MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

KAZAKH ABLAI KHAN UNIVERSITY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND WORLD LANGUAGES

"Approved"
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PROGRAM

for taking the entrance examinations for doctoral studies of the Educational Program
«8D023 02 Foreign philology» «8D023 Languages and Literature»

Almaty 2019

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the examination - to determine the level of knowledge and skills, the ability to express one's thoughts clearly and convincingly, identify the level of competence training and the ability to solve practical tasks necessary for doctoral study on Educational Program «8D023 02 Foreign philology» «8D023 Languages and Literature»

Examination procedure. The entrance examination for doctoral study on on Educational Program «8D023 02 Foreign philology» «8D023 Languages and Literature». The content of the doctoral program covers the following issues: Germanic, Roman and Oriental languages which are considered in the linguistic, linguistic-typological and linguoculturological aspects:

1. The current status and modern development trends of philological science based on the modern intercultural communicative theory of foreign language education.
2. The main aspects of linguistics at the turn of the 20th – 21st centuries. Linguistic typology.
3. General typological characteristics of Germanic, Romance and Oriental languages and their systematic structural peculiarities.

Examination topics include the basic concepts and terminology of modern philology, as well as problems and prospects of development and improvement of foreign philology theory and practice in the light of cognitive linguoculturological methodology of foreign language education, as well as methods and techniques of its research.

The preparation basis of the entrance examination cards for doctoral study on the given specialty are the module programs on "General linguistics", "Comparative-historical" and "Comparative - typological linguistics", "Foreign literature", theory and practice related to the German, Roman and Oriental languages studies. Entrance test:

- oral answer to exam questions – 50%;
- defense of the research project – 40%.
- motivational essay – 10 %;

Form of exams - mixed: oral and written.

The examination ticket consists of 3 questions:

1 question – theoretical question;

2 question – theoretical question;

3 question – Research project of the proposed doctoral thesis

1.**Criteria and parameters for assessing the oral response to exam questions (max 60 points):**

1. Completeness of the content of the question - 0-10 points.
2. The depth of understanding of the content of the question (the ability to analyze and summarize the phenomena of language) - 0-15 points.
3. Logic of construction and argumentation of the answer, terminological correctness - 0-15 points.
4. Knowledge and specific methodological definitions of the categories - 0-10 points.

Estimation on alphabetic system	Digital equivalent of points	% of the contents of the discipline learning	Estimation based on traditional system
A	4,0	95-100	Excellent
A-	3,67	90-94	
B+	3,33	85-89	Good
B	3,0	80-84	
B-	2,67	75-79	
C+	2,33	70-74	
C	2,0	65-69	Satisfactory
C-	1,67	60-64	
D+	1,33	55-59	
D	1,0	50-54	
F	0	0-49	Unsatisfactory

Entrance examination requirements for doctoral study.

Candidates must show deeper theoretical and practical knowledge, traditional and modern approaches to foreign and national linguistics, knowledge on conceptual provisions of the language policy and linguistic situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan. However, candidate's attention should be directed at the solution of pragma-professional tasks to carry out professional activity in the field of philological education as a specialist on philology, the demonstration of its competence training, the willingness and ability to put received knowledges into practice in his professional activities as a specialist on foreign philology (including specialist competency model).

Considering the relevance of the learning goals and objectives of the given speciality, this program focuses on the identification of candidates' skills appropriate in doctoral study and the understanding of contemporary issues of foreign philology.

In passing the entry examination on the given specialty, particular emphasis is being put on a theoretical and logical comprehension of foreign philology problems, the ability to analyze and navigate modern trends, approaches and technologies in the sphere of philological education as a specialist of foreign languages, use meta-language and relevant terminology of modern philology.

PROGRAM

for taking the entrance examination for doctoral study on Educational Program «8D023 02 Foreign philology» «8D023 Languages and Literature»

I. Methodology in linguistics.

Cognition is as a human activity, its peculiarities and place among other types of human activity (transforming and communicative activities).

Two levels of cognitions: the level of scientific cognition and practical level. Science and its complementary functions to other areas of public consciousness: science and religion; science and art.

Language is as an object of linguistic research. Substantial, functional and pragmatic properties of language. The subject of internal, external linguistics and its pragma-functional aspects.

The concept of methodology in general (philosophical) and specific scientific aspects.

Principles, methods and techniques of linguistic research: the principle of cognition as a general approach to the study of the object, method as a general intellectual aspect of knowledge coordinating the researcher's actions; receiving as a kind of researcher's specific action to research a specific language material.

The classification of the principles and methods of linguistic knowledge.

II. Methods and techniques of internal linguistics.

1. Diachronic approach, comparative historical method in linguistics, techniques of external and internal reconstruction. The terms "protolanguage" "archetype", "etymon" - the problem of motivation and nomination. The genetic classification of languages. The "laws" - of linguistic change.

