Programme of examination D054 - "Turkology" by groups of educational programmes
(8D02208 - Turkology) for entrants to doctoral studies

1. The programme is compiled in accordance with the order of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 31 October 2018 №600 "On approval of the standard rules of admission to training in educational organisations implementing educational programmes of higher and postgraduate education" (hereinafter referred to as the standard rules).
2. The entrance examination to doctoral studies consists of an interview, essay writing and an examination on the profile of the group of educational programmes.

Block	Scores
1. Interview	30
1. Essay writing	20
3. Examination on the profile of the group of educational programs	50
Total/Passing level	100/75

3. The duration of the entrance examination is 3 hours and 10 minutes, during which the applicant writes an essay, answers the electronic examination ticket. The interview is held before the entrance exam to the university.

II. Procedure of the entrance examination

1. For the groups of educational programmes 8D02208 - Turkology write problem / thematic essays. The volume of the essay is not less than 250 words.
2. The purpose of the essay is to determine the level of analytical and creative abilities, which are expressed in the ability to formulate their arguments on the basis of theoretical knowledge, social and personal experience.
Types of essays:
- Motivational essay, revealing the motivating reasons for research activity;
- Scientific-analytical essay, justifying the relevance and methodology of the
of the planned research;
- Problem-thematic essay reflecting various aspects of scientific knowledge in the subject area.

List of examination topics
I. Basics of Theory and Methodology of Turkology" discipline

1. Turkology as a complex of humanitarian sciences studying languages, history, literature, folklore and culture of Turkic peoples.
- The main bases of sources of Turkicological researches;
- Methods of studying Turkic ethnogenesis on ethnographic materials;
- Typological characteristics of Orkhon-Yenisei runic scripts;
- Language peculiarities and dialectal differences of the monuments of the Karakhanid epoch.

2 The main stages of development of Turkology.
- Methodological approaches in the study of the Ottoman language in Western Europe;
- Principles of studying Turkic monuments by Russian and Western researchers of the 18th - first half of the 19th centuries. The principles of the study of Turkic monuments by Russian and Western researchers of the 18th - first half of the 19th centuries (on the example of the works of F. Stralenberg, A. Kazembek, I. N. Berezin, etc.);
- Formation of Turkology as an independent discipline in the second half of the 19th century. XIX century;
- Development of historical and philological direction on the basis of comparative-historical method of Turkic languages in Russia (V. V. Bartold, V. V. Radlov, O. Böttlingk, N. F. Katanov, etc.).
3. The main schools of teaching Turkic languages in Russia and the development of Russian Turkology in the first half of the XX century.
- The Faculty of Oriental Languages of St. Petersburg University (A. N. Samoilovich, A. N. Kononov);
- Lazarev Institute of Oriental Languages in Moscow (F. E. Korsh, A. E. Krymsky, V. A. Gordlevsky), Oriental Department, then, Institute of Asian and African Countries at Moscow University (N. K. Dmitriev).
4. Development of Russian Turkology in the 20th century.
- Classification schemes of Turkic languages proposed by different scholars and built on different principles;
- Principles of comparative-historical study of phonetics of Turkic languages.
- Lexical and statistical data of Turkic languages with constructions of historical science.
5. Turkology in Kazakhstan.
- The main directions of Turkological researches in Kazakhstan;
- The level of study of protorunic and runic monuments in Kazakhstan Turkology;
- Historical and archaeological principles in the study of Kazakhstan Turkology.
6. Turkological studies in the world space.
- Ural-Altaic studies in Eastern Europe and their modern research methods;
- The main directions in the research of Turkicology in Hungary;
- Periodisation and areal arrangement of Turkic languages in Turkology in Turkey.
7. The family of Turkic languages, their geographical distribution.
- Methods of areal linguistics in the study of phonology of Turkic languages;
- Languages of small Turkic languages, the tasks of their study and fixation.
8. General typological features of Turkic languages as agglutinative languages.
- Syntactic structure of Turkic languages;
- Principles of determining homogeneous root-bases in modern Turkic languages.
9. Formation and development of Turkic languages.
- Problems of development of methods of general typological reconstruction of the Turkic fore-language;
- Reconstruction of the fore-language lexical fund of the Turkic languages by the method of comparative analysis;
- Principles of determining the linguistic genre of Turkic written monuments.
10. Problems of determining the lexical fund of the fore-languages.
- The concept of a pra-language and the problems of its reconstruction in comparative-historical linguistics;
- Praj language and a group of closely related dialects in determining the common lexical fund;
- Internal reconstruction in the system of an individual language.
11. The social status of the last three stages as the language of the clan, tribe and nation

