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Valiyeva Z.R. 
Dulaty University
Taraz, Kazakhstan


e-mail: zemfira.valieva@mail.ru

RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE LITERATURE PROGRESS IN KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract

The aim of the article is to show the development of Russian-language literature in Kazakhstan. The object of the article is the progress of Russian literature in Kazakhstan. The actuality of the article lies in the significance of Russian-language literature in Kazakhstan and its historical context. The practical significance of the article is that its material can be used for lectures on literature studies. It highlights the development of Russian-language literature in Kazakhstan from its inception, providing information about the most outstanding Kazakhstani writers and their best works. These writers are the founders of Russian-language literature in Kazakhstan. The stages of the progress of Kazakhstani Russian-language literature are described in the article.

Keywords: Russian literature, progress, writers, works, development, history

Валиева З.Р. 

М.Х. Дулати атындағы Тараз өңірлік университеті

Тараз, Қазақстан


e-mail: zemfira.valieva@mail.ru

ҚАЗАҚСТАНДА ОРЫС ТІЛІНДЕГІ ӘДЕБИЕТІНІҢ ДАМУЫ

Аңдатпа

Мақаланың мақсаты – Қазақстандағы орыс тілді әдебиеттің дамуын көрсету. Мақаланың объектісі – Қазақстандағы орыс әдебиетінің прогресі. Мақаланың өзектілігі Қазақстандағы орыс тілді әдебиеттің маңыздылығы мен оның тарихи контекстінде жатыр. Мақаланың практикалық маңыздылығы оның материалын әдебиеттану бойынша дәрістерде қолдануға болатындығында. Мақалада Қазақстандағы орыс тілді әдебиеттің дамуының бастауынан бастап, ең көрнекті қазақстандық жазушылар мен олардың ең үздік шығармалары туралы ақпарат беріледі. Бұл жазушылар Қазақстандағы орыс тілді әдебиеттің негізін қалаушылар болып табылады. Мақалада қазақстандық орыс тілді әдебиеттің прогресінің кезеңдері сипатталған.

Түйін сөздер: орыс әдебиеті, прогресс, жазушылар, шығармалар, даму, тарих

Валиева З.Р. 

Таразский региональный университет имени М.Х. Дулати

Тараз, Казахстан

e-mail: zemfira.valieva@mail.ru

РАЗВИТИЕ РУССКОЯЗЫЧНОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ

Аннотация

Цель статьи - показать развитие русскоязычной литературы в Казахстане. Объект статьи - прогресс русской литературы в Казахстане. Актуальность статьи заключается в значимости русскоязычной литературы в Казахстане и её историческом контексте. Практическая значимость статьи заключается в том, что её материал может быть использован для лекций по литературоведению. В статье освещается развитие русскоязычной литературы в Казахстане с самого начала, предоставляется информация о самых выдающихся казахстанских писателях и их лучших произведениях. Эти писатели являются основателями русскоязычной литературы в Казахстане. В статье описаны этапы прогресса казахстанской русскоязычной литературы.

Ключевые слова: русская литература, прогресс, писатели, произведения, развитие, история

Introduction. “The literature of the people of Kazakhstan is a unique and multifaceted phenomenon, a unique creative phenomenon, including Kazakh, Russian, Uyghur, Kurdish, German, Tatar, Korean, Uzbek literature” [1, 2]. “Russian literature of Kazakhstan is part of the general literary process of the multicultural environment of the republic and at the same time an independent creative phenomenon that has a significant impact on the spiritual atmosphere of Kazakhstan. A large, fruitful branch of Russian literature functions quite actively” [1, 43]. Currently, many books are published every year in our country. Their authors are Russian and Russian-language writers from Kazakhstan. The Republic of Kazakhstan has the largest number of Russian writers after Russia.

Methods and materials. In the paper the methods used for the investigation are observational study, case reports, literature review.

The information was taken from the collective monograph *Literature of the people of Kazakhstan*, second edition, supplemented, and from the book *Literature of Kazakhstan*, encyclopedic reference book.

Results and discussion. Dm. Furmanov, Vs. Ivanov, P. Vasiliev, L. Martynov, S. Markov, I. Shukhov, N. Anov, F. Berezovsky made a huge contribution to the development of Russian literature in Kazakhstan. The theme of Kazakhstan was expressed in a special way in Sorokin's work. The works of many writers reflected the social processes that take place in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Writers talked about the war, about the life of the inhabitants of the steppe, about friendships between peoples, international relations and the construction of a new future.

The history of Russian literature in Kazakhstan has its pre-revolutionary roots. In the Russian literature of Kazakhstan at the very beginning the concept of Eurasianism was dominant. Russian writers and poets were fascinated by the theme of the East. Eurasianism means faith and tolerance at the junction of Europe and Asia, which serves as the basis for spiritual and moral unity. At the same time, Eurasianism has fertile soil in the arts. Another name for it is the spiritual unity of cultures, which includes the process of close interaction between Slavic and Turkic culture. Despite the close relationship, these two types of cultures easily maintain their originality.

Russian Orientalists persistently sought to strengthen literary relations between Kazakhstan and Russia. This process contributed to the establishment of the Eurasian basis of the literary process in the Republic of Kazakhstan. One of these Orientalists was Alexander Efimovich Alektorov. Among all the works of Alexander Efimovich Alektorov, the most important is his biobibliographical "Index of books, magazine and newspaper articles and notes about the Kyrgyz." It came out in 1900. This work serves as an index of the titles of articles, essays and other works about Kazakhstan, which were collected from the Russian press. Alektorov's works contributed to journalism and folklore of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This orientalist wrote about the history of the Kazakh people and collected folklore, ethnographic and historical material about the life, traditions, customs and other types of culture of the Kazakh people. In his works, Alexander Efimovich Alektorov called Ybyray Altynsarin "Pushkin of the Kyrgyz."

In addition to Alexander Efimovich Alektorov, orientalists who contributed to the development of Russian-language literature in Kazakhstan were V.V. Velyaminova-Zernova, A.I. Levshina, G.N. Potanina, V.V. Radlova, A.N. Kharuzina, N.M. Yadrintseva. They tried to fully study the Kazakh people. They based their works on anthropology and ethnography.

Kazakh folklore was studied by A.E. Alektorov, V.P. Vasiliev, G.N. Potanin, V.V. Radlov, P.M. Melioransky, N.I. Ilminsky, I.N. Berezin. Their works were carefully studied and published.

Close Russian-Kazakh literary relations developed throughout the nineteenth century. Russia's interest in the East was growing, because at that time works about the Kazakh people were often published in Russia. Russians became acquainted with Kazakh culture, history and aesthetics when they read such books. This process influenced international relations and affected politics, economics and culture.

The founders of Russian literature in Kazakhstan are Russian residents of the Republic of Kazakhstan I. Shukhov, M. Zverev, Dm. Snegin, V. Chugunov, D. Cherepanov, etc. Their themes were human brotherhood and freedom. Among them you can find the names of Russian-speaking poets P. Vasiliev and P. Kuznetsov. Vasiliev Pavel Nikolaevich wrote about the images of the Kazakh steppe. The most famous of his such poems is "Asian" [2]. Russian writers and poets of Kazakhstan always have elements from Kazakh culture. They reflect information about Kazakh life, customs, traditions, oral folk art, etc. Pavel Vasiliev Nikolaevich has vivid imagery in his poems, where he describes the Kazakh steppe.

Then came the 30s. Russian literature in Kazakhstan wrote about real events, about changes in the morality of people of modern times, as well as about the formation of a different citizenship. In works of art from this period of time there are characters of different nationalities. Maxim Alekseevich Gorky had his influence on Kazakh literature. His books were published jointly with

Kazakh writers Nikolai Ivanovich Anov and Ivan Petrovich Shukhov. The novel "Hate" is a novel about Kazakhstan today [3, 594]. In the thirties of the twentieth century, professional literary criticism arose in Kazakhstan. Writers M. Batalov, M. Silchenko, M. Fetisov, I. Shukhov created their works in this direction.

