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**O. N. BELLER**

*Postgraduate student  
Saint-Petersburg state University, Russia*

**E.O. NEGROV**

*PhD in Political Sciences, Associate Professor  
Saint-Petersburg state University, Russia*

UDC 929

## **EMIC APPROACH TO THE BIOGRAPHY OF PROFESSOR BELYAEVA (01.08.1920 – 11.04.2012)**

The emic approach (standpoint), stated in the title of the article, implies a look through the eyes of an insider, in our case, a kindred view of a family member as a cultural phenomenon. Moreover, the emic approach was chosen by the authors of the article, as integrated persons in the cultural and historical context of the biography of Tatyana Mikhailovna Belyaeva, Doctor of Philology (1976), Professor (1979), Head of the Department of English Philology at St. Petersburg State University (1974–1991), the World War II participant, specialist in non-standard English vocabulary [6]. Belyaeva is the author of about 30 scientific works, including five monographs. She lectured in Iraq, Egypt, the United Arab Republic, Sudan, India and England [7, 14]. The article provides detailed information about this bright, generous, complex and unique personality from the point of view of the representatives of her relatives: niece Olga Beller and great-nephew Evgenii Negrov. The reason for the study of a separate biography from the circle of numerous relatives, namely Tatyana Mikhailovna Belyaeva, a person of varied attainments, was her 100th anniversary. The purpose of this biographical research, along with the expression of tribute to the memory of Belyaeva, is to introduce the information about her circle of communication, parents, teachers and students, who formed the worldview of a particular person, into the public field. This biographical portraiture is an attempt to present the life strategies of an accomplished scientist of the Soviet era, bypassing the “ideological and paradigmatic requirements” characteristic of the “labor biographies” adopted in Soviet times. Noted the versatility of the potential of biographical research in their application to the interests of preserving humanistic orientation of culture, aimed at inculcating ideals and patterns of behavior that can influence those who are acquainted with the biography of a person who has the potential to form a model of behavior for future generations.

**Keywords:** emic standpoint, biographical research, chronological model, synthesis of models, priority of ethics.

## *BLESSED MEMORY OF AUNT*

The reason for the study of a separate biography from the circle of numerous representatives of the family, namely Tatyana Mikhailovna Belyaeva, a person of varied attainments, was her 100th anniversary.

The purpose of this biographical research, along with the expression of tribute to the memory of T.M. Belyaeva, is to introduce into the public field information about her circle of communication, parents, teachers and students, who formed the worldview of a particular person. Given the authors' interest in their historical roots, this biographical portraiture is an attempt to present the life strategies of an accomplished scientist of the Soviet era, bypassing the "ideological and paradigmatic requirements" characteristic of the "labor biographies" adopted in Soviet times of representatives of various professions who sincerely believed in communist ideals and those who performed their labor and military exploits in the name of their achievement. Let us note the versatility of the potential of biographical research and "humanitarian technologies" in their application in the interests of preserving humanistic orientation of culture, aimed at inculcating ideals and patterns of behavior that can influence those who get acquainted with the biography of a person who has the potential to form a model of behavior for future generations.



Photo 1. T. M. Belyaeva, 1995

S. Ikonnikova denotes some models of biographical research as follows: “1) the chronological model consists of a list of dates of the most significant life stages, meetings and events moving one after another along the “arrow of time”; 2) the sociological model determines the sequence of professional development and social mobility of an individual, determines the degree of its participation in socio-cultural reality; 3) the psychological model brings to the center of the study the motives of consciousness and behavior, the reasons for actions, the description of intentions, the search for decision-making, the influence of friends and acquaintances, the experience of self-realization; 4) the cultural studies model focuses on the spiritual appearance of a person, his/her value orientations, political interests and artistic preferences, moral norms and religious beliefs, determines the criteria for success in life and creative popularity; 5) the historical model is aimed at studying the interrelationships of an individual's life path, his/her inner world and the results of activity with a specific historical era; 6) the artistic model reveals the most significant features of a person's external appearance, their correlation with the spiritual world, the embodiment of life events in creativity; 7) the autobiographical model represents the life experience of self-knowledge, self-esteem and self-realization of a person” [13; P.168]. The authors believe that the synthesis of the proposed models is relevant, since this approach covers all aspects of biography and the formation of a particular person's worldview, not only retrospectively, but also in the application of this approach to analyze the politics of memory and memorization of the past “here and now”. In this context, within the framework of the emic approach, we believe it is very important to show the close and distant circles of communication of T.M., so that through the analysis of some aspects of the fate and biographies of specific people who belonged to these circles, we can show the formation of personality and the transformation of the worldview of the protagonist of the article. The term ‘emic’ was coined by the American linguist and anthropologist Kenneth Pike in his work “Language in relation to a unified theory of the structure of human behavior” [21,10]. In cultural studies A. Elfimov worked with this term [10, 9].