respectively.
- Uralo-Altaic, Altaic and Turkic pra-linguistic communities.
- Methodology and principles of determining the approximate chronological framework of their existence;
- Uralo-Altaic and Altaic hypotheses in Turkology of the XX century.
12. The problem of distinguishing genealogical affinity and typological similarity of languages.
- Stylistic features of book-written languages (Old Uigur, Chagatai);
- Labelling of genres of literary languages in the latest Turkic era.
13. Variants of the classification of Turkic languages.
- Classifications of A.N. Samoilovich, V.V. Bogoroditsky, S.E. Malov;
- Classification experience of foreign Turkologists (I. Benzing, K. Menges);
- Principles of classification by N.A. Baskakov;
- The basic principle in periodising the history of the development of Turkic languages.
14. Periodisation of the history of development of Turkic languages.
- Altaic epoch in the development of Turkic languages;
- Hun epoch in the development of Turkic languages;
- Ancient Turkic epoch in the development of Turkic languages;
- Medieval epoch in the development of Turkic languages.
15. Altaic epoch in the development of Turkic languages.
- The theory of genetic affinity of the Ural-Altaic languages;
- Typological studies of the Ural-Altaic languages.
16. Hun era in the development of Turkic languages.
- Language mutual influences in the epoch of the Great Migration of Peoples of Asia and Europe;
- Prothoronic fragments of Hun inscriptions found in Eastern Europe;
- Huns' fine arts and the problem of their decipherment.
- Hypothesis about the language and writing of the Huns on the basis of ancient historical materials.
17. Ancient Turkic epoch of the Turkic world.
- Classification of Old Turkic monuments by areal;
- Linguistic and genre characteristics of Yenisei monuments;
- Graphic peculiarities of the small and large inscriptions of Kultegin;
- Chronology in the text of the Mogilyan monument;
- Talas monuments and their epitaphical characterisation;
- Ancient Turkic monuments found on the territory of Kazakhstan.
18. Medieval epoch of the Turkic world.
- Dialect features of monuments of the Middle Ages;
- Principles of construction of typology of words in "Divani lugat it-turk" by M. Kashkari;
- Didactic characteristic of "Kudatgu bilik" by J. Balasagun;
- Genre features of the monument "Altyn yaruk";
- Language style of the monument "Diwani Hikmet" by A. Yassawi;
- Genre peculiarities of the monument "Khibat ul hakaik" by A. Yugneki.
19. Linguistic characteristics of groups in the classification of Turkic languages.
- Morphological features of word formation of the Kipchak language group;
- Phonological deviations in the development of the languages of the Karluk language group;
- Oguz dialect as the main component in the literature of the Turkic language;
- Archaic characterisation of the Bulgar group of languages;
- Stylistic peculiarities of the Uigur-Oguz language group;
- Transitivity of the Kyrgyz-Kipcha dialect.

