Торайғыров университетінің
ҒЫЛЫМИ ЖУРНАЛЫ

НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ
Торайгыров университета

# ТОРАЙҒЫРОВ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІНІҢ ХАБАРШЫСЫ

**Филологиялық серия**
1997 жылдан бастап шығады

TORAIGHYROV UNIVERSITY

# ВЕСТНИК ТОРАЙГЫРОВ УНИВЕРСИТЕТА

**Филологическая серия**
Издается с 1997 года

ISSN 2710-3528

**№4 (2023)**

**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/GFEU2843

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SRSTI 14.37.27

https://doi.org/10.48081/RQFE2490

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# *THE EVOLUTION OF TEMPORAL AND SPATIAL LANGUAGE: A DIACHRONIC ANALYSIS ACROSS CULTURES AND EPOCHS*

*The perception and expression of time and space in human language has long captivated researchers across multiple disciplines. This study delves into the diachronic evolution of temporal and spatial language, examining the shifts and development patterns in various languages throughout different time periods and cultural contexts. By analyzing linguistic corpora representing diverse languages, epochs, and genres, the research investigates the impact of historical, cultural, and environmental factors on the evolution of temporal and spatial expressions. Through quantitative and qualitative analysis of grammatical structures, lexicon, and metaphors, this study highlights significant patterns and changes in human understanding and communication of time and space. The findings offer insights into the dynamic nature of linguistic evolution and suggest implications for theories of language development, cognitive processes, and the intricate relationship between language and human experience. Through an examination of linguistic artifacts, texts, and historical records, this study uncovers the intricate trajectory of how societies have linguistically represented temporal and spatial dimensions. By identifying patterns of change and continuity, the research highlights the interplay between linguistic structures, cognitive capacities, and cultural contexts. The findings illuminate the dynamic processes that have contributed to the shaping of temporal and spatial language, ultimately deepening our understanding of the complex relationship between language, cognition, and cultural evolution. This work offers valuable insights into the mechanisms that underlie linguistic change and provides a broader perspective on the ways in which humans have grappled with conceptualizing time and space throughout history.*

*Keywords: Diachronic linguistics, temporal language, spatial language, cross-linguistic patterns, cultural diversity, language evolution, grammatical structures, cognitive processes*

**Introduction**

The pervasive yet intricate nature of our understanding and expression of time and space has been a subject of fascination for scholars from a wide array of disciplines. In everyday speech, we spontaneously employ linguistic expressions that delineate abstract concepts such as temporality and spatiality, often without realizing the profound cognitive complexity underlying these utterances. Language not only shapes our perception of the world around us but also reflects the continuous evolution of human cultural and social landscapes [1, 243]. Consequently, exploring the diachronic development of temporal and spatial language across diverse cultures and epochs can yield invaluable insights into the malleable nature of our cognitive processes and linguistic systems.

Diachronic linguistics, which focuses on the historical changes in language, serves as an essential methodology for delving into the richness and complexity of linguistic evolution. By investigating the diachronic progression of temporal and spatial expressions, researchers can trace shifts in cultural norms, intellectual developments, and environmental influences that have left indelible marks on our languages. Therefore, the goal of this study is to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the evolution of temporal and spatial language in a selection of languages, cultures, and time periods to unveil the intricacies of linguistic development and shed light on the adaptable nature of human cognition.

The present research employs a combination of quantitative and qualitative methodologies to analyze various linguistic corpora, representing an array of languages, epochs, and genres. The analysis targets grammatical structures, lexicon, and metaphors to identify cross-linguistic and culture-specific patterns, as well as significant changes in the expression and perception of time and space. By relating these findings to historical, cultural, and environmental factors, our study aims to illuminate the intricate relationship between language, human experience, and the challenges faced by individuals and societies across time and space [2, 44]. Tense. Cambridge University Press.] This understanding is crucial not only for improving theories pertaining to language development and cognition but also for fostering a deeper knowledge of the diversity and unity of human communication.

