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МАЗМҰНЫ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ CONTENT

ТІЛ БІЛІМІ ЛИНГВИСТИКА LINGUISTICS

Алиева Б.З. Переходность, вариативность и концептуальные признаки аффиксальных морфем..... 5
Алиева Б.З. Аффиксальдық морфемалардың өтпелілігі, өзгергіштігі және концептуалды ерекшеліктері
Aliyeva B.Z. Transitionality, variability and conceptual features of affixial morphemes

Saurbayev R.Zh., Yerekhanova F.T. Gender-related challenges in the modern English language..... 13
Саурбаев Р.Ж., Ереханова Ф.Т. Қазіргі ағылшын тіліндегі гендерге байланысты қиындықтар
Саурбаев Р.Ж., Ереханова Ф.Т. Гендерные проблемы в современном английском языке

Сладкевич Ж.Р., Жумагулова Б.С., Мусабекова А.А. Лексико-семантические и прагматические характеристики гастических единиц..... 21
Сладкевич Ж.Р., Жұмағұлова Б.С., Мұсабекова А.А. Гастикалық бірліктердің лексикалық-семантикалық және прагматикалық сипаттамалары
Sladkevich Zh.R., Zhumagulova B.S., Mussabekova A.A. Lexico-semantic and pragmatic characteristics of gastic units

ӘДЕБИЕТТАНУ ЛИТЕРАТУРОВЕДЕНИЕ LITERARY STUDIES

Демьянова Ю.А., Абишева В.Т. Феномен устного рассказа Ираклия Андроникова..... 34
Демьянова Ю.А., Әбішева В.Т. Ираклий Андрониковтің ауызша баяндау феномені
Demyanova Yu.A., Abisheva V.T. The phenomenon of Irakli Andronikov's oral narrative

Ибраева Ж.Б., Ломова Е.А., Касымжанова М.Е. Концепт дуальности в эстетике и поэтике европейского и русского романтизма..... 44
Ибраева Ж.Б., Ломова Е.А., Қасымжанова М.Е. Еуропалық және орыс романтизмінің эстетикасы мен поэтикасындағы дуализм тұжырымдамасы
Ibrayeva Zh.B., Lomova E.A., Kassymzhanova M.E. The concept of duality in the aesthetics and poetics of European and Russian romanticism

Сәменқызы Ұ., Баешова Б.Ш. Әдебиеттану ғылымындағы тұлға концепциясы..... 53
Саменқызы Ұ., Баешова Б.Ш. Концепция личности в литературоведении
Samenkyzy U., Bayeshova B.Sh. The concept of personality in literary criticism

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕДАГОГИКИ И МЕТОДИКИ
PROBLEMS OF PEDAGOGY AND METHODOLOGY

Баймаханова К.И., Сансызбаева С.К. Современные
подходы к формированию профессиональной компетенции в
процессе обучения русскому языку..... 65

Баймаханова К.И., Сансызбаева С.К. Орыс тілін оқыту
процесіндегі кәсіби құзыреттілікті қалыптастырудың
заманауы тәсілдері

Baimakhanova K.I., Sansyzbayeva S.K. Modern approaches to
the formation of professional competence in the process of
teaching the Russian language

Бедел М., Бадалова Л.М. Развитие речевых компетенций у
детей-билингвов 5-12 лет при освоении английского и
русского языков как вторых: психолингвистический и
методический подходы..... 78

Бедел М., Бадалова Л.М. Ағылшын және орыс тілдерін
екінші: психолингвистикалық және әдістемелік тәсілдері
ретінде меңгеру кезінде 5-12 жастағы қос тілді балаларда
сөйлеу құзыреттілігін дамыту

Bedel M., Badalova L.M. Development of speech competencies
in bilingual children aged 5-12 years while learning English and
Russian as second languages: a psycholinguistic and
methodological approaches

Глушковски М., Мусатаева М.Ш., Какимова А.М.
Социокультурная идентичность как лингводидактическая
проблема..... 85

Глушковски М., Мұсатаева М.Ш., Кәкімова Ә.М.
Әлеуметтік-мәдени сәйкестілік лингводидактикалық
проблема ретінде

Glushkovski M., Mussatayeva M.Sh., Kakimova A.M. Socio-
cultural identity as a linguodidactic problem

Красильникова С.В., Апакина Л.В. Знаково-
символические методы обучения русскому языку как
инострannому в рамках семиотики..... 93

Красильникова С.В., Апакина Л.В. Семиотика шеңберінде
орыс тілін шет тілі ретінде оқытудың таңбалық-символдық
әдістері

Krasilnikova S.V., Apakina L.V. Significant-symbolic methods
of teaching Russian as a foreign language in the framework of
semiotics

Kydyrbekova A.S., Rakhmetova R.S., Nuralinova G.M.
Developing writing skills in Kazakh language teaching: insights
from action research practices..... 103

Қыдырбекова А.С., Рахметова Р.С., Нұралинова Г.М.
Қазақ тілін оқытуда жазу дағдыларын дамыту: әрекеттік
зерттеу тәжірибесінен тұжырымдар

Kydyrbekova A.S., Rakhmetova R.S., Nuralinova G.M.
Развитие навыков письма при обучении казахскому языку:
выводы из практики активного исследования

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Капышева Г.К., Қыдырбекова А.С., Нұралинова Г.М. Научно-методические основы метода action research в развитии навыков письма в казахском языке Kapysheva G.K., Kydyrbekova A.S., Nuralinova G.M. Scientific and methodological foundations of the action research method in the development of writing skills in the Kazakh language	
Larionova I.Yu., Fedossova S.A. Organizing and conducting distance olympiads in Korean as a second foreign language for potential foreign language teachers.....	126
Ларионова И.Ю., Федосова С.А. Болашақ шет тілі мұғалімдерін кәсіби даярлау процесінде екінші шет тілі ретінде корей тілінен қашықтықтан олимпиадаларды ұйымдастыру және өткізу әдістемесі Ларионова И.Ю., Федосова С.А. Методика организации и проведения дистанционных олимпиад по корейскому языку как второму иностранному в процессе профессиональной подготовки будущих учителей иностранного языка	
Tastemir M.A., Seidalieva G.O. Improving reading strategies for English language learners using scaffolding: a pedagogical approach.....	137
Тастемір М.А., Сейдалиева Г.О. Скаффолдингті қолдана отырып, ағылшын тілін үйренушілерге арналған оқу стратегияларын жетілдіру: педагогикалық тәсіл Тастемір М.А., Сейдалиева Г.О. Совершенствование стратегий чтения для изучающих английский язык с использованием скаффолдинга: педагогический подход	
Біздің авторлар.....	145
Наши авторы.....	147
Our authors.....	159

