

**CATALOGUE OF ELECTIVE DISCIPLINES
BACHELOR LEVEL**

«6B017 - Teacher Training in languages and literature (the kazakh language and literature in schools with non-kazakh language of instruction)»

Abbreviated names of the cycles of disciplines	Name of disciplines and their main sections	Workload Total number of credits
GED 1	CYCLE OF GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINES (GED)	
1	Economy and Business Fundamentals	5
	Social production. The essence, form, structure of capital. Production costs. Production incomes in a market economy. Business concept. Types of entrepreneurial activity. Theory of ownership, social forms of management. Goods, money. Social and economic system. The emergence of the market. Financial system. The role of the state in business development. Macroeconomics. Resource Saving. Cyclical economic development. Inflation and unemployment. Kazakhstan in the system of world economic relations.	
	New directions in linguistics	
	Within the framework of the discipline, the new paradigmatic directions of foreign and national linguistics, their features in linguistics in the structural system and the features of objects of study are analyzed.	
OBD	CYCLE OF BASIC DISCIPLINES (OBD)	
2	Inclusive Education	5
	Role of inclusive education in social and educational policy. Regulatory support, models, forms, types of inclusive education. Psychological and pedagogical problems of training and education of children with disabilities in inclusive education. Psychological and pedagogical technologies of work with children with disabilities and with their families. Interaction with teachers and psychologists in the organization of inclusive education.	
	Language and Communication	
	To acquaint students with the basic principles, rules, laws, principles of language communication and teach them the main directions and ways of exchanging views between people and people of one nationality and a second nationality, conversations, interpretation.	
3	Management in education and electronic documentation	5
	Scientific and methodological foundations of pedagogical management. Intra-school management. Patterns and principles of management at school. Functions and methods of pedagogical management. Information technology in management. Leadership styles. Ethics and culture of management. Marketing. Competitive ability to organize education. An electronic journal of accounting for conducting classes, automatic distribution of classes, completed documents and documents, control of visits to teachers and students, etc.	
	Introduction to Literature	
	The discipline "Introduction to literary criticism" is a subject that explains literary criticism and its branches and their additional areas, in particular, analyzing and	

	analyzing the theory of literature, criticism, the origin of history and the nature of each of them.	
4	Pedagogical measurements	5
	Modern means of assessing learning outcomes. The problem of valuation. Criteria-based assessment technology model. The principles of assessment. Stages and assessment tools. Criteria tables are rubrics. Formative assessment and summative (internal and external) assessment. Moderation of the results of summative assessment. Age criteria for assessing educational results. Self-esteem and peer review. Pedagogical tasks of the portfolio. Functions and composition of the portfolio.	
5	Teaching practice	4
6	Phonetics of the Kazakh language	4
	The object of study of phonetics. The interconnection of phonetics with other branches of science. Types of methods and methods in the study of phonetics. The scientific branches of phonetics. General information about segmented and supersegmented phonetics. Vowels and consonants of the Kazakh language. Phonology. The ratio of phoneme - sound - letter. Invariant, variant, variation. Sound changes. Singharmonism in the Kazakh language. Accents in the Kazakh language. Intonation and its components. Graphics and spelling.	
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7	Dialectology of the Kazakh language	3
	Dialectology as a branch of dialects and speeches of linguistics deals with the peculiarities of the local language. Research is a key element in the development of the history of language, with the collection and identification of features in folklore. The history of the formation of dialectology is also closely related to ethnography. From this point of view, dialectical features are an essential ethnographic attribute.	
	The methodology of teaching the Kazakh language	
	The main goal of the discipline is to provide students with optimal ways of teaching language skills with the help of level tasks; familiarization with the types and types of tasks of the level, the identification of tasks at each level;	
8	Lexicology of the Kazakh language	3
	The semantic nature of the modern lexical system of the Kazakh language. Word and concept. Types and types of lexical meaning. Ways of developing the meaning of words: metaphor and its types, metonymy, synecdoch, etc. The main historical directions of the lexical-semantic system of the Kazakh	

