

AI-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Approved at the meeting of
Scientific and methodological Council of
Al-Farabi KazNU

Protocol № _____

from " _____ " _____ 2020 d.

Vice-rector for academic Affairs

_____ A. Hikmetov

**PROGRAM
OF THE ENTRANCE EXAM IN THE SPECIALTY
FOR APPLICANTS TO the PhD PROGRAM
in the SPECIALTY " 8D023-LINGUISTICS»**

ALMATY, 2020

The program is compiled in accordance with the State educational standard for the specialty "6D021300 – Linguistics". The program was composed by Professor Madieva G., Professor Ibraeva Zh., associate Professor Mambetova M.

The program was reviewed at the meeting of the Chair of General linguistics and European languages.

Protocol № _____ from _____ 2020

Head of Chair _____ Madieva G.

Approved at the meeting of the method Bureau of the faculty of Philology and world languages

Protocol № _____ from _____ 2020

The Chairman of the methodical Bureau _____ Ospanova G.

Approved at the meeting of the Academic Council

Protocol № _____ from _____ 2020

Chairman of the Academic Council,

Dean of the faculty _____ Abdimanuly O.

Scientific Secretary _____ Alimtaeva L.

CONTENT

1. Aims and tasks of the entrance examination in the specialty are to determine the level of knowledge, skills, and the ability to express thoughts clearly, logically and convincingly, and to identify the analytical skills needed for doctoral studies and obtain the academic degree "doctor of philosophy" (PhD).

a) "Form of entrance examination is written exam. The examinees write their answers to the questions on the exam ticket on the answer sheets, which are checked by the exam Board in encrypted form."

2. Requirements for the level of training of people entering the PhD program. Applicants must show deep knowledge of the history of linguistics, traditional and modern problems of foreign and domestic linguistics, conceptual provisions and directions of linguistics, language policy and language situation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. At the same time, the attention of the examinee should be focused on the analysis of language phenomena, processes occurring in the language, classification of languages on various grounds, methods of linguistic analysis, depending on the aims and objectives of the study and the linguistic area.

Taking into account the goals and objectives of training in this specialty, this program pays attention to identifying the abilities of students entering the PhD program to fully understand the language system, its level organization, the patterns occurring in the language, the distinction between intralinguistic and extralinguistic patterns, the functioning of language units in different types of discourse.

When passing the entrance exam, special attention is paid to the theoretical and logical understanding of the actual material, the ability to analyze language phenomena, navigate in modern areas of linguistics, use the metalanguage of linguistics and the corresponding linguistic terminology, as well as to be able to interpret general scientific and particular methods of linguistic analysis.

In addition, the applicant must be able to determine the territorial and social differentiation of languages, distinguish language levels and differential and integral features of language units that form different levels of language that affect the development of the language, know the genealogical and typological characteristics of languages, processes that occur as a result of language contact, and problems of intercultural communication.

3. Prerequisites of the educational program. General linguistics, Philosophical and methodological problems of linguistics, New directions of linguistics. Fundamental problems of modern foreign linguistics/ literature studies, Modern methodology of foreign language education in higher education, Foreign language for academic purposes,

4. List of exam topics.

Discipline "Scientific paradigms of General linguistics".

Linguistics in the ancient world. The dispute about "correctness of names", analogies and anomalies, the definition of basic language units (sound, syllable,

word, sentence) and basic grammatical categories, the teaching of parts of speech in ancient Greece and Rome. Linguistics in ancient India. Grammar Of Panini. Arabic linguistics. "Diwani lugat it-Turk" by M. Kashgari.

Linguistics in the XI-XIII century. The influence of Latin grammars in the grammar of European languages. The first attempts to establish the relationship of languages: Postellus, Scaliger, Guichard. Universal grammar of Port Royal as an experience of General linguistic theory and a sample of rational grammars. Principles of logical grammar. Problems of language in the works of philosophers: F. Bacon, R. Descartes, G. Leibniz, etc. Theories of the origin of language: J. J. Rousseau, I. Herder, M. Lomonosov.

Comparative historical linguistics. The problem of language kinship. The meaning of Sanskrit for comparative historical linguistics: V. Jones, F. Schlegel. Comparative-historical linguistics of the first quarter of the XIX century: R. Rusk, F. Bopp, J. Grimm, F. Dietz, A. Vostokov. The first comparative historical grammars of Indo-European languages. The theory of the family tree and the theory of waves by I. Schmidt.

