

Traditions and new tendencies of modern Kazakh literature development

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Abstract. At the end of the 20th -at the beginning of the 21st century Kazakhstan society enters a new stage of the development. The pluralism in the relation to earlier formed basic categories in a literature science (class character, socialist realism, etc.) opened a way to inconsistent sights in evaluation of history of the modern literature development. Together with change of perception of the literature role in a society, the active attitude to new forms, ways and means of the validity image the new scientific-theoretical approaches and principles of studying of literary process are fulfilled. Revealing of laws of the literature science development, determination of its methodological concepts, theoretical bases and directions of research, achievements and prospects is rather actual problem.

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Introduction

Aspiration to creation of the complete concept of studying of the national literature also demands serious system evaluation. Recent researches in this field should consider achievements of world literary criticism, tradition of a scientific heritage of the Kazakh literary criticism, developed, undoubtedly, through interference and interrelation. On a boundary of centuries in the Kazakh literary criticism there are the new philosophical and aesthetic, literary and art tendencies demanding certain systematization, characteristic and scientific-theoretical comprehension [1].

The modern literary criticism as the complete phenomenon shown in similarity of some external lines, typologically close principles of the approach to the literary phenomena of the past and the present, did not become a subject of independent studying to this day. Revealing of a modern condition of the Kazakh literary criticism, and in particular achievements in the field of the literary theory, consideration of centuries-old history of the literature through a prism of modern evaluations and last achievements in the literary criticism prepares the ground for fuller understanding of a place of a word art as one of forms of public consciousness, and also its literary-aesthetic and moral-philosophical functions. All this determines an actuality of the research.

The aim of the research: The main aim of the research is determination of the leading tendencies of development of modern Kazakh literary criticism, revealing of its organic link with a national scientific heritage and modern literary process

The methods of the research: As research methods used semantic, cognitive and conceptual

analysis, classification, lexicographic, comparative benchmarking and frequency methods, and statistical processing method comprising including a computer selection.

The main part

The democratic phenomena determining a basis of modern public changes put on the agenda the necessity of the solution of such important problems of literary criticism, as returning to the reader of a literary heritage in full, objective studying of art of a word of various epochs, clearing of every possible ideological evaluations and interpretations.

Condition of the Kazakh literary criticism is determined by social and cultural conditions of a society, features of the most literary process and development of internal changes inherent in the science. The basis of methodological and theoretical searches is made by the principles peculiar to the Kazakh literature science which has the richest traditions and absorbed in itself achievements of other people literatures [2].

In the literature theory there is aspiration strengthening to an evaluation of literary process or creativity of the separate writer from the point of view of his belonging to certain direction and current. The creative method continues to focus on the theory of the Kazakh literature. Under the influence of external and internal factors the socialist realism gives way to other literary currents. In these conditions appeared "the new realism" forms literary tendencies inherent in it.

The major components of poetics of work, such as a literary genre, a literary image etc., causing serious disputes, under the influence of social and cultural conditions, change of the literature value in a

society and functions carried out by it, are enriched by new qualities, the borders of theoretical concepts known before are extended. With the beginning of serious changes in various areas of a public life in the Kazakh literary criticism there were begun searches of new theoretical and methodological bases of studying of the literature history, expressed in refusal of dogmatic principles of Marxist ideology, in enrichment of traditional principles of systematic character, sequences, objectivity, by the new content. The special attention focuses on such principle, as a historicism in the description of the Kazakh literature as self-valuable literary phenomenon.

The basic aspects of studying of centuries-old history of the Kazakh literature are [3]: 1) revealing of creative specificity of the author through literary directions-currents in interrelation of diachronous and synchronous systems; 2) determination by means of the comparative analysis of features of the national literature as one of components of the world literature; 3) understanding and evaluation of literature as complete phenomenon; 4) returning to readers of a literary heritage, including foreign Kazakh literature, in full; 5) research of ideologically-aesthetic and ethic-philosophical features of the literature of various epochs and different authors, proceeding from time requirements, and also comparative studying of the Kazakh literature with literatures of the various peoples, etc.

The criticism, being a fiction support, carrying out own functions (valuable-orientation, organizational, predicting, communicative etc.), plays exclusively important role in literary process. At the same time, at the end of the 20-th century it is characterized by discrepancy, loss of certain positions. The Kazakh literary criticism was not ready for perception of new graphic means and ways and for evaluation of qualitative changes of realistic and romantic directions and searches.

