Educational program:6B01707 – «Kazakh language and literature»

MODULAR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Semey, 2021 г.

The modular educational program is aimed at mastering the competencies necessary to obtain a bachelor's degree in the educational program 6B01707-"Kazakh language and literature" and is compiled as a result of combining educational modules for all stages of training.

The purpose of the educational program:

Training of competitive specialists capable of working effectively for the benefit of society and the state, possessing intercultural and communicative competence, using information technologies within the framework of higher education and pedagogical competence, on the basis of creating the necessary opportunities in professional activity, allowing to receive high-quality professional full-fledged education, to form pedagogical knowledge in the field of the Kazakh language and literature.

Tasks of the professional activity of the graduate:

Solving the following tasks related to the professional activities of the bachelor of education on the educational program **6B01707 "Kazakh language and literature":**

in the field of educational activities:

- teaching in schools, lyceums, gymnasiums, colleges, the availability of methodological knowledge and applied skills in specific situations;

in the field of experimental research:

-Study of scientific and methodological literature;

- study and generalization of advanced pedagogical experience in the field of education in the Kazakh language and literature;

- conducting a pedagogical experiment, introducing its results into the educational process;

in the field of organizational and management activities:

- planning the content of education in the Kazakh language and literature at different levels;

- determine the methods of organizing and implementing the learning process;

in the field of social and educational activities:

- the formation of a multicultural personality;

in the field of educational activities:

- implementation of educational work in accordance with the laws, patterns, principles, educational mechanisms of the pedagogical process;
- planning extracurricular educational work;
- solving specific educational problems;
- selection and application of various forms and methods of teaching and upbringing in extracurricular work on the Kazakh language and literature;
- establishing contacts with the student, teachers teaching in this class, parents;
in the field of educational and technological activities:
- to apply new pedagogical technologies in the learning process.

A specialist in the educational program 6B01707 "Kazakh language and literature" may work in the future:
- Teacher of the Kazakh language and literature;
- Direct translator of Kazakh-Russian, Russian-Kazakh languages;
- Clerk;
- Journalist-writer.
- Scientist-writer;
- TV journalist.

Competencies of the educational program 6B01707 - "Kazakh language and literature":

1.GENERAL EDUCATIONAL Competencies:

Skills and abilities:
- Know the main stages of the formation of the statehood of independent Kazakhstan;
- comparison of the phenomena and events of the historical past with the general paradigm of the world-historical development of human society through critical analysis;
- to reveal the practical potential of caring for international dialogue and spiritual heritage;
- substantiation of the main role of history education in the formation of Kazakhstani identity and patriotism;
- the formation of their civic position in the priorities of mutual understanding, tolerance and democratic values of modern society;

- to study and understand the essence and role, structure and functions of culture in the life of society, its typology, differentiation by branches, types and forms, the moral purpose of culture;
- the ability to analyze theoretical systems, concepts and categories that allow you to create a holistic picture of the formation and development of culture, and form the rules of description, reflecting the features of the development of socio-cultural processes;
- the use of scientific methods of cognition, contributing to the formation of a scientific worldview;
- to show the place of political science in the system of social sciences and humanities;
- independent analysis, critical-political thinking;
- develop your horizons and broaden your horizons;
- to characterize the main content of ontology and metaphysics in the context of the historical development of philosophy;
- explain the specifics of the philosophical understanding of reality;
- substantiation of the worldview as a product of philosophical understanding and study of the natural and social world;
- classification of methods of scientific and philosophical knowledge of the world;
- develop your civic position and bear social responsibility before society;
- systematizes the communicative intentions of the partner, the conceptual foundations of understanding the authors of the text at this level;
- compares and selects the forms and types of speech / communication with the corresponding communicative intentions;
- express their communicative intentions through the correct choice and appropriate use of the appropriate language means, taking into account their compliance with the socio-cultural norms of the target language;

Knowledge:
- the main stages in the development of political education in the history of civilization;
- directions and schools of modern political science;
- the political life of society;
- the political system and its institutions;
- the essence of political processes in the country and the world;
- approaches to the historical description and analysis of the causes and consequences of events in the modern history of Kazakhstan;
- features and significance of the modern Kazakhstani development model;

- the role and significance of the basic worldview concepts as values of the social and personal life of a person in the modern world;
- philosophical aspects of media texts, socio-cultural and personal conditions for justifying and making ethical decisions;
- features of cultural complexes, phenomena and events, their socializing influence on the formation of personality on the basis of scientific understanding of the peculiarities of the mechanisms of activity of institutions and cultural institutions, revealed facts, trends and patterns of development of socio-cultural processes;
-participation in communications in various spheres of communication in order to realize their intentions and needs (everyday, educational, social, cultural), ethically correct, meaningfully complete, lexical-grammatical and pragmatically adequate situations about them;
- everyday, socio-cultural, formal texts in accordance with generally accepted norms, functional orientation using lexical, grammatical and pragmatic material of the established certification level.

