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TO THE QUESTION OF CATEGORY OF ASPECT IN THE LANGUAGE CONSCIOUSNESS

Abstract. This study investigates the relationship between linguistic consciousness and national mentality, using the categorical opposition of boundedness and unboundedness as a focal point. By analyzing how actions are linguistically framed in Russian and English, it reveals significant cultural differences embedded in these languages. Russian linguistic mentality emphasizes actional perfectivity, reflecting a worldview focused on transformation and achieving results, whereas English linguistic mentality prioritizes statal perfectivity, underscoring continuity and adherence to tradition.

The research employs insights from cognitive and cultural linguistics, drawing on the works of Sapir, Whorf, and others, to explore how cultural values are encoded in language systems. Particular attention is paid to verbal semantics, grammatical categories, and their role in expressing the inner duration of actions. These findings are not only theoretical but also practical, offering implications for intercultural communication and language teaching.

The study concludes that understanding the linguistic representation of mentalities can enhance cross-cultural comprehension and foster effective communication. It further highlights the need for ongoing research into how language reflects and shapes the values and behaviors of different cultures.

Key words: life values of an ethnos, language consciousness, the category of boundedness / unboundedness, internal time of an action, mentality

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ТІЛДІК САНАДАҒЫ АСПЕКТ КАТЕГОРИЯСЫ ТУРАЛЫ

Аңдатпа. Бұл зерттеу лингвистикалық сана мен ұлттық менталитет арасындағы байланысты зерттейді, шектеу мен шектеусіздіктің категориялық қарсылығын орталық нүкте ретінде қолданады. Орыс және ағылшын тілдеріндегі іс-әрекеттердің лингвистикалық рәсімдеуін талдай отырып, біз осы тілдерде қалыптасқан маңызды мәдени айырмашылықтарды анықтаймыз. Орыс тілінің менталитеті трансформацияға және нәтижеге қол жеткізуге бағытталған дүниетанымды көрсете отырып, акционалдық перфективтілікке деген ұмтылысты баса көрсетеді, ал ағылшын тілінің менталитеті дәстүрлердің сабақтастығы мен міндеттемесін баса отырып, статалдық перфективтілікке басымдық береді.

Зерттеу мәдени құндылықтардың тілдік жүйелерде қалай кодталатынын зерттеу үшін когнитивті және мәдени лингвистика туралы білімді, сондай-ақ Сепир, Уорф және басқа авторлардың еңбектерін пайдаланады. Вербалды семантикаға, грамматикалық категорияларға және олардың әрекеттердің ішкі ұзақтығын білдірудегі рөліне ерекше назар аударылады. Бұл нәтижелер тек теориялық қана емес, сонымен қатар практикалық сипатта болады және мәдениетаралық қарым-қатынас пен шет тілдерін оқытуда үлкен маңызға ие.

Зерттеу менталитеттің тілдік көрінісін түсіну мәдениетаралық түсіністікті жақсартады және тиімді қарым-қатынасты дамытады деген қорытындыға келеді. Бұл тілдің әртүрлі мәдениеттердің құндылықтары мен мінез-құлқын қалай бейнелейтінін және қалыптастыратынын зерттеуді жалғастыру қажеттілігін тағы бір рет көрсетеді.

Түйін сөздер: этностың өмірлік құндылықтары, тілдік сана, шектеу/шектеусіздік категориясы, әрекеттің ішкі уақыты, менталитет.

К ВОПРОСУ О КАТЕГОРИИ АСПЕКТА В ЯЗЫКОВОМ СОЗНАНИИ

Аннотация. Это исследование исследует взаимосвязь между языковым сознанием и национальным менталитетом, используя категорическую оппозицию ограниченности и неограниченности в качестве центральной точки. Анализируя лингвистическое оформление действий в русском и английском языках, мы выявляем существенные культурные различия, заложенные в этих языках. Русский языковой менталитет подчеркивает стремление к акциональной перфективности, отражая мировоззрение, ориентированное на преобразование и достижение результатов, в то время как английский языковой менталитет отдает приоритет статальной перфективности, подчеркивая преемственность и приверженность традициям.

В исследовании используются знания когнитивной и культурной лингвистики, а также работы Сепира, Уорфа и других авторов, чтобы исследовать, как культурные ценности кодируются в языковых системах. Особое внимание уделяется вербальной семантике, грамматическим категориям и их роли в выражении внутренней длительности действий. Эти результаты носят не только теоретический, но и практический характер и имеют большое значение для межкультурной коммуникации и преподавания иностранных языков.

