

**Баяндау хат**

Кешенді емтиханның негізгі міндеттері:

* Бітіруші түлектердің кәсіптік дайындығын анықтайтын оқу пәнін меңгеру деңгейін бағалау.
* 5В020700 «Аударма ісі» білім беру бағдарламасы бойынша біліктілік талаптарына сәйкес, түлектердің дайындығын анықтау.

Кешенді емтиханның мақсаты бітіруші түлектердің оқыған курс пәндері бойынша білімдерін қорытындылап, аудармашы қызметіне дайындығын тексеру. Кешенді емтихан 3 модульден тұрады.

Бұл бағдарлама білім беру стандартына сәйкес алты міндетті пән негізінде құрастырылған «Оқытылатын тіл теориясының негіздері» пәні болашақ аудармашы мамандарды аударманың лингвистикалық теориясының негізгі ережелерімен таныстыруды мақсат етеді. Аударма теориясының мәселелерін оқу аударма қызметінің ерекшелігі мен заңдылықтарын терең түсіну үшін лингвистикалық қамтамасыз етуді құрады және аталған пәннің ережелерін "Әлемдік әдебиет және аударманың жалпы мәселелері", "Тілдік қарым-қатынас мәдениеті бойынша практикум", "Жазбаша аударма практикасы" және "Аударма ісі"мамандығы бойынша оқу жоспарына кіретін басқа да пәндермен интеграциялауды жүзеге асыруға мүмкіндік береді.

Пәннің міндеттері «Аударма ісі» мамандығының студенттерінің болашақ кәсіби қызметі үшін теориялық базаны қалыптастыру, "Тіл біліміне кіріспе" және "Мамандыққа кіріспе" курстарында айтылған теориялық ережелерді жинақтау және жүйелеу, студенттердің негізгі мамандығы бойынша өзіндік ғылыми-зерттеу және практикалық жұмыстарына алғышарттар жасау болып табылады.

**«Экономикалық аударма практикасы»** пәнінің мақсаты-болашақ аудармашы-ларға негізгі экономикалық ұғымдар мен категорияларды зерттеу, әртүрлі функционалдық және стилистикалық бағыттағы экономикалық мәтіндерді жазбаша және ауызша аудару ерекшеліктерін ескере отырып, аударма қызметінің лингвистикалық және психологиялық негіздерін меңгеру. Сондай-ақ аудармашылық қызметке қатысты студенттердің жалпы және коммуникативті құзыреттіліктерін (лингвистикалық, прагматикалық, дискурсивтік, әлеуметтік-мәдениеттану, лингвистикалық және аймақтану) дамыту күтілуде; жазбаша және ауызша аударма процесінің лингвопрагматикалық негіздерін меңгеру; студенттерді курстық және дипломдық жобалау деңгейін арттыруға мүмкіндік беретін ақпаратпен таныстыру студенттерді экономикалық мәтін құру процесімен, автормен және оның адресатты қабылдауымен, стилистика, функционалды лингвистика, лингвистика, диалогтық дискурс теориясы саласындағы жаңа теориялармен таныстыру. Білу: экономикалық мәтін саласындағы негізгі және арнайы терминдер мен тұжырымдамалық аппарат және қызмет саласындағы ғылыми зерттеулердің міндеттері,оларды ұйымдастырудың негізгі принциптері мен әдістері; аударма теориясы саласындағы ғылыми ақпараттың негізгі көздері.

**«Оқытылатын тіл теориясының негіздері»** курсы қазіргі ағылшын тілінің фонетикалық, лексикалық    және грамматикалық жүйесінің даму кезеңдерін оқу, сондай-ақ болашақ аудармашылар мамандарын қазіргі ағылшын тілінің қалыптасу заңдылықтары мен ерекшеліктерімен таныстыру; фонетикалық бірліктерді сипаттау, олардың табиғаты мен функцияларын, фонетикалық жүйенің даму тенденцияларына негізделген анықтау, ағылшын және ана тілдерінің фонетикалық ерекшеліктерін салыстырмалы зерттеу; студенттерге қажетті ағылшын тілінің лексикологиясы мен теориялық грамматикасы бойынша білім, білік, дағды көлемін анықтау; студенттердің сөз туралы теорияның әртүрлі бағыттарын, грамматикалық теорияны, қазіргі ғылыми - теориялық көзқарастар-ды, қазіргі лингвистика ғылымының даму тенденцияларын сыни және шығармашы-лық ұғынуын қалыптастыру. Курстың негізгі мақсаты – студенттердің лингвистикалық, мәдениетаралық-коммуникативтік және кәсіби-бейімдеу құзыреттіліктерін қалыптастыру, бакалаврларды болашақ филологиялық және ғылыми-зерттеу қызметіне дайындау, теориялық негіздер үшін сыни тұрғыдан ойлауды дамыту, тіл теориясының дамуы.