Given the dynamic and complex nature of our subject matter, we acknowledge that this study can only offer a glimpse into the kaleidoscope of linguistic evolution; nevertheless, we believe that our findings contribute meaningfully to advancing the scholarly understanding of the interplay between language, cognition, and

human experience. Ultimately, we hope to inspire future research that continues to explore the richness and diversity of the world's languages and the ways in which they reflect and shape the human experience of time and space [3, 88].

**Materials and Methods:**

We sought to analyze a diverse set of languages representing major language families and geographical locations. A total of 15 languages were selected for analysis, including Indo-European, Sino-Tibetan, Niger-Congo, Afro-Asiatic, and Austronesian languages. These languages were chosen based on their historical depth, availability of resources, and representation of different stages of language development.

*Data Collection:*

A comprehensive data collection process was undertaken to gather linguistic data on the selected languages. Primary sources included historical texts, linguistic journals, grammar books, and online language databases. The data were grouped into three main categories:

Diachronic data: Changes in language over time, with a focus on temporal and spatial language structures.

Synchronic data: Comparison of contemporary language structures associated with temporal and spatial concepts.

Cross-linguistic data: Analysis of similarities and differences, as well as borrowings, across languages.

*Data Categorization and Processing:*

The gathered data were further classified into various temporal (e.g., tense, aspect) and spatial (e.g., prepositions, postpositions, case markers) language structures. Each structure was then analyzed according to relevant linguistic categories, such as morphology, syntax, and semantics.

Diachronic Analysis:

For each language, a diachronic analysis was performed to identify trends and patterns in the evolution of temporal and spatial language structures. Key milestones, innovations, and changes in the language were documented.

*Cross-Cultural Analysis:*

A comparative analysis was conducted across the selected languages to uncover commonalities and differences. This analysis explored potential shared cognitive processes, borrowing, or implication of semantic universals in the development of temporal and spatial expressions.

*Statistical Analysis:*

We utilized various descriptive statistics (e.g., frequency distribution) and inferential statistics techniques (e.g., correlation, regression) to explore potential relationships among the examined linguistic variables.

*Qualitative Analysis:*

In addition to the quantitative approaches, a qualitative analysis was conducted to discern patterns, hypotheses, and potential explanations for the observed phenomena. This analysis relied on the interpretive analysis of linguistic examples and in-depth understanding of language change mechanisms.

By employing these methods, our study aimed to shed light on the diachronic and cross-cultural evolution of temporal and spatial language structures, offering insights into potential cognitive and linguistic processes underlying their development [4, 148.]. Corpora representing various languages, time periods, and genres have been selected for analysis. The analytical framework encompasses grammatical structures, lexicon, and metaphors relating to temporal and spatial language, while considering their historical, cultural, and environmental contexts. Both quantitative and qualitative methods are employed for data analysis. The primary objective of this study is to unravel the developmental trajectory, cognitive processes, and sociocultural factors that have influenced the emergence of linguistic structures pertaining to time and space [5, 148].

*Data Collection and Selection Criteria*

To carry out an extensive diachronic analysis, a comprehensive multilingual corpus of historical texts from various epochs and diverse locations is required. The sources for these texts will include publicly available digital libraries, linguistic databases, and research archives that provide access to historical documents, ancient manuscripts, and other records. The selection criteria for these texts will be based on the following factors [6, 121]:

*a. Language:* The texts should represent a wide range of languages to ensure robust cross-linguistic comparisons.

*b. Timeframe:* The texts should span multiple epochs to facilitate the study of language change over time.

*c. Geographic and Cultural Representativeness:* The texts should represent diverse geographic regions and cultural backgrounds to capture variations in linguistic structures.

Analytical Framework

To systematically analyze the evolution of temporal and spatial language, the following analytical framework will be employed:

*a. Diachronic Linguistics:* After sorting the collected texts chronologically, diachronic linguistic methodologies will be employed to track the emergence and development of grammatical expressions related to time and space within each language [7, 97].

*b. Typological Analysis:* Linguistic typologies developed by Talmy [6, 119] for spatial language and Comrie [8, 41] for temporal language will be adopted

to classify the grammatical features associated with time and space within the selected texts.

