

General Issues of Systematic Teaching of the Kazakh Language

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Abstract. Discusses the development of a methodology for teaching oriented Kazakh language to students of technical specialties. In this paper, we are talking about work aimed at the effective mastery of the language in the realities of today by students of technical specialties. The features of language systems are taken into account. Special methods of teaching the state language are revealed. Also presents the experience of working on the formation of students of technical specialties knowledge of terminology in the chosen profession in the classroom in the Kazakh language. The article is devoted to the formation of the state language as a scientific one. In addition, the issue of expanding the social and communicative functions of the state language is being considered.

Keywords: competence, linguistic, lexical, personal, educational, value, teaching, level, cultural, language, vocabulary, information, communicative objective.

Introduction

Kazakh language is our spiritual foundation. Our task is to develop it via active application in all areas. We must pass a modern language onto our children that will be inherited through the experience of many generations of our ancestors and will be filled with our harmonious contribution. This is an objective that every self-respecting person must address independently. The way of thinking of our modern and well-educated young people, their ability to use each word as intended and speak with awareness is the requirement of time. That is why every nation, that had always paid special attention to the culture of speech, was highly valued.

The research results

As our people say: «Eloquence is a great art», the ability to speak is a great art. When speaking our true national language, the cultural, emphatic and consistent speech never tires the listener. «Simplicity of the language is another trait that strengthens the linguistic culture. It is closely connected to the structure of the sentence, the syntax. Complex ideas can be simply summarized. Inappropriate epithets, especially eloquent descriptions, do not enrich the language but make it inexplicit» [1, p. 288].

The way of thinking of our modern and well-educated young people, their ability to use each word as intended and speak with awareness is the requirement of time. That is why every nation, that

had always paid special attention to the culture of speech, was highly valued.

It is known that social and cultural changes occur in the history of every nation. Any language communicates with other languages. Inherently, various historical events in society have a significant influence on the vocabulary of any language. Language is a social phenomenon that constantly changes, evolves and replenishes. Complete maturity of any language vocabulary depends not only on its home resources, but also on its enrichment and advancement through borrowing of missing words from other languages. Kazakh people have always been in close relations with many neighboring countries during their historical development. The geographical location of the country is ideal for language communication. It borders different countries with their own history, language, customs and traditions. There are different levels of interaction and influence between languages. Arabic, Iranian and Persian words in modern Kazakh language mainly relate to social and political life, cultural and educational, scientific and religious concepts. All introduced words underwent phonetic and morphological alterations in the course of their application, and since they had been studied and determined in the Kazakh linguistics, they were included in the mother tongue, became synonyms and disappeared.

Despite all the difficulties of their nomadic

life, the Kazakh people did not lose their language and through it they passed on the life path and characteristics of the people from generation to generation. Due to the development of society, science and technology, our literary language is enriched and replenished, and sometimes some words become outdated and their meaning obscured. This was stated by academician R. Quote: «The evolution of the meaning of a word is not only development, that is, progress in the nature of improvement, but also the implicitness or obliteration of the word's meaning, its transition, expansion, contraction, and so on. Phenomena also reflect the movement of the nature of speech» [2, p. 201]. In some cases, the meaning of obscure words is updated and expanded. There are cases in our language when the indigenous Kazakh words become outdated and their meaning is understood only in the text.

M. Balakayev said: «Every intellectual, literate person, a student who wants to be fluent in the language should use regular expressions of the native tongue» [3, p. 56]. Regular expressions are a linguistic phenomenon which arises from spiritual and cultural life, people's customs and traditions and it gives an emotional and expressive characteristics to the meaning of the word.

It is known that the national and cultural traits of any nation are passed on from generation to generation via linguistic tools. «Each language has a phraseological treasure that has been formed over the centuries. Including figurative word combinations that are the most powerful language tools in satisfying the needs of the literature (poetry) which defines peoples aesthetic sense. Therefore, phraseology provides a substantial material for the expression of the traditional and ongoing nature of the literary schools and stages of literary language development» [4, p. 107].

The linguistic use of national significance, that characterizes nation's identity, emerges from the traditions and the lifestyle of this nation.

Language is a tool for a conscious human life and through it one gets educated, learns art and culture in order to be an active citizen of the society. Because language, including Kazakh, is a means of communication and interaction between people, it is our duty to bring our culture to a higher level. Knowledge of the mother tongue, fluency in the mother tongue is a sign of culture. Poor speech, dullness, inability to form a coherent speech show superficiality of the human mind.

