050121 - Foreign language teaching (English language)

Number of subjects	Name of subject	AKTS credit
	General subjects	30
1	History of Azerbaijan This subject studies the emergence, formation and development of Azerbaijan's statehood traditions in a systematic, chronological order, the role of political, ideological, economic, and cultural factors in the formation of modern Azerbaijan statehood is analyzed and studied. The place and role of the Azerbaijani state in the modern world is systematically analyzed.	5
2	Business and academic communication in Azerbaijani language. Within the framework of this subject, special attention should be paid to inculcating students' presentation, public speaking, academic and business writing skills in the Azerbaijani language.	4
3	Business and academic communication in a foreign language. Within the framework of this subject, special attention should be paid to giving students a presentation in one of the foreign languages of their major, oratory, academic and business writing, oral and written skills.	15
	Elective subjects (Elective subjects are determined by the higher education institution. Depending on the specifics of the major, additions to elective subjects can be made)	6
4.	Philosophy This subject is the main stages of the creation and development of philosophy, philosophical teaching about existence, concept of matter. Modern science about the structure of matter, movement. Space and time, the main laws and categories of dialectics, the problem of consciousness in philosophy, the philosophical meaning of man, nature and society, cognition and its structure, scientific cognition and its methods, creativity and intuition, ethics of science, specificity of social cognition. Society is a self-developing system, the main spheres of social life. Philosophical structure of economic life, social sphere of society, philosophical analysis of political life, spiritual life of society, subjects and driving forces of historical process, culture and civilization, personality and social values are analyzed and studied.	3

5.	Sociology This subject considers social events and processes in the context of society as a whole social system, analyzes and studies the structure, subject, methodology, characteristics of sociology, theoretical levels of modern sociological knowledge, as well as the variety of special sociological concepts. He studies possible perspectives of scientific research in this field.	
6.	Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan and fundamentals of law Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, constitutional status of the state of Azerbaijan, citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan, human and civil rights, freedoms and duties, state power, division of power based on the Constitution, legislative power, executive power and its bodies, judicial power, its structure and system, fundamentals of labor law , basics of civil law, basics of family law, basics of criminal law.	
7.	Logic The subject of logic helps a person to objectively assess opportunities, make quick and correct decisions, express ideas clearly, convince the interlocutor using correct arguments, and stay away from uncertain situations. This subject evaluates the ability to think logically, measures the ability to perceive and apply logical patterns, and allows you to learn how rich the knowledge base is in various fields.	
8.	Ethics and aesthetics Ethical thought in this subject, the main stages of its evolution: ethical thought in ancient India and China, ethical thought in antiquity, medieval and new ethical thought. Ethical thought in Azerbaijan, Islamic ethics, the essence and main functions of morality, morality and other forms of social consciousness, moral consciousness and action, the main categories of ethics: good and evil, duty and conscience, honor and dignity, happiness and the meaning of life, applied ethics and profession information about	
9.	Information management The subject of information management is taught as a continuation of the ICT basic computer knowledge subject. The main goal in teaching the subject is to get acquainted with the application of what is learned in the ICT basic computer knowledge subject, to learn the fields of application of modern information technologies in the era of information society and to be able to apply them correctly. Thus, information is given here about the role of information technologies in public administration, economy, banking and tourism sector, business, as well as cloud technologies, their	3

10.	Political science Political science is the science of politics. The main stages of the development of political thought. Development stages of Azerbaijan's political opinion. Politics is the regulatory, organizing and controlling function of society. Political power and its bearers. Political elite. Political system theory. Political regimes. Political parties and party systems. Democracy: basic institutions. Parliament is the main democratic institution. Electoral systems. The state is the main political institution. Political consciousness and political ideology. Political culture.	
11.	Fundamentals of Entrepreneurship and Introduction to Business Entrepreneurial environment and competition, small and medium entrepreneurship, taxation in entrepreneurial activity, price policy, management and marketing system. Organizational-legal forms of business. GZIT analysis, external and internal environment of entrepreneurship. Commercial, financial, consulting, production entrepreneurship. Accounting, redistribution, stimulator, balancer and production placement.	
	Specialization subjects	120
12.	Modern Azerbaijan language. This subject provides information on modern Azerbaijani phonetics, writing, alphabet and graphics, orthography, orthography, lexicology, semasiology, phraseology, morphology, syntax, theoretical knowledge of the Azerbaijani language, and the application of correct reading and writing habits.	4
13.	Foreign language skills. During the teaching of this subject, in order to achieve the learning of the language system of the target language and the acquisition of language skills, including the formation of communicative speech skills based on language and socio-cultural knowledge, from listening comprehension skills to oral speech habits based on the principles of simple to complex, easy to difficult, in accordance with the content standards of the goal-oriented, and then it is intended to acquire reading and writing habits.	5

