

## ANNOTATION

thesis for the degree of doctor of philosophy (PhD)  
specialty “6D011800 – Russian language and literature”

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### **“Archetype “House ” in the prose of Russian-speaking writers of Kazakhstan: theoretical and methodological aspects of research”**

**General description of work.** In the era of globalization, when the boundaries of the world communities are becoming more permeable, the study of archetypes as a kind of cultural constants is especially important.

Kazakhstan, a young state with ancient roots going back into the “palimpsest of epochs”, is now in search of its ontological coordinates and a new national teleology and identity. We live in a state with a special historical super-task. Placing in its space a multitude of cultures, languages, mentalities, Kazakhstan accumulates the achievements of other civilizations and collects the potential to create its own dialectical model of the future. Fiction plays a special role in this process.

Kazakhstan literature is multidimensional and complex epistemologically; it combines many artistic worlds, each of which is a fragment of a certain national picture of the world. At the same time, the phenomenon of Kazakhstan literature itself is not reduced to the sum of its parts. Rather, we are talking about the contamination of various ethnocultural and artistic layers, with the result that the aesthetic “asthenosphere” of literature itself is subject to change.

In the literature, as in the meta-formula of “extracted aesthetic truth”, a constant search is being conducted for answers to the most significant questions of our time: the society needs an updated etiology, an arrangement of value coordinates, a critical attitude to Man and to the World in which he exists.

Appeal to the archetypal substrate of culture can make this search, we believe, more effective. As it is known, archetypes are impressions of the collective unconscious that exist in the cognitive sphere of society as patterns with a historically determined internal structure. Their external manifestation is variable. It depends on the cultural and historical context, which is superimposed on the archetypal fundamental principle.

In this case, it is a multicultural Kazakhstan society, reflected in the works of writers, including representatives of Russian-language literature. This paper presents an analysis of three types of house archetypes in the works of I. Shukhov, G. Belger and N. Verevochkin.

**The relevance of the research topic** is that the reconstruction of the archetype in a work of art is able to give us information about important public ideas. On the other hand, the archetype can also perform the function of projection, i.e. to withdraw the senses accumulated in it outside, participating in the formation of the mental program of the collective at a certain historical stage. Thus, the archetype

belongs to the categories that are involved in creating a certain image of the world, reflected in artistic reality.

Modern Kazakhstan culture is open, heterogeneous and ambivalent. It has such multidirectional tendencies as globalization and vernalization (both linguistic and general cultural), demythologization and reconstruction of the original archetypal models.

In defining their national identity, each state, each culture appeals to archetypes as universal mental “quanta of meaning” that are transmitted in society from generation to generation and determine the attitude of the collective to the most significant categories of life: space, time, good, evil, etc.

Intensively archetypes are presented in the literature. Modern literary Kazakhstan is a contest platform of various creative potentials. On the one hand, there is a differentiation of literature on the “ethnic house” (G. Gachev), increasing the attention of writers to national sources, the genetic memory of the ethnic group. On the other hand, the authors reflect on the future of the state and humanity, overcoming the framework of one culture.

Modern literary critics are in the “humanitarian expedition”, designed to preserve not only literary monuments, but also the values that these texts carry. The task of literary critics is also to transfer the knowledge gained to new generations of researchers – students of philology.

This idea is perfectly formulated by the European researcher K. Kroo: “Humanitarianism is humanity. Humanitarian science is not an elite science that is engaged in a vain interpretation of archaic texts. The humanitarian science is designed to keep cultural texts in mind and interpret these texts well, educate mental qualities, teach people to think logically and clearly, to formulate their own statements” (<https://gazeta-licey.ru/science>).

The archetype “house” is one of the conceptual, universal human concepts. The relevance of the study of this concept is due to its versatility, over-territoriality and significant axiological potential. This archetype determines the attitude of society towards itself, its place on earth, its etiology, as well as to the Other - the archetypal Stranger and Neighbor, Enemy and Friend.