3. Kurilovich E. (1962). *Leksicheskaya derivatsiya i sintaksicheskaya derivatsiya* [Lexical and syntactic derivation]. In *Ocherki yazykoznaniya* [Essays on linguistics]. Moskva. [in Russian]
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Saurbayev R.Zh.¹ , *Yerekhanova F.T.² 

¹Toraighyrov University
Pavlodar, Kazakhstan

²Central Asian Innovation University
Shymkent, Kazakhstan

e-mail: rishat_1062@mail.ru

*e-mail: siliconoasis702@gmail.com

GENDER-RELATED CHALLENGES IN THE MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Abstract

The article discusses the difficulties in expressing gender in contemporary English. While the language may lack grammatical gender, it doesn't mean we can overlook the important differences between biological sex categories. Taking a more thoughtful approach to discussing gender can help us understand these distinctions freshly, moving beyond the traditional view of gender as just an attribute. This study's analysis of linguistic trends, cultural changes, and policy advancements demonstrates how language both influences and is influenced by evolving gender norms. It concludes that, despite advancements, there are still major linguistic and social obstacles to complete gender inclusivity in English. By exploring the correlation between gender and language, we can observe how words influence our comprehension of reality. This perspective enables us to better understand how nouns function in contemporary English and the intricate relationships between language, individuality, and society.

Keywords: analysis, categories, grammatical and non-grammatical gender, interpretation, linguistic phenomenon, modern English, functional framework

Саурбаев Р.Ж.¹ , *Ереханова Ф.Т.² 

¹Торайғыров университеті
Павлодар, Қазақстан

²Орталық Азия инновациялық университеті
Шымкент, Қазақстан

e-mail: rishat_1062@mail.ru

*e-mail: siliconoasis702@gmail.com

ҚАЗІРГІ АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІНДЕГІ ГЕНДЕРГЕ БАЙЛАНЫСТЫ ҚИЫНДЫҚТАР

Аңдатпа

Мақалада қазіргі ағылшын тілінде жынысты білдірудегі қиындықтар талқыланады. Тілде грамматикалық жыныс болмауы мүмкін, бірақ бұл биологиялық жыныс категориялары арасындағы маңызды айырмашылықтарды елемеуге болатынын білдірмейді. Гендерді талқылауға неғұрлым ойластырылған тәсілді қолдану бізге бұл айырмашылықтарды жаңадан түсінуге көмектеседі, бұл тек атрибут ретіндегі гендерлік дәстүрлі көзқарастан шығып кетеді. Бұл зерттеудің лингвистикалық тенденцияларды, мәдени өзгерістерді және саясаттағы жетістіктерді талдауы тілдің дамып келе жатқан гендерлік нормаларға қалай әсер ететінін және оларға қалай әсер ететінін көрсетеді. Ол жетістіктерге қарамастан, ағылшын тіліндегі гендерлік инклюзивтілікті аяқтауға әлі де негізгі лингвистикалық және әлеуметтік кедергілер бар деген қорытындыға келеді. Гендер мен тіл арасындағы корреляцияны зерттей отырып, біз сөздердің шындықты түсінуімізге қалай әсер ететінін байқай аламыз. Бұл перспектива бізге қазіргі ағылшын тілінде зат есімдердің қалай қызмет ететінін және тіл, даралық және қоғам арасындағы күрделі қатынастарды жақсы түсінуге мүмкіндік береді.

Түйін сөздер: талдау, категориялар, грамматикалық және грамматикалық емес жыныс, интерпретация, тілдік құбылыс, қазіргі ағылшын тілі, функционалдық шеңбер

Саурбаев Р.Ж.¹ , *Ереханова Ф.Т.² 

¹Торайғыров университет
Павлодар, Казахстан

²Центрально-Азиатский Инновационный университет
Шымкент, Казахстан

e-mail: rishat_1062@mail.ru

*e-mail: siliconoasis702@gmail.com

ГЕНДЕРНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация

В статье обсуждаются трудности выражения пола в современном английском языке. Хотя в языке может отсутствовать грамматический род, это не значит, что мы можем игнорировать важные различия между категориями биологического пола. Более вдумчивый подход к обсуждению пола может помочь нам по-новому понять эти различия, выйдя за рамки традиционного взгляда на пол как на просто атрибут. Анализ языковых тенденций, культурных изменений и политических достижений в этом исследовании демонстрирует, как язык влияет на развивающиеся гендерные нормы и сам находится под их влиянием. В нем делается вывод о том, что, несмотря на достижения, все еще существуют серьезные языковые и социальные препятствия для полной гендерной инклюзивности в английском языке. Исследуя взаимосвязь между полом и языком, мы можем наблюдать, как слова

вливают на наше понимание реальности. Эта перспектива позволяет нам лучше понять, как функционируют существительные в современном английском языке и какие возникают сложные отношения между языком, индивидуальностью и обществом.

Ключевые слова: анализ, категории, грамматический и неграмматический род, интерпретация, лингвистический феномен, современный английский язык, функциональная структура

Introduction. The issue of gender has garnered attention due to its implications, which involve the question of whether gender should be recognised as a defining feature that categorises nouns in modern English or not. The resolution of this issue hinges on interpreting the concept, leading to either affirmative or negative responses in existing approaches. The various interpretations of gender, along with the categories of number and case, are explored in relevant sections of grammar. At the same time, some oppose this notion because certain grammatical phenomena related to gender are absent from the language.

