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S.S. Ibragimova^a

E-mail: ibragimovasayyora97@gmail.com.

*Corresponding author: ibragimovasayyora97@gmail.com.

A.T. Kikbayeva^b

E-mail: ainurkikbayeva@gmail.com

^a*Alfraganus University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan*

^b*Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan*

THE PHENOMENON OF METAPHORIZATION AND METONYMIZATION IN THE FORMATION OF PSEUDONYMS

Abstract

Pseudonyms are widely used in literature, poetry, art, media and everyday life. Their choice is often determined not only by personal preferences, but also by linguistic processes, among which metaphorization and metonymization play a key role. This article examines how these cognitive mechanisms contribute to the formation of pseudonyms and what strategies for their use prevail.

In the system of Russian and Uzbek anthroponymy, pseudonym models in different periods of society were formed on the basis of word-formation types of onyms and appellatives characteristic of a given time. They, like other onomastic units of anthroponyms, reflect the slightest changes in their formation. It should be noted that among Russian pseudonyms there is a small group of unusually formed pseudonyms, about 2%.

Russian and Uzbek pseudonyms create a vast field of onomastic units. Authors, inventing them, turn to various types of word formation and the use of metaplasms, and when creating collective pseudonyms, they strive to note the contribution of each author; perpetuate the name, show kinship, and even manage to start a game with the reader. Such nominative units are observed only in pseudonyms. They are considered in the article from the cognitive, lexical-semantic, morphological, graphic, and phonetic points of view. Thus, the study of metaphorization and metonymization in the formation of pseudonyms allows us to better understand the mechanisms of linguistic creativity and self-presentation.

Keywords:

metaplasms, appellatives, onyms, anthroponymy, pseudonyms, onomastics, word formation, personal names, comparison.

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Introduction

Pseudonyms are widely used in literature, poetry, art, media and everyday life. Their choice is often determined not only by personal preferences, but also by linguistic processes, among which

metaphorization and metonymization play a key role. This article examines how these cognitive mechanisms contribute to the formation of pseudonyms and what strategies for their use prevail.

Pseudonyms are the result of metaphorical or metonymic transfer of meaning. They demonstrate the native speaker's idea of the universe, how he perceives it.

Pseudonyms are a product of rethinking reality, the activity of human consciousness and thinking. A person rethinks the world due to accumulated knowledge, which is united in consciousness into categories. In this process, pseudonyms are formed in language.

Pseudonyms play a significant role in the literature and culture of various peoples, reflecting the features of the linguistic picture of the world and cultural traditions. Thus, in the study of T.T. Dzharasova's "Pseudonyms as a Special Type of Anthroponyms" and her dissertation [Dzharasova, 2005; 2012] examine literary and stage pseudonyms, their formation and functioning in languages.

In particular, in the Kazakh language, the use of pseudonyms associated with social status, profession, character traits or physical features is observed. For example, the pseudonym "Bibasy" (son of a biy) was used by Sh. Aimanov, reflecting his social background.

In the Russian language, pseudonyms indicating the author's profession or occupation are also common. For example, the writer V.G. Korolenko used the pseudonyms "Journalist" and "Chronicler", emphasizing his professional activities.

As research by scientists has shown, the study of pseudonyms in various languages allows for a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of linguistic creativity and self-presentation, as well as identifying cultural differences in approaches to naming.

Materials and research methods

For the analysis in our study, we used the methods of cognitive linguistics, comparative analysis and semantic analysis. The material was considered pseudonyms of famous people and at the same time the features were revealed as a result of comparing two languages, and a classification was made, which was based on the types of meaning transfer: metaphorical (associations by similarity) and metonymic (associations by contiguity). The analysis of the named phenomena and processes allows us to come to the following results:

- metaphorization is most often used when creating pseudonyms that reflect personal qualities, symbolic meanings and associative images. For example, the pseudonym "Woland" (M. Bulgakov) appeals to the image of a mythological creature;
- metonymization is less common, but is actively used in cases where the pseudonym is associated with a specific detail of a person's biography or activity. For example, the pseudonym "Salvador Dali" uses his own name, but turns it into a symbol of an artistic image.

