Exam program D057 – "Linguistics" by groups of educational programs (8D02303 - Linguistics) for applicants to doctoral studies

General provisions

1. The program was compiled in accordance with the order of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 31, 2018 No. 600 "On approval of standard rules for admission to training in educational organizations implementing educational programs of higher and postgraduate education" (hereinafter referred to as standard rules).

2. Entrance examination in doctoral studies consists of an Interview, Essay writing and Examination on the profile of the group of educational programs.

Block	Scores
Interview	30
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 and answers the electronic examination ticket. The interview is held on based of the university before the entrance exam.

II. Procedure for the entrance exam 8D02303 - Linguistics write problem/thematic essays. The volume of the Essay is at least 250 words.

1. The purpose of the Essay is to determine the level of analytical and creative abilities, which are expressed in the ability to formulate your argumentation based on theoretical knowledge, social and personal experience.

Types of essays:
– Motivational essay revealing the motivating reasons for research activities;
– scientific and analytical essay justifying the relevance and methodology planned research;
– a problem-thematic essay reflecting various aspects of scientific knowledge in the subject area.

Discipline "Scientific paradigms of general linguistics".

Linguistics in the ancient world. The debate about the "correctness of names", analogies and anomalies, the definition of basic linguistic units (sound, syllable, word, sentence) and basic grammatical categories, the doctrine of parts of speech in ancient Greece and Rome. Linguistics in ancient India. Panini's grammar. Arabic linguistics. "Divanilugatit-Turk" by M. Kashgari.

Linguistics in the XYI-XYIII centuries. The influence of Latin grammars on the grammars of European languages. The first attempts to establish the relationship of languages: Postellius, Scaliger, Guichard. General grammar of Port-Royal as an experience of general linguistic theory and a model 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: Zh.Zh. Rousseau, and Herder. M.V. Lomonosov.

Comparative historical linguistics. The problem of linguistic kinship. The importance of Sanskrit for comparative historical linguistics: W. Jones, F. Schlegel. Comparative historical linguistics of the first quarter of the 19th century: R. Rask, F. Bopp, J. Grimm, F. Dietz, A.H. Vostokov. The first comparative historical grammars of Indo-European languages. Family tree theory and wave theory by I. Schmidt.

The neogrammatical stage in comparative historical linguistics: new methods, the desire for precise methods, the development of experimental areas. K. Brugman and B. Delbrück: work on systematizing descriptions of languages (language compendiums).

Comparative historical linguistics of the 20th 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, X. Pedersen, E. Kurilovich.

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

Linguistic views of W. von Humboldt. Philosophy of language. The doctrine of linguistic form. The concept of the internal form of language. Language and thinking. The concept of folk 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. W. von Humboldt's concept of language as a special vision of the world.

Universal-logical direction in linguistics of the 19th century. "The Organism of Language" by K. Becker. K. Becker about the psychogenesis of speech, the relationship between grammar and logic, general grammatical description, linguistic, logical, grammatical and etymological form. F.I. Buslaev about the relationship between grammatical forms and laws of thought, about the boundaries between logic and grammar. Logical-syntactic bases for identifying parts of speech and members of a sentence.

Naturalistic direction. Teachings of A. Schleicher. Consideration of language as an organism. The doctrine of two periods in the development of language. The concept of meaning and relationships in language. Typological classification of languages.

The concept of proto-language and the theory of the family tree, the principle of reconstruction. Wave theory by I. Schmidt. M. Muller's theory as a type of naturalism.

Psychological direction. Psychology and linguistics in the second half of the 19th century. Linguistic system of G. Steinthal. Criticism of the logical direction. The doctrine of linguistic thinking and internal form. Ethnic psychology. Linguistic views of A.A. Potebni. Semantic orientation of A.A.'s research Potebni.

The doctrine of the word as a sign. Denial of polysemy. Word and context. The immediate and further meaning of the word. Internal form of a word. The study of grammatical form and grammatical meaning, the formation of parts of speech and members of a sentence. Linguistic views of W. Wundt. The concept of the psychology of peoples. The doctrine of expressive meanings and sign language. The doctrine of supply.

Infantogrammatic direction. Positivist and individual psychological basis of the views of German neogrammarians. "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 neogrammists. G. Paul's theory. History of language as a subject and content of linguistics. Characteristics of the communication process. Individual, society and language. Language and dialects. The role of generations in language change. Improvement and development of the comparative historical method.

Moscow school. Linguistic views of F.F. Fortunatova. The study of grammatical form and grammatical meaning. The concept of zero form. The doctrine of grammatical classes of words. The word as a sign.