Hologramatic stage in comparative-historical linguistics: new methods, the desire for precise methods, the development of experimental areas. K. Brugman and B. Delbruck: work on the systematization of language descriptions (compendiums of languages).

Comparative historical linguistics of the XX century. Discovery of the Tocharian and Hittite-Luwian languages. Laryngeal theory. New theories of the structure of the Indo-European root and the origin of various grammatical categories: E. Benveniste, F. de Saussure, E. Sturtevant, H. Pedersen, E. Kurilovich.

Problems of reconstruction. Comparative historical linguistics and the doctrine of language unions. Linguistic paleontology and the theory of language macrofamilies: V. Illich-Svitych, T. Gamkrelidze, V. Ivanov.

Linguistic views of V. von Humboldt. Philosophy of language. Studies about the language form. The concept of the internal form of the language. Language and thinking. The concept of the national spirit. Language as an activity and language as a product of activity. Statement of the problem of language development. Principles of typological classification of languages. V. von Humboldt's concept of language as a special vision of the world.

Universal logical direction in linguistics of the XIX century. "The Organism of language" by K. Becker. K. Becker on the psychogenesis of speech, the ratio of grammar and logic, General grammatic description, language, logical, grammatical and etymological form. F. Buslaev on the relationship between grammatical forms and the laws of thought, the boundaries between logic and grammar. Logical and syntactic grounds for selecting parts of speech and sentence members.

The naturalistic direction. The Doctrine Of A. Schleicher. Consideration of language as an organism. The doctrine of two periods in the development of language. The concept of meaning and relationship in a language. Typological classification of languages. The concept of proto-language and the theory of the family tree, the principle of reconstruction. The theory of waves of J. Schmidt. M. Muller's theory as a kind of naturalism.

Psychological direction. Psychology and linguistics in the second half of the XIX century. the Linguistic system of G. Steinthal. Criticism of the logical direction. Teaching about language thinking and internal form. Ethnic psychology. Linguistic views of A. Potebni. Semantic orientation of A. Potebni's research.

The doctrine of the word as a sign. Denial of polysemy. The word and the context. The nearest and further meaning of the word. Internal form of the word. Teaching about grammatical form and grammatical meaning, about the formation of parts of speech and sentence members. Linguistic views of V. Wundt. Concept of psychology of peoples. Teaching about expressive meanings and sign language. The doctrine of the proposition.

Hologramatic direction. The positivist and individual psychological basis of the views of German hologrammarians. The "Manifesto" of the Leipzig school and its main theses. G. Osthoff and K. BRUGMAN.

The doctrine of sound laws and analogies. The concept of relative and absolute chronology. "Atomism" of the younger grammatics. Theory Of G. Paul. The history of language as the subject and content of linguistics. Characteristics of the communication process. Individual, society, and language. Language and dialects. The role of generations in changing the language. Improvement and development of the comparative-historical method.

Moscow school. Linguistic views of F. Fortunatov. The doctrine of grammatical form and grammatical meaning. The concept of a null form. Teaching about grammatical classes of words. Word as a sign.

The theory of the phrase. Problems of comparative historical linguistics and typology in the works of F. Fortunatov. The teaching of language by A. Shakhmatov, A. Peshkovsky, D. Ushakov, and others.

Kazan school. Sociological psychologism of I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay. The doctrine of statics and dynamics. Understanding language as a system. Development of the phoneme theory.

The concept of alternations. The doctrine of the morpheme. Development of the principles of the descriptive method. Origin of the language and causes of language changes. N. Krushevsky's teaching about the sign character of language. Association by similarity Association by contiguity as the types of relations in language.

Teaching about the main morphological processes of V. Bogoroditsky. The problem of parts of speech and sentences. Questions of phonetics in the light of experimental data.

Aesthetic school. The influence of the ideas of W. von Humboldt, B. Croce, K. Fosslera. Linguistics as applied aesthetics. Stylistics is a universal linguistic discipline. Linguistics and literary studies.

School of "words and things". G. Schuchardt and R. Meringer, as representatives of the school of "words and things". Criticism of the hologramatic theory of phonetic laws. Crossing languages. Onomasiological research.

