

**APPROVED**  
**at a meeting of the Academic**  
**Council NJSC «Al-Farabi KazNU»**  
**Protocol №11 dated 11.06.2024**

**Programme of the entrance examinations for the applicants to the doctoral studies on the group of educational programs D059 - «Foreign philology»**

**1. 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 exam for doctoral studies consists of writing an essay, passing a test for readiness for doctoral studies (hereinafter referred to as TRDS), an exam in the profile of a group of educational programs and an interview.

No	Section	Points
1.	Interview	30
2.	Essay	20
3.	Exam according to the profile of the group of the educational program	50
	Total admission score	100/75

3. The duration of the entrance exam is 3 hours and 10 minutes, during which the applicant writes an essay, passes a test for readiness for doctoral studies, and answers an electronic examination. The interview is conducted on the basis of the university before the entrance exam.

**II. Procedure for the entrance examination**

1. Applicants for doctoral studies in the group of educational programs D059 – «Foreign Philology» write a problematic / thematic essay. The volume of the essay is at least 250 words.

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

Types of essay:

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

## **2. The electronic examination ticket consists of 3 questions.**

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

### **Discipline "Cognitive and communicative aspects of language"**

#### **1. Modern linguistics in the light of the theory of paradigm shifts**

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

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

Cognitive linguistics in the system of sciences. Terminological base of cognitive linguistics. Concept as a basic concept of cognitive linguistics. The concept as the basis of the linguistic picture of the world. The role of stereotypes in the formation of a linguistic picture of the world. Religious picture of the world.

#### **3. "Metaphors We Live By": 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**

Cognitive-communicative paradigm as a new paradigm of philological knowledge. Main 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 socio-linguistic contacts. Bilingualism and diglossia; interaction between text and culture; intertextual inclusions in the text; intertextual connections embodied in allusions, quotes, epigraphs.

### **Discipline "Modern methodology of foreign philological teachings"**

#### **1. Discourse research**

Various approaches to defining the concept of "discourse" in linguistics. Current problems at the present stage of development of the direction of discursive research.

#### **2. Generative direction in linguistics**

Language Acquisition Theory; The main provisions of the psychological theory of learning in the light of the views of N. Chomsky

#### **3. Theory of linguistic personality in linguistics**

The phenomenon of "linguistic personality" in the interpretation of Yu.N. Karaulov. Level model of linguistic personality developed by Yu.N. Karaulov: 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 text analysis; linguistic text analysis; the role of L.V. Shcherba in the development of linguistic text analysis; the relationship between linguistic analysis of a literary text

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. Basics of text theory**

Text features and text categories; informativeness of the text 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, 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. Superphrasal unity (complex syntactic whole) is the minimum unit in the structure of the text.

### **6. Text research methods**

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

### **7. Conceptual space of text**

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

## **Discipline: “Primary Foreign Language for Professional Purposes” (Arabic)**

### **1. Verbs and their categories**

Perfect and imperfect tenses; voices, features of conjugation of irregular verbs, types of verbs, breeds and their formation; inclinations; derived forms from verbs; complex tense forms, modal verbs and their equivalents, auxiliary verbs.

### **2. Grammatical name and its types in Arabic**

A noun and its categories, definiteness and uncertainty of a name, grammatical features of an adjective, a numeral and its types, rules for agreeing a countable and a numeral.

### **3. Places of pronouns in Arabic**

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

### **4. Collocation and function words in Arabic**

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

### **5. Arabic syntax**

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

## **Discipline: “Primary Foreign Language for Professional Purposes” (Persian language)**

### **1.Noun**

Types of nouns. Nouns in singular and plural. Arabic plural forms. Abstract name. Common noun. Given name. A specific name. Undefined name.

### **2.Adjective**

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

### **3.Verb**

Verb tenses. Present-future tense. Present-future tense of the subjunctive mood (aorist). Present concrete tense. Simple past tense. Past continuous tense. Past-present tense (perfect). Previous tense. Past specific tense. Past presumptive tense of the subjunctive mood. Future categorical tense.

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

### **4.Conjunctions**

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

### **5. Types of sentences**

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

## **Discipline: “Primary Foreign Language for Professional Purposes” (Chinese Language)**

### **1. Verbs and their categories**

Meanings and functions, types of verbs: Chinese verbs are divided into full-meaning verbs and auxiliary verbs; resultless verbs, resultative verbs, specific resultative verbs, directional resultative verbs, auxiliary verbs, and modal verbs.

### **2. Grammatical features of the Chinese language**

Verb forms: verbs formed with the suffixes 了 (le), 过 (guo), 着 (zhe); using the auxiliary word 在 (zai); modal verb forms: constructing sentences with the infix 得 (de), the infix 不 (bu), and the suffix 得 (de). Passive voice sentences with the auxiliary word 被 (bei).