In 1933, a great event took place in the history of Russian literature in Kazakhstan. A Russian section has appeared in the organization of writers of Kazakhstan. This section included I. Shukhov, M. Zverev, P. Kuznetsov, Dm. Snegin and others. In their essays and stories, V. Chugunov, D. Cherepanov, L. Makeev, I. Shukhov wrote about industrialization and collectivization processes in Kazakhstan. I. Shukhov wrote about man and his homeland, about man's work. Besides him, famous critics of that time were M. Sholokhov and F. Panferov.

The thirties of the twentieth century in Kazakhstan were marked by famine and collectivization. At this time, poets came from Russia to Kazakhstan. They translated Kazakh works into Russian. They composed their own works similar to these works. For example, A. Bezymensky, Vs. Rozhdestvensky and B. Ruchev translated Abai. Poets of this time - V. Kopytin, N. Titov, P. Vasiliev, M. Pastushenko. They are noted as optimistic poets in the history of Kazakhstani literature. Other poets of this time, like A. Aldan-Semyonov, Dm. Snegin and I. Kalashnikov write about labor enthusiasm, friendship of people, love and the Motherland.

The classics of Kazakh literature are M.O. Auezov, G. Musrepov, S. Mukanov, A. Nurpeisov. They created their own and joint works. For example, Leonid Sobolev, together with Mukhtar Auezov, wrote the books "Abai" and "Epic and Folklore of the Kazakh People." Dal, Alektorov, Ilminsky, and Tveritin made their contribution to the preservation of valuable monuments of the spiritual culture of the Kazakh people.

One of the famous writers of that time was the People's Writer of Kazakhstan, Maxim Zverev. In his essays, stories he raised the topic of the life of nature. He was interested in the Altai forests, Tien Shan mountains, floodplains of the Balkhash region and deserts.

The prose of another writer of that time, Yuri Osipovich Dombrovsky, covers socio-historical events in Kazakhstan, regression, camps, evacuation, development of virgin lands, resettlement of Volga and Caucasian Germans. His most famous works are "Keeper of Antiquities", "Faculty of Unnecessary Things". He wrote about the Kazakh intelligentsia of the twentieth century. The novel "Derzhavin" is considered the first Kazakh work by Yuri Osipovich Dombrovsky.

At this historical time, great interest was shown in the poetry of P. Kuznetsov, N. Titov, Dm. Snegin, V. Chugunov, I. Kalashnikov. Literary critics of that time M. Batalov, D.N. expressed their point of view about their poetry. Nikolic, M.S. Silchenko, N.S. Smirnova, I.Kh. Gabdirov, E.I. Landau, M.I. Ritman-Fetisov, E. Lizunova, K. Kurova, N.K. Savchenko, A.L. Zhovtis, N.S., Rovensky, P.P. Kosenko, A.L. Malovichko, etc.

Russian-speaking writers of Kazakhstan wrote about the exploits of the people during the Great Patriotic War. They were the poets Dm. Snegin, P. Kuznetsov, V. Chugunov, P. Bogdanov, L. Makeev. Writers on this list include I. Shukhov, L. Sharikov, Dm. Snegin, Vas. Antonov, V. Skorobogatov, O. Merkulov, L. Krivoshchekov, V. Vanyushin, N. Korsunov and others.

In the 60-80s, N. Kuzmin wrote about the development of virgin and fallow lands in his work "At the Steep Yar", V. Vanyushin in his work "Fulcrum Point", D. Cherepanov in his work "Steepness", I. Shchegolikhin in his "Snowstorms", G. Chernogolovin in "Two Days Until Spring", A. Kiyanyts in "High Flood", N. Korsunov in "Without Witnesses" and "Where the Knitting Tree Is Weaved". However, at that time it was forbidden to state the full truth about the virgin lands.

N. Pichurin wrote about the working class in the sixties and eighties in his work "City in the Steppe", F. Chirva in his work "Trains Don't Go There", V. Burenkov in his work "To spice up the plot", V. Berdennikov in his work "Warm Earth" and "Roots", etc.

During these years, interest in the history of Kazakhstan intensified. N. Anov, A. Sergeev, P. Kuznetsov, Dm. wrote about Zhambyl Zhabayev, Mikhail Mikhailov, Uraz Dzhandosov, Ibrai

Altynsarin, Alibi Dzhangildin and Vladimir Zagorsky. Snegin, M. Simashko, I. Shchegolikhin, G. Sviridov. They examined the person completely.

P.Kosenko publishes biographies - chronicles about Russian and Soviet writers. They were P. Vasiliev, Vs. Ivanov, A. Sorokin, F. Dostoevsky.

The story "A Man Finds Happiness" by Pavel Nikolaevich Kuznetsov reflects the years 1845-1860. Historical moments affect the friendship of Chokan Valikhanov with Fyodor Dostoevsky, P. Semenov and G. Potanin. [4].

Sabit Mukanovich Mukanov, a classic literary critic, also wrote about Chokan Valikhanov. In the novel "A Flashing Meteor" he is shown as an educated, freedom-loving and moral person [5].

Kosenko Pavel Petrovich in his book "Irtys and Neva. Twelve years from the life of Fyodor Dostoevsky, writer" recreated the image of Fyodor Dostoevsky [6].

The historical works "Ak-Mosque" by N.Anov, "St. Petersburg Ambassador" by A.Sergeev and "The Bell" by M. Simashko depict the process of Kazakhstan's annexation to Russia. The images of historical work reflect the national character of the people.

In the second half of the 80-s of the 20th century, the topic of interpenetration into foreign worlds became relevant. For example, in the novel "The St. Petersburg Ambassador" by Alexander Nikolaevich Sergeev, the steppe life of the Kazakh people of the eighteenth century and their national character are depicted. The work depicts reality, the everyday life of the Kazakh people, steppe hunting and migrations through summer pastures [7].

His contemporary, Maurice Davidovich Simashko, writes in his novel "The Bell" about the formation of the views of the outstanding educator Ybyray Altynsarin. Ybyray Altynsarin is a Kazakh teacher and public figure. The writer managed to recreate the historical situation of that time and the characters of the characters [8].

Along with M.Simashko and A.Sergeev, A.Alimzhanov and A.Kekilbayev wrote about the accession of Kazakhstan to Russia. Anuar Turlybekovich Alimzhanov has a novel "Messenger", which tells the story of the mission of the Russian ambassador Tevkeleev to the Kazakh steppe [9].

Abish Kekilbayevich Kekilbayev has a novel "The Pleiades - a constellation of hope." In the book, the author provides general information about the historical processes of that time. This philosophical novel tells about the prerequisites for the annexation of Kazakhstan to Russia [10].

In general, the process of Kazakhstan's accession to Russia brought positive results. Writers began to write at this time that statehood appeared in the Kazakh steppe, the people began to obey the laws and civil strife stopped, in which many good, innocent inhabitants of the Kazakh steppes died. Neighbors waging war against the Kazakh people began to carry out fewer attacks. The level of the economy has increased. Steppe agriculture arose and trade began to develop. Kazakhstan switched to a sedentary lifestyle. These events became the theme of Kazakhstan writers of that historical time.

The story "Intervention in Omsk" by Nikolai Ivanovich Anov depicts the civil war [11].

In the dilogy "Morning and Two Steps at Noon" by Dmitry Fedorovich Snegin, the theme of revolutions is raised. The historical and revolutionary theme was the main one for Dmitry Snegin. Uraz Dzhandosov is one of his main characters [12].