Areal (spatial) linguistics. Geolinguistics. Dialectology and linguistic geography. Theory of linguistic continuity. Isogloss. Questions of linguistic geography in the works of Italian neo-linguists: M. Bartoli, V. Pisani, J. Bonfante.

The doctrine of habitats and areal linguistics (geolinguistics). The doctrine of the substratum: I. Ascoli. Application of V. Pisani's ideas of areal linguistics and linguistics of language unions in comparative historical research.

Linguistic views of Ferdinand de Saussure. Speech activity, language and speech. Linguistics and semiology. The doctrine of language as a system of signs. Features of the language sign. The concept of values of a language sign. Methods of linguistic research. The concept of synchronicity and diachrony. Internal and external linguistics. F. de Saussure and A. Gardiner, E. Benveniste, E. Coseriu.

French sociolinguistics. Definition of language as a social phenomenon in the works of A. Meyer. Switch. Meije in comparative historical linguistics. Justification of the comparative historical method. The concept of proto-language as a system corresponds to A. Meyer on the mixing of languages.

General linguistic views of J. Vandries. Ideas of sociological linguistics by Sh. Bally. A. Case. Sociology of language by M. Cohen. The theory of double articulation and the principle of economy of language change by A. Martin. Problems of General linguistics in the works of E. Benveniste.

American ethnolinguistics. F. Boas and the study of American Indian languages. American behaviorism: L. Bloomfield. The principle of L. Bloomfield's postulates. Language and human behavior (the concept of stimuli and reactions).

Theory of models By E. Sepir. Ethnolinguistics (anthropological linguistics) in America (F. Boas, E. Sepir, S. Lam, B. L. Worf). The theory of linguistic relativity (the Sepir-Whorf hypothesis). Language and saving the world. Relations of language and culture.

Neohumboldtianism. Neohumboldtianism about the role of language in thinking and familiarity. L. Weisgerber's theory of language as the " key " to the worldview. Semantic structure of language and neohumboldtianistic vision of the world. The ratio of subjective and objective factors in the language. Language picture of the world. Theories of the semantic field: I. Trier, V. Porzig.

The main directions of structuralism. F. de Saussure and I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay as precursors of linguistic structuralism. Linguistic structuralism of the XX century. Background and attitude to the theory and practice of hologramatic research. The methodological basis for the structural interpretation of the language.

Prague school of functional linguistics: N. S. Trubetskoy, R. O. Jakobson, V. Matesius, etc. Theses of the **GOJ**. Phonological theory of N. Trubetskoy. The concept of a phoneme. The doctrine of oppositions. Grammar studies in **GOJ**. The theory of actual division (V. Matezius).

Universal phonological features in the theory of R. O. Jakobson. Grammatical studies in the **PLK**: V. Mathesius. The theory of actual division of the sentence. Research of functional categories and differentiation of literary language. Typological studies of Prague residents. The theory of "linguistic unions" in the **PJ**.

Glossematics (Danish or Copenhagen structuralism): representatives, problems, methodology and methodology. L. Elmslev, V. Brendal, X. Uldall. Language and speech. Language as a sign system.

The procedure of linguistic analysis. Plan of expression and plan of content. Signs and figures. Form and substance. Invariant and variant. Procedure for linguistic analysis in glossematics.

Descriptive linguistics (American structuralism). A set of postulates about the language. Distribution models. B. Block, G. Traeger, Ch. Hockett, Z. Harris. The concept of language system levels. The concept of substitution and distribution. Allophones and allomorphs. Analysis of the components themselves.

Transformational analysis (TA). Transformational generative grammar: N. Chomsky, R. Lenz. Position in relation to language meaning, perspectives and reality. General view of the generation mechanism.

French school of functional linguistics: A. Martinet. Achievements and criticism of linguistic structuralism and functionalism.

London school of linguistics. The concept of the essence of language in the works of representatives of the London school (J. Truss). Ideas of J. Truss and B. Malinovsky about the problem of personality in connection with language. The problem of meaning and its place in linguistic analysis. Context and situational context. The structure of language in the works of V. Allen and M. Halliday.

Linguistics in Russia. Creating a theory of modern Russian: L. Shcherba, L. Yakubinsky, P. Kuznetsov, V. Vinogradov, S. Barkhudarov, B. Larin, N. Shvedova, etc. The study of language in its relation to culture, folk psychology and mythology (F. Buslaev, A. Potebnya, A. Afanasiev). The doctrine of the word in the works of A. Smirnitsky.