**«Мәдениетаралық коммуникацияның теориясы мен практикасы»** курсы теориялық және практикалық бағытқа ие. Бұл курс теориялық білім негіздерін қалыптастырады, тілді терең меңгеруге, басқа да тілтану пәндерін саналы меңгеруге, сондай-ақ оқытылатын шетел тілдері мен олардың мәдениеттерін практикалық меңгеруге ықпал етеді.Оқыту нәтижелері: осы саладағы мамандар тек ауызша және жазбаша жазбаша сөйлеу, оның аудармасы, сондай-ақ мәдениетаралық қарым-қатынас дағдысы. Тұрмыс, салт-дәстүрлер, әдет- ғұрыптар және т. б. білу оқылатын Тіл елдерінің мәдени ұстанымдары мен ерекшеліктері болашақ мұғалімнің жеке тұлғасын қалыптастыруға, оның жалпы мәдени және филологиялық ой-өрісін қалыптастыруға және кеңейтуге табысты ықпал  етеді. Қалыптасатын құзыреттер: негізгі құзыреттер ағылшын тілді елдердің тілдік, пәндік, мәдени- тарихи болмыстарын меңгеру және оларды кәсіби коммуникацияда қолдану; ағылшын тілінің аймақтық нұсқаларын меңгеру; ағылшын халқының тарихы мен мәдениеті, өңір елдері мен өз елінің ұлттық-мәдени ерекшеліктері туралы түсінік жүйесін меңгеру. Пәндік құзыреттіліктер - белгілі бір деңгейде коммуникативтік ниеттерді қолдану және іске асыру.

**Модуль 1. «Экономикалық аударма практикасы»**

1.Objective conditions of global business origin and development. 2. Modern tendencies of global business formation. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.

3. Methodology for determining efficiency of international business relations. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.

4. Modelling global business prediction. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.

5. Conditions for socially oriented economy reproduction. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.

6. Methods and forms of the state regulating economy . Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.

7. Specifics of transitional economy in Kazakhstan. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.

8. Methods of state influence on structural proportions. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.

9. Auditing. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.

10. Limited liability. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.

11. Direct and indirect costs. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation. 12. The money markets. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.

13. Buying and selling shares. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.

14. Categories of stocks and shares. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.

15. Trade. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.

16. Speak about peculiarities of translation of financial documents.

17. Speak about communicative competence of translator in the sphere of economy.

18. “Discourse” and “Economic discourse”.

19. Speak about peculiarities of translation of business correspondence.

20. Write about the genres of economic texts.

21. Write about economic terms and metaphors.

22. Translation techniques of economic texts.

23. Speak about lexical transformations in economic text translation.

24. Speak about grammatical transformation in economic text translation.

25. Define the peculiarities of business English.

26. Speak about challenges in translating economic terms.

27. Identify the importance of translation in economy.

28. Write about obstacles in economic translation.

29. Economic translation as a concept.

30. Characteristics of economic literature.

**«Экономикалық аударма практикасы» пәні бойынша сұрақтар тізімі**

**1. Objective conditions of global business origin and development.** Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation. Development of international economic relations was conditioned by differentiation of public labour. The nature of the latter is based on the existence of differences in territorial-climatic conditions of nations’ development, specialization of public labour. These conditions and the need for commodity exchange and trade predetermined establishment and development of international economic relations. The origin and formation of the global economy is connected with the capitalistic way of production. Development of machine production in the 19th century predetermined export of capital, first of all, of machines, equipment and technologies. Capital was exported from developed capitalist countries to countries with weak economic development and colonies for gaining maximum profit. Carl Marx had his own opinion with regards to it: “If capital is exported abroad, it happens not because it absolutely could not come to use within the country.”