A combination of both mechanisms is often observed, which makes pseudonyms more multi-layered and expressive.

Literature review

Linguistics has its own unique methods for analyzing concepts. In particular, according to J. Lakoff and M. Johnson on the metaphorical analysis of concepts, metaphor is considered a means of performing a fundamental cognitive operation, ensuring the transition of figurative schemes from one conceptual field to another. In addition, scientists believe that two cognitive domains are involved in the formation of a metaphorical derivative meaning, that is, the "source domain" and the "target domain" [Lakoff, Johnson, 2003].

Terms such as "linguistic identity" and "linguistic variation" are often used to study linguistic personality. They help to understand how language shapes human personality and what factors influence individual characteristics in language use. According to the research of such authors as L.P. Klobukova, V.V. Krasnykh, A. Izotov a linguistic personality is formed under the influence of various factors, such as the cultural environment, education, social interaction, behavior and

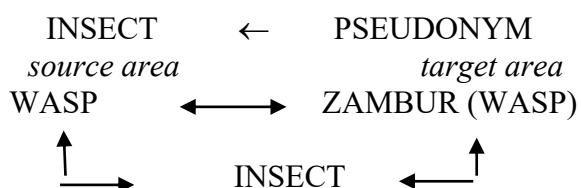
experience and represents cultural and linguistic and communicative values, knowledge of the world [Klobukova, Krasnykh, 1998: 116].

Scientists E.M. Vereshchagin, V.G. Kostomarov believe that most of the cultural and historical value consists of personal names that clearly represent the tradition and culture of the people [Vereshchagin, Kostomarov, 1990: 78]. According to A.V. Superanskaya, onomastics has a strong connection with the cultural history of the people [Superanskaya, 2009: 98]. E.S. Kybryakova believes that onomastics is a cultural dominant and recognizes it as the main cultural element [Kybryakova, 1978: 114]. As the research shows the national specificity of anthroponyms are features characteristic of the names of people in a particular nation or culture. Anthroponyms, or names of people, are of great importance in society, since they are not only an individual identification of a person, but also reflect his cultural, historical and national heritage.

The "source domain" is a set of specific human knowledge about being, obtained through his experience. And the "target domain" is relatively little clarified, refined knowledge. If we introduce precision into this formulation, when the transfer of meaning occurs in a metaphorical way, a person applies existing units in the language and available knowledge. This is the function of the "source domain". And the "target area" is a new meaning formed in human consciousness with the help of ready-made linguistic units. As it turns out, metaphor is a unique way of understanding the world, a cognitive mechanism of language that forms a new meaning. As a result of rapidly occurring changes in the world, various discoveries, metaphor plays an important role in the nomination of new concepts, when implementing various types of analysis in consciousness in the process of naming. Consequently, metaphor is not only a phenomenon of language, but also of thinking in general. This conclusion was once expressed by other scientists, in particular, A. Richards etc.

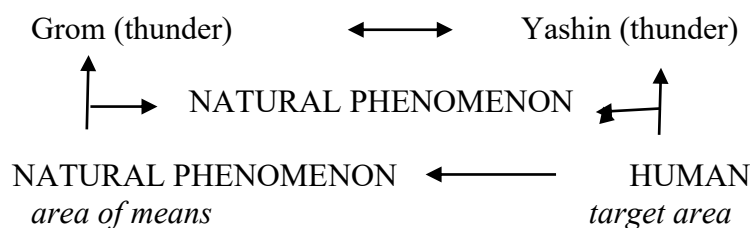
Discussion and results

The findings of a comprehensive study of pseudonyms indicate that metaphorization and metonymization are key cognitive strategies in the formation of pseudonyms. Metaphorical pseudonyms are more often associated with the self-positioning of an individual and the creation of a memorable image, while metonymic pseudonyms emphasize professional or biographical specifics. Let us turn to research in this area and present the examples we have discovered in a comparative aspect. In the formation of pseudonyms, conceptual metaphor is realized through the mutual adaptation of the *source area* and the *target area*. For example:



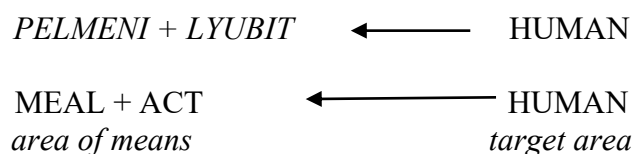
The Russian word *oca* and the Uzbek word *zambur* belong to the cognitive field of the concept INSECT. In the process of word formation, a similarity is established between the source area of the concept INSECT and the target area of the concept HUMAN. The same insect of the lexeme *oca* occupies a place in the target area of the concept PSEUDONYM. The cognitive field created by this lexeme helps to recreate the concept pseudonym. The Russian word *oca* means "stinging flying hymenopteran insect with a bright (usually black with yellow) coloring" [TSRY 2008:1145]. The Uzbek word *zambur* means "poisonous large species of bees" [UTIL 2006:127]. In this case, the pseudonym is formed in a simple way and belongs to the first type of pseudonym formation.

The Russian pseudonym Gromov (thunder) and the Uzbek (thunder) pseudonym Yashin are formed from words denoting a natural phenomenon.



The Russian word thunder has the following meaning: "A loud roar, peals that accompany lightning during a thunderstorm" [TSRYA 2008: 341]. The lexical meaning of the Uzbek word Yashin is "a powerful instantaneous electric spark that appears in the atmosphere between clouds or on the surface of the earth and clouds; lightning" [UTIL, 2006: 127]. In the process of word formation of a pseudonym, a metaphorical transfer of meaning occurs. On the basis of this phenomenon, the concept of the goal area PERSON is formed with the help of the area means NATURAL PHENOMENON. Only the Russian pseudonym Gromov belongs to the second type of pseudonym formation, since it has the word-formation means *-ov*, and the Uzbek pseudonym Yashin belongs to the first type of pseudonym formation, consisting only of the stem. Only the addition of this affix slightly reduces the purpose, the conceptual power of the pseudonym, bringing it closer to another type of anthroponyms such as a surname [Ibragimova, 2023].

The second cognitive model of combined pseudonyms is formed as follows, for example, the Russian pseudonym Pelmenyubov means "a person who loves to eat pelmeni" and consists of two bases attached with the help of the connecting vowel *-e-* and the word-forming formant *-ov*. 'Pelmeni' is a noun "a type of small pies made of unleavened dough with meat filling, eaten boiled" [TSRY 2008: 1239] and 'lyubit' is a verb "to experience love, passion for someone, for something" [TSRY, 2008: 826].



The associative meaning of the word 'pelmeni' is activated in the formation of the pseudonym Pelmenyubov. The second component of the pseudonym is the lexeme 'lyubit', which is part of the cognitive field of the concept of food. The formation of the pseudonym activates the meaning 'pelmeni' of this lexeme.

Pseudonyms, like other proper names, are formed from appellatives, but in the general lexical system of each language, proper names form autonomous subsystems that do not completely coincide with the system of appellative vocabulary and have a number of fundamental differences from it [Sattarov, 1972]. Based on these studies, pseudonyms can be divided into the following types according to grammatical and morphological structure:

1. Simple pseudonyms in structure.
2. Combined pseudonyms.
3. Complex pseudonyms (multi-word).
4. Single-letter, numeric, game (anagrams) or symbolic nicknames.

I. Simple in structure pseudonyms (one-word). Pseudonyms of creative persons from one lexical base are simple in composition pseudonyms. For example, Garmody (Valery Bryusov), Teffi (Nadezhda Buchinskaya), Ustalaya (Sofya Tolstaya); Fitrat (Abdurauf Abdurakhim oglu), Chulpon (Abdulhamid Sulaimon oglu Yunusov), Chochiy (Badriddin Chochiy), Ulfat (Mullah Badal), Hokiyy (Mullah Bobojon). Pseudonyms of this type can be divided into the following groups:

1) simple root pseudonyms - these are pseudonyms without any affixes, formed from different parts of speech:

- a) pseudonyms formed from nouns: Ktestyanin 'Peasant' (I.Z. Suzikov), Gorchitsa 'Mustard'