Famous scientist M.S.Sergaliev concluded that: «The language of Kazakh people is rich and artistic. There is a variety of beautiful and proverbial expressions, eloquence and proverbs in the native language. There are also expressive methods» [5, p. 60] states.

In general, a person expresses his mood and feelings through the language and through it he affects the feelings of another person. One of the heritage of the nation that reflects national identity,

lifestyle, past history and spiritual values is their imagination and its expression through language.

In the Kazakh spiritual culture, the art of speech is characterized by richness, a true depiction of public life, as well as its artistic and aesthetic influence.

Kazakh is a native language of Kazakh people. in the process of its centuries-long evolution, the language lived through the generic, tribal and folk periods. Oral literature, as a spiritual wealth of the Kazakh people, was passed from father to son along with meeting the daily needs for communication.

Kazakh language belongs to the group of Turkic languages. At present, there are about thirty Turkic languages. Turkic speaking nations are Kazakh, Azerbaijani, Kyrgyz, Uzbek, Turkmen, Chuvash, Karakalpak, Tatar, Bashkir, Yakut, Tuva, Khakass, Altai, Kumuk, Karachay-Balkar, Gagauz, Turkish, and others.

Kazakh language belongs to the group of Turkic languages called «Kipchak-Nogai». Kazakh language, like other Turkic languages, is considered a common language in terms of typological features. Kazakh language is rich in oral literature. The foundation of various folklore works of Kazakh oral literature, such as ritual, folk, heroic and love songs, proverbs and riddles, goes back to antiquity, and the Turkic language is generally associated with oral literature.

Language history is a branch of the history of the people who created and used this language. Therefore, the history of a particular language cannot be considered regardless of the history of the creator, user and owner of that language – the people. The connection between the history of language and the history of the people is a two-way street. Just as it is necessary to study the history of a language in close connection to the history of the creator, user and owner of this language, i.e. the people, it is also necessary to study the history of people in conjunction with the history of its language which had been created along with them.

Language reflects the culture, civilization, social structure, people's mindset, as well as it plays an important and decisive role in shaping future generations. Language is considered a priceless human value in a civilized society. Economic, social, political and cultural relations of every nation in the historical era are reflected primarily in its language. It is necessary to pay close attention to the use of words in accordance with literary norms due to modernization and development of our society spiritually, as well as economically, and in relation to the expanding areas of social and cultural application of the language. It is important to ensure the use of the Kazakh language in accordance with its status. Certainly, the value and significance of the Kazakh language as a state language has increased. Raising Kazakh language to the status of the state language requires adoption of appropriate measures for development and prosperity of our language.

The modern Kazakh language is a powerful force for the prosperity of our country; an effective tool

for the improvement of cultural level of our people; sharp weapon of the public education in the national spirit. The language of a developed country will be analyzed from various sides according to style as the language of science, journalism and the official office work language. The modern Kazakh language has the richest vocabulary and the most developed grammatical structure.

The time has shown that mastery of the state language plays a vitally important role in strengthening the unity of the peoples of Kazakhstan, in shaping the young people who, as citizens, respect the history, culture and language of their country. President's statement evidently shows that «100% of school graduates will know the state language in ten years».

It is well known that the paperwork of any country is executed mainly in the language that is widely used in this country. Such an important language is called the state language. The state language of the Republic of Kazakhstan is Kazakh. Therefore, knowledge of Kazakh language is a requirement of today.

The Republic of Kazakhstan is a multilingual and multi-confessional state. All ethnic groups are united around the culture of Kazakh people and Kazakh language.

All Kazakhstan citizens who grew up and work in Kazakhstan, those who call Kazakhstan their motherland are required to speak Kazakh.

One of Kazakhstan's national policies is cultural pluralism: the creation of conditions for each ethnic group to preserve its culture, language, customs and traditions. Clause 2 of Article 19 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan states: «Each person shall have the right to use their native language and culture, to freely choose the language of communication, education, art and creativity».