Collocation theory. Problems of comparative historical linguistics and typology in the works of F.F. Fortunatova. The doctrine of language A.A. Shakhmatova, A.M. Peshkovsky, D.N. Ushakova and others. Kazan school. Sociological psychologism I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay. The doctrine of statics and dynamics. Understanding language as a system. Development of phoneme theory.

The concept of alternations. The doctrine of morpheme. Development of the principles of the descriptive method. Origin of language and causes of language changes. Teaching N.V. Krushevsky about the symbolic nature of language. Associations by similarity and associations by contiguity as types of relations in language.

The doctrine of basic morphological processes V.A. Bogoroditsky. The problem of parts of speech and sentences. Issues of phonetics in the light of experimental data.

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

School of "words and things". G. Schuchardt and R. Mehringer as representatives of the school of "words and things". Criticism of the neogrammatical theory of phonetic laws. Crossing languages. Onomasiological studies.

Areal (spatial) linguistics. Neolinguistics. Dialectology and linguistic geography. The theory of linguistic continuity. Isogloss. Issues of linguistic geography in the works of Italian neolinguists: M. Bartoli, V. Pisani, G. Bonfante. The doctrine of areas and areal linguistics (neolinguistics). The doctrine of the substrate: I. Ascoli. Application of V. Pisani's ideas of areal linguistics and linguistics of linguistic unions in comparative historical research.

Linguistic views of F. de Saussure. Speech activity, language and speech. Linguistics and semiology. The doctrine of language as a system of signs. Features of the linguistic sign. The concept of the value of a linguistic sign. Techniques of linguistic research. The concept of synchrony 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. Meillet. A. Meillet's contribution to comparative historical linguistics. Justification of the comparative-historical method. The concept of a proto-language as a system of correspondences. A. Meillet about the confusion of languages.

General linguistic views of J. Vandries. Ideas of sociological linguistics S. Bally, A. Seche. Sociology of language according to M. Cohen. The theory of double division and the principle of economy of language changes A. Martinet. 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).

The theory of models by E. Sapir. Ethnolinguistics (anthropological linguistics) in America (F. Boas, E. Sapir, S. Lamb, B. L. Whorf). Theory of linguistic relativity (Sapir-Whorf hypothesis). Language and perception of the world. Relationships between language and culture.
Neo-Humboldtianism. Neo-Humboldtianism about the role of language in thinking and cognition. L. Weisgerber's theory of language as the "key" to understanding the world. Semantic structure of language and neo-Humbaldian vision of the world. The relationship between subjective and objective factors in language. Language and picture of the world. Semantic field theories: I. Trier, W. Porzig.

Main directions of structuralism. F. de Saussure and I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay as predecessors of linguistic structuralism. Linguistic structuralism of the 20th century. Prerequisites and attitude to the theory and practice of neogrammatical research. Methodological foundations of structural interpretation of language.

Prague School of Functional Linguistics: N.S. Trubetskoy, R.O. Jacobson, V. Mathesius and others. Abstracts of the State Journal of Journalism. Phonological theory of N.S. Trubetskoy. The concept of phoneme. The doctrine of oppositions. Grammar studies in the State Journal of Journalism. Theory of actual division (W. Mathesius).

Universal phonological features in the theory of R.O. Jacobson. Grammar studies in PLC: V. Mathesius. The theory of actual division of sentences. Study of functional categories and differentiation of literary language. Typological studies of Prague residents. The theory of "language unions".

Glossematics (Danish or Copenhagen structuralism): representatives, problems, methodology and technique. L. Jelmslev, V. Brendal, X. Uldall. Language and speech. Language as a sign system.
Linguistic analysis procedure. Plan of expression and plan of content. Signs and figures. Form and substance. Invariant and option. The procedure for linguistic analysis in glossematics.

Descriptive linguistics (American structuralism). A set of postulates about language. Distribution models. B. Block, G. Trager, C. Hockett, 3. Harris. The concept of levels of the language system. The concept of substitution and distribution. Allophones and allomorphs. Analysis by direct components.

Transformational analysis (TA). Transformational-generative grammar: N. Chomsky, R. Liz. Position in relation to linguistic meaning, perspective and reality. General view of the generation mechanism.

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

London Linguistic School. The concept of the essence of language in the works of representatives of the London School (J. Furth). Ideas of J. Fers 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 W. Allen and M. Halliday.