2.GENERAL PROFESSIONAL competence:

Learning competencies:
Skills and abilities:
- forms classes taking into account the linguistic needs and requests of students independently;
- uses new technologies of independent learning, including ICT;
- combines knowledge and didactic knowledge in a special area, conducts a traditional lesson taking into account the advice of a mentor or ready-made guidelines, recommendations;
- creates adaptation conditions for communication / communication for children of primary school age in target languages (Kazakh (T2), Russian (T2), English (T3) (teachers working with multilingual programs);
- in collaboration with colleagues, plans classes at all levels of secondary education (primary, basic secondary, general secondary), taking into account the principles of continuity and integration of education;
- Awareness of the professional task and responsibility of the teacher's pedagogical activity, the application of the knowledge gained in various subjects in solving pedagogical problems, the ability to socialize. cooperation.

Knowledge:
- theoretical concept of a special area, including the traditional rules of school didactics;
- new achievements in the field of psychological and pedagogical science;

• use of traditional teaching technology and didactic teaching aids, including ICT;
• physiology and psychological characteristics of primary school children;
• differentiation and integration of teaching, features of pedagogical technology, developmental teaching, competence-based approach;
• development of language competencies, methods of development of research skills of students;
• methods and means of formation of ecological, professional, legal, informational, communicative competence of students;
• methods of formulating pedagogical goals for the design of strategies and new models of the educational process;
• mechanisms and principles of continuity and integration of school, post-secondary and higher education;
• provisions and theoretical concepts in the field of modern linguistics and linguistics (for teachers working with multilingual programs);
• paradigm of teaching languages, teaching languages and culture (for teachers working with multilingual programs;
• methods and approaches used in the learning environment for academic and professional purposes (for teachers working with multilingual programs).

EDUCATIONAL competence:

Skills and abilities:
• observes pedagogical tact, the rules of pedagogical ethics;
• respects the personality of students;
• adheres to a democratic style in communicating with students;
• adherence to the highest social values, ideas of humanistic pedagogy;
• introduces to a unified system of universal and national values;
• discrimination, demonstrates the ability to resist any form of extremism;
• provides pedagogical support to persons with special educational needs (oralman children, non-resident children of Kazakhstan, children of small nationality, gifted children, children with disabilities);
• implements a multilingual approach to teaching and upbringing;
• forms tolerance to a different way of life, a different culture.
Knowledge:

- school pedagogy;
- pedagogical psychology;
- innovative technologies for the upbringing of school-age children;
- educational potential of academic subjects (subject area);
- Principles of unification of national values and educational content of independent Kazakhstan;
- a methodology for the formation of students' positive self-esteem, interest in learning languages, civic identity and linguistic tolerance.

Social and communicative competence:

Skills and abilities:
- involves self-learners in the additional education system;
- organizes interaction with the subjects of the educational process;
- involves representatives of professional communities, law enforcement agencies, medical and social services, children's and adolescent movements, youth organizations, public and political parties, non-governmental organizations, and others in the educational process;
- mastering the skills of correct and logical thinking in oral and written form, development of eloquence;
- readiness to make systemic-purposeful decisions through the formation of their behavior as a social personality.

Knowledge:
- psychological foundations of communication and professional communication;
- methods and forms of cooperation in the professional community, including the network;
- forms and methods of communication with various social groups (knowledge of external stakeholders; fundamentals of professional leadership.
- Legal and economic for application in professional, including entrepreneurial activities. systematization, generalization of environmental information. Systematization of safety standards for the analysis, generalization and use of economic and environmental information in professional activities;

- fluency in the language of a professional level, which allows you to study and teach philological disciplines at school and university.

3.SPECIAL competence:

METHODICAL competence:

Skills and abilities:
- independently plans to improve professional qualifications;
- independently selects information from Internet sources;
- defines the methods and approaches that form the business skills of students under the guidance of a mentor;
- Under the guidance of a mentor, develops training materials in accordance with established goals or instructions and requirements;
- together with colleagues creates a favorable environment for students.
- to show loyalty to the highest social and aesthetic values, ideas of humanistic pedagogy.