14.	Communicative phonetics of a foreign language. As a result of teaching this subject, the graduate gets acquainted with the pronunciation norms and rules of a foreign language. The subject of communicative phonetics of a foreign language forms fluent, correct pronunciation skills and habits in them. Habits of listening, understanding and connecting to communication are formed, which ensure an effective communication process in a foreign language. The course is taught and evaluated based on communicative approach and student-oriented methods.	7
15.	Introduction to Linguistics (Languages). The teaching of this subject provides theoretical and systematic information about the social nature and functions of a foreign language, its internal structure, and the classification of languages.	4
16.	ICT in education. This subject includes modern methods and methods of using ICT tools; focuses on multimedia technologies operating on the basis of computing techniques, information input, collection, processing, and transmission. Emphasizes the use of electronic learning resources and whiteboards in the learning process, innovation management, distance learning, videoconferencing, hardware, software, and Internet search engines.	5
17.	Communicative grammar of a foreign language Grammar teaches students the rules of grammar and directs them to freely apply the rules they learn in communication.	5

18.	Civil defense and first aid. This subject covers the prevention of emergencies, elimination of their consequences, weapons of mass destruction, nuclear weapons, application and consequences of nuclear weapons, damaging factors of nuclear weapons, radioactive pollution, methods of protection against biological weapons, quarantine measures, features of population protection in peacetime and wartime, individual It teaches information about protective equipment, rules for organizing and performing rescue work during accidents and natural disasters, rules of behavior and action when chemical weapons are used, organization of sanitary drills in the provision of first aid in various damage centers and in natural disaster regions.	6
19.	Azerbaijani multiculturalism This subject teaches the general concepts of multiculturalism, its development stages, the features of the main theories in this field, the policy of the state in the direction of protecting the ethnic, racial, religious and cultural diversity existing in the society. It analyzes the essence of the multiculturalism policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the processes behind it, its characteristics and the reasons for the successful implementation of this policy in the country.	3
20.	Pedagogy. In the teaching of this subject, the theoretical foundations of pedagogy, educational theories, principles, methods, tools, organizational forms, modern teaching technologies, school management and forms and methods of school management are studied.	5

21.	**Lexicology of a foreign language.** Students are given theoretical and systematic information about the composition of the vocabulary of the English language (word, expression, proverb, phraseological combination, term, etc.), their specific features, and attention is paid to forming habits about the subtleties of speech.	5
22.	**Psychology.** In the teaching of this subject, the subject and methods of psychology, the age and psychological characteristics of students, the development of psychological methods for studying them, and their diagnostic research are studied.	7
23.	**Foreign language teaching methodology.** This subject talks about the methods and ways of teaching a foreign language in high school and covers three main problems: a) the purpose of teaching a foreign language; b) content of education, that is, what should be taught to students in order to achieve the goal; c) what methods and tools should be used to teach a foreign language. The English language teaching methodology course mainly touches on many methods used in teaching foreign languages, these methods and methods are delivered to students through lectures. The main focus is on studying foreign language teaching methods in parallel with other sciences (psychology, pedagogy).	5
24.	**Country studies.** The subject of country studies is necessary both for theoretical generalization purposes and for spreading geographical knowledge and improving the culture of the population. In the teaching of this subject, the geographical, economic, political, social, socio-cultural situation of the cities is reflected in the topics. The study of the systematic knowledge of Great Britain, Ireland and America from the earliest times, passed down from generation to generation, is ensured. Historical-geographic country studies, informative political-tourist country studies occupy a special place in the teaching of this subject. As the subject of country studies studies the historical, political, cultural and social spheres of the countries it is taught, it also teaches the language of those countries in detail and ensures that students' knowledge about these countries is strengthened in English	5

