

**APPROVED**  
**at a meeting of the**  
**Scientific Council NJSC**  
**«Al-Farabi KazNU».**  
**Protocol No.10 dated**  
**May 23, 2022.**

**The program of the entrance exam for applicants to the PhD**  
**for 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.

<b>№</b>	<b>Block</b>	<b>Points</b>
1	Essay	10
2	Test for readiness for doctoral studies	30
3	Exam according to the profile of the group of the educational program	40
4	Interview	20
Total admission score		100/75

3. The duration of the entrance exam is 4 hours, 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 separately.

**2. 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 250-300 words.

2. The electronic examination card consists of 3 questions.

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

### **Discipline «Modern Methodology of Foreign Philological Studies»**

**Topic 1. Foreign philology  $\subseteq$  philology  $\subseteq$  linguistics.** The structure of linguistics: goals, tasks, object, methods. Languages of the world. Genealogical classification of languages: Indo-European and Altai languages. Modern linguistics: ontology and methodology. Change of ontological representations and methodology in the history of linguistics. Comparativism.

**Topic 2. Language as a semiotic system of a special kind.** Descriptivism. American linguistics. Text and discourse. Classic texts and display texts. Glossematics (Danish or Copenhagen structuralism). Language functions. Language contacts. Results of language contacts: interference, language unions, bilingualism, Pidgin languages, Creole languages.

**Topic 3. Linguistics paradigms.** Prague Linguistic Society. Functional linguistics: methodology and methods. Lexicography. Types of dictionaries. Sentence. Types of sentences in different languages. Scientific paradigm or methodology. Explanability, explanatory, expansionism, functionalism, textocentrism, semanticocentrism. Lexicology and lexicography

**Topic 4. Language as soft power.** Linguistics in Kazakhstan (from A. Baitursynov to NKKY). Semantics. Semasiology. Subject, tasks, methods. Hypotheses of the origin of language as a reflection of the progressive development of linguistics. Semantics and Pragmatics. Linguistic hermeneutics.

### **Discipline «Sociolinguistic aspects in language Learning»**

**Topic 1. Sociolinguistics as a science and as an academic discipline.** Methods of Sociolinguistics: Informants and Respondents. Sociolinguistic methods: types of material collection. Sociolinguistic methods: observation and participant observation. Sociolinguistic methods: oral interview, questionnaire

**Topic 2. Directions of sociolinguistic research: theoretical and applied sociolinguistics.** Macrosociolinguistics and Microsociolinguistics. Ethnic and linguistic identity. Language planning: corpus planning

**Topic 3. Language policy and its types.** Balance of Language Policy in Kazakhstan. State language, official language, local language. State language and state identity.

**Topic 4. Language situation in the world countries.** Language situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Language planning in the USA and Canada. Parameters of the language situation. The language policy of monolingualism and bilingualism.

### **Discipline «Language impact and intercultural communication»**

**Topic 1. The concept of culture. The characteristics and elements of culture.** The characteristics and elements of culture. Proverbs, sayings, fiction, Beliefs, Attitudes, and Values. Cultural markers. The History of the appearance and development of the TICC. ICCT in the USA. ICCT in Europe. ICC in Russia and Kazakhstan. Modern directions of ICC development.

**Topic 2. Culture Analysis. Single dimension and Multidimensional models.** High Context Culture vs Low Context Culture. The structure of intercultural communication. Determinants of intercultural communication. Attitude to nature, time, space, freedom, intercultural communication. Acculturation. Culture shock. Mechanisms of culture shock. The problem of understanding in ICC. Intercultural conflicts. Prejudices in ICC. Social stereotypes. Results of ICC.

**Topic 3. Types of intercultural communication.** Verbal, nonverbal and paraverbal communication. Styles of verbal communication. Different registers of communication. Pragmatics and Pragma-linguistics. The subject and object of pragmalinguistics. Basic units of conceptual

apparatus in pragmalinguistics. Communicative and pragmatic approaches. Language and communication. Language impact.

**Topic 4. Theory of speech acts.** Constituents of a speech act, the factor of addresser and addressee. Locution, illocution, perlocution. Locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act.

### Discipline «literary theory»

**Topic 1. The history of the comparative-historical method in literary studies.** Comparative studies: subject and method. Comparative-historical method, comparative literature, comparative studies: the history of terms. The peculiarity of the comparative-historical method in literary studies. Prehistory of comparative-historical literary studies. Sources of the comparative-historical method: the aesthetics of Romanticism (V. F. Hegel), comparative-historical linguistics (F. Bopp, R. Rusk, J. Grimm, V. Humboldt), positivism in philosophy (Fr. Comte, G. Spencer). Works of G. Brands, M. Koch, G.-M. Posnetta in the formation of the comparative-historical method. Comparative-historical method as a system of principles and techniques for studying the inter-literary process (A. N. Veselovsky). The place of comparative studies in the system of literary studies. The category of the universal in comparative literary studies.

**Topic 2. Literary translation as a form of interaction of literatures.** Translation as a form of contact relations. Features of the interpretation of someone else's word. The linguistic picture of the world and the inevitability of the interpretative beginning in the translator's activity. Intermediary languages. The problem of the "accuracy" of reproducing the original work in translation. Perception and interpretation of the writer's work by foreign readers and critics. "Tides" and "ebbs" of reader interest. The specifics of the position of a foreign critic. "Someone else's word" in a literary work. The teaching of M. M. Bakhtin about "someone else's word". The scope and content of the concept of "quote". Discussions around the four citation criteria. Quote function. Quote levels. Types of text sources. Genres of "secondary" literature as a subject of comparative studies. Stylization and imitation, their differentiation by M. M. Bakhtin. Stylization and variation. The distinction between stylization and parody. Concepts of M. M. Bakhtin and Yu. N. Tynyanov. Parody and variation. Literary hoaxes.