В исследовании делается вывод о том, что понимание языковой репрезентации менталитета может улучшить межкультурное взаимопонимание и способствовать эффективному общению. Это еще раз подчеркивает необходимость продолжения исследований того, как язык отражает и формирует ценности и поведение различных культур.

Ключевые слова: жизненные ценности этноса, языковое сознание, категория предельности/непредельности, внутреннее время действия, менталитет.

Introduction

Life values of an ethnic group, appearing in the language system, form the axiological level of linguistic mentality. Structurally, this level is one of its strata, along with cognitive, motivational and pragmatic and linguistic strata. The human factor in language suggests that the value priorities of the ethnic group are reflected in the language units. A well-known French philosopher of the Enlightenment E. Condillac argued that «each language expresses the character of the people, who speak it» (Condillac, 2006: 107). In this context, a variety of linguo-philosophical studies have been produced, in particular, works of N.S. Trubetskoy (Trubetskoy, 1995: 57), V.V. Kolesov (Kolesov, 2004: 103) and others. In these works there is presented and justified relationship between the mental characteristics of the people and the expression of these features in the language systems. In this article, this kind of reflection is determined on the material of representation of mental characteristics of the Russian and the English in language units expressing the inner duration. The importance of comparing within the designated aspect is due to the necessity of matching linguocultural characteristics of the two European nations in theoretical terms with the realization of the resulting theory in linguistics, in particular the formation of intercultural competence.

Materials and methods

The research methodology employed in this study is based on a comparative and interdisciplinary approach, drawing on principles from cognitive linguistics, cultural studies, and discourse analysis. The study examines the linguistic consciousness and mentality of Russian and English speakers through the lens of boundedness and unboundedness as expressed in language structures. The primary materials include textual samples drawn from contemporary Russian and English-language media. These sources provide diverse contexts to analyze the use of bounded and unbounded verbs, expressions of internal time, and cultural values embedded in linguistic constructions.

The study employs the following methods of research:

Linguistic analysis used in examining grammatical and semantic features of verbs and their contextual usage in both languages.

Cultural linguistics approach employed in identifying cultural values reflected in language use, focusing on actional and statal perfectivity.

Comparative analysis for highlighting the differences between Russian and English linguistic systems in expressing boundedness and unboundedness.

Discussion

Expanding the cognitive approach in linguistics, the scientific paradigm shift has led to the increased interest in the study of linguistic consciousness. Before proceeding to the definition of language consciousness, let's consider the definition of consciousness proposed by A.A. Leont'ev: consciousness is a «special internal movement generated by the movement of human activity», «subject's reflection of reality, of its activities» (Leont'ev, 1975: 13, 97]. E.F. Tarasov differentiates consciousness and language consciousness. The scientist defines linguistic consciousness as «the complex of consciousness images formed with the help of language means: words, free and set phrases, sentences, text and associative fields» However, as Z.D.Popov and I.D.Sternin notice, this definition is not quite correct, because consciousness in ontogeny and phylogeny are formed with the participation of language. Linguistic signs are the backbone of generalization in the formation of concepts in mind. Scientists say that consciousness itself does not need language to function (Popova, 2007: 43) and put forward the following definition of linguistic consciousness «language consciousness is part of the consciousness that provides the mechanisms of language (verbal) activity: the generation of speech, speech perception and keeping language in the mind».

As A.N. Rostova notes, in modern linguistics there are being described the mechanisms of human linguo-creative activity from the standpoint of linguistic consciousness (B.A.Serebrennikov, A.V.Kravchenko), established the role of language in the process of receiving, processing and storing information (E.S.Kubryakova), developed a new understanding of nature metaphors (V.N.Teliya), investigated patterns of formation of lexical structure of the text (N.E.Sulimenko), developed cultural concepts (E.S.Yakovleva, A.D.Shmelev, L.O.Cherneyko), studied different types of discourse (V.V.Krasnyh) (Rostova A.N.). Also, issues of linguistic consciousness is touched upon by N.D. Golev, in particular issues of the relationship of the inner form of speech and language awareness, the impact of orthographic representations on the linguistic consciousness of native speakers of the Russian language.

As pointed out by T.B. Radbil, the word «mentality» came into use in the 20-ies XX century as a highly specialized historic (Lucien Febvre and Marc Bloch) and cultural-anthropological (L.Levy-Bruhl) scientific term (Radbil, 2010: 113).