Knowledge:
- methods for determining the level of assimilation of additional knowledge;
- methods of implementing an individual professional development plan;
- methods and principles of constructing pedagogical situational tasks;
- methods and principles for the development of educational and program documents;
- features of the organization of the educational process, taking into account the technologies of subject-language teaching (for teachers working with multilingual programs).

RESEARCH competence:

Skills and abilities:
- uses the results of diagnostics of individual characteristics of students independently;
- in interaction with colleagues, identifies the difficulties and needs of students;
- uses feedback methods in the context of learning experiences with colleagues;

• plans and conducts research of the educational environment under the guidance of a mentor;

• develop current educational and organizational documentation (didactic, test and measurement materials, etc.), have organizational skills, be responsible.

Knowledge:
• methods and principles of studying the educational environment, studying the experience of education;
• research methods in pedagogy;
• psychological and pedagogical control over the activities of students.

Expected results:
1. Planning and conducting training sessions in the subjects of the Kazakh language and literature, traditional and innovative technologies; independent selection of information from Internet sources about new achievements in psychological, pedagogical and philological sciences, arming with the necessary concepts and terms, ranking the views of scientists.

Planning and conducting training sessions on subjects of Kazakh literature, traditional and innovative technologies; knowledge about the new achievements of psychological, pedagogical and philological sciences, the use of innovative approaches in teaching (including ICT technologies).

2. Explain the basic concepts, theoretical provisions for the branches of the Kazakh language and periods of the history of Kazakh literature and use the information to achieve a result, develop the basic skills of linguistic analysis.

3. Effective use in their practice of the obtained scientific and theoretical knowledge of the Kazakh language and literature, assessment systems, free use of new teaching technologies in the educational process, planning of self-improvement of professional qualifications.

4. Awareness of the professional task and responsibility of the teacher's pedagogical activity, the elimination of contradictions and conflicting opinions in solving pedagogical problems, the application of the knowledge gained in various subjects, the transfer of ideas into a familiar system, transmission in their own words, the ability for social cooperation.

5. To make systemic-purposeful decisions, to argue, to defend their point of view through the formation of the behavior of a social personality.

6. To know the main stages of the development of Kazakh, world literature, find their typological differences, analyze the classification, evaluate from a modern point of view. Develop current educational and organizational documentation (didactic, test and measurement materials, etc.), have organizational skills, be responsible.

7.Revealing the forms of aesthetic consciousness and activity, aesthetic needs, types and genres of works of art through acquaintance with works of art in the educational process, knowledge, analysis and demonstration of terms.

Knows the main stages of development of Kazakh, world literature, distinguishes between their typological features, differentiates classification, studies from a modern point of view.

8. Consolidation of the skills of defending, argumentation, logical assessment of one's point of view in oral and written form, transmission of one's speech, development of eloquence, fluency in the language of a professional level, allowing to study and teach subjects at school, conversation.

9.Legal and economic for use in professional, including entrepreneurial activities. systematization, generalization, practical application of environmental information, use of information to achieve results. Systematization of safety standards for the analysis, generalization and use of economic information in professional activities. Mastering the skills of oral and written speech, the ability to correctly and logically express your thoughts, to develop eloquence.

10. Know, understand, express in your own words, compare, analyze, draw conclusions about the functions of language, the relationship between language and thought, the role of language in society, linguistic universals and the laws of language development.

Fluency in the language of a professional level, which allows you to study and teach philological disciplines at school and university.

11. Apply methods of educating students to the assessment of universal and national values, to assess the system of universal and national values, adhering to the pedagogical tact of respectful attitude towards the personality of students. Show loyalty to the highest social and aesthetic values, the ideas of humanistic pedagogy.

12. Develops leadership and pedagogical skills, gaining professional self-education using innovative approaches (including ICT technologies) in teaching the Kazakh language and literature. Knowledge of the main eras, terms, understanding of theoretical provisions, literary-theoretical analysis of the periods of the history of Kazakh literature

13.Legal and economic for use in professional, including business, activities. systematization, collection, practical application of environmental information, use of information to achieve a result. Economic systematization of safety standards for the analysis, generalization and use of environmental information in professional activities

14. Mastering, interpretation, translation of ideas into a familiar system, transmission, comparison, analysis, conclusions about the functions of language, the relationship between language and thinking, the role of language in society, linguistic universals and the laws of language development.

