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THE REVERSE IMPACT OF THE «SOCIALIST REALISM» METHOD IN CREATING A HERO'S PERSONALITY AND MODERN KAZAKH NOVEL

Abstract. *The era of the Soviet Union proved that real national literature cannot be created under colonialism. The "socialist realism" method created by the authorities had a reverse impact on the nature of the artistic image. The characters in the work are politicized. Special attention was paid to the class division (rich and poor), and the images were depicted one-sidedly. The collapse of the USSR allowed the development of a new type of literature in the post-Soviet countries. In the research paper, we made comparisons, and the damage caused by the method of "socialist realism" to fiction is mentioned. However, these years were also successful. Kazakh literature has developed in terms of genres. The genre of the novel has been mastered. Talented writers have mastered describing the reality of life with clues. Literary tradition and skill practices were used in the literature of the period of Independence. The fate and history of the nation were shown in innovative novels. Modern realities and changed human psychology were depicted together with the world space. A stream of postmodern, realistic novels came to literature. The release of the novel from political restrictions allowed genre change (historical, biographical, satirical, fantasy, etc.). The storytelling style has been renewed. There was new artistic and stylistic research in creating a hero's personality.*

Keywords. *method of socialist realism, modern Kazakh novel, genre change, artistic research.*

Introduction. «Main events of literary life in the 1990s. was a cancellation of censorship and liberation of literature from the party-state control» [1], - wrote P. V. Basinsky.

In these years, Russian literature published works by Andrei Platonov, Mikhail Bulgakov, Vladimir Nabokov, Evgeny Zamyatin, Vasily Grossman, Sergey Dovlatov, and many others that were not available in the USSR. A significant event was the publication of the works of Nobel laureates Joseph Brodsky and Alexandr Solzhenitsyn [2]. At the same time, the works of famous Soviet Writers appeared in parallel. As a result, the readership accepted the works of writers of different styles at the same time. Such a change also occurred in Ukrainian literature in the 90s. Here, too, openness paved the way for the world's literary tradition. During the Soviet era,

writers begin writing about forbidden topics (hunger, sexuality, drugs, deviant behavior, etc