Nikolai Alekseevich Raevsky made a significant contribution to the development of Kazakhstani literature. In his polar books "If Portraits Speak" and "Portraits Speak," the author talks about Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin [13]. "If Portraits Speak" is not a dry scientific study, but a fascinating story about the curious discoveries of a Pushkin scholar" [14, 2].

Unlucky people are poets, not all of them, however, but many...Forgetting the order of the prophet, they drink wine, debauchery in every possible way, mock people and each other [15, 2].

Nikolai Alekseevich Raevsky contributed to world Pushkin studies. Thanks to the research of this writer, it became possible to better and more accurately recreate the appearance of Natalia Goncharova, Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin, and the life of the Fikelmon, Vyazemsky and Goncharov families. Goncharova is the wife of the great Russian poet, Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin. The activities of Nikolai Raevsky brought new scientific materials. Today they are the property of a huge readership.

Both prose and poetry of the period of the Great Patriotic War have their own page in the history of Kazakhstani literature. Its representatives: Dm. Snegin, P. Kuznetsov, V. Chugunov, P. Bogdanov, L. Makeev, L. Skalkovsky, L. Krivoshchekov, N. Korsunov, V. Skorobogatov and others. The leading themes of literature of this historical time: frontal brotherhood, Soviet patriotism, humanism, deontological duty, equality of all nations in the face of the threat of war. When poets were at the front, they published their works in the military press. It included combat leaflets, new newspapers, etc. The best works of this time: the story "On the Distant Approaches" and "The Parliamentarian Leaves the Reichstag" by Dm. Snegina; "If you stay alive", "Ordinary time of war" and "Starting line" by Vasily Antonov; "Without bowing my head", "Meet me in Berlin" and "Guardsmen" by Fyodor Egorov; "And they called the regiment Berlin", "We are coming to you, Prut" and "The volleys died down" by Vasily Skorobogaty; "Unfulfilled sentence" Sergeeva and others.

"On the Distant Approaches" is a story about the feat of arms of Kazakh soldiers from the famous 8th Guards Panfilov Division in the defense of Moscow.

"The parliamentarian leaves the Reichstag" depicts the feat of the Kazakh citizen, Hero of the Soviet Union I.Ya. Syanov and his comrades during the storming of the Reichstag.

The third military story, "Waiting," is based on an episode from the heroic chronicle of Captain Lysenko's battalion, which was the reserve of General I.V. Panfilov.

The events of the story "Autumn Equinox" take place in one of the virgin state farms in Kazakhstan, but echoes of the recently past war can be heard in it [16].

For the third night, the village was tormented by oppressive silence. Here, in the old Cossack village of Lobanova, the last spark of the kulak uprising was trampled [17].

The military prose of Kazakhstan includes the novels "For Your Sake", "West of the Dnieper", "On Two Banks" by Oleg Merkulov; "The Supreme Measure" by N. Korsunov; "The War Goes to the West" by L. Krivoshchekov; "Fau Hunters" and "English Fortress" by V. Petrov and others.

"The War Goes to the West" is a novel by Leonid Danilovich Krivoshchekov. The main character is Lieutenant Maksimov. The novel depicts the process of formation of his character and the formation of his personality. The heroes of the novel "The War Goes to the West" are ordinary soldiers, sergeants and officers of an infantry battalion who daily perform their feats of arms. In conditions of a brutal war, they remain people of high moral principles, clear and firm convictions [18].

Nikolai Korsunov's work "The Highest Measure" depicts pre-war life, the work of villagers from the village of Izluchnoye during the war, and the courage of Tabakov's regiment. This novel recreates scenes of military battles. The work is full of lyrical digressions, monologues of characters and landscape sketches [19].

Patriotism and friendship of peoples are the leading ideas in Kazakhstani literature, which tells about the Great Patriotic War, about the working class of the people. There are also works on this topic: "Trains Don't Go There" by Fyodor Ermolaevich Chirva; "Copper Mountain" ("The novel takes place at the largest copper mine in Kazakhstan" [20]) and "To spice up the plot," where socialist principles are defended and established" [21] by Valery Burenkov; "City in the Steppe" and "Dawns over the Steppe" by Nikolai Pichugin; "Warm Land" ("This book is about the difficult days of the war, about courage and betrayal, about true love and easily accessible love, about the formation of personality and its destruction" [22]) and "Roots" by Vladlen Konstantinovich Berdennikov.

Another thematic cycle about virgin lands and agricultural work included the works "At the Steep Yar" by Nikolai Kuzmin, "Fulcrum" by Vasily Fedorovich Vanyushin, "Steepness" by Dmitry Feofanovich Cherepanov, "Two days until spring" and "Risk Zone" by Galina Vasilievna Chernogolovina, "Snowdrops" and "Without Witnesses" by Nikolai Korsunov, "Flood" by Andrei Petrovich Kiyanitsa, "Blizzard Snow" by Ivan Pavlovich Shchegolikhin.

The topic of virgin lands is considered the most significant in the post-war period. Essays on this topic were published by Shukhov I., Kiyanitsa A., Snegin Dm., Chernogolovin G. Among the

poets of Kazakhstan, F. Morgun, L. Krivoshchekov, P. Shcheglov and others wrote about the virgin lands. Among the plays about virgin lands, the best is “At the Behest of the Heart” by N. Anov and Ya. Stein, “The Heirs” by N. Anov.

In 1963-1974, the magazine “Prostor” was especially popular. Its editor was I.P. Shukhov. It published A. Platonov’s story “Dzhan”, Pasternak’s play “Blind Beauty”, stories by Y. Kazakov, poems by O. Mandelstam, M. Tsvetaeva’s cycle “To Mayakovsky”, J. Gert’s novel “Who, if not you?” and story “Lier”

Prose of the 60-70-s writes about morality. Yuri Mikhailovich Gert portrayed the social and moral quests of the best part of the youth of those years.

The next stage of the literary process was the depiction of nature. In Kazakhstan he worked as “a naturalist artist, a singer of nature, a bright representative of scientific and artistic literature” [23, 135]. This is Maxim Zverev, naturalist writer, zoologist. He created a new direction in literature - to write about nature, about animals, about the world around us. He was joined by such famous writers and poets as P. Marikovsky, V. Mosolov, D. Ryabukha, A. Elkov, A. Skvortsov, R. Tamarina, V. Antonov, G. Kruglyakov, O. Postnikov, G. Madzigon, I Potakhina. In the 70-80s, the works of N. Chernova, V. Niktenko, L. Stepanova, A. Solovyov were published.

V. Badikov wrote about Tamara Madzigon: “Essentially an urban poet, Tamara wrote amazingly a lot about nature, fell in love with it, became close to it, like Pasternak, as with her double, and always took her as a defender and client. In essence, these are not landscapes, but intimate philosophical lyrics” [24, 242].

In the 80s the theme of spiritual and material deficit was raised. It took place in the novels of Yuri Mikhailovich Gert. For example, “The Night of Predestination”. Especially strongly it is reflected in the novels “Letters on birch bark” by A.Artsishevsky; “Judgment da Delo” by A.Zagorodnigo; “The Force of Coriolis” by V.Miroglov; “Deficit” and “Officials” by I.Shchegolikhin.