15. Creation of the process of teaching students to value the system of universal and national values and resist any forms of discrimination, extremism, adhering to the pedagogical tact of respect for the individual;

16.Presentation of innovative ideas uniting educational stakeholders and their participation in educational work, based on methods and approaches of interaction with various social groups, the professional community, identifying methods and approaches that develop business skills in students under the guidance of a mentor.

17. Striving for professional and personal growth in accordance with the norms of business ethics, socio-ethical values, the ability to consciously navigate in various social situations, adherence to higher social and aesthetic values, the ideas of humanistic pedagogy, decision-making, elimination of contradictions and contradictions.

To create special conditions for people with special educational needs to receive education, the competence model of a graduate is complemented by professional competencies that ensure the adaptive nature of the main educational program. To this end, the catalog of courses of the additional educational program "Minor" includes courses for the formation of people with special educational needs of the ability to successfully socialize in society and actively adapt to the labor market, taking into account the characteristics of the disease.

№	Name of the discipline	Brief description of the discipline (30-50 words)	Number of credits	Generated learning outcomes (codes)										
				ON 1	ON 2	ON 3	ON 4	ON 5	ON 6	ON 7	ON 8	ON 9	ON 10	ON 11
Cycle of general education disciplines University component / Component of choice														
1	**Fundamentals of Market Economy and Entrepreneurship**	The basics of economics is a system of knowledge about economic processes, economic laws, categories, relations in society at the level of production, distribution, exchange, consumption of material goods. The course studies the	3											

		principles, methods, conditions and forms of organizing entrepreneurial activity. The issues related to the main elements of entrepreneurial activity, the organization of commercial transactions, the study of the laws of the formation and development of business in society are considered.															
2	**Fundamentals of Law and Anti-Corruption Culture**	Basic concepts and essence of legal relations, as well as legal mechanisms for regulating legal relations, the procedure for applying responsibility in legal relations. The essence of corruption and the reasons for its occurrence; measures of moral, ethical and legal responsibility for corruption offenses; current anti-corruption legislation.	2														
2	**Fundamentals of Life Safety and Ecology**	Study of the basic concepts of life safety, ecology in conditions of intensive nature management, emergency situations, civil defense, problems of modern civilization and the environmental consequences of economic and other human activities	2														
	Basic disciplines (compulsory)																

1	**Age-related Physiology and School Hygiene**	This subject provides the future teacher with up-to-date information about the patterns of growth, development of children, adolescents, organs, organ systems and their age characteristics, as well as about learning conditions, the influence of education on students, hygienic requirements for classrooms, hygienic requirements for school equipment, hygienic foundations organization of the educational process for schoolchildren															1	
2	**Pedagogy**	This subject provides the future teacher with up-to-date information about the patterns of growth, development of children, adolescents, organs, organ systems and their age characteristics, as well as about learning conditions, the influence of education on students, hygienic requirements for classrooms, hygienic requirements for school equipment, hygienic foundations organization of the educational process for schoolchildren																
3	**Psychologyandh umandevelopme nt**	This subject provides the future teacher with up-to-date information about the patterns of growth, development of children, adolescents, organs, organ systems and their age characteristics, as well as about learning conditions, the influence of education on students, hygienic requirements for classrooms, hygienic requirements for school																

		equipment, hygienic foundations organization of the educational process for schoolchildren																
4	**Management in education**	This subject provides the future teacher with up-to-date information about the patterns of growth, development of children, adolescents, organs, organ systems and their age characteristics, as well as about learning conditions, the influence of education on students, hygienic requirements for classrooms, hygienic requirements for school equipment, hygienic foundations organization of the educational process for schoolchildren																
5	**Theory and methodology of educational work**	This subject provides the future teacher with up-to-date information about the patterns of growth, development of children, adolescents, organs, organ systems and their age characteristics, as well as about learning conditions, the influence of education on students, hygienic requirements for classrooms, hygienic requirements for school equipment, hygienic foundations organization of the educational process for schoolchildren																
6	**Inclusiveeducati on**	This subject provides the future teacher with up-to-date information about the patterns of growth, development of children, adolescents, organs, organ systems and their age characteristics, as well as about learning conditions, the																

