

APPROVED
at the meeting of the Academic
Council of NJSC Al-Farabi
Kazakh National University
Protocol №14 dated 16.06.2026

The program of the entrance exam for applicants to the
PhD for the group of educational programs
D059-« Foreign Philology »

I. General Provisions

1. The program was drawn up 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 the Model Rules for Admission to Education in Educational Organizations Implementing Educational Programs of Higher and Postgraduate Education” (hereinafter referred to as the Model Rules).

2. The entrance examination for doctoral studies consists of an interview, an essay, and an examination on the profile of a group of educational programs.

Blo k	Points
1. Interview	30
2. Essay	20
3. Group profile exam educational program	50
Total/passable	100/75

3. The entrance exam lasts 3 hours and 10 minutes, during which applicants write an essay and respond to an electronic exam form. An interview is held at the university prior to the entrance exam.

II . Procedure for conducting the entrance examination

1. Applicants to the doctoral program D059 – "Foreign Philology" write a problem-based/thematic essay. The essay must be at least 250 words long.

The purpose of the essay is to determine the level of analytical and creative abilities, expressed in the ability to construct one's own argumentation based on theoretical knowledge, social and personal experience.

Types of essays:

- a motivational essay outlining the motivations for research activities;
- a scientific and analytical essay justifying the relevance and methodology of the planned research;
- a problematic/thematic essay reflecting various aspects of scientific knowledge in the subject area.

2. The electronic examination ticket consists of 3 questions.

Topics for exam preparation according to the profile of the educational program group:

Course " Cognitive and Communicative Aspects of Language "

1. Modern linguistics in light of paradigm shift theory

The concept of a scientific paradigm (T. Kuhn's theory of scientific revolution and its modern interpretations). Distinctive paradigmatic features of modern linguistics. The anthropocentric paradigm in science

2. Cognitive linguistics and its place in the modern scientific paradigm

Cognitive linguistics in the system of sciences. Terminological basis of cognitive linguistics. Concept as a fundamental concept of cognitive linguistics. Concept as a basis for the linguistic picture of the world. The role of stereotypes in shaping the linguistic picture of the world. Religious picture of the world.

3. "Metaphors We Live By": The Theory of Conceptual Metaphor by J. Lakoff and M. Johnson

Metaphor as an element of the conceptual picture of the world. Metaphor as a way of thinking about the world. The essence of the theory of conceptual metaphor.

4. Cognitive-communicative paradigm of linguistic knowledge

The cognitive-communicative paradigm as a new paradigm of philological knowledge. Key features of the communicative-cognitive paradigm of linguistic knowledge.

5. Cultural and linguistic contacts between East and West

The phenomenon of the cultural influence of the East on the European West. "Wandering plots" (Arnold) in world literature. Borrowing as a result of sociolinguistic contacts. Bilingualism and diglossia; the interaction of text and culture; intertextual inclusions in the text; intertextual connections embodied in allusions, quotations, and epigraphs.

Discipline " Modern Methodology of Foreign- Philological Studies"

1. Discursive studies

Various approaches to defining the concept of "discourse" in linguistics. Current issues in the development of discourse studies.

2. Generative direction in linguistics

Language acquisition theory; Basic provisions of the psychological theory of learning in light of the views of N. Chomsky

3. Theory of linguistic personality in linguistics

The phenomenon of "linguistic personality" as interpreted by Yu.N. Karaulov. Karaulov's multi-level model of linguistic personality: verbal-semantic level, cognitive level, and pragmatic level.

4. Text as an object of philological research

The concept of philological analysis of text; features of philological analysis of text; linguistic analysis of text; the role of L.V. Shcherba in the development of linguistic analysis of text; the relationship between linguistic analysis of fiction and literary analysis; the purpose and features of linguistic analysis of non-fiction texts; the main parameters of the text as an object of literary analysis.

5. Fundamentals of Text Theory

Text features and text categories; text information content and types of information in the text; extralinguistic parameters in text analysis and their role in the semantic interpretation of the text; "text codes" and types of text codes, the category of text completeness; extralinguistic information in the text; national and cultural information in the text; categories of the continuum of time and space. Text structure. Supraphrase unity (complex syntactic whole) is the minimal unit in the structure of the text.

6. Methods of text research

General scientific methods used in philological text analysis; computer modeling method in literary studies; method of conceptual text analysis in cognitive linguistics; the essence of intertextual analysis; discourse analysis.