Despite the substantial divergence between these two approaches to gender, they do not necessarily contradict one another. The absence of grammatical gender in Modern English, which is a well-established fact in several inflectional languages, is uncontested by those scholars who propose different interpretations of gender specific to the English linguistic context. In contemporary English, the notion of gender is interpreted in various ways, be it as a reflection of biological sex differences in language, a classificatory activity of consciousness that divides objects into persons and non-persons, or the ability of nouns to be correlated with certain pronouns. However, in certain contexts, the term “gender” does not necessarily mean “grammatical gender”.

No author who has proposed different classifications for nouns has linked this term to the existence of a grammatical gender category in language. Meanwhile, both grammatical and ungrammatical genders in modern English are referred to as “gender”, which can be encompassed under the broader concept of «gender». This concept can be schematically represented as follows:

In modern English, the negation of grammatical gender is countered by the recognition of an ungrammatical gender. This discussion does not consider the presence or absence of both grammatical and non-grammatical gender.

The negation of grammatical gender is not a controversial point, as it is a characteristic of both approaches to the gender problem. The existence of an ungrammatical gender is not debated due to the observed discrepancy in the term "genus."

One party only recognizes an interpretation of "genus" that aligns with the concept of grammatical gender. From this viewpoint, the disappearance of certain grammatical inflexions and syntactic agreement is seen as the extinction of the grammatical category of gender, eliminating the need to address the problem of gender in modern English.

Proponents of a different interpretation of "genus" accept its fundamental possibility without evidence. The recognition of ungrammatical gender is not accompanied by an analysis of the relationship between grammatical gender in Old English and gender in modern English, which would allow discussion of the continuity between these two phenomena.

Despite the importance of solving the question of the continuity between grammatical and non-grammatical gender, this problem in modern English has not been studied in sufficient depth. This issue was not addressed in the work by L.A. Timpko [1] dedicated to "genus" in the English language at the present stage of its functioning.

Ignoring gender in English is perceived as evading the answer to the question posed. When the problem of gender is not the justification of the corresponding grammatical category, but the recognition or non-recognition of ungrammatical gender, the refusal to consider the traditional facts associated with the functioning of "genus" does not introduce anything fundamentally new into its solution.

No matter how convincing the evidence is that the transmission of differences in biological sex using the suffix *esse*, word composition, and correlation with the pronouns *he*, *she*, and *it* is not

grammatical in nature of its manifestation, it does not eliminate the possibility of misinterpretation of the term "gender."

A more thorough analysis of the grounds for using the term "gender" in describing the grammatical structure of modern English is necessary. Suseno et al state that "this analysis can contribute to clarifying ideas about grammatical gender, as any interpretation of gender in modern English, even if erroneous, is based on some aspect of this initial concept" [2].

Studying the theoretical prerequisites for a special interpretation of the term "gender" involves analyzing the correlation between the concepts of grammatical gender and gender in modern English.

The comparison of grammatical and non-grammatical gender is possible because, in both cases, the classification of nouns according to certain characteristics is considered. In Old English, this sign was the association of a noun with one of three types of grammatical means (generic inflexions, features of syntactic agreement), taken as grammatical indicators or gender formers.

Methods and materials. The research employed the following scientific methods:

1. The descriptive (descriptive-analytical) approach, which involves the description, analysis, and theoretical interpretation of the components and elements of the linguistic system in their function in society. This approach was conducted from two perspectives: a formal perspective and a semantic perspective.

2. Synchronous analysis of language, which relies primarily on intuitive observation and description of linguistic units without necessarily identifying causal connections. This approach serves as an initial stage in the research process.

To explore the meaning of linguistic units, component analysis is used. This method breaks down the meaning of words into their basic semantic elements, or semes, to uncover shared and unique features within the same lexical-semantic category. It's especially useful for spotting subtle differences between similar-sounding words. Variations in meaning affect how language is expressed in discourse. To understand cross-cultural communication issues, it's important to study how language units are used in context and relate to one another.

Modern discussions in linguistics and science are revisiting various ideas. Advances in linguistics, especially around parts of speech, have clarified pronoun usage and prompted a rethinking of gender categories in Modern English [3,4].

Russian linguists like L.A. Brusenskaya [5], A.B. Dmitriev [6], E.G. Kulikova [7] have generally considered gender to be more of a semantic trait than a strict grammatical category. But since the 1960s, feminist and political movements in English-speaking countries have sparked growing interest in how language reflects gender. Now, linguists view gender as a symbolic representation of social structures, bringing more attention to this area of grammar.

The feminist movement has recently highlighted "male bias" in language, a social issue that doesn't always align with reality. Gendered language in English has a complex history. In Old English, for example, nouns had grammatical genders—masculine, feminine, or neutral. Words like "bricg" were feminine, while "eage" was neutral, the middle gender, mona-moon, refers to a male gender. Sometimes, grammatical gender conflicts with biological gender. In the late 17th century, the gender categories of nouns disappeared due to grammatical simplification in language. Male gender was associated with males, and female gender with females. All subjects and concepts became neuter nouns, referred to by the pronoun "it."

This shift in English grammar marked a significant change in the concept of gender. Linguistic studies have explored differences between male and female language from various perspectives. Feminine forms are often created by adding suffixes or applying different linguistic methods. Sometimes, they closely resemble their masculine counterparts, like "man" becoming "woman" or "author" turning into "authoress." With more opportunities for women, terms like "astronette," "aviarette," and "farmarette" appeared, alongside entertainment-related words like "usherette" and "glamorette."

The concept of gender in English grammar remains debated among linguists. Many believe it originated during the Old English period, as modern English lacks clear external markers of grammatical gender. Nouns no longer require agreement with adjectives or verbs, suggesting that gender categories are no longer relevant. Additionally, while the binary division of masculine and feminine genders may have biological roots, it is only apparent in certain cases.