20. Modern Turkic languages.
- Phonetic system of Turkic languages;
- Turkic group of languages and its place among other language groups;
- Morphology as a section of grammar, studying parts of speech, word formation and word changes;
- Lexical and grammatical meaning of a word;
- Grammatical categories of a noun: category of number, category of belonging, category of case, category of definiteness and indefiniteness, category of genus as a relic in the lexicon borrowed from Arabic;
- Syntax as a doctrine of word combinations and sentences, their structure and semantic-functional features;
- Classification of word combinations: substantive, attributive, adjectival, verbal word combinations.
II. Discipline "Fundamentals of lexico-phraseology of Turkic languages"
1. lexicology in Turkic science.
- The concept of lexicon and lexicology in the system of Turkic languages;
- Lexical system of Turkic languages.
2. Word in the lexical system of Turkic languages.
- The essence of a word as a lexical unit;
- Lexical meaning of a word and its concept;
- Types of lexical meanings of words in Turkic languages.
3. lexical homonymy.
- Homonyms in Turkic languages;
- Emergence of homonyms in Turkic languages;
- Distinguishing homonymy and polysemousness.
4. homonyms: peculiarities of terminology and interpretation.
- Homonyms and homophones in Turkic languages;
- Transposition;
- The most popular definition of homonyms and its incompleteness in Turkic languages;
- The problem of terminological heterogeneity in the Turkic system;
- Ambiguity in the treatment of grammatical and functional homonyms in Turkic languages.
5. Distinguishing homonyms and homoforms in Turkic languages.
- Homonyms and homophones on the example of one of the Turkic languages;
- The diversity of homographs;
- Homographs in Kazakh and Turkish languages.
6. Lexical synonymy.
- Lexical synonymy;
- Synonyms in Turkic languages;
- Types of synonyms in Turkic languages;
- Synonymy and polysemy of Turkic languages;
- Contextual synonyms of Turkic languages;
- Use of synonyms in speech.
7. Lexical antonomy in the Turkic word system.
- Antonyms in Turkic languages;
- Antonymy and polysemy of Turkic languages;
- Contextual antonyms of Turkic languages;
- Use of antonyms in the speech of Turkic languages.
 8. Paronymy in Turkic languages.
- Paronyms in Turkic languages;
- Relation of paronyms to homonyms, synonyms, antonyms in Turkic languages;

- Use of paronyms in the speech of Turkic languages.
9. Formation of Turkic lexicon.
- Origin of the lexicon in modern Turkic languages.
- Primordial Turkic lexicon;
- Borrowings from Slavic languages;
- Borrowings from Arabic;
- Mastering of borrowed words in Turkic languages;
- Phonetic and morphological features of borrowed words;
- Calculation;
- Attitude to borrowed words.
10. Processes of archaisation and renewal of Turkic vocabulary.
- Obsolete words in Turkic languages;
- Historisms of Turkic languages;
- Archaisms, their types in Turkic languages;
- Neologisms, their types in Turkic languages;
- Stylistic use of obsolete and new words in Turkic languages.
11. Lexicon of limited sphere of use in modern Turkic languages.
- The lexicon of limited sphere of use in modern Turkic languages;
- Dialectisms, their types in Turkic languages;
- Meaning of dialectisms in Turkic languages;
- Terminological and professional lexicon of Turkic languages;
- Jargon and argot lexicon of Turkic languages.
12. Stylistic stratification of the Turkic lexicon.
- Stylistic stratification of the Turkic lexicon;
- Stylistic colouring of a Turkic word;
- Functional and stylistic fixation of Turkic words;
- Emotional-expressive colouring of Turkic words;
- Correlation of functional-stylistic fixation and emotional-expressive colouring of words in Turkic languages;
- Use of stylistically coloured vocabulary in speech;
- Lexical combinability in Turkic languages.
13. Etymology of Turkic languages.
- Principles of etymology in Turkic languages;
- Etymological dictionaries.
14. Lexicography in Turkic languages.
- Explanatory dictionaries;
- Etymological dictionaries;
- Terminological dictionaries;
- Orthographic and orthoepic dictionaries;
- Phraseological and pareomological dictionaries;
- Dialectological dictionaries;
- Bilingual dictionaries.
15. Phraseology of Turkic languages.
- The object and subject of the phraseological system of Turkic languages;
- Phraseological schools and directions in Turkology;
- Phraseological dictionaries.
16. Phraseological turnover as a linguistic unit.
- The concept of phraseological turn;
- Structure of a phraseological turn;
- Mono-meaning of a phraseological turn;