910 thousand children received their school education in the Kazakh language in 1989-1990, and now their number has reached 1.5 million. Ten years ago, the number of programs and publications in our native language on television and in the media was less than 50%, today it has increased to 80%. The turnover of the office work has increased by 80%, i.e. by 10 times. To accomplish the task, prerequisites have been created so that 95% of the country's population knows the Kazakh language. The statement by the teacher of the nation A. Baitursynov that «A nation that has lost its language will be lost» gives rise to many thoughts. Upbringing is based on family, advanced education in kindergartens and schools. Today, 87% of kindergartens and 80% of schools teach in Kazakh.

One of the directions of the state policy in the country is the development of the state language, strengthening its role as a consolidator of more than one hundred ethnic groups. One of the main goals of our country is to tell the story of our independence and to pave the way for the prosperity of the Kazakh nation. Facilitating the spread of language and culture. This is the only way to tell the story of

independence.

Kazakhstan is a common motherland for all nations and ethnic groups living in a vast region. Every person who considers Kazakhstan to be his motherland must love Kazakhstan and be a citizen of this country. It is necessary to protect Kazakhstan and contribute to the development of the country at all times.

The language policy of the country, including the development of Kazakh language, was implemented in a civilized manner, with no detrimental effect on the societal unity in comparison with other countries.

Presently, mastery of the state language is a prerequisite for entering the public service. However, there are many public sector employees who do not speak Kazakh fluently. No secret that in some regions of Kazakhstan, the Kazakh language is not a full-realised official language.

Today, Kazakhstan is experiencing a period of social and economic modernization and political democracy. Our young people will grace and prosper the future of our united, sovereign country. The dynamic development and social status of the country in recent years, the strengthening of international relations with foreign states, the rise of the country's standing require competitive, highly educated and proficient specialists.

Due to the fast development of science and technology, thorough and accurate documentation of higher education institutions in the state language should be on the agenda.

One of the indicators of competitiveness of the university graduates is full knowledge of the state language by young specialists and their ability to practically apply the language in communication.

It is guided by the increase in use of the Kazakh language in higher education, its transformation into a fundamental necessity as the state language. Plans call for the strengthening of patriotic feelings among students, the promotion of the spiritual and cultural achievements of the country.

In his Address «Path of Kazakhstan – 2050: One Goal, One Interest, One Future», the President noted that «Today, Kazakh language has become the language of science and education, the Internet» [6, p. 54]. The time has shown that mastery of the state language plays a vitally important role in strengthening the unity of the peoples of Kazakhstan, in shaping the young people who, as citizens, respect the history, culture and language of their country.

It is important to remember when teaching a language that upbringing is of equal importance. It is well known that education begins with language. Upbringing and education are integral concepts. The culture of speech is an indicator of a person's upbringing. Human relations between students and teachers are one of the main factors in educational work. The teacher, combining education and upbringing, should awaken the student's sense of patriotism. Students should not neglect proverbs and poems that are of educational value.

In other words, in accordance with economical and spiritual modernization and development of our society, the task of the teaching staff is to train professionals who are fluent in the state language and faithfully serve the future of our independent state.

As a science, the subject «Professional Kazakh language» considers the main types of communicative activities in Kazakh, taking into account the vocabulary, grammatical structure and the distinctive nature of the professional activity. The knowledge acquired in this subject enables the specialist to apply Kazakh in different areas of professional activity, in scientific and practical work, in communication with colleagues, individual work, etc., and for other purposes.

Mastering of the subject provides students the following opportunities:

- logically correct, reasoned and clear development of oral and written speech, draft of the professional texts;
- analysis of socially important issues and processes in Kazakh;
- collection, processing and interpretation of data required for discussion in the field of chosen specialty through the use of modern information technology;
- active proficiency in Kazakh at a level that allows to work in a cultural environment, drafting of documents in Kazakh within specialty, presentation and defence of the results of activity. [7, p. 15].

One of the main methodological issues is the increase of the students' learning activity level based on credit technology and focusing on methods responsible for the cognitive activity in the Russian-language departments of technical universities. One of the fundamental requirements of today is teaching students the professional Kazakh language through credit technology based on effective experience in teaching professional Kazakh.