There exist various definitions of the term «mentality». The definition of the term from the psychological position gives A.J. Gurevich. Mentality, according to the scientist, is the level of consciousness where thought is not separated from the emotions of the mental habits and methods of consciousness – people use them usually without noticing, i.e. unconsciously (Gurevich, 1993: 59). Socio-cultural approach can be seen in the definition of an R.V. Manekin: «Mentality is a set of ideas, beliefs, «feelings», community of people of a certain epoch, geographic area and social environment that affect the historical and sociocultural processes (Manekin, 1991: 29).

In our study, we adhere to the definition of the mentality suggested by A.Y. Mordovtsev as fully reflecting the essence of the category. The mentality is treated by A.Y. Mordovtsev as «a historically constituted and stable matrix of typical behavior, scheme of sense-constructing allowing representatives of a particular society and (or) type of civilization to percept relatively similar their surroundings, assess it and act in it in accordance with the certain, attitudes and stereotypes, prevailing in the society, and understand each other, maintaining the stability and integrity of the national (civilizational) space» (Mordovsev, 2004: 21).

In this area various scientists carry out their research. Linguistic worldview conditionality of people worldview developed E. Sapir and B. Whorf in the theory of «linguistic relativity» (Sapir, 1993: 21). National-specific view of the world gets its development in the research of A. Vezhbickaja (Vezhbickaja, 2001).

Cultural and art study direction can be seen in the works of G. Gachev. In particular, in the «National images of the world», he says that «every nation and thinkers innate certain ideas =

visions, intuition, diagrams, models in which all phenomena are represented» (Gachev, 2003: 42). D.C. Lihachev examines key concepts of Russian culture, such as the home, open spaces, kindness through the prism of literature, art, architecture. «To deny the existence of the national character, national identity is hence making the world of people very dull and gray,» says the scientist (Likhachev, 1987: 418). Diachronic approach applies V.V. Kolesov in his Russian mentality studies (Kolesov, 1999: 314). By the examples from the history of the Russian language scientist shows the trend in the development of the literary language, traditional Russian spirituality and Russian culture.

Close to the diachronic approach, the analysis of linguistic expression of the national mentality is linguo-cultural direction (Stepanov, 1997; Arutyunova, 1998, Telia, 1996, Vorobyov, 2008; Shaklein 2012; Vereshchagin and V.G. Kostomarov, 2005).

Synchronic approach to the analysis of the language of the national mentality is carried out, for example, in the monograph «The role of human factor in language. The language and world view» (Serebrennikov, 1988: 25). National originality of the worldview reflected in the lexical and grammatical structure of language, in other words, the theory of linguistic conceptualization of the world is the subject of research (Bulygina, 1997: 410).

According to T.M. Radbil, mentality objectifies itself in language, language is the basis for the formation of the specifics in it ideas about the world, the system of values and norms of behavior. National mentality, according to T.M. Radbil, revealed through the prism of linguistic mentality, since language is the medium of existence mentality (In our study, we adhere to the definition of the linguistic mentality, which puts forward a scientist, «the language of the national mentality... a specific way to the sign representation of knowledge about the world, values and behaviors, embodied in the semantic system of the national language» (Radbil, 2010: 228). In the same vein, considering the mentality and V.V. Kolesov, «The mentality is, in terms of world view and forms of the native language, connecting in the process of learning the intellectual, spiritual and volitional qualities of national character typical of its manifestations» (Kolesov, 2004: 130).

T.M. Radbil identifies four levels of linguistic mentality: verbal-semantic, linguo-cognitive, axiological, motivational and pragmatic. Verbal-semantic level of national-specific «sense configurations» is expressed in the features of lexical, derivational and grammatical semantics of the language. Linguo-cognitive level is «content» level of linguistic mentality, which is reflected in the language picture of the world of language. This level is embodied in mental representations, the main of which is the concept. Axiological level is represented in a hierarchically organized set of key concepts of significant value. Motivational-pragmatic level is reflected in the complex of attitudes typical of the ethnic group's intentions, motives, goals, needs (Radbil, 2010: 320). In fact, in this case the Y.N. Karaulov's three-level model is seen (Karaulov, 2010).

