


Number of subjects	Name of Subject	ECTS credit
	General subjects	30
1.	<p>History of Azerbaijan</p> <p>This subject studies the emergence, stages, formation and development of the modern statehood traditions of Azerbaijan, analyzes and studies the role of political, ideological, economic, and cultural factors in the strengthening of the modern statehood of Azerbaijan. In order to instill a sense of patriotism in our students, the political history of the states formed at different historical stages, heroic examples of individual personalities are interpreted on the basis of historical facts. The place and role of the Azerbaijani state in the modern world is systematically analyzed. The main goal is to form in students a broad outlook, love for the country, the ability to analytically analyze historical events, and the ability to draw correct conclusions from events and political processes.</p>	4
2.	<p>Business and academic communication in Azerbaijani language</p> <p>As stated in the training results of the subject "Business and academic communication in the Azerbaijani language" of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the main goal of teaching the subject is for students to compose academic texts on various topics, prepare presentations, conduct their personal thoughts and opinions, acquire stylistically correct scientific norms, to develop related competencies (knowledge, skills, habits). During mastery of the subject, students will have the skills to learn the requirements of academic writing, the components of speech technique, the characteristics and types of academic writing, the skills of working with and using academic sources. Also, it is to help our students studying in various specialties to create the skills and habits of expressing their ideas in written form correctly, clearly, logically, concisely and comprehensibly, to inculcate the active and passive vocabulary of communicative rhetoric.</p> <p>In particular, it is one of the main tasks arising from the goal of teaching students how to pronounce words skillfully and artfully, to acquaint them with the norms of our modern literary language, the technique of speech and orthography, the ability to speak freely, and the skill of artistic reading. In modern times, communication is one of the main necessary conditions for human activity and the fundamental teaching of the existence of society.</p> <p>To master the communication and communicative strategy, creative technologies, to understand the importance of the skills of attention, listening, to learn the essence of its forms and culture as a type of communication, to acquire information about speech ethics and address etiquette, to know the uniqueness of organized speech (lecture, report, speech), modern Azerbaijan to learn information and rules about the functional styles of the language, to enrich the knowledge about electronic and online communications of letters in business communication.</p> <p>To learn the essence of following the rules of orthography and spelling, to have theoretical and practical studies on business rhetoric, to form and master effective behaviors in public life, oral and written communication habits, and to raise speech culture by using all business resources.</p>	4

3	<p>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.</p>	15
4	<p>Elective subjects (Elective subjects are determined by the institution of higher education is done. Optional subjects may be added depending on the specifics of the major)</p>	6
4.1.1	<p>Philosophy The "Philosophy" course is designed for undergraduate students. Mastering philosophical problems plays an important role in the formation of a culture of high intellectual thinking, in the creation of a creative way of thinking, and in the development of analytical and analytical skills among our intellectuals who will grow up in Azerbaijan in the modern era. Philosophy is the science of the most general aspects of the system of "human-world" relations, the most general principles and regularities of existence and cognition. Philosophy also plays a methodological role for other sciences. Scientific cognitive methods help young professionals to achieve valuable results in their work by providing a purposeful direction to their daily activities. Therefore, it is important for young specialists to have philosophical knowledge in order to turn to those methods when solving the problems they will face, to be able to reveal their philosophical essence. The main goal of teaching the subject "Philosophy" is to reveal the level of students' worldview, theoretical-methodological preparation, philosophical approach to the problems of the specialty they have mastered. The problems of history of philosophy, ontology, epistemology, epistemology, anthropology, and social philosophy, which are the main components of the philosophy course, are covered.</p>	
4.1.2	<p>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.</p>	3
4.1.3	<p>In modern times, the legal education of the population, the development of legal thought and culture at the level of today's requirements are among the most important factors that stimulate the process of building a democratic-legal state and civil society. Educating the population from a legal point of view is one of the important aspects of the formation of a democratic, legal state and civil society, and it is also of great importance in terms of ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms more</p>	

	<p>effectively.</p> <p>The teaching of the subject "Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the fundamentals of law" includes the study of a number of problems that permeate all spheres of social relations in the conditions of the market economy in the manner determined by the Constitution and legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the methods of implementing the civil and labor rights of citizens defined by the constitution in various forms, civil the legal status of physical, legal, state and municipal institutions as the subject of legal relations, contracts, periods of implementation and protection of civil rights, legal bases of property and contract law, employees and employers based on employment contracts, as well as other rights arising from those relations between them and relevant state authorities learns to regulate their relations with civil and labor law, which are important areas of national law.</p>	
4.1.4	<p>Logic</p> <p>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.</p>	
4.1.5	<p>Ethics</p> <p>The relevance of spiritual problematics, characteristic of the modern era, increases the interest in all aspects of its study. Our goal is to provide knowledge that can help those who still cannot accept some of the laws of this complex world, those who are trying to find ways to deal with certain difficulties and overcome them, and most importantly, the students of today and the professionals of tomorrow. The characteristics of human personality, the ability to communicate with people, finding a way to the heart of every person, knowledge of the rules of behavior at the workplace - these are important knowledge that a modern person needs. Deeper study of certain sciences is of great importance in modern historical conditions. Current social processes, human moral development, etc. It is not outside the research object of "Ethics". From this point of view, "Ethics" is one of the subjects that play an important role in the formation of youth as a personality and in the development of their moral consciousness. Good and evil, duty and conscience, honor and dignity, happiness and the meaning of life, which are the main categories of "Ethics", occupy an important place in the competence of the subject.</p> <p>. The subject of ethics inculcates the idea of regulating the rules of conduct and moral norms existing among people. Although moral problems of a historical nature change over time and gain new content, they never lose their relevance and remain an integral part of the moral life of society. In this regard, it is necessary to teach the science of morality as a basic and independent subject. Ethics and aesthetics, which occupy an important place in the system of philosophical sciences, are the science of morality and beauty, which are among the oldest areas of human cognition. Even in primitive times, people had certain traditions, rules, prohibitions, etc. relations existing in the form became more complex over time, acquired new content. These relations changed under the influence of totemism, animism, fetishism and magic, which formed the worldview of primitive people. These ideas, developed in the process of life activity, ensured the formation of the asatir philosophy.</p>	

4.2	<p>Information technology (on specialization) A person cannot function without learning the theoretical foundations and practical application of informatics. Learning the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of information, inculcating the ability to use economic information systems should be the main content of the section. Learning technical and software tools of information systems. including teaching the ability to effectively use modern office programs is included in the main content of the unit. The unit also teaches the skills to work effectively in computer networks and basic information processing technologies.</p> <p>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 subject of ICT basic computer knowledge, 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 applications and models.</p> <p>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, incentive, balancing and production placement.</p> <p>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. Civil society. Theory of world politics and international political relations. The concept of modernization as a theoretical model of political development. Political technologies. Political studies and political analysis. Making political decisions. Political science of international relations. Global problems of international politics. Foreign policy activity of the state.</p>	3
5	Specialization subjects	120
	<p>Introduction to Linguistics The "Introduction to Linguistics" subject, which has a special place in the system of linguistics subjects, is of particular importance in enriching the content of philological education and raising its level. The "Introduction to Linguistics" subject plays a special role in the formation of linguistic outlook in students. In order to fulfill this task in linguistics, a unity of knowledge with ideological-philosophical importance is</p>	3

