

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR SELF-ESTEEM DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF FAMILY VICTIMIZATION

MERI YEGHIAZARYAN

National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Armenia

International Scientific-Educational Centre

PhD student, Editor of a news website

meri.yeghiazaryan@edu.isec.am

DOI: 10.54503/2579-2903-2026.2-75

Abstract

This article examines self-esteem as an important mechanism of an individual's psychological stability and social adaptation within the complex context of marital relationships and victimhood. From this perspective, the family is regarded as the primary environment that shapes an individual's existential identity and self-efficacy.

The theoretical framework of the study combines the classical concepts of W. James, C. Cooley, and C. Rogers with contemporary empirical evidence, highlighting a possible negative association between dysfunctional family dynamics and the individual's system of self-evaluation. Within this framework, prolonged experiences of victimisation are considered in relation to the internalisation of the social role of the "victim," the weakening of internal psychological resources, and changes in the "looking-glass self."

Alongside the theoretical analysis, we also conducted an empirical study. Using the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES), we conducted a comparative analysis of self-esteem levels among women with a self-perception of victimhood and women in favourable marital relationships (N = 60).

The inclusion of only female participants was intended to provide a more focused examination of self-esteem within the context of interpersonal and family relationships and to maintain greater consistency within the sample. This approach made it possible to examine differences in self-esteem associated with different experiences and perceptions of victimhood more clearly.

The findings show that low self-esteem predominated among women with a self-perception of victimhood (65%). This pattern may relate to theoretical notions of reduced access to personal resources and a lower perceived sense of control. The empirical findings also highlight the importance of self-esteem as a factor associated with psychological resilience and adaptation.

The findings of the study suggest that higher levels of self-evaluation and self-esteem may function as protective resources that support psychological stability. They may also be associated with a stronger sense of personal autonomy

and independence, thereby providing a potential basis for the development of targeted psychological intervention programs.

Keywords: Self-esteem, family victimisation, internalisation, psychological resilience, marital relationships, personal resources.

ԻՆՔՆԱԳՆԱՀԱՏԱԿԱՆԻ ԶԱՐԳԱՅՄԱՆ ՀՆԱՐԱՎՈՐՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐՆ ՈՒ ՄԱՐՏԱՀՐԱՎԵՐՆԵՐՆ ԸՆՏԱՆԵԿԱՆ ՎԻԿՏԻՄԻԶԱՅԻԱՅԻ ՀԱՄԱՏԵՔՍՈՒՄ

ՄԵՐԻ ԵՂԻԱԶԱՐՅԱՆ

ՀՀ ԳԱԱ գիտակրթական միջազգային կենտրոնի հայցորդ,
լրատվական կայքի խմբագիր,

meri.yeghiazaryan@edu.isec.am

Համառոտագիր

Սույն հոդվածում ինքնագնահատականը դիտարկվում է որպես անհատի հոգեբանական կայունության և սոցիալական հարմարման կարևոր մեխանիզմ՝ ամուսնական հարաբերությունների և վիկտիմության բարդ համատեքստում: Այս տեսանկյունից ընտանիքը դիտարկվում է որպես անհատի գոյաբանական ինքնության և ինքնարդյունավետության ձևավորման առաջնային միջավայր:

Ուսումնասիրության տեսական շրջանակը համադրում է Ու. Զեյնսի, Զ. Քուլիի և Կ. Ռոջերսի դասական հայեցակարգերը ժամանակակից էմպիրիկ տվյալների հետ՝ ընդգծելով դիսֆունկցիոնալ ընտանեկան դինամիկայի ու անհատի ինքնագնահատման համակարգի միջև հնարավոր բացասական կապը: Վերլուծության շրջանակում երկարատև վիկտիմացման փորձառությունը դիտարկվում է «գոհի» սոցիալական դերի ներքնայնացման, ներքին հոգեբանական ռեսուրսների թուլացման և «հայելային Ես»-ի ձևափոխումների համատեքստում:

Տեսական վերլուծությանը զուգահեռ իրականացվել է էմպիրիկ հետազոտություն (N = 60). Ռոզենբերգի ինքնագնահատականի սանդղակի (RSES) կիրառմամբ կատարվել է համեմատական վերլուծություն՝ վիկտիմության ինքնընկալում ունեցող և բարենպաստ ամուսնական հարաբերություններում գտնվող կանանց ինքնագնահատականի մակարդակներն ուսումնասիրելու նպատակով: Միայն կին մասնակիցների ընդգրկումը նպատակ ուներ միջանձնային ու ընտանեկան հարաբերությունների համատեքստում ապահովելու ինքնագնահատականի առավել կենտրոնացված ուսումնասիրություն, ինչպես նաև պահպանելու ընտրանքի առավել մեծ համասեռությունը: Այս մոտեցումը հնարավորություն տվեց առավել հստակ ուսումնասիրել ինքնագնահատականի տարբերությունները, որոնք կապված են վիկտիմության տարբեր

փորձառությունների և դրանց ընկալումների հետ:

Հետազոտության արդյունքները ցույց են տալիս, որ զոհի ինքնընկալում ունեցող կանանց շրջանում գերակշռում է ցածր ինքնագնահատականը (65%), ինչը կարելի է դիտարկել անձնային ռեսուրսների սահմանափակվածության և վերահսկողության ցածր սուբյեկտիվ զգացման վերաբերյալ տեսական պատկերացումների համատեքստում: Էմպիրիկ արդյունքները նաև ընդգծում են ինքնագնահատականի կարևորությունը՝ որպես հոգեբանական դիմակայունությանն ու հարմարմանը նպաստող գործոն:

Ուսումնասիրության արդյունքները թույլ են տալիս ենթադրել, որ ինքնաթուղարման և ինքնագնահատականի բարձր մակարդակները կարող են հանդես գալ որպես հոգեբանական կայունությունը պահպանող պաշտպանական ռեսուրսներ: Դրանք կարող են նաև պայմանավորել անձնական ինքնուրույնության ու ինքնավարության ավելի բարձր մակարդակ՝ հիմք ստեղծելով հոգեբանական միջամտության նպատակային ծրագրերի մշակման համար:

Բանալի բառեր՝ ինքնագնահատական, ընտանեկան վիկտիմություն, ինտերիորիզացիա, հոգեբանական ռեզիլիանս, ամուսնական հարաբերություններ, անձնային ռեսուրսներ:

Introduction

Understanding the psychological factors that shape well-being and personal development in interpersonal relationships has become an important focus of contemporary psychological research. As the primary setting of socialisation, the family plays a fundamental role in the development of self-perception, self-worth, and personal competence.

However, when family relationships become dysfunctional, psychological functioning and emotional well-being may also be negatively affected. Under these circumstances, lower self-esteem may leave individuals more vulnerable to internal conflicts and negative self-evaluation, reducing its potential protective role.

The study of self-esteem becomes particularly relevant in the context of traumatic experiences and victimisation. Beginning with William James's classical conceptualisation of self-esteem as the relationship between personal achievements and aspirations (James, 1890, p. 696), and extending to contemporary psychological approaches, self-perception has been viewed as a dynamic construct that develops through ongoing social experiences. Feedback from significant others plays an important role in this process. According to Cooley's concept of the "looking-glass self," close relationships provide the basis through which individuals form perceptions of themselves (Cooley, 1902, p. 184). When these relationships involve victimisation, emotional pressure, or persistent devaluation, the reflected self-image may become increasingly negative, affecting the development of healthy self-esteem and self-respect (Mead, 1934, p. 121).

The relevance of the present study stems from the need to re-examine victimisation not only as an external experience but also as a process closely

related to the individual's internal psychological functioning. Within this process, the "victim role" may gradually become internalised, while lower self-esteem and difficulties in social adaptation may emerge alongside this experience. At the same time, individuals may experience a growing sense of disconnection from their personal resources and capacities. As confidence in their own emotional and cognitive judgments weakens, individuals may become increasingly reliant on external evaluations and influences. As a result, a self-reinforcing pattern may emerge in which low self-esteem and subjective perceptions of victimhood become closely intertwined over time.

The scientific novelty of this research lies in its systematic analysis of the link between victimisation and changes in self-esteem. Specifically, it redefines the "alienation of personal resources" as a key factor in identity breakdown. This study theoretically and empirically examines how the internalisation of the "victim role" may be reflected in changes in self-esteem, including patterns that appear to extend beyond a temporary emotional reaction. From a methodological standpoint, the link between the erosion of self-esteem and the loss of personal autonomy is essential. According to Morris Rosenberg, healthy self-esteem is the cornerstone of mental health (Rosenberg, 1965, p. 31). Under the conditions of victimisation, personal achievements are devalued, while failures are generalised into permanent negative traits.

