ABSTRACT

dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on the specialty 6D020500 - «Philology»
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“Mythology discourse of prose in Kazakhstan in the Independent period”.

General description of work.

At the present stage, the study of aesthetic paradigms and spiritual connections of Kazakh literature, tending to bring harmony in the modern world chaos by resorting to the origins of human life and civilization, creates the need to study it in a mythological context. The dissertation research is devoted to the peculiarities of mythological discourse of Kazakh prose of the last time.

The relevance of the research topic.

Modern writers of Kazakhstan began to pay more attention to the archaic layers of spiritual culture, mythopoeic universals, to revive sustained interest in the eternal cultural values. The urgency consists in the necessity of study one of the urgent problems of modern literary criticism – the interaction of myth and modern literature in historical and literary aspect, the consideration of works Kazakh literature through the prism of mythological ideas and influences. This mythology is considered as spiritual value, originating in the depths of ancient times, closely intertwined with the fate of the people. On the other hand, the mythology is perceived as a reality that is constantly updated in the process of human civilization.

Chosen mythopoetical approach opens up new aspects of the problems expressed above, reveals the genesis of the mythopoetic models used by modern prose writers, the transformation of traditional images, to understand the essence of intertextual relations and their role in shaping the national identity of the Kazakh literature. The basis of the study of mythological disurse in modern literature of Kazakhstan makes one of the general scientific explanation of the concept of discourse: “complex unity of language practice and extra-linguistic factors necessary for an understanding of the text, ie, give an idea about the participants of communication, their installations and purposes, the conditions of production and perception of messages”. The mythological discourse is considered as myths system that can generate new mythological plots.

The degree of scrutiny of the problem.

The focus is put the idea that myth is “a form of identification, the person self-acquisition”, and in 60-70-ies of XX century, according to M.M. Auezov, is the point of the report of Kazakh people “ethno-cultural self-acquisition and self-assertion”. Kazakh mythologists S.A. Kaskabasov and E.D. Tursunov and others are repelled in their search from works on folklore by Sh. Valikhanov, A. Baitursynov, M.O. Auezov A. Margulan.

Professor Sh. Eleukenov believes that “the interaction of folklore and literature is a traditional phenomenon” and the myth calls one of the cornerstones
of the epic – the root system of the novel genre”. In recent years, owing to researches on Kazakh mythology by S.Kondybay, Z. Naurzbaeva, E. Tursunov, B. Zhetpisbayeva, K. Zhanabayeva, T. Asemkulova, the authors of the anthology "Rukh-Miras" and humanitarian website www.otuken.kz in Kazakhstan literary criticism emerged, according to E. Ismailov, a new phenomenon in the national mythological school, called the spiritual and intellectual currents. Appeared researches on mythopoetics, archetypes, symbols and mythologemes formed the basis for the study of our mythologism of modern prose.

Analysis of points of view and views on myth-making expressed until today in the Russian literary science, with the purpose of disclosing the content of the various aspects of the issue under study contributes to a common system of myth, folklore and the history of literature.

Researchers believe that the mythologism of modern Kazakhstan authors’s prose explained by the desire to explore the myth using the root cause of trouble threatening the first principles of life and enter into a dispute with rationalism and pragmatism of modern civilization. Despite the rather long and meaningful history of the study of the problems expressed above, the mythological potential of Turkish literature in general, Kazakh particularly poorly understood. The introduction of modern researchers in the scientific revolution of new facts creative biography of contemporary writers, archive materials, unpublished works of a writer have created an opportunity to review many established views on the question about the nature of Kazakh literature mythologism, about mythmaking writer, identifying basic mythological categories that determined the subject of research.

The object of study is a prose of Kazakh, Russian-languaged and Russian writers of the period of independence of Kazakhstan, who turned to the experience of using classical forms of Turkish, Kazakh and world mythology.