(V. Kataev), Journalist, Spectator (V.G. Korolenko), Tank (E. Surkov), Uyghur (M. Abdumannon), Yashin (K. Nu'monov), Khurshid (Sh. Sharofiddinov);

b) pseudonyms formed from adjectives: Veselyi 'Cheerful' (N.I. Kochkurov), Vernivolya (A.Ya. Konisky);

c) pseudonyms formed from verbs (the base is made up of verbs):

Indamas (A. Avloniy) (Uzbek);

d) pseudonyms formed from pronouns:

Kto-to 'Someone' (N.S. Leskov).

Most simple root pseudonyms in the Uzbek language in morphological terms are names whose base is made up of nouns, and there are relatively fewer simple root pseudonyms with a verbal and pronominal base. We observe this in the Russian language as well.

2) *simple derivative pseudonyms*. Each of these pseudonyms has its own model, word-formation base and word-formation means:

a) pseudonyms, the basis of which is "noun + affix": Arkanov (A. Steinbock), Tarantulov (A.P. Chekhov) Sashin (A.K. Clifton), Monumentov (V.P. Burenin), Bibliotekar (S.I. Nedelkovich); Khorazmiy, Bukhoriy, Yassaviy, Chustiy, Margiloniy, Khuzhandiy;

b) pseudonyms with the model "adj., adj. + affix" can be divided into pseudonyms, the basis of which is qualitative and relative adjectives. We observe the same phenomenon in the Russian language:

- pseudonyms based on qualitative adjectives: Kislyayev, Izvestnyi 'Famous' (A.P. Chekhov), Gorky 'Poignant' (A. Peshkov), Volnyi 'Free' (A. Azhgirey); Zhimit (G. Yunus), Zarra (Mir Abdulla Okhund), Ilgor (G. Gulyam), Inzhik (G. Meliboev), Yŷksul (B. Ibrokhimov), Kusa (G. Gulyam), Mavzun (Sidikjon usta), Shukhy (Abduvokhid Akhadov);

- pseudonyms based on relative adjectives: Prose poet (A.P. Chekhov), Hard-tested (A.V. Prokhorov); Gadoiy, Doguliy (Fakhriddin Rozhiy), Sayqaliy (Muhammad Sobir Khozhi ogly), Sidqiy (Sayid Ahmad), Garibiy (Muhammad Ali).

Morphological method of forming anthroponyms. As a result of the conducted research, the following affixes were identified that participate in the formation of words using this method. The following affixes are typical of pseudonyms of Russian origin: -in, -y, -iy, -ov, -ev, -ich, -ko; the following affixes are typical of pseudonyms of Uzbek origin: -iy, -khuzha, -khon. For example, Azaryin, Bryzgin, Bedny, Gorky, Petrov, Bryancev, Galich, Panko, etc.; Gulhaniy, Poshokhuzha, Ubaydullahon, etc.

II. *Combined pseudonyms*, the composition of which consists of more than one lexical base. There are relatively fewer such pseudonyms in the Uzbek language; they are a product of the desire for concreteness and clarification. Combined pseudonyms are formed by the composition method. For example: Pelmenelyubov (N.M. Yadrintsev), Vsegdapyushchensky (I.K. Kondratyev), Belosokolov (A.P. Belosoglo); Kaltadum (B. Siddikov), Eltuzary (K. Solikhov), Adabiyotkuli (M. Shermukhammedov), Sumalakavliyo (G. Yunus).

III. *Compound pseudonyms (multi-word)*. Compound pseudonyms have phrase models, in some cases sentences.

Compound pseudonyms phrase models consist of two or more independent words, have a definition - defined model:

1. Pseudonyms by the model "noun + noun" or "noun + noun + noun":

A man without a spleen (A.P. Chekhov), A voice from the crowd (N.S. Leskov); Tashkent shamoli (K. Aliyev), Zhiyaningiz Mushtum, Kalvak mahzumning zhiyani (A. Kadyri).

2. Pseudonyms by the model "noun + adj.":

The Iron Mask (N.A. Khlopov), The Russian Traveler (N.M. Karamzin).