By means of lexical items, such as specific words or lexical suffixes, gender can be indicated in English. For example, "man-woman" and "he-goat". In English, gender is a significant category for the class of nouns as it reflects generic features of referents (or the lack thereof). Gender is expressed through the obligatory correspondence between each noun and personal pronouns in the third person singular, such as "he", "she", or "it". These pronouns act as grammatical markers of gender in modern English.

The category of gender is a persistent feature expressed through nominal classification, rather than through changes in word form. Each noun denotes a specific entity, although there is also a class of nouns in the English language that can denote either males or females, depending on the context, and can be replaced by a pronoun.

Common nouns form a distinct category, for which gender is an alternate feature. Every rule has its exceptions, and when it comes to the gender of words in English, it's important to consider not only general rules and logic but also the linguistic traditions that have developed over time. For instance, in English, animals and objects like "it" or "computer" are usually assigned a neuter gender. Similarly, in Russian, the word for "child" is considered neuter, regardless of the child's actual gender. These are only a few instances of how languages may have unique and unanticipated patterns. Each language has a unique set of grammatical rules and exceptions, which makes it both interesting and challenging for learners to master.

Societal changes undeniably influence language, altering fundamental worldviews and evolving linguistic norms. This is particularly evident in the gender category of the English language. To explore this, it's useful to start with the Old English period (6th–11th centuries), as earlier records are scarce. Influenced by Celtic and Latin, Old English was a time of "complete inflections," as described by philologist G. Sweet [8], visible in noun formation, word declension, speech coordination, and article use.

The gender system then was secondary, derived from another language's framework. While exact gender assignment rules are lost, some researchers note a pattern tied to lexico-semantic fields. For instance, A.A. Zaliznyak's [9] research highlights masculine nouns often related to war, hunting, commerce, management, and water concepts like strength and power. Feminine nouns mostly described natural phenomena, while neuter nouns referred to young animals, some water phenomena, and abstract ideas like force and might. This reflects traditional gender roles, associating men with dominance and women with nature and life origins.

Results and discussion. The classification of nouns into different genders is crucial for comparing linguistic phenomena such as the grammatical gender of the Old English period and the gender of the modern English language. The nature of the relationship between grammatical gender and biological sex, as well as grammatical gender and pronominal-substantive correlation, needs to be clarified to understand why the generic differentiation of nouns in modern English is perceived as having replaced the grammatical division of names into generic groups.

There are two approaches to the relationship between grammatical gender and gender. According to one approach, generic differences are recognized due to differences in biological sex. Another approach suggests that grammatical gender had nothing to do with the manifestation of gender differences in language from its inception.

The semantic concept of gender, also known as the Sacca-Grimm-Paul theory, served as the theoretical basis for the classification of a biologically conditioned type. This concept is popular in modern linguistics, where issues related to the linguistic manifestation of gender differences are considered in the scope of grammatical gender.

In modern English, gender differences are reflected following differences in biological sex. The linguistic expression of gender differences is often associated with a certain property of nouns or pronouns. With the disappearance of grammatical inflexions and syntactic agreement, the distinction of gender began to be perceived as what remained of the grammatical gender in modern English.

The concept of gender is widely studied by modern linguists in the context of grammatical gender and its relationship to biological sex. Gender differences are expressed through the lexical and semantic aspects of language, such as nouns and pronouns, rather than through specific grammatical forms. The use of terms like "natural gender" and "ungrammatical gender" has been criticized for being confusing, but the connection between grammatical gender and biological sex is still recognized. The relationship between these two components is seen as integral, even in cases where grammatical gender is defined differently.

In some cases, gender is indicated by a negative sign to show its absence in the designated objects of reality. In other cases, the sign is not mentioned as it is considered irrelevant. The expression of gender differences in language is usually not related to the existence of special grammatical forms, as stated by G. Sweet: "Gender is the expression of gender differences using grammatical forms," but rather with a certain property of nouns or nouns and pronouns [8]. However, the idea of the correspondence between the manifestations of gender and gender differences remains unchanged in all cases. The expression of gender differences through language in modern English is associated with the functioning of gender due to the traditional approach to distinguishing gender as one of the aspects of grammatical gender. As grammatical inflexions and syntactic agreement disappeared, the distinction of gender began to be perceived as the remaining aspect of grammatical gender in modern English.

The use of the terms "natural gender" and "ungrammatical gender" in combination is often seen as a confusion of different concepts. However, from the semantic perspective of gender, this is a natural phenomenon, and its inconsistency in scientific terms can only be proved by critically reviewing the original assumptions underlying this interpretation of gender. Nevertheless, none of the linguists who oppose the misuse of established terminology has addressed the issue of misunderstanding the term "gender" in this context.

From a biological perspective, there are two distinct components to gender. One is represented by specific grammatical features, while the other reflects biological sex differences in language. These two components are linked through their interaction as aspects of the same phenomenon.

Even though grammatical gender may be defined differently in various languages, the behaviour of grammatical forms and the linguistic distinctions between genders are considered to be part of a coherent system.

In practice, this may result in a situation where one aspect or feature of grammatical gender receives reduced attention. For example, if we consider generic differentiation from a semantic point of view, neuter nouns effectively fall outside the classification, despite possessing all the grammatical features of gender as well as those of masculine and feminine nouns.

However, using grammatical characteristics as the basis for distinguishing gender does have its advantages. It enables the coverage of all nouns, regardless of whether they have semantically motivated or unmotivated forms of gender. When considering the grammatical role of gender, semantic factors are often given lesser emphasis.

To investigate both aspects or functions of grammatical gender, it is possible to approach them in various ways. If we consider the relationship between the grammatical usage of certain forms and the representation of gender distinctions in language as separate processes rather than aspects of a unified phenomenon, this may help to avoid confusion.

It is my belief that this interpretation of the connection between linguistic phenomena holds as much merit as considering them within a unified functional framework. Ultimately, linguistic phenomena may be described from various perspectives.

The fact that the English language has not lost its ability to convey meaning differences despite the absence of grammatical gender provides strong evidence for the independence of these phenomena. If one were to assume that gender discrimination in Old English was due to the existence of grammatical gender, it would lead to a paradoxical conclusion regarding the coexistence of both phenomena.

