

Торайғыров университетінің
ҒЫЛЫМИ ЖУРНАЛЫ

НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ
Торайғыров университета

**ТОРАЙҒЫРОВ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТІНІҢ
ХАБАРШЫСЫ**

Филологиялық серия
1997 жылдан бастап шығады



**ВЕСТНИК
ТОРАЙҒЫРОВ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТА**

Филологическая серия
Издается с 1997 года

ISSN 2710-3528

№ 2 (2025)

Павлодар

**НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ
ТОРАЙГЫРОВ УНИВЕРСИТЕТА**

Филологическая серия

выходит 4 раза в год

СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО

О постановке на переучет периодического печатного издания,
информационного агентства и сетевого издания

№ KZ30VPY00029268

выдано

Министерством информации и общественного развития
Республики Казахстан

Тематическая направленность

публикация материалов в области филологии

Подписной индекс – 76132

<https://doi.org/10.48081/VXZC3924>

Бас редакторы – главный редактор

Жусупов Н. К.

д.ф.н., профессор

Заместитель главного редактора

Анесова А. Ж., *доктор PhD*

Ответственный секретарь

Уайханова М. А., *доктор PhD*

Редакция алқасы – Редакционная коллегия

Дементьев В. В., *д.ф.н., профессор (Российская Федерация)*

Еспенбетов А. С., *д.ф.н., профессор*

Трушев А. К., *д.ф.н., профессор*

Маслова В. А., *д.ф.н., профессор (Белоруссия)*

Пименова М. В., *д.ф.н., профессор (Российская Федерация)*

Баратова М. Н., *д.ф.н., профессор*

Аймухамбет Ж. А., *д.ф.н., профессор*

Шапауов Ә. Қ., *к.ф.н., профессор*

Шокубаева З. Ж., *технический редактор*

За достоверность материалов и рекламы ответственность несут авторы и рекламодатели

Редакция оставляет за собой право на отклонение материалов

При использовании материалов журнала ссылка на «Вестник Торайгыров университета» обязательна

<https://doi.org/10.48081/DFTW1931>

***A. B. Jumakulova¹, D. A. Karagoishiyeva²**

^{1,2}Al-Farabi Kazakh National University,
Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty.

¹ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-6049-8977>

²ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8814-8768>

*e-mail: jumakulovaaliya@gmail.com

THE INFLUENCE OF FOLKTALES ON CHILDREN'S LITERATURE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE: THE CASE OF HARRY POTTER

This insightful article provides a thorough exploration of the profound impact of folk tales on J. K. Rowling's iconic Harry Potter series. It meticulously examines how elements such as mythical creatures, thematic motifs, magical spells, and narrative structures contribute to the rich tapestry of the wizarding world depicted in the books. By delving into the cultural and linguistic intricacies woven throughout the series, the article underscores their crucial role in enhancing the immersive experience for readers. Moreover, it analyzes Rowling's adept incorporation of folklore and mythology, highlighting how these elements foster inclusivity and resonate with readers by tapping into a shared cultural heritage. Through a comprehensive examination of folklore's significance in literature, this study sheds light on the enduring popularity and cultural impact of the Harry Potter series, offering valuable insights into its universal appeal and lasting legacy in contemporary storytelling and cultural discourse. Additionally, the article contextualizes Rowling's story within a larger literary tradition, drawing connections to classical and medieval writings that shaped the fantasy genre. It also discusses how her use of folklore references serves as both a narrative device and an educational tool, introducing young readers to a variety of myths and ethical systems. Finally, the study adds to the developing subject of literary linguistics by illustrating how combining language, culture, and folklore can result in a multidimensional reading experience that crosses generational and geographical borders.

Keywords: folktales, children's literature, linguistic analysis, Harry Potter, J. K. Rowling, fantasy genre, mythology, cultural heritage.

Introduction

The fairy tale genre plays a crucial role in safeguarding spiritual values and national-cultural worldviews amidst the currents of globalization, mass culture, and modernization. Children's literature, particularly fairy tales, significantly shapes a child's spiritual and cognitive development, fostering a unique worldview and creative personality. Folklore, reflecting the ways of life in different geographic, environmental, and ethnic contexts, embodies the ethnic identity of a people and communicates the essence of a nation's code. In contemporary society, investigating the relationship between language units and ethnic identity is a notable endeavor, particularly among the younger generation during their social adaptation phase. The process of identity formation influences language identity, ethnic mindset, historical consciousness, and cultural traditions [1]. Cultural disparities in ethnic identity often lead to misunderstandings in intercultural communication, as individuals' worldviews are shaped by their ethnic culture and language.