Linguistics in Russia. Creation of the theory of modern Russian language: L.V. Shcherba.L.P. Yakubinsky, P.S. Kuznetsov, V.V. Vinogradov, S.G. Barkhudarov, B.A. Larin, N.Yu. Shvedova and others. Study of language in its relation to culture, folk psychology and mythology (F.I. Buslaev, A.A. Potebnya, A.N. Afanasyev). The doctrine of the word in the works of A.I. Smirnitsky.

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

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

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

The doctrine of the Kazakh language (A. Baitursynov, K. Zhubanov, S. Kenesbaev, S. Amanzholov, I. Mamanov, N. Sauranbaev, G. Musabaev, M. Balakaev, A. Kaidarov, R. Syzdykova and others.

General linguistic views of A. Baitursynov, K. Zhubanov. Problems of Kazakh graphics: A. Baitursynov, K. Zhubanov, S. Amanzholov, E. Omarov, X. Dosmukhamedov and others.

Family is a 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 the Russian and English languages. Typological characteristics of the Russian and English languages.

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

Phonetic structure of the language. The concept of speech sound: excursion, excerpt, recursion. Articulatory base of the language. Segmental and suprasegmental phonetic units. Sound composition of the language: vocalism and consonantism.

The concept of 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 linguistic unit. Lexical meanings of words. Denotation, referent, connotation. Correlation between words and concepts. Systemic connections between the meanings of words.

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

The grammatical structure of the language (morphology and syntax).

Word divisibility (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 connection of morphemes: linear concatenation (external inflection), linear imposition (infixation, transfixation, internal inflection).

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

Graphic structure of the language. Types of writing. Ideographic writing. Phonographic writing. Segmentation of written speech. Segmental, supersegmental (spaces, etc.), subsegmental (diacritics, etc.) units of graphics. Graphics and spelling. Alphabet. Variation of letters. Graphemes and allographs. Graphic units, Graphic syllable and transfer rules. Graphic word; cases of inconsistency between a graphic word and a word form (as a lexical-grammatical unit); Punctuation group; types of punctuation marks. Graphic design of text. Languages of the peoples of Kazakhstan: genetic characteristics. Languages of the peoples of Kazakhstan: typological characteristics.

Sociolinguistics: goal and objectives. 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 languages. Pidginization. The problem of language unions. Language contact between Kazakh and Russian languages. Borrowed words. The problem of bilingualism in language contact.

Discipline "Computer Linguistics".

Linguistic semiotics and types of languages. Semiotics. Sign systems. Sign problem. The iconic nature of language. The unity of the signifier and the signified. Classifications of linguistic signs. Sign theories of language.

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

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

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

Mathematical linguistics. Mathematical linguistics, computational linguistics, computational linguistics, their goals, objectives, research methods. Automatic speech recognition and synthesis. Automatic methods for processing text information.

Automation of information work. Creation of automated information retrieval 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 with the development of information systems.

Machine translate. Automatic (machine) translation (AT): history, goals, objectives, prospects. Machine translation and artificial intelligence. Machine translation and elements of systems typology. Machine translation systems: Kazakh – Russian – Kazakh, Kazakh – English – Kazakh languages.

Automatic translation quality. The 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 for lexical units of the input and output languages.

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

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

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

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

Hypertext and hypertext systems. Computer representation of linguistic research data. Databases in linguistic research; Integrum; linguistic portals and logies on linguistics, language corpora Linguistic research programs: SPSS, PRAAT, TALE, etc.

Hypertext technologies. Components of hypertext.

Computer and communication. Mass media. Computer models using knowledge representation methods. Linguistics as a source of heuristics for constructing computer models of language and thinking.

Computer training programs. Strategy for computer training and the use of audiolingual and audiovisual methods in linguistics.

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

List of recommended literature
Main literature:
1. Kodukhov V.I. General linguistics, M., 1974, 2008
2. Berezin F. M. History of linguistic teachings, M., 1975, 1984.
3. Stepanov Yu. S. Methods and principles of modern linguistics, M., 1975, 2000
4. General linguistics Methods of linguistic research. Rep. ed. B. A. Serebryannikov – 1973
5. Levitsky Yu. A., Boronnikova N. V. History of linguistic teachings, M., 2005.
6. Amirova T. A., Olkhovikov B. A., Yu. V. Rozhdestvensky History of linguistics. M., 2003.
7. Mikhalev A. B. General linguistics. History of linguistics. M., 2005.
8. Danilenko V. P. General linguistics and history of linguistics. – M.: Flinta, 2009.
9. Mechkovskaya N. B. General linguistics. Structural and social typology of languages. – M.: Flinta, 2007.
10. Pishchalnikova V. A. General linguistics. 2009.
11. Akhatova B.A. Political discourse and linguistic consciousness - Almaty, 2006.
12. Baranov A. N. Introduction to applied linguistics. M.: MSU, 2001.
13. Belikov V.I., Krysin L.P. Sociolinguistics: Textbook for universities. - M., 2001.
14. Modern American linguistics: fundamental directions. - M., 2002.