Thus, the archetype “house” is associated with building a certain model of the world, through which society perceives the surrounding reality and reacts to it.

The relevance of the topic of this study is also that in the methodology of teaching literature, the problem of forming students’ ideas about archetypes in Russian literature in Kazakhstan has practically not been studied. This circumstance leads to a serious gap in the literary education of students, future teachers of literature.

In the context of the process initiated by N.A. Nazarbayev, the modernization of the public consciousness of Kazakhstan people the study of the category of archetype in high school is urgently needed to update the literary education at universities.

Along with increasing the competence potential of an individual in literature classes, we strive to consistently form its internal axiology, which is directly related

to the ideas of patriotism, devotion to one's native land and nation, striving for a future in which Kazakhstan people who are aware of their cultural and historical identity can manifest themselves as people open to the world cultural space and knowing how to enrich this space with their own achievements. In this regard, the study of the archetype of house is not only relevant, but urgently necessary.

**The degree of knowledge of the problem.** As a theoretical category, the archetype is studied in sufficient detail. In literary study it was approached by A.F. Losev, E.M. Meletinsky, S.A. Tokarev, I.S. Braginsky, I.M. Dyakonov, V.V. Ivanov, A.N. Afanasyev, S.M. Telegin, V.M. Makarevich, A.Yu. Bolshakova, V.A. Markov, V.N. Toporov, Yu.V. Domansky, A.Ya. Esalnek, M. Evzlin, E.Yu. Geniyeva, L.K. Dolgoplov, L.A. Hodanen, etc.

Kazakhstan literary study has also accumulated a huge theoretical and practical material. Substantial work has been done by research centers of republican significance: the Institute of Literary Studies named after M. Auezov, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, and Kazakh National Pedagogical University named after Abai.

So, the Institute of Literary Studies named after M. Auezov, headed by U.K. Kalizhanov, published 15 monographs in the field of "Folklore, literature and art of the peoples of Kazakhstan". A significant contribution to understanding the modern literary process of Kazakhstan was made by scientists O. Abdimanuly, N.Zh. Sagyndykova, B.U. Azibayeva, A.S. Ismakova, Sh. Eleukenov, S.V. Ananyeva, L.V. Safronova, B.U. Zholdasbekova, A.B. Temirbolat, A.B. Abdulina, N.K. Sarsekeeva, E.T. Kakilbayeva, N.O. Zhuanyshbekov, A.Zh. Zhaksylykov, etc.

In this study, we are interested in the transformation of the archetype in a culture that is heterogeneous in its ethnic composition. In this study, the archetype of house is considered not only in ethnic but also in dynamic aspects. In this regard, we paid special attention to the analysis of the archetypal scheme of "mastering space – finding a home – finding another space".

Above we talked about the literary study aspect of the problem of studying the archetype. It is well known that aspect (from Latin *aspectus* – view) is a point of view from which a certain object, process, phenomenon is examined or studied. A work of art can be an object of philological and/or methodical research. The literary study (philological) aspect is a scientific description of various aspects of a literary work.

The methodical aspect is based on the didactic and methodical development of a literary work with a teaching purpose. The topic of our research involves the analysis of the archetype of house from two points of view: literary study and methodical, which is reflected in the scientific apparatus of this work and its content.

The method of analysis of the archetype in Russian Kazakhstan prose is practically not developed. There are no special scientific and methodical works on this issue.

**The object of research** is the literary archetype of house in modern Russian-language prose of Kazakhstan, the study of poetics of literary work, the analysis of the category of archetype at universities.

**The subject of research** is the ethnospecific and axiological components of the archetype of house in the texts of Kazakhstan prose writers, psychological, pedagogical and methodical aspects of the analysis of this type of archetype at universities.

**The purpose of research** is the study of the archetype of house on the material of Kazakhstan prose of the 20<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> centuries (novels by I. Shukhov, G. Belger, N. Verevochkin), design and approbation of methodical system of the university analysis of the archetype house during the study of the works of these writers.