The increasing interest in folklore underscores the relevance of studying and researching ethnic folklore today. Identifying national and cultural peculiarities within the modern anthropological paradigm allows for the exploration of linguistic elements and cultural nuances. Folkloristics, as a broad field encompassing everything from material culture to ritual behavior, has long recognized the importance of folklore as literature. This interdisciplinary approach, linking folklore studies with literary critique, highlights the incorporation of folklore into literary works and underscores its significance in cultural expression. The Harry Potter series, authored by J. K. Rowling has mesmerized millions of readers worldwide with its blend of magic, adventure, and captivating characters. Central to its success is the profound influence of folk tales, traditional narratives rich in magical elements, witches, wizards, and fantastical creatures.

These classic folk narratives have stood the test of time, developing from oral traditions to literary forms that continue to enchant young audiences. In this light, Harry Potter is an excellent case study for investigating how modern children's literature can revive and reinterpret ancient folklore motifs. Scholars such as Zipes and Warner argue that folklore's enduring value stems from its ability to impart cultural memory, ethical systems, and archetypal characters that appeal to both children and adults [2]. Rowling's use of mythical themes, moral dualism, magical artifacts, and enchanted settings demonstrates how folklore adds story complexity while simultaneously transmitting cultural values and collective identity. By incorporating these aspects into a modern fantasy framework, the series bridges the gap between old storytelling and current imagination, making folklore more accessible and fascinating to future generations of readers.

Materials and methods

Content analysis and linguistic analysis. For content analysis it was needed to conduct analysis of the certain parts of the book «Harry Potter», examine the linguistic and cultural features in the text. For linguistic analysis it was needed to find linguistic elements in Harry Potter text written under influence of folklore, such as vocabulary, sentence structure, rhetorical devices, and use of idioms. Identify linguistic choices that reflect cultural nuances and values.

This article explores how folk tales have enriched the magical world of the Harry Potter books. Primarily, mythical creatures and magical beings populate the Harry Potter universe, reminiscent of characters found in folk tales. From noble unicorns to mischievous house-elves, these creatures infuse the wizarding world with wonder and enchantment. Rowling skillfully incorporates magical creatures from diverse cultures, such as the Chinese phoenix, the Scottish kelpie, and the Mexican chupacabra, weaving them seamlessly into the series and enhancing its depth and richness.

Moreover, themes and motifs commonly found in folk tales pervade the Harry Potter books. The timeless struggle between good and evil, exemplified in the conflict between Harry and Voldemort, mirrors themes prevalent in folk tales. Additionally, Harry's journey of self-discovery and growth parallels the hero's journey motif, a staple of folk narratives [3].

Furthermore, the series features magical spells and potions rooted in folklore and mythology. Spells and potions, such as those utilizing mandrake roots or casting protective enchantments, draw inspiration from ancient traditions, enriching the magical world with depth and authenticity.

Additionally, the structure of the Harry Potter books reflects the influence of folk tales, employing classic storytelling elements like archetypal characters and magical objects. These techniques contribute to the series' timeless and universal appeal.

Results and discussion

This part will go over specific examples from primary and secondary sources, which will be examined, compared, and evaluated in order to demonstrate how mythology influenced J. K. Rowling in the writing of the Harry Potter series. While studying the text of Harry Potter, we may find many borrowings from Celtic and Roman folklore: house elves and elves who guard the wealth in the Gringotts bank, dragons, mermaids, the sword of Gryffindor, the image of Dumbledore, the Cup, wands and much more. Almost every Harry Potter book contains elements of folklore of Celtic and Roman origin. Here are a few examples of how these influences are woven into the narrative: Celtic Folklore: the character of Professor Sybill Trelawney, the Divination teacher at Hogwarts, is named after a figure from Celtic mythology. In Celtic mythology, the name

«Trelawney» is associated with seers and prophecy, reflecting the character's role as a prophetic figure in the Harry Potter series. Celtic and Greek Creatures: throughout the series, various magical creatures and beings are featured that have roots in Celtic and Greek folklore. For example, the presence of centaurs in the Forbidden Forest draws from Greek mythology, where centaurs are known as half-human, half-horse beings. Additionally, creatures such as the Phoenix and the Hippogriff have origins in both Greek and Celtic mythology.

