

## TEACHING “THE INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS” (ON THE BASIS OF TABLES AND DRAWINGS)

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**Abstract:** The article states that “The Introduction to Linguistics” course is the basis for teaching the corpus disciplines for philologists. The article signifies the importance for students to learn not only the system of one particular language (including its phonetics, vocabular, and grammar) but in addition it stresses the significance of the cognition of the whole picture of the world languages. In this regard the article points to the question of teaching the theory of language, world languages, speech and language, language and thinking, language and speech, common traits and characteristics in language development, the main factors in the languages contact, connection of a language to different sciences, the practical value of the language, systemic and structural properties of the language, its societal and symbolic nature, various theories on the origin of a language, a nationwide language and its forms of life, the process and development of writing, methods and methodology of the study of language, genealogical and typological nature of a language, its effect on development of human civilization, the impact of language on development of national culture, its importance, etc. In this context the main purpose of the course is to introduce the students with linguistic terms, to enhance the analytical and critical thinking skills of the students, based on the aforesaid, to form the science-oriented knowledge using drawings on the basis of high technologies.

In addition, the article pays special attention to the importance of the use of visual aids (pictures, tables, maps of world languages, maps of areas of world language families, slide films, and movies), technical means of teaching (computer, overhead projector or film projector) in the process of teaching. Drafting and editing the tables and charts are useful to develop the competence of the students, contribute to the improvement of attention and memory, thereby increasing the interest of the students to the discipline. The educational feature of the course enables to foster the right attitude to the time management, development of system thinking, attentiveness, and computer literacy of the students.

**Keywords:** Linguistics, corpus, language system, tables and charts.

### INTRODUCTION

Any use of the possibilities of science, skills and abilities, knowledge of information and communication technologies, a person with independent and creative thinking to create a bright future, with the ability to determine the national and social development is able to do it. An instructor's creative thinking abilities, ability to form a culture of speech are important in breeding creative independent thinking, ability to think critically and expansion of relations with the environment in future professionals. An instructor is a master who has a deep thorough knowledge of a topic, able to explain the lesson, and could prove his/her point of view; using a variety

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of methods to achieve the ultimate goal of the lesson, and who is to increase the interest in students. The main objectives of instructors and teachers in the educational process is the formation of scientific ideas and talents in young people, all-round education, respect for national values, love of homeland, along with their creativity and entrepreneurship, the development of human interest and abilities in solving various problems. The purpose of learning and teaching a language in the modern world is the possibility of the application of knowledge, skills, development of skills, to help students to develop their natural talents, and developing skills of fluency of the language they learn. Therefore, textbooks and teaching aids, developed on the basis of the objectives of this program, and should be in accordance with the state requirements and the international standards of education.

## **METHODS**

In the course of achieving the goal in the research work first of all in defining the effective way of teaching methods as description, reviewing, analysis classifying from the content structural point of view were used.

### **The Main Part**

The “Student-education-teacher” model of the organization of educational process suggests the agent's role for the students during a lesson, and the role of a principle for the teacher. In recent years, gaining private education and mastering a language have become widespread. Special hours are allocated for the development of speaking skills. “Language is a means of forming and storing ideas as a reflection of reality and exchanging them in the process of human intercourse. Language is social by nature; it is inseparably connected to the people who are its creators and users; it grows and develops together with the development of society through communication” (Karagoishieva, Bekremirova and Iskakova, 2016). Language teaching is based on theories of linguistics, phonetics, grammar, vocabulary, punctuation, etc. In addition, for students it is necessary to master 10 educational skills. They are: monitoring, research, analysis, comparison, through the provision of universal to describe the common traits in general, to be able to distinguish the exceptional, grouping, conclusion, determination of connections, the skills to use in speech communications, etc. Self-control and control of several analysis identified several issues in the practice of the teaching of foreign languages: the teaching of language (grammar, vocabulary, phonetics, cultural studies) lack of understanding of the system; due to the complexity in the process of creating the written sentence by students the low-intensity activity is observed. One of the basic methodological approaches to teaching foreign languages is the lack of activity in the mastery of knowledge and a lack of interest in the subject; a high degree of forgetfulness of the material (Ryabtseva, 2002). What is the role of communicative tables and charts in