Applying the aspectuality category to the context of linguistic mentality one can follow these levels. On the verbal semantic level we highlight the linguistic means of expression of aspectuality category in Russian and English. Linguo-cognitive level is represented by such concepts as limitation, duration, frequency. Axiological level is considered in connection with an attitude of studied ethnic groups such as the relation to the quality actions, deeds. Language data reveal the desire to transform the world as a vital value of the Russian mentality, in contrast to the mentality of the English, where a greater adherence to traditions can be traced.

Results

Actions observed in surrounding environment are different in the manner of the flow in the inner time. Objectively, any action, on the one hand, has a certain duration in time, and on the other hand, this duration is limited either by inner limit of the action, i.e., the natural result, to which an action comes with its unimpeded development, or by some external limit able to interrupt the development of an action that is aimed at reaching the inner limit of the action as well as «limitless» process or infinitely lasting condition. These objective differences, refracted by human consciousness, form the basis of the opposition of boundedness / unboundedness, categorial feature of which is a boundedness: a limited action directed to the inner limit /an unlimited action not directed to the limit. Thus, the idea of the internal by nature flow of the action is embodied in the

semantic category boundedness / unboundedness, that is originally represented in the corresponding language system, especially in verbal semantics. Thus, an action limited by internal limit terminates since reaching its limit, it fully depletes. Let us illustrate this by the following examples of the Russian language: The fact that the whole mood of a human head and mind changed (Argumenty i Fakty Kazakhstan №7 2012); of the English language: The Texans did not reveal what was wrong with Kubiak, but did say he did not have a heart attack. (The Guardian November 4, 2013)

Он управляется всего одной кнопкой, снабжен автоматическим контролем безопасного использования (Караван № 7 (237) 17.02.2012). It is controlled by just one button, equipped with automatic control of safe use (Karavan №7 (237) 17.02.2012). The same kind of examples are found in English: My fear is how quickly it's all evolving, that what worries me. (The Guardian, 14 September 2013)

One of the most important life values of Russian mentality scientists call the power of space over the Russian soul. Describing the Russian mentality, V.V. Kolesov notes that the ideal of it «is not submitted in time but in space, it is not created by us, but coexists with us, you can find it» [Bulygina, 1997: 134]. Pointing to the immense breadth of the soul of a Russian man, (Berdjaev, 2004: 310) emphasizes: «Wide is Russian man, wide as the Russian land, as the Russian field». Scientist examines Russian space «as an internal, spiritual fact in the Russian destiny» as a sort of «geography of the Russian soul» [Ufimceva, 2000: 324]. Actualization of infinite space in mental activity of the Russian people stimulates in the Russian language consciousness clear boundaries of the boundedness / unboundedness components. Contrasting bounded / unbounded action implies another, more prominent opposition and division in the verbal lexicon of verbs classes, indicating the action (in the narrow sense, «actions themselves»), and verbs denoting state (and the relationship). On the other hand, unbounded actions (action subclass) and the class of states and relations can be logically grouped on the basis of «unboundedness», because the static condition and relationships in a natural way does not imply any limit due to the nature of the phenomena referred to. For example, in the next sentence bounded verbs denoting dynamic actions are presented: Купили несколько десятков метров ткани, смочили ее бензином и положили в «буквы». (Caravan №7 (237) 2012). We bought a few tens of meters of cloth, moistened it with gasoline and put in the «letters.» (Caravan №7 (237) 2012). And in the sentence Вся комплектация ингалятора помещается в удобной для хранения и транспортировки сумке (Караван №7 (237) 2012) The whole inhaler equipment is placed in a bag convenient for storage and transportation (Caravan №7 (237) 2012) The unbounded verb has the meaning of a static state.

English mentality is based on the so-called «island psychology» which is expressed in the inner self-confidence and isolation. As the researchers emphasize, «the English intelligentsia features are that it is extremely incurious about what happens outside of England» [Vereshhagin, 2005: 1]. The importance of the boundary in the English consciousness affects the internal time in the form of semantic fuzziness of boundedness and unboundedness in English. An analysis of the semantics of verbs transmitting internal time of a flow of an action suggests that it has a large group of verbs of dual character capable of bearing meaning either of boundedness or unboundedness depending on the context: to laugh, to feel: She actually wrote and recorded her new album prior to giving birth to their first son, Stanley, in December 2011, but decided to put it on hold and enjoy motherhood. (The Telegraph 03 Mar 2013). In this example, we see the verb, having the meaning of boundedness. In the following example, the verb is unbounded: When I write songs, it's very private, I'm not really thinking anybody's going to hear them. (The Telegraph 03 Mar 2013).