These examples illustrate how J.K. Rowling has incorporated elements from Celtic and Greek folklore into the Harry Potter series, adding depth and resonance to the magical world she has created. These mythological influences contribute to the rich tapestry of the series and provide a deeper connection to real-world folklore for readers.

The Harry Potter series is renowned for its rich cultural and linguistic peculiarities, enhancing the immersive experience for readers. These include: British English: the series incorporates British English language and cultural references, including slang and regional accents, setting it firmly in the United Kingdom. Magical Terminology: unique magical terms derived from ancient languages add depth to the wizarding world. Fantasy Creatures: A diverse array of magical creatures rooted in various mythologies enriches the series' cultural tapestry. The magical world of Harry Potter is teeming with fascinating creatures, many of which have their origins in ancient myths and folklore. Here are a few examples:

Mandrake: Introduced in *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*, the mandrake root is a plant that screams when repotted. In the series, it's used as a «powerful restorative» to treat curses, transfigurations, and petrification. The real-world «*Mandragora officinarum*» has a rich history predating the Bible. Legends describe methods to avoid the deadly scream when digging up mandrakes, including tying them to dogs. Medieval witches even used mandrake in flying ointments for magical gatherings [4].

Dragons: Dragons appear prominently in the wizarding world. Their origins trace back to ancient myths and legends. For instance: The Indian Rig Veda (c. 1500 BC) recounts the battle between the god Indra and the dragon Vrtra; Mesopotamian mythology features Marduk battling the dragon Tiamat; Persian tradition speaks of serpentine beings that swallowed horses and men; Norse mythology includes Jormungandr, the world-serpent; Greek myth has the Hydra, and Judeo-Christian lore mentions the Leviathan; The Old English poem *Beowulf* uses the word «dracan» for dragons. **Hippogriffs:** These majestic creatures combine the features of eagles and horses. Their origins can be traced to ancient Greek mythology. The hippogriff appears in the works of poets like Ludovico Ariosto and Edmund Spenser. In *Harry Potter*, Hagrid introduces Buckbeak, a proud

and noble hippogriff, to the students at Hogwarts [5]. *Thestral*: These skeletal, winged horses are invisible to most people. They haul the carriages carrying pupils to Hogwarts. Thestrals have roots in European folklore, where they were believed to be omens of death. Only those who have witnessed death can see them, which aligns with their portrayal in the series [6]. *Basilisk*: The basilisk, a giant serpent with deadly eyes, plays a crucial role in *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets* [7]. Its origins lie in various mythologies like a Greek mythology features the legendary Gorgon Medusa, whose gaze turned people to stone; Roman naturalist Pliny the Elder wrote about a serpent that could kill with its stare; The biblical Leviathan is sometimes associated with basilisks; The medieval bestiary describes basilisks as kings of serpents, feared by all other creatures [8]. These magical creatures add depth and wonder to the wizarding world, drawing inspiration from timeless myths and legends.

The other crucial aspect is a wizarding world. Distinct wizarding traditions and practices, intertwined with British culture, contribute to the series' charm. For example: Hogwarts School of witchcraft and wizardry has its own set of traditions. Sorting Hat ceremonies, communal feasts in the Great Hall, and the annual Triwizard Tournament are some of the notable Hogwarts traditions. The other aspect potions and spells- wizards and witches study potion-making and spellcasting. Potions can heal wounds or grant temporary abilities, while spells help wizards interact with the magical world around them. Quidditch – a popular sport in the wizarding world, quidditch involves teams flying on broomsticks to compete for the golden snitch. Each position has specific roles, and quidditch has its own rules and traditions. Festivals and rituals - magical holidays like Christmas, Halloween, and Valentine's Day are celebrated. Additionally, wizards have rituals tied to lunar phases and other astrological events. Family traditions - wizarding families pass down knowledge and skills through generations. For instance, the Malfoy family has its own traditions and beliefs related to blood purity. Naming conventions: characters' names reflect their personalities and backgrounds, adding depth to their characterization. JK Rowling's Harry Potter series, which first gained widespread attention with the publication of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* in 1997, has become increasingly intertwined with mythology. Rowling's use of folklore is intentional. Speaking at a Cub Reporter press conference in Edinburgh, she said: «I love freakish names and I have always been interested in folklore, and I think it was a logical thing for me to end up writing, even though it came so suddenly. From references to Greek mythology to homeopathic medicines and belief systems, a love of folklore undoubtedly found its way into Rowling's writing, often serving as a tool for the author to create the world in which her novels were written. By incorporating cultural artifacts ranging from religious beliefs to folklore, Rowling created a fantastical environment that resembles and appears to embody her [9].