Additional literature:
1. Bell R.T. Sociolinguistics. Goals, methods and problems. - M., 1980.
2. Vezhbitskaya A. Semantic universals and description of languages. – M., 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 // NZL. Computational linguistics. Vol. 24. M., 1989
5. Zhubanov A.K. Basic principles of formalizing the content of the Kazakh text. – Almaty, 2002.
6. Zasorina L.N. Introduction to structural linguistics. – M., 1974.
7. Zubkova L.G. Language as form. Theory and history of linguistics. – M., 1999.
8. Artificial intelligence. (In 3 books) Handbook/Ed. E. V. Popova. M., 1990.
9. Kibrik A.E. Essays on general and applied issues of linguistics. - M., 1992.
10. Kulichenko Yu.D. Perceptual images of political discourse. – A, 2009.
11. Kuryshzhanova A.A. Linguistic support of computer programs in the Kazakh language: Author's abstract. diss... cand. Sci. – Almaty, 1999.
12. Leontiev A.A. Fundamentals of psycholinguistics. – M. 2003.
13. Makarov M. L. Fundamentals of discourse theory. – M., 2003.
14. Marchuk Yu.N. Fundamentals of computational linguistics. Tutorial. - M.: MPU "People's Teacher", 2000. 15. Mechkovskaya N.B. Social linguistics. – M., 1994. 16. Mechkovskaya N.B. Social linguistics. – M., 2000. 17. Nelyubin L.L. Computer linguistics and machine translation.-M.: VCP, 1991. 18. General linguistics. T.1. – M., 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 Yu.V. Lectures on general linguistics. – M., 1990. 22. Serebrennikov B.A. The role of the human factor in language: Language and the picture of the world. – M., 1988.
23. Serebrennikov B.A. The role of the human factor in language: Language and thinking. – M., 1988.
24. Skrebtsova T.G. American School of Cognitive Linguistics. – St. Petersburg, 2000. Modern American linguistics: fundamental directions. – M., 2002.
25. Sheigal E. Semiotics of political discourse. – M., 2004.
26. Language and science of the late twentieth century. – M., 1995. Luria A.R. Language and consciousness. – M., 1996.

Dictionaries and reference books:

1. Abercrombie N., Hill S., Turner B.S. Sociological Dictionary. -Kazan, 1997.
2. Abilova B.A. Dictionary of linguistic and methodological terms. – Almaty, 1997.
3. Amanzholov A.S. Kazakh-orysshalinguisticalkterminder. – Almaty, 1999.
4. Akhmanova O.S. Dictionary of linguistic terms. – M., 1969
5. Isaev M.I. Dictionary of ethnolinguistic concepts and terms. – M., 2001.
6. Cossack or encyclopedia. – Almaty, 1998
7. Karasik 1992: Karasik V.I. The language of social status. – M., 1992.
8. Brief dictionary of sociology. Comp. P.D. Pavlenok. – M., 2000.
9. Linguistic encyclopedic dictionary. Ch. ed. V.N. Yartseva.-M., 1990.
10. Suleimenova E.D., Shaimerdenova N.Zh., Madieva G.B., Avakova R.A. and others. Dictionary of linguistics. Til bilimi sozdigi. Under the general editorship. E.D. Suleimenova. – Almaty: Gylym, 1998.
11. Suleimenova E.D., Shaimerdenova, N.Zh., Smagulova Zh.S., Akanova D.Kh. Aleumettik linguistics terminderin sozdigi. Dictionary of sociolinguistic terms. – Almaty: Arman-PV, 2008.