- Phraseological synonyms;
- Phraseological nests.
17. The degree of semantic cohesion of phraseological turns.
- Classification of phraseological turns from the point of view of semantic cohesion;
- Phraseological fusions;
- Phraseological unities;
- Phraseological combinations;
- Phraseological expressions.
18. Lexical composition of phraseological turns.
- Classification of phraseological turns from the point of view of their semantic cohesion;
- Correlation of semantic cohesion of a phraseological turn and its composition.
19. Structure of phraseological turns.
- Structural types of phraseological turns;
- Phraseological turns in structure corresponding to the sentence;
- Phraseological turns in structure corresponding to the combination of words.
20. Origin of phraseological turns.
- Classification of phraseological turns according to their origin;
- Native Turkic phraseological turns;
- The concept of "borrowed phraseological turnover";
- The notion of "phraseological calaca".
21. Ethnolinguistics and structure units of language.
- Ethnolinguistic aspect in phraseology;
- Ethno-cultural components in the phraseology of Turkic languages;
- Linguocultures in the semantics of phraseological phrases;
- Manifestation of cultural connotation in phraseology.
22. Lexicon and phraseology in ethnolinguistic aspect.
- Ethnolinguistics in Turkological studies;
- To the question of the internal form of culturally connotated lexicon of Turkic languages.
23. Cultural-connotated lexicon and phraseology.
- Names of flora and fauna in Turkic languages;
- Colour designations in Turkic languages;
- Ethnolinguistic potential of onomotic lexicon;
- National-cultural specificity in the phraseological system of Turkic languages
III. Discipline "Linguo-source studies of Turkic peoples"
1. Significance of writing in the history of culture and development of society.
Letters in the system of cultural values of mankind.
- Sources of information about writing. Origin and main stages of writing development.
- Significance of writing in the history of Turkic peoples
- The prehistory of Turkic writing.
2. Linguo-source studies as a new direction in linguistics.
- Subject, methods and tasks of linguistic source study.
- Theoretical and practical aspects of linguistic source study.
- Linguo-source base of Turkic peoples.
- Typology and classification of linguistic sources.
- Linguotextological studies.
3. History of Old Turkic writing.
- History of the discovery of the Old Turkic runes: review of hypotheses about the origin of the Turkic runic alphabet and scientific concepts.
- Assumptions and data on the origin of the Old Turkic alphabet.
- Sound composition of the Old Turkic runes.

- History of the study of Old Turkic runic written texts.
- Symbols on Old Turkic runic written monuments.
4. Türkic runology as a complex discipline at the intersection of history, archaeology, ethnography, linguistics, epigraphy and palaeography.
- Turkic epigraphy in close connection with the history of language.
- Ancient alphabetic script of the Turkic world.
- Monuments of Old Turkic writing of Mongolia and Kirghizia.
- Dialect classification of monuments of Old Turkic writing.
- Old Turkic monuments of runic, Manichean and Uigur writing of VII - XI (XIII) cc.
5. Ancient Turkic inscriptions as objects of research of linguistic source study.
- Talas monuments;
- Yenisei monuments;
- Onginsky monument, VIII century;
- Monument to Bilge-Kagan (khan Mogilyan), VIII c.;
- Monument in honour of Kul-tegin (small and big inscriptions), VIII c.;
- Monument in honour of Kuli-Chur, VIII century;
- Monument in honour of Tonyukuk, VIII century;
- Monument to Moyun-Chur, VIII c.
6. Türkic runic graphics.
- Graphical system of the language of Old Turkic runic inscriptions;
- Sound system of the language of Old Turkic runic inscriptions;
- Türkic runic alphabet;
- Reading rules of Talas, Yenisei and Orkhon inscriptions;
- Paleographic analysis of the Turkic runic alphabet.
7.Medieval Arabographic Turkic writing as an object of study of linguistic source study.
- Turkic written monuments of XI-XII centuries: "Divan lugat at-Turk" (Dictionary of Turkic languages);
- "Kitab al-idrak li-lisan al-atrak": an explanatory book on the Turkic language";
- "Kitab-i-Mejmu-u-terjuman-tүrki ve ajemi ve mogoli ve Farsi": a book of translations of the Turkic, Arabic, Mongolian and Farsi languages.
- Chagatai script.
8. Runic inscriptions as an object of study of linguistic source studies
- Refined Yenisei runic inscriptions;
- Refined Orkhonian runic inscriptions;
- Monument in honour of Kül-tegin: problems of transliteration and translation;
- Runic inscriptions: problems of transliteration and translation.
 9. Irtysh runic inscriptions
- Proto-Turkic runic inscription on a bone plaque;
- Runic inscription on a Chinese bronze mirror (East Kazakhstan);
- Two rock runic inscriptions in the Irtysh valley;
- Irtysh runic inscriptions on a silver bracelet and on a stone seal.
10. Ilian runic and Greek inscriptions
- Three rock runic inscriptions in the Ili valley;
- A Turkic runic inscription on a bronze ring;
- Proto-Türkic runic inscription on a silver cup;
- Experience of historico-cultural interpretation of the "Old Greek" rock inscription.
11. Syr Darya runic inscriptions
- Runic inscription on a ceramic amulet;
- Runic inscription on a raw brick;
- Runic and Greek inscriptions on a stone spinner from the Talgar settlement.