In the course of this study, the following **hypothesis** was put forward and tested: the study of the archetype “House” in the prose of Russian-speaking writers of Kazakhstan, including mainly the theoretical and methodical aspects of studying this problem, will be effective if:

- to develop a model for the study of the archetype of house, which also includes an analysis of its universal semantic core (“its space”), endowed with semantic mobility from the center to the periphery;

- to analyze the ethnic variations of the archetype, bearing in mind the constellations of archetypal meanings, indicating that modern society is more than ever ready to accept the Other;

- to use the polyfunctionality of the archetype, which is a system-forming element in the structure of the epic work, as a methodological basis for the inclusion of various methodical tools in the process of analyzing a literary text in order to improve the training and educational performance of classes on Russian literature in Kazakhstan at universities.

**Research objectives:**

- to reveal the modern scientific paradigm of the notion “literary archetype”, to designate its role in the artistic text;

- theoretically describe the spatial archetype of house and highlight its main functions;

- to analyze the implementation of the archetype house in the artistic texts of I. Shukhov, G. Belger, N. Verevochkin in a comparative aspect and with the involvement of texts of other Russian-speaking authors (A. Zhaksylykov);

- to determine and substantiate the psychological and pedagogical aspects of the system of analysis of archetypes, including the archetype of house in the Russian literature of Kazakhstan in classes on Russian literature at universities;

- to develop a methodology for the educational analysis of the archetype of house at universities based on the material of literary works by I. Shukhov, G. Belger and N. Verevochkin.

The following **methods** were used in the work: structural and typological analysis of the text, the method of literary reconstruction of the archetype, hermeneutical commentary, the method of linguoculturological commentary; theoretical (analysis of the works of literary critics, psychologists, teachers and methodologists in the aspect of the stated theme of this study); sociological-pedagogical (analysis of curricula, development of a methodical system; observation of the process of studying the works of Russian-language prose of Kazakhstan,

analysis and synthesis of the experience of teaching Russian literature in schools and universities, conversations with language teachers, compilation of their own work experience on the studied problem); experimental (conducting ascertaining, formative and control phase of experimental work); statistical (analysis and synthesis of the results obtained in the research process).

**The research material** was composed of works by I. Shukhov (“Gorkaya liniya”, “Presnovskie stranicy”), G. Belger (“Dom skitalca”, “Tuyuk su”), N. Verevochkin (“Zub mamonta. Letopis mertvogo goroda”). The choice of the stated authors is due to several reasons. Thus, we turned to Shukhov’s prose (novel and autobiographical) as an extensive artistic study of the phenomenon of space exploration, in the process of which different ethnic and cultural worlds clash. In the works of Shukhov, the archetypical acquisition of a house is associated with the themes of ethnic and class enmity, the adaptation of the Cossack subethnos to new geographical realities, the idea of creating a new world and reciprocity, to which the heroes of the works come to as the only possible idea for themselves to live together with the Other in terms of ethnic “mosaics”. The concept “reciprocity”, which is meaningful for I. Shukhov, is an integral part of the archetype of house and today it participates in the formation of the mental program of Kazakhstan people, explicating such meanings as mutual respect, acceptance and good neighborliness of peoples. Since this work was done at the junction of research and teaching specialties, it was important to take into account also the educational potential of the analyzed works. We regard that in the work of I. Shukhov there is a pronounced etiological element (certain historical reasons are indicated, by virtue of which modern Kazakhstan has developed as a country of tolerance, respect for the past, openness to the future). Taking into account this circumstance in the process of studying Shukhov’s creativity, we follow the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “About education”, which strongly states the need to form patriotism, citizenship and internationalism among students in educational organizations.

We tried to analyze the novels of G. Belger “Tuyuk su” and “Dom skitalca” from the point of view of the theory of translingualism, in accordance with which the home of being is language, as well as through the prism of the philosophical concepts of “here-being” and “there-being” developed M. Heidegger. The work of N. Verevochkin “Zub mamonta. Letopis mertvogo goroda” is not only a model of prose, in which the archetype of house is subject to ideological destabilization, but also an example of an existential novel, in which the inverse elements of this archetype (homelessness, etc.) take on special significance.