Ideas of sociological linguistics. Ideas of sociological linguistics in the works of M. N. Peterson, R. O. Shor, E. Polivanov, N. Ya. Marr and his doctrine of the glottogonic process.

Works of I. I. Meshchaninov on syntactic typology. Discussion about the phoneme. Discussion about structuralism. Functional direction in modern Russian linguistics.

Linguistics in Kazakhstan. Kazakh linguistics as a part of General Turkology (N. Ilminsky, M. Terenev, V. Radlov, P. Melioransky, V. Katarinsky, A. Kuryshzhanov, etc.).

Doctrine about the Kazakh language (A. Baitursynov, K. Zhubanov, S. Kenesbayev, S. Amanzholov, I. Mamanov, N. Sauranbayev, G. Musabayev, M. Balakayev, A. Kaidarov, R. Syzdykova, etc.)

General linguistic views of A. Baitursynov, K. Zhubanov. Problems of Kazakh graphics: A. Baitursynov, K. Zhubanov, S. Amanzholov, E. Omarov, H. Dosmukhamedov, etc.

Family-macrofamily of languages. Agglutinative type of languages. Examples of languages and their General characteristics. Inflectional type of languages. Examples of languages and their General characteristics. Isolating type of languages. Examples of languages and their General characteristics. Polysynthetic type of languages. Examples of languages and their General characteristics. Genetic and typological characteristics of the Russian language.

Language development. Convergence and divergence. Genetic and typological characteristics of the Kazakh language. Genetic and typological

characteristics of the English language. Genetic characteristics of the Russian and Kazakh languages. Typological characteristics of the Russian and Kazakh languages. Genetic characteristics of Russian and English languages. Typological characteristics of Russian and English languages.

Methods of linguistic research. Method and technique. Comparative historical method. Contrastive method. Comparative method. Component analysis. Semantic analysis. Associative experiment.

Phonetic structure of the language. The notion of voice: an excursion, exposure, recursion. Articulation base of the language. Segmental and suprasegmental phonetic units. The sound composition of the language: vocalism and consonantism.

The concept of a phoneme. Sound and phoneme. Phonetic units: syllable, phonetic word, phonetic syntagma, phonetic processes and phonetic changes.

Lexical structure of the language. Word. Semantic aspects of the word. Definition of a word as a language unit. Lexical meanings of words. Denotation, referent, connotation. The ratio of words and concepts. Systematic relationship between the meanings of words.

Vocabulary and phraseology. System relations in vocabulary. Active and passive vocabulary. Taboos and euphemisms. Onomatology. Terminology and term systems. Phraseology. Etymology. Lexicography, types of dictionaries.

Grammatical structure of the language (morphology and syntax). Word articulability (morphemic and word-formation analysis). Types of morphemes within a word form: roots and affixes (prefixes and postfixes); word-forming and inflectional affixes; suffixation and suffixes. Affixation. Types of morpheme connections: linear coupling (external inflection), linear overlap (infixation, transfixation, internal inflection).

Language as a structure. Understanding the structure as a hierarchy based on the relations of the whole and the part. Plans, levels, and tiers. Language units and their hierarchy. Minimum (basic) units of a horizontal series: phoneme, morpheme, sememe. The main sign units of the vertical series: morpheme, word, sentence, discourse (text). Signs of the main sign units (segmentability, presence of a specific function). Functions of the main sign units: significative, denotative, communicative, discursive. Derivatives of iconic units. The tiers in a hierarchical space.

Graphic structure of the language. The types of writing. Ideographic writing. Phonographic writing. Segmentation of written speech. Segmental, super-segmental (spaces, etc.), and sub-segmental (diacritics, etc.) graphic units. Graphics and spelling. Alphabet. Variation of letters. Graphemes and allographs. Graphic units, Graphic syllables, and hyphenation rules. A graphic word; cases of inconsistency between a graphic word and a word form (as a lexical and grammatical unit); Punctuation group; types of punctuation marks. Graphic design of the text.

Languages of the peoples of Kazakhstan: genetic characteristics. Languages of the peoples of Kazakhstan: typological characteristics.

Sociolinguistics: aim and tasks. Diglossia and bilingualism. Territorial and social differentiation of languages: dialect vs. sociolect. Interference: causes and solutions.