In the last decade of the twentieth century, the historical novel established itself with even greater force in the Russian literature of Kazakhstan. Simashko Maurice Davidovich played a huge role in this. Among his heroes can be identified historical people who contributed to the enlightenment of his people. In the novel “Mazdak” the author tells about real historical persons. They are Mazdak, the king of Kavadeh, the scribe Abraham. In his work “Semiramis” Maurice Davidovich Simashko shows the image of Catherine the Great. He tries to recreate her portrait with the greatest accuracy. In his work there is a thorough motif of big and small homeland. Such a motif is also in I. Shukhov, I. Shchegolikhin and others. In the book “The Road to the Holy Land” Simashko reflects on the Motherland. The protagonist of one of the stories in this book is Sultan Beibarys. This novella is called “Emshan”. The Sultan broke with power for the sake of his Motherland. In his work “Literary Stories” Maurice Davidovich Simashko writes about such historical figures as Y.Dombrovsky, I.Itkind, B.Lavrenev, F.Panferov, A.Tvardovsky, M.Auezov.

In the book by Dmitry Fyodorovich Snegin “Open to All. Conversations with Bauyrzhan Momyshuly” reveals the historical theme. The work is a synthesis of essays and biography. Snegin wrote about the heroism of the people during the Great Patriotic War. Dmitry Fyodorovich Snegin - People's writer of Kazakhstan, screenwriter, participant of the Second World War.

Modern literature of Kazakhstan is reflected most accurately in the magazine “Niva”. It has been published since 1991. The names of contemporaries of Kazakhstan literature: O.Shilenko, A.Sergeev, E.Myagkova, Y.Polyakov, L.Shashkova, S.Kunyaev, A. and N.Kazantsev, I.Kalyagin, V.Vladimirov, S.Yagmurov, N.Perovsky, V.Gundarev, Y.Grunin, T.Florovskaya, etc.

Since Kazakhstan gained independence, new works by A.Sergeev, N.Raevsky, V.Berdennikov have been published. These people are philosophers who tried to find the truth.

In the work of Vladlen Konstantinovich Berdennikov there is the idea of the unity of guilt and responsibility for all his own. Vladlen Berdennikov mentioned in his works the names of Kazakh poets and writers. They were N. Zabolotsky, N. Korzhavin, M. Yakovlev, Sh. Bekturov, A. Chizhevsky and others.

Yuri Vasilyevich Kungurtsev, writer and publicist, in the story “Dam” described the thirties in Kazakhstan. His heroes, historical personalities such as Dyusembai Altynbekov, A. Solzhenitsyn. In the story “Command” Kungurtsev Yuri Vasilyevich described the days of exile of the famous Russian writer Solzhenitsyn. His exile took place in Kazakhstan in the countryside.

The next representative of Kazakhstani modern literature is Ruth Tamarina. She is a participant of the Second World War. In 1991, Ruth Tamarina's documentary work “Sliver in the Stream” was published. In this work Tamarina writes about the years of repression. Her best poems: “Simple Truths”, ‘Hope’, ‘Green Wind’, ‘As long as there is tomorrow’ and others.

Another representative of Kazakhstan's artistic creativity is Adolf Alfonsovich Artsishevsky. The author wrote about ordinary people. Among his works the most famous are the novel “Day in the midst of summer” about paleontologists, “Dangerous Zone” about a hunter, a man with his sorrows and joys, “Top” about journalists, stories “Neskuchnye uchiny”, the novel “Letters on the Shore”, “The Land We Live On”, documentary stories and others.

In the 20th-21st century, at the turn of the century, in the Russian literature of Kazakhstan, publicism is gaining popularity. Chernogolovina Galina Vasilievna is a writer. In “Dead Wheel” she writes about I. Khudenko, E. Mikulina, I. Shukhov, T. Madzigon. She is concerned about the fate of modern writers. Her novella “Bright Wednesday” is a memoir about the writer I.P. Shukhov.

Potakhina Inna Vasilyevna wrote about her modernity. Her lyrics are reflective and sincere. In 1992 her collection “Intermission” was published, in 2000 - “The Bell”, in 1965 - “New Poems”, in 1977 - “Ski Walk”, in 1986 - “Violin Key”.

Lydia Stepanova is a poetess and translator. Since 1978 she worked as the head of the department of the publishing house “Zhalyn”, translated into Russian the works of Nurzhekeev B., Abdrakhmanov T., Pfeffer P. Her poetry is joyful, ironic, timid and daring. The unity of emotional tone and lyrical experience is noticeable in it. She writes a portrait of her generation, creates sketches of nature.

Poems of Soloviev A., Marmontov V., Frolovskaya T., Lezina K., Deriev R., Shilenko O., Mikhailov V., Postnikov O., Gundarev V. and others enriched Russian poetry of Kazakhstan.

The past and the present up to the last decade of the twentieth century is touched by Ivan Pavlovich Shchegolikhin. In his works there is the motif of the Motherland, the complexity of social changes, and the tragic historical memory of the camps. Ivan Pavlovich Shchegolikhin is a national writer of Kazakhstan, translator. He is the author of many prose works. He translated into Russian “The Thorny Path” by Saken Seifulin, “Baluan Shulak” by Sabit Mukanov, “Eyewitness” by Gabit Mustafin, “Zhaiau Musa” by Zeitin Akishev and others. His best novels and stories: “Gray Field”, “And again morning”, “Time Machine”, “Shalnaya week”, etc.

One of the outstanding modern writers of Kazakhstan is Gundarev Vladimir Romanovich. He is a poet and writer of Kazakhstan. His most famous books are: “My Wooden Village” (1973); “Zimopis” (1976); “Chief Agronomist of the virgin lands” (1979); “The Bright River” (1980); “The Bright River” (1980); “Seven Days, and the whole life” (1987); “Our hearts are written here” (1994); “In the heart and memory of generations” (2000). His poems and books have been translated into Korean, German, Ukrainian, Kazakh, Slovak, French, Portuguese and Spanish. The poet, a Russian son of the Kazakh people, has a roll call of lyrical images, love of nature, love for the Motherland, the desire to learn the secrets of native nature, blood unity with the motherland. Exactly these themes are common for poets and writers of Kazakhstan of the twenty-first century. So, Vladimir Romanovich Gundarev appears to us in his poetry as a patriot and citizen who loves nature and admires it.

Valery Fedorovich Mikhailov is a Kazakh contemporary poet and writer. Valery Mikhailov, like all modern poets of Kazakhstan, loves his homeland. He describes his homeland colorfully in the poem “To the Motherland” in 1997. Valery Mikhailov writes about Kazakhstan. He has two homelands. He was born in Kazakhstan, but his grandfathers came from Russia. In his famous documentary story “Chronicle of the Great Jute” he writes about collectivization in Kazakhstan.

Today Kazakhstani writers and poets write about love and happiness, separation and loneliness, peace and war, friendship and betrayal, man and nature.

Poetesses write about love. In the Russian poetry of Kazakhstan these are: I. Potakhina, R. Tamarina, T. Madzigon, L. Lezina, L. Shashkova, L. Stepanova, R. Derieva, O. Shilenko, T. Frolovskaya, N. Chernova. This is love for a man, love for the Motherland, love for the places where we were born and grew up.

Among male poets of Kazakhstan of the twenty-first century stands out Alexander Matveev. His poems are imbued with the feeling of uncomfortable life, betrayal, failed love. He, like many modern poets, is published in the magazine “Niva”. His first book of poems “Pages of Memory” includes the motif of memory.

Alexander Dolgov is a poet. His lyrics are full of optimism. Especially famous are his poems “Obelisks” and “Maple Leaf”. The theme of this poem is the continuity of life, and the maple leaf is a symbol of immortality.

Alexander Kurlenya is another poet of modern times. He combines in his work a philosophical and lyrical beginning, the unity of man and nature.

Increased anxiety is one of the main features of Russian poetry of Kazakhstan of the last decade.

Modern poets and writers of Kazakhstan of different ages and professions. One of their main attributes is a connection with modernity, a sense of the crisis state of reality, patriotism, and a connection with history.