teaching and learning of foreign languages? As L.A. Ryabtseva notes that charting provides student's mental training, the development of logical thinking, analysis, comparisons, contrasts, and connections, will contribute to the determination of the objection. Remembering a large volume of information is very difficult. This problem can be solved by means of using charts. One of the important tasks of the support chart is to facilitate the understanding of the new information and strengthen it. This is carried out through the impact of visual seeing and grammar.

There are several uses of visual aids in any course:

- **Teaching:** text, tables, charts, and jalqım plan, the creation of a report on the same topic, to solve problems; the ability to remember to pay attention to the development of the spoken and written languages and to improve the knowledge and skills necessary for study, such as its storage.
- **Entertainment:** During the lesson a pleasant environment, boring, exciting fast action event.
- **Communicative:** collective mobilization, formation of emotional relations.
- **Relaxation:** during learning process to relieve emotional conflicts.

Now, there is a great demand for flexible people. It is a well-known fact that the person's background is determined by a high level of logical thinking but not by the size of the accumulated intellectual knowledge. Therefore, the student's permanent memory, point of views, the ability to make high-quality information about the study is important to the development of logical thinking and opinions about real life. As a result, of the direct adoption or during the study process adoption of videos in large numbers form a symbolic and historical understanding of the concepts. In the XVII century Yan Kamensky established the principle of visual aids. If there is any possibility to perceive one thing with the help of several sense organs, then it must be perceived by all of them (Chernukh, 2012). This principle is still widely used. It explains that it is one of the most important units in the visual learning. During the lesson, the teacher not only encourages students through the application of the principle of clarity, as well as expands their horizons and knowledge, and the conclusions were taught to be independent, self-awakening a thirst for education.

It should be noted that in the recent time diapositives, for the overhead projector slides and other technical means went out of use. There are two types of communicative charts and tables in the study process: (1) they are intended to teach the content of new topic; (2) to summarize, review, approval of the old materials. In teaching any subject, in addition to those mentioned above, the lingaphone (the correct figure to be taught to read and speak); videos (video interaction, dialogue and monologic speech, to teach polilogue); communication to provide computer literacy training programs; to improve the literacy of writing (spelling) of the computer programs; Phonetic computer programs, grammatical, stylistic, and audio-video programs, etc. For example, to create a possibility in the stylistic and

methodical programs to choose words and phrases in the text to create a new text to continue the conversation and create a picture and write an essay, etc. and issues related tasks, audio and video materials will be discussed. Questions and dialogues, etc. will be created. The process in this regard is divided into public, general and microgroups. Phonetic, spelling, grammar programs can provide with an opportunity to enrich the mastery in orthoepy, spelling, grammar, phonetics, morphology, syntax approval abilities and skills. All the formation of oral and written language and the development of new programs designed to improve the skills to create their own texts (Kamalova, 2014). The introduction of communicative tables and charts into lessons with the help of interactive whiteboard or with the help of video projectors can be achieved through the extensive use of information and communication technologies. Therefore, the use of diagrams and tables in linguistics class is the key to the development of students' language competence. Reference charts and tables, the maximum use of the lessons of foreign languages, master the knowledge of the pupils and students to actively participate in the management of their own development process and allows you to express yourself. They can be used in any stage of the training (or introduction of new materials or enhancing the knowledge, approval and supervision of knowledge) and they can be an effective tool to develop the pronunciation, vocabulary and grammatical aspects.