		influence of education on students, hygienic requirements for classrooms, hygienic requirements for school equipment, hygienic foundations organization of the educational process for schoolchildren														
7	**Professional (Kazakh) Russianlanguage**	Professional language, its features. General questions of stylistics. Speech, speech styles. Business style and formal style. Text. Types and functions of the text. Ways to form professional linguistic competencies. Formation of professional language competencies. Ability to build a monologue, a dialogue of a professional nature. Professional activity and communication, professional sphere, professionalism, professional speech, an integral part of the professional culture of a specialist, pragmatic parts of the language level - speech, language, sentences, text, speech with emotional and stylistic coloring, etc.														
8	**Professionallyori entedforeignlang uage**	Introduction to the professional environment. Career planning. Employment. Workplace relationships. Professional activity introduction. The object of professional activity. Scientific and pedagogical activity as a professional activity. The project as a product of professional activity. Professional personal qualities of a teacher of the Kazakh language. Requirements for a modern specialist from the employer and														

		professional organization. Informatization of education in secondary school. The place and role of information systems in education. Professional culture and professional language. The norm of the language. The concept. Types of norms. Fundamentals of the formation of the subject language material. Professional competence. The connection of professional English with the disciplines of the specialty. Kazakhstan'seducationsystemandits														
Subjects of choice																
1	**Introduction to Linguistics**	The language introduces the system of basic concepts of knowledge and language terms, forms ideas about the internal and external laws of language, about the connection of language with society, thinking, speech, culture, about structural, systemic, cognitive reality, the essence of language and forms students' language analysis skills.														
	Language theory	Improves the student's theoretical knowledge of linguistics. Provides information about theoretical problems of linguistics, patterns of development and direction of changes in all branches of the language.														
2	**Phonetics of the modern Kazakh language**	Gives theoretical knowledge about the sound system, sound patterns of the Kazakh language, classification of sounds,														

	Comparative phonetics of the Turkic languages	syllables and accents, spelling and orthoepy of the Kazakh language, patterns of phonetic development of the Kazakh language. The phonetics of the Turkic languages comprehensively and deeply examines the specific features of the sound system. Provides information from the history of the study of comparative phonetics of the Turkic languages, the peculiarities of each Turkic language, teaches to distinguish them from each other. The comparison reveals the features of kinship by teaching, studying. Along with the general patterns of common Turkic languages, it teaches a comprehensive analysis of the features that distinguish them from the languages of other language systems.															
3	**Lexicology of the modern Kazakh language**	Explains the specifics of the word as a linguistic unit, its meaning in the language system, shows the meaning and its types, the main differences between lexical meaning and grammatical. The word and its characteristic features, lexical meaning and its connection with the concept, structure and types of lexical meaning, system relations in vocabulary are considered. The channels of origin of the vocabulary of the modern Kazakh language are determined. The vocabulary and fund of the Kazakh language, the															

	Semantics of the Kazakh language	structure and development of the vocabulary of the Kazakh language, its classification by style types are differentiated. The problem of phraseology and the problem of lexicography are also explained in detail. Deeply introduces the basic scientific and theoretical system of the doctrine of semantics, the structure of the semantic system of linguistic units, originality. Owns the basic theoretical concepts of the semantics of the Kazakh language, studies the semantic structure of the word on the basis of the "principle from form to content". He is proficient in theoretical concepts of semantics problems, lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, difference and similarity of word-formation meaning, macromagistrals in word semantics, denotational meaning, significative meaning, relational meaning, sensory meaning, microsystem in word semantics, archiseme, core sememe, general sememe, special sememe, classification sememe.																
4	**Morphology of the modern Kazakh language**	Scientific theoretical knowledge is given about lexical and grammatical groups of words in the Kazakh language, grammatical meanings and forms in the language, information about personal changes of words in the Kazakh language, about the word and its forms, about classes of words, about the history of studying the subject of morphology, the views of																

| | | Morphemics of the Kazakh language | scientists are ranked.

In the field of morphemics, the system of morphemes of the Kazakh language, types of morphemes and differences from other linguistic units are considered. Morphs, zero morpheme and zero form, assistants talk about their structure and functions. Based on the achievements of Kazakh linguistics achieved to date, it is intended to provide students with a comprehensive linguistic understanding of the root morpheme and affixal morpheme, their types, structure, which are the subject of morphemic study. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 5 | **Word formation of the modern Kazakh language**

Historical word-formation system of the Kazakh language | Word formation studies the word-formation system of the language, word-formation units, word-formation patterns, methods of word formation, methods of word formation, derived words created by word formation, their types, word-formation models, word-formation meaning, word-formation meaning of each class of words, etc. issues related to word formation.