### **In a Kindred Environment**

Obviously, the beginnings of the original picture of the world come from childhood. That is why, given the context of the 20s of the 20th century, it is very important to highlight the pages of the biography of T.M.'s parents. Her mother, Zoya Alekseevna Chernogorova, nee Rozhnova (19.10.1895 – 16.11.1984), raised her daughter in respect for her father, whom she parted with in 1934. She worked in the Big House on Liteiny Prospect, where her husband Mikhail Mikhailovich Chernogorov (1897 - 04.04.1942), a pianist, professor of

the Leningrad Conservatory, and, at the same time, an employee of the NKVD, got her a job as a castellan there. The administrative building on Liteiny Prospekt, built in the early 1930s to manage The People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs, abbreviated NKVD, has the unofficial name "Big House" and is one of the unconditional symbols of violence and terror during the period of repressions.



Photo 2. With mother Z. A. Chernogorova, 1925.



Photo 3. M. M. Chernogorov, 1928

The authors have no reliable information about what his work in this structure consisted, but there are words about him from a historical essay about the Leningrad Conservatory during the World War II: "One of the legendary personalities of the Leningrad Conservatory, professor of the piano department Mikhail Mikhailovich Chernogorov. A participant in the Civil War, organizer of a music school in the city of Kalinin and a folk conservatory in Armavir, only in 1921 he returned to the conservatory to complete his studies. After graduating in 1923, M. Chernogorov devotes himself to teaching and concert activities. One of his students recalled: "Mikhail Mikhailovich was a real Man with a capital letter, he always had a lot of work, he was always very busy, but always found time to help the student, help not only in his specialty, but in everything he was capable of". With the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War, reserve commissar M. Cher-

nogorov went to the Baltic Fleet. Only the most scant information remained about the hostilities in which he took part. We only know that after fierce battles, he took the surviving soldiers out of the encirclement. In April 1942 M. Chernogorov arrived in Leningrad and was killed during the bombing. Buried at the Serafimovskoye cemetery" [22, 15]. "Here is Misha Chernogorov killed during the bombing of the city on April 4" - wrote in a letter to his wife Chernogorov's friend B. I. Zagursky" [27; P. 89], whose personality is very remarkable in the context of the task of the study. This was one of those people who played a rather significant role in the formation of the personality of Tatyana Mikhailovna Belyaeva, since he was directly included in the circle of friends of her parents. Actually, in Armavir, where in 1919 – 1920 M. Chernogorov organized the People's Conservatory, Tatyana Mikhailovna was born. In 1923, the head of the family completed his studies at the Conservatory. In 1928 he took part in a tour in Berlin, about which another member of his inner circle, Mikhail Georgievich Klimov (09.10.1881 – 20.02.1937), left his memories. The choir conductor and teacher described the second concert during a trip abroad on January 1–28, 1928: "At 8 o'clock the second concert took place in the Philharmonic. They performed Rachmaninoff's "All-Night Vigil", after which there was a third part of songs. They received us very warmly and cordially, they applauded and called out a lot. "All-Night Vigil", apparently, "reached" the Germans. During the intermission, the secretary of the plenipotentiary mission, comrade Yakubovich, came in and said that the plenipotentiary was going to the next concert. M. M. Chernogorov attended the concert, he heard the chapel for the first time, although he had lived before the revolution and all the years of the revolution in Leningrad. It is so accepted with us. It is more convenient to listen to the Leningrad Chapel in Berlin than in Leningrad. I learned that at our concert on January 8, the former Crown Prince of Germany with his wife was sitting in the box and applauded us very zealously. It turns out that the crown prince lives freely in Potsdam ..." [19, 3].