The goal of this research is to conduct a comparative analysis of self-esteem levels among women who perceive themselves through the lens of victimhood versus those in healthy family relationships.

This study focuses on women in the "Middle Adulthood" stage, as defined by Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development (Erikson, 1950, pp. 266–268), because their self-valuation is especially sensitive to the quality of interpersonal feedback (Miller, 1976, p. 156). Using a single-gender sample ensures high internal validity by controlling for gender-role variables. These findings will provide a foundation for future studies involving male samples and help develop targeted interventions to restore personal agency and promote psychological resilience.

Theoretical and methodological bases

Self-esteem constitutes a part of the central structures of an individual's psychological life and social functioning. Its systematic investigation begins with the classical work of William James, who conceptualised self-esteem as the ratio of an individual's actual achievements to their aspirations, framing it as a dynamic, comparative construct (James, 1890, p. 310). This conceptualisation is particularly relevant for the analysis of family relationships, as marital cohesion and a supportive environment may contribute to a stronger sense of personal self-worth, whereas relational dysfunction may be accompanied by lower self-valuation. Social-psychological approaches have further expanded this perspective by emphasising the role of interpersonal interaction. Charles Cooley (1902)

introduced the concept of the “looking-glass self,” proposing that self-esteem is shaped by individuals’ perceptions of how “significant others” evaluate them (Cooley, 1902, p. 184). Within the family context, the spouse often fulfils this role, and their evaluations become a primary source of an individual’s self-worth.

This idea was further elaborated by George Herbert Mead (1934), who emphasised that self-esteem is shaped under the influence of the “generalised other,” that is, the internalised social norms and expectations of society (Mead, 1934, p. 154). The process of social comparison is likewise central to the formation of self-esteem. Leon Festinger argued that individuals continuously compare themselves with others to assess their own value (Festinger, 1954, p. 117). In marital contexts, such comparisons may be either affirming or devaluing, and may be reflected in more positive or more negative patterns of internal self-image.

In the measurement and conceptual organisation of self-esteem, Morris Rosenberg’s global model (1965) remains foundational, defining self-esteem as a relatively stable attitude toward the self (Rosenberg, 1965, p. 31). Rosenberg further described how devaluing interactions and chronically critical environments are linked to greater instability and lower levels of self-esteem (Rosenberg, 1965). This position closely aligns with the humanistic perspective of Carl Rogers, who argued that “unconditional positive regard” is essential for personal growth, whereas control and criticism may be accompanied by profound internal conflict (Rogers, 1961). From a cognitive-behavioural standpoint, Albert Bandura highlighted the role of self-efficacy as a structural foundation of self-esteem (Bandura, 1986, p. 391). Family victimisation may be accompanied by reduced confidence in one’s abilities, which can also be reflected in lower self-efficacy. This process can also be understood in light of Martin Seligman’s (1975) model of learned helplessness, which describes how repeated adverse experiences may be accompanied by diminished self-worth and a reduced sense of control (Seligman, 1975, p. 74).

According to Erik Erikson’s psychosocial theory, the quality of marital relationships in adulthood is closely related to identity stability and a sense of trust (Erikson, 1968). Later research on victimisation explored these assumptions, linking prolonged emotional or physical pressure to difficulties in self-concept formation and greater dependence on external evaluations (Walker, 1979; Dutton & Painter, 1981).

Scientific understanding of the developmental trajectory of self-esteem and its functional significance advanced substantially with the seminal work of Orth and Robins. The authors showed that self-esteem follows normative developmental patterns across the lifespan while also serving as a key predictor of social adaptation and psychological well-being (Orth & Robins, 2014). These insights were further elaborated in systemic studies of intimate relationships, where victimisation is conceptualised as an interconnected process in which difficulties in one partner’s self-esteem may coexist with patterns of emotional dominance and changes in the family’s psychological dynamics (Lampis et al., 2019).