	<p>created with theoretical information acquired by students in all linguistic subjects. Such unity is further strengthened by the teaching materials of philosophical issues in the course "Introduction to Linguistics". In this field, "Introduction to Linguistics" shows itself as both a beginning and a foundation subject.</p> <p>"Introduction to Linguistics" is a simple course in general linguistics. The purpose of this subject is to help the students to form the initial theoretical knowledge about language and linguistics. Introduction to Linguistics introduces the provisions, theoretical ideas, terms, etc. that students may encounter during the teaching of a number of theoretical, as well as certain practical subjects. creates a common base for their more effective comprehension and memorization. In addition, this subject deals with language, its creation, origin, essence, position in society, role in human life, etc. provides students with general information about linguistic currents, schools, introduces prominent representatives of these schools and their theories. The subject of introduction to linguistics informs students about the layers of language and their relationship with each other, and explains the connection between language and thinking.</p> <p>In general, the foundations of this subject are mainly the following problems: linguistics as a science and its object, the place of linguistics in the system of sciences, its relationship with other sciences, fields, departments; the essence, nature, signification, systematicity of the language, the laws of its development, world languages, classification of languages, the unity of language and thinking, the grammatical structure of the language, the relationship between language and speech, the relationship between language and society, the origin of writing, and so on. In addition to playing the role of a basic subject for linguists-philologists, the introduction to linguistics strengthens their analytical thinking, increases their knowledge in the historical and social fields, and boosts their ability to learn languages.</p> 	
6	<p>Introduction to Literary Studies</p> <p>Fiction is the art of words that figuratively reflects life as a multi-meaning, polyphonic field of art. The "Introduction to Literary Studies" course aims to master the scientific and theoretical foundations of the laws of creation and development of fiction. The types and genres of literary works, their poetic features, types of images, writer's personality and time, the educational importance of artistic works, their unity of form and content, and creative methods are the main research objects of this course. Analysis of historically existing literary trends from a scientific-theoretical and aesthetic point of view. it is important to know the scientific provisions of this course. In this regard, the "Introduction to Literary Studies" course instills in students the habit of mastering the scientific-theoretical foundations of better analyzing fiction.</p>	3
7	<p>Oral Folk Literature (by country of specialization)</p> <p>The subject of oral folk literature is included in the teaching process in order to penetrate the deeper layers of culture and literature, to explore its sources, moral and aesthetic values. The oral folk literature of the country where the language is taught includes the style and genre features of the artistic word art created by the people of that country in the period before writing and developed in the later stages, creative traditions, various genres of folk literature, including labor and ceremonial songs, folklore examples, heroic epics, narratives, teaches epics, poetic and syncretic folklore</p>	3

	<p>examples, as well as their content, language and stylistic features. The main goals of the course are to acquaint the students with the creative examples of the initial stage of the literary-historical process of the specialized country, as well as with the historical conditions in which they were created, and at the same time to inform about the place and position of the studied literature in the literature of the peoples of the world.</p> <p>Although the process of recording examples of folk literature in Azerbaijan covers the 15th-18th centuries, it began to take shape in the 19th century. The history of Azerbaijani folklore studies began precisely in this century, its organization and development stage are dynamically changing until today. Modern folklorists continue the tradition established by S. Mumtaz, V. Khulufu, H. Zeynalli, M. Tahmasib and others, who created a great school in this field.</p> <p>During the teaching of the subject, the history of world folklore studies, folklore and written literature, modern folklore issues, folklore traditions and folklore examples in Azerbaijani literature were also not neglected.</p>	
8	<p>Language history</p> <p>The study of the history of the Azerbaijani language has always been in the center of attention. One of the most important issues is studying the current state of the grammatical structure of the Azerbaijani language, as well as the previous state of its development.</p> <p>The subject "Language history" teaches the changes in the phonetic, lexical and grammatical system of the Azerbaijani language, the history of the development of language units, as well as their initial forms in the form of comparisons and contrasts. The history of the development of the Azerbaijani language is explained in the context of the Orkhon-Yenisei monuments, the "Kitabi-Dade Gorgud" epic, M. Kashgari's "Divani-luġat-it-turk", the works of such classics as Nasimi, Khatai, Fuzuli, as well as dialects and dialects of the Azerbaijani language. .</p> <p>The purpose of the subject is to study the grammatical structure of the Azerbaijani language, which was created with the creation of the Azerbaijani nation, developed along with its development and formed as a product of the times, the development of its sound system, and the process of its enrichment due to new qualities.</p> <p>The task of the subject is to study the historical development of parts of speech, grammatical categories and syntactic constructions, to convey to students in detail the grammatical categories of individual parts of speech and their form indicators, the history of existing syntactic units, and their development features.</p>	3
9	<p>Logic and critical thinking</p> <p>The main goal of teaching the subject "Logic and critical thinking" is to increase students' cognitive activity, to make them think, to make independent decisions. It is to develop students' logical thinking and judgment, critical thinking skills. It is to give bachelors knowledge in the field of correct and logical speech in business communication, to shape and develop their future professional activities in this direction. It is to form and develop the professional activities of bachelors in the future in a successful direction; to convey the history of the science of logic to students. to determine the arguments through induction and deduction and to correctly assess the relationship between logic and the science of philology</p>	3
10	<p>History of country literature</p> <p>The purpose of the subject of the history of the country's literature is to teach the</p>	

	<p>development periods and stages of the literature of this or that nation, to determine the influence of the country's literature on the global literary process and its position in world literature. Within the scope of the subject, students are taught to investigate the basic sources of the literature of the studied nation at various stages of the literary process, clarify the characteristics of the creativity of the artists who have a special place in the history of the respective country's literature and who created a literary school, determine the connection of their literary examples with the cultural and social problems of the time and their influence on the literary process.</p> <p>It is to teach students the history of the creation of centuries-old written literature of the Azerbaijani people, the main periods and stages of its development, the main literary trends and their leading representatives, the creativity of poets and writers who created a literary school. Determining the influence of Azerbaijani literature on the global literary process and its position in world literature is one of the main goals of the subject.</p> <p>The main task of the subject is to teach students to scientifically and theoretically analyze the stages of Azerbaijani literature from the ancient times to the present, the regularities of the literary process, the artistic aesthetic value of literary works, the connection with the general cultural events of the period, the artistic features of the works, and the creative characteristics of artists as a whole.</p> <p>In the program that we have compiled, attention has been paid to the characteristic and general problems of a great era, starting from the oldest periods of Azerbaijani literature to the end of the 20th century.</p> <p>In the program, we tried not to follow the principle of scientific periodization of the history of literature, but rather to wait for the long-term teaching tradition. Thus, we have divided our literary history into traditional periods such as ancient Azerbaijani literature, medieval Azerbaijani literature, 19th century Azerbaijani literature, early 20th century Azerbaijani literature, and modern Azerbaijani literature.</p>	28
11	<p>Main language studied</p> <p>Scientific study and practical study of each language is of great importance. Language has very complex features, deep and hidden secrets. When all these aspects are studied, language becomes a more powerful tool for expressing thoughts in human life. Thanks to the acquisition of extensive information and knowledge about the language, everyone can express different issues more precisely.</p> <p>The Azerbaijani language, which has served Azerbaijanis both as a spoken language and as a literary language, has historical roots since its first formation as a national language. Therefore, in order to use the literary language of Azerbaijan correctly, it is the sacred duty of every Azerbaijani to know exactly the basics of its rules and to have a general idea about the reasons for violating its norms.</p> <p>In higher schools, the history of the Azerbaijani language, its development periods, dialects, and its current state are studied. To master all this, a number of linguistic subjects, including "History of the Azerbaijani language", "Dialectology", "Azerbaijani language", etc. subjects are taught. Each of the linguistic disciplines has its own subject, purpose and tasks. The purpose of the "Azerbaijani language" subject is to firstly provide students with knowledge about the normative-descriptive system of the Azerbaijani language at the level of phonetics, lexicon, word creation and grammar (morphology and syntax), and secondly to reveal the essence of the functional use of the tools of the Azerbaijani language in various styles and genres of modern speech.</p>	34