Subject of research – the function of archetypal symbols and mythologemes in the works of Kazakh writers A. Nurpeisov, M. Magauin, T. Abdikov, T. Nurmaganbetov, A. Altay. A. Kemelbaeva, Russian-languaged writers A. Zhaksylykov, Bakhytzhan Momysyuly and Russian writers of Kazakhstan Dm. Snegin, I.P. Shchegolikhin and others.

Purpose of work is to investigate the features of the mythological discourse of modern prose of Kazakhstan and define the most important borrowings from mythology, as well as the method and nature of these loans.

Based on work goals, the study has the following tasks:
- to define the content of definitions discourse, mythological discourse in literary criticism;
- to investigate the multifunctionality of the myth, and its substantive structure-function in the novel;
- to consider the use of myth by Kazakhstan writers in various capacities: as a narrative framework, the source of motifs and images, as an element of poetics and the structural organization of the text;
- to identify ways mythologising nonmythological, giving the reasons for the modern writer incidents myth status;
- to make the analysis of the mythological element in the novels of contemporary writers on the level of mythological allusions to determine the deep meanings of the author of the text;
- to identify the various ways of mythologizing in the works of each individual author and the character of their mythologism.
- to analyze the features of modern myth-making writers.

**Methods of investigation:**
comparative-historical, historical-typological, structural and semantic, and hermeneutic methods of literary analysis.

**The theoretical basis**

**The scientific novelty**
of dissertation work is that it is the first experience of the study of mythological discourse of last period Kazakhstan literature in the context of contemporary literary achievements. Considered mythological themes and motifs, the structure of the mythological hero, analyzed myths functions in a particular work. An attempt was made to determine the features of the modern myth of Kazakh writers.

**Main positions for defense:**
In studying the problem of mythological discourse of Kazakhstan writers prose of the independence period obtained the following results and conclusions:

1 The discourse is an act of verbal communication, including its participants, and socio-cultural environment. Discourse is concrete and pragmatic, this is due to the existence in modern science a plurality of discourse types caused the object and subject of study.

2 Dm. Snegin’s appeal last period of life to the myth has served as a means of emphasizing the author's ideas and worldviews, and to deepen the problems. Mythologization allowed the writer to imagine life in the perspective of eternity, in order to understand its value, contributed to the assertion of faith in the writer victory of reason over chaos. I.P. Shchegolikhin in autobiographical, confessional and memoiristic works of recent years uses autobiographical myth as the original story model, which is designed as a story of his own life and then transforms its subjects in his autobiographical prose. In the novel-myth “Posledniy dolg” by Abdizhamil Nurpeisov before the eyes of the writer takes place an ecological disaster with a unique creation of nature – the Aral Sea influences the consciousness of the writer, creates a mythical thought and realized in mythologems and symbols.
3 Mukhtar Magauin in the story “Kipshak aruy” turned to the experience of the West European prose in the development of mythological themes, interprets the ancient myth on the renewal the statue. In the novel “Zharmak” he creates authors myth, using the elements of totemic, magic, antimizm, on the one side, and on the other, based on the European tradition of creating images of twins.

4 Experiments Tolen Abdikova in mythopoetics indicate that the combination of plots in the classical and archaic Eastern European myths leads the creation of a new form of storytelling, called postmodern text. The writer's own interpretation of mythological plots and images, and creates authors myth in the stories “Parasat Maidany” and “Tozak ottary zhymyndaydy”.

5 In today's story, occupy a special place stories in which the interpretation of the myth creates a new style of storytelling called postmodern. Aigul Kemelbaeva in the story "Konyrkaz", starting from the fairy plots of Hans Christian Andersen, offers its own version of the reading of the myth of the ugly duckling, describing the unusual fate of a talented girl. In the story-myth many reminiscences and allusions, references to famous Turkic and Kazakh myths and legends. In the story Tynymbay Nurmaganbetov "Kene" also used the opportunity of animalistic myth about human transformation into an insect. It is possible to detect the plot and motivic parallels with the works of world and Russian literature as Zh.P. Sartre, Kafka, L.N. Tolstoy and F.M. Dostoevsky, who showed the abyss of the person falling through the exposure of the secrets of her soul, through a system of duality.