2. Synchronic approach. Idiographic methods: immediate constituent analysis (IC analysis). The distinctive features of phonemes and morphemes as the final components. Distribution analysis and its basic concepts. Method of transformation in linguistics and its basic concepts.

III. Methods and techniques of external linguistics.

Methods and techniques of psycholinguistics (observation, self-observation, testing) Requirements for the texts (reliability, validity, accuracy).

Methods and techniques of sociolinguistics: questionnaires, interviews, work with archival documents. The principles governing the drafting of the sociolinguistic questionnaires depending on the purpose of the research subject. Functional classification of world languages.

IV. Methods and techniques of pragmalinguistics.

Pragmatics is as one aspect of semiotics. The relationship between the statement, the speaker and the context (the situation). The ratio of sign to denote, the ratio of sign to other signs, the ratio of sign to the participants of the speech act. The study of linguistic facts directly into their using. The main problems studied in pragmalinguistics - structure and classification of speech acts and interpretation of the statement

V. Other scientific methods in linguistics.

1. Their complementary character. Linguistics and sociology, linguistics and culturology, linguistics and psychology. Linguistics and experimental physics (instrumental phonetics); Linguistics and mathematics (linguistic statistics); linguistics and logic (method of logical analysis of natural language).

2. Methods and techniques of linguistics. The accounting of the dynamic and stochastic (statistical) laws of nature. Basic concepts of statistics: probability,

selection, standard deviation and its calculation. Definition of speech probability at a given degree of accuracy.

VI. The main aspects of linguistics at the turn of the 20th – 21st centuries.

Leading principles of linguistic research. Development of Ferdinand de Saussure's ideas in linguo-semiotics. Semantics, pragmatics and syntactics as the parts of semiology. Theories of N. Chomsky, D. Lakoff, D. Johnson. Linguistic concepts of Van Dyck.

Various branches of structuralism.

Anthropocentrism, functionalism, expansionism, the explanatory are the leading research principles in contemporary linguistics.

The onomasiological and semasiological approaches in the study of the substantive aspect of linguistic units.

Interest in the functional aspects of the research. Communicative linguistics.

Formation of the branches in external linguistics: psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, pragmalinguistics, cognitive linguistics, contrastive linguistics, etc.

The main aspects of modern Kazakh linguistics.

VII. Methods of applied linguistic research.

1. The concept of fundamental and applied sciences. Linguistics and foreign philology. Standards and types of speech activity (production, generation and speech synthesis) under condition of bilingualism.

2. The theory of language contacts and dialingual analysis of interacting languages.

VIII. Corpus Linguistics.

The history of corpus linguistics development using English material. Traditional methods and ways of searching for factual language material. Computational Linguistics. Corpus Linguistics in theoretical and applied aspects.

IX. Modern phonetics and phonology.

Phonetics is as the science that studies speech production. Articulatory phonetics, acoustic phonetics. Perceptual phonetics. Sections for phonetics. Areas of study in phonetics - literary language, literary regional variations, geographic and social dialects.

Phonetics and phonology. The linguists' different views to understand the nature of phonetics and phonology. International phonetic alphabet. Differential characteristics of phonemes. Background. Phonemes and allophones. The latest achievements in the field of phonetics and phonology in the world linguistics.

X. Word formation.

Classical procedures of word formation in the language - prefixation, suffixation and compounding, conversion, abbreviation, onomatopoeia, telescopic word.

XI. Lexical Semantics.

Talking about significant words (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, etc.)

Language dictionary - not just a set of lexemes, but the system within which words interact with each other, respectively, define each other in various ways. The concept of the semantic field. Applied significance of semantic relations in linguistics. Syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations. Synonymy. Antonymy. Meronymy and holonymy. Polysemy. Homonymy.

XII. Problems of syntax.

Diachronic and synchronic approaches to the syntactic changes analysis. Recent studies in the field of syntactic change.

Innovation in the use of modality, impersonal forms of the verb, the passive voice and messages.

XIII. Text and Discourse.

Discourse and text are as an object of interdisciplinary research.

The concept of "discourse" and "text", the difference between them and their peculiarities. The comprehensive nature of discourse and text. The concepts of algorithm and its use in pragmalinguistics.

Algorithm analysis of discourse: Situation description; determination of communicants' intentions and strategies; the nature of the discourse semantic relationships; lexical and grammatical (verbal) and nonverbal features of discourse.

Algorithm analysis of text: text delimitation; determination of the type and theme of the text; structure of the text, and particularly text links (cohesion, coreference, lexical and thematic lines); definition of the pragmatic essence in the text, the author's attitude to the described reality fragments (individual and functional style of the text).