<p>12</p>	<p>World literature</p> <p>The program of the subject of world literature (Ancient Greek, Roman literature, Western European literature of the Middle Ages and Renaissance, literature of the Turkic peoples, literature of the East Slavic peoples) is designed for the bachelor level of higher philological education. One of the main functions of the program is the belief that literature will play a decisive role since ancient times in the education of young people who will take their first steps in independent life as highly qualified highly educated specialists in the near future in the spirit of love for the Motherland and high humanism.</p> <p>In addition to forming the artistic and aesthetic taste of students, the subject of world literature introduces them closely to the works of genius wordsmiths who have made a worthy contribution to the treasure of world culture. During the teaching of this subject, appropriate parallels are made between examples of European literature and Azerbaijani literature, special attention is paid to the principles of interaction of literary-historical processes. All this enables students to become deeply acquainted with the universal literary-aesthetic idea.</p> <p>The purpose of studying the subject of world literature is to acquaint students with the separate stages of development, regularities and theoretical-practical achievements of the world historical-literary process. Based on the analysis of the works of the most prominent representatives of the All-Turkic literature, to inform in detail about the directions of development, genres, ideological-artistic content, artistic features of this literature, general information about the Eastern Slavs, their general and individual characteristics, the obvious universal advantages of the Russians compared to the other two peoples, and It is one of the main tasks to provide information about the issues of self-expression of this positive difference in literature. During the teaching of the subject, special attention is paid to renaissance realism, baroque, precious literature, rococo, classicism, enlightenment periods, which play an important role in the history of Western European culture.</p>	<p>18</p>
<p>13</p>	<p>Ancient language</p> <p>Ancient Turkish written monuments are an invaluable written source for determining the origin of the Turkic peoples, their ancient history, the stages of their historical development, and the place of Turkic languages among world languages. At the same time, these monuments played a great role in the formation of the national identity and national consciousness of the Turkish people. In the process of teaching the subject, students perfectly learn the ancient Turkish (runic) alphabet, acquire writing and reading habits, work on the text, discover phonetic, grammatical, lexical features different from the modern Azerbaijani language, as appropriate, make comparisons with other Turkish languages, our literary and artistic examples, dialects and dialects. is being conducted</p> <p>There are those who consider the history of Turkic languages to be from the same period as the material written monuments belong to the 7th century of our era. Ancient Turkish written monuments are great examples of art that reflect the national way of thinking, spiritual world and rich linguistic history of the Turkish people. The directions of historical development of Azerbaijani and other Turkic languages, the emergence and formation of phonetic, lexical and grammatical categories are determined on the basis of these writings. Ancient Turkish culture is the genetic basis of modern Turkish literature and culture. Therefore, the study of ancient Turkish monuments, their publication, teaching in the philology faculties of higher schools is an important requirement in the direction of studying the history, culture, and writing</p>	<p>3</p>



	of the Turks.	
14	<p>Country studies</p> <p>This subject teaches students about the geography, religion, history, social and political life of the countries that represent the language they learn, the environment in which language and literature were formed, and cultural monuments in a linguistic and cultural aspect.</p> <p>Country studies is a reduced "model" of the science of geography. Country studies studies the natural geographical conditions, history and culture of a country (country in a broad sense) (history from ancient times to modern times, state structure, economic and political spheres of the state, heroic history, personality, art, music, literature, science and technology, architecture and etc.) is a science that studies its socio-economic, political, ethnographic, customs and traditions. In the system of geographical sciences, the term "country" is widely used, and when studying individual countries, without taking into account their state structures, the country's territory, natural conditions, natural resources, population, economy, its location on the territory, transport and those affecting its development conditions, etc. are studied. In addition to having general information about world history, every nation should know its historical past in a deeper and more detailed way.</p> <p>The purpose of the subject: The purpose of country studies in the conditions of scientific and technical revolution, in the conditions of the strengthening of the interaction between society and the environment, the main problems of country studies include the "component" description of the area, the production-territorial structure of the farm, the development perspective, settlement, the characteristics of the use of labor and natural resources, and the determination of the production base of the area. consists of. In addition to forming the understanding of the country in students, it is to study their country in detail from the past to the present day.</p>	3
15	<p>Psychology</p> <p>Psychology is the science of psychophysiological, socio-psychological phenomena and the laws of formation and development of the mental life and behavior of a person, including their nature, working mechanisms and functions, which studies mental processes, mental states, mental properties, mental phenomena as a whole. is a field of science. The subject of psychology is both the psyche and mental phenomena of a specific person, as well as the mental phenomena observed in groups and collectives. Psychology penetrates the psyche through the study of mental processes, mental states, and the manifestation of mental properties in human behavior. In this course, topics such as the history of psychology, the formation mechanisms of the psyche, the psychology of activity, the psychology of personality, as well as temperament, ability and character, and emotional-volitional characteristics are taught.</p>	3
16	<p>General Linguistics</p> <p>Linguistics has a special place and role in the training of philology teachers in higher schools. Providing students with detailed information about the phonetic, grammatical, lexical, phraseological, onomastic system of the language, as well as their in-depth acquaintance with the origin of the language, the history of its creation and various linguistic theories, causes students to deeply master their specialties and show great</p>	4

	<p>enthusiasm for science. In this respect, it is taught in philological faculties</p> <p>The subject "General Linguistics" arouses greater interest and passion for science in students. Here, by providing information about the object, organization, position, fields, and departments of linguistics, the student has a clearer idea about the social nature of linguistics.</p>	
17	<p>Style and rhetoric</p> <p>Speech culture is a form of communication that expresses people's thoughts and ideas through language. Speech culture is to speak correctly, to pronounce, to form communication through language and to apply literary language norms to the Azerbaijani language. Speech culture is closely related to style. Speech culture as a field of linguistics began to form as a separate subject from linguistics at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. The subject of style and speech culture is the word.</p> <p>Each discipline has emerged as a result of any need and demand. The development of dialogue culture among people, the increase in the need for speech communication has led to the need to study the basics of written (or spoken) speech in perfect style. Since 1986, a new linguistic subject called "Basics of Speech Culture", "Speech Culture and Stylistics" has been taught in various (mainly, philology) faculties of higher schools. Previously, after the subject of "Style", "Basics of speech culture" was taught. However, now the subject called "Style and Rhetoric" is given a certain place among higher school programs. The main goal of teaching this subject is to increase scientific knowledge about cultural speech, and to develop and deepen cultural speech habits.</p>	3
18	<p>Theory of Literature</p> <p>Fiction is the art of words that figuratively reflects life as a multi-meaning, multi-vocal field of art. Unlike other forms of art, literature visualizes life through artistic images and artistic words. In fiction, artistic imagination plays a key role. Fiction is also a field of cognition, its spiritual, moral, ethical, aesthetic, educational functions remain relevant. A good work combines idea-emotional aspects, plays an important role in human development and acquisition of national-patriotic thinking. However, it is not easy to hear, analyze and evaluate the work. It depends a lot on the maturity of the artistic taste, the degree of familiarity with the theory of literature, but also on its theoretical-aesthetic perception. Literary theory has a more universal character, is based on creative traditions and searches of world literature, explains and systematizes theoretical concepts and philosophical systems that appeared in different centuries. Unity of form and content in fiction, artistic description and means of expression, literary language and its norms, literary types and genres, typicality, imagery, literary school and literary trends, creative methods, etc. is the research object of literary theory.</p>	3
19	<p>Modern information communication technologies and information security</p> <p>Classification and characteristics of modern information and communication technologies within the subject; information technology (IT) infrastructure, including various types of computer equipment and network technologies; Various data representation schemes such as binary number systems; Provides access to the tools and applications needed to operate in an IT environment; the basic principles of computer processing of information (coding, storage, transmission, etc.) are taught. The concept and characteristics of the information society, the development stages of the process of informatization of the society, the role of information technologies in</p>	3