6 Roman by Aslan Zhaksylykov "Poushie kamni", which is the first part of his trilogy "Sny okaiyannyh", considered as a postmodern novel-myth. It is a story of the awakening of the person after the physical and moral upheaval. He goes through all the circles of hell and purgatory in order to understand whether it is possible to cure, finding inner freedom. In his salvation special role played the shaman Dyuyysen, holders of traditional knowledge, a kind of steppe Taoist, mythology, and the cowherd boy, as the carrier of mythological consciousness.

Personal author's participation in obtaining the results presented in the dissertation:
- considered the main theory of discourse in linguistics and literary criticism, defined the content and structural components of the mythological discourse;
- on the example of the new prose writers-realists Dm. Snegin, I. Shchegolikhin and A. Nurpeisov reviewed the process of revival of the myth of hidden, filling it with new content;
- specified the functions of the leading mythologems and mythological imagery in stories by Dm. Snegin and novels by I. Shchegolikhin;
- analyzed mythopoetics of novels by A. Nurpeisov “Posledniy dolg” (“The last duty”) to determine its multiple meanings of its plot and disclosure through myths problems of ecological catastrophe equivalent to the Apocalypse;
- analyzed the methods and techniques of reconstruction of heroes’ mythological thinking in works of M. Magauin and T. Abdikov;
- considered mythopoetics of neo mythological stories by A. Kemelbaeva, T. Nurmaganbetov, K. Kabdrakhmanov, Bakhytzhan Momyszuly,
- on the example of the analysis of novels by Aslan Altay and A. Zhaksylykov identified structural and genre features of modern neo mythological prose;
- identified characteristics of the mythological genre and neo mythological prose; made an attempt to identify intertextual connections of modern Kazakh prose with the world classics, with Russian and Eastern literature.

**The practical significance of the study.**

The Dissertation performed in line with the long-term direction of modern literary criticism. The conclusions and results can be used for lectures on the history of Kazakh literature and literature of the peoples of Kazakhstan, special courses on mythopoetics of literary text. The works of this level, besides its scientific value, have practical value, as it promotes the formation of national and cultural identity. The results and methods of studying a literary text may find practical use in a real literary practice, to assist in the interpretation of a cultural, historical and artistic phenomenon. In the research tools introduced the concept of mythological discourse, intertextual context, allowing to establish multidirectional communication the mythological and neo mythological prose writers of Kazakhstan with the artistic traditions of world literature. Intertextual analysis results can be interesting also for specialists who study the theory and practice of artistic bilingualism.

**Communication with the plan of scientific activity.**

The Dissertation performed in the framework of the project MES of the RK "The paradigm of the intellectual and innovative potential of the person in the of Kazakhstan literature of the independence period" (2013-2015 y.) and "The role of the humanitarian discourse the nation's leaders in the process of creating a national idea of Kazakhstan Independence period" (2015-2017 y.).

**Approbation of the work.**

The results of studies and substantive provisions have been presented at international and national conferences:
- International scientific conference dedicated to the 80th anniversary of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University. VI Bagizbaev readings “Status and prospects of modern philology”. – Almaty, 2014.

**Publications.**

The main provisions, the results and conclusion of the dissertation presented in 10 publications, including 1 article in international journal, which is included in
SCOPUS database; 4 articles in national scientific journals recommended by the Committee for Control of Education and Science of the MES of the RK; 3 articles in international conference proceedings, 1 article in the material of national-level conference, and 1 article in the Bulletin of the People's Friendship University.

Structure of the dissertation. The dissertation is presented on 153 pages and includes introduction, four chapters, conclusions and list of references from 223 titles.