Kazakh language teaches students to learn vocabulary, scientific terminology and interviewing process in their field of expertise. The student learns to read texts related to the specialty, to speak using terminology of their field, to ask and answer the questions on different topics within their profession. The student masters reading, listening, writing, speaking and conveying ideas through the use of terms related to specialty. There are all kinds of exercises practiced when working with texts related to their profession. Teaching of the Kazakh language in technical universities is implemented using texts related to specialties as a reference and the types of activities that include professional terms. Translations are made using dictionaries, short tasks and questions are provided. As there are linguistic personae in the texts, the students learn language phonetics, vocabulary and grammar. Students actively work with professional texts and understand terminology well, due to the fact that the texts relate to their field of study. Thus, professional texts should be adapted to the students' level of knowledge. The professional text should be informative and complete

with the information on their area of expertise. Students must have a n expanded general vocabulary in order to advance their professional one. One of the main purposes of learning a language is the ability to communicate and express oneself. When learning the vocabulary related to their specialty, students should master the basics of linguistic communication in a form of dialogue. Students who have mastered speaking skills will be able to express themselves in oral and writing format, know what they are saying and remember how to say it. [8, p.34].

It is better to choose the most effective training methods and approaches when teaching Kazakh. Exercises give good results in professional training. Student's interest increases when assignments and exercises are engaging. Since the tasks are related to the professional field, the students become more motivated. Students' activity and the level of the subject mastery will increase if the tasks contain specific data and information related to their profession. There are many benefits to engaging situational tasks related to terminology, depending on the specialty. It is necessary to work with the text and perform translation in order to master a new topic connected to specialty. Lexical, grammatical and interactive exercises show the specifics of the communication process.

Writing essays and presentations on specialty-related topics. Interacting with people, communicating, sharing thoughts. Grammatically correct and consistent presentation of their ideas in writing in individual work.

Student's knowledge and skills are subject to the following requirements:

- Must be able to make a clear plan;
- Advancement of the specialty-related termbase vocabulary;

Kazakh language fluency and communication in the field of their expertise.

On the completion of learning, the student acquires the knowledge of:

- the development and meaning of professional terms, categories and concepts related to the specialty;
- the methods and techniques of structural-semantic and semantic-linguistic analysis of the professional text;
- the peculiarities of the language system in professional communication.

Student will know the concepts specifics and basic categories of their field, the scientific vocabulary of public and local government, the norms of professional activity, the basics of business communication and documentation.

«The purpose of the professional Kazakh language is generation and development of communicative skills, to ensure that a competitive and highly competent person could express himself in the state scientific language, therefore, this subject should be taught by Kazakh language specialists. Interdisciplinary communication should be maintained in the teaching of this discipline and

should be carried out during the semesters in which the student's professional subjects are taught. At the Russian departments of Bachelor's degree of the higher education institutions, Kazakh language is taught as one of the general subjects. On the basis of the standard program according to credit technology the technical, social, natural and economic sciences are implemented during the course of study. Teaching Kazakh language takes into account that students learn the language in high school, they form ideas about the language system, the main purpose of which is the further development of language skills in higher education institutions. Thus, the texts are specifically created for each specialty and aimed at mastering the vocabulary in each field. Undergraduate student must have such educational level that allows him to use the state language in his field of study». [9, p. 88].

The general forms of training are specialty-related texts, scientific articles, brief descriptions, informational texts, types of communicative speech activities (dialogues, presentations, feedback), textbooks, manuals.

The general methodologies of teaching the discipline are communicative-functional and cognitive. Texts, which are the main tool of teaching, are adapted for the audience. It is possible to fully study up the text as a result of mastering the materials in accordance with the lexical minimum. Different language exercises are also important in language teaching. These are: question and answer exercises, audio-video materials, presentations, short interviews, etc.

In order to expand a learner's vocabulary and teach them to speak correctly, it is necessary to consider the following:

- Vocabulary expansion;
- Expressing one's own point of view;
- Ability to convey the information needed for communication.

Working with text is important and effective in teaching communication on the subject. Step by step, students work on learning how to read, comprehend, ask questions, answer, listen, report and draw conclusions while working with a text. The text size should increase from 150 words to 300 words. (i.e. from 750 characters to 1500 characters).