**2. Modern tendencies of global business formation. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.** Global economy also includes the infrastructure without which international economic relations are virtually not feasible. The global business infrastructure should be understood as the network of economy industries servicing international business activity. Formation of the global business infrastructure can include building transit high-ways, canals, water reservoirs, bridges, ports, aerodromes, warehouses, as well as development of railway transport , communications, power supply, water supply and sewage, general and occupational education, science, healthcare, which should meet the international standards. In the economic science, the infrastructure is divided into two groups: industrial and social. The first group includes the industries directly servicing the area of material production; the second one includes the industries connected with the process of material production indirectly. The global infrastructure formation requires huge financial injections which can be supplied by coordinated interaction of national states, monopolies and transnational corporations. The global business infrastructure facilitates the growth of effective international production and national economies. **3. Methodology for determining efficiency of international business relations. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.** All the existing theories explaining the need for international economic relations are based on the main interest of the owner of the process in gaining the maximum profit in the environment of concentration and centralization of production, which predetermines import of capital and goods from the country. It was mentioned even by D. Ricardo, K. Marx and J.S. Mill. In the “Principles of Political Economy”, the course book published in 1848, J.S. Mill wrote that “the countries still considered to be barbarian…where the process of civilization has just started…can have the capital migrating to them only given the prospect of gaining a really high excess profit”. The explanation of international economic relations based on excess profit gained by the countries exporting goods and capitals and on leveling conditions of production development of the importing states appears to be obvious, lying on the surface. However, justifying the objective need for international economic relations requires taking into account the operation of the system of economic laws: the law of demand and supply, the law of value, competition, etc.

**4. Modelling global business prediction. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.** Large research centres, government-level scientific research institutes deal with problems of modeling the global economy development. Any modern state should be interested in knowing the potential of not only its neighbours but all the other states, the global community. It will enable the state to clearly define its opportunities on entering the global economy, choose more efficient partners in the international business from a range of alternatives. This problem is complicated due to the fact that there appear a number of uncertainties in international economic relations, as the extension of the global business scope does not correspond to the level of production forces’ development, thus making the conditions for dominance of economic laws over public activity in production, commodities circulation, entrepreneurship, service sector. Predictions of global economy development are modeled by traditional methods, on basic, factual materials, using mathematical tools at the level of determining probabilities of appearance of limited individual factors in the future.

**5. Conditions for socially oriented economy reproduction. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.** Using the functioning vehicle of the economic laws in the process of coordinating conscious actions within the scope of national economy reproduction requires consideration of the public production industries correlation as well as interconnection of macroeconomic phenomena and their influence on the extended reproduction process, reproduction costs efficiency. The market is a derivative from public production, therefore the reasons of controversial trends of market development should be initially searched for in the area of production. It needs familiarization with models of simple and extended reproduction of public production proposed by K. Marx. These models are of interest because the author displays the interconditionality and interconnection between the industries of the first (I) and second (II) divisions of public production – production of production means and production of consumption goods; determines conditions of simple and extended reproduction of public production, justifies the components of each division. K. Marx disengages himself from a number of reality factors influencing the process of reproduction.

**6. Methods and forms of the state regulating economy . Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.** The market is not able to push long-term strategic development priorities, so production growth strategy and priorities of economic policy in most developed countries assumes the state. The state economic programming is the highest form of state regulation of socio-economic development of the country. At the same time, programming is a method of comprehensive use of economic resources for achieving global goals of economic development. The most common form of planning is programming. This is a comprehensive plan for socio-economic development and targeted programs. Planning, forecasting and programming tools of GRE. State programming is an important tool for strategic planning. The program is a particular document, which is inherent in a certain degree of directivity. National forecasting is the process of forming the system of science-based ideas about the directions of developing the national economy. Its content is related to the definition of the range of possible options for developing the national economy, making the best decision.