	<p>various fields (Electronic life, Communication, Virtual society, Electronic signature, etc.), criteria of the effectiveness of information technologies, information and cyber security;</p> <p>Management of files in modern operating systems (OS) and their working principle;</p> <p>Fundamentals of programming;</p> <p>Networking; Web systems and technologies;</p> <p>Development of web pages (HTML codes and WYSIWYG editors);</p> <p>Artificial intelligence systems;</p> <p>Information security and ways to achieve it: encryption methods; cryptosystems; steganography; information hiding methods; network security; digital signature technology; use security measures to protect computer and information from cyber-attacks and prevent unauthorized use, antiviruses, etc.;</p> <p>Applications of MS Office 365 package programs: capabilities of MS Word text processor, creation of complex (specialized) tables in MS Excel table processor, calculations, etc., preparation of presentations, preparation and editing of PDF files, Teams program, etc. using the possibilities of programs (application programs);</p> <p>Database (VB), Database management systems (VBIS) and its possibilities are taught.</p>	
20	<p>Civil defense</p> <p>Within the scope of the subject, a unified state system for the prevention and elimination of emergency situations, the rights and duties of citizens in ensuring safety during natural disasters, the principles of individual and collective protection, emergency rescue and other urgent work, first aid, emergency evacuation and recovery measures, education to organize civil defense measures in the field such issues are taught</p>	3
	<p>Subjects determined by the institution of higher education</p> <p>The subjects included here are determined individually by each higher education institution and are reflected in the curriculum of that specialty.</p>	60

21	Optional subject	4
21.1	<p>New European literature</p> <p>"European literature" is a broad concept that includes literature created by various nations (German, English, French, Spanish, Italian, Scandinavian, etc.). Unfortunately, due to the lack of hours allocated to teaching this subject, the literature of many nations (Czech, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Romanian, Serbian, etc.) is left out of the program. Giving more space to overview lecture topics in the program is due to the limitation of available hours allocated to lectures. Lecture topics mainly cover the main problems and creative directions of German, English, French, partly Italian and Spanish literature. Both overview and monographic materials are referred to in the lectures. The experience of relevant educational programs developed in other higher education institutions of the country was taken into account in the design of the program.</p> <p>The reason why German, English, and French literature is given a large place in this subject is related to the popularity, influence, and level of translation and research of the literature of those nations. The main goal of teaching this course is to convey to young people the main trends and interesting examples of European literature of the 20th century. It is to provide information about representatives of existentialism, surrealism, futurism, dadaism, realism and other literary trends and their directions and trends, as well as their position in world literature.</p> <p>In the lectures on the subject "New European literature", students are informed about the search for genres and forms that took place in European literature after the Second World War, the socio-political position and philosophical-ideological outlook of the writers. In particular, the aesthetic views of leading representatives of French existentialism and German expressionism are involved in the analysis. A separate hour is devoted to the work of J.-P. Sartre, A. Camus, T. Mann, B. Brecht, H. Hesse and other leading writers, and their life and work are presented more broadly. A feature of the subject is that it provides information about the theater of the absurd and its representatives (E. Ionesco, S. Beckett, etc.). The work of S. Beckett, one of the most mysterious representatives of 20th century European avant-garde, Nobel Prize laureate, is presented.</p>	
21.2	<p>The reason why German, English, and French literature is given a large place in this subject is related to the popularity, influence, and level of translation and research of the literature of those nations. The main goal of teaching this course is to convey to young people the main trends and interesting examples of European literature of the 20th century. It is to provide information about representatives of existentialism, surrealism, futurism, dadaism, realism and other literary trends and their directions and trends, as well as their position in world literature.</p> <p>In the lectures on the subject "New European literature", students are informed about the search for genres and forms that took place in European literature after the Second World War, the socio-political position and philosophical-ideological outlook of the writers. In particular, the aesthetic views of leading representatives of French existentialism and German expressionism are involved in the analysis. A separate hour is devoted to the work of J.-P. Sartre, A. Camus, T. Mann, B. Brecht, H. Hesse and other leading writers, and their life and work</p>	

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22	Optional subject	4
22.1	<p>History of Azerbaijani literary criticism</p> <p>Literary criticism is one of the important areas of Azerbaijani literature, which has an ancient and rich history. The history of Azerbaijani literary criticism is as old as the history of our fiction. Literary thought and criticism are a component of national literature, national artistic culture, without them it is impossible to imagine the national literary process and the history of national literature. Because the world of literature, ideas and images, artistic content, ideal and poetic art world finds its value precisely through literary-theoretical interpretation, evaluation, philosophical-social interpretation. The understanding of literary-critical views creates literary works, tendencies, currents, and literary movements through the investigation of the scientific-theoretical foundations of the literary process. Therefore, literary studies and literary criticism are "self-awareness and self-affirmation" of literature. In order to show the emergence and formation of criticism as a literary and social event in Azerbaijani literature, attention must be drawn to its sources, to be more specific, to the ancient and medieval aesthetic thought.</p> <p>The history of criticism, as is well known, is an integral part of the history of literature, but it cannot be completely identified with the history of literature. The history of criticism has its own research subject and direction. The history of criticism is the history of self-awareness of national literature. The history of criticism means tracing, systematizing and summarizing the history of thought about national literature. The author, literary and artistic events, literary periods and trends, tendencies, artistic works are in the scope of the history of criticism. The history of criticism should be studied in relation to the literary process, the history of social, aesthetic and philosophical thought.</p> <p>Critical-aesthetic thought appeared when there was a need to create an artistic thought (K. Talibzadeh). In this sense, the history of literary thought is as old as the history of artistic art. The first critic of the work created at this stage is the author himself. The next stage of the literary-aesthetic thought was related to the formation of the second party's opinion, opinion, attitude about the work of art. As the first forms of artistic creativity developed and became richer, the aesthetic idea changed accordingly and acquired new methods of influencing art.</p> <p>The main goal of the subject is to analyze the evolution of Azerbaijani literary criticism from the earliest times to the present day, the main features of its main development stages, as well as the creativity of important personalities engaged in criticism and literary studies. Methods of the history of literary criticism, classical and modern genres, as well as determining the role of criticism in the literary process, etc. providing information to students about the issues was considered one of the goals and tasks of teaching the subject.</p>	

22.2	<p>Spelling and orthography of the Azerbaijani language</p> <p>Orthoepy is a systematic set of pronunciation rules that form the oral branch of the literary language based on general norms, that is, phonetically manifest generalizing norms.</p> <p>Language is a means of understanding and communication between people. Communication between people occurs in different conditions, in different ways and in different contents. It is the fact that communication is in such a variety of shades that has a guiding effect on the formation of the units of the language, which is a means of communication, in a variety of shades.</p> <p>Orthography defines uniform spelling rules for all grammatical forms of words. Spelling is very important in the development of written literary language. Because the correct orthographic rules accepted by the whole nation stabilize the writing, on the basis of which the written literary language develops.</p> <p>The purpose of the subject is to convey to students the basics of Azerbaijani orthography, the correct pronunciation of vowels and consonants, the correct use of pronunciation styles, the sources of literary pronunciation, the rules and principles of spelling.</p> 	
23	OPTIONAL SUBJECT	4
23.1	<p>Azerbaijani dialectology</p> <p>This subject is a field of linguistics that studies dialects of our language. Dialects are considered a living archive of language. The results of dialectology are very important in terms of following the changes that have occurred in the language historically. Although M. Kazymbey and German scientist K. Foy conducted research on the dialects of the Azerbaijani language for the first time, systematic research of dialects on scientific basis began in the 20s and 30s of the last century. At the initial stage, dialectological material on most of the dialects is collected. In addition, Baku, Ismayilli, Meraza, Guba, Agdam, etc. dialects are studied using the descriptive method. The collection of sufficient material and the increase in the number of studied dialects creates the basis for conducting dialectological research at the level of comparative-historical method. .</p> <p>Since the 60s and 70s of the 20th century, in dialectological studies, dialects have been compared with each other, their common and different characteristics have been determined. As a result of comparisons with ancient written monuments and other Turkic languages, ancient features are revealed. Common features between dialects allow defining dialect groups, and different aspects allow defining dialect boundaries.</p>  <p>The subject "Azerbaijani dialectology" is one of the main subjects taught at the bachelor's level of the Azerbaijani language and literature major of the Faculty of Philology. The main goal is to form in students a broad outlook, love for the motherland, the ability to analyze historical events analytically, and the ability to draw correct conclusions from events and political processes. Azerbaijani dialectology has been taught as an independent subject in the philology faculties of higher schools since the middle of the last century. The main goal of teaching</p>	