After the divorce, M. Chernogorov started a family with Tatiana Mikhailovna Feodosyeva (12.10.1912 – 25.03.1981). With her paternal sister Svetlana Mikhailovna Chernogorova (23.08.1935 – 12.01.2014) Tatyana Mikhailovna maintained good relations until the end of her life. Her daughter Tatyana Yurievna Poluyanova provided the information below about S.M. Chernogorova. The biography of Svetlana Mikhailovna is a very characteristic cut of the era, convexly showing the features of the formation of identity and the transformation of career and personal aspirations. She graduated from high school with a silver medal in Leningrad and entered the Leningrad Mining Institute, and in 1958 successfully defended her diploma. At the same time, she dreamed of a conservatory and took lessons after graduating from music school to enter the piano department, but because of the lost early years of study, she could not be-

come a professional pianist. All her life, Svetlana Mikhailovna played the piano wonderfully; it was thanks to her living example that her granddaughters Olga Mikhailovna Chernogorova and Tatyana Mikhailovna Chibisova chose their professional musical career. Svetlana Mikhailovna was assigned to the Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Radio Wave Propagation of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IZMIRAN) in Troitsk, then moved to the Institute of Mineralogy, Geochemistry and Crystal Chemistry of Rare Elements (IMGRE), and since 1976 she has been engaged in spectral analysis of geological samples at the Central Laboratory for the Analysis of Matter of the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry named after V.I. IN AND. Vernadsky Russian Academy of Sciences (GEOKHI RAS). Svetlana Mikhailovna did not retire, she worked until the last day of her life. Both relatives and colleagues noted that the upbringing, worldview and personality of Svetlana Mikhailovna made it impossible for any negligence or hack in all areas of her activity.

All her life, with short interruptions, Tatyana Mikhailovna lived in one apartment on the third floor in building 5 on Kazanskaya Street. She warmly recalled her aunt Vera Mikhailovna Chernogorova, her father's sister, in whose apartment she spent a lot of time. Throughout all her life, Tatyana Mikhailovna was accompanied by dogs, with the first of them she met and made friends in the house of Aunt Vera. In addition, her husband, a geologist, brought various animals from expeditions: hedgehogs, snakes, lizards, for which they tried to create acceptable living conditions in a city apartment.



Photo 4. With Aunt Vera Chernogorova.1926.



Photo 5. With Grandmother Maria Rozhnova.1930.



Photo 6. In the garden  
near the Kazan Cathedral. 1928.



Photo 7. On the steps  
of the Kazan Cathedral. 1931.

### During the Second World War

In 1938, Tatyana Mikhailovna entered Leningrad University, the Chinese Department of the Faculty of Asian and African Studies ("Vostochny" Faculty).



Photo 8. Tanya Chernogorova, bottom row, center. 1938

On August 4, 1941, as a reserve nurse, she was drafted into the ranks of the Red Army, and after completing the relevant courses of the Red Cross, she worked as a nurse until May 1942 in evacuation hospitals 2222 and 923 on the Leningrad front. Then she served as a medical instructor in various artillery units of the active army. Colonel Fedor Nikolaevich Belyaev (1907–?) became her husband in 1942. The award list indicates that he was awarded the 1st degree Order of the Great Patriotic War “for exemplary performance of the command assignments in the fight against the German invaders, for the shown courage and perseverance, for the skillful organization of combat work and its management” [23]. It is worth noting that the medical instructor Tatyana Chernogorova, after becoming Belyaeva, did not change her last name, despite subsequent changes in her personal life. In fact, the marriage with F. N. Belyaev broke up in the 1950s, but along with human relations with this person, the status of the wife of a colonel, a war veteran, in social and career terms, was important for her. They did not formalize the divorce, which, along with membership in the party, and then joining the party bureau, contributed to a career. It is indicative that T.M. later realized her career and life strategy outside the family discourse, consciously choosing the path of an independent single woman, which in the Soviet era was in itself a rather bright and demonstrative phenomenon.



Photo 9. T. Chernogorova. 1941 .Photo 10. T. Chernogorova. 1942.

Photo 11. F. N. Belyaev





Photo 12. Central entrance to the Reichstag. Berlin. May 1945. T. M. Belyaeva in the center.