Contemporary research continues to refine this reconceptualisation by foregrounding resilience as a protective factor against negative family dynamics (Frontiers in Public Health, 2023). Recent studies have documented the detrimental effects of parental psychological control on children's self-esteem (Tang et al., 2024), as well as identified novel mechanisms of self-esteem regulation and psychological self-regulation in adulthood (Solheim et al., 2024).

Thus, contemporary psychological research views self-esteem as a complex construct that reflects both the quality of interpersonal relationships and the influence of the broader social environment.

Accordingly, a broad range of psychological theories converge on the view that self-esteem functions as a complex, multidimensional structure and a sensitive psychological indicator, reflecting both relational quality and the axiological content of the surrounding social context.

Research methods

Building on the theoretical analysis and recognising the importance of a healthy family environment for individual and societal well-being, and given self-esteem's role as a key psychological factor, an empirical study was conducted. The purpose of the study was to examine differences in self-esteem levels between women who perceive themselves as victims and women who describe their family relationships as favourable.

The primary target group for the research consists of women in the “Middle Adulthood” stage, according to Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development. To maintain socio-demographic comparability and reduce the influence of age-related factors, the study included 60 women between the ages of 25 and 45, all of whom had been married for at least three years. At the initial stage of the study, participants completed a preliminary self-report assessment of their perceptions of family and marital experiences. Based on their responses and self-classification, participants were divided into two equal groups. The grouping reflected the participants' own perceptions of their experiences and was not based on a clinical diagnosis or an externally assigned assessment of victimisation.

The first group consisted of women who self-perceived of victims ($n = 30$). These participants tended to describe recurring difficulties in their family life and to attribute negative experiences primarily to external circumstances or the actions of others, reflecting a predominantly external locus of control. The second group consisted of women in favourable marital relationships ($n = 30$). They described their marital relationships as harmonious and supportive and tended to attribute both positive outcomes and difficulties to their own efforts and personal agency, reflecting a predominantly internal locus of control. This initial grouping was used to form the two comparative groups. Self-esteem was subsequently assessed independently in both groups using the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES). To keep the groups comparable, we maintained socio-economic homogeneity by aligning educational backgrounds, socio-economic status, and the characteristics

of participants’ daily social environments.

To assess the global level of self-worth, the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) was utilised. This instrument consists of 10 statements that reflect an individual’s general level of self-acceptance and the valuation of their personal merits. Each statement is rated on a four-point Likert scale, with responses ranging from “Strongly Agree” to “Strongly Disagree.”

During data processing, we reverse-scored negatively phrased items to ensure a comprehensive and reliable self-esteem index. The use of a four-point response scale was intentional, as it eliminated a neutral midpoint and encouraged respondents to make a clear choice regarding their self-evaluation.

The inclusion of only women in this study is justified by gender-specific roles and differences in the subjective attribution of victimhood. Scientific data indicate that women’s self-esteem is more sensitive to interpersonal interactions and is often characterised by a predominance of external attributions (Rosenberg, 1979; Orth & Robins, 2022)

Results

The comparative analysis of the findings indicates clear differences in self-esteem levels between women who perceive themselves of victims and those in favourable family relationships. This pattern becomes particularly evident in the quantitative results presented below (Table 1).

Table 1.

Distribution of Self-Esteem Levels by Group (%)

Self-Esteem Level (Scores)	Women with Self-Perception of Victimhood (n=30)	Women in Successful Relationships (n=30)
Low (10–25 points)	65%	10%
Average (26–29 points)	25%	43%
High (30–40 points)	10%	47%

The statistical analysis was based primarily on the percentage distribution of self-esteem levels across the two groups. As individual-level scores were not available for further inferential analysis, we present the findings descriptively and interpret the observed differences in relation to the distribution of self-esteem levels.

The comparative analysis of the data identifies several key patterns. The predominance of low self-esteem (65%) among women with a self-perception of

victimhood suggests that experiences perceived as externally influenced may be reflected in relatively stable patterns of self-evaluation over time. This finding is consistent with the view that the “victim role” can become deeply internalised, with individuals gradually experiencing themselves as less autonomous and less valuable.

At the same time, the low proportion of high self-esteem (10%) observed in this group indicates a profound alienation from personal resources. Women who perceive themselves as subjects of victimisation demonstrate reduced confidence in their own cognitive and emotional capacities. In this context, low self-esteem can be viewed as a psychological correlate of learned helplessness, characterised by a diminished sense of control over one’s own life and a greater tendency to attribute control to external forces.