Rather opposite perception of space by the Russian and British is reflected in the differences of distribution of the category of boundedness / unboundedness in the Russian and English languages.

As A.V. Bondarko indicates the Russian language develops hierarchy for relation of the action to the limit [Vezhbickaja, 2001: 52]

The most abstract and most grammaticalized opposition of bounded / unbounded action underlying grammatical category of aspect and covering the whole verbal lexicon (perfect aspect - boundedness: Потом мы вместе получили второе высшее образование (Караван №7 (237)

17.02.2012) Then we got together the second higher education (Caravan №7 (237), 17.02.2012); imperfect aspect - unboundedness: На днях стартует конкурс «Мой ребенок – звезда!» (Караван №7 (237) 17.02.2012); The competition «My child is a star!» is starting soon» (Caravan №7 (237), 17.02.2012).

Special kind of this opposition is actions directed to the limit (result) / its achievement: Колоссальный вред наносят экологии промышленные предприятия. (Караван №7 (237) 2012) Industrial plants cause an enormous harm to the environment (Caravan №7 (237) 2012). In this sentence the action is directed to the limit. К концу века уровень Мирового океана поднимется до метра (Караван №7 (237) 2012); By the end of the century sea levels will rise up to one meter (Caravan №7 (237) 2012). This sentence illustrates the reaching of the boundary.

Opposition of boundedness / unboundedness as signs of verbal lexemes and lexical and grammatical subclasses of bounded / unbounded verbs: До этого я узнала, что муж интересуется ими и решила сделать ему такой подарок. (Караван №7 (237) 2012) Before that, I learned that my husband was interested in them and decided to give him such gift (Caravan №7 (237) 2012). Learned, decided, to give - bounded verbs; was interested – unbounded verb.

In English, the relation to the limit takes place only in the lexical-semantic opposition of bounded / unbounded verbs. Boundedness / unboundedness defines specific nature of the verb. «The specific nature of the verb is dependent (lexical and grammatical) meaning of verbs in relation to the limit of referred actions» [Vorob'ev, 2008: 49]. In contrast to the Russian language where the verbal aspect is grammatical category in English it is lexical-semantic category as it does not have appropriate formal signs. But it still contains grammatical principle, since, according to I.P. Ivanova, V.V. Burlakova and G.G. Pocheptsova, it possesses the ability either to cohere with the meaning of the aspectual form or if the aspectual character is opposite to aspectual meaning of the form, modify this meaning [Vorob'ev, 2008: 50].

As with all the semantic and grammatical-semantic classification, the boundaries between the groups are unstable. Unbounded verb in some contexts can express the meaning of boundedness; but bounded verbs, as a rule, do not lose the meaning of inner limit. For example: When I write songs, it's very private, I'm not really thinking anybody's going to hear them. (The Telegraph 03 Mar 2013) – unbounded meaning. Under Italian law, Supreme court judges do not hear evidence but check verdicts for any procedural or technical errors (The Telegraph 26 Mar 2013) – bounded meaning.

Life values of the Russian mentality is the desire to transform the world. Philosophers are unanimous in the fact that the Russian people are characterized by inclination to risk, hope for good luck, to the so-called “maybe”. In contrast, the British are more committed to national traditions without any attempt to change something. The transmission of internal time which is based on the concept of the natural limits of action is reflected in the functioning of the verb denoting the dynamic action, i.e. «action in its proper sense» in the Russian language, as opposed to state verbs or verbs of static relations in English. Let's consider the following illustrations: In Petropavlovsk the only club in the country “Fathers’ school” has been working for about three years (Caravan, March 4, 2014) – the semantics of the verb work implies the meaning of dynamism. In the next sentence the verbs had and was expressed static attitude «He had an episode; he was light-headed and dizzy», Houston general manager Rick Smith said. (The Guardian 4 November 2013).

Conclusion

The above-mentioned differences in the life values of both peoples have left their mark on the aspectual category, revealing in the frame of the categorical opposition boundedness / unboundedness. Axiological characteristics cannot be considered without taking into account such features of both peoples, as an action aimed at the result, which was mentioned above. In linguistic semantics, therefore, the perfect turns out to be significant, forming a semantic component of perfectivity. In Russian, these traces of mental activity of the people are expressed in the actional perfectivity, unlike statal perfectivity, which finds its expression in the English language.

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