and objectives of the course. Language and culture. Sapir-Whorf hypothesis in modern interpretation. The history of linguoculturology. Basic concepts and terms of the course. Language picture of the world. Russian language personality.	"Russian language", "Foreign language", "Theory of language", "Modern Russian literary language", "History of the Russian language."	"Methods of teaching Russian as a foreign language", "Methodology of philological research", "Theory and practice translation texts of different styles and genres ",“ Comparative linguistics ”.	Upon completion of the course, students should know: a) the basic terms of the discipline; b) the names of scientists who have made a significant contribution to the formation of this branch of knowledge; c) the basic units of speech interaction and norms of speech behavior, the violation of which does not exclude

		Course objectives: • to give an idea of the change of linguistic paradigms in modern linguistics; • determine the status of linguoculturology in the system of linguistic and cultural disciplines and the place of the course in the preparation of a philologist; • introduce the theoretical basics of cultural linguistics • develop students' skills in linguocultural analysis of language units.	The structure of communication. The cultural component of the content of language units: word level. The cultural component of the content of language units: Russian phraseology. Features of the semantics of Russian sentences. Text and intercultural communication. Socio-cultural stereotypes of verbal communication. Types of communicative failures. Problems of cultural linguistics in the theory and practice of teaching Russian as a non-native and foreign language.			potential interethnic conflicts. Students should be able to: a) apply the knowledge gained about the paremiological, phraseological foundations of the language, its stylistic structure, norms and stereotypes of speech behavior as a scientific basis for evaluating one's own and someone else's speech, for linguistic analysis of texts of different styles; b) to improve the skills and abilities to work with the new linguistic literature.
17	Modern technologies of teaching Russian as a foreign language	The goal is to give an idea of modern technologies, the composition of the present, their use in the educational process, the appropriateness and necessity of their use. Creating your own training tools on the basis of modernity....	The composition and structure of modern technology. Graphic representation of information in electronic educational resources. The use of modern resources in the educational process. Classification of tools for creating modern educational resources. Mass open online courses (MOOK). Means of creating modern	InformationSystems. Computerliteracy.	Innovative methods of teaching the Russian language.	As a result of mastering the discipline, a student: 1. should know: 1. Classification of modern technology 2. Features of the use of modern technology in the educational process 3. Differences in the application of modern technology at different levels of education 4. Trends in the development

		educational resources in the Internet.			of modern technologies 2. should be able to: 1. To select the necessary modern technologies to solve specific educational task. 2. Create your own modern learning tools based on modern technologies. 3. must own: 1. Methods and techniques for creating multimedia learning tools. 2. Skills of using modern technologies in the educational process
18	Modern technology of teaching literature	The purpose of the discipline is to familiarize undergraduates with the essence of the technological approach in literary education, the main parameters and classification of modern teaching methods and technologies, models for describing and analyzing subject technologies, including in innovative transformations and innovative experience in teaching literature as an	1. Modern paradigms and the essence of the technological approach in the methodology of teaching literature. 2. The structure of educational technology. 3. Technologies based on didactic improvement and reconstruction of the material. 4. Copyright technology teaching literature. 5. Private subject pedagogical technologies. 6. Technologies for joint design of educational activities in literature classes.	Methods of teaching literature. Russian literature.	Teaching practice. Innovative learning technologies.	Application of knowledge and understanding: to classify modern educational technologies; describe and analyze educational technologies; use pedagogical terminology; design literature lessons in accordance with the requirements of modern educational technologies; independently use modern innovative technologies for solving research and production and technological tasks of professional activity; - formation of judgments about modern innovative