In Soviet times, the beginners of Kazakh Russian-language literature were Bauyrzhan Momysh-uly and Makan Jumagulov. The older generation includes O.Suleimenov, A.Alimzhanov, S.Sanbaev, E.Gabbasov, the middle generation includes A.Ezhenova, R.Seisenbaev, B.Kanapyanov, B.Kairbekov, K.Bakbergenov, O.Zhanaidarov, B.Momyshuly, A.Kodar, A.Zhaksylykov, D.Nakipov, Kh.Bulibekov, K.Kabdrakhmanov, A.Didar, U.Tazhikenov, R.Burkitbaeva-Nukenova and others, to the new generation - S.Usenbekova, J.Nurpeisova, E.Askarbekov, M.Isenov, E.Zhumagulov, R.Gibintaev, A.Sabralieva, A.Makarimova and others. Their creativity is spiritual and of national origin.

Badikov Victor Vladimirovich studied prose and poetry of Russian, Kazakh, German, Uyghur, Tatar and Korean writers and poets of Kazakhstan. The results of these studies are in his works “On the Fracture of Times. Fate and voice of the artist”, “New winds”, “In the stream of time not to lose yourself”, etc.

Olzhas Suleimenov is a poet and public figure, People's Writer of Kazakhstan. His best works: a collection of poems “Argomaki”, a poem “Earth, bow to the man”, poetry collections “Sunny Nights” (1962), “Night of Parisian” (1963), “Good Time of Sunrise” (1964), “Transformation of Fire” (1981), etc.

Berik Magisovich Djilkibayev is a writer and translator. His best books are “Kazakh erotic novel”, “Master Ash Chiyan”, “Wormwood speech of Nogailinets Brodnik”. His works have been published in the magazines “Friendship of Peoples”, “Prostor”, “Ait”, almanacs “Knigolub” and “Literaturnaya Alma-Ata”. His main themes are the fates of philosophers and poets, sages of the East and rulers. In his works distant times echo with modernity. His motifs are historical, biblical and ethnographic.

In the prose of other Kazakhstani contemporary writers, R. Seisenbaev, S. Sanbaev, A. Zhaksylykov, D. Amantai, D. Nakipov, there is a deepening of psychologism, ambivalence of images, expansion of themes and drama.

Another writer, Rollan Shakenovich Seisenbaev, continues the theme of deontological duty to the younger generation, writing, moral duty to his homeland.

Stories and novels of the present “White Aruna” (1969), “When thirsty for myth!...”, “And eternal battle!..”, “Copper Colossus”, “The Road Only One” (1970, 1974), “Seasons of our life” (1981), “Wells of sultry valleys” (1976), “A bottle for perfume” (1985), created by writer and

translator Sanbaev Satimzhan Hamzauly. His frequent themes: happiness, love, good, duty, honor, justice, dignity, morality, the relationship of man with society, personality and history, the unity of one fate and the fate of all mankind, the history of the country.

Bakhytzhan Musakhanovich Kanapyanov is a poet, honored worker of culture of Kazakhstan. His works include the poems “Night Coolness”, “Reflection”, “Sense of Peace”, “Branch”, “Line of Fate”, a book of short stories ‘Fireflies’. In his works, Bakhytzhan Musakhanovich reflects on spiritual experience and continuity of knowledge. One of his best works is “Libra”. Bakhytzhan Kanapyanov's researches are devoted to poets Makhambet, Shakarim, M. Zhumabaev, S.-M. Toraigyrov, P. Vasiliev, I. Zhansugurov. He writes about the fate of Kazakh intelligentsia, about figures of Alash Orda, about translation, about the analysis of poetic text, about love to his Motherland, about his family, about native nature, about romantic moments in nature and life.

Bauyrzhan Momyshuly's prose is philosophical, figurative and metaphorical. In his story “Light of the wolf path” about the formation of the hero's personality, about his spiritual maturation and change of his worldview.

The next contemporary writer is Didar Amantai. The peculiarity of his style is the density of writing and short sentences. In his book “Chingiz Aitmatov and Modern Prose” Didar Amantai gave a classification of prose. It consists of five branches: social-anthropological prose, commercial, fantastic, philosophical-metaphysical and poetic. These styles are found in prose usually in mixed form. Didar Amantai's essays tend to be sad. His works value the past and emphasize historical memory. In his work “Requiem for Autumn” the author creates images of love and seasons. His work is considered melodic and dialogical. The main themes of Didar Amantai's work are the gift of words, the gift of creativity, the fates of writers, thinkers and poets. For example, the essay “Retrospective on Camus and Dostoevsky”.

Another contemporary talent is the poet Dyusenbek Nakipov. His poetry is passionate and imaginative. It combines history and philosophy, plots and parallels. It is addressed to his contemporaries. This poetry is continued in the postmodernist poetic prose of Viktor Vladimirovich Badikov. His most famous works are “The Song of the Mollusk”, “Gemini”, “Circle of Ashes”, “Shadow of the Wind”, “Time of Re”.

Amantai Akhetov is a contemporary poet of Kazakhstan. In his poetry he addresses the contemporary, patriot, aristocratic reader. In 2014, a collection of his poems “Star Midnight Burning” was published. Among prose, Akhetov Amantai's novel “Three Theories” is famous. He has had twenty original translated books published: “The Book of Repentance”, “The Book of Memory”, etc. In his work one can hear high civil motives, patriotism, pain for the fate of fellow countrymen, memories of childhood and youth, Kazakh folklore, historical legends, images of steppe beauties, batyrs, riders and storytellers. Eurasianism sounds in his poems.

Umit Tazhikenova's prose continues the line of modern creativity. Her famous books: “Sacralization of Memory” (2001), “Ascent to the Absolute” (2003), “Tamarisk Vine” (2009). Musicality of phrases and words, Asian mentality, variety of genres (novel, short story, translations, travel notes, journalism) are attributes of Tazhikenova's work. She writes about the fate of women, vicissitudes of fate, folk wisdom, the fate of grandfathers and fathers, humor and optimism, truth. Her heroes are traders, salesmen, cafe and restaurant staff, writers, doctors, artists, officials, journalists, etc.

Raushan Burkitbayeva-Nukenova is a contemporary writer of Kazakhstan. She is the author of more than ten books that have been published in Russia and Kazakhstan. These books are: “I envy the sun” (1996), “Nomadic Love” (1998), “Arabesques of Love” (1996), “Night Mirrors” (2001), “Mystery of the Night” (2002), “Quay of Dreams” (2006), “Quay of Hopes” (2006), “The Face of the Slipping Moon” (2008). Her prose is realistic and follows the hot trails of our modernity. Her work has been translated into several languages around the world. She is a poet and prose writer.

Ilya Andreevich Odegov, a twenty-first century writer, novelist and translator, is the author of four books of prose. His novels and stories have been published in literary magazines and

collections in Kazakhstan, Russia, the United States and Europe. The characteristic features of Ilya Andreevich Odegov's works are acute storytelling, mythologism, mysticism, documentary and authenticity.

Omar H. is a famous modern prose writer of Kazakhstan. On the pages of his stories the author reflects on eternal problems of existence; on life and death; on yurts and nomads; on rapidly passing life of mankind; on the history of native Kazakh people.

Bakhyt Kairbekov is a Kazakh translator, poet, writer and film director. His works include elegies, parables, lyrical miniatures, etc. His most famous collections are “Diary” and “The Way of Water”. In his work the writer unites heaven and earth, man and nature, life and art, beginning and end.

Auezkhan Kodar is a Kazakh poet, playwright, philosopher, cultural critic, translator and literary critic. His most important books are “The Call of Being”, “Anthology of the Kazakh Steppe”, “The Color of the Moon”, “The Truth of Korkyt”, “Heirs of Genghis Khan”, “Mirror of Atimtai”, “Birds and Angels”, “Confession”, etc. He writes about modernity, outstanding figures, historical memory, about his point of view, about his native steppe and its people, about national heroes.