**Topic 3. Main schools of comparative research.** The development of ethnography in the 30s of the XIX century. Mythological School in Folklore and Literary Studies (Ya. Grimm, V. Grimm, A. Kuhn, M. Muller, F. I. Buslaev, A. N. Afanasyev, O. F. Miller, etc.). Cultural and historical school (I. Ten, V. Scherer, G. Lanson, G. Brandes, J. Lewis, A. N. Pypin, N. S. Tikhonravov, etc.). Three different sources (factors) explaining the features of the work. Heterogeneity of the comparative-historical direction. A. N. Veselovsky - the founder of historical poetics. V. M. Zhirmunsky's contribution to comparative literary studies. Modern literary schools: Receptive Aesthetics (H. R. Jauss, W. Iser), New Historicism (M. Butler), Cultural Historicism (A. Sinfield, M. Levinson, K. Belsey, S. Greenblatt). The American School (R. Wellek, W. Friederich), the German Center (M. Kesting, K. Weisk., K. Schroeter, Hamburger), the French School (K. Schroeter). Pishua, A. Granjar, Romanian (A. Dima) and Slovak (D. Durishin).

**Topic 4. East-West: a dialogue of cultures.** Epochs of interaction between the literatures of the East and the West. Convergence and divergence of "one's own" and "someone else's". Oncoming traffic. Features of the interpretation of "alien". Works of N. I. Konrad. The concept of dialogism of artistic creativity (M. M. Bakhtin). Comparative study of literature in the light of the concept of dialogic art. Methodological aspects of the study of philosophical and artistic cultures of the East and West in the works of modern scientists. Dichotomous typologies of cultures. General criteria for dichotomous comparison. Understanding "other" as a hermeneutical problem.

**Topic 5. Forms of the interliterature process.** Forms of relations between national literatures and the creative work of writers: contact relations and typological convergence. The problem of unambiguous classification of similar phenomena and processes into genetic-contact relationships and typological similarities. Typology of contact relationships. Typology of contacts as a way to organize the inter-literary process. External and internal contacts. Influence, borrowing,

allusion, variation, paraphrase, etc. as forms of inter-literary reception. Differentiation of contacts into synchronic and diachronic. Historical, literary and theoretical significance of the differentiation of contacts into direct and indirect ones. Integral and differential contact forms. Typological convergence as a form of inter-literary process.

**Topic 6. Forms of contact relations between literatures.** The theory of the relationship between "borrowing" and "influence". T. Benfey's hypothesis about the migration of fairy-tale and fable plots. A. N. Veselovsky's differentiation of plot and motive. Genesis, structure and functioning of a work: comparative literary aspects. The relationship of concepts and terms: influence and borrowing; creative assimilation (processing, transformation) of the source work; imitation, epigonism; the tradition of "nazir". Creative activity of the "host party". Borrowed elements of the figurative world: characters, plots, details. The use of compositional techniques introduced into the literature by a foreign writer.

**Topic 7. Text, context, and intertext in comparative studies.** The concepts of text, work, discourse, context, and intertext as the basic concepts and terms of modern comparative studies. Text as a structure. Structural-semiotic approach to the text. Differentiation of the concepts of "text" and "work". Text as "artifact", "battery", etc. in the works of B. M. Gasparov. Discourse and text. The literary process as a system of discourses. The concept of intertextuality as a new stage in the study of the poetics of the text. The fundamental importance for the methodology of comparative studies of the differentiation of intertextuality in the "broad" (Yu. Kristeva, R. Barth) and "narrow" (J. Genette) meaning. Theory of verbal and cultural intertext. Mechanisms of intertextual analysis. The problem of extra-textual structures.

**Topic 8. The concepts of "national literature", "regional literature", "zonal literature", "world literature".** National literature as an expression of the self-consciousness of the people, its connection with the native language, its role in its development. The origins of the Concept of nationality in Europe (Zh. Zh. Rousseau, G. Lessing, I. Herder, I. Taine) and in Russia (collecting, N. Dobrolyubov, A. Pypin). The scope of the concept of "national". Typological features of the national literary system. The connection of the national literary system with the oral creativity of the people. The integrity of the national literary system and its openness. Stability and dynamism of national literature. Zonal literary system as a group of literatures that are close in their historical destinies and have a common artistic heritage. Historical mobility of the composition of zonal systems. Synchronicity of literature development within the zonal system. The role of common cultural centers in the development of zonal literary systems. Signs of regional literature. Historical mobility of regional literary systems, stability of its most important components. Principles of regional literature allocation. Concepts of cultural and historical types. World literature as a set of national literatures. The contribution of national literatures to the development of world literature.

**Topic 9. Periodization of the inter-literary process.** Problems of literary periodization. Phases of artistic development, defined in coordinates in historical and literary systems. The concept of diachronic systems. The scale of the historical and literary process. The concept of synchronous systems. Correspondences between synchronous and diachronic systems. The concept of "literary epoch" as the main unit of periodization of the literary process, introduced by I. G. Neupokoeva. The literary epoch as an integral system. The concept of the stage (stadiality) of literary development. The concept of accelerated development of national literature and the controversy surrounding it. Justification of the term "original acceleration of development".

### 3. List of references.

#### Basic:

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#### **Additional:**

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