### **In a university and friendly circle**

Tatyana Mikhailovna was able to resume her studies only in 1948 at The Second Leningrad Institute of Foreign Languages, created in June of the same year. Her husband strongly discouraged this intention, but her mother, Zoya Alekseevna, actively supported one. Tatyana Mikhailovna was unable to recover at the Chinese branch of Leningrad State University, although in the winter of 1948 she managed to get an appointment with the rector Alexander Alekseevich Voznesensky, who advised her to study at a new educational institution. There she became a member of the party and soon became a member of the party bureau of the institute. After completing her studies in 1950, she was recommended for graduate school and after defending her dissertation in 1954 she began teaching, and in 1956, after the liquidation of the institute, moved to the university. Throughout her life, Tatyana Mikhailovna maintained good relations with her teachers, colleagues and students. With Irina Vladimirovna Arnold (07.08.1908 – 22.05.2010), they invariably congratulated each other on the birthdays close to them. Therefore, when, after welcoming words to the 100th

birthday of Irina Vladimirovna T.M. complained that she was giving up, becoming quite an old woman, the answer of her teacher was: "Tanya, don't even think about yourself this way, appreciate your experience and ability to think". They also discussed professional issues, they sounded complex, incomprehensible to a non-linguist, terms that their scientific works reflect. Professor Irina Aleksandrovna Shchirova, Head of the Department of English Philology, Russian State Pedagogical University, writes about Irina Vladimirovna: "During personal meetings, in some of her works and reflections, memories "My family – the twentieth century in St. Petersburg, Petrograd, Leningrad, St. Petersburg" [2] she with pride talked about the fate of her relatives.

These difficult fates turned out to be connected by the common cause of enlightenment with the remarkable scientists I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay and L. V. Shcherba, with the composer M. A. Balakirev, and kinship relations with the descendants of F. M. Dostoevsky" [25,1]. In our opinion, the words of prof. Shirova about I. Arnold's ability to "carry a humanistic idea and implement it in life, but not clothe her views on life in peremptory forms" one could fully apply to her students, including T. M. Belyaeva.



Photo 13. Berlin, Reichstag. May 1945. T. M. Belyaeva is in the front row.

Colleagues, co-authors and students of T. M. often became her friends. Among her favorite students were a graduate of the Kokchetav Pedagogical Institute A. M. Tyun (Ph.D. thesis on "Medical Vocabulary in Old English", 1993) [26] and S. B. Dekterev (Ph.D. thesis on "Category of Abstractness and Parts of Speech", supervisor prof. B. Zernov, 1999 [9]. The successor of T. M. Belyaeva, professor of the Department of English Philology, St. Petersburg State University Lyudmila Pavlovna Chakhoyan (1932 – 2006) [8], Mikhail Borisovich Shevyarov [24] and Svetlana Panteleimonovna Balashova, the author of a number of textbooks and teaching aids, including ones for philological faculties, were among dearest guests. Boris Alla Georgievna Gurochkina [11, 12] and Igor Konstantinovich Arkhipov (04.08.1933 – 29.08.2016) were always welcome in the house. T. M. was keenly interested in their work. Their research interests such as the history of the English language, pragma linguistics, interpersonal communication, and cognitive semantics overlapped. In the foreground, of course, there was a friendly disposition, the joy of meeting and easy communication, but conversations on professional topics took place with terms known, little known and very complex: philosophy of language and linguistics, cognitive linguistics, biosemiotics, semantics, lexicology, grammar. They spoke the same language, listened and heard each other. Even in her old years, she kept a lively mind and had deep understanding of the socio-cultural relationships of languages. Accidentally spoken words often turned into an occasion for serious linguistic research of her followers and students. This is how, for example, the topic of the doctoral dissertation of Elizaveta Vasilievna Ivanova was born. In the home circle, we read the diaries and a handwritten dictionary of Russian proverbs collected over the years of the authors' grandfather and great grandfather N. N. Beller Sr. We got down to discussing their English equivalents like "Every sandpiper praises his swamp – All my geese are swans". Then T. M. happily exclaimed, "Oh, I have come up with a topic for a doctorate for Lisa". In 2003, Elizaveta Vasilyevna Ivanova, the last doctoral student of Prof. Belyaeva successfully defended her thesis "Proverbial Conceptualization of the World: based on English and Russian Proverbs" [18].