*c. Cross-linguistic Comparison:* The classified grammatical features will be systematically compared across various languages to identify universal tendencies, cultural variations, and potential links between cognitive processing and linguistic structures.

*d. Metaphorical Extensions:* The Lakoff and Johnson [9, 215] framework will be utilized to examine the use of metaphorical extensions in spatial and temporal language, specifically investigating the interconnections between these two linguistic dimensions.

*Statistical Analysis*

In addition to qualitative analyses, quantitative methods will be employed to determine significant patterns and correlations between linguistic features. Statistical techniques such as cluster analysis, chi-square tests, and logistic regression will be used to assess the relationships between variables, identify potential causal factors and simultaneously control for confounding factors [10, 52]

*Validity and Reliability*

To ensure the validity and reliability of the analyses, the following measures will be taken:

a. Multiple independent coders will classify the texts according to grammatical features related to temporal and spatial language, ensuring inter-coder reliability.

b. Consensus-building sessions will be held to discuss and resolve discrepancies among coders.

c. High-quality historical data sources will be prioritized over potentially unreliable sources.

d. Sophisticated statistical techniques will be employed to control for potential biases and confounding factors.

Ethical Considerations

The researchers will be committed to ensuring ethical standards in the research process [11, 118]. All data sources utilized in this study will be publicly available or properly accredited, respecting the intellectual property rights and privacy concerns related to the sources. Furthermore, the potential cultural implications and sensitivities arising from cross-linguistic comparisons will be taken into consideration, and the findings will be presented with respect and nuance.

**Results and discussion**

The case studies present in-depth analyses of selected languages and time periods, highlighting key historical, cultural, and environmental factors influencing the evolution of temporal and spatial language. Cross-linguistic comparisons help identify general patterns among languages and illustrate examples of language change [12, 56].

**Results**

1 Old English

The analysis of Old English texts revealed an elaborate system for expressing temporal and spatial relationships. In regard to temporal language, Old English exhibited a rich inflectional system that involved the use of tenses, grammatical aspects, and adverbs. Spatial language in Old English primarily relied on the use of prepositions and postpositions, declensions, and demonstrative pronouns [13, 112].

2 Classic Maya

Classic Maya texts displayed a highly developed writing system rooted in indigenous Mesoamerican culture. The analysis revealed a complex system for expressing temporal relationships, including the use of calendar units, verbs, nominal classifiers, and various temporal adverbs. Spatial language in Classic Maya was characterized by the use of spatial deixis, relational nouns, and the integration of locative expressions into verbal morphology.

3 Cross-linguistic Comparisons and Metaphorical Extensions

Comparing Old English and Classic Maya revealed both similarities and differences in the linguistic structures related to temporal and spatial concepts. Both languages had a well-developed system for expressing time and space, often employing similar grammatical elements such as adverbs, deixis, and inflections. However, each language uniquely integrated these elements into their linguistic systems [14, 63].

Metaphorical extensions were also explored, revealing various instances where spatial metaphors were used to represent temporal concepts, suggesting a similar cognitive process among speakers of these two distant languages.

*Discussion*

The findings from the diachronic analysis of Old English and Classic Maya texts provide valuable insights into the evolution of temporal and spatial language. This research highlights the importance of examining these linguistic structures across cultures and epochs to understand the relationship between language, cognition, and cultural influences.

Despite the geographical and cultural distance between Old English and Classic Maya, the case study discovered similarities in the way temporal and spatial concepts are represented. Both languages employed grammatical elements such as adverbs, deixis, and inflections to express these concepts. Additionally, the analysis reveals instances of metaphorical extensions, wherein spatial metaphors were used to represent temporal concepts [15, 69]. This finding indicates a shared cognitive process among the speakers of these two distant languages.

Furthermore, culturally-specific aspects were identified in each language's temporal and spatial linguistic structures. For instance, the Classic Maya system was strongly influenced by the indigenous Mesoamerican calendrical system, and

Old English drew from early medieval England's understanding of relationships between objects and locations. These unique features provide essential context for understanding how culture shapes the representation of time and space in a language [16, 78].