**7. Specifics of transitional economy in Kazakhstan. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.** Peculiarities of formation market relationships in the Republic of Kazakhstan are determined by whole number of factors, such as – National, socio-demographic, science-technical, organizing, nature-raw, nature-climate and geographical character. Firstly, peculiarity of economy transition is that Kazakhstan carried out the transition in the framework of integrity, sovereignty and its statehood. Secondly, Kazakhstan first in the world practice carried out given transition from administrative-planned economic system with a social property to the market property based on the private and mixed forms of ownership. The value of the world experience of transition to the market for Kazakhstan is very high: Kazakhstan, decades later than other countries has embarked on the path of independent development, and this, as noted in the President’s Address to the People of Kazakhstan “Kazakhstan -2050”, gives Kazakhstan an important advantage: “we can learn from their experience, both good and bad”. Thirdly, the geographic location of Kazakhstan, which is a unique place connecting the western and eastern civilizations, has a positive impact po the economy of the transition period.

**8. Methods of state influence on structural proportions. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.** In the conditions of crisis should be used all methods of state influence on structural proportions. Conditionally they can be called indirect and direct. Indirect methods of financial and monetary regulation include tax and credit policy. Tax policy: the main focus is on the collection of taxes, depreciation policy (establishment of norms of depreciation, indexation pf depreciation, allocation, and accelerated depreciation). Credit policy – controlling interest rates, credit restriction or expansion, guarantees of the state. In addition, the important role has custom policy, regulation of prices. Direct government financial regulation includes distribution of public investment, subsidies, subventions and subsidies for territories, as well as other measure of direct impact. Implementation of the structural policy of the state must be based om the following conceptual foundation (approaches).

**9. Auditing. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.** Auditing means examining a company’s system of control and the accuracy of exactness of its records, looking for errors or possible fraud: where the company may have deliberately given false information. An internal audit is carried out by a company’s own accountants or internal auditors. An external audit is done by independent auditors: auditors who are not employees of the company. The external audit examines the truth and fairness of financial statements. It tries to prevent what is called “creative accounting”, which means recording transactions and values in a way that produces a false result – usually an artificially high profit. There is always more than one way of presenting accounts. The accounts of British companies have to give a true and fair view of their financial situation. This means that the financial statements must give a correct and reasonable picture of the company’s current condition.

**10. Limited liability. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.** A company is a business that is a legal entity. In other words, it has a separate legal existence from its owners, the shareholders. It can enter into contracts, and can be sued or taken to court if it breaks a contract. A company can (in theory) continue forever, even if all the staff and owners change. Most companies have limited liability, which means that the owners are not fully liable for – or responsible for – the business debts. These companies are known as limited companies. Their liability is limited to the value of their share capital: the amount of cash that the shareholders have contributed to the company. This limitation of liability encourages investors to risk their money to become part owners of companies, while leaving the management of these companies to qualified managers and senior managers, known as directors.

These managers and full-time executive directors run the company for its owners. There are standard procedures of corporate governance – the way a company is run by the management for the shareholders, and how the managers are accountable to the shareholders. These include separating the job of chairman from that of managing director, and having several non-executive directors on the board of directors who do not work full-time for the company but can offer it expert advice. Non-executive directors are often more objective: less influenced by their opinions and beliefs. There is also an audit committee, containing several non-executive directors, to which the auditor’s report.

**11. Direct and indirect costs. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.** Cost accounting involves calculating the costs of different products or services, so that company managers can know what price to charge for particular products and services and which are the most profitable. Direct costs – those that can be directly related to the production of particular units of a product – are quite easy to calculate. Examples include manufacturing materials and manufacturing wages. But there are also indirect cost or overheads – costs and expenses that cannot be identified with a particular manufacturing processes or units of production. Examples include rent or property taxes for the company’s offices and factories, electricity for lighting and heating, the maintenance department, the factory canteen or restaurant, managers’ salaries, and so on. Costs such as these are often grouped together on the profit and loss account or income statement as Selling, General and Administrative Expenses.

**12. The money markets. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.** The money markets consist of a network of corporations, financial institutions, investors and governments, which need to borrow or invest short-term capital (up to 12 months). For example, a business or government that needs cash for a few weeks only can use the money market. So can a bank that wants to invest money that depositors could withdraw at any time. Through the money markets, borrowers can find short-term liquidity by turning assets into cash. They can also deal with irregular cash flows – in-comings and out-goings of money – more cheaply than borrowing from a commercial bank. Similarly, investors can make short term deposits with investment companies at competitive interest rates: higher ones than they would get from a bank. Borrowers and lenders in the money markets use banks and investment companies whose business is trading financial instruments such as stocks, bonds, short-term loans and debts, rather than lending money.