XIV. Phraseological fund and paremiology.

Definition and types of phraseological units. Phraseological fund and linguistic picture of the world.

Phraseologism is as a sign of secondary education. Structural and semantic stability of phraseologism. Historical phraseology.

Modern problems of paremiology. Idioms, proverbs and sayings.

XV. Culture of scientist's research work and its technical design.

1. The main stages of a scientist's research work on the topic: the start and introduction of the theme; systematization (classification of the research material) and interpretation (findings and conclusion, identification of the research prospects).

2. Requirements for written publication of the research work: introduction, main part, conclusion, a reference list. Features of footnote and text links.

Entrance examination questions for doctoral study on speciality «6D021000 - Foreign philology" in 2014-2015

1. Forms of language existence, the state official language. Language policy issue.

2. Word-formative models (in the system of different languages (studied language must be presented).

3. The place and significance of psycholinguistics in contemporary linguistics.
4. Basic phonological characteristics of word in the system of different languages (on the example of the studied language).
5. The main directions of the new linguistic paradigm.
6. Morphological categories and their significance.
7. Main peculiarities of the American, European and Russian cognitive science.
8. Concept as cognitive and linguoculturological category.
9. Ethnolinguistics and linguoculturology in contemporary linguistics.
10. The main issues in gender linguistics.
11. Anthropocentric model (anthropocentrism) in contemporary linguistics.
12. The main ways of enriching language vocabulary.
13. Language and its main functions.
14. Sentence and its linguistic analysis.
15. The main trends of modern Kazakh linguistics.
16. Semantic structure of the word.
17. The problem of motivation and nomination in linguistics.
18. The word, its valency and distribution.
19. The place and significance of sociolinguistics in anthropocentric language model.
20. The syntax sentence patterns in the system of different languages (studied language must be presented).
21. Speech act theory.
22. Intonation and stress as the supersegmentic characteristics.
23. Pragmalinguistics and its main problems.
24. Linguistic analysis methods and techniques in phraseology.
25. Types of linguistic meanings.
26. Systematic and structural study of language.
27. The main provisions of language communication. Verbal and nonverbal communication.
28. The basic ways and means of phrase formation in the system of different languages (on the example of the studied language).
29. The role of the Prague Linguistic Circle in modern linguistics.
30. Semantics, types of seme and Seme analysis in modern linguistics.
31. Structuralism and basic provisions of Ferdinand de Saussure's theory.
32. Theory of linguistic relativity.
33. Comparative-historical linguistics and its significance in contemporary research.
34. Fundamentals and problems of discourse study. Text and discourse.
35. Myths and mythology units in linguoculturology (myths, archetypes, ceremonies, rituals).
36. Discourse in the linguistic concepts of Van Dyck and Umberto Eco.
37. Paremiology units as subject of linguoculturology.
38. Reference and referential relations in the text.
39. Sign and its types in the language system.
40. Methodology in contemporary linguistics (research methods in linguistics).
41. Basic notions of cognitive linguistics.
42. Languages for special purposes.

43. The main categories of linguistic semantics (structural organization of lexis (vocabulary).

44. Categories of modality in modern science. Linguistic and non-linguistic modality.

45. Generative grammar in the work of Noam Chomsky and its theoretical basis.

46. Phonetics and phonology and their functional difference.

47. Philosophical and methodological basics of linguistic theory in the work of Wilhelm von Humboldt.

48. Concept and linguistic picture of the world.

49. Basics of functional grammar. The concept of functional - semantic field and categorical situation.

50. Corpus Linguistics in theoretical and applied aspects.

51. Current problems of comparative literature in Kazakhstan.

52. Major development trends of English literature.

53. Literary aspects of postmodernism and world literature.

54. Literature of English classicism.

55. Specific features of the literary dialogue between the West and East based on an example of world writers' creativity. State your own point of view.

56. Characteristics of realism in the 20th century English literature.

57. Expressive means of artistic speech using an example of a separate literary work.

58. Major periods in the literature of the Renaissance.

59. Literature as a form of art.

60. Art methods of reality viewing. Provide examples.

61. Romanticism in the literature.

62. Major periods in the literature of the Renaissance.

63. Major periods in the literature of the Middle Ages.

64. Literature of the Enlightenment period.

65. The main genres of medieval literature.

66. Renaissance. Humanism.

67. Theater of the Renaissance. Comedy. Tragedy.

68. Characteristic features of realism of the 20th century.

69. Major trends in modern English literature.

Present the planned research proposals of your doctoral dissertation (research field, aims, objectives, significance and novelty of the research, research methods).

Practical tasks are integrated pragma-professional and reflect the problems of the modern methodology in foreign language philology.

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