

**CATALOGUE OF ELECTIVE DISCIPLINES
BACHELOR LEVEL
6B023 –« Philology»**

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
	Conceptual fundamentals of history study. The path to Independence. Civil and political confrontation. Soviet model. Consequences of the Soviet reforms of the twentieth century. The policy of «Perestroika». Formation of government. Kazakhstani model of economic development. Social modernization. Ethno-demographic processes. Social and political development prospects. The policy of forming new historical consciousness. Kazakhstan in the modern world. N.A. Nazarbayev - a person in history. Formation of a nation of the united future.	
2	Literary analysis of literary text	5
	The subject and objectives of the poetics of the text as a science, the current stage of the study of the poetics of the text, general philological directions in the study of literary text, poetics of the literary genre, poetics of artistic means, artwork and literary text, literary hermeneutics, Basic concepts of hermeneutics, the structure of the artwork, poetics of modern Kazakh stories , poetics of intertext in the structure of literary text, etc.	
3	Literature of Turkic peoples	5
	Goals and objectives of the discipline "literature of Turkic peoples", forms, methods, research problems. Turkology is one of the spheres of Oriental science. Turkic studies of the XVII-XIX centuries. Achievements in the study of Turkic languages of the Soviet period. Development of Turkology during the years of independence. Comparative-historical studies of Turkic languages. Stages of formation and development of Turkic languages. Classification of Turkic languages. Western Huns of Turkic languages: Kipchak, Karluk, Oguz, Bulgar, Eastern Huns: Uighur-Oguz, Kyrgyz-Kipchak groups, language features. Other Turkic languages.	
4	History of foreign literature	5
	In the discipline "History of foreign literature" students are given an idea of detailed historical and literary, theoretical and practical skills. "History of foreign literature" is studied on a scientific basis from the point of view of requirements to higher educational institutions and taking into account the rich practical results and methodological conclusions accumulated over the years. Besides, the system of history of teaching of foreign literature, characteristic features is reflected. Special attention is paid to valuable opinions and translations, works of Russian scientists.	
5	Comparative grammar of Turkic languages	5
	The purpose of comparative grammar-Turkic languages, their General characteristics, comprehensive, in-depth study of the characteristics of individual Turkic languages. Creation of conditions for wide access of students to	

	knowledge on subjects and contents of comparative grammar of Turkic languages on a scientific basis, systematic knowledge, features of related languages. It provides an opportunity for deep scientific and theoretical consideration of future specialists, as well as other disciplines related to language education. The study of Turkic languages on the basis of scientific approaches and concepts should be carried out in close contact with the history of these peoples. Every nation strives for knowledge of its language, literature, ethnic history. One way of knowing this is by comparing languages.	
6	Historical grammar of the Kazakh language	6
	To give students information about the study of historical grammar. To acquaint with the purposes and tasks of discipline. To consider the connection of historical grammar with other disciplines. The historical grammar of the Kazakh language is related to the comparative grammar of the Turkic languages. First of all, there were General environmental studies, and then began to form as one of the areas of these studies. The history of each of the individual Turkic languages arose primarily in this way. The beginning of the science of the history of the Kazakh language, first of all, received historical and comparative Turkology.	
7	Kazakh literature in ancient times	5
	Objectives of the discipline the study of ideological guidelines, literary trends and their artistic features in the development of each nation, associated with the socio-economic structures of the people. In the history of our people, the history of literary studies, the history of literature and art, the artistic word is singled out as an integral part of the young-entirely, studies in the whole state. He knows the birth of a literary work, the development of literary life, the stages of development of various literary directions and means of improvement, the work of writers who have influenced the literary process.	
8	The history of Kazakh literature of the XV-XVIII centuries	4
	The subject "Kazakh literature of the XI-XVIII centuries" - the purpose of scientific and theoretical education, considers the real task of involving students in an independent search related to problems that must be studied in the future. The purpose of the discipline "literature of the Han era" - to give students theoretical and practical knowledge, to draw students ' attention to the still unsolved events. To try to repeat the received knowledge of students.	
9	History of Kazakh literature of the XIX century	6
	In this discipline, the following theoretical and practical problems are considered: the purpose of the seminars-the formation of students ' ability to analyze the texts of individual works, to form skills of systematization of compositions and plots of works, understanding the ways used by speech zergers in the creation of images. In-depth study of artistic workshops of works of great figures of realistic literature, owning the General laws of world literary development. Within this requirement, the philosophical, humanist-educational, aesthetic content of the Kazakh verbal art is comprehensively supported. In the XVII-XIX centuries, the poet of the middle class continuity in the work, the development of the content and significance of his realistic poetry poets of the era glorified this colonial policy.	
10	1900-1960 History of Kazakh literature	4
	The life and work of outstanding poets and writers of Kazakh literature 1900-1960. Wide reading and mastering of works of art. Artistic and aesthetic achievements. Conducting a comprehensive analysis. Fundamental knowledge related to the history of Kazakh literature of the early twentieth century and its	