A proposed interpretation of the relationship between the linguistic expression of gender and grammatical gender may also be relevant. Cases of syntactic agreement violations in modern Russian, such as the example "the doctor arrived" and "our correspondent informed me", are notable.

It can be hypothesized that the presence of grammatical gender influences the manifestation of gender-based differences in language, as the same linguistic resources are employed in their function. This could suggest that the linguistic representation of the differentiation of objects according to gender is one of the roles played by grammatical gender, given that the same linguistic tools are used.

Gender differentiation is a feature of the English language both when it had a grammatical gender category and at the current stage of development. Nevertheless, the disappearance of the grammatical gender does not justify the assumption that gender-based differences in language result from changes in this grammatical category. Therefore, it would not be appropriate to discuss gender or generic classification of nouns in Modern English.

Likewise, the inviolability of the biological sex concept as the basis for generic classification must be accepted a priori. Noun differentiation based on pronoun-noun correspondence is linked to continuity in classification by grammatical gender without prior analysis of the role of such correspondence within the context of grammatical gender.

The scientific literature on the topic of anaphoric reference is generally limited to highlighting the connection between grammatical gender and this linguistic phenomenon. While the idea of the association between gender and reference, as proposed by G. Ladzekpo et al. [10], suggests that gender is often linked not only to reference but also to agreement, this idea has not been further developed in literature. G. Sweet's argument that correlation with third-person singular pronouns serves as the sole reliable method for determining the generic reference of a noun, both in English and other languages, remains unsubstantiated by empirical evidence [8].

The use of third-person singular pronouns in the field of gender studies has been approached in various ways. Some researchers view it as a purely semantic tool, while others consider it a syntactic phenomenon known as adjacency. It has also been described as grammatical mechanisms such as selectivity and cross-referencing. Furthermore, it can be regarded as one manifestation of syntactic linkage, known as colligation. Nevertheless, the interaction and connections between referential substitutions and the factors that significantly influence grammatical gender remain underexplored.

Lack of attention to this matter has led to the statement by L.Hjelmslev [11], regarding the need for research into the role of anaphoric substitution in the overall system of each language, particularly within the management structure, including grammatical coordination. The scholar regrets that the theory of grammatical gender often assumes that pronouns do not exist.

The recognition of the connection between pronoun-noun correlation and gender differentiation is also a characteristic of one of the classification options based on biological sex, where this connection was perceived as given and beyond doubt. While not denying the connection between gender and gender, proponents of this classification system borrowed this aspect of the interpretation of gender, but without making any changes, instead pursuing the goal of providing a more logical explanation for the results obtained using the pronoun-noun correlation factor. Thus, the appeal to the pronoun-noun correlation as the basis for gender differentiation is due to the desire to use the gender attribute as the classifying principle for the generic division of nouns.

Meanwhile, the connection between grammatical gender and the correspondence between pronouns and nouns in a language appears to be a complicated matter. One perspective on this relationship may be challenged by another, yet this does not preclude us from regarding grammatical gender and the pronoun-noun relationship as distinct phenomena that can intersect in their usage. This approach permits us to view continuity as one potential interpretation of the link between the categorization of nouns according to gender and the categorization based on the correspondence of pronouns and nouns, rather than viewing it as a fixed rule. This calls into question the notion of relying on the agreement between pronouns and nouns to classify nouns in English, at least at this stage of its evolution.

The proposed approach to the issue of gender challenges the widespread belief that the English language is superior to other languages in terms of its treatment of grammatical gender. While these views are striking in their lack of scientific basis, they stem from a failure to differentiate between different phenomena that are treated as if they function similarly concerning grammatical gender.

If we adopt a semantic approach to gender that sees it as a means of expressing gender differences in language, a simpler system for identifying and expressing these differences would be more efficient. Maximum efficiency and clarity can be achieved if there is no need for a complex system of grammatical inflections or markers.

From this perspective, it is logical to conclude that when gender is lost, it becomes a more rational and logical category, providing a significant advantage compared to languages that maintain this grammatical feature. The inconsistency in our position regarding the issue of the superiority of Modern English compared to inflectional languages in terms of gender is resolved through the proposed approach to grammatical gender. This approach differentiates between two aspects: the biological concept of gender and its linguistic expression through grammatical forms, such as generic inflections and syntactic agreement.

Gender is not an essential linguistic feature, but rather a relationship with these grammatical structures. The proposed approach eliminates the confusion associated with pronoun-noun correlations as a means of generic differentiation. Linguistic data demonstrate that the issue of correlative replacement is not limited to nouns that can be used with pronouns like "he", "she", or "it".

Other pronouns, such as plural and singular pronouns, as well as collective nouns, and nouns that differ in structure from the basic noun (for example, "woman doctor" or "female doctor") are also pertinent in this context.

Conclusion. The absence of grammatical gender in contemporary English does not imply that we should overlook the important distinctions that inform various classification systems, particularly the differentiation between biological sex categories. A more thoughtful way to discuss gender can help us look at this distinction differently, going beyond its usual role as just a trait for general or universal references. Exploring the relationship between gender and language reveals how words influence and mirror the world around us. This perspective provides a clearer understanding of how nouns function in modern English, emphasizing the complex connections between language, identity, and societal norms.

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Сладкевич Ж.Р.¹ , *Жумагулова Б.С.² , Мусабекова А.А.³ 

¹Гданьский университет

Гданьск, Польша

^{2,3}Казахский национальный педагогический университет имени Абая

Алматы, Казахстан

e-mail: zanna.sladkevich@gmail.com

*e-mail: bakitgul@inbox.ru

e-mail: mussabekovaaigerim90@gmail.com

ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ И ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ ГАСТИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ

Аннотация

В статье в русле когнитивно-дискурсивной парадигмы рассматриваются лексико-семантические и прагматические характеристики гастических единиц. Данные лексические единицы анализируются как элемент национально-культурной картины мира, отражающий повседневные, символические и коммуникативные практики. Методологическую основу составляют методы компонентного, фреймового, элементы прагмалингвистического анализа, в качестве материала выступает корпусная выборка из Национального корпуса русского языка. Определены основные прагматические функции гастических единиц, включая фатическую, экспрессивную и этикетную. Установлено, что гастические единицы обладают высоким прагматическим потенциалом и функционируют как носители культурных смыслов в межличностной коммуникации. Выявлены семантические группы гастических единиц, такие как номинации блюд, процессы приёма пищи, культурно-ритуальные формы макрофрейма *застолье*. Полученные результаты способствуют более глубокому пониманию роли гастических единиц в формировании языковой картины мира.

