## CATALOGUE OF ELECTIVE DISCIPLINES 8D03102 - CULTUROLOGY

| Cycle <br> of <br> discipli <br> nes | Name of disciplines and their main sections | Working <br> hours <br> (ECTS) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MD 2 | CYCLE OF MAJOR DISCIPLINES (MD) | $\mathbf{4 3}$ |
| 1. | Introduction to the theory and analysis of cultural anthropology | $\mathbf{5}$ |
| Cultural anthropology as a science in the system of anthropological and humanitarian knowledge. <br> Anthropology and biology, psychology, sociology, history, semiotics. KA's background. The <br> history of ideas about the variability and variability of mankind. Factors of occurrence of KA. |  |  |
| Jean-Jacques Rousseau is the founder of anthropology. Formation and development of <br> anthropological teachings and schools. Factors of cultural anthropology. Enlightenment and faith <br> in science. Materials discoveries. Evolutionism and the formation of anthropology. The <br> dominance of evolutionary theory. |  |  |
| 2. | Problems and methods in cultural analysis | 5 |
| The concept of «cultural analysis»; content typology of cultural objects: material objects (objects, <br> things), ideational objects (ideas, concepts, representations, images, norms, values), samples of <br> social relatans, technologies of social interaction, cultural languages (means of communication <br> and translation). Semantic content of cultural objects and culture as a space of functioning of <br> meanings. Concepts of sign, meaning, meaning, symbolic meaning, language of culture, cultural <br> text. |  |  |
| 3. | Modern transformation processes in the traditions and culture of the <br> people of Kazakhstan | $\mathbf{5}$ |
| Cultural transformation of the people of Kazakhstan, as a factor of internal development, and as a <br> result of changes in the socio-cultural environment as a whole. Transformation of post-Soviet |  |  |
| ideology in the process of historical development of post-Soviet countries and its influence on the |  |  |
| development of cultural traditions. National culture and national tradition. Problems of |  |  |
| construction of new cultural traditions in Kazakhstan. The role of the Assembly of people of |  |  |
| Kazakhstan in rapprochement |  |  |