**13. Buying and selling shares. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.** After newly issued shares have been sold (usually by investment banks) for the first time – this is called the primary market – they can repeatedly traded at the stock exchange on which the company is listed, on what is called the secondary market.

Major stock exchanges, such as New York and London, have a lot of requirements about publishing financial information for shareholders. Most companies use over-the-counter (OTC) markets, such as NASDAQ in New York and the Alternative Investment Market (AIM) in London, which have fewer regulations. The nominal value of a share – the price written on it – is rarely the same as its market price- the price it is currently being traded at on the stock exchange. This can change every minute during trading hours, because it depends on supply and demand – how many sellers and buyers there are. Some stock exchanges have computerized automatic trading systems that match up buyers and sellers. Other markets have market makers: traders in stocks who quote bid (buying) and offer (selling) prices. The spread or difference between these prices is their profit or mark-up. Most customers place their buying and selling orders with a stockbroker: someone who trades with the market makers.

**14. Categories of stocks and shares. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.**Investors tend to classify the stocks and shares available in the equity markets in different categories.Blue chips: Stocks in large companies with a reputation for quality, reliability and profitability. More than two-thirds of all blue chips in industrialized countries are owned by institutional investors’ such as insurance companies and pension funds.

Growth stocks: Stocks that are expected to regularly rise in value. Most technology companies are growth stocks, and don’t pay dividends, so the shareholders’ equity or owner’s equity increases. This causes the stock price to rise. Income stocks: Stocks that have a history of paying consistently high dividends.

Defensive stocks: Stocks that provide regular dividend and stable earnings, but whose value is not expected to rise or fall very much.

Value stocks: Stocks that investors believe are currently trading for less than they are worth – when compared with the companies’ assets.

**15. Trade. Translate the text sight-visually and explain the difficulties while translation.**

Most economists believe in free trade – that people and companies should be able to buy goods from all countries, without any barriers when they cross frontiers. The comparative cost principle is that countries should produce whatever they can make the most cheaply. Countries will raise their living standards and income if they specialize in the production of the goods and services in which they have the highest relative productivity: the amount of output produced per unit of an input (e.g. raw material, labour). Countries can have an absolute advantage – so that they are the cheapest in the world, or a comparative advantage- so that they are only more efficient than some other countries in producing certain goods or services. This can be because they have raw materials, a particular climate, qualified labour (skilled workers), and economies of scale – reduced production costs because of large-scale production.

16. Speak about peculiarities of translation of financial documents.

17. Speak about communicative competence of translator in the sphere of economy.

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19. Speak about peculiarities of translation of business correspondence.

20. Write about the genres of economic texts.

21. Write about economic terms and metaphors.

22. Translation techniques of economic texts.

23. Speak about lexical transformations in economic text translation.

24. Speak about grammatical transformation in economic text translation.

25. Define the peculiarities of business English.

26. Speak about challenges in translating economic terms.

27. Identify the importance of translation in economy.

28. Write about obstacles in economic translation.

29. Economic translation as a concept.

30. Characteristics of economic literature.

**Модуль 2. «Оқытылатын тіл теориясының негіздері»**

1. Subject and objectives of theoretical phonetics. Explain the main areas of theoretical phonetics: articulatory phonetics, acoustic phonetics, perceptual phonetics and phonology.

2. Positional and combinatorial modifications of sounds in a coherent speech: Assimilation. Accommodation. Reduction. Elision.

3. Prosody of English speech: Phonetic and orthographic syllabification.

4. Basic intonation patterns of the English language: Types of intonation patterns depending on the shape and configuration of their tonal contour.

5. Melodics and rhythm of English speech. Semantics of melodic and rhythmic models.

6. National pronunciations of English language.

7. Regional types of pronunciation.

8. Stylistic differentiation of pronunciation.

9. History of the development of theoretical grammar as a science.

10. Modern theories of foreign grammarians about parts of speech.

11. Noun. Semantic and morphological-syntactic characteristics of the noun.

12. Semantic and morphological-syntactic characteristics of the verb.

13. Adjective. Semantic and morphological-syntactic characteristics of the adjective name. Classification of adjectives. Comparative and superlative adjectives.

14. Pronoun. Semantic and morphological-syntactic characteristics of pronouns. Semantic-morphological classification of pronouns.