Ключевые слова: гастические единицы, лексико-семантический анализ, функции, фрейм застолье, концепт *еда*

БІЗДІҢ АВТОРЛАР

Алиева Батура - аға ғылыми қызметкер, Әзірбайжан Ұлттық Ғылым академиясының Насими атындағы Тіл білімі институты, Баку, Әзірбайжан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009000710133797>, e-mail: eliyevabature201@gmail.com

Саурбаев Ришат Жүркенұлы - филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, Шетел филологиясы кафедрасының профессоры Торайғыров университеті, Павлодар, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1419-7361>, e-mail: rishat_1062@mail.ru

Ереханова Фатима Турехановна - филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, тілдер және әдебиет кафедрасының қауымдастырылған профессорының м.а., Орталық Азия Инновациялық университеті, Шымкент, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3344-3839>, e-mail: siliconoasis702@gmail.com

Сладкевич Жанна Ромуальдовна - филология ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Гданьск университеті, Гданьск, Польша, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7237-5328>; e-mail: zanna.sladkevich@gmail.com

Жұмағұлова Бақитгүл Сәкенқызы - филология ғылымдарының докторы, қауымдастырылған профессор, Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9422-427X>; e-mail: bakitgul@inbox.ru

Мұсабекова Әйгерім Алтынбекқызы - докторант, Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-4650-6272>; e-mail: mussabekovaaigerim90@gmail.com

Демьянова Юлия Александровна - Е.А. Бөкетов атындағы Қарағанды университетінің журналистика кафедрасының аға оқытушысы, Қарағанды, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3783-9577>, e-mail: ydemyanova@list.ru

Әбішева Вера Туkenovқызы - филология ғылымдарының докторы, Е.А. Бөкетов атындағы Қарағанды университетінің журналистика кафедрасының профессоры, Қарағанды, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5369-6871>, e-mail: vera.abisheva@mail.ru

Ибраева Жанарка Бакибайқызы - филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, қауымдастырылған профессор, Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті, Алматы қ., Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1487-5513>, e-mail: igb1006@mail.ru

Ломова Елена Александровна - филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, қауымдастырылған профессор, Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4890-7715>, e-mail: elena.lomova@mail.ru

Қасымжанова Маржан - педагогика ғылымдарының магистрі, деканның оқу ісі жөніндегі орынбасары, Тұран университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3406-4016>, e-mail: m.kassymzhanova@turan-edu.kz

Сәменқызы Ұлпан - PhD докторы, Мирас университеті, Шымкент, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2295-7052>, e-mail: ulpan.samenkyzy@mail.ru

Башова Балзия Шегетайқызы - филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, Қожа Ахмет Ясауи атындағы Халықаралық қазақ-түрік университеті, Шымкент, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-8755-1755>, e-mail: balziya.bayeshova@ayu.edu.kz

Баймаханова Құралай Ибрайқызы - докторант, әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3856-7067>, e-mail: baimakhanova_k@mail.ru

Сансызбаева Сандуғаш Кадралиевна - филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, доцент, әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3741-2589>, e-mail: sk_sansyz@mail.ru

Бедел Медине - ағылшын тілі мұғалімі, "Wunderkind" мектебі, Алматы, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-9503-380X>, e-mail: madina-badalova@mail.ru

Бадалова Лейла - орыс тілі оқытушысы, Skyeng мектебі, Алматы, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-4601-2703>, e-mail: leila-badalova@mail.ru

Глушковски Михал Анджей - филология ғылымдарының докторы, Николай Коперник университетінің славян филологиясы институты, Торунь, Польша, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3353-2671>, e-mail: gluszkowski@mail.ru

Мұсатаева Манаткүл Шаяхметқызы - филология ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1409-3151>, e-mail: mussatayeva@mail.ru

Кәкімова Әйгерім Маратқызы - орыс тілі мен әдебиеті кафедрасының докторанты, Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-9131-4480>, e-mail: aiko1996.96@mail.ru

Красильникова Светлана Валерьевна - филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, Патрис Лумумба атындағы Ресей халықтар достығы университеті, Мәскеу, Ресей, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6157-6677>, e-mail: mnemozina04@mail.ru

Апакина Людмила Вячеславовна - педагогика ғылымдарының кандидаты, орыс тілі кафедрасының доценті, Патрис Лумумба атындағы Ресей халықтар достығы университеті, Мәскеу, Ресей, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2595-2641>, e-mail: apakina-lv@rudn.ru

Қыдырбекова Әйгерім Серікқызы - докторант, Сәрсен Аманжолов атындағы Шығыс Қазақстан университеті, Өскемен, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-7123-1697>, e-mail: aigerymsk@gmail.com

Рахметова Райгүл Сәдуақасқызы - педагогика ғылымдарының докторы, доцент, Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8526-3381>, e-mail: raigu.67@mail.ru

Нұралинова Галима Мұхамадикызы - Сәрсен Аманжолов атындағы Шығыс Қазақстан университетінің шет тілдері және аударма кафедрасының аға оқытушысы, Өскемен, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8526-3381>, e-mail: galima_fifimo@mail.ru

Капышева Гүлнар Қыдырбекқызы - филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, профессор, Сәрсен Аманжолов атындағы Шығыс Қазақстан университеті, Өскемен, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7337-5127>, e-mail: gulnarkapysheva@mail.ru

Ларионова Ирина Юрьевна - филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, шет тілдері және аударма кафедрасының профессоры, Сәрсен Аманжолов атындағы Шығыс Қазақстан университеті, Өскемен, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-5899-4019>, e-mail: cotedazur.riviera@mail.ru