Among university friends and acquaintances, Rudolf Ferdinandovich Its (01.10.1928 – 11.07.1990), an energetic and charming person, who rendered invaluable assistance to many people, undoubtedly stood out. He was an ethnographer, specialist in the ethnic history of East Asia, Siberia, the Far East, professor, doctor of historical sciences, organizer and head of the department of ethnography and anthropology of the history faculty of Leningrad State University [14, 15, 16, 17]. From 1982 until his death, he was the deputy director for the Leningrad part of the Institute of Ethnography of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Rudolf Ferdinandovich under the pseudonym R. Demidov was also known as an author of adventure literature.

The closest friend of Tatyana Mikhailovna was her classmate at the Second Leningrad Institute of Foreign Languages Natalya Pavlovna Lozak (01.04.1924 – 19.02.2019), a translator and teacher. Her husband Yuri Vasilyevich Basistov (18.07.1921 – 19.08.2015), a retired colonel, awarded eight Soviet and foreign orders, thirty medals of the USSR and other states, was one of the important phone interlocutors of T. M. in the last years of their lives. They discussed the current political situation in the country and the world, and touched upon historical issues. Yu. V. Basistov after his retirement in 1983, taught at The History Department of the Leningrad state university and at the special department of the Military Academy of Communications [4]. Meetings with such historical figures as Marshal Zhukov, Dwight Eisenhower, Wilhelm Peak, Erich Honnecker, Jawaharlal Nehru, Gamal Abdel Nasser he described in a number of publications. In his book “Stalin – Hitler. From Pact to War”, based on real historical events, Yu. V. Basistov was categorical: Stalin's crimes against his people cannot be forgotten, neither justified nor forgiven [3; P. 85]. In assessing the fact that the absolute power of one person becomes criminal, turns into a tragedy for the whole people, Tatyana Belyaeva was in solidarity with him. Both had the right to this kind of judgment.



Photo 14. Y.V. Basistov, N.P. Lozak, Y.V. Yastrebov, V.N. Vasilenko, a sea captain. 2015.

While working in the United Arab Republic (UAR), Tatiana Mikhailovna met with Czech travelers, journalists and writers Jiri Hanzelka (24.12.1920 – 15.02.2003) and Miroslav Zikmund (born 14.02.1919), communication with whom grew into a rather detailed and interesting friendship, evidence of which remained in the personal archive of T. M. This communication, in our opinion, is not just a special case of interpersonal communication, but also represents a research interest from the point of view of the picture of the world and the worldview of the so-called sixties. Both I. Hanzelka and M. Zikmund, along with E. Hemingway and Yu. Senkevich in the 1970s of the 20th century were very important communicators for a whole generation, and from this point of view, the archival materials of personal correspondence with both travelers are indicative documents of the epoch. The books of travelers, published in Russian translation in huge editions, were in many homes, and their influence on the generation of the 1960s – 80s is difficult to overestimate, which, perhaps, for the next generations with new possibilities of movement is no longer so relevant. The background of the travels of Jiri Hanzelka and Miroslav Zikmund is as follows: they met in 1938 at a trade college and together they developed a travel plan across five continents. After the German occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1946, Hanzelka graduated from the university with an engineering degree. In 1947 – 50, he and Miroslav Zikmund made their first trip in a Tatra 87 passenger car across Africa, South and Central America with a car received from the car factory, convincing the management that the trip would serve as an advertisement for Tatra vehicles. The trip resulted in hundreds of reports, several voluminous books; thousands of photographs, documentaries, descriptions of meetings with many public and political figures, fees from publications they shared equally. During the second trip by Tatra 805 in the countries of the Middle East, Asia and the USSR in 1959 – 64 they were acquainted with T. M. Belyaeva. Their expulsion from the Union of Czechoslovak Writers took place after the events of the Prague Spring of 1968, which both supported. Their books began to appear again after the collapse of the socialist camp. One of the research perspectives of the authors is to find out the fate of archive of Tatyana Belyaeva, including letters from Hanzelka and Zikmund. The archive remained with A. Tyun, who inherited her apartment with all the property under a guardianship agreement.