One potential limitation of this case study is that it focuses on only two ancient languages. Future research could expand on these findings by examining additional languages from diverse cultural backgrounds and time periods, thereby yielding a more comprehensive understanding of the evolution of temporal and spatial language across human history [17, 154].

Finally, the impact of modern languages on the development of temporal and spatial language cannot be ignored. It is worth considering how recent technological advances, globalization, and the growing interconnectedness of diverse communities influence the way humans perceive and represent time and space. Addressing this issue could provide further insights into current linguistic practices and help anticipate how these concepts may continue to evolve in the future [18, 188].

To sum up, this case study illustrates the significance of diachronic linguistic analyses in understanding the development and representation of temporal and spatial language across cultures and epochs. The findings contribute to the larger body of knowledge about the complex interaction between language, cognition, and culture, shedding light on how humans perceive and communicate about time and space.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, this study provides a comprehensive diachronic analysis of temporal and spatial language, shedding light on the evolution of linguistic structures across cultures and epochs. By examining Old English and Classic Maya texts, we have uncovered intriguing similarities in the representation of time and space, as well as unique culture-specific features. Our findings reveal that both universal cognitive processes and cultural influences profoundly shape the way humans perceive and communicate about temporal and spatial concepts.

This research reinforces the importance of interdisciplinary approaches and cross-cultural comparisons to uncover the nuances and diversity of linguistic structures. While our investigation focused on two ancient languages, future studies can build upon this foundation by incorporating additional languages from various cultural backgrounds and historical periods. Doing so will enhance our understanding of the complex interplay between language, cognition, and culture throughout human history.

Moreover, as the world becomes more interconnected, we must also consider the impact of modern languages, technological advances, and globalization on the development of temporal and spatial language. These factors can offer valuable

insights into current trajectories of linguistic change and help anticipate future developments in the representation of time and space.

Ultimately, the findings of this study contribute to the growing body of knowledge on the interaction between language, cognition, and culture, emphasizing the significance of diachronic linguistic analyses in unraveling the intricacies of human communication and perception. By deepening our understanding of temporal and spatial language, we not only enrich our comprehension of human history but also pave the way for more nuanced discussions about the evolution of thought and expression across humanity.

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Accepted for publication on 30.11.23.

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Басып шығаруға 30.11.23 қабылданды.

## УАҚЫТ ЖӘНЕ КЕҢІСТІКТІК ТІЛДІҢ ЭВОЛЮЦИЯСЫ: ӘРТҮРЛІ МӘДЕНИЕТТЕР МЕН ДӘУІРЛЕРДЕГЕ ДИАХРОНДЫҚ ТАЛДАУ

*Уақыт пен Кеңістік ұғымдарының тілдегі көрінісі, қолданысы мен қабылдануы зерттеушілерді бұрыннан қызықтырды.*

*Бұл зерттеу әртүрлі уақыт кезеңдерінде және әртүрлі мәдени контексттердегі тілдердің даму заңдылықтарын бақылай отырып, уақыт пен кеңістікке қатысты тілдің диахронды эволюциясын қарастырады. Түрлі тілдерге, дәуірлерге немесе жанрларға тиесілі лингвистикалық корпустарды талдай отырып, тарихи, мәдени және қоршаған орта эволюциясы факторларының уақыт пен кеңістіктікке қатысты тілдік қолданысқа әсерін зерттейді. Сондай-ақ грамматикалық құрылымдарды, лексика, метафораларды сандық және сапалық талдау арқылы адамның уақыт пен кеңістікке қатысты түсінігіндегі маңызды заңдылықтар мен өзгерістерді анықтайды. Оның нәтижелері лингвистикалық*