The historical word-formation system covers the history of the formation and study of word formation since ancient times. Examines the ways of creating new words, word-forming suffixes, the use of words in various meanings in the monuments of ancient writing, Orkhon Zhazbsey writing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | **Syntax of the modern Kazakh language** | The discipline "Syntax" considers the object of research in the field of syntax, the phrase and its difference from other linguistic units. The ways and types of word interaction are also differentiated. The structural types of phrases are | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

	Syntactic paradigms in the Kazakh language	determined, the relation of word classes to the composition of phrases is determined. The methods and features of the connection of phrases with the name, semantic relations between phrases are explained. Verbal phrases are also classified according to the semantic relationship between the types of communication and cases. Sentences, sentence types, simple sentence, complex simple sentences, and the grammatical nature of compound sentences. Semantic types of allied and related compound sentences are considered. An idea of the syntactic paradigms of the modern Kazakh language is given, theoretical problems and the study of syntactic paradigms are comprehensively considered. Characterizes paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations in the language system.															
7	**General linguistics**	Introduce you to the main theories in linguistics, tell you in detail about the past, the present state of the science of language, about upcoming tasks, solved and unsolved problems. In the history of the development of linguistics, the existing, newly born special methods and techniques are interpreted differentially. Defines the place of linguistics among other social natural and technical sciences, the connection with them. Introduces scientists, schools of															

	New directions of world linguistics	linguistics, who have contributed to the development of linguistics.. Gives an idea of new directions in linguistics, such as neurolinguistics, paralinguistics, psycholinguistics, pragmalinguistics, cognitive linguistics, introduces the objects of their research, goals and objectives, the main research problems.																
8	**Folk oral literature**	Oral literature is connected with all fields of art, history, customs, ethnography, philosophy, psychology, pedagogy, etc. comparative study of oral literature of other peoples in connection with the sciences. Adherence to substitution theory.															8	
	History of folklore studies	Folklore is a syncretic art. When teaching Kazakh folklore, students study general methodological issues in the world of folklore, the nature of folklore as an oral art, features, the entire artistic system, genres, ethnic approaches and tools, connection with written literature, the history of folklore, etc. education on a wide range of issues.																
9	**Ancient literature**	The purpose of the discipline "Ancient Literature" is to form a unified concept related to the Turkic written literature, which developed in the VI-XIV centuries of our era, starting with the writings of the Saks and Huns before our era. The connection of ancient literature with ancient history, nomadic culture.																

	Ancient legends	Analysis of the content and artistic ideals of literary, cultural and historical monuments and literary heritage. The purpose of the discipline is to study the ancient literary heritage of the history of Kazakh literature and the work of jewelers. Acquaintance with ancient nomadic Turkic tribes, ancient literary samples from them, Turkic monuments, the literary heritage of the Oguz-Kipchak era, the literary heritage of the Islamic era, literary and historical works written during the Golden Horde era, and comparing them with existing versions of the Turkic peoples. In the process of teaching the subject to determine the general way of life, culture, worldview in songs and legends common to the Turkic people.																
10	**Literature of the Tsarist era**	The subject "Literature of the Tsarist" covers the period from the founding of the Kazakh Khanate to the 19th century. By means of scientific and theoretical analysis, representatives of Kazakh literature - Asan - Kaigy, outstanding representatives of the poetic poetry of Kaztugan - Kotesh, Shal, the continuity of Zhyrau poetry with the poetry of poets, ideological and artistic continuity are explained. One of the arts of the spiritual and cultural life of the people is oratory. These include the life of biys from Mike bi, Zhirenshe																

	Kazakh biis and speakers	Chechen, Tole, Kazybek, Aiteke, Syrym bi and the laws of domestic customs. The types and poetic features of oratory are explained. Develops public speaking skills.															
11	**Literature of the XIX century** **Zar Zaman literature**	The historical and social situation of the first and second half of the nineteenth century is considered as the basis of poets' poetry, most pronounced in their work, systematic study, starting from the second half of the nineteenth century. The main representatives are poets from Dulat, Makhambet, democrats-enlighteners Shokan, Ibrai, Abai and singers of the late nineteenth century to the sal-Serov. During the Zar-zaman period, there is a whole galaxy of poets who sadly sang the fate of the Kazakh people who found themselves under colonial oppression. The work of the poets of Zar-Zaman is analyzed: Dulat, Shortanbai, Murat, Abubakir, Alban Asan, etc., the thematic and ideological content is determined. It should be noted that Kazakh literature acquires a written character.															
12	**Kazakh literature of the early XX century**	Kazakh literature of the beginning of the XX century is characterized by brevity in time, historical significance. Literary trends and trends of this period are analyzed and explained by their creativity, themes-ideological content, ideological and artistic research, genre features. From today's point of view, the political and ideological power															