25.	**Stylistics of a foreign language.** The teaching of this subject is based on the concepts of modern style and stylistics, the stylistic layers of the vocabulary, and the lexical, syntactic and phonetic artistic means of description that take place in the language, with examples from the literature, and attention is paid to the explanation of the functional styles existing in the language within the text. .	5
26.	**Literature of foreign countries (in languages).** This subject is aimed at studying the stages of development of the literature of the specialized country from the early periods to the modern era, analyzing each current and the writers who wrote and created in these currents, their life and creativity, works and copies in these works separately, and learning by displaying the works of various writers on screen.	5
	Subjects determined by the institution of higher education 1 The subjects here are determined individually by each higher education institution and are reflected in the curriculum of that specialty.	**60**
27.	**British culture** The subject of British culture provides detailed information about the state structure, territory, history, relations with other nations, role in the world, and contributions to world culture of Great Britain and the United Kingdom in general. Students have a broad outlook on the people whose language they are learning.	3

28.	**Advanced reading and speech** The goal of advanced reading and speech is to prepare an English language specialist who has practically mastered a foreign language (English). Expanding students' correct reading skills, strengthening oral speech habits such as monologue and biological speech. Creating habits of discussion in a foreign language.	4
29.	**Academic writing** This subject teaches future translators to adhere to international academic writing rules that may be useful in the translation process in order to integrate into the world, science and education system, to master accepted academic writing standards and to benefit from their advantages. In the process of teaching the subject, students acquire the skills to write essays, theses, articles, dissertations and dissertations, to express their opinions based on the text and justify their thoughts, and at the same time to use a set of tasks aimed at academic writing habits in various fields, taking into account the grammatical rules of the specialized language. Teaching the subject serves to shape the academic writing habits of future translators. Thanks to this subject, students acquire academic writing habits at different language levels, taking into account the grammatical rules of the specialized language, punctuation, and the ability to determine the specific features of written documents such as commercial and business correspondence, application letters, CVs, reports.	5

30.	**Information technologies (specialization)** Concepts of data, information and knowledge, their properties, characteristics, Alphabets, systems, languages, number systems, coding systems. coding of information, organization and development of computing techniques, technical support of personal computers. main and peripheral devices, algorithms for automation of information processes, personal computer software. Operating systems. Windows OS, standard programs of Windows OS, application software. About MS Office package, processing of text type information. Ms Word text editor, computer graphics.	3
31.	**Dialectical features of English-speaking countries** The subject of dialectical features of English-speaking countries examines the history of the language used by English-speaking countries in the world, the differences between them and the causes of these differences, as well as phonological, lexical, and grammatical differences between them. The reason why the English language, which is used as one of the means of communication in the world, is so widespread and the existing dialectical features between them, is studied and taught to the students. countries that use English as a language 2) countries that use English only to speak with foreigners 3) countries that use English not as their native language but as an official state language. This subject has an important impact on the development of students' thinking, and they are not confused when hearing different pronunciations of the English language and are able to get out of the situation. The subject of dialectical features of English-speaking countries is taught precisely to help students in this way.	5