	language. Types associated with the scope of modern Kazakh vocabulary, with the stylistic function of vocabulary. The main signs and types of phraseological units. Lexicography of the Kazakh language. Dictionary and its types.	
	Functional literacy development	
	Seed heredity in the formation of functional literacy. Attractive look at the eyes (including intelligence). Genetic, innate factors are prerequisites for intellectual development. The transfer of intelligence through heredity. The problem of intelligence in psychological research: intelligence and personality. Many researchers point to the relationship between personal and intellectual factors.	
9	Morphology and word formation of the Kazakh language	4
	Morphology is a section of grammar, the subject of study of which is the grammatical form and forms of expression of this meaning. Morphology studies words in their grammatical forms and functions, the rules for changing paradigms and structures, and ways of expressing grammatical meanings. Parts of speech as a grouping of words on a complex lexical and grammatical basis of the principle of classification of parts of speech in the Kazakh language. The grammatical meaning, grammatical form, grammatical category and ways of expressing grammatical meaning.	
	Literature of Turkic peoples	
	The main goal of the course "History of Turkic literature" is to acquaint students with the historical fate of the literature of Turkic-speaking peoples, the continuity of the traditions of centuries, their influence on each other, their ideological, artistic features.	
10	The Kazakh language syntax	5
	Mastering the areas of syntax, in particular the syntax of a word and its forms, the syntax of a phrase, the syntax of a sentence (the syntax of a simple sentence, the syntax of a complex sentence), the syntax of the text, the theoretical knowledge of punctuation, the ability to teach syntactic analysis. can do parsing phrases, sentences; independent deepening of knowledge by completing tasks of the CDS; He knows the syntactic system of the modern Kazakh literary language in terms of a more studied approach in science.	
	Introduction to Turkology	
	To acquaint students with Turkic monuments and express their content. This is a demonstration of the sound, lexical, grammatical structure of language monuments.	
11	Literature of Ancient and Khanate epochs	4
	Familiarization with the concepts, categories that make up the literature of the ancient period, and the possession of the appropriate competence in the discipline of the subject in accordance with the laws. Analysis of the internal, external aspects of ancient literary works from various angles, competence based on artistic requirements. - knows the precious literary heritage, starting from the origin of the Kazakh people of the Sakas and Huns period to today's literature;	

	- thanks to the works of ancient literature, students will learn national values and improve their speech skills.	
	Literature of the peoples of the CIS	
	Familiarization of Turkic peoples with the stages of history, prominent representatives, artistic and aesthetic activities of literature, the development of methods of analysis and evaluation of works of art.	
12	Kazakh Literature of the XIXth century	6
	Kazakh literature and the fate of the nation in the 19th century. Traditional poetry of akyns. Poems by D. Babatayuly. Dastans of Dulat Babatayuly. The philosophical and psychological nature of the poems of Makhambet Otemisula. The creative heritage of Sherniyaz Zharylgasuly. Songs-Tolgau Shortanbai Kanayuly about Zar Zaman - Time of Troubles. The ideological and thematic content of the works of Suinbai Aronula. Aitys, Terme-Tolgau (poetic reflection) Maylykozha Sultankozhauly. Poems, songs, aitys, lyric songs.	
	Kazakh folklore	
	Awareness of the younger generation, mental development, their morality, patriotism, etc. devotion to good ideals. Children's literature is also his / her true friend, guardian and mentor and should be short and clear, clear, precise and impressive.	
13	Kazakh Literature of the XXth century	5
	Kazakh culture of the early XX century. The characteristic of the cultural and spiritual development of the early 20th century: enlightenment, publishing, printing. The development of fiction: religious-educational direction, educational-democratic direction. Characteristic features of the literature of religious education. Features of the literature of the educational-democratic direction. Works born in connection with the national liberation movement.	
	Creative Laboratory Writer	
	Ponyatie creative laboratory in kazakh prose, definition of place, form, structure of the statement in the literary literature. Propositions and Methods of Writing Production, Fundamental Laws of Creative, Aesthetics and Psychological Fundamentals of Literary Creativity. The basic stages of creativity, characteristic talent talent, tradition and innovation, fading, collection material, planning, learning in principle.	
14	Modern Kazakh literature	3
	The 90s of the twentieth century and the twenty-first century is a period of a new formation of literature of independent Kazakhstan. Formation and development of lyrical-philosophical, psychological-journalistic, lyric poems and epic works (poems, dastans) in Kazakh literature. The national-patriotic, democratic-humanist spirit in the poetry of a new era.	
	Literary criticism	
	Fiction and critically motivated subjects to learn how to analyze the objective, subjective and distinctive features of literature and criticism in the process of literary development.	
OC	OPTIONAL COMPONENT (OC)	