Федосова Светлана Александровна - филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, шет тілдері және аударма кафедрасының профессоры, Сәрсен Аманжолов атындағы Шығыс Қазақстан университеті, Өскемен, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-9406-9275>, e-mail: lane.fed@internet.ru

Тастемір Меруерт Алмазқызы - магистрант, Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-2952-2550>, e-mail: m_tastemir@mail.ru

Сейдалиева Гүлдана Омарқызы - PhD докторы, қауымдастырылған профессорының м.а., Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4448-2414>, e-mail: guldanaseida@mail.ru

НАШИ АВТОРЫ

Алиева Батура – старший научный сотрудник, Институт языкознания им. Насими Национальной академии наук Азербайджана, г. Баку, Азербайджан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009000710133797>, e-mail: eliyevabature201@gmail.com

Саурбаев Ришат Журкенович – кандидат филологических наук, профессор кафедры Иностранная филология Торайгыров университета, Павлодар, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1419-7361>, e-mail: rishat_1062@mail.ru

Ереханова Фатима Турехановна – кандидат филологических наук, и.о.ассоциированного профессора кафедры «Языки и литература», Центрально-Азиатский Инновационный университет, Шымкент, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3344-3839>, e-mail: siliconoasis702@gmail.com

Сладкевич Жанна Ромуальдовна – доктор филологических наук, профессор, Гданьский университет, Гданьск, Польша, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7237-5328>; e-mail: zanna.sladkevich@gmail.com

Жумагулова Бакитгуль Сакеновна – доктор филологических наук, ассоциированный профессор, Казахский национальный педагогический университет имени Абая, Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9422-427X>, e-mail: bakitgul@inbox.ru

Мусабекова Айгерим Алтынбековна – докторант, Казахский национальный педагогический университет имени Абая, Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-4650-6272>; e-mail: mussabekovaaigerim90@gmail.com

Демьянова Юлия Александровна – старший преподаватель кафедры журналистики Карагандинского университета им. Е.А. Букетова, Караганда, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3783-9577>, e-mail: ydemyanova@list.ru

Абишева Вера Туkenовна – доктор филологических наук, профессор кафедры журналистики Карагандинского университета им. Е.А. Букетова, Караганда, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5369-6871>, e-mail: vera.abisheva@mail.ru

Ибраева Жанарка Бакибаевна – кандидат филологических наук, ассоциированный профессор, Казахский национальный педагогический университет имени Абая, г. Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1487-5513>, e-mail: igb1006@mail.ru

Ломова Елена Александровна – кандидат филологических наук, ассоциированный профессор, Казахский национальный педагогический университет имени Абая, г. Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4890-7715>, e-mail: elena_lomova@mail.ru

Касымжанова Маржан – магистр педагогических наук, заместитель декана по учебной работе, университет Туран, Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3406-4016>, e-mail: m.kassymzhanova@turan-edu.kz

Саменкызы Улпан – доктор PhD, Университет Мирас, г. Шымкент, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2295-7052>, e-mail: ulpan.samenkyzy@mail.ru

Башова Балзия Шегетайкызы – кандидат филологических наук, Международный казахско-турецкий университет имени Ходжи Ахмеда Ясави, Шымкент, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-8755-1755>, e-mail: balziya.bayeshova@ayu.edu.kz

Баймаханова Куралай Ибрайкызы – докторант, Казахский национальный университет имени аль-Фараби, Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3856-7067>, e-mail: baimakhanova_k@mail.ru

Сансызбаева Сандугаш Кадралиевна – кандидат филологических наук, доцент, Казахский национальный университет имени аль-Фараби, Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3741-2589>, e-mail: sk_sansyz@mail.ru

Бедел Медине – преподаватель английского, Школа "Wunderkind", Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-9503-380X>, e-mail: madina-badalova@mail.ru

Бадалова Лейла – преподаватель русского языка, Школа Skyeng, Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-4601-2703>, e-mail: leila-badalova@mail.ru

Глушковски Михал Анджей – доктор филологических наук, Институт славянской филологии Университета Николая Коперника, Торунь, Польша, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3353-2671>, e-mail: gluszkowski@mail.ru

Мусатаева Манаткуль Шаяхметовна – доктор филологических наук, профессор, Казахский национальный педагогический университет имени Абая, г. Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1409-3151>, e-mail: mussatayeva@mail.ru

Какимова Айгерим Маратовна – докторант кафедры русского языка и литературы, Казахский национальный педагогический университет имени Абая, г. Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-9131-4480>, e-mail: aiko1996.96@mail.ru

Красильникова Светлана Валерьевна – кандидат филологических наук, Российский университет дружбы народов им. Патриса Лумумбы, Москва, Россия, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6157-6677>, e-mail: mnemozina04@mail.ru

Апакина Людмила Вячеславовна – кандидат педагогических наук, доцент кафедры русского языка, Российский университет дружбы народов им. Патриса Лумумбы, Москва, Россия, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2595-2641>, e-mail: apakina-lv@rudn.ru

Кыдырбекова Айгерим Сериковна – докторант, Восточно-Казахстанский университет имени Сарсена Аманжолова, Усть-Каменогорск, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-7123-1697>, e-mail: aigerymsk@gmail.com

Рахметова Райгуль Садуакасовна – доктор педагогических наук, доцент, Казахский национальный университет имени Абая, Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8526-3381>, e-mail: raigu.67@mail.ru

Нуралинова Галима Мухамадиевна – старший преподаватель кафедры иностранных языков и переводческого дела Восточно-Казахстанского университета имени Сарсена Аманжолова, Усть-Каменогорск, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8526-3381>, e-mail: galima_fifimo@mail.ru

Капышева Гульнар Кыдырбековна – кандидат филологических наук, профессор, Восточно-Казахстанский университет имени Сарсена Аманжолова, Усть-Каменогорск, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7337-5127>, e-mail: gulnarkapysheva@mail.ru