Theory of language contacts. Interference. Types of interference. Creole language. Pidginization. The problem of language unions. Language contact of Kazakh and Russian languages. Borrowed words. The problem of bilingualism in language contact.

The discipline "Computational linguistics".

Language semiotics and types of languages. Semiotics. Sign system. The sign problem. The sign character of the language. The unity of the signifier and the signified. Classification of the language sign. Sign language theories.

Natural and artificial languages. Types of artificial information languages. Formalized languages (programming languages, information languages).

Natural language processing systems. Logical and mathematical language learning. Modular representation of the language. Algorithmization of the language. Natural language as a means of human-machine communication. Language problems of entering spoken and written speech into the computer. Artificial intelligence.

Computer linguistics as an applied linguistic discipline and automation in linguistics. Computational linguistics: the object and purpose of the task. Main directions of computational linguistics. Cognitive tools of computational linguistics. Processing of linguistic information at the level of word forms, words, phrases, sentences, and text. Modeling in computational linguistics: communication modeling and text modeling.

Mathematical linguistics. Mathematical linguistics, computational linguistics, computer linguistics, their aims, tasks, research methods. Automatic speech recognition and synthesis. Automatic methods for processing text information.

Automation of information work. Creation of automated information search systems. Development of automatic annotation methods. The essence of automation of administrative and organizational management processes. The level of development of linguistic issues and their relationship to the development of information systems.

Machine translation. Automatic (machine) translation (AT): history, aims, tasks, prospects. Machine translation and artificial intelligence. Machine translation and the elements of the typology systems. Machine translation systems: Kazakh-Russian-Kazakh, Kazakh-English-Kazakh.

Quality of automatic translation. A sequence of formal operations that make up analysis and synthesis in an automatic translation system. The quality of automatic translation and its dependence on the volume, structure and quality of dictionary information to the lexical units of the input and output languages.

Current state and prospects of automatic translation. Problems of standardization, codification and unification of language tools. Linguistic bases of standardization and unification of language tools in computer technologies.

Basic concepts of automatic translation. Linguistic aspects of the construction of the individual components of the AT. Automatic natural language processing. Text editors, word processors, integrated packages, and spreadsheets.

Automatic text processing (converting text in artificial or natural language using a computer). Text processing software. Automatic systems for obtaining traditional frequency dictionaries, word indicators, and concordances, for creating a database that allows you to work with dictionaries and texts in the "request-response" mode. Statistics in lexicography with the help of a computer.

Computer lexicography. Electronic lexicographic sources: explanatory dictionaries, linguistic dictionaries and reference books, encyclopedias. Information dictionaries. Text-lexicographic systems. Formal description of the dictionary entry. Lemmatization of the dictionary. Formal representation of the Kazakh language dictionary. Structure of the automatic dictionary of the Kazakh language. Automatic writer's dictionary.

Hypertext system. Computer representation of linguistic research data. Databases in linguistic inheritance; Integrum; linguistic portal and Logies on linguistics, corpus of languages. Linguistic research programs: SPSS, PRAAT, TALE, etc. Hypertext technologies. Component in hypertext.

Computer and communications. Mass media. Computer models and methods used to represent knowledge. Linguistics as a source of heuristics for building computer models of language and thinking. Computer training programs. Strategy of computer learning and use audiolingual and audiovisual methods in linguistics.

Computer systems in language teaching. Expert training systems in linguistics. Internet for the user. Basic computers. Virtual universities. Linguistic approaches to distance learning of languages. Opportunities and prospects of email. Etiquette in the field of human-machine communications. Protection and security of information.

5. List of recommended literature

Main literature:

1. Kodukhov V. I. General linguistics, Moscow, 1974, 2008
2. Berezin F. M. History of linguistic teachings, Moscow, 1975, 1984.
3. Stepanov Yu. S. Methods and principles of modern linguistics, Moscow, 1975, 2000
4. General linguistics methods of linguistic research. Ed. by S. Serebryannikov -1973
5. Levitsky Yu. A., Boronnikova N. V. History of linguistic teachings, Moscow, 2005.
6. R. A. Amirova, B. A. Olkhovikov, Yu. V. Rozhdestvensky History of linguistics, Moscow, 2003.
7. Mikhalev S. B. General linguistics. History of linguistics. Moscow, 2005.

