

**CATALOGUE OF ELECTIVE DISCIPLINES
BACHELOR LEVEL
7M02304-Linguistics**

Abbreviated names of the cycles of disciplines	Name of disciplines and their main sections	Workload Total number of credits
CD	CYCLE OF Core Disciplines(CD)	15
1	Psycholinguistics	5
	Psycholinguistics is the science of the action of speech. History of psycholinguistics. Psycholinguistic observations. Ethnopsycholinguistics. Applied aspects of psycholinguistics. Psycholinguistics is an experimental science. Psycholinguistics defines the process of structuring texts through experiments.	
	Neuro-linguistics	
	Neuro-linguistics is a branch of psychological science, borderline for psychology, neurology and linguistics, studying " brain mechanisms of speech activity and those changes in speech processes that occur in local brain lesions." The formation of neurolinguistics as a scientific discipline is associated with the development of neuropsychology, on the one hand, linguistics and psycholinguistics — on the other. In accordance with the ideas of modern neuropsychology, neuro-linguistics considers speech as a systemic function, and aphasia as a systemic disorder, which consists of a primary defect and secondary disorders resulting from the impact of the primary defect, as well as functional rearrangements of the brain aimed at compensating for the impaired function.	
2	Academic writing	5
	According to the content of the academic writing discipline, the undergraduate will get acquainted with the types of language communication: literary reading, listening to oral speech, the specifics of scientifically written works, types of academic texts and their structure. Gathering opinions and references from various literary sources about the concept of academic writing, as well as the ability to share their knowledge about it. The types and forms of academic text analyze the structure of scientific papers written on the study, report, research, essay, scientific article, research project, solutions to problems in an academic text, ways of solving problems.	
	Academic grammar of the Kazakh language	
	In the subject "Academic grammar of the Kazakh language" will be studied the word composition, speeches, word converters, types of connectivity, speech categories and their features. Change of words in the Kazakh language, personality change, speech and speech, types and methods of its creation, the lexical and semantic character of the words, the grammatical meanings and functions of words, words and phrases, their types and ways of writing, types, ways of making. Morphological, morpheme analysis is carried out, tasks for practical lessons on each lesson and exercises, test tasks for control and researches.	

3	Basics of Pragmalinguistics	5
	Pragmatics means "action" in Greek. Therefore, its subject is the current language. In philosophy and psychology, the term is used to refer to action and practice. Linguistic pragmatism is a subject that explores language as a means of "man within, not for himself". Nowadays, pragmatics is an interdisciplinary field, as well as a wide range of logical-philosophical, sociological, psychological, ethnographic, and sometimes even cybernetic trends along with all aspects of linguistics.	
	Interlinguistic	
	Interlinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies various aspects of interlingual communication and, in particular, international languages as a means of such communication. The main attention is paid to the processes of creation and functioning of international artificial languages, which are investigated in connection with the issues of multilingualism, the interaction of languages, the formation of internationalisms. In relation to the range of problems related to artificial languages, interlinguistics is divided into two major sections: the theory of linguistic projection (applies to artificial languages of any type — regardless of whether they have received a communicative implementation) and the theory of the functioning of the planned language.	
GED 1	CYCLE OF GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINES (GED)	20
1	Theory and practice of lexicography	5
	Lexicography is a branch of linguistics that deals with the theory and practice of compiling dictionaries. An encyclopedic dictionary is a scientific reference publication in the form of a dictionary, where basic information on all branches of knowledge is presented in alphabetical order. A linguistic dictionary is a scientific reference publication where words (all parts of speech) and stable combinations of words with their interpretation, accent, grammatical, stylistic, stylistic and other special language marks are placed in alphabetical order.	
	Academic grammar of the Kazakh language	
	The purpose and objectives of the subject "Academic grammar of the Kazakh language". Change of words in the Kazakh language, personality change, speech and speech, types and methods of its creation, the lexical and semantic character of the words, the grammatical meanings and functions of words, words and phrases, their types and ways of writing, types, ways of making.	
2	History of linguistic teachings	5
	The history of linguistic studies as an academic discipline. Linguistics of the middle ages. The emergence and formation of comparative historical linguistics: prerequisites for the emergence of comparative historical linguistics. Historical linguistics of the 19th century. The naturalistic direction. Linguistics of the late 19th-early 20th century. Structuralism in linguistics (1920-1960). The main directions in linguistics late 20th-early 21st.	
	Text linguistics	
	The main aspects of the analysis of the text. Basic levels of text analysis. The basic principles of linguistic analysis of the text (the principle of historicism, principle of the accounting of interrelation of form and content works of vzaimozavisimost, the principle level of analysis of the text, the principle of harmonization of common and individual. Methods and techniques of linguistic text analysis (method of stylistic experiment, semantic-stylistic method, comparative-stylistic	

	method, methods of quantitative text analysis).	
3	Basics of linguistic culturology	5
	Anthropogenic paradigm: history of anthropological linguistics in Kazakh linguistics; Directions and branches. Features of the structural-anthropogenic paradigm. The reality is in the mind. Ethnosemiotics basis for the study of the Kazakh language. Research of Kazakh scientists on ethno-cognition, the theory of ethno-tags. The anthropogenic paradigm is a "linguistic image of the world". Numerical representation of ethnographic structures (mythology, realities). Categorization of the category: conceptual image of the world. Types of ethno-transformers.	
	Lingvosemiotika	
	The material-ideological (bilateral) structure of language units expressing the object, its properties, the relation to being is considered. A set of language symbols creates a system of unique symbols-a language. A language symbol consists of a unit of content and sound, that is, a marked content and a marking sound. These two sides of the linguistic sign create a stable linguistic unit with the indirect participation of consciousness. Both sides of the language sign are connected with each other and are subject to the General laws of asymmetry in the language. The most common form of language sign is the word, since the cognitive image of the object collected in the practice of previous generations is preserved only in the word.	
4	Basics of linguophilosophy	5
	Formation of language philosophy as a science. Philosophy of language: problems of spiritual harmony and mutual understanding. Semiology and semiotics in the philosophy of language. Philosophy of classical language. Kazakh philosophy of language. Philosophical essence of language. The philosophical content of structuralism in language. Old philosophical thoughts in ancient Turkish inscriptions. The philosophy of marking in language. The Theory Of R. Barthes. Old philosophical thoughts in ancient Turkish inscriptions. Linguistic consciousness, secret consciousness (subconscious). Philosophy of cognitive thinking.	
	The theory of linguistic identity	
	Language personality-permanent language elements, individualized from each other in function, structure, place. The main functions of language in the linguistic identity of the physical ataus the meaning of the word. The language of the face are divided into names of communicative and structural. Nominal linguistic personality-concept, concept, names objects. The main name is the language personality-the word. The main communicative language personality is a sentence. The basic structural linguistic personality-the phoneme, the morpheme. He is a word-forming, word-forming, communicative language personality with the help of models of phrases, phrases, sentences.	