Zhanaidarov Orynbay composes poems, odes, ballads, novels, historical poems, and science fiction stories. His books: “A Thousand Windows to the Steppe” (2001), “Dreams at Dawn” (2003), “Religion and Mythology of the Ancient Turks” (2004), “Myths of Ancient Kazakhstan” (2005), “Legends of Ancient Kazakhstan” (2006), etc. In his book “Poem about Chokan” he writes about the outstanding Kazakh figure Chokan Valikhanov. Orynbai Zhanaidarov's themes are post historical times, ancient clans and tribes. He unites native culture, people and nature with his creativity. He writes about native spaces, clean deep lakes, his homeland, camels, caravans, horses, the sound of hooves. With his work the author improves the understanding of Asian and European traditions in literature and history.

Kairat Bakbergenov is a Kazakhstani poet who is the author of poetry collections “Caught Wind” and “Rope”, scripts of cartoons “Invitation to the Game” and “Butterfly Season” [25, 98]. His work unites poetry of different poets of different centuries, different countries of the world, different linguistic elements and different cultures.

One of the representatives of Kazakhstani modernity is the writer Lilia Kalas. Lilia Kalas has her own individual style. She transforms the world in her work, applying grotesque. Eventfulness, visuality, emotionality of speech, nervousness in monologue and dialogue, vivid imagery, multilayeredness, variety of styles and genres, incompleteness of plot, impetuosity, incompleteness, clichés of modern mass literature, intertextuality, detectives, thrillers, comedies, ladies' novels about princes and Cinderellas, free speech behavior of characters - the characteristics of Lilia Kalas' creativity.

Zemskov Mikhail Borisovich reflects on the fate of today's intellectuals. His creativity is universal. His themes: human dreams, life and life of society, sadness and passionate desires, beliefs and doubts. The work of this author, as well as the work of all other writers, has been greatly influenced by the mass media, including cinematography.

Gennady Nikolayevich Doronin is a writer. His famous books: “The verb of the past tense”, “Bersharal”, “An old friend leaves”, “The Fourth Ten”, “The Life and Death of Pinocchio”, “Between Destinations”, “He and She”, “I would go to the magicians”, “Island”, “Reality Number One”. Acting persons of this writer are sociable and introverts, alcoholics and leading a healthy lifestyle, possessing free will, independently deciding their lives.

The work of Svetlana Nikolaevna Nazarova is autobiographical, subjective and full of feelings, images, descriptions, sharp, emotional, reflects her life experience. The main theme of her work is historical memory, commenting on the events of the past.

Serebryansky Yuri Yurievich is a Kazakhstani contemporary poet and prose writer. His best-known books are “My Karavazhdo” (2006), “Manuscript Found in the Back of the Head” (2010), “Destination.Road Pastoral” (2011). He is published in the magazines “New Youth”, “Friendship of Peoples”, “Znamya”, etc.

O. Fomina is a contemporary Kazakhstani writer. Her prose is original, light, sincere, fairy-tale, full of fantasy, plot, positive. The theme of traveling is reflected in the title of her stories: “The Amazing Adventures of Xontos”, “The Adventures of Perlamktrovaya Button”, etc.

Artemyeva Rimma Albertovna is a Kazakh poet, prose writer and publicist. She is published in magazines “Amanat”, “Niva”, “Prostor”, “Tan-Sholpan”, “Renaissance” (Ukraine), “Megalot”, “Golstrim” (Russia), “Leaves” (USA), etc. Her most famous books are: “Three Generations of Women” (2001), “Wanderer” (2002), “Touches” (2005), “Thank You for Your Friendship” (2008), “Rhythms of Silence” (2010). She is one of the authors of the anthology “Independent Kazakhstan: Anthology of Modern Literature” (Moscow, 2013). The themes of publications, articles and essays by Rimma Albertovna Artemyeva are humanity, cultural heritage, great events in the life of literature and culture, the contact of different cultures and their influence on each other. This author has essays about outstanding personalities like P. Marikovsky, N. Raevsky, etc. Victor Vladimirovich Badikov, Kazakh literary critic, believed that Rimma Artemyeva Albertovna is a real poet, whose work is the heritage of the culture of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Galina Shkavronskaya is a contemporary Kazakh poet and prose writer. She writes parables, novels, articles, poems. Her two poetry collections are best known - “Give me a Smile” (2009) and “Rainbow of Feelings” (2013). The themes of this author's reflections are life and time. She has poems written exclusively for children, such as “You are the sweetest of all!”. Her most famous romances are: “Adagio”, “Autumn Caprice”, “The piano sounds”, “Everything in this life ends sometimes”, “Nights cool, quiet, quiet...”.

The young poet Zhukov Roman is the author of modern poems, dramas, and miniatures. Landscape lyrics are of special importance in his work. The author writes about the younger generation. The origins of his creativity lie in his native nature. Zhukov's poem “Farewell to the colors of forgiveness” draws a kindred spirit in the world around us.

Conclusion. The fact that many master's and doctoral theses are written on the theme of creativity of domestic writers is evidence of humanitarization of education.

Thus, the development of Russian literature in Kazakhstan has its long history. Each period of its development is valuable with its peculiarities and innovations. It is characterized by its properties, authors and their works.

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Варга П. 

Университет Палацкого в Оломоуце

Оломоуц, Чехия

e-mail: patrik.varga@upol.cz

**РУДОЛЬФ ШТЕЙНЕР И ЕГО УЧЕНИЕ
В РУССКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЕ РУБЕЖА XIX-XX ВЕКОВ:
ХРОНИКА СТАНОВЛЕНИЯ АНТРОПОСОФСКОГО
ОБЩЕСТВА В ДОРЕВОЛЮЦИОННОЙ РОССИИ**

Аннотация

В предлагаемой вниманию читателей статье рассматриваются основные вехи становления Антропософского общества в дореволюционной России. В центре внимания – личности и организации, связанные с эзотерическими направлениями в русской культуре Серебряного века, в частности сторонники учения Р.Штейнера Маргарита Сабашникова, Анна Минцлова или Андрей Белый. В статье осмысливаются с учетом идей Р.Штейнера о судьбе и миссии России причины успеха антропософии среди большого количества деятелей русской культуры из символистских и околосимволистских кругов (теософы, издательство Мусaget и др.). Отдельное внимание уделяется в этом контексте значению лекций, прочитанных Р.Штейнером специально для русских слушателей в Гельсингфорсе в 1913 г. Некоторые материалы из личного архива Маргариты Сабашниковой в Дорнахе, Швейцария, публикуются впервые.