It seems sense to discuss the main organizational components of the Wizarding World of Harry Potter at the outset. The wizards themselves comprise these components. Since magically gifted individuals are not unusual in Celtic mythology, wizards are the only ones deserving of the first mention. Merlin, the Welsh druid, poet, and wise man, is without a doubt the most well-known magician in Celtic mythology. Vlčková predicted that Merlin's fate was as follows: powers of Darkness decided to destroy the world of humans, and therefore wanted to bring the Antichrist to the world, i.e. the son of an innocent virgin, and the Devil himself. For this purpose a king's daughter was chosen, whose family was destroyed first. The desperate and unhappy princess sought refuge in a convent, where she was found and tricked by the Devil after all. The plan was therefore fulfilled and the princess got pregnant. But when a child - a boy - was born, he was immediately baptized by the princess's confessor named Merlin. This partly marred the evil plans, but the boy remained magical abilities that he learned to use beneficially. Colbert affirms that Merlin was one of the most astute wizards of all time. He once served as an advisor to the well-known king Arthur. He might have been modeled by a real-life magician, though the one this paper discusses was made up of fanciful tales. Colbert continues discussing Merlin:

«He is best known as King Arthur's mentor. In a noteworthy parallel, he hid the infant Arthur just as Dumbledore knew to hide Harry from Voldemort. Merlin then became both Arthur's tutor and his counselor, using his keen intelligence and innumerable acts of wizardry to help the young king fight Britain's enemies» [10].

Colbert's quote above emphasizes the key reason Merlin is addressed in this theory. His likeness to the persona of Albus Dumbledore is striking. According to Rowling, Dumbledore is «the greatest wizard of modern times, notably renowned for his conquest of the dark wizard Grindelwald in 1945, the identification of the twelve uses of dragon's blood, and his alchemical endeavors with his associate, Nicolas Flamel». Harry serves the same purpose as Merlin did for King Arthur. He is a sharp guardian, a mentor in Harry's education, personal life, and notably in the arduous job of being «the chosen one», whose task is to preserve the wizarding world before rejoining the Dark Lord, Lord Voldemort. Merlin exemplifies another dilemma shared by Rowling and Celtic stories. This issue concerns purity of origin, also known as Blood Status in the epic. Harry Potter depicts how not all witches and wizards are created equal. Ron elucidates to Hermione: «Certain wizards - such as Malfoy's family - believe they are superior to others due to their so-called pure-blood status. I mean, the rest of us know it doesn't make any difference at all. Look at Neville Longbottom - he's pure-blood and he can hardly stand a cauldron the right way up. Most wizards these days are half-blood anyway. If we hadn't married Muggles we'd have died out».

The Blood Status is defined by the level of magically endowed members. It frequently results in prejudice toward persons with a large number of muggles in their families. Essentially, the determination is as follows. A wizard's parents are from traditional wizarding families, with little or no muggle involvement. «Half-blood» refers to having one parent from a wizarding family and the other from a muggle background. The third scenario involves a child born to non-magical parents who develops magical skills as they grow older. Typically, such a magician is referred to as «muggle-born», although certain wizards who only honor pure-blooded individuals refer to them as «mudbloods». The fusion of folk tale influences with Rowling's imaginative storytelling has resulted in a beloved literary masterpiece, captivating readers of all ages and backgrounds.

Conclusions

Overall, folktales have had a deep and complex impact on the Harry Potter series. Folk narratives serve as essential aspects that deepen the structure and texture of Rowling's fictional universe by incorporating mythological beings and enchanted things, as well as exploring universal themes such as good against evil, identity, sacrifice, and transformation. These folkloric elements are more than just decorative; they serve as important narrative strategies that improve character development, story progression, and moral complexity.

Rowling creates a familiar yet new literary universe by relying on a huge pool of folklore and mythology, ranging from European fairy tales to classical legends. This interplay of ancient and contemporary elements allows readers from many cultural backgrounds to interact with the work on multiple levels, identifying archetypes and symbols that transcend individual national literatures.