	Alash literature	distorts the trends in the development of Kazakh literature in a different direction. If the idea of forming a national state is an education that arises on the basis of national needs, then the true intelligentsia that forms the knowledge of the national idea. Demonstration of personal images of Alash figures on the path of the formation of the nation, journalism and literary criticism. In general, the creation of the Alash party and the demonstration to the youth of the merits of the figures on this path, clearly representing the purpose of life of the Alash autonomy. Identification of the idea of Alash with the idea of today's independence.													
13	**Foreign literature**	The study of the history of "foreign literature" is a detailed acquaintance with the life of individual peoples and nationalities and its compilation within the framework of literary and cultural development. The discipline "Foreign Literature" is based on teaching students the specifics of existence, development, artistic value of the literature of antiquity, the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Versatile assimilation of the discipline's material, instilling the ability to analyze a literary text is the main task The subject "literature of the Turkic											13	

	Literature of the Turkic peoples	peoples" - questions of history, formation, place in world literature, works of poets and writers. From the literature of the Turkic peoples - the study of kinship between the Turkic peoples, identification of spirituality, historical connection, worldview, goals and interests of the country. The study of the valuable heritage of the Turkic, Kyrgyz, Karakalpak, Uzbek, Azerbaijani Khatyns.														
	Normative Kazakh language	The discipline "normative Kazakh language" is fluent in grammatical forms, classes of words, ways of connecting words and forms of connecting words, types of phrases. Practical mastery of a phrase, its characteristic features, forms of word connection, types of phrases. Information about the inscription of the modern Kazakh language, word for word, in composition, stylistic analysis, theory of text, grammatical concepts, word, parts of speech, their features receives information.														
	Normative aspect of language culture	The discipline "normative aspect of language culture" considers the system of unification, normalization of language material, subordination to a certain order, legality in the language. The discipline "normative aspect of language culture" is based on the formation of internal legal systems of the language, the correct use of the sound system of the language, word formation, word-formation meanings, grammatical features of the language.														

The basics of reading literacy	Updating the content of school education and the latest organization of the educational process require a deep study of the pedagogical foundations. The ability to understand and interpret complex texts, to offer an effective way of reading literacy based on saving time by teaching reading holistic and non-holistic texts. Analyze scientific literature, propose effective ways of forming reader literacy.																
New fundamentals of written works	Consider the types of written works and the ways they are carried out. Give students complete information about the types and types of written work. Consider ways to conduct written work for students. Search for ways to correct the shortcomings in written works.																
IntroductiontoLiteraryStudies	Literary criticism and its branches. A place in the system of other scientific disciplines, literature and aesthetics. the concept of the art of words, the stages of the birth, development and formation of literary science, the history of the development of literary and aesthetic thought in Kazakhstan, the imagery of fiction. Image and imagery, types of artistic image. Ways of its creation, theme and idea, plot and composition, artistic technique, literary trends and directions, structure and dimensions of the poem.																
Modern literary process	Literary process: traditions and innovation, modern Kazakh prose: new horizons and impressions of the genre of the story																

		(novella), modern Kazakh Novel, modern literary process. Compares, analyzes, draws conclusions about genres, trends, trends, changes and new dimensions in the genre of the modern Kazakh novel, modern Kazakh poetry, new meaningful poems, the structure and structure of new poems.															
	History of the Kazakh language	The discipline "history of the Kazakh language" forms ideas about the historical development of the grammatical structure of the language. The ways of achieving this state, the evolution of the phonetic, grammatical structure of the modern language are explained on the basis of the historical-comparative method. The structure of the language in the process of formation of the Kazakh people, the historical development of the grammatical structure of the Kazakh language is studied. On a scientific basis, explains the composition and historical lexical stock of the Kazakh language, the ways and system of replenishment, the causes and consequences of changes in the way of formation, improvement of the history of the language. This discipline pursues the goals and objectives of scientific and systematic education of students according to the stages of formation and development of the history of the Kazakh language, the norms of the Kazakh language and its types.															