Ключевые слова: антропософия, Маргарита Сабашникова, Рудольф Штейнер, Андрей Белый, эзотеризм, Мусaget, Серебряный век

БІЗДІҢ АВТОРЛАР

Алламуратова Айсанем Жалгасбаевна – филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, доцент, «Профи» университеті, Ташкент қ., Өзбекстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-2326-4124>, e-mail: aysanem69@mail.ru

Алламуратова Гүлсанем Жалгасбаевна – филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, доцент, Мамун академиясы, Хорезм қ., Өзбекстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-0001-7094>, e-mail: gulsanem69@mail.ru

Таджибаева Дилноза Музаффаровна – магистр, Журналистика және бұқаралық коммуникациялар университеті, Ташкент қ., Өзбекстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-8377-1258>, e-mail: tadjibaevallmi@gmail.com

Ашимова Малика Ғаниеқызы – магистр, аға оқытушы, І. Жансүгіров атындағы Жетісу университеті, Талдықорған қ., Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-3617-8744>, e-mail: malikaamg@yandex.kz

Шүкенай Гүлім Төлеуқызы – PhD докторы, оқытушы-дәріскер, І. Жансүгіров атындағы Жетісу университеті, Талдықорған қ., Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5214-8427>, e-mail: g.chukenaeva@zu.edu.kz

Чалтикенова Лазат Аляхметовна – филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, оқытушы-дәріскер, І. Жансүгіров атындағы Жетісу университеті, Талдықорған қ., Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9317-9086>, e-mail: lyazzat.chaltykenova.59@mail.ru

Канафина Зарина Талапкеровна – магистр, орыс тілі мен әдебиеті кафедрасының оқытушысы, Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті, Алматы қ., Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-3269-5331>, e-mail: zarinakanafina100@gmail.com

Киклевич Александр Константинович – филология ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Вармин-Мазур университеті, Журналистика және әлеуметтік коммуникация институты, Ольштын қ., Польша, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6140-6368>, e-mail: aleksander.kiklewicz@uwm.edu.pl

Пашан Дана Мұсабекқызы – филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, А. Байтұрсынұлы атындағы Тіл білімі институтының аға ғылыми қызметкері, Алматы қ., Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0003-0583-862X>, e-mail: pashan_dan@mail.ru

Жуманқызы Алтын – А. Байтұрсынұлы атындағы Тіл білімі институты, Ономастика бөлімінің кіші ғылыми қызметкері, Алматы қ., Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-8268-924X>, e-mail: altyn.zhumanova02@mail.ru

Батырбекова Камшат Айшығаровна – М. Әуезов атындағы Оңтүстік Қазақстан университетінің докторанты, Шымкент қ., Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-2376-921X>, e-mail: kamshat.batyrbek@mail.ru

Адибаева Шолпан Тимурқызы – филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, қазақ және орыс тілдері кафедрасының қауымдастырылған профессоры, Сәтбаев университеті, Алматы қ., Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1043-3275>, e-mail: s.adibayeva@satbayev.university

Абуова Бибижан Паркуловна – докторант, орыс тілі мен әдебиеті кафедрасы, Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті, Алматы қ., Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8976-0959>, e-mail: bibizhan@mail.ru

Алексеев Павел Викторович – филология ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Горно-Алтай мемлекеттік университеті, Орыс тілі мен әдебиеті кафедрасы, Горно-Алтайск қ., Ресей, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3680-1785>, e-mail: pavel.alekseev.gasu@gmail.com

Андасова Марал Мұрзақалиқызы – PhD докторы, әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, Алматы қ., Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-2508-8452>, e-mail: andassova872@gmail.com

Валиева Земфира Ринатовна – докторант, филология және гуманитарлық ғылымдар факультеті, М.Х. Дулати атындағы Тараз университеті, Тараз қ., Қазақстан. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-6774-3171>, e-mail: zemfira.valieva@mail.ru

Варга Патрик – PhD докторы, Оломоуц Палацкий университеті, Философия факультеті, славистика кафедрасының оқытушысы, Оломоуц қ., Чехия. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7510-2672>, e-mail: patrik.varga@upol.cz

Қадыр Әкбер – филология ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Аз ұлттар тіл-әдебиеті институты, Орталық ұлттар университеті, Бейжің қ., Қытай, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-5723-2570>, e-mail: ekberqadir@126.com

Сабинова Дина Алтаевна – PhD докторы, қауымдастырылған профессор, Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті, Алматы қ., Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6001-5314>, e-mail: dinasabirova84.kz@mail.ru

Бай Сяюй – магистрант, орыс тілі мен әдебиеті кафедрасы, Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті, Алматы қ., Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-3967-4955>, e-mail: baixiaoyu951@gmail.com

Сисенбай Арай Жайлауқызы – 7М01701-Қазақ тілі мен әдебиеті 2-курс магистранты, Х. Досмұхамедов атындағы Атырау университеті, Атырау қ., Қазақстан. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-6301-3322>, e-mail: aray.zhailau@gmail.com

Қушкимбаева Айнур Серикбаевна – филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, қауымдастырылған профессор, Х. Досмұхамедов атындағы Атырау университеті, Атырау қ., Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5546-4513>, e-mail: alitik@mail.ru

Абдрахманова Жұмазия Мажитқызы – филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, қауымдастырылған профессор, Х. Досмұхамедов атындағы Атырау университеті, Атырау қ., Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1966-2357>, e-mail: Azhm63@mail.ru

Атембаева Гульнара Айдашевна – докторант, орыс тілі мен әдебиеті кафедрасы, Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті, Алматы қ., Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4376-5022>, e-mail: g.atembaeva@gmail.com

Есетова Айнура Такеевна – педагогика ғылымдарының кандидаты, аға оқытушы, Құрманғазы атындағы Қазақ ұлттық консерваториясы, Алматы қ., Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9705-8345>, e-mail: esimail5577@gmail.com

Бекбаева Дина Ризабековна – аға оқытушы, Халықаралық бизнес университеті, Алматы қ., Қазақстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-6590-4222>, e-mail: di.becbaeva@mail.ru

НАШИ АВТОРЫ

Алламуратова Айсанем Жалгасбаевна – кандидат филологических наук, доцент, Университет «Профи», г. Ташкент, Узбекистан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-2326-4124>, e-mail: aysanem69@mail.ru

Алламуратова Гульсанем Жалгасбаевна – кандидат филологических наук, доцент, Академия Мамуна, г. Хорезм, Узбекистан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-0001-7094>, e-mail: gulsanem69@mail.ru

Таджибаева Дилноза Музаффаровна – магистр, Университет журналистики и массовых коммуникаций, г. Ташкент, Узбекистан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-8377-1258>, e-mail: tadjibaevallmi@gmail.com

Ашимова Малика Гениевна – магистр, старший преподаватель, Жетысуский университет имени И. Жансугурова, г. Талдыкорган, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-3617-8744>, e-mail: malikaamg@yandex.kz

Шүкенай Гулім Төлеуқызы – доктор PhD, преподаватель-лектор, Жетысуский университет имени И. Жансугурова, г. Талдыкорган, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5214-8427>, e-mail: g.chukenaeva@zu.edu.kz

Чалтикенова Лазат Аляхметовна – кандидат филологических наук, преподаватель-лектор, Жетысуский университет имени И. Жансугурова, Талдыкорган, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9317-9086>, e-mail: lyazzat.chaltykenova.59@mail.ru

Канафина Зарина Талапкеровна – магистр, преподаватель кафедры русского языка и литературы, Казахский национальный педагогический университет имени Абая, Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-3269-5331>, e-mail: zarinakanafina100@gmail.com

Киклевич Александр Константинович – доктор филологических наук, профессор, Институт журналистики и социальной коммуникации Варминско-Мазурского университета, г. Ольштын, Польша, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6140-6368>, e-mail: aleksander.kiklewicz@uwm.edu.pl

Пашан Дана Мусабековна – кандидат филологических наук, старший научный сотрудник Института языкознания имени Байтурсынова, г. Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0003-0583-862X>, e-mail: pashan_dan@mail.ru

Жуманқызы Алтын – младший научный сотрудник отдела Ономастики, Институт языкознания им. А. Байтурсынова, г. Алматы, Казахстан, <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-8268-924X>, e-mail: altyn.zhumanova02@mail.ru

Батырбекова Камшат Айшигаровна – докторант Южно-Казахстанского университета имени М. Ауэзова, г. Шымкент, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-2376-921X>, e-mail: kamshat.batyrbek@mail.ru

Адибаева Шолпан Тимуровна – кандидат филологических наук, ассоциированный профессор кафедры казахского и русского языков, Сатпаев Университет, г. Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1043-3275>, e-mail: s.adibayeva@satbayev.university

Абуова Бибижан Паркуловна – докторант кафедры русского языка и литературы, Казахский национальный педагогический университет имени Абая, г. Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8976-0959>, e-mail: bibizhan@mail.ru