3. Pseudonyms by the model "numerical. + noun":

Two points (I.A. Mayorov); Bir kishi (B. Siddikov), Bir ishchi (A. Ikromov), Bir musofir (Sadridin Saidmurod ogly).

4. Pseudonyms according to the "adj. + adj.":

Yosh Hevali (Zh. Sultonmurodov).

5. Pseudonyms according to the “pronoun” model. + noun”:

Oz kishing (H. Ikromov).

In the models of pseudonym formation in the 20th century, we encountered a surname, first name, and patronymic as a reflection of the three-member system of human naming: Utesov Leonid Osipovich (Lazar Weisbein); Zinoviev Grigory Evseevich (Ovsey-Gersh Radomyslsky); Ivan Kuzmich Prutkov (B.V. Zhirkovich) - first name + last name + patronymic" (Russian – 10%); Viktor Suvorov (Vladimir Rezun), Marko Cheremshina (Ivan Semanyuk), Artyom Vesolyiy (Nikolai Kochkurov) - first name + last name" (Russian - 30%); Alexander Grin (Alexander Grinevsky), Andrei Platonov (Andrei Klimentov) - real name + false last name (Russian – 50%); Konstantin Simonov (Kirill Simonov) - false first name + real last name (Russian – 20%). According to statistics, of all the Russian pseudonyms collected, pseudonyms based on the “real name + false surname” model make up the majority.

Conclusion

Thus, the study of metaphorization and metonymization in the formation of pseudonyms allows us to better understand the mechanisms of linguistic creativity and self-presentation. This line of research is relevant and has broad prospects both in the synchronous environment and in diachrony. Further research can be aimed at analyzing cultural differences in preferences for naming strategies in English, Kazakh, Russian, and Uzbek languages based on linguocultural features.

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С.С. Ибрагимова^a

E-mail: ibragimovasayyora97@gmail.com

*Байланыс үшін автор: ibragimovasayyora97@gmail.com.

А.Т. Кикбаева^b

E-mail: ainurkikbayeva@gmail.com

^a*Альфраганус Университеті, Ташкент, Өзбекстан*

^b*Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан*

ЛАҚАП АТТАРДЫҢ ҚАЛЫПТАСУЫНДАҒЫ МЕТАФОРИЗАЦИЯ ЖӘНЕ МЕТОНИМИЗАЦИЯ

Аннотация. Лақап есімдер әдебиетте, поэзияда, өнерде, бұқаралық ақпарат құралдарында және күнделікті өмірде кеңінен қолданылады. Олардың таңдауы көбінесе жеке қалаулармен ғана емес, сонымен қатар метафоризация мен метонимизация негізгі рөл атқаратын лингвистикалық процестермен де анықталады. Бұл мақалада псевдонимдердің қалыптасуына осы когнитивтік механизмдердің қалай ықпал ететіні және оларды қолданудың қандай стратегиялары басым екені қарастырылады.

Орыс және өзбек антропонимикасы жүйесінде қоғам өмірінің әртүрлі кезеңдеріндегі лақап атаулардың үлгілері белгілі бір уақытқа тән онимдер мен апеллативтердің сөзжасамдық түрлері негізінде қалыптасты. Антропонимдердің басқа ономастикалық бірліктері сияқты олардың жасалуындағы азғантай өзгерістерді көрсетеді. Айта кету керек, орыс лақап атауларының ішінде әдеттен тыс қалыптасқан бүркеншік есімдердің шағын тобы бар, шамамен 2%.

Орыс және өзбек псевдонимдері ономастикалық бірліктердің кең өрісін жасайды. Оларды ойлап тапқан кезде авторлар сөзжасамның әр алуан түрлеріне және метаплазмалардың қолданылуына жүгінеді, ал ұжымдық бүркеншік атауларды жасағанда әр автордың қосқан үлесін атап өтуге ұмтылады; есімін мәңгілікке қалдыру, туыстық қарым-қатынасын таныту, тіпті оқырманмен ойын бастауға да мүмкіндік береді. Мұндай номинативті бірліктер бүркеншік атауларда ғана байқалады. Олар мақалада когнитивтік, лексика-семантикалық, морфологиялық, графикалық, фонетикалық тұрғыдан қарастырылады. Сонымен, псевдонимдердің жасалуындағы метафоризация мен метонимизацияны зерттеу лингвистикалық шығармашылық пен өзін-өзі танытудың тетіктерін тереңірек түсінуге мүмкіндік береді.