Furthermore, Rowling's expert utilization of folklore serves both an aesthetic and didactic purpose. Her stories educate young readers to sophisticated ethical frameworks and cultural myths, prompting them to consider moral choices, society standards, and human values. In this way, the series serves as a cultural bridge, linking historical narrative traditions with the imaginations of today's youth. The Harry Potter books' continued global success and critical acclaim highlight the enduring relevance of folk storytelling in modern fiction. Rowling has created a timeless literary work through a seamless synthesis of fanciful elements and folkloric motifs, exemplifying the long-lasting influence of folk stories on English children's literature. As such, the series not only entertains but also helps to preserve and reinterpret cultural heritage in an increasingly globalized society.

References

1 **Warner, M.** Once upon a time : A short history of fairy tale [Text]. – Oxford University Press, 2014. – 201 p.

2 **Zipes, J.** Why fairy tales stick : The evolution and relevance of a genre [Text]. – Routledge, 2006. – 240 p.

3 **Lerer, S.** Children's Literature : A Reader's History from Aesop to Harry Potter [Text]. – Chicago : University of Chicago Press, 2008. – 396 p.

4 **Heikkinen, D.** Ten creatures from Harry Potter that have their origins in myth [Text]. – 2022. [Electronic resource]. – <https://www.historydefined.net/harry-potter-creatures-from-myth/>.

5 **Rowling, J. K.** Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban [Text]. – Bloomsbury, 1999. – 435 p.

6 **Miller, C. D.** Harry Potter Places : Snitch-Seeking in Southern England and Wales [Text]. – First Edition Design Publishing, 2014. – 52 p.

7 **Rowling, J. K.** Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets [Text]. – Bloomsbury, 1998. – 341 p.

8 **Haynes, N.** The myth and folktales behind Harry Potter [Text]. – BBC Culture, 2012 [Electronic resource]. – <https://www.bbc.com/culture/article/20120629-harry-potters-real-magic>.

9 **Waltz, R.** Harry Potter's Folklore World : On Myth and Magic [Text]. – Loomis House Press, 2016. – 198 p.

10 **Lieberstein, S. K.** Harry Potter's Folklore [Text] // Journal of Literary Studies. – 2014. – Vol. 30 (2). – P. 112–128.

Received 29.04.24.

Received in revised form 13.01.25.

Accepted for publication 26.05.25.

*Ә. Б. Джумақұлова¹, Д. А. Қарагойшыева²

^{1,2}Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ

ұлттық университеті,

Қазақстан Республикасы, Алматы қ.

29.04.24 ж. баспаға түсті.

13.01.25 ж. түзетулерімен түсті.

26.05.25 ж. басып шығаруға қабылданды.

АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІНДЕГІ БАЛАЛАР ӘДЕБИЕТІНЕ ФОЛЬКЛОРДІҢ ӘСЕРІ: ГАРРИ ПОТТЕР МЫСАЛЫНДА

Бұл мазмұнды мақала Дж.К. Роулингтің культтік «Гарри Поттер» сериясына халық аңыздарының терең әсерін жан-жақты зерттейді. Мақала мифтік жаратылыстар, тақырыптық мотивтер, сиқырлы заклинаниялар және әңгімелеу құрылымдары

сияқты элементтердің кітаптардағы сиқырлы әлемнің бай мозаикасын қалыптастыруға қалай әсер ететінін егжей-тегжейлі қарастырады. Серия бойына өрілген мәдени және тілдік қыр-сырларға терең үңіле отырып, мақала олардың оқырманға әсерлі тәжірибе сыйлаудағы маңыздылығын атап өтеді. Сонымен қатар, Роулингтің фольклор мен мифологияны шебер түрде пайдалануын талдай отырып, бұл элементтердің инклюзивтілікті қалай арттыратынын және ортақ мәдени мұраға сүйене отырып оқырмандармен қалай байланыс орнататынын көрсетеді. Фольклордың әдебиеттегі маңызына арналған жас-жасқты зерттеу арқылы бұл зерттеу Гарри Поттер сериясының тұрақты танымалдылығы мен мәдени ықпалын ашып көрсетеді және оның заманауи әңгімелеу мен мәдени пікірталастағы әмбебап тартымдылығы мен ұзақмерзімді мұрасы туралы құнды түсініктер береді. Сонымен қатар, мақала Роулингтің әңгімесін кеңірек әдеби дәстүр контекстінде қарастырып, фэнтези жанрын қалыптастырған классикалық және ортағасырлық жазбалармен байланыстарды анықтайды. Ол фольклорлық элементтердің қолданылуы тек әңгімелеу құралы ғана емес, сонымен қатар жас оқырмандарды әртүрлі мифтер мен этикалық жүйелермен таныстыратын оқу құралы ретінде қызмет атқаратынын талқылайды. Ақырында, зерттеу әдеби лингвистика саласындағы дамып келе жатқан тақырыпқа қосымша үлес қосып, тіл, мәдениет және фольклордың үйлесуі ұрпақтар мен географиялық шекараларды өтетін көпқырлы оқырман тәжірибесін қалай жасайтынын көрсетеді.