32.	**English for special purposes** The term English for special purposes refers to a type of language learning that focuses on all aspects of language relevant to a specific area of human activity. In other words, it is a method of teaching/learning English for specialized subjects with some specific professional and educational goals in mind. The idea behind the approach to students' development of language and speech skills is the reasoning and interpretation processes that ensure understanding of meaning.	3
33.	**Speech culture in foreign language communication** Systematic semantics of the language system and its units interacts with the thinking structure and means of cognition of this or that nation in the external world, i.e. language styles and language means, text units and lexical units in various types of discourse. It is to develop in students the existing communication habits between cultures, taking into account the stereotypes of thinking and behavior in the culture of the country where the language is taught. The development of general knowledge in this field, the increase of mental and emotional perception of the student's personality arouses great enthusiasm and interest. At the same time, by mastering the cognitive methods that function in creating cognition and communication, the increase of abilities in social life and the restoration of abilities strengthen the tendency to constantly work on oneself and improve one's knowledge.	4
34.	**Comparative grammar of Azerbaijani and English languages** The subject "Comparative grammar of Azerbaijani and English languages" will be an opportunity to compare foreign languages with our mother tongue English, reveal a number of important and important linguistic facts between them, and discover universal language phenomena. When students become familiar with the subject, they will learn the importance of comparative grammar, its connection and difference with other languages, and the morphological, lexical, and syntactic forms of English, which is a language with a diverse system, by deeply mastering the concept of language. They will have the opportunity to study the issues of integration and differentiation of genetically unrelated	4

35.	**Intensive grammar** Grammar is the rules of language. Intensive grammar, unlike many rules, was not developed by a particular group, but arose from the fact that people using the language created the necessary rules over time or changed existing rules as the language developed. Intensive grammar helps us to structure our speech correctly, to be able to express our thoughts fluently and clearly, how to change and use words in a sentence, how to connect them with each other, in what order, etc. teaches the rules. In other words, the grammatical structure of the language is a set of rules for changing and combining words in a sentence. Two main processes are observed in the grammatical structure of the language: 1. The process of changing words in a sentence, taking different forms. 2. The process of connection and combination of words in a sentence, sentences in a text. By studying intensive grammar, you develop academic-level writing and reading skills in a foreign language.	5
36.	**History of the English Language** One of the goals of this course is to familiarize the student with the history of the language in order to learn the main features of the modern English language. The explanations given through several examples in the teaching material show how the features of modern linguistics can be explained by referring to history. The goal of the history of the English language is to acquaint students with the historical development of the English language. During this course, students will be given extensive and interesting information about the phonetic structure and breathing history of the English language, the evaluation of the grammatical system, the development of the vocabulary, as well as the development of the English-speaking masses under changing historical conditions, which have influenced the history of the language.	5

37.	**Basics of the curriculum** Curriculum content is constantly being developed taking into account the innovations brought by technological progress, which requires a specific approach at different levels of education. The teacher factor plays a decisive role in the process of learning and development of the student, monitoring his achievements. The teacher's influence on the formation of the student as an educated and competent person depends greatly on the teacher's academic skills, teaching experience and level of professionalism. The experience of countries that have made significant progress in the development of education shows that modern, active interactive training methods based on information and communication technologies, which develop creative thinking and take into account the individual characteristics of the student, give higher results. For that purpose, the creation of continuously progressive teaching methods and the improvement of the competence of teachers occupy an important place in the education policy.	4	
38.	**Documentation and terminology** This subject provides students with the rules of working with terminology, and provides a comparative analysis and investigation of the methods of giving terms based on specific examples and tasks. Here, the history of the origin and development of terms, terms and term bank, the role of terms in the translation process, creation of term banks based on materials covering field terms, basic principles of terminological activity, tools used in terminology, transliteration, computerization of special information, etc. work is being done on the topics. Morphological, semantic, syntactic terms, neologisms, clichés, terminological abbreviations, initial and derivative term creation, standardization of terms, working principles of the International Organization for Standardization, creation and systematization of the term bank are widely included in the teaching of this subject. The main goal of the subject is to use terms correctly in the process of translation in the target and source languages, to create a term bank. Thanks to the teaching of the subject, students acquire the ability to overcome the difficulties caused by terminology in the target and source languages and determine the rules of their transformation.	7	

39.	Free reading The main goal of the subject is to instill aesthetic taste in the student, at the same time to reveal human qualities in him, to form the ability to apply what he has learned in life, not only to read the selected work of art, but also to make students think, motivate them to act, compare and draw results with tasks such as research, discussion, and creative work. it can be considered useful to bring them out, express their attitude, and get them used to reading. The subject of free recitation instills in students a greater love for fiction and literary language in a foreign language. The teaching of this subject is extremely important for the deepening of understanding, the development of emotion, imagination, and the education of aesthetic taste.	5