Тірек сөздер: метаплазмалар, апелляциялар, онимдер, антропонимиялар, бүркеншік атаулар, ономастика, сөзжасам, кісі есімдері, салыстыру.

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С.С. Ибрагимова^а

E-mail: ibragimovasayyora97@gmail.com

* Автор для корреспонденции: ibragimovasayyora97@gmail.com.

А.Т. Кикбаева^б

E-mail: ainurkikbayeva@gmail.com

^а *Университет Альфрагануса, Ташкент, Узбекистан*

^б *Казахский национальный университет имени аль-Фараби, Алматы, Казахстан*

МЕТАФОРИЗАЦИЯ И МЕТОНИМИЗАЦИЯ ПРИ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ ПСЕВДОНИМОВ

Аннотация. Псевдонимы широко используются в литературе, поэзии, искусстве, медиа и повседневной жизни. Их выбор часто обусловлен не только личными предпочтениями, но и лингвистическими процессами, среди которых ключевую роль играют метафоризация и метонимизация. Данная статья рассматривает, как когнитивные механизмы способствуют образованию псевдонимов и какие преобладают стратегии их использования.

В системе русской и узбекской антропонимики модели псевдонимов в разных периодах жизни общества были образованы на основе характерных для данного времени словообразовательных типов онимов и аппелятивов. Они, как и другие ономастические единицы антропонимов, отражают в себе малейшие изменения в их образовании. Надо отметить, что среди русских псевдонимов существует небольшая группа необычно образованных псевдонимов, их около 2%.

Русские и узбекские псевдонимы создают обширное поле ономастических единиц. Авторы, придумывая их, обращаются к различным видам словообразования и использования метаплазмов, а при создании коллективных псевдонимов стремятся отметить вклад каждого автора; увековечить имя, показать родство, даже умудряются затеять игру с читателем. Такие номинативные единицы наблюдаются только в псевдонимах. Они рассмотрены в статье с когнитивной, лексико-семантической, морфологической, графической, фонетической точек зрения. Так, изучение метафоризации и метонимизации при образовании псевдонимов позволяет глубже понять механизмы языкового творчества и самопрезентации.

Ключевые слова: метаплазмы, аппелятивы, онимы, антропонимика, псевдонимы, ономастика, словообразование, личные имена, сравнение.

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Information about authors:

Ibragimova Sayyora Saidullaevna, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), Acting Associate Professor of the Department of Russian Language and Literature of the non-governmental higher educational institution Alfraganus University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ORCID: 0000-0003-2421-4428

Kikbayeva Ainur Temirzhankyzy, doctoral student, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Al-Farabi 71, Almaty, Kazakhstan

ORCID: 0000-0002-1278-8128

Авторлар туралы мәлімет:

Ибрагимова Сайёра Сайдуллақызы, философия докторы (PhD), Альфраганус университеті мемлекеттік емес жоғары оқу орнының орыс тілі мен әдебиеті кафедрасының доценті, Ташкент, Өзбекстан
ORCID: 0000-0003-2421-4428

Кикбаева Айнұр Теміржанқызы, докторант, Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, Әл-Фараби даңғылы, 71, Алматы, Қазақстан
ORCID: 0000-0002-1278-8128

Сведения об авторах:

Ибрагимова Сайёра Сайдуллаевна, доктор философии (PhD), доцент кафедры русского языка и литературы негосударственного высшего образовательного учреждения Alfraganus University, Ташкент, Узбекистан.
ORCID: 0000-0003-2421-4428

Кикбаева Айнұр Теміржанқызы, докторант, Казахский национальный университет имени аль-Фараби, проспект аль-Фараби 71, Алматы, Казахстан
ORCID: 0000-0002-1278-8128

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