	<p>this subject is to acquaint students with the theoretical issues of dialectology, to provide information about the phonetic, lexical and grammatical structure of modern dialects.</p>	
23.2	<p>Azerbaijani epics Epics are one of the most interesting and colorful genres of Azerbaijani folk literature. Our epics reflect the nation's identity, philosophical and moral views, worldview. In these epics, the history of the people's life and struggle, their thoughts and dreams related to their everyday life are told. Azerbaijani epics are also divided into two parts in terms of subject matter. Heroic epics and love epics. Although love epics have their origins in archetypal heroic epics, there are individual characteristics that distinguish them from each other. Examples of love epics include "Asli and Karam", "Qurbani", "Ali Khan and Pari", "Abbas and Gulgaz", "Latif Shah" and others. we can show the epics. Examples of heroic epics include "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud", "Koroglu", "Runaway Prophet", etc. we can show heroic epics. Here, it is also important to correctly analyze the epic-myth relationship.</p>	
24	OPTIONAL SUBJECT	5
24.1	<p>Poetics of couch literature As a literary and cultural event, Divan literature was created in three languages - Arabic, Persian and Turkish. Divan literature is an important part of the Eastern culture of writing and thought. Divan literature is a type of literature that the Islamic culture put forth on the basis of science, faith and rules after the Turks accepted Islam. The emergence of the all-Muslim culture and the formation of common literary themes, genres and types of poetry based on a common worldview for peoples united under the banner of Islam is the condition for the formation of divan literature. Divan poetics, covering a glorious history of our written literature, retains its importance today. Divan poetics is a theoretical system that sheds light on the millennial historical development and evolution of the Turkish, Arabic and Persian literary process. One of the main goals of this subject is to provide information about the nature of classical literature, genre-style features, image system. Studying the poetics of divan literature is one of the necessary issues of Azerbaijani literary studies. Diwan poetics studies the theoretical foundations and regularities of Islamic literature. In the program, the formation and development trends of the divan literature tradition in Turkish, Arabic and Persian languages, formal regularities of the rich and complex structure, verse images, themes and idea sources of the divan literature (the "Holy Qur'an", hadiths, stories, Sufism meetings, historical, legendary) events and personalities, oral folk creativity and Eastern mythology) are given extensive information. Statements are made about the influence of religious and secular sciences, esoteric meetings on divan literature. The place of eloquence in the medieval Eastern poetic system, the three great systems of divan literature, the evolutionary paths and sources of eloquence are given ample space. At the same time, the program provides information about the emergence and development stages of the science of eloquence, the Qur'an and its eloquence, eloquence and its constituent parts, artistic and poetic categories</p>	

	<p>of speech.</p> <p>The traditions of divan literature in the 19th century, the characteristics that distinguish modern literature from divan literature, divan literature and the worldview of enlightenment, Azerbaijani intellectuals (S.A. Shirvani, M.F. Akhundzade, G.B. Zakir, M.Sh. Vazeh, etc.) and divan literature, 20th century About the influence of divan poetry in Azerbaijani literature. H. Javid, M. A. Sabir, M. Mushfiq, S. Mansur and others. In the program, a certain idea is created about the state of divan literature in the modern era.</p>	
24.2	<p>Turkish alphabets</p> <p>This subject provides information about the alphabets historically used by Turkic-speaking peoples. Farhad Zeynalov mentioned the names of these alphabets and gave the following information about them: The Orkhon-Yenisei alphabet is the oldest alphabet known to the world of science. This alphabet is written from right to left and sometimes from top to bottom. There are 35 letters in the Orkhon-Yenisei alphabet. The Uyghur alphabet was used in the 8th-15th centuries. This alphabet is written from right to left and sometimes from top to bottom. There are 23 letters in the Uyghur alphabet. Mani alphabet was used by Uighurs in VIII-XI centuries. Brahmi alphabet consists of 56 letters. It was used in VIII-XI centuries. Religious texts are written in this alphabet, which are related to Buddhism. The Sogdian alphabet was also used in writing religious texts. It is an alphabet of Iranian origin related to Buddhism. The Sogdian alphabet, which consists of 22 letters, is written from right to left. The Arabic alphabet was used continuously from the 10th century until the 20s of the 20th century.</p> <p>A new alphabet based on the Latin alphabet was used from 1922 to 1940 and after 1991. Students are also informed about the graphics and alphabets used by Turkic-speaking peoples in modern times.</p>	
25	OPTIONAL SUBJECT	5
25.1	<p>History of Azerbaijani literary language</p> <p>Azerbaijani literary language is one of the ancient and rich written Turkish literary languages. It has developed on the basis of ancient and rich all-Turkic culture, in interaction with Turkic languages. The richness and fullness of the language means the perfection of the nation that carries it. The literary language intellectualizes the vernacular, and the vernacular forms the basis for its existence and existence. A constant harmony remains between these two manifestations.</p> <p>Literary language is a branch of the national language that is subject to a certain norm and operates within the framework of normative requirements. Literary language lives in an organic relationship with the intellect of the people, serves the intellect, and at the same time reflects it. The literary language of Azerbaijan has constantly developed, enriched and polished, harmoniously echoing the cultural-intellectual level and social-historical events of the Azerbaijani people. The development of literary language is also related to the linguistic features of literary genres.</p> <p>The subject of this subject teaches the history of the literary language of Azerbaijan, the emergence and development of different styles, the stratification of phonetic, lexical, grammatical material, the creation of options for the use of</p>	