Ларионова Ирина Юрьевна – кандидат филологических наук, профессор кафедры иностранных языков и переводческого дела, Восточно-Казахстанский университет имени Сарсена Аманжолова, Усть-Каменогорск, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-5899-4019>, e-mail: cotedazur.riviera@mail.ru

Федосова Светлана Александровна – кандидат филологических наук., профессор кафедры иностранных языков и переводческого дела, Восточно-Казахстанский университет имени Сарсена Аманжолова, Усть-Каменогорск, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-9406-9275>, e-mail: lane.fed@internet.ru

Тастемир Меруерт Алмазкызы – магистрант, Казахский национальный педагогический университет имени Абая, Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-2952-2550>, e-mail: m_tastemir@mail.ru

Сейдалиева Гүлдана Омаровна – доктор PhD, и.о. ассоц. профессор, Казахский национальный педагогический университет имени Абая, Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4448-2414>, e-mail: guldanaseida@mail.ru

OUR AUTHORS

Aliyeva Batura – Senior researcher at the Institute of Linguistics. Nasimi National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, Baku, Azerbaijan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009000710133797>, e-mail: eliyevabature201@gmail.com

Saurbayev Rishat Zhurkenovich – Candidate of Philological Sciences, Professor of the Department of Foreign Philology Toraighyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1419-7361>, e-mail: rishat_1062@mail.ru

Yerekhanova Fatima Turekhanovna – Ph.D. in Philology, Acting Associate Professor of the Department of Languages and Literature, Central Asian Innovation University, Shymkent, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3344-3839>, e-mail: siliconoasis702@gmail.com

Sladkevich Zhanna Romualdovna – Doctor of Philology, Professor, University of Gdansk, Gdansk, Poland, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7237-5328>, e-mail: zanna.sladkevich@gmail.com

Zhumagulova Bakitgul Sakenovna – Doctor of Philology, Associate Professor, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9422-427X>, e-mail: bakitgul@inbox.ru

Mussabekova Aigerim Altynbekovna – doctoral student, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-4650-6272>, e-mail: mussabekovaaigerim90@gmail.com

Demyanova Yulia Alexandrovna – doctoral student, Senior lecturer at the Department of Journalism of the E.A. Buketov Karaganda University, Karaganda, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3783-9577>, e-mail: ydemyanova@list.ru

Abisheva Vera Tukenovna – Doctor of Philology, Professor of the Department of Journalism of the E.A. Buketov Karaganda University, Karaganda, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5369-6871>, e-mail: vera.abisheva@mail.ru

Ibrayeva Zhanarka Bakibayevna – Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1487-5513>, e-mail: igb1006@mail.ru

Lomova Elena Aleksandrovna – Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4890-7715>, e-mail: elena_lomova@mail.ru

Kassymzhanova Marzhan – Master of Pedagogical Sciences, Deputy Dean for Academic Affairs, Turan University, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3406-4016>, e-mail: m.kassymzhanova@turan-edu.kz

Samenkyzy Ulpan – PhD, Miras University, Shymkent, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2295-7052>, e-mail: ulpan.samenkyzy@mail.ru

Bayeshova Balzia Shegetaykyzy – Candidate of Philological Sciences, Khoja Ahmed Yasawi International Kazakh-Turkish University, Shymkent, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-8755-1755>, e-mail: balziya.bayeshova@ayu.edu.kz

Baimakhanova Kuralai Ibraikizi – Doctoral student, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3856-7067>, e-mail: baimakhanova_k@mail.ru

Sansyzbayeva Sandugash Kadraliyevna – Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3741-2589>, e-mail: sk_sansyz@mail.ru

Bedel Medine – English teacher, "Wunderkind" School, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-9503-380X>, e-mail: madina-badalova@mail.ru

Badalova Leila – Russian language teacher, Skyeng School, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-4601-2703>, e-mail: leila-badalova@mail.ru

Glushkowski Michal Andrzej – Doctor of Philology, Institute of Slavic Philology, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun, Torun, Poland, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3353-2671>, e-mail: gluszkowski@mail.ru

Mussatayeva Manatkul Shayakhmetovna – Doctor of Philology, Professor, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1409-3151>, e-mail: mussatayeva@mail.ru

Kakimova Aigerim Maratovna – Doctoral student of the Department of Russian Language and Literature, Abai Kazakh national pedagogical university, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-9131-4480>, e-mail: aiko1996.96@mail.ru

Krasilnikova Svetlana Valeryevna – Candidate of Philological Sciences, Patrice Lumumba Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Moscow, Russia, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6157-6677>, e-mail: mnemozina04@mail.ru

Apakina Lyudmila Vyacheslavovna – Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Russian Language, Patrice Lumumba Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Moscow, Russia, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2595-2641>, e-mail: apakina-lv@rudn.ru

Kydyrbekova Aigerim Serikovna – Doctoral student, Sarsen Amanzholov East Kazakhstan University, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-7123-1697>, e-mail: aigerymsk@gmail.com

Rakhmetova Raigul Saduakasovna – Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8526-3381>, e-mail: raigu.67@mail.ru

Nuralinova Galima Mukhamadiyevna – Senior Lecturer at the Department of Foreign Languages and Translation at Sarsen Amanzholov East Kazakhstan University, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kazakhstan. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8526-3381>, e-mail: galima_fifimo@mail.ru

Kapysheva Gulnar Kydyrbekovna – Candidate of Philological Sciences, Professor, Sarsen Amanzholov East Kazakhstan University, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7337-5127>, e-mail: gulnarkapysheva@mail.ru

Larionova Irina Yuriyevna – Candidate of Philological Sciences, Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and Translation, Sarsen Amanzholov East Kazakhstan University, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-5899-4019>, e-mail: cotedazur.riviera@mail.ru

Fedossova Svetlana Alexadrovna – PhD in Philology, Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and Translation, Sarsen Amanzholov East Kazakhstan University, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-9406-9275>, e-mail: lane.fed@internet.ru

Tastemir Meruert Almazkyzy – Master's student, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-2952-2550>, e-mail: m_tastemir@mail.ru

Seidaliyeva Guldana Omarovna – PhD, Acting assoc. Professor, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4448-2414>, e-mail: guldanaseida@mail.ru