	The history of Kazakh writing	One of the special courses in linguistics. The history of Kazakh writing is based on ancient Turkic, Arabic script, Latin script and modern Kazakh alphabetic script. The first types of writing, graphic linguistics, theoretical foundations of sound recording, the history of writing of ancient Turkic countries, monuments of writing, language, perception of Latin writing by the Kazakh people, the Kazakh alphabet based on Russian garfics, the phonological stage of the study of Kazakh writing.															
	History of the Kazakh literary language	Between the XV-XVII centuries. Asan Kaigy, Kaztugan, Shalgez, Dospambet, Zhyembet, etc. reflections of zhyrau, oral chronicles, oratorical word or Biy word are examples of the literary language of this period, the works of Bukhara, Tattygar zhyrau on the samples of debitil from the XVIII to the second half of the XIX century, the second half of the XIX century. In this era, the Kazakh written literary language found wide application in the cultural life of the people. Types of sample variants reflecting the process of normalization of the literary language, the period after the academic period. Literary language is a powerful tool of public education, creation of cultural and spiritual heritage															
	Abaistudies	The life and work of Abai, Abai is a harbinger of his time, the moral theme in Abai's works, the theme of nature in Abai's															

		legacy, the theme of love in Abai's poetry, Abai's aesthetic lessons, wisdom lectures in Abai's poems, the history of the origin and artistry of Abai's poems, Abai's poems "Masgut", "Azim's story", Abai's artistic translations. The influence of Western literature, artistic translations of Abai. A source of Oriental literature, reading-education in Abaikarasusa.																
	Literarylocalhistory	The special course aims to teach the creativity of poets and writers of the Semipalatinsk region, their creative energy, thereby bringing a new expression, exclamation into the literary life of the whole people. The poetic traditions of Abai, the poetic school of M. Auezov and Abai, the poetic environment of Abai and the "literary front", "the life and work of Sh. Kudaiberdiyev, the life and work of Akylbai, Turagul, Magauii Abayevich, Kakitai Iskakovich, Kokbai Zhanatayuly, Aripa Tanirbergenuly, Asset Naimanbayuly, Wayis Shondybayuly, Arkham Kakitayevich.																
	Methods of teaching the Kazakh language using new technologies	It is planned to form the direction of teaching the Kazakh language using new technologies, a methodological direction for passing pedagogical practice in the teacher training system. The criteria for mastering the topics are fully defined (classes), reflected in the list of specific learning outcomes (learning goals with a certain level of mastery within educational																

		programs);														
	Methods of teaching Kazakh literature on new technologies	The study of the history of the formation, development of the direction of teaching Kazakh literature on new technologies, the place and features of the subject of literature in the system of school disciplines; theoretical, methodological foundations; connection with branches of science; methods of teaching literature; The use of a system of criterion assessment in the educational process allows you to link the system of assessing the achievements of students with the targets of a separate subject, as well as to identify and improve with the help of certain parameters (criteria) that allow students to form competencies in primary school.														
	Methodsofteaching punctuation	Scientific-theoretical bases of formation of skills of the Kazakh punctuation and literate writing, the schooling system of punctuation, the purpose and content of the study and system of teaching the Kazakh punctuation, linguistica the basics of learning punctuation, psychological foundations of mastering punctuation skills, teaching through learning punctuation formation of knowledge, abilities and skills, system of exercises in teaching the formation of punctuation skills, teaching the correct statement punctuation based on the grammar rules, teaching overlay														

		punctuation.															
	Methods of teaching artistic text	The connection of the methodology with other sciences, methods of teaching literary texts, step-by-step comprehensive teaching of poetic works, teaching prose works based on literary and theoretical analysis, methods of analysis of dramatic works, types, methods of analysis of poems, methods of teaching.															
	Methods of teaching literary and theoretical concepts at school	Ways of teaching literary and theoretical concepts, mastering literary and theoretical concepts for each class in the curriculum, methods and techniques of teaching literary and theoretical concepts, mastering the plot in a work of fiction, composition, ways of teaching metaphor in the genre of a story, literary characters, their portraits, analysis of themes, ideas.															
	Methodsofteaching grammar	Methods of conducting grammatical exercises, methods of teaching the morphological structure of a word, teaching basic morphological concepts, methods of teaching suffixes, teaching continuations, teaching grammatical categories and classes of words, teaching types of language system.															
	Modern Kazakh literature	To provide the most complete and comprehensive education based on modern achievements of literary criticism, preserving the chronological position on the literary process and the history of literature for the years 1991-2019, which															

		Kazakh literature in the years of independence	are an important and difficult period in the history of Kazakh literature. This is a comprehensive review of biographies, creative searches, fundamental research and fundamental works about outstanding works of art and writers written and published during the years of independence, which occupy a special place in history and the literary process. Attention is also drawn to the degree of dialectical combination of literary development and traditions of these periods. Taking into account continuity and innovation in artistic development, the ability to analyze the main literary works of 1991-2019 from the point of view of ideological, genre, artistic representation and to evaluate the issues of mastery will help students to form their own opinion.																