12. Yaik (Ural) runic inscriptions

- Runic inscription on a bronze mirror (Western Kazakhstan);

- Runic inscription on a Sasanian silver dish (Western Kazakhstan).

13. Development of writing from pictography to ideography (logography)

- Semantics of pictographic compositions of the Neolithic epoch (East Kazakhstan);

- Pictorial and conventional signs-symbols of the Eneolithic, Bronze and Early Iron Age (on archaeological materials of Kazakhstan);

- Sumerian-Turkic correspondences and pictorial logograms.

14. Genesis of the Turkic runic alphabet

- Critical review of hypotheses about the origin of the Turkic runic alphabet;

- To the origins of the Turkic civilisation (ethno-cultural links);

- Palaeographic analysis of the Turkic runic alphabet;

- Genetic links of the Turkic runes.

List of recommended literature

The main literature:

1. Amanzholov A.S. Түrki philology zhane zhazu tarikhy. - Almaty, 2006. - 127 б.

2. Ibatov A. Tubi bir türki tili. - Almaty, 2003.

3. Egeubaev A. Diuani lugat at-turk. - Almaty, 2001.

4. Aidarov G. Көne түrki zhazba eskertkishter tili. - Almaty, 2006.

5. Malov S.E. Monuments of Old Turkic writing, - M., L., 2004.

6. Malov S.E. Yenisei writing of the Turks. Izd. of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. - M., L., 2002.

7. Dyykanov K. Kyrgyz tilindegi үndүulər. - Bishkek, 2010.

8. Polivanov D. To the question of long vowels in the Common Turkic primordial language. - M., 2007.

9. Batmanov I.A. Language of the Yenisei monuments of the Old Turkic writing. - Bishkek, 2006.

10. Ryasyanen M. Materials on Historical Phonetics of Turkic Languages. - M., 2001

11. Tomanov M. Kazak tilininң tarikhi grammaticasy. - Almaty, 2008.

12. Aidarov Ғ., Kuryshzhanov Ə., Tomanov M. Kone turki zhazba eskertkishterininiң tili. - Almaty, 2001.

13. Aidarov Ғ. Kүltegin eskertkishi. - Almaty, 1995.

14. Bazylkhan B. Kazak zhane mongol tilderinininң salystyrmaly grammaticasy. - Almaty, 2000.

15. Baskakov N.A. Introduction to the Study of Turkic Languages. - M.,1984.

16. Comparative-historical grammar of Turkic languages. Phonetics. - M., 1984.

17. Comparative-Historical Grammar of Turkic Languages. Morphology. - M., 1988.

18. Sagidoldakyzy G. Türki (Kazak) zhane mongol halyktarynyң tarikh-madeni baylanystarynyң toponymyada beynelenui. - Almaty, 2000.

19. Structure and History of Turkic Languages. - M., 1971

20. Ergin M.Üniversiteler için Türk Dili. İst. - 2000

21. Bangooğlu A. Türkçe grameri. İst. - 1972.

22. Genca T. Türk Dili grameri. - Ankara, 1972.

23. Güneş S. Türk dili Bilgisi. İzmir.2003.

24. Kononov A.N. Grammar of Modern Turkish Literary Language, M - L., 1956.

25. Tsygankov P.A. Theory of International Relations. - M.: Gardariki, 2004.

26. Theory of International Relations at the Turn of the Century / Edited by Busa К., Smith S. - M., 2002.

27. Modern International Relations: Textbook / Edited by A.V. Torkunov, A.V. Malgin - M., 2012.

28. Dugin A. Foundations of geopolitics. Geopolitical future of Russia. Thinking in terms of space. - M., 2000.
29. Geopolitics and Geostrategy. Chrestomathy. In 5 parts / Edited by B.A. Isaev. - St. Petersburg, 2003-2004.
30. Finkel K. History of the Ottoman Empire. - M., 2010.
31. Kireev N.G. History of Turkey. The twentieth century. - M., 2007.
32. Shagan Natali. Pan-Turkism from Ankara to Baku. - Yerevan, 1991.
33. Sotnichenko A.A. The flowering and sunset of Pan-Turkism. - SPb, 2008.
34. Svarants A. Pan-Turkism in Turkey's geostrategy in the Caucasus. - M., 2002.
35. Trofimov D.A. Foreign Policy of Iran and Turkey in Central Asia (On the Example of Uzbekistan). - M., 2001.
36. Davutoglu A. Strategic Depth. - M., 2001.