Theoretical course "Introduction to Linguistics" is the basic subject studied by the students of philological faculties, especially at the first year of studies. "Introduction to Linguistics" is the first step in the preparation to the disciplines of linguistic studies. Therefore, it gives to the students not only the knowledge about the language system, linguistics (phonetics, vocabulary, grammar, etc.) but also provides information about the languages of the world. In this course, representing the basis of the theory of language studies the student will consider the language system, foreign languages, language and speech, language and thinking, the common features of the development of language and speech and their characteristics, the main factors of language communication, the relation of linguistics with other sciences, the practical value of the language, systemic and structural properties of the language, the language of the public nature of the language, symbolic nature of the language, different theories about the origin of the language, the national language and the forms of its development, the origin of writing and its development processes, methods and methodology of the study of linguistics, the genealogical and typological nature of language, a direct impact on the development of human civilization, the impact of the language of the development of National culture, comprehensive theoretical and practical problems of linguistics. Moreover, students get acquainted with the terms of the linguistic study and learn how to use them from the scientific point of view. "Introduction to Linguistics" is the discipline which teaches students to express their own thoughts and opinion, can provide an opportunity to share opinions. As a result of mastering the course "Introduction

to Linguistics” students receive knowledge about linguistics, its main concepts, terms and the current theoretical data. “Introduction to Linguistics” being the main discipline is closely connected to the other disciplines taught at the philological faculty. The knowledge gained from the disciplines “Introduction to Special Philology”, “Ancient Turkic/Slavic/Germanic/Roman languages”, “Kazakh language”, “Russian language”, “Foreign Language” (English, German, French, Chinese, Arabic, Persian, etc.) enables to form the language theory, disclose their typological and structural peculiarities and similarities on the basis of comparison of language materials, think logically, also make scientific conclusions. It may be shown in the following table.

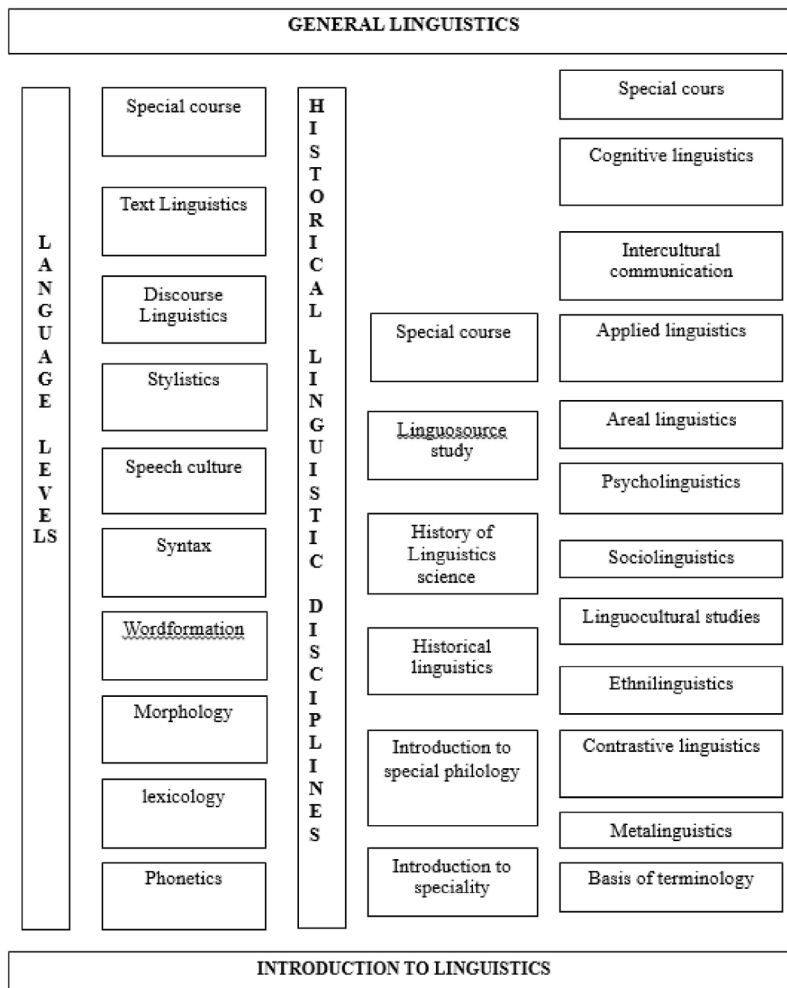


Figure 1: Discipline “Introduction to Linguistics”