In contrast, women who evaluate their relationships as successful demonstrate predominantly high (47%) and average (43%) levels of self-esteem, accounting for 90% of the group. This finding suggests that a supportive family environment may function as a reliable “psychological mirror,” in which positive interpersonal feedback is accompanied by greater psychological resilience and self-acceptance.

Discussion

The empirical findings of the present study reveal clear differences in self-esteem levels between women with a self-perception of victimhood and women who described their marital relationships as favourable. In the group with a self-perception of victimhood, 65% of participants demonstrated low self-esteem, while only 10% demonstrated high self-esteem. In comparison, 90% of women in favourable relationships demonstrated either average (43%) or high (47%) levels of self-esteem. These findings describe differences in the distribution of self-esteem levels between the two groups, without implying a causal relationship between family experiences and self-esteem.

From a theoretical perspective, the observed predominance of low self-esteem among women with a self-perception of victimhood can be considered in relation to Charles Cooley’s concept of the “looking-glass self.” According to this perspective, individuals’ perceptions of themselves are shaped partly through their interpretations of how significant others perceive and evaluate them. Within the context of the present findings, repeated experiences of devaluation or negative interpersonal feedback may therefore be theoretically relevant to the formation of a less favourable self-perception. This interpretation is consistent with the broader theoretical position that the social environment can become reflected in an individual’s system of self-valuation.

Another empirical finding concerns the very small proportion of participants with high self-esteem in the group with a self-perception of victimhood (10%). Within the conceptual framework of the present study, this pattern is considered in relation to the notion of “alienation” from personal resources. Theoretically,

reduced confidence in one's own cognitive and emotional capacities may be associated with a greater reliance on external evaluations and influences. This interpretation can be further examined in light of Seligman's concept of learned helplessness, which describes a reduced sense of personal control following repeated adverse experiences. In this context, low self-esteem and an externalised sense of control may represent related psychological characteristics, although the present study does not establish the direction of this relationship.

The empirical findings for women in favourable marital relationships showed a different distribution: 47% demonstrated high self-esteem, and 43% demonstrated average self-esteem, together accounting for 90% of the group. These results indicate that higher and average levels of self-esteem were more prevalent in this group. Theoretically, this pattern may be interpreted in relation to the role of supportive interpersonal relationships in the formation and maintenance of positive self-evaluation. Cooley's concept of the "looking-glass self" is relevant here as well, since positive interpersonal feedback may contribute to more favourable perceptions of the self. From this perspective, a supportive family environment may represent an important psychological resource associated with resilience, self-acceptance, and personal autonomy.

The relatively high proportion of women with average self-esteem (43%) also deserves consideration. Empirically, this result demonstrates that nearly half of the participants in the favourable-relationship group were characterised by a moderate level of self-esteem rather than a high level. From a theoretical standpoint, an average level of self-esteem may be compatible with realistic self-evaluation, adequate self-criticism, and emotional balance, which are commonly considered important components of psychological well-being. However, the present study did not directly measure these characteristics and therefore should regard them as theoretical interpretations rather than direct empirical findings.

Overall, the findings of the present study demonstrate an association between self-perception of victimhood and differences in self-esteem levels. The theoretical analysis provides possible explanations for this pattern by drawing on concepts such as the "looking-glass self," learned helplessness, personal resources, and the role of supportive interpersonal relationships. Thus, the empirical results provide a basis for considering victimhood as a psychological phenomenon related to self-concept and self-valuation, while the theoretical perspectives help contextualise the observed differences without implying causal conclusions.

Conclusion

The theoretical analysis and empirical findings of the study indicate that self-esteem is an important psychological indicator associated with the quality of the family environment. The findings show clear differences in self-esteem levels between women with a self-perception of victimhood and those in successful relationships, highlighting the relevance of family context to patterns of self-valuation and psychological well-being.

The findings indicate differences in self-esteem levels between women with a self-perception of victimhood and women in favourable relationships, which may be considered in relation to the theoretical concept of the “victim role”. The low levels of self-valuation identified among women with a self-perception of victimhood are also associated with a reduced sense of control over personal experiences and emotional reactions. In this context, patterns of learned helplessness and greater psychological dependence on external influences may be observed alongside lower self-esteem.