Additional literature:
1. Amanzholov A.S. Verb control in the language of ancient Turkic monuments. -M., 2012
2. Amanzholov A.S. Turkic runic script (methodical development). -Almaty, 1980 (ch. I), 1981 (ch. II), 1985 (ch. III).
3. Amanzholov A.S. Көne түrki eskertkishterininң tili turaly // KazMU khabarshysy. Shygystanu seriussy. №5, 1998. -10-15б.
4. Amanzholov A.S. History and theory of Old Turkic writing. Almaty, 2003.
5. Akhmetov M.A. The verb in the language of the Orkhon-Yenisei monuments (in comparative plan with the modern Bashkir language). - Saratov, 2001
6. Esenkulov A. Көne түrki zhazba eskertkishterindegi kosymshalar. - Almaty 2009.
7. Kondratyev V.G. Grammatical structure of the language of the monuments of the Old Turkic writing of the VIII-XI centuries - L., 1981.
8. Kononov A.N. Grammar of the language of the Turkic runic monuments of the VIIII-IX centuries. - Л., 1980.
9. Kormushin I.V. Turkic Yenisei epitaphs. Texts and researches. - M., 1997.
10. Malov S.E. Monuments of Old Turkic writing. - M.-L., 2012.
11. Malov S.E. Yenisei writing of the Turks. - M.-L., 2007.
12. Malov S.E. Monuments of Old Turkic writing of Mongolia and Kirghizia. - M.-L., 2005.
13. Nasilov V.M. The Language of the Orkhon-Yenisei Monuments. - M., 2006.
14. Nasilov V.M. Ancient Uigur language. - M., 2003
15. Nasilov V.M. Language of Turkic monuments of Uigur writing of the XI-XV centuries. - M., 2004
16. Orkhon inscriptions. Kyul-tegin. Bilge-Kagan. Tonyukuk. Compiler and scientific editor: A.Amanzholov. Semipalatinsk (Semey), 2001.
17. Shcherbak A.M. Oguz-name. Mukhabbat-name. - M., 2009
18. Shcherbak A.M. Grammatical sketch of the language of Turkic texts of the X-XIIII centuries from East Turkestan. - M.-L., 2001.
19. Dudina L.D. Turkish language: a textbook. - Moscow, 1993.
20. P.I. Kuznetsov. Turkish language textbook. Elementary course. - Moscow, 2000.
21. P.I.Kuznetsov. Turkish language textbook. Completing course. - Moscow, 2000.
22. Aksan D. "Türkçenin Gücü" Bilgi Yayınları. - Ankara, 2001
23. Aksan D. "Her Yönüyle Dil" TDK Yayınları. - Ankara, 2000
24. "Türk Dili Üzerine Araştırmaları" TDK Yayınları, 1,2 Cilt. - Ankara, 1995
25. Roemer E., Trenin D., Huashen C. Central Asia: A View from Washington, Moscow and Beijing. - M., 2008.
26. Laumulin M. Central Asia in foreign political science and geopolitics. Vol. I: Central Asia and Kazakhstan in Modern Political Science. - Almaty: KISI, 2005.

27. Sheryazdanova K. G. Modern integration processes: textbook. - Astana: Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2010.

28. Kushkumbaev S.K. Central Asia on the paths of integration: geopolitics, ethnicity, security. - Almaty, 2002.

29. Eurasian Strategy of Sovereign Kazakhstan / Edited by B.K. Sultanov. - Almaty: KISI, 2005.

30. Túımebaev J. Altaı tilderindegi anlaýt erin daýyssyzdarynyń problemasy (Ramstedt — Pelıo fonetıkalyq Zańynyń revızıasy). Máskeý, 2004 j

31. Túımebaev J. Túrki-qazaq-mońǵol etno-tildik qatynastarynyń tarıhy. Almaty, 2008 j. 32. Túımebaev J. Túrki-mońǵol leksıkalyq paralelderin tarıhı-genetıkalyq ajyratýdyń teorıalyq prınsıpteri men krıterııleri. Astana, 2008 j.