The discipline “Introduction to Linguistics” is an independent science studying a language and its development regularities. The main object of linguistics is language, communication language of humanity. Language is a tool of exchanging views, communicating with each other of people in the society. All languages serve for people, their environment, that is for society. Society cannot exist without language. There is no language without society, no society without language. Language is a tool of communication of people with each other existing only in human society. The main object of linguistics science is this human language. Language is a common tool for the whole human society therefore it is a natural phenomenon that the main principles and scientific statements are common for everyone. So the work titled

THE LANGUAGE RELATIONS

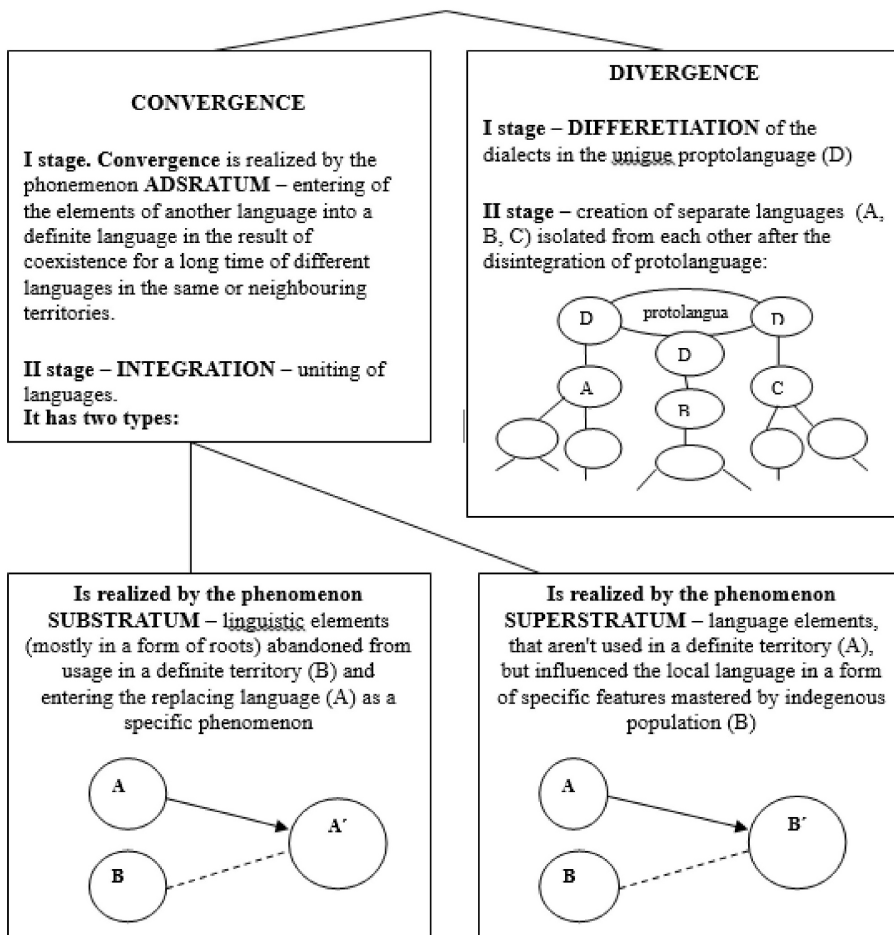


Figure 2: The process of language interaction

“Additional manual for the discipline “Introduction to Linguistics” for the first year students on the discipline “Introduction to Linguistics” covering the mentioned issues in the form of tables and charts, directed at using the effective and practical methods of explaining basing on the new technologies is under consideration. Drawing out the tables and charts, editing the tables, entering the data into the tables and modelling are convenient for developing the student’s competence, maturity, memorative faculty and intelligence, increasing their interest. Moreover, it contributes to training the student to use the time effectively, to think systematically, to accuracy, computer literacy. For instance, it looks as followings.