15	Speech development technique	5
	The subject of its study is the process of mastering the children's native speech and communication skills in a targeted pedagogical impact. She studies the laws of pedagogical activity aimed at the formation of the correct oral speech and speech communication skills. Able to implement methods and techniques of teaching the Kazakh language and literature. Knowledge of current grammar issues; ability to apply the acquired knowledge in practice; mastering spelling standards; theoretical analysis; stages of development and formation of the history of linguistics, directions and conceptual problems; Have a personal opinion; Able to comprehend theoretical and sound knowledge.	
	Functional literacy development	
	Heredity in the formation of functional literacy. Attractive look at the eyes (including intelligence). Genetic, innate factors are prerequisites for intellectual development. The transfer of intelligence through heredity. The problem of intelligence in psychological research: intelligence and personality.	
16	Cognitive learning artwork	5
	The main goal of the cognitive analysis of the linguistic features of a work of art is to enrich the vocabulary of students. And the enrichment of vocabulary occurs through the reading of works of art. The main goal of literary work at school is to make every effort of a teacher to learn, combine them with the student's own initiative and get a cognitive approach to didactic modernization.	
	Children's literature	
	The tradition of descriptive representations of child psychology, the tradition of descriptive writing of works on children's literature; He must be able to distinguish between the genre types of works written for children, analyze, compare, analyze and harmonize the spiritual heritage of our people in world literature.	
17	Intercultural communication	5
	Today globalization, this discipline affects the development and formation of science. The student studies the basics of cognitive theories of linguistics, studies the basic concepts and basic principles of practice and their practical application. Communicative skills contribute to the maturity and integration of science in the modern process of globalization, their formation and development. Communicative skills acquire the ability to communicate, communicative meaning and linguistic relations, communicative meaning and continuity of knowledge, communicative meaning and interconnected communication. communicative meanings, communicative meanings and linguistic relationships, communicative meaning and continuity of knowledge, communicative meaning and non-violent communication	
	Stylistics	
	The purpose of the discipline "Stylistics of the Kazakh language" is to study the stylistic system of the Kazakh language, its own laws and characteristics of the use of the language. Improving scientific and theoretical knowledge and	

	skills of the analysis of style and interpersonal communication skills on the methods and methods of stylistic analysis.	
18	Work with the dictionary	4
	The current state of professional communication requires not only the correct use of language units, their significant equivalence, but also their compliance with international standards. The subject "Work with the dictionary" occupies a special place in the education system. Maintaining logical sequence and using language resources in various language situations, including communicating in Russian, includes approaches to education and upbringing. The purpose of the course is to develop the skills necessary for professional communication in two languages. The objectives of the course: - to deepen and intensify the knowledge and skills necessary for professional social, and cultural and political communication; -improvement of knowledge, skills in teaching scientific, educational and pedagogical communications, Russian and Kazakh languages.	
	Spelling and Punctuation Basics	
	A summary of judgments and opinions regarding the rules of writing. Changes in the alphabet. Phonetic phenomena in the Kazakh language. Principles of Kazakh spelling: morphological, phonetic, historical and traditional position.	
19	The theory of literature	4
	The subject "Theory of Literature" is a comprehensive, historical study of the actual theoretical problems of art and literature based on the advanced achievements of modern science, new directions of its research, supplementing students' knowledge with new theoretical concepts.	
	Prose analysis	
	The secrets of writing and literary creation are examined. Methods of analysis of literary texts.	
20	Folklore	5
	Folklore as a science, its significance and main features. The origin of folklore and distribution by genre, historical principles of research. The relationship of folklore with other branches of science (language, history, ethnography, archeology, philosophy, etc.).	
	Foreign literature	
	During the course "History of Foreign Literature", students get acquainted with the main works of world literature, from Hellenic literature, the source of world spirituality. He also focuses on a typological, comparative and analytical analysis of the influence of the history of each country on literature, literary schools and trends, and the specificity of flows.	
21	Matching Grammar	5
	Teaching a second language in combination with grammar grammar is incomparable and effective. Therefore, there is a need for the modern study of the Kazakh language, the Russian foreign sound system and sensational fund, the speech and speech system, as well as the perception of the ritual. Before talking about the general nature of languages or the specific language	

	<p>of the Turkic language, it is appropriate to clarify the question of general laws that are common to all. The knowledge necessary for the development of this discipline should be able to use skills and knowledge to acquire knowledge, observation, comparison, thinking, theoretical knowledge in practice for the development of the discipline.</p>	
	<p>Historical grammar of the Kazakh language</p>	
	<p>The evolution of the phonetic, grammatical structure of the modern language, the way to achieve this condition are interpreted on a historical and comparative basis. The historical grammar course explains the history of the classification of words by grammar classes, the evolution of the formation of individual grammatical categories, historical changes in the sound system, their influence on the grammatical structure of grammar and grammar.</p>	