Among the reasons of such condition of criticism it is possible to allocate the following: social and cultural transition period changes; crisis of the realistic criticism, which principles dominated during the Soviet time; change of generation of critics, and also a number of other reasons.

The end of the 20-th – the beginning of the 21-st century are characterized by active searches in the field of literary criticism, formation of various ideological-aesthetic, philosophical sights, change of paradigms [4].

These features allow revealing features of modern Kazakh literary criticism, transformation of its traditions, are the root causes for occurrence on former bases of new tendencies. So, some researchers mark similarity of a modern cultural situation with the beginning of the 20-th century.

In modern public consciousness the literature starts to lose the former importance. Occurrence of new social and cultural situation when “the culture loses the local-national properties became a principal cause of the given phenomenon, gets features of the mass goods, becomes more and more homogeneous, formulary, “disposable”, uses visual and musical more and more, instead of a verbal image”.

Traditional functions of culture pass to mass media. Changes occurring in a public life in a root change the standard (traditional) relation of society to values. Gradual deliverance of dictatorship of socialist ideology begins, that, in turn, leads to growth of national consciousness, aspiration to recognition of democratic freedom, pluralism, etc. occurs. According to word art these changes are reflected, on the one hand, in literary process of the epoch, on the other hand, in the image and evaluation of centuries-old history of the literature[5].

Together with necessity of serious researches for each of branches of the Kazakh literary criticism, revealing of the basic tendencies, basic methods for researches on the foreground there are problems of determination of a modern condition of a literature science, theoretical and methodological problems and prospects of the further development.

For today there are no basic researches on methodology of the Kazakh literary criticism. However, many problems of literature character found reflexion in concrete researches, in works on history and literature theory, since the 20-th century. In whole, in studying of theoretical and methodological problems till the middle of the 1980s though some certain successes were reached, but nevertheless its scales and results were not sufficient. Their statement in the form of theoretical categories, laws lags behind requirements of art of a word. So, on the one hand, in the Kazakh literary criticism there are internal contradictions, on the other hand, lag of literary criticism from time requirements, on the third hand, it is necessary to consider social and cultural conditions of the end of the 20-th century. But the changes in literary process gave a push to the beginning of researches of methodological problems in the Kazakh literary criticism.

At the end of the 20-th -at the beginning of the 21-st century formation of new generation of the readers ready to perception of works of various directions is available.

One of methodological problems is connected with access possibility to achievements of foreign literary criticism. Russian literary criticism was ready for a long time for perception of achievements of a foreign science and successfully enough rose on a new step of researches. As regards the Kazakh literary criticism, the contradictory relation to new trends of

an epoch, which is explained by a number of the reasons, was established in it. The first one is connected with traditions of the Kazakh literature science in which during the Soviet time modernist currents were completely rejected or were not studied at all. The second reason consisted that from the beginning of the 1990s years with development of national consciousness the aspiration to develop the national concept of literary criticism with the account of axiological values of a Muslim civilization grew. It affected the guarded relation to international terms and concepts [6].

Basis of scientific researches is the system which embodied development of internal laws of literary criticism [7]. In the solution of this problem it is necessary to underline two moments: 1) word art serves not to the separate person, and all society, therefore ways, approaches of the research, as a whole, are uniform. The Kazakh literary criticism in the history is based on uniform for all people creative laws, categories, principles; 2) in fiction the history, mentality, people lifestyle is expressed, and when studying it is necessary to consider these features. Thus, when determining methodological features of the Kazakh literary criticism it is necessary to base on achievements of a world science and to adapt them to features of the national literature.

In literature works for revealing and determination of the characteristic phenomena, tendencies the general and uniform methodological principles are used. Among them independently there is the historicism principle, which is used in works of the Kazakh literary critics concerning history of art of a word at the beginning of the 20-th century. In a transition period the historicism is filled with the new content. Living between the centuries the reader, studying works of the various periods, acquires experience of eastern and western literatures, under the influence of social and cultural, philosophical-aesthetic views of time communicates in a new way. It leads to disclosing new, earlier not noticed meanings and senses of an art word. At the same time they do not lose the sense and "original" meanings. Original "communication" allows to open the modern sounding of work tested by time, and also to characterize an author's prediction [8].

Thus, the methodological basis of modern Kazakh literary criticism is made by the concept which is expressed in scientific research of own laws of its historical development as concerning independent area of the public consciousness basing on traditions and innovation as dialectically interconnected concepts and creative development of eastern, West European, Russian scientific-theoretical and literary-aesthetic thought.