### **3. Sentence Components**

Sentence components independently function as subject, predicate, object, adverbial modifier, and attributive. They are divided into six main parts of speech: nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, verbs, and adverbs.

### **4. Word formation in Chinese**

Word formation is the most common method of creating words, expressing negation, forming monosyllabic and polysyllabic words, four types of subordinate relationships in word formation, translation of loanwords, and types of relations.

### **5. Syntax of the Chinese Language**

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

**Discipline: “Primary Foreign Language for Professional Purposes” (Hindi language)**

**1. Morphological system of the Hindi language**

Classification of parts of speech in the Hindi language and their characteristics. Declension and conjugation system in Hindi language. Word formation in Hindi language. Verb tense system in Hindi language. Category of voice and mood in Hindi language. Features of numerals in the Hindi language. Lexical composition of the Hindi language. Means of linguistic expression in Hindi: synonyms, homonyms, antonyms.

**2. Syntactic system of Hindi language**

Types of sentences in Hindi language. Composition and subordination as the main types of syntactic connections in the Hindi language. Varieties of subordinate clauses in Hindi language. Object and subject in Hindi sentence, ways of expressing them. Agreement of sentence parts in Hindi language. Word orders in Hindi sentences and inversion.

**3. Development of Indian linguistic tradition**

The first grammars of Indian languages. Panini and his Ashtadhyaya. Formation and development of Indian lexicography. Yaska and his "Nirukta". Origin and spread of Indian writing. Proto-Indian writing. 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 language. Spoken Hindi style. Peculiarities of the national mentality of native Hindi speakers. Etiquette standards of the Hindi language. Nonverbal ways of communicating with Hindi-speaking communicators.

**5. Hindi language in the professional sphere**

Economic and business terminology in Hindi. Official and business documents in Hindi language. Hindi language in politics and diplomacy. The Hindi language in journalism and television. Hindi language in the field of culture and art. Hindi language in the legal field. Hindi language in scientific field. Hindi language in the field of technical documentation and IT. Using the Devanagari alphabet in a computer keyboard.

**Discipline: “Primary Foreign 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, breeds and their formation; inclinations; derived forms from verbs; complex tense forms, modal verbs and their equivalents, auxiliary verbs.

**2. Grammatical name and its types in Urdu language**

A noun and its categories, definiteness and uncertainty of a name, grammatical features

of an adjective, a numeral and its types, rules for agreeing a countable and a numeral.

### **3. Places of pronouns in Urdu language**

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

### **4. Collocation and function words in Urdu language**

Izafet, participle phrases, particles requiring the accusative case, phrases and particles of exception, means of expressing negation, alternative conjunctions, prepositions and their types, constructions of admiration, subordinating conjunctions, objective predicative verb phrase<sup>6</sup> absolute masdar, the use of prepositions with verbs.

### **5. Syntax of Urdu language**

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

## **Discipline: “Primary Foreign Language for Professional Purposes” (Korean language)**

### **1. The place of the Korean language in the genealogical classification of world languages**

Basic types and principles of classification of languages; 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 functional nouns in the Korean language; the way 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 the Korean language; adverbs of time, place and manner of action.

#### **4. Writing "Hangul"**

Historical facts about the creation of the Korean written language "Hangul". The influence of Hangul on the development of literature in the Joseon era.

#### **5. Korean language and Chinese characters**

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

## **Discipline: “Primary Foreign Language for Professional Purposes” (Japanese)**

### **1. Phonetic laws in borrowings**

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

### **2. Features of phonemes and allaphones in linguistics**

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

### **3. Language and linguistic properties**

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

#### **4. Expressing a request in Japanese**

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

#### **5. Numerals in Japanese**

Writing numerals in hieroglyphs and Arabic numerals; system of naming and designation of large numbers; cardinal and ordinal numbers; decimals; use of counting suffixes.

### **Discipline: “Primary Foreign Language for Professional Purposes” (Turkish)**

#### **1. Verb and its conjugations**

Simple and compound tenses; sound characteristics, inflectional properties, varieties of verbs, 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**

Noun and its declensions; gender nouns and their functional properties, adjectives and their grammatical properties, number adjectives and their properties, ordinal numbers and ambiguity in the use of number adjectives.

#### **3. Pronouns in Turkish**

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

#### **4. Collocations in Turkish**

Collocations, noun phrases with and without suffixes, 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 area of use of conjunctions, groups of words, tasks of conjunctions in a sentence, the use of prepositions with verbs.

#### **5. Turkish language sentences**

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

### **III. List of sources used**

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