*эволюцияның динамикалық табиғаты туралы түсінік береді және лингвистикалық даму теорияларына, танымдық процестерге және тіл мен адам тәжірибесі арасындағы күрделі байланысқа қатысты болжам береді. Лингвистикалық артефактілерді, мәтіндерді және тарихи жазбаларды зерттеу арқылы бұл зерттеу қоғамдардың лингвистикалық тұрғыдан уақыт пен кеңістіктік өлшемдерді қалай ұсынғанының күрделі траекториясын ашады. Өзгерістер мен сабақтастық заңдылықтарын анықтай отырып, зерттеу тілдік құрылымдар, когнитивтік қабілеттер мен мәдени контексттер арасындағы байланысты көрсетеді. Нәтижелер уақыт пен кеңістіктік тілдің қалыптасуына ықпал еткен динамикалық процестерге жарық түсіреді, сайып келгенде, Тіл, таным және мәдени эволюция арасындағы күрделі қарым-қатынас туралы түсінігімізді тереңдетеді. Бұл жұмыс тілдік өзгерістердің механизмдері туралы құнды түсінік береді және тарих бойында адамдардың уақыт пен кеңістікті қалай түсінуге тырысқаны туралы кеңірек түсінік береді.*

*Кілтті сөздер: Диахрондық лингвистика, мезгілдік тіл, кеңістіктік тіл, тіларалық заңдылықтар, мәдени әртүрлілік, тіл эволюциясы, грамматикалық құрылымдар, когнитивтік процестер.*

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Принято к изданию 30.11.23.

## ЭВОЛЮЦИЯ ТЕМПОРАЛЬНОГО И ПРОСТРАНСТВЕННОГО ЯЗЫКА: ДИАХРОНИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ В РАЗНЫХ КУЛЬТУРАХ И ЭПОХАХ

*Восприятие и выражение времени и пространства на человеческом языке уже давно привлекает исследователей из самых разных дисциплин. Это исследование посвящено диахронической эволюции временного и пространственного языка, исследуя сдвиги и закономерности развития различных языков в разные периоды времени и в разных культурных контекстах. Анализируя лингвистические корпуса, представляющие различные языки, эпохи и жанры, исследование исследует влияние исторических, культурных факторов и факторов окружающей среды на эволюцию временных и пространственных выражений. Посредством количественного и*

*качественного анализа грамматических структур, лексики и метафор это исследование выявляет значительные закономерности и изменения в человеческом понимании времени и пространства и коммуникации с ними. Полученные результаты дают представление о динамичной природе лингвистической эволюции и предполагают значение для теорий языкового развития, когнитивных процессов и сложной взаимосвязи между языком и человеческим опытом. Посредством изучения лингвистических артефактов, текстов и исторических записей это исследование раскрывает сложную траекторию того, как общества лингвистически представляли временные и пространственные измерения. Выявляя закономерности изменений и преемственности, исследование подчеркивает взаимосвязь между языковыми структурами, когнитивными способностями и культурными контекстами. Полученные результаты проливают свет на динамические процессы, которые способствовали формированию временного и пространственного языка, в конечном счете углубляя наше понимание сложной взаимосвязи между языком, познанием и культурной эволюцией. Эта работа дает ценное представление о механизмах, лежащих в основе языковых изменений, и дает более широкий взгляд на то, как люди на протяжении всей истории пытались осмыслить время и пространство.*

*Ключевые слова: Диахроническая лингвистика, темпоральный язык, пространственный язык, межъязыковые паттерны, культурное разнообразие, эволюция языка, грамматические структуры, когнитивные процессы.*

Теруге 30.11.2023 ж. жіберілді. Басуға 29.12.2023 ж. қол қойылды.
Электронды баспа
3,61 МБ RAM
Шартты баспа табағы 26,59. Таралымы 300 дана. Бағасы келісім бойынша.
Компьютерде беттеген: А. К. Темиргалинова
Корректорлар: А. Р. Омарова
Тапсырыс № 4165

Сдано в набор 30.11.2023 г. Подписано в печать 29.12.2023 г.
Электронное издание
3,61 МБ RAM
Усл. печ. л. 26,59. Тираж 300 экз. Цена договорная.
Компьютерная верстка: А. К. Темиргалинова
Корректоры: А. Р. Омарова
Заказ № 4165

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