8. Danilenko V. P. General linguistics and history of linguistics, Moscow: Flinta, 2009.
9. Mechkovskaya N. B. General linguistics. Structure and social typology of languages. Moscow: Flinta, 2007.
10. V. A. Pishchalnikova General linguistics. 2009.
11. Akhatova S. A. Political discourse and language consciousness -Almaty, 2006.
12. Baranovsky S. N. Introduction to applied linguistics. Moscow: MSU, 2001.
13. Belikov V. I., Krysin L. P. Sociolinguistics: Textbook for universities. - Moscow, 2001.
14. Modern American linguistics: fundamental directions. - Moscow, 2002.

Additional literature:

1. Bell R. T. Sociolinguistics. Aims, methods, and problems. Moscow, 1974.
2. C. Vezhbitskaya Semantic universals and description of languages. - Moscow, 1999.
3. Vorobyova O. I. Political vocabulary. Its functions in modern oral and written speech. - Arkhangelsk, 2000.
4. Gorodetsky B. Yu. Computer linguistics: modeling of communication. Computational linguistics. Issue 24. Moscow, 1989.
5. Zhubanov S. K. Basic principles of formalization of the content of the Kazakh text. Moscow, 2002.
6. Zazorina L. N. Introduction to structural linguistics. - Moscow, 1974.
7. Zubkova L. G. Language as a form. Theory and history of linguistics, Moscow, 1999.
8. Artificial intelligence. (3 vol.) The directory / Under the editorship of V. A. Popov. – M., 1990.
9. Kibrik S. E. Essays on General and applied issues of linguistics. – Moscow, 1992.
10. Kulichenko Yu. D., Perceptual images of political discourse. - Almaty, 2009.
11. Kuryshzhanova A. Linguistic support of computer programs in the Kazakh language: autoref. diss... cand. science. - Almaty, 1999.
12. Leontiev A.A. Fundamentals of the psycholinguistics - M. 2003.
13. Makarov M. L. Fundamentals of the theory of discourse. – Moscow, 2003.
14. Marchuk Yu.N. Fundamentals of computational linguistics. Textbook. - Moscow: MPU "Narodny Uchitel", 2000.
15. Mechkovskaya N. B. Social linguistics, Moscow, 1994.
16. Mechkovskaya N. B. Social linguistics, Moscow, 2000.
17. Nelyubin L. L. Computer linguistics and machine translation. Moscow: VTSP, 1991.
18. General linguistics, Vol. 1. - Moscow, 1970.
19. General linguistics: Forms of existence, functions, history of language. - M., 1970.
20. Parshina O. N. Russian political speech. Theory and practice. – M., 2007.

21. Rozhdestvensky Y. V., Lectures on General linguistics. – M., 1990.
22. Serebrennikovskaya B. The Role of human factor in language: Language and world view. – M., 1988.
23. Serebrennikovskaya S. A. The Role of human factor in language: Language and thought. – M., 1988.
24. Skrebtsova T. G. American school of cognitive linguistics. - Saint Petersburg, 2000. Modern American linguistics: fundamental directions. - Moscow, 2002.
25. S. Sheigal Semiotics of political discourse, Moscow, 2004.
26. Language and science of the late twentieth century. - Moscow, 1995. Luria S. R. Language and consciousness. - Moscow, 1996.

Dictionaries and reference books:

1. Abercrombie N., Hill S., Turner B. S. Sociological dictionary. - Kazan, 1997.
2. Abilova B. A. Dictionary of linguometodic terms. - Almaty, 1997.
3. Amanzholov A. S. Kazakh-Russian linguistic terms. - Almaty, 1999.
4. Akhmanova O. S. Dictionary of linguistic terms. - Moscow, 1969.
5. Isaev M. I. Dictionary of ethnolinguistic concepts and terms. Moscow, 2001.
6. Kazakh language encyclopedia. - Almaty, 1998.
7. Karasik 1992: Karasik V. I. Language of social status. Moscow, 1992.
8. Short dictionary of sociology. Compiled by P. D. Pavlenok. - M., 2000.
9. Linguistic encyclopedia, edited by V. N. Yartsev, Moscow, 1990.
10. Suleimenova E., Shaimerdenova N. Zh., Madieva G. B., Avakova R. A. and others. Dictionary of linguistics. Dictionary of linguistics. Under general supervision. E. Suleimenova. - Almaty: Nauka, 1998.
11. Suleimenova E., Shaimerdenova, N., Smagulova G. S., Akanova D. H. Dictionary of terms of social linguistics. Dictionary of sociolinguistic terms. - Almaty, 2008.