Алексеев Павел Викторович – доктор филологических наук, профессор кафедры русского языка и литературы, Горно-Алтайский государственный университет, г. Горно-Алтайск, Россия, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3680-1785>, e-mail: pavel.alekseev.gasu@gmail.com

Андасова Марал Мурзакалиевна – доктор PhD, Казахский национальный Университет им. Аль-Фараби, г. Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-2508-8452>, e-mail: andassova872@gmail.com

Валиева Земфира Ринатовна – докторант факультета филологии и гуманитарных наук, Таразский университет имени М.Х. Дулати, г. Тараз, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-6774-3171>, e-mail: zemfira.valieva@mail.ru

Варга Патрик – доктор PhD, преподаватель кафедры славистики философского факультета, Университет Палацкого, г. Оломоуц, Чехия, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7510-2672>, e-mail: patrik.varga@upol.cz

Қадыр Әкбер – доктор филологических наук, профессор, Центральный университет национальностей, Институт языка и литературы национальных меньшинств, г. Пекин, Китай, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-5723-2570>, e-mail: ekberqadir@126.com

Сабинова Дина Алтаевна – доктор PhD, ассоциированный профессор, Казахский национальный педагогический университет имени Абая, г. Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6001-5314>, e-mail: dinasabirova84.kz@mail.ru

Бай Сяоюй – магистрант кафедры русского языка и литературы, Казахский национальный педагогический университет имени Абая, г. Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-3967-4955>, e-mail: baixiaoju951@gmail.com

Сисенбай Арай Жайлауқызы – 7M01701-магистрант 2 курса казахского языка и литературы, Атырауский университет имени Х. Досмухамедова, г. Атырау, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-6301-3322>, e-mail: araj.zhailau@gmail.com

Кушкимбаева Айнур Серикбаевна – кандидат филологических наук, ассоциированный профессор, Атырауский университет имени Х. Досмухамедова, г. Атырау, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5546-4513>, e-mail: alitok@mail.ru

Абдрахманова Жумазия Мажитовна – кандидат филологических наук, ассоциированный профессор, Атырауский университет имени Х. Досмухамедова, г. Атырау, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1966-2357>, e-mail: Azhm63@mail.ru

Атембаева Гульнара Айдашевна – докторант кафедры русского языка и литературы, Казахский национальный педагогический университет имени Абая, г. Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4376-5022>, e-mail: g.atembaeva@gmail.com

Есетова Айнура Такеевна – кандидат педагогических наук, старший преподаватель, Казахская национальная консерватория имени Курмангазы, г. Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9705-8345>, e-mail: esimail5577@gmail.com

Бекбаева Дина Ризабековна – старший преподаватель русского языка Университет международного бизнеса, Алматы, Казахстан, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-6590-4222>, e-mail: di.becbaeva@mail.ru

OUR AUTHORS

Allamuratova Aisanem Zhalgasbayevna – Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor, Profi University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-2326-4124>, e-mail: aysanem69@mail.ru

Allamuratova Gulsanem Zhalgasbayevna – Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor, Mamun Academy, Khorezm, Uzbekistan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-0001-7094>, e-mail: gulsanem69@mail.ru

Tadjibayeva Dilnoza Muzaffarova – Master's Degree, University of Journalism and Mass Communications, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-8377-1258>, e-mail: tadjibaevallmi@gmail.com

Ashimova Malika Genievna – Master's Degree, Senior Lecturer, I. Zhansugurov Zhetysu University, Taldykorgan, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-3617-8744>, e-mail: malikaamg@yandex.kz

Shukenai Gulim Toleukyzy – PhD, Senior lecturer, I. Zhansugurov Zhetysu University, Taldykorgan, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5214-8427>, e-mail: g.chukenaeva@zu.edu.kz

Chaltikenova Lazat Alyakhmetovna – Candidate of Philological Sciences, Senior lecturer, I. Zhansugurov Zhetysu University, Taldykorgan, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9317-9086>, e-mail: lyazzat.chaltykenova.59@mail.ru

Kanafina Zarina Talapkerovna – Master's Degree, Lecturer at the Department of Russian Language and Literature, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-3269-5331>, e-mail: zarinakanafina100@gmail.com

Kiklewicz Aleksander Konstantinovich – Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor, Institute of Journalism and Social Communication, University of Warmia and Mazury, Olsztyn, Poland, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6140-6368>, e-mail: aleksander.kiklewicz@uwm.edu.pl

Pashan Dana Musabekovna – Candidate of Philological Sciences, Senior Researcher, A. Baitursynov Institute of Linguistics, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0003-0583-862X>, e-mail: pashan_dan@mail.ru

Zhumankyzy Altyn – Junior Researcher, Department of Onomastics, A. Baitursynov Institute of Linguistics, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-8268-924X>, e-mail: altyn.zhumanova02@mail.ru

Batyrbekova Kamshat Aishigarovna – Doctoral Student, M. Auezov South Kazakhstan University, Shymkent, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-2376-921X>, e-mail: kamshat.batyrbek@mail.ru

Adibayeva Sholpan Timurovna – Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor, Department of Kazakh and Russian Languages, Satbayev University, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1043-3275>, e-mail: s.adibayeva@satbayev.university

Abuova Bibizhan Parkulovna – Doctoral Student, Department of Russian Language and Literature, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8976-0959>, e-mail: bibizhan@mail.ru

Alekseev Pavel Viktorovich – Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor, Department of Russian Language and Literature, Gorno-Altai State University, Gorno-Altai, Russia, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3680-1785>, e-mail: pavel.alekseev.gasu@gmail.com

Andassova Maral Murzakalievna – PhD, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-2508-8452>, e-mail: andassova872@gmail.com

Valieva Zemfira Rinatovna – Doctoral Student, Faculty of Philology and Humanities, M. Kh. Dulati Taraz University, Taraz, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-6774-3171>, e-mail: zemfira.valieva@mail.ru

Varga Patrik – PhD, Lecturer, Department of Slavic Studies, Faculty of Philosophy, Palacký University, Olomouc, Czech Republic, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7510-2672>, e-mail: patrik.varga@upol.cz

Kadyr Akber – Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor, Minzu University of China, Institute of Minority Language and Literature, Beijing, China, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-5723-2570>, e-mail: ekberqadir@126.com

Sabirova Dina Altaevna – PhD, Associate Professor, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6001-5314>, e-mail: dinasabirova84.kz@mail.ru

Bai Xiaoyu – Master’s Student, Department of Russian Language and Literature, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-3967-4955>, e-mail: baixiaoyu951@gmail.com

Sisenbay Aray Zhailaukyzy – 7M01701-2nd year master's student of Kazakh language and literature, Kh. Dosmukhamedov Atyrau University, Atyrau, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-6301-3322>, e-mail: aray.zhailau@gmail.com

Kushkimbayeva Ainur Serikbaevna – Kh. Dosmukhamedov Atyrau University, Atyrau, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5546-4513>, e-mail: alitok@mail.ru

Abdrakhmanova Zhumaziya Mazhitovna – Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor, Kh. Dosmukhamedov Atyrau University, Atyrau, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1966-2357>, e-mail: Azhm63@mail.ru

Atembayeva Gulnara Aidashevna – Doctoral Student, Department of Russian Language and Literature, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4376-5022>, e-mail: g.atembaeva@gmail.com

Yesetova Ainura Takeevna – Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Senior Lecturer, Kurmangazy Kazakh National Conservatory, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9705-8345>, e-mail: esimail5577@gmail.com

Bekbayeva Dina Rizabekovna – Senior Lecturer of Russian Language, University of International Business, Almaty, Kazakhstan, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-6590-4222>, e-mail: di.becbaeva@mail.ru