If you learn 15 to 20 new words from each topic, then the lexical unit you will learn at the end of the course will be about 1200-1300 words. 600 to 700 of those words are the specialty-related terms. The teacher selects topics related to the lexical minimum and uses them according to the acquired knowledge. Analysis and clarification of information obtained through different tasks are taken into account. The subject involves the in-depth knowledge of the language or professional language in a particular specialty. Knowledge of the terms definitions is aimed at solving issues of double-meaning of concepts that have recently risen in social sciences. Specific definitions of the terms of

the specialty in a particular language, particularly in Kazakh, are intended for correct interpretation and use of concepts and basic categories of professional activity. Essential conditions for teaching the subject «Kazakh language» are «Kazakh language» as a general subject and the introductory disciplines of the specialty. The program content is designed to meet the communicative needs of students in the scientific and professional fields. As a science, the subject «Kazakh language» considers the main types of communicative activities in Kazakh, taking into account the vocabulary, grammatical structure and the distinctive nature of the professional activity. The knowledge acquired in this subject enables the specialist to apply Kazakh in different areas of professional activity, in scientific and practical work, in communication with colleagues, individual work, etc., and for other purposes [6, p. 63].

Grammatical topics are selected in accordance with the specifics of the discipline, goals and objectives. The most frequently used grammatical and lexicogrammatical patterns are offered in order to increase learner's efficiency of grammatical skills development. Development of spelling skills, along with grammatical skills, are also the focus of the learning process. Grammatical topics gradually become more complex. The proposed functional-grammatical minimum is used as an indicator of results in the study of lexical topics. When studying grammatical topics, there is a focus on the content of topics and subheadings, exercises, on the type, number and volume of tasks.

The «Kazakh language» course is guided by globally recognized modern models of teaching language and the original advanced methods of domestic and foreign scholars. In the course of work, the amount of time, the specifics of the topic, the learner's abilities, the skills of the teacher, etc. are taken into account and according to the purpose of learning, the following methods are used: active learning, self-directed learning, critical thinking, case method, project teaching method, information method, explanatory method, practical method, search method, business interactive method, etc. [10, p. 54].

Conclusion

It is evident that the positive changes that take place in today's society and the numerous innovations show the importance of language in communication. Hence, the primary goal of the work is to reveal the general methods of teaching Kazakh in academia, its advantages according to the current language policy in the country. This work, designed to determine the level of knowledge, skills and abilities in Kazakh language, is focused on developing speaking, listening, writing and reading skills of the students. Every citizen, as a rightful member of society, must know the state language. Due to modernization and development of our society, not only economically but spiritually as well, due to the expansion of the

field of social and cultural use of our native language, for the purpose of increasing the culture of speech, using of words in accordance with literary norms,

correct writing, speech, full knowledge of terms, the need to pay special attention to the formation of the culture of speech is obvious.

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Қазақ тілін жүйелі оқытудың жалпы мәселелері

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Аңдатпа. Техникалық мамандықтар студенттеріне қазақ тілін бағдарлы оқыту әдістемесін жасау мәселелері қарастырылған. Бұл жұмыста техникалық мамандық студенттерінің бүгінгі күнде тілді тиімді меңгеруіне бағытталған жұмыстар туралы айтылған. Тілдік жүйелердің ерекшеліктері ескерілді. Мемлекеттік тілді оқытудың арнайы әдістемесі ашылды. Сондай-ақ техникалық мамандықтар студенттерінің қазақ тілінде сабақта таңдаған мамандығы бойынша терминологиялық білімін қалыптастыру бойынша жұмыс тәжірибесі берілген. Мақала мемлекеттік тілдің ғылыми тіл ретінде қалыптасуына арналған. Сонымен қатар, мемлекеттік тілдің әлеуметтік-коммуникативтік қызметін кеңейту мәселесі қарастырылған.

Кілт сөздер: құзыреттілік, лингвистикалық, лексикалық, тұлғалық, тәрбиелік, құндылық, оқыту, деңгейлік, мәдени, лингвистикалық, лексикалық, ақпараттық, коммуникативті-мақсатты.

Общие вопросы системного обучения казахскому языку

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Аннотация. Рассматривается разработка методики обучения ориентированному казахскому языку студентам технических специальностей. В данной работе речь идет о работе, направленной на эффективное овладение языком в реалиях сегодняшнего дня студентами технических специальностей. Учтены особенности языковых систем. Раскрыты специальные методы обучения государственному языку. Также представлен опыт работы по формированию у студентов технических специальностей знания терминологии по выбранной профессии на занятиях по казахскому языку. Статья посвящена формированию государственного языка как научного. Кроме того, рассматривается вопрос расширения социально-коммуникативных функций государственного языка.

Ключевые слова: компетентностный, языковой, лексический, личностный, учебный, ценностный, обучающий, уровневый, культурологический, языковой, лексический, информационный, коммуникативно-целевой.

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