TABLE 1: THE FUNCTIONS OF LANGUAGE UNITS

<i>Language units</i>	<i>Functions</i>	
	<i>Specific/Peculiar</i>	<i>General</i>
<b>PHONEME</b>	<b>Distinctive</b> – differentiates the phonetic level of the main language units	<b>Structural</b> – all units serve to form the units of the higher level  <b>Semiological (generalizing)</b> – meaningful units serve for generalizing the uniform phenomena in one group
<b>MORPHEME</b>	<b>Word forming</b> – forms a new word <b>Form making (word changing)</b> – makes grammatical form of a word	
<b>LEXEME</b>	<b>Nominative</b> – functions to name and distinguish the objects of real and world	
<b>SENTENCE</b>	<b>Communicative</b> – functions for exchange of information and setting relations between people	

## CONCLUSION

On the basis of tables and charts any theoretical and practical materials on the discipline “Introduction to Linguistics” can be presented very effectively. Various methods of nowadays modern study gain advance. Here a students demands a teacher competence of high level. Therefore in our opinion, the role of tables and charts is vital. The methods of using the tables and charts in any discipline are based on the following didactic principles:

- Principle of demonstrativeness;
- Principle of teaching availability;
- Principle of effective and reliable teaching.

They are defined in the result of the following model description:

- Algorithm
- Table

**GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY. GRAMMEME**  
(on the basis of category of case of nouns in the Kazakh languages)

**PARADIGMS**

Nominative	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Genitive	-nyng;	-ning;	-dyng;	-ding;	-tyng;	-ting;	-tyng;	-ting;	-tyng;	-ting;
Dative	-ga;	-ge;	-ka;	-ke;	-na (-ne);	-a (-e);	-na (-ne);	-a (-e);	-na (-ne);	-a (-e);
Accusative	-ny;	-ni;	-dy;	-di;	-ty;	-ti (-n);	-dy;	-ti (-n);	-ty;	-ti (-n);
Locative	-da;	-de;	-ta;	-te;	-da;	-de;	-ta;	-te;	-da;	-de;
Elative	-nan;	-nen;	-dan;	-den;	-tan;	-ten;	-dan;	-den;	-tan;	-ten;
Ablative	-men;	-men;	-ben;	-ben;	-pen;	-pen;	-ben;	-ben;	-pen;	-pen;

**GRAMMEMES**  
(unity of elementary grammatical meaning and all means of its expression (e.g. grammemes of genitive case))

**GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY**  
(unity of grammatical meanings and all means of its expressions (formal indices) in the given language; or system of grammemes united by common grammatical meanings)

**GRAMMATICAL MEANING OF CASE** + **FORMAL INDICES** =

Figure 3: Grammatical category. Grammeme



- Chart
- Discourse model
- Chartical fixation of mental activity

The rule of the main requirements of model description

- The methods used in model description must be close and short.
- The methods used in model description must be in the branched and minimal volume.

The requirements of creating charts:

- Shortness
- Structure
- Availability for teaching and playing.
- Principle of entertaining.
- Variability.
- Principle of information correction and placing

The structure of the tables and charts related to the discipline increases the effectiveness of teaching process and academic work not just for students. Communicative charts and tables are considered the main tool of developing and forming the language competence, that is of phonetic, lexical, grammatical aspects of a language. They contribute to distinguishing and improving at the maximum the development and formation process of skills and abilities of all kinds of language function.

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