	<p>different styles, the preparation and expansion of phraseological combinations. The purpose of the subject is to study the history and formation of our literary language, its long and struggle-filled path, to conduct research on the written monuments in the Azerbaijani language, to clarify the accepted norms for both oral and written forms of our literary language, to study the history of our greatest writers-poets, the greatest artistic the word consists of learning based on the language of our masters.</p> <p>The history of the literary language is analyzed sequentially by periods. In the determination of periods, special attention is paid to intra-linguistic facts, the emergence and development of styles, and the historical evolution of the norm, taking into account extra-linguistic events. Literary language is a historical category. It does not remain in the same quality and content at different stages of social and historical development. It has characteristics and tasks suitable for every historical situation. The correspondence between the development of society and the development of historical figures and the level of literary language is clearly shown.</p>	
25.2	<p>Müqayisəli ədəbiyyatşünaslıq Ədəbiyyatşünaslığın tarixi ictimai-fəlsəfi və bədii fikrin tarixi qədər qədimdir. Ədəbiyyatşünaslıq quru elmi hökmlərdən ibarət mücərrəd bir anlayış deyildir. Onun da başqa elm sahələri kimi öz predmeti və tədqiqat obyektləri vardır. Bu elm dinamik, daim inkişafda olan bədii yaradıcılığı-bütünlükdə isə ədəbiyyat nəzəriyyəsinin, ədəbiyyat tarixinin və müasir ədəbi prosesin bəzi problemlərini öyrənir, təhlil edir.</p> <p>Hər bir tarixi dövr, mərhələ təkcə bədii ədəbiyyatı deyil, həm də onun nəzəriyyəsinə yaradır, elmi cəhətdən izah və şərh edir. Beləliklə, ədəbiyyatşünaslıq elmi bədii ədəbiyyatla birlikdə yaranıb inkişaf etmiş, formalaşmış və müstəqil elm sahəsinə çevrilmişdir.</p> <p>Müqayisəli ədəbiyyatşünaslığın tədrisi zamanı xalqın milli ədəbi irsinin dünya ədəbiyyatının inkişaf mərhələləri ilə vəhdəti və qarşılıqlı əlaqəsi diqqət mərkəzində saxlanılmalı, elmi-nəzəri fikirlər kamil bədii sənət nümunələrinə əsaslanmalıdır. Bu zaman ədəbiyyatşünaslıq elminin əsasını təşkil edən ədəbiyyatın ictimai məzmun və mahiyyəti, mənşəyi, predmeti, ictimai-siyasi rolu, idraki və tərbiyəvi əhəmiyyəti kimi anlayışlara diqqət yetirilməlidir. Ədəbiyyatda ideya, estetik ideal, həyat həqiqəti və bədii həqiqət, ümumiləşdimə, fərdilik, sənətkar şəxsiyyəti və onun həyata münasibəti, məzmun və forma vəhdəti, tarixilik və müasirlik, millilik və bəşəriyyət və s məsələlər proqramın hazırlanmasında əsas tələblər hesab edilmişdir. Bu tələblərə arxalanaraq proqramda kursun tədrisi üzrə anlayışları ehtiva edən on beş mövzu təklif olunmuşdur.</p>	
26	Seçmə fənn:	7
26.1	<p>Azerbaijani dramaturgy</p> <p>The main goal of teaching the subject is to inform students about classical dramaturgy, dramaturgical structure, literary trends in dramaturgy, dramaturgical genres, to inform them in detail about the development directions, form and content characteristics of Azerbaijani dramaturgy starting from M.F. Akhundov. On the basis of a detailed analysis of the works of the most prominent representatives of Azerbaijani dramaturgy, students are given a</p>	

	<p>complete idea of the Azerbaijani dramaturgy of the 19th-20th centuries, and the experience of conducting research in this field in the future is imparted to them. At this time, against the background of the general literary process, the emergence of Azerbaijani drama, development directions, specific characteristics of the first examples of dramatic genres (comedy, tragedy, history-tragedy, etc.) are focused on the national-theoretical level as ways to achieve the goal. The aim is to master the theoretical foundations of dramaturgy, to learn the principles of a scientific approach to the teaching and research of classical and modern Azerbaijani dramaturgy.</p> <p>The dramatic genre was one of the important means of depicting life events, human experiences and emotions with artistic paints. In the history of the intellectual development of the Azerbaijani people, the 19th century was a period of turning to a new direction. The emergence and development of the classical Azerbaijani dramaturgy also coincides with this stage.</p> <p>Folk drama was one of the main birth sources of Azerbaijani drama, which has more than 150 years of history. In Azerbaijan, the folk drama has developed in the domestic ceremonies arising from various meetings of people. Folk drama reflects traces of realistic dramaturgy.</p> <p>One of the most important issues facing the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century was the problem of revealing the possibilities of the artistic word in dramaturgy. The authors revealed new possibilities of dramatic dialogue by bringing the problems of modern society and the features of the way of thinking to dramaturgy.</p> <p>In the "Azerbaijani dramaturgy" subject, the plays of M.F. Akhundov, the founder of the 20th century Azerbaijani dramaturgy, his worthy successors N. Vazirov, J. Mammadguluzade, A. Hagverdiyev and N. Narimanov, musical comedies of U. Hajibeyov, verse dramas of H. Javid, a prominent representative of romanticism, as well as New and the drama of representatives of the newest Azerbaijani literature such as J. Jabbarli, S.S. Akhundov, S. Vurgun, S. Rustam, M. Huseyn, A. Mammadkhanli, S. Rahman, I. Efendiyev, B. Vahabzade, N. Hasanzade, Anar and Elchin creativity and the creation and extensive study of children's drama were considered the main point.</p>	
26.2	<p>Textual studies</p> <p>The science of textual studies, which is one of the most important fields of philology, began to form in Azerbaijan in the second half of the 19th century. The West took the lead in preparing the scientific-theoretical foundations and methodology of this field of science, which was formed in the East in the early Middle Ages. In the 20th century, the researches of a number of Eastern scientists, as well as Russian textualists, created a balance in this work. Despite the serious textological research of our scientists in this difficult but necessary field, the exact and correct criteria for working with classical texts have not yet been found, the perfect methodology has not been developed and completed. Except for the studies of M. Adilov, K. Sharifli and Musabaylin, there is almost no fundamental research related to textual studies. has had its influence on the preparation of existing few subject programs. In particular, the issue of the basic concepts of text history has been adapted to the researches of Russian scientists, mainly D.S. Likhachev in this field.</p> <p>This subject aims to provide students with the minimum information about the subject, goals and tasks of textual studies, the organization and development of</p>	

	Azerbaijani textual studies, the medieval Azerbaijani manuscript book, the basic concepts of text history, the study of translated texts, palographic research, preparing the text for publication, the problems of Azerbaijani textual studies, etc.	
27	Optional subject	4
27.1	<p>Old Azerbaijani script</p> <p>Humanity has made hundreds of discoveries in the history of its development; each discovery has played a special role in the progress of society according to its task and purpose. The biggest of these is writing. Writing plays a very important role in the cultural development of people, in conveying their achievements from generation to generation. The written monuments left by our ancestors give us the most honest information about the historical development paths of human society. Through writing, today we learn the history of the oldest peoples, get acquainted with their customs and ways of living. We can also get information about the history of modern nations, including the history of the Azerbaijani nation, which has a very ancient past.</p> <p>The Azerbaijani-Arabic alphabet is a necessary tool to deeply explore the distant and recent past of our people, the cultural and spiritual wealth created over a thousand years. The study of our old script has become widespread in the educational centers of our republic. The subject "Old Azerbaijani writing" is taught as a general subject in philology, journalism, oriental studies, faculty history.</p> <p>The main goal of the subject "Old Azerbaijani writing" is to teach students the Arabic alphabet, which has historically been the graphic basis of Azerbaijani writing, and to inculcate in them the habit of reading. The subject is practical in nature. Nevertheless, practical exercises are supplemented with scientific-theoretical information. Based on the writing of the monuments representing different periods, the registered variants of some graphic signs, their sound indicators, the syncretic nature of some of them, their differentiation and stabilization in terms of expressing sounds, etc. issues are highlighted and brought to attention during text reading. Information about the leadership and functionality of Naskh, Nastaliq and Shikasta inscriptions in our monuments ensures comprehensiveness of teaching the subject from a scientific point of view.</p>	
27.2	<p>The history of the study of Turkish languages</p> <p>The use of this subject Turkish name in different sources: Tarkita in Herodotus, Turuk in the Indian source, Tuku in the Chinese source, etc. In the ancient Turkish dictionary, Turkic was explained as "strong, powerful", in other sources it was explained as "to derive, power and strength, disciplined" and so on. The opinions of foreign and local Turkologists about the history of Turkic languages are touched upon. The grouping of the development stages of Turkic languages is studied: I. The oldest Turkic period (pre-Turkic stage) - from the 4th millennium BC to the 5th century AD; II. Ancient Turkish period-V-X centuries; III. Middle Turkic period-X-XVI centuries; IV. New Turkic era-XVI-XX centuries; V. The latest Turkish period - from the end of the 20th century to the present. The stages of the oldest Turkic period: the Altai stage and the Hun stage. Stages of the ancient Turkic period: 1. Tukyü stage; 2. Uyghur stage; 3.</p>	