Under influence of social and cultural conditions, which arose in the Russian society at the end of the 20-th century, should undergo changes and scientific-theoretical thought. Among the reasons which caused change of reference points, it is possible to allocate external and internal. Features of a transition period worried by a society lead to transformation of values, once again confirming thought that with change of a picture of the world our ideas of spiritually-moral concepts are also deformed. Seeming before the firm traditional principles are exposed to criticism or are rejected. Search process of new ways, methods of literary criticism, and literature theory becomes more active. The accumulated experience, traditions lead to qualitative changes which in certain conditions are perceived as innovative.

Process of formation of new approaches in a literature science begins. This process is approved by the following factors of inwardness of the literature, namely: first, the Kazakh literature, which brought the certain contribution in "revolution of minds" in a society, accepted changes quickly and began search in various directions [9]. These changes led to necessity of use of new methods, ways of studying and evaluation of literary process. Secondly, it was possible to access achievements of a modern foreign philological science. Thirdly, in the Kazakh literary criticism in spite of slow rates, researches were regularly conducted. Today there are attempts to generalize, to evaluate the literary phenomena objectively, covering problems of national character, etc.

One of the important directions is connected with research of prosody problems and its places in the process of creativity.

In modern Kazakh art of a word there are following features of a postmodernism: synthesis of traditions of realism, symbolism and mythology within the limits of one text; creation of a new reality, separate display of the real and invented (literary) validity; creation of codes in which the philosophical sense of a position of the author and the work is concluded; lyricism as national feature of the Kazakh postmodernism; by means of demonstration worried by heroes of works of "spiritual crisis», the loneliness connected with it of deep psychologies on the foreground deduce a sincere condition of the heroes which core is a high sensitivity [10]. The parody for exposure of the separate unattractive parties of life is used, by means of this way absurdity of a life, senselessness, emptiness, ridicule of actions of heroes is illustrated. Way of a collage is applied to strengthening of a parody, game atmosphere in work; "citing" of classical works etc.

At the same time, as one of the main features it is noticed, that the Kazakh writers enough with watchfulness refer to a postmodernism and do not accept one of its basic principles - "withdrawal" from work of the personality of the author providing ideological-aesthetic unity of work, and also it is underlined adherence of the author to the image of the complete vital phenomena, instead of fragments of described events [11].

Conclusion. Condition of modern Kazakh literary criticism is determined by a cultural-social situation, features of literary process, qualitative change of general scientific outlook. The basis of methodological and theoretical searches is made by the system which basing on traditions and absorbed of achievement of literatures of other people in close interrelation with features of the national literature, and also results of creative development of eastern, West European and Russian scientific-theoretical thought [12].

Determination of type of creativity, directions, currents, creative method, literary genres, features of an image etc. in the Kazakh literary criticism is the serious problem causing of many disputes. The aspiration to an evaluation of literary process or creativity of the separate writer from the point of view of belonging him to this or that art direction and current is observed. The creative method continues to focus on the theory of the Kazakh literature which on the basis of social-cultural conditions and internal laws of art of a word is exposed to certain changes, is enriched by new signs and qualities. Under the influence of external and internal factors the socialist realism gives way to other literary currents. In these conditions appeared «the new realism» forms literary currents inherent in them.

Under the influence of public and cultural conditions in poetics of art of a word there are serious changes. Arisen as natural phenomenon, literary genre is subject to constant development. Under the influence of an epoch changes the genre nature undergoes certain transformation.

The literature science, basing on the traditions, systematized achievements, oriented on opening in research of history of world art of a word, is on a way of studying of history of the Kazakh literature on a new methodological, scientific-theoretical basis. In the critic, as well as in the literature, qualitative changes are based on struggle of "the old" and "the new" and arise in the form of aspiration to realize and estimate a sign of a new word in art.

Resume

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With the beginning of serious changes in various areas of a public life in the Kazakh literary criticism there are begun searches of new theoretical and methodological bases of studying of the literature history expressed in refusal of dogmatic principles of Marxist ideology; enrichment of traditional principles by the new content; determination and evaluation of the Kazakh literature as self-valuable literary phenomenon; account of dialogical character of works of art of a word; perception and evaluation of history of the Kazakh literature as the phenomenon developing on the basis of internal qualitative changes, taking into account deep influence of literatures of the East and the West, etc.

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