The findings suggest that victimisation may be understood not only as an external adverse experience but also as a phenomenon closely related to the individual's internal psychological functioning. The observed patterns may be accompanied by difficulties with self-regulation, reduced personal agency, and less adaptive coping.

These findings highlight the importance of psychological interventions that support the development of personal autonomy and a positive self-concept. Such programs may focus on strengthening self-esteem and self-efficacy, while supporting individuals in developing greater confidence in their ability to manage life challenges.

Several limitations should be considered when assessing the findings of the present study. The limited sample size ($N = 60$) restricts the generalizability of the findings to broader populations. The exclusive inclusion of women provides a more focused perspective on the relationship between self-esteem and perceived victimhood, but also limits the applicability of the findings to men. In addition, the reliance on self-report and self-classification means that the grouping of participants reflects their subjective perceptions and personal interpretations of their family and marital experiences. Finally, the nonexperimental, cross-sectional methodological approach of the study allows for the identification of associations between the studied variables but does not permit conclusions regarding causal relationships. Despite these limitations, the findings provide an important empirical basis for further research on the psychological dimensions of family victimhood and self-esteem, including studies with larger and more diverse samples, comparative gender-based approaches, and longitudinal research.

Reference

- Bandura, A. (1986). Social foundations of thought and action: A social cognitive theory. Prentice-Hall.
- Cooley, C. H. (1902). Human nature and the social order. Charles Scribner's Sons.
- Dutton, D. G., & Painter, S. L. (1981). Traumatic bonding: The development of emotional attachments in battered women and other relationships of intermittent abuse. *Victimology*, 6, 139–155.
- Erikson, E. H. (1950). *Childhood and society*. W. W. Norton & Company.

- Erikson, E. H. (1968). Identity: Youth and crisis. W. W. Norton & Company.
- Festinger, L. (1954). A theory of social comparison processes. Human Relations, 7(2), 117–140. <https://doi.org/10.1177/001872675400700202>
- James, W. (1890). The principles of psychology (Vols. 1–2). Henry Holt and Company.
- Lampis, J., Cataudella, S., Agus, M., Busonera, A., & Skowron, E. A. (2019). Differentiation of self and dyadic adjustment in couple relationships: A dyadic analysis using the actor-partner interdependence model. Family Process, 58(3), 698–715. <https://doi.org/10.1111/famp.12370>
- Mead, G. H. (1934). Mind, self, and society: From the standpoint of a social behaviourist. University of Chicago Press.
- Miller, J. B. (1976). Toward a new psychology of women. Beacon Press.
- Orth, U., & Robins, R. W. (2014). The development of self-esteem. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 23(5), 381–387. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721414547414>
- Orth, U., & Robins, R. W. (2022). Is high self-esteem beneficial? Revisiting a classic question. American Psychologist, 77(1), 5–17. <https://doi.org/10.1037/amp0000922>
- Rogers, C. R. (1961). On becoming a person: A therapist's view of psychotherapy. Houghton Mifflin.
- Rosenberg, M. (1965). Society and the adolescent self-image. Princeton University Press.
- Rosenberg, M. (1979). Conceiving the self. Basic Books.
- Seligman, M. E. P. (1975). Helplessness: On depression, development, and death. W. H. Freeman.
- Solheim, M., Pukstad, E., Anyan, F., Strand, E. R., & Nordahl, H. (2024). Is mental regulation related to self-esteem? Testing a basic metacognitive model. Current Psychology, 43, 21208–21217. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-024-05892-y>
- Tang, Y., Novin, S., Lin, X., Becht, A., & Thomaes, S. (2024). Parental psychological control and children's self-esteem: A longitudinal investigation in children with and without oppositional defiant problems. Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health, 18, Article 50. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13034-024-00740-0>
- Walker, L. E. (1979). The battered woman. Harper & Row.

The article has been submitted for publication: 30.07.2026
Հոդվածը ներկայացվել է տպագրության. 30.07.2026

The article is sent for review: 28.08.2026
Հոդվածն ուղարկվել է գրախոսության. 28.08.2026

The article is accepted for publication: 07.09.2026
Հոդվածն ընդունվել է տպագրության. 07.09.2026