	Kyrgyz stage; 4. Bulgarian stage; 5. Caspian stage. Information is given about the Orkhon-Yenisei stone inscriptions, a written monument of the ancient Turkic era, Uyghur culture, Uyghur epics (Töreish, Migration). The publication, variants (65 variants) and research of the "Manas" epic, which characterizes the Kyrgyz period, are highlighted. The brief content and successive stages of the saga are discussed.	
28	Optional Subject	4
28.1	<p>Introduction to Turkology</p> <p>This subject has a special position among the most developed sciences in the world. Since the end of the 20th century, when the Turkic peoples embarked on the path of national independence, the scale of Turkological research has expanded, as well as its methodological capabilities. With a history of about five thousand years, Turks are one of the perfect ethnoses that have made great contributions to the development of world culture. The purpose of teaching the subject "Introduction to Turkology" is to teach students about the languages of the Turkic peoples, as well as their culture, common values, modern situation, the results of general Turkological studies, etc. is to introduce This subject is one of the main subjects taught at the bachelor's level of the Azerbaijani language and literature specialty of the Faculty of Philology. As a result of teaching the subject, the students will learn the structure, classification, history of Turkish languages, phonetic, lexical and grammatical features of each language, modern processes in the Turkish world, etc. it is assumed that they will acquire comprehensive knowledge and skills.</p>	
28.2	<p>Azerbaijani onomastics</p> <p>The sum of special names in the lexical composition of the language is called onomastics, and the branch of linguistics that deals with it is called onomalogy. The study of names, their signs and characteristics is one of the important scientific-research areas that attract attention in modern Azerbaijani linguistics. Each specific name in the language—onomastic unit—is a product of socio-historical development. Special names are real facts that preserve traces of the past and bring them to modern times. Deep research, analysis and scientific summarization of the onomastic lexicon, which has a special place in the vocabulary of the language, helps to reveal many important issues of the language and history of our people.</p> <p>The issues of onomastics in Azerbaijani linguistics were mainly studied from the second half of the 20th century. Toponyms and anthroponyms are the most studied onomastic categories in our linguistics.</p> <p>As a result of the in-depth study of the subject "Onomastics of the Azerbaijani language", students have the opportunity to master the signs of special names, the boundary between the appellative lexicon and the onomastic lexicon, the relationship of onomastics with other sciences, its types, sources, and composition.</p> <p>The purpose of the subject is to clarify the special name theory, onomastic regularities, to acquaint students with the modern state of onomology training, and to define the tasks facing the linguistic science in the field of onomastic research.</p>	

29	Optional Subject	5
29.1	<p>New Azerbaijani literature</p> <p>To deliver the newest subject of Azerbaijani literature to students as the last stage of the literary history course.</p> <p>To interpret and master the principles of the characteristics of the newest Azerbaijani literature, the creativity of poets and writers, the strengthening of the ideas and motives of national revival, independence and freedom in artistic works</p> <p>To investigate the topic of January 20 tragedy, Khojaly genocide, Karabakh and displacement in Azerbaijani literature during the period of independence.</p> <p>To analyze the new literary genres and trends that came to Azerbaijani literature in the period of independence based on specific works.</p> <p>To explore the life and works of the most prominent writers.</p> <p>To reveal the new genres that came to literature and to analyze the life and creativity of its representatives.</p>	
29.2	<p>Literature of Islamic countries</p> <p>Literary and cultural environment in the 9th-11th centuries. Adoption of Islam. Impact on the formation of the literary and cultural environment in a new direction. The transition of the Arabic language to the dominant position as the language of religion and science. The transformation of the cities of Kashgar and Balasagun into a literary and cultural center during the reign of the Karakhanids. Giving preference to lyrical-philosophical and moral-didactic motives in poetry. Sufism and divan literature have a characteristic character in written literature. M. Kashgarli and the main purpose of writing his "Divani-luġatit Turk" work. The further spread and development of the Turkish language among the speakers of the language in which the Qur'an was revealed - Arabic. The emergence of written classical literature in Asia Minor. Creations of A. Yasavi, A. Yukneki, M. Jalaleddin, Y. Amra. Peculiarities of Gul Ali, Durbak, Lutfi poems. Sufi-philosophical meetings of I. Nasimi. Atai, Sakkaki, Lutfi and their creative pursuits. Benefiting from A.Navai's legacy from Nizami's legacy and its impact on Eastern literature. Sufi-gnostic meetings of M. Fuzuli. Two main sources of the formation of M. Faragi's literary aesthetic views: classical literature and folklore, the Sufi essence of the concept of love in his work. Philosophical-didactic directions in the work of A. Kunanbayev.</p>	
30	Optional Subject	5
30.1	<p>Comparative grammar of Turkic languages</p> <p>This subject examines the phonetic composition of Turkic languages by separate groups, the variety and variety of sound substitutions, the lexical richness of Turkic languages, as well as the changes that have occurred in the vocabulary of Turkic languages, the problem of parts of speech in Turkic languages, the issue of their traditional division, Oghuz, Kipchak , talks about the morphological and syntactic structure of the languages of the Bulgarian, Deaf-Uyghur, Uyghur-Oghuz, Chuvash and Yakut groups. Since the end of the 20th century, the scale of Turkological research has expanded, as well as its methodological possibilities. Modern Turkish languages have acquired a number of new phonetic, lexical and grammatical features while preserving the ancient</p>	

	language features. In this regard, the course "Comparative grammar of Turkish languages" is of special importance.	
30.2	<p>Social psychology</p> <p>The subject of social psychology studies the history of the formation and development of social-psychological thinking, methodical and methodological issues, personality orientations, social-psychological effects of socialization, general issues of group theory, social-psychology of communication, issues of psychological influence in the communication process. In this course, the history and theory of social psychology, the methodological foundations of the formation of science, the analysis of the social-psychological laws of human communication and interaction, personality problems, the systematization of professionally important personality traits, the ways of forming stable, positive relationships, and the study of the main directions of applied research are presented. . At the same time, this subject examines the processes occurring at the intrapersonal (emotions, social cognition, orientation, concept of "I") and interpersonal (helping others, aggression, prejudice and discrimination, involvement, group processes and intergroup relations) levels. analyzes.</p>	
31	Optional Subject	5
31.2	<p>Poetic assemblies and literary schools</p> <p>Poetic meetings and literary schools subject - to convey to students as a stage of the literary history course.</p> <p>"Divani-hikmat", "Gulüstan", "Anjumanush-shuara", "Fawcul-fusaha", "Beytusafa", "Majlisi-uns", "Majlisi faramushan", "Majmush-shuara" that operated in Azerbaijan in the 19th century to analyze the activities of literary gatherings and study the life and activities of the participants of these gatherings.</p> <p>To clarify the difference between literary schools and trends.</p> <p>On the basis of researching the creativity of the most prominent representatives of the realism and romanticism literary schools, as well as our educational and didactic writers, and analyzing their important works for our literary history, creating a complete idea of the Azerbaijani literature of the beginning of the 20th century in students.</p> <p>To analyze the social-moral, artistic-aesthetic, cultural-spiritual problems put forward by "Fyuuzat" literary school.</p> <p>To determine the extent to which the social-moral, artistic-aesthetic, cultural-spiritual problems put forward by "Molla Nasreddin" literary school are compatible with the modern era and their practical effectiveness.</p> <p>To follow and analyze the ideas and motives of "Fyuuzat" and "Molla Nasreddin" in the works of writers and poets.</p> <p>To study the influence of realism and romanticism in the works of the most prominent writers.</p>	
31.2	<p>Literary schools at the beginning of the 20th century</p> <p>At the beginning of the 20th century, the literary schools of romanticism and critical realism ("Füyuzat", "Molla Nasreddin") functioned side by side as thought models in the literary and cultural environment of Azerbaijan. First of all, romanticism entered our literary history as a world phenomenon. The</p>	