		academic subject. The main task of the discipline: the formation of special competencies in students: - knowledge and understanding of the essence of the concept of "educational technology", the scientific foundations and basic qualities of modern educational technologies.				technologies used in the collection, storage, processing, analysis and transmission of philological information.
19	Office work in Russian	In the course of operation of any control system, there is inevitably a problem of transfer of control actions, control of reaction to them and issuance of corrective actions. We have to solve it when managing teams of people. In the process of development, mankind has developed ways to solve them, in particular, with the help of objects containing information - documents.	Record management is defined as "the industry of activity that provides documentation and organization of work with documents", i.e. the whole process from the moment of the creation of the document to its destruction or transfer to storage in the archive.	"Introduction to linguistics", "Modern Russian language"	" Basics of speech culture."	Formation of skills of distant and contact communication, targets, strategies and tactics of speech behavior in various situations - the ability to integrate new information into the already existing knowledge system; - the development and improvement of the skills of competent design of business documentary texts.
20	Innovative methods of	The purpose of the discipline "Innovative	The world significance of Russian literature	The history of Russian literature	Modern Russian literature	- application of knowledge and understanding of the features

	teaching literature	methods of teaching literature" is the formation of special competences for students along with key competences; - knowledge and understanding of the content of works of art, the main literary directions; - personal abilities to self-organization, independence, competent use of language.	Biography and creativity A.S. Pushkin in a modern interpretation Biography and creativity M.Yu. Lermontov in modern interpretation Biography and creativity N.V. Gogol in a modern interpretation Biography and creativity of I.S. Turgenev in a modern interpretation Biography and works of F.M. Dostoevsky in a modern interpretation Biography and creativity L.N. Tolstoy in a modern interpretation.	of the 18th century..		of artistic works of Russian literature for the analysis and construction of their own monologic utterance; - the formation of judgments about the problems of works of classical Russian literature in a modern interpretation;
21	Innovative methods of teaching Russian	The goal of the course is to prepare the future Russian teacher for innovation: equipping him with information about the theory and practice of pedagogical innovation, the specifics of the implementation of innovative methods in linguodidactics; shaping the future language and literature teacher of innovative	Interactive teaching methods as a basis for belt learning process. Interactive teaching methods as a theory of educational innovations. Glossary of modern innovative education. The history of the development of interactive methods training in the world and national pedagogy. The history of the	"Theory and methods learning Russianlanguage", "Pedagogy", "Psycholinguistics","Computer Science "	"Modern Russian language", "Methods of teaching Russian language"	The student should be able to analyze modern scientific and research, educational and methodical literature, practical experience of teaching the Russian language at school from the standpoint of pedagogical innovation; 2. Use interactive methods and techniques of teaching Russian; 3. To carry out a creative and creative approach to the selection of didactic material for the lessons of the Russian

		readiness to perceive the new, to creative self-realization in professions.	development of innovative processes in the world and domestic pedagogy. Modern educational technology. Problem learning. Didactic game. Modular training. The method of projective and personality-oriented education.			language; 4. To design non-traditional forms of conducting Russian lessons, justify from the standpoint of pedagogical innovation the selected option of each stage lesson and type in general;
22	Functional syntax	The purpose of the "Functional syntax" discipline is to acquaint students with the basic concepts and basic principles of the functional approach in grammar, to form an idea of the specifics of the functional view of the language.	Functional syntax of the Russian language. Proposal as an object of communicative grammar. Classification of sentences in line with the communicative and formal grammar. The system of models offers. The problem of isolating the corpus of texts and applying linguistic research methods to them. The artistic text as the highest form of existence of the national language.	"Phonetics of the modern Russian language", "Introduction to linguistics", "Practical course of the Russian language"	"The syntax of the modern Russian language"	The main objectives of the discipline "Functional syntax" are the formation of students along with key competencies, special competencies like; 1) familiarization of students with the principles of functional syntax, the formation of ideas about their relationship, explanatory, systematizing and predictive power; 2) familiarization with samples of the functional grammatical approach to the sentence, word and text, 3) training in the practical application of the basic tools of functional syntax, 4) demonstration of the differences between the functional and formal approach in grammar.

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