Exam questions
BLOCK I

1. Linguistics in the ancient world.
2. Dispute about the "correctness of names", analogies and anomalies, definition of basic linguistic units (sound, syllable, word, sentence) and basic grammatical categories.
3. The doctrine of parts of speech in ancient Greece and Rome. Linguistics in ancient India. Panini's grammar. Arabic linguistics.
4. "Divanilugatit-Turk" by M. Kashgari.
5. The influence of Latin grammars on the grammars of European languages.
6. General grammar of Port-Royal as an experience of general linguistic theory and a model of rational grammars.
7. Problems of language in the works of philosophers: F. Bacon, R. Descartes, G. Leibniz, etc.
8. Theories of the origin of language: Zh.Zh. Rousseau, and Herder. M.V. Lomonosov.
9. Comparative historical linguistics.
10. The importance of Sanskrit for comparative historical linguistics: W. Jones, F. Schlegel.
11. Comparative historical linguistics of the first quarter of the 19th century: R. Rask, F. Bopp, J. Grimm, F. Dietz, A.Kh. Vostokov.
12. The theory of the family tree and the theory of waves by I. Schmidt.
13. Linguistic views of W. von Humboldt.
14. Language and thinking.
15. The concept of folk spirit.
16. Language as an activity and language as a product of activity.
17. Principles of typological classification of languages.
18. W. von Humboldt's concept of language as a special vision of the world.
19. Universal-logical direction in linguistics of the 19th century.
20. Naturalistic direction.
21. Psychological direction.
22. Psychology and linguistics in the second half of the 19th century. Linguistic system of G. Steinthal.
23. Linguistic views of A.A. Potebni.
24. Neogrammatic direction.
25. Moscow school.
26. Linguistic views of F.F. Fortunatova.
27. The doctrine of language A.A. Shakhmatova.
28. Grammatical form and grammatical meaning.
29. Kazan school.
30. Linguistic views of I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay.

BLOCK II

1. Teaching N.V. Krushevsky about the symbolic nature of language.
2. The doctrine of basic morphological processes V.A. Bogoroditsky.
3. Aesthetic school.
4. School of "words and things".

5. Areal (spatial) linguistics.
6. Neolinguistics.
7. Linguistic views of F. de Saussure.
8. French sociolinguistics.
9. American ethnolinguistics.
10. The theory of models by E. Sapir.
11. Neo-Humboldtianism.
12.   Main directions of structuralism.
13. Prague School of Functional Linguistics.
14. Universal phonological features in the theory of R.O. Jacobson.
15. Glossematics (Danish or Copenhagen structuralism): representatives, problems, methodology and technique.
16. Descriptive linguistics (American structuralism).
17. The concept of levels of the language system.
18. Transformational-generative grammar: N. Chomsky, R. Liz.
19. French school of functional linguistics.
20. London Linguistic School.
21. Linguistics in Russia.
22. Creation of the theory of modern Russian language.
23. Works of I.I. Meshchaninov on syntactic typology.
24. Functional direction in modern Russian linguistics.
25. Linguistics in Kazakhstan.
26. Kazakh linguistics as part of general Turkology (N.I. Ilminsky, M. Terenyev, V.V. Radlov, P.M. Melioransky, V.V. Katarinsky, A. Kuryshzhanov, etc.).
27. The doctrine of the Kazakh language (A. Baitursynov, K. Zhubanov, S. Kenesbaev, S. Amanzholov, I. Mamanov, N. Sauranbaev, G. Musabaev, M. Balakaev, A. Kaidarov, R. Syzdykova, etc.
28. General linguistic views of A. Baitursynov,
29. General linguistic views of K. Zhubanov.
30. Problems of Kazakh graphics: A. Baitursynov, K. Zhubanov, S. Amanzholov, E. Omarov, X. Dosmukhamedov and others.

BLOCK III

1. Natural and artificial languages.
2. Types of artificial information languages.
3. Applied linguistics: object, goals, objectives.
4. Computer linguistics: object, goals, tasks.
5. Main directions of computational linguistics.
6. Natural language processing systems.
7. Mathematical linguistics.
8. Automatic methods for processing text information.
9. Automation of information work.
10. Automatic (machine) translation (AT): history, goals, objectives, prospects.
11. Machine translation and artificial intelligence.
12. Machine translation and elements of system typology. Machine translation systems: Kazakh – Russian – Kazakh, Kazakh – English – Kazakh languages.
13. Current state and prospects of automatic translation.
14. Problems of standardization, codification and unification of language means.
15. Automatic text processing.
16. Computer lexicography.
17. Electronic lexicographic sources: explanatory dictionaries, linguistic dictionaries and reference books, encyclopedias.
18. Information dictionaries.
19. Lemmatization of the vocabulary.
20. Structure of an automatic dictionary of the Kazakh language.
21. Writer's automatic dictionary.
22. Hypertext and hypertext systems.

23. Computer representation of linguistic research data.
24. Databases in linguistic research.
25. Language corpora and corpus linguistics.
26. Computer and communication.
27. Computer training programs.
28. Computer systems in language teaching.
29. Linguistic approaches to distance learning languages.
30. Language and the Internet.