	<p>romanticism literary trend was formed in our literature at the beginning of the 20th century and in a short period of time it created diversity in our literary and social thought. The contradictory character of the period and the rapid change of social and political events affected the creativity of the representatives of this literary school. Of course, the literary-aesthetic principles of this literary movement were created by Ali Bey Huseynzade when he was the editor of the "Fyuuzat" magazine.</p> <p>Although the works of H.Javid, M.Hadi, A.Sahhat, A.Shaig contain elements of Eastern romanticism, the main focus was related to the social and political future of the Azerbaijani-Turkish world at the beginning of the 20th century. Realism stands out as a stage in the development of Azerbaijani literature. There has never been such a stage of our literature when realism is so connected to people, revives the literary process and has the ability to influence society. Of course, as the creator of this trend, the multifaceted creativity of Mirza Jalil and M.A. Sabir, A. Hagverdiyev, A. Qamkusal, O. F. Nemanzade, and A. Nazmi, who were active participants in the "Molla Nasreddin" magazine created by him, are the ideas of freedom and independence in Azerbaijan. due to his preaching, criticism of ignorance, superstition, inertia and misogyny, he had an invaluable role.</p>	
32	Optional Subject	5
32.1	<p>Linguistic typology</p> <p>Linguistic typology, a special branch of linguistics, deals with characterizing the main, necessary features observed in different languages and determining their general regularities. Typological linguistics is the science of language types and language structure types.</p> <p>Linguistic typology or typological linguistics does not study the similarities and differences in the structure of languages that manifest themselves in specific, individual cases, perhaps it confirms the general, widespread cases, similarities and differences observed on a large scale.</p> <p>It is known that it is necessary to compare and study related languages, and it is also considered necessary to compare and study historically unrelated languages. Historically and geographically far from each other, foreign languages have common characteristics, the same methods of change, and the same historical processes.</p> <p>. Linguistic typology studies the general processes, laws of change and development that manifest themselves in languages belonging to the most diverse families of very distant origins. As a result of the comparison of different language systems in the field of phonetics, morphology, and semasiology, broad scientific generalizations become possible. Thus, typological studies generally lead to the expansion of the object of linguistic science, so the comparison of different linguistic structures provides a wealth of research material.</p>	
32.2	<p>Epic poetics</p> <p>The formation and development of the Turkish epos tradition and artistic system is closely related to the evolution of the Turkish ethnocultural system. In different periods, different beliefs and ideologies (divineism, Sufism, shamanism, etc.) did not remain unaffected by the plotting and formation of the</p>	

	<p>character system. The formulaic nature and chronotopic organization of the Turkish epic memory are studied as important issues of epic poetics, as well as the state of the Azerbaijani epic tradition in the modern era is analyzed at the diachronic-synchronic levels. The concepts of epic hero, cultural hero, and mythical hero in the Turkish epic tradition are clarified. Information is provided about the origin, development-plot system of archaic Turkish epics, their archetypal functionality in "Manas", "Alpamysh", "Kitabi-Dade Gorgud", "Koroglu" and other epics is noted.</p> <p>The influence of Sufism on the image-motive system of love epics, the function of symbolic images and Sufi meanings in plotting is one of the serious theoretical issues. The chronotopic (temporal) organization of love stories (sleep time, road, window, garden, etc.) is among the analyzed issues.</p>	
33.	Optional Subject	3
33.1	<p>Immigration literature</p> <p>The process of the return of Azerbaijani emigrant literature to itself has already started a long time ago, new realities have emerged in the development of literary and artistic thought; now it remains to combine and consolidate this literary, artistic, scientific, historical, ethnographic heritage. Only then, the integrity of Azerbaijani artistic thought will be ensured. For this, systematic and continuous research is needed. Because the heritage of emigration is so rich in terms of subject matter, problems, form, genre, idea, image, artistic representation and means of expression, style that it is difficult to draw certain conclusions without studying them in full. The difficulty lies in the fact that the personal archives of Azerbaijani emigrants have not been preserved, and the articles and works they published both in the emigrant press and in foreign publications have not yet become the property of a wide readership. The main task of modern literary studies is to collect, publish, systematize this artistic thought and analyze it scientifically. One of the important factors is the development of a conceptual road map for the comprehensive processing of the emigration heritage of Azerbaijan and the involvement of talented young researchers.</p>	
33.2	<p>Modern literary processes</p> <p>Literary process-reflects the existence, longevity and evolution of literature, either in a period or throughout the history of the nation, the country's society. In each historical period, the literary process includes all literary and artistic examples of different styles and levels from a social, ideological and aesthetic point of view - prose, drama, literary criticism, literary studies, etc. Contains. In many cases, works of fiction, for various reasons, become the result of a literary process long after their creation or first publication.</p> <p>The term "literary process" appeared at the beginning of the 20th century and began to be widely used towards the end. In Azerbaijan, the literary process was systematically started in the 60s and 70s. Among the characteristics of the modern Azerbaijani literary process are the strengthening of interest in spiritual and moral problems, the development of the human concept, the strengthening of historicity, new searches due to genre and style, etc. includes. In recent years, the "Egyptian Literary Process" movement, as its main goal, has successfully</p>	

	<p>served the creation of the most modern literary science of the period of independence and the training and formation of a new scientific generation. As a subject, "Egyptian literary process" reflects the essence and regularities of historical development in accordance with the educational course program, and it is the moment of artistic expression of the ideas that take place in the inner world and spirituality of a creative person who is a member of society and nation. The main task and purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with the general picture of the Egyptian literary process, its successes and failures, the directions of the literary flow, the stages of artistic creativity, and to teach the literary experts of the future the essence of the literary process, its complex and colorful aspects.</p> <p>When conducting analyzes based on genres, researchers talk about the typology and poetics of the genre, as well as the analysis of literary trends, methods and techniques that are the driving factor in the environment of that genre. In the reviews in "Modern Literary Process", researches on decadentism, postmodernism in artistic prose, and absurd currents in dramaturgy observed in the last periods of Azerbaijani literature take their proper place in the analysis of genres.</p>	
34	Optional Subject	3
34.1	<p>Sociology</p> <p>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.</p>	
34.2	<p>Introduction to Multiculturalism</p> <p>The modern world civilization is experiencing a great period, accompanied by new paces unprecedented in history and manifested as a post-industrial society. The most leading motives of this period are the implementation of ideas related to the sustainable development of humanity, and the implementation of regional and global measures. In this regard, the development of the most advanced theories that have shaken contemporary humanity with socio-economic and military-political crises, upheavals, natural and social cataclysms, and which have extraordinary integrative influence to ensure the sustainable and dignified development of existence, healthy and safe future at the beginning of the XXI century and the need to apply it in the social sphere has become urgent. In history, there have been a large number of progressive religious and civil ideas that have manifested themselves as the true ways of salvation, which have led morally and spiritually declining world civilizations to the path of truth, development and progress, and ensured the close unity of nations and peoples. Multiculturalism remains, as always, a national issue, one of the most powerful motives of a modern conflict society. We hope that the subject in question will be a useful tool for educating future generations in the spirit of tolerance and respect for multicultural values, and for forming a civilized worldview based on very high moral and humanistic qualities.</p>	

35	Experience	30
	<p>Production experience / project Production experience, as a rule, consists of vocational training and pre-diploma experience. The main tasks were as follows: to strengthen and deepen the theoretical knowledge that the student received in higher education and to ensure its use in further work activities, to familiarize students with new technologies, work methods, scientific research and other issues, depending on the profile and characteristics of their specialty, to develop business acumen, organization and to inculcate communicative skills, to improve students' knowledge in the field of SMART technologies, to strengthen students' inclination and interest in professional directions, and to develop the ability to creatively implement personalized training activities. In order to achieve the goals of the production experience, the following issues are solved by the students: checking and analyzing the data important for the analysis from a reliable source, directing the research to increase its effectiveness in the short and medium term, acquiring and improving professional skills, theoretical training in higher education institutions expanding and systematizing the theoretical knowledge gained in the years</p>	
	Total	240