33. Túımebaev J. Turan tiliniń odaǵy jáne Altaılyq arealdaǵy tilderaraldyq, mádenıetteraralyq ınterferensıa qubyly. Túrki dúnıesi álmanahtary. Astana, 2012 j.

34. Túımebaev J., Saǵıdolda K. Altaıstıkanyń tarıhı-lıngvısıkalyq negizderi (Fonetıka. Morfologıa). Almaty, 2015 j.

35. Túımebaev J., Eskeeva M. Túrkologıanyń tarıhı-lıngvısıkalyq negizderi. Almaty, 2015 j.

36. Tüymebayev J., Eskeyeva M: Türkolojinin Tarihî Dilbilimsel Esasları. (Түрік тілінде). Алматы, 2017 ж.

Exam questions
Block I
1 Describe the aims and objectives of the study of the cycle of disciplines in Turkic Studies.
2. Analyse several major sources in the study of Turkic languages.
3. Use methods of studying Turkic ethnogenesis from ethnographic materials.
materials.
4. describe the typological characteristics of the Orkhon-Yenisei runic scripts.
5. Analyse the linguistic peculiarities and dialectal differences of the monuments of the Karakhanid epoch.
6. Tell about the main stages of development of Turkology.
7. Characterise the methodological approaches in the study of the Ottoman language in Western Europe.
8. Disclose the principles of the study of Turkic monuments by Russian and Western researchers.
9. Characterise the formation of Turkology as an independent discipline in the second half of the 19th century. XIX century.
10. Name the main schools of teaching Turkic languages in Russia and the development of Russian Turkology in the first half of the XX century.
11. Name the main directions in the development of Russian Turkology in the XX century.
12. Analyse the classification schemes of Turkic languages proposed by different scholars and built on different principles.
13. Analyse the main methods in establishing the relative chronology of genealogical ancient Turkic languages on the basis of lexico-statistical data.
14. Describe the principles of comparative-historical study of the phonetics of Turkic languages.
15. What are the lexico-statistical data of Turkic languages with the constructions of historical science?
16. What is the level of study of protorunic and runic monuments in Kazakhstani Turkology?
17. What are the main methods of historical and archaeological principles in the study of Kazakhstani Turkology?
18. Describe periodisation in the context of areal distribution of Turkic languages.

19. Describe the main methods of areal linguistics in the study of the phonology of Turkic languages.

20. Name the important aspects in the study of languages of small Turkic ethnic groups, the tasks of their study and fixation.

21. On the basis of what principles homogeneous root-foundations in modern Turkic languages are determined.

22. What are the problems in developing methods of general typological reconstruction of the Turkic fore-language; how is the reconstruction of the fore-language lexical fund of Turkic languages made?

23. Name the main principles of determining the linguistic genre of Turkic written monuments.

24. How is internal reconstruction carried out in the system of an individual language?

25. Make a theoretical and methodological analysis of the Ural-Altaic, Altaic and Turkic primordial linguistic communities.

26. Scientific hypothesis: Ural-Altaic and Altaic hypotheses in Turkology of the XX century, pros and cons.

27. Make a chronolgical analysis of the main directions of Turkicological research in Kazakhstan.

28. Determine the level of study of protorunic and runic monuments of Kazakhstan Turkology.

29. Analyse the historical and archaeological principles in the study of Kazakhstan Turkology.

Block II

1. Analyse the significance of writing in the history of culture, society and science.

2. Do a review of scientific information related to the history of the development of writing, the conditions of its origin, and its social function.

3. Review scientific information on pictographic writing, ideographic writing, syllabic writing, letter writing.

4. Analyse scholarly information related to the textology of Orkhon inscriptions.

5. Formulate a reasoning based on scientific findings on the history and theory of the alphabet and the problem of the emergence of primary alphabetic writing.

6. Evaluate the role of the Yenisei inscriptions as a linguistic chronicle of the Turkic peoples.

7. Identify the data indicating the presence of alphabetic writing in the first nomadic tribes inhabiting the lands of Southern Siberia and Kazakhstan (the middle of the 1st millennium BC) and give them a linguistic characterisation.

8. Tell about the assumptions (hypotheses) and scientific concepts in the history of the discovery of the Old Turkic runic script.