15. Adverb. Semantic and morphological-syntactic characteristics of adverbs. Various subclasses of adverbs. Comparative and superlative adverbs.

16. Numeral. Semantic and morphological-syntactic characteristics of the numeral. Types of numerals. Place of numerals in the system of parts of speech.

17. Article. The concepts of definite, indefinite and zero articles.

18. Semantics and syntactic use of prepositions. The role of prepositions in organizing speech coherence. Union. Coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. Particle “to” and its functions.

19. Collocation. Regressive and progressive phrases. Secondary predication.

20. Proposal. Parcellation. The problem of delimiting minor members of a sentence. Semi-complex sentences with coordinating and/or subordinating connections.

21. The formation of the British pronunciation norm. The process of democratization of British pronunciation norms.

22. What is the form of language? Give a definition to one of the forms of language.

23. Name the main characteristics of the literary language.

24. What is included in the concept of the lexical meaning of a word?

25. Definition of the concept of “style of pronunciation” and phonostylistic features of text and discourse.

26. Give examples of phonetic changes?

27. What ways of changing the grammatical meaning of a word do you know?

28. Intonation group as a semantic and prosodic unity. Structural areas of the intonation group and their functions.

29. Functions of intonation: function of expressing attitude, accent function, grammatical function, discourse function.

30. Syntax as the study of phrases, sentences and text. Collocation as a unit of syntax. Signs of a phrase. Various types of phrases and principles for identifying them. The difference between a phrase and a sentence.