Thus, the novels chosen for analysis allowed us to explore the archetype of house on several levels, including as an object, spatial, artifact code; as Language; as the space of human spirit. In addition, the above mentioned works of Russian writers of Kazakhstan became the material for the formation of theoretical ideas among students about the category of the literary archetype, the development of a methodical system for studying and analyzing the archetype of house at universities.

**The scientific novelty** of the dissertation consists in the fact that this work is the first experience of understanding the archetype of house as a marker of the

national picture of the world in the Russian-language prose of Kazakhstan. This will significantly complement and clarify the idea of the functionality of the archetype in the structure of other literary and artistic works.

The archetype as a “clot” of collective experience, embodied in a certain cultural form, crystallizes on the basis of the mythological material at the level of the semantic core and “grows” from the soil of ritual and mythological views.

The archetype is not identical to the myth, but both phenomena are in close correlation with each other. We take as a point of reference that the literature of modern Kazakhstan is neo-mythological and permeated with archetypical content.

In addition, for the first time in the methodology of teaching Russian literature, an integrated methodological system for analyzing the archetype of house in the Russian-language prose of Kazakhstan was proposed, methodical methods and means of forming ideas about the category of archetype in students were developed and successfully tested, which further characterizes the literary and didactic aspect of the scientific novelty of the present study.

**The main provisions for the defense:**

– the study and analysis of Russian-language works of modern Kazakhstan literature require an interdisciplinary approach to creating a research system, including philosophy, cultural studies, literary studies, linguistics, psychology, pedagogy and methods of teaching literature;

– the archetype as the embodiment of a certain aesthetic-philosophical concept of reality is capable of reflecting certain fragments of the ethnic picture of the world; in a literary text, the reconstruction of a similar ethnic picture of the world is possible thanks to the decoding of cultural codes of different levels, from material (objective) to ontological, as shown in the analysis of the works of I. Shukhov;

– the archetype “house” can be realized not only through spatial-temporal codes, but also through semiotic and philosophical concepts of a more complex order, as in the work of G. Belger: language (logos), existence, Spirit (psyche);

– the literary works of Kazakhstan writers is not identical to the facts of Kazakh, German, Russian literature, but is a contamination of several archetypal “layers”; the study of these layers is particularly productive when using the method of commented reading, aimed at eliminating the ideological and semantic lacunae that students encounter in the process of immersion in the artistic text;

– based on the study material of the archetype of house, it is possible to develop a method of its analysis at universities combining methods of verticalizing the context, creating a cultural portrait of an ethnic group, axiological mapping, transcultural text analysis, and analyzing the negative space of a work of art;

– The methodical system for analyzing the archetype of house at universities should be based on the use of various effective methods of interactive, heuristic learning and means of developing critical thinking, all of which contribute to the development of students as full-fledged subjects of the cognitive process, which is necessary for their successful professional activities as philologists and teachers of the Russian language and literature.

**The methodological basis** of our work is based on the achievements of literary studies, psychology, pedagogy, methods of teaching literature and other humanitarian sciences.

In Kazakhstan literary study today has developed its own mythological school, within which an archetypical episteme is actively developed, represented by the names of M. Auezov, Sh.R. Eleukenova, Z. Nauryzbayeva and others.

The works on Kazakhstan cultural studies, in particular, the works of E.T. Zhelbuldin, N.M. Zhanpeisova, A.A. Imanbekova, A. Nikonov, B. Sadvakasova were essential for this research.

We also relied on modern Russian works: A.N. Maykova, E.V. Shutova, A.H. Goldenberg, U.V. Sineokaya, authoritative foreign studies included in the Core Collection of Web of Science database, in particular, the articles by G.N. Fost, V. Yeganeh, M. Morden, A. Martos, G. Gillspie, and M. Scapini.