7. Conceptual space of the text

Pretextual presuppositions: time of text creation; author's name; analysis of title semantics; role of title and epigraph; meaning of epigraph; keywords; identification of concepts; description of conceptual space of text; conceptual analysis of literary text; details of portrait descriptions revealing the inner world of characters in literary text; metonymic use of vocabulary in the text; text-forming role of antonyms in the text; functions of synonyms, antonyms and homonyms in literary text; phraseological units reflecting cultural and national specifics; national and universal symbols-numbers, color designation symbol.

Discipline " Basic Eastern Language for Professional Purposes" (Arabic language)

1. Verbs and their categories

Perfect and imperfect tenses; voices, features of conjugation of irregular verbs, types of verbs, verb forms and their formations; moods; derivative forms of verbs; complex tenses, modal verbs and their equivalents, auxiliary verbs.

2. Grammatical name and its types in Arabic

The noun and its categories, definiteness and indefiniteness of the name, grammatical features of the adjective, the numeral and its types, rules for agreement between the countable and the numeral.

3. Classes of pronouns in Arabic

Classification of pronouns: personal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, relative pronouns, interrogative pronouns, functions of a fused pronoun in a sentence.

4. Phrases and function words in Arabic

Izafet, participial phrases, particles requiring the accusative case, phrases and particles of exclusion, means of expressing negation, alternative conjunctions,

prepositions and their types, constructions of admiration, subordinating conjunctions, objective predicative verb phrase, absolute masdar, use of prepositions with verbs.

5. Arabic syntax

Arabic sentences and their types, compound sentences, complex sentences and their types.

Discipline " Basic Eastern Language for Professional Purposes" (Persian language)

1. Noun

Types of nouns. Nouns in singular and plural . Arabic plural forms number . Abstract name. Common noun. Proper name. Definite name. Indefinite name .

2. Adjective

Simple adjective. Compound adjective. Qualitative adjective. Relative adjective. Degrees of comparison.

3. Verb

Verb tenses. Present-future tense. Present-future subjunctive tense (aorist). Present concrete tense. Simple past tense. Past continuous tense. Past-present perfect tense. Past anterior tense. Past concrete tense. Past presumptive subjunctive tense. Future categorical tense.

Types of verbs. Passive voice. Transitive and intransitive verbs. Auxiliary verbs. Imperative mood.

4. Unions

Subordinating conjunctions: in order to, in order to; subordinating conjunction: without that, subordinating conjunctions: although, despite the fact that; subordinating conjunctions: since, because, as; subordinating conjunctions: when, after.

5. Types of proposals

Complex sentences with attributive clauses. Complex sentences with conditional clauses. Impersonal sentence.

Discipline " Basic Eastern Language for Professional Purposes" (Chinese language)

1. Verbs and their categories

Meaning and functions ; verb classes : verbs in Chinese are divided into full verbs and auxiliary verbs ; non-productive verbs , Resultative verbs , actual resultative verbs , result - directed verbs , auxiliary verbs, modal verbs.

2. Grammatical features of the Chinese language

Verb tense forms: the form formed by the suffix 了 le, the form formed by the suffix 过 guo, the form formed by the suffix 着 zhe, the form formed by the function word 在 zai, modal verb forms: the form formed by the infix 得 de — the form formed by

the infix 不 bu, the form formed by the suffix 得 de. The voiced form of the verb formed by the function word 被 bei.

3. Parts of speech

Parts of speech can independently function as sentence members: subject, predicate, object, attribute, and adverb. There are several classes of notional words: noun, adjective, numeral, pronoun, verb, and adverb.

4. Word formation in Chinese

Compounding is the most common method of word formation, a means of expressing negation, monosyllabic and polysyllabic words, there are four types of subordinate connections between parts of a disyllabic word, more translated borrowings, types of relationships.

5. Syntax of the Chinese language

Sentences in Chinese and their types, compound sentences, complex sentences and their types.

Discipline " Basic Eastern Language for Professional Purposes" (Hindi language)

1. Morphological system of the Hindi language

Classification of parts of speech in Hindi and their characteristics. The system of declension and conjugation in Hindi. Word formation in Hindi. The system of verb tenses in Hindi. The category of voice and mood in Hindi. Features of Hindi numerals. The lexical composition of the Hindi language. Means of linguistic expression in Hindi: synonyms, homonyms, and antonyms.

2. Syntactic system of the Hindi language

Types of sentences in Hindi. Coordination and subordination as the main types of syntactic relationships in Hindi. Types of subordinate clauses in Hindi. Object and subject in a Hindi sentence and how to express them. Sentence agreement in Hindi. Word order and inversion in Hindi sentences.