6. Scale of assessment of answers to exam tickets questions:

The General rules for evaluating the knowledge of students entering the doctoral program are regulated by the Regulations on the 100-point system for evaluating students' knowledge, which operates in the al-Farabi Kazakh national University.

The answers to each question on the exam ticket are evaluated on a 100-point scale, the final score for the exam is output as the arithmetic average of the points received for each answer on the ticket, and converted to a five-point scale according to the following scheme:

Rating by letter system	Digital equivalent of points	% content	Evaluation using the 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	Satisfactory
C	2,0	65-69	
C-	1,67	60-64	
D+	1,33	55-59	
D-	1,0	50-54	
F	0	0-49	Unsatisfactory

Assessment of exam papers is made on a 100-point scale, taking into account the degree of completeness of the student's response:

Rating	Criteria	Scale, points
A Excellent	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Correct and complete answers to all theoretical questions are given, the answers have a fundamental scientific basis in the field of training.2. A systematic understanding of the problem, the ability to think critically and analyze, evaluate and synthesize new and complex ideas in the field of linguistics are demonstrated.3. The practical task was fully completed and the ability to effectively solve the problems was demonstrated.	95-100

	4. Applicant can formulate and solve modern scientific and practical problems in the field of linguistics.	
A- Excellent	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Correct and complete answers for all theoretical questions are given. 2. The practical task was fully completed and professional competence was demonstrated. 3. Material is presented correctly in accordance with the logical sequence. 4. Responses demonstrated the applicant's ability to successfully carry out research activities. 	90-94
B+ Good	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Correct, but incomplete answers to theoretical questions are given, irrelevant mistakes or inaccuracies in the definitions are made. 2. The practical answers are correct and showed the ability to solve the tasks at their own level, but a minor error was made in their solution. 3. skills and abilities to integrate existing and new social knowledge for setting scientific tasks and solving problems were demonstrated. 	85-89
B Good	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Correct, but incomplete answers to theoretical questions are given, irrelevant mistakes or inaccuracies in the definitions are made. 2. the practical Answers are correct and showed the ability to solve the tasks at their own level, but mistakes were made when solving them. 3. the Material is presented correctly in accordance with the logical sequence, but with minor errors. 	80-84
B- Good	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Correct, but incomplete answers to theoretical questions are given, there are flaws or inaccuracies in the definitions. 2. Practical answers are correct and showed the ability to solve the tasks at their own level, but mistakes were made when solving them. 3. Material is presented correctly in accordance with the logical sequence, but with errors. 	75-79
C+ Satisfactory	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The answers to theoretical questions are correct in principle, but incomplete, there are inaccuracies in the wording and logical errors; 2. The practical task was not fully completed, but for the most part done; 3. Material is presented correctly, but the logical sequence is broken. 	70-74
C Satisfactory	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The answers to the theoretical questions are correct, but incomplete, there are inaccuracies in the wording and there are logical errors. 2. The practical task is not fully implemented; 3. The material is presented, however, disrupted the logical sequence. 	65-69

<p style="text-align: center;">C- Satisfactory</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The answers to theoretical questions are incomplete, do not reveal the essence of the problem, there are significant inaccuracies in the wording and there are logical errors. 2. The practical task is not executed. 3. The material is presented is inconsistent. 	<p style="text-align: center;">60-64</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">D+ Satisfactory</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Answers to theoretical questions are incomplete and contain gross errors. 2. The practical task is not executed. 3. Significant grammatical and terminological errors were made in the presentation of the answer, and the logical sequence was broken. 	<p style="text-align: center;">55-59</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">D Satisfactory</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Answers to theoretical questions are incomplete and contain serious errors. 2. The practical task is not executed. 3. Significant grammatical and terminological errors were made in the presentation of the answer, and the logical sequence was broken. 	<p style="text-align: center;">50-54</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">F Unsatisfactory</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Answers to theoretical questions contain gross errors. 2. The practical task was not completed, the inability to process information was revealed. 	<p style="text-align: center;">0-49</p>