In disclosing the research topic, the achievements of psychological and pedagogical science were also taken into account: the ideas of S.L. Rubinstein, N.A. Menchinskaya, L.S. Vygotsky, V.V. Davydov, A.N. Leontiev, D.B. Elkonin, E.V. Bondarevskaya, V.V. Serikov, A.V. Khutorskoy, V.P. Bespalko, G.K. Selevko; the works of the following Kazakhstan scientists: A.E. Abylkasymova, G.K. Akhmetova, B.A. Zhetpisbayeva, T.K. Zhumazhanova, G.Zh. Menlibekova, A.K. Mynbayeva, Sh. T. Taubayeva, N.N. Khan and others.).

Research of methodologists of literature (F. I. Buslayev, V. V. Golubkov, S. A. Zinin, V. A. Domansky, L. G. Zhabitskaya, N. D. Moldavskaya, O. I. Nikiforova, etc.) also determined the course and content of forming experimental learning.

**The theoretical significance of research** lies in expanding the conceptual and contextual field of the archetype of house (thus, additional elements of its reconstruction and analysis are proposed), as well as in applying the experience of ethnic linguistic portrayal, which can be useful in the context of the research of Kazakhstan linguistic culture at universities, for the study of artistic discourse, for the development of a methodical system for analyzing the archetype in modern Russian-language prose of Kazakhstan literature.

**The practical significance of research** is determined as follows. The methodical system for analyzing the archetype of house at universities proposed in this doctoral thesis, based on the use of various effective methods of interactive, heuristic learning and means of forming critical thinking, in its amount contributing to the development of students as full subjects of the cognitive process, can become the basis for further searches for ways to analyze works of art with taking into account the new achievements of humanitarian sciences.

The practical significance of research also consists in the possibility of using the results of the analysis of the archetype “house” in conducting practical classes on the theory and history of literature, as well as for developing a special course on the philological analysis of a literary text.

The results of this research can be the basis for further development in the study of spatial archetype as a way to uncover the ethnocultural specificity of multicultural and monocultural works of art.

The results of comparative analysis can be used as a material for lectures on theoretical and applied philological disciplines. The research of the text from the perspective of linguoculture has provided important data for their use in the theory and practice of intercultural communication, linguocultural studies, and artistic bilingualism.

The results of this research can also be used in the preparation of university and school programs and textbooks on modern Russian literature of Kazakhstan.

The proposed methodological system for analyzing the archetype of house can be introduced into the practice of university teachers who train language teachers. The dissertation materials can also be used in the course of teaching Russian literature methods.

**Connection with the plan of scientific activity of the department.** The dissertation was carried out as part of the projects of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan “The Paradigm of the Intellectual and Innovative Potential of a Person in the Literature of Kazakhstan in the Independence Period” (2013 – 2015) and “The Role of the Humanitarian Discourse of the Leader of the Nation in the Process of Creating the National Idea of Kazakhstan in the Independence Period” (2015 – 2017).

**Approbation of scientific work.** The author of the doctoral thesis participated in the international scientific and practical conference “Bilingualism and bilingual education in Russia and in the world” (December 9-10, 2016, Moscow, Russia), and also passed a scientific internship at Eotvos Lorand University (Hungary, Budapest).

In addition, the approbation of the methodological system for studying archetypes in modern Russian-language prose of Kazakhstan was held by the author of this doctoral thesis during the course of the experimental training and reading of the elective discipline “Archetype “House” in modern Russian literature of Kazakhstan.

**Publications.** According to the results of dissertation research 25 articles are published, including 11 articles in publications recommended by the Committee on the Control of Education and Science and the Higher Attestation Commission of Russian Federation, 4 articles indexed in SCOPUS database, 10 articles in collections of international conferences.

The above set goal and objectives determined the structure of this doctoral thesis, which consists of three chapters and appendices.

The volume of this doctoral thesis is 181 pages, the list of references includes 184 titles.