3. Development of the Indian linguistic tradition

The first grammars of Indian languages. Panini and his Ashtadhyaya. The formation and development of Indian lexicography. Yaska and his Nirukta. The origin and spread of Indian writing. Proto-Indian script. Brahmi, Kharosthi, Nagari, and Devanagari. Indian linguistic thought in the Middle Ages. The origin and development of European Indology.

4. Hindi language and intercultural communication

Hindi language styles. Literary Hindi. Formal communication in Hindi. Business style in Hindi. Conversational style in Hindi. National mentality of native Hindi speakers. Hindi etiquette. Non-verbal communication with Hindi speakers.

5. Hindi in the professional sphere

Economic and business terminology in Hindi. Official and business documentation in Hindi. Hindi in politics and diplomacy. Hindi in journalism and television. Hindi in culture and art. Hindi in the legal sphere. Hindi in science. Hindi

in technical documentation and IT. Use of the Devanagari alphabet in a computer keyboard.

Discipline " Basic Eastern Language for Professional Purposes" (Urdu language)

1. Verbs and their categories

Perfect and imperfect tenses; voices, features of conjugation of irregular verbs, types of verbs, verb forms and their formations; moods; derivative forms of verbs; complex tenses, modal verbs and their equivalents, auxiliary verbs.

2. Grammatical name and its types in Urdu

The noun and its categories, definiteness and indefiniteness of the name, grammatical features of the adjective, the numeral and its types, rules for agreement between the countable and the numeral.

3. Classes of pronouns in Urdu

Classification of pronouns: personal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, relative pronouns, interrogative pronouns, functions of a fused pronoun in a sentence.

4. Collocation and function words in Urdu language

Izafet, participial phrases, particles requiring the accusative case, phrases and particles of exclusion, means of expressing negation, alternative conjunctions, prepositions and their types, constructions of admiration, subordinating conjunctions, objective predicative verb phrase absolute masdar, use of prepositions with verbs.

5. Syntax of Urdu language

Sentences and their types, compound sentences, complex sentences and their types.

Course " Basic Eastern Language for Professional Purposes" (Korean language)

1. The place of the Korean language in the genealogical classification of the world's languages

The main types and principles of language classification; the place of the Korean language in the genealogical classification of languages; Features of the genealogical classification of the Korean language

2. Functional nouns in Korean

Features of service names in the Korean language; the method of forming service names in the Korean language; comparative analysis with Kazakh and Russian;

3. Attributes and adverbs of the Korean language

Formation of adverbs in Korean; adverbs of time, place and manner.

4. Writing " Hangul "

Historical facts about the creation of the Korean script "Hangul ." The influence of "Hangul" on the development of literature during the Joseon era.

5. Korean language and Chinese characters

The influence of Chinese characters on the Korean language and the ways of adapting characters in the Korean language.

Course " Basic Eastern Language for Professional Purposes" (Japanese)

1. Phonetic laws in borrowings

Foreign words in the Japanese language ; phonetic features of borrowings ; and foreign borrowings in text materials

2. The peculiarity of phonemes and allaphones in linguistics

The main stages in the development of the sound structure of the modern Japanese language; the segmental composition of Japanese phonology; features of intonation in the Japanese language.

3. Language and linguistic properties

Gender differences, age differences, class differences in the Japanese language.

4. Making a request in Japanese

Features and differences of expressions with the meaning of a request in Japanese and Kazakh languages

5. Numerals in Japanese

Writing numerals in hieroglyphs and Arabic numerals; the system of naming and designating large numbers; cardinal and ordinal numerals; decimal fractions; the use of counting suffixes.

Course " Basic Eastern Language for Professional Purposes" (Turkish language)

1. Verb and its conjugations

Simple and compound tenses; sound characteristics, inflectional properties, verb varieties, structure and formation of incompatible verbs; conjugation; constructive features of verbs; compound tense forms, compound verbs and their use, auxiliary verbs.

2. Nouns and their properties

The noun and its declensions; noun gender words and their functional properties, adjectives and their grammatical properties, numeric adjectives and their properties, ordinal numbers and ambiguity in the use of numeric adjectives.

3. Pronouns in Turkish

Pronouns: personal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, indefinite pronouns, interrogative pronouns, functions of pronouns in a sentence.

4. Phrases in Turkish

Phrases, noun phrases with and without an indication, adjective phrases, noun phrases with a chain, phrases without suffixes and phrases related in meaning ; words and constructions expressing negation ; conjunctions, prepositions and their

varieties, interjections, the scope of use of conjunctions, word groups, the functions of conjunctions in a sentence, the use of prepositions with verbs.

5. Turkish sentences

Sentence structure and their types; simple sentences, compound sentences and their varieties.

III . List of references

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