Кілтті сөздер: халық аңыздары, балалар әдебиеті, лингвистикалық талдау, Гарри Поттер, Дж. К. Роулинг, фэнтези жанры, мифология, мәдени мұра.

*А. Б. Джумакулова¹, Д. А. Карагойшева²

^{1,2}Казахский национальный

университет имени аль-Фараби,
Республика Казахстан, г. Алматы.

Поступило в редакцию 29.04.24.

Поступило с исправлениями 13.01.25.

Принято в печать 26.05.25.

ВЛИЯНИЕ СКАЗОК НА ДЕТСКУЮ ЛИТЕРАТУРУ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ: НА ПРИМЕРЕ ГАРРИ ПОТТЕРА

Данная содержательная статья представляет собой всестороннее исследование глубокого влияния народных сказаний на культовую серию о Гарри Поттере, написанную Дж. К. Роулинг. Внимательно рассматриваются такие элементы, как мифические существа, тематические мотивы, магические заклинания и нарративные структуры, формирующие многослойную структуру волшебного мира, изображённого в книгах. Погружаясь в культурные и языковые тонкости, пронизывающие серию, статья подчёркивает их ключевую роль в создании эффектного и захватывающего читательского опыта. Кроме того, анализируется мастерское включение Роулинг элементов фольклора и мифологии, показывая, как они способствуют инклюзивности и находят отклик у читателей, опираясь на общее культурное наследие. Посредством комплексного анализа значения фольклора в литературе, исследование проливает свет на устойчивую популярность и культурное влияние серии о Гарри Поттере, предлагая ценные идеи относительно её универсальной привлекательности и долговечного наследия в современной повествовательной и культурной практике. Также статья рассматривает повествование Роулинг в контекст более широкой литературной традиции, устанавливая связи с классическими и средневековыми произведениями, оказавшими влияние на жанр фэнтези. Также рассматривается, как использование фольклорных отсылок служит не только литературным приёмом, но и образовательным инструментом, знакомящим юных читателей с разнообразием мифов и этических систем. В заключение, исследование вносит вклад в развивающуюся область литературной лингвистики, демонстрируя, как сочетание языка, культуры и фольклора создаёт многомерный читательский опыт, преодолевающий возрастные и географические границы.

Ключевые слова: народные сказания, детская литература, лингвистический анализ, Гарри Поттер, Дж. К. Роулинг, жанр фэнтези, мифология, культурное наследие.

Теруге 26.05.2025 ж. жіберілді. Басуға 30.06.2025 ж. қол қойылды.

Электронды баспа

6,56 МБ RAM

Шартты баспа табағы 36,03. Таралымы 300 дана. Бағасы келісім бойынша.

Компьютерде беттеген: А. К. Темиргалинова

Корректорлар: Д. А. Кожас, А. Р. Омарова

Тапсырыс № 4406

Сдано в набор 26.05.2025 г. Подписано в печать 30.06.2025 г.

Электронное издание

6,56 МБ RAM

Усл. печ. л. 36,03. Тираж 300 экз. Цена договорная.

Компьютерная верстка: А. К. Темиргалинова

Корректоры: Д. А. Кожас, А. Р. Омарова

Заказ № 4406

«Toraighyrov University» баспасынан басылып шығарылған

Торайғыров университеті

140008, Павлодар қ., Ломов к., 64, 137 каб.

«Toraighyrov University» баспасы

Торайғыров университеті

140008, Павлодар қ., Ломов к., 64, 137 каб.

67-36-69

e-mail: kereku@tou.edu.kz

www.vestnik.tou.edu.kz