9. Formulate a characterisation of the assumptions and sources about the Old Turkic runic written monuments and the origin of the Old Turkic alphabet.

10. Identify trends and perspectives on the study and typology of Old Turkic runic written texts.

11. Describe the rock runic inscriptions as a type of written symbol and explain their meaning with concrete examples.

12. Describe the logogram as a way of writing symbols and explain the meaning of the logogram on concrete examples.

13. Compare the characteristics and functions of early forms of writing in primitive communal construction and modern society and argue your point of view with examples.

14. Define the directions of Talas script study as a form of linguistic source study.

15. Characterise the scientific data on the continuity between Sumerian writing and its Old Turkic script.

16.   Assess the importance of analysing the runic patterns of Orkhon/Talsey/Talas.

17.   Evaluate the Old Turkic monuments of Manichaean and Uyghur scripts as an object of study in the field of linguistic source studies.

18.   Explain on concrete examples the sound system of the first (old) Turkic written monuments of XI - XII centuries and the level of adaptation of the Arabic alphabet to the sound system of Turkic tribes.

19. Determine the current state and prospects for the translation of the written language of modern Turkic peoples into a single Latin alphabet, assess the significance.

20.   Analyse the monuments of Kipchaks, Oguzes, Karluk and Uyghurs in Arabic script as an object of research of linguistic source study.

21.   Evaluate the work "Oguz Kagan" as an object of study of linguistic source study on the basis of K. Umiraliev's research "The Language of the Epic"

22.   Interpretation of the monument "Codex Cumanicus" (1303) as an object of study of linguistic source study.

23.   Analyse the significance of works and writings written in Latin script by Kazakhs living in Turkey and Western Europe as a linguistic source.

24. Determine the level of study of monuments of ancient Yugur writing by Turkologists.

25.   Reveal the main directions and prospects of studying Khorezmi's poem "Mukhabbat-name" in accordance with the scientific principles of linguistic source study.

26. Define the theory and paradigms of interpretation of Armenian-Kipchak monuments as an object of research of linguistic source study.

27. Characterise the dialect classification of monuments of Old Turkic writing.

28. Explain the meaning of "Kitab-bulgat al-Mushtak fi-lugat at-Turk ua al-Kipchak" (a book for students of Turkish and Kipchak languages) as an object of research of linguistic source study.

29. Characterise the sound system of the language of Old Turkic runic inscriptions.

30 Characterise the Old Turkic monuments of runic, Manichean and Uyghur writing of the VII - XI (XIII) cc.

Block III

1 Describe the general issues of lexicology in Turkic studies.

2. Characterise the role of words in Turkic languages.

3. What is the difference between lexical homonymy?

4. Characterise homonyms: peculiarities of terminology and treatment.

5. Give a distinction between homonyms and homoforms in Turkic languages.

6. What is the difference between lexical synonymy?

7. Define lexical antonymy in the Turkic word system.

8. Discover the nature of paronymy in Turkic languages.

9. Explain the formation of the Turkic lexicon.

10. Characterise the processes of archaisation and renewal of the Turkic lexicon.

11. What is the difference between the lexicon of limited sphere of use in modern Turkic languages?

12. Describe the stylistic stratification of the Turkic lexicon.

13. Give a definition of the etymology of Turkic languages.

14. Explain the role of lexicography in Turkic languages.

15. Disclose the basics of phraseology of Turkic languages.

16. Describe the nature of phraseological turns as a linguistic unit.

17. What is the degree of semantic cohesion of phraseological turns?

18. The nature and specificity of the lexical composition of phraseological turns.

19. How does the structure of phraseological turns differ?

20. Analyse the origin of phraseological turns.

21. How do you understand ethnolinguistics and the building units of language?
22. Describe lexis and phraseology in ethnolinguistic aspect.
23. Characterise the nature of culturally connotative lexis and phraseology.
24. Define the specificity of word polysemousness in Turkic languages.
25. How national-cultural specificity is manifested in the phraseological system of Turkic languages.
26. Give an etymological interpretation on the origin of vocabulary in modern Turkic languages (give examples).
27. What is the original Turkic lexicon? Give a definition.
28. Analyse borrowed words from Slavic languages.
29. Mastering the borrowed words of Turkic languages: history and chronology
30. Identify the phonetic and morphological features of borrowed words.