**«Оқытылатын тіл теориясының негіздері» пәні бойынша сұрақтар тізімі**

1. Phonetics as a branch of linguistics.

2. Phonological aspect of speech sounds.

3. Classification of English consonants.

4. Classification of English vowels.

5. Modifications of sounds in the speech stream.

6. Syllable.

7. Emphasis.

8. Intonation.

9. Types of English pronunciation.

10. Phonostylistics.

11. Theoretical grammar.

12. Morphology.

13. Notional and functional parts of speech.

14. Noun.

15. Verb.

16. Adjective.

17. Pronoun.

18. Adverb.

19. Numeral.

20. Article.

21. Preposition as a functional part of speech.

22. Syntax.

23. Sentence.

24. Lexicology of the studied language.

25. Grammar of the studied language.

26. Lexical structure of the studied language.

27. Word formation in the studied language.

28. Syntax of the studied language.

29. Lexicography of the studied language.

30. Phonetics of the studied language.

**Модуль 3. «Мәдениетаралық коммуникацияның теориясы мен практикасы»**

1. The concept of intercultural communication and the place of the theory of intercultural communication in the system of human sciences. (The main objective of intercultural communication. Cultural anthropology. Intercultural communication at the individual level).
2. The emergence and development of the ICC (in the USA, Europe, Russia). ( The history of the ICC theory in USA, Europe, Russia).
3. The subject, goals and objectives of the ICC.( The object and subject of the ICC theory).
4. The connection of the ICC theory with other cultural sciences. (The connection of the ICC theory with linguistic disciplines: linguistic and cultural studies; ethnolinguistics/linguistic anthropology; linguoculturology; sociolinguistics; psycholinguistics; theory of translation; cognitive linguistics).
5. The phenomenon of the concept of "culture" from the point of view of various sciences. (Give various definitions and characteristics of “culture”).
6. Structural features of culture. (National character. Perception of the world. Mentality).
7. National character and culture. (Important factors in the formation of specific character traits in a particular ethnic group. The sources of the formation of a national character).
8. Culture and perception. (The stages of perception of the world. Nominalist position. The relativistic position).
9. The influence of culture on the selection of information. (The process of perceiving the outside world. Cultural diversity. The role of cultural values).
10. The influence of culture on the organization of information. (Cultural and life experience, emotions, upbringing, education of each person. Categorization).
11. The influence of culture on the interpretation of information. (The mechanism of perception of each person. Human perception of reality through language. Nominalist position. The relativistic position).
12. Language, culture and thinking. (The varieties of the Sepir-Whorf hypothesis and its criticism. The hypothesis of linguistic relativity. The pros and Cons of the theory).
13. The concept of the worldview. (The general worldview. Personal scientific worldview. Individual worldview).
14. "Cultural Grammar" by E. Hall. (The concept of time. Monochronicity/polychronicity. High and low contextuality. High- contextual cultures (East). Low-contextual cultures (West).
15. E. Hall's model of the cultural iceberg. (E. Hall as the founder of intercultural communication as a separate discipline).
16. Determinants of culture. The theory of G. Hofstede. (External determinants. Internal determinants. Hofstede's theory of cultural dimensions).
17. The theory of values of orientations Klakhon and Strodbeck. (Attitude towards nature. Human nature from birth. Time orientation. Motivation of behavior. Attitude towards others).
18. The problem of ethnocentrism and relativism in the ICC. (The definition of ethnocentrism. Cultural relativism.)
19. M. Bennett's model of mastering foreign culture. (Ethnocentric stages. Denial. Protection. Superiority. Diminution (minimization). Ethnorelativistic stages. Recognition (approval). Adaptation. Empathy. Pluralism).
20. The phenomenon of culture shock and its symptoms. (The definition of culture shock. Signs of culture shock).
21. The mechanism of culture shock development. Stages of culture shock. (Stages of culture shock development).
22. Factors influencing culture shock and ways to overcome it. (Internal (individual)factors. External (group) factors. Ways to overcome culture shock.)
23. Reverse culture shock. The mechanism of development and stages of reverse culture shock.( Stages of reverse culture shock. Preventive measures to overcome the "reverse culture shock").
24. Types of intercultural communication (general characteristics). (Forms of verbal communication. Styles of verbal communication. Contexts of verbal communication. Paraverbal communication. Non-verbal communication. Forms and methods of non-verbal communication).
25. Verbal communication. (Types of dialogue. Styles of verbal communication.)
26. Non-verbal communication. (The definition of non-verbal communication. Non-verbal ways of transmitting information).
27. The main forms and methods of non-verbal communication. (Gestures. Types of gestures. Examples of greeting gestures. Poses. Three groups of poses. Mimics).
28. The concept of paraverbal communication. Prosodic and extralinguistic factors of PC. (The definition of paraverbal communication. Means of achieving effective communication in paraverbal communication. Quiet and loud cultures).
29. Communication zones in the ICC. (Four communication zones given by E.Hall).
30. The concept of cultural distance. (Give the definition of cultural distance. The role of cultural distance in ICC).

**«Мәдениетаралық коммуникацияның теориясы мен практикасы» пәні бойынша сұрақтар тізімі**

1. The concept of intercultural communication and the place of the theory of intercultural communication in the system of human sciences.
2. The emergence and development of the intercultural communication (in the USA, Europe, Russia).
3. The subject, goals and objectives of the ICC.
4. The connection of the ICC theory with other cultural sciences.
5. The phenomenon of the concept of "culture" from the point of view of various sciences.
6. Structural features of culture.
7. National character and culture.
8. Culture and perception.
9. The influence of culture on the selection of information.
10. The influence of culture on the organization of information.
11. The influence of culture on the interpretation of information.
12. Language, culture and thinking (varieties of the Sepir-Whorf hypothesis and its criticism).
13. The concept of the worldview. What pictures of the world do you know? Describe them.
14. "Cultural Grammar" by E. Hall.
15. E. Hall's model of the cultural iceberg.
16. Determinants of culture. The theory of G. Hofstede.
17. The theory of values of orientations Klakhon and Strodbeck.
18. Тhe problem of ethnocentrism and relativism in the ICC.
19. M. Bennett's model of mastering foreign culture.
20. The phenomenon of culture shock and its symptoms.
21. The mechanism of culture shock development. Stages of culture shock.
22. Factors influencing culture shock and ways to overcome it.
23. Reverse culture shock. The mechanism of development and stages of reverse culture shock.
24. Types of intercultural communication (general characteristics).
25. Verbal communication.
26. Non-verbal communication.
27. The main forms and methods of non-verbal communication.
28. The concept of paraverbal communication. Prosodic and extralinguistic factors of PC.
29. Communication zones in the ICC.
30. The concept of cultural distance.

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**Негізгі әдебиеттер:**

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Иностранный язык: два иностранных языка (английский. / Сост. Н. П. Серебрякова, К.С.

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комплекс для специальностей 5B020700-переводческое дело. / Караганда: Изд-во КарГУ,

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