It is difficult to assess the realities of that time, to compare with ours. How to prioritize personality assessment? Do we have the right to give it? I. V. Arnold, a teacher of T. M. Belyaeva considered respect for priority the ethics of philology [1, 5]. The fate of T.M. combined much: involvement in the party nomenclature, the necessary intrasystemic conformism, personal identity, which is undoubtedly a product of the era, the notorious Soviet doublethink (“everyone knows everything”, “you need to adapt, learn to manipulate, play with people

and circumstances"). 01.08.2020. The aunt would be 100 years old. They would celebrate cheerfully, with mood and scope. It is customary in the family to remember the dates, celebrate birthdays. For round dates, and for not very round dates, to prepare comic wall newspapers; to write congratulatory poems; to design menus and invitations. With regard to herself, Tatyana Mikhailovna did not really accept this kind of greetings, but she held the table ceremony until the end of her days. To remember the dates of birth and death of departed relatives with a table-spoken word was in the tradition of her home. Many admired her qualities: a lively mind, a sense of humor of the widest range from kind irony to caustic wit and harsh sarcasm, reaction, the ability to find the right words at the right time. The profanity was part of her scientific interests, and she could speculate on the use of obscene expressions in a friendly circle. It cannot be said that she was especially interested in one thing, be it nature, music, literature, poetry, religion or politics, it was typical for her to perceive everything that was happening around with curiosity, sometimes with surprise and irony, but never with direct condemnation. In the 70s and 80s, they vividly discussed what they heard through the so-called "voices". Those who did not speak English listened especially attentively, although there were few of them in her circle. She met the changes of the 90s with moderate enthusiasm, in the 2000s she listened attentively to the stories of the environment about travel that had become possible, was interested in details, mostly of a social nature, the impressions of meetings with new people, recalling her experience. Tatyana Mikhailovna's interest in world religions was of a cultural nature; there were various objects of worship in the house. Icons "Savior the Almighty" and "Saint Nicholas» (19th cent), left over from our common great-grandfather Ivan Klementyevich Kanareikin (1850–1912), as well as the statue of Buddha, which she had brought from India in 1965, were handed over to the family. At the end of 2004, T. M., as a war veteran, entered the queue for tiny subcompact car named "Oka". The ceremonial handing over of keys to veterans, planned by the city authorities in a solemn atmosphere in May 2005 for the 60th anniversary of the Victory, failed. When a year later, in 2006, a notification to receive a car did arrive, T. M. asked the officials about the reason for the delay for a year. The answer was that, by order of the Governor of St. Petersburg V. Matvienko, they were waiting for the "natural departure of veterans", to which she replied with slight ineptness that did not depart. The Renault Logan car, purchased with the Oka cost offset, managed to drive Tatyana Mikhailovna for another good 6 years.

Almost until the last, Tatyana Mikhailovna was mobile. She walked up and down her third floor almost without holding onto the railing, smoked and drank a bit of cognac at dinner. Her house was open to relatives, friends, and students. A separate circle of acquaintances was dog lovers in the park on Ka-



zanskaya Street near the Herzen Institute, and on some random evening one could find at her house a new company with two or three dogs, singing sea shanti in English with a guitar or songs, for example, of Yuli Kim or Timur Shaov. In April 2012, Tatyana Mikhailovna died; she was buried next to her mother Zoya Alekseevna Chernogorova in St. Petersburg in the Columbarium of the crematorium.

Academician physiologist Vladimir Nikolaevich Chernigovsky (16.02.1907 – 31.05.1981), with whom Tatyana Mikhailovna was well acquainted through her cousin, father and grandfather of the authors, Nikolai Nikolaevich Beller (30.09.1923 – 20.06.1995), said, "Although human memory tenaciously stores the events of the past, its amazing possibilities are not limitless. The harsh march of time inevitably erases many names that once aroused deep interest, lively discussions that worried the participants. For the most part, only outstanding events and big names are firmly kept in memory. However, history cannot be content with this alone. Everything is important for her: both large and ordinary. In the history of the development of any science, there are often cases when events that seemed outstanding to contemporaries fade over time, and the so-called ordinary ones acquire great importance over time, and sometimes overshadow the glory of the big ones" [20; P. 248].



Photo 15. V. N. Chernigovsky (to the left) with N. N. Beller. 1966.

Scientific and pedagogical activity of prof. T. M. Belyaeva is, of course, to be judged by the professional community. The materials presented in this article within the framework of the emic approach, in our opinion, convince the relevance of the thought of Academician Chernigovsky about the historical importance of events and processes of various scales.

In the family, we keep the memory of our unique aunt Tatyana Mikhailovna.

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