	periods. Interaction and connection with literary poetics. Scientific literature related to the history of Kazakh literature. The most important problems of development and functioning of the Kazakh literature of the early twentieth century. The process of folklore and mythical development at various stages of Kazakh literature. Features and ways of transfer of the Kazakh prose, poetry, mythical motives and folklore traditions in drama. The birth of the novel. Ideas and opinions of domestic and foreign scientists, which relate to the actual problems of Kazakh literature of the early twentieth century.	
11	1961-2000 History of Kazakh literature	5
	One of the main features of the literary movement at this stage is to increase the creative activity of writers. This is especially recognized in prose works born during this period. After criticizing the facts of coloring, taking life only from the sinful side, Kazakh writers sought to explore the contradictory phenomena in reality of the modern specialist, to depict him artistically. In the history of our country, it was considered one of the most important historical events.	
12	Modern Kazakh literature	6
	Since 1990, in the conditions of independence and freedom, the mistakes of the Soviet period and “aktandaktar” were revised, new step-by-step works were carried out. By the 21st century, Kazakh literary science has become a sphere of science that can realistically assess the past of Kazakh literature, comparing today with the world literature. In particular, the Kazakh literary science has achieved mainly the following results: criticality-aesthetics, which began from the development of the literary heritage of ancient times, common to all Turkic peoples., researches of literary-historical, literary-theoretical character were raised to the level of national scientific-research thought; the large stock of literary heritage is saved up; the Kazakh folkloristic science was a separate branch, its connection with written literature is comprehensively studied, key conclusions are made.; life and composition of outstanding representatives of literary history before and after the October revolution. legacy of science. checked, Monogr. in General and fully considered.	
13	Cognitive linguistics	6
	Cognitive linguistics-studies the cognitive theory and cognitive activity of language, considers the formation of human knowledge and the existence of its activities. Concepts also belong to the research form of cognitive linguistics. They form a conceptual system and constitute a conceptual space characterized by peculiar features.	
14	Stylistics and language culture	6
	The purpose of studying this discipline is to give students knowledge about the basic concepts of linguistic stylistics and language culture, especially about the stylistic possibilities of functional styles and tiers of language, to be able to distinguish the stylistic possibilities of any text. The discipline "Stylistics and language culture" aims to acquaint students with the main problems of theoretical linguistics. The purpose of the discipline "Stylistics and language culture" is to inform students about the main, topical problems of theoretical linguistics. In accordance with the requirements of educational programs on history, modern state, the main directions of the style of the Kazakh language.	
15	The Latin alphabet of the Kazakh language	4
	Can distinguish features of Latin graphics and associated spelling system. Origin, history of development, graphic composition of the Latin alphabet.	

<p>Correspondence of the lty graph to the phonetic system of the Latin language. Use of Latin script in other languages. Transition of Turkic-speaking peoples to the Latin alphabet in 1924-1929. In Kazakhstan, "new ALIP" - the adoption of the Latin alphabet (1929), its meaning. The transition to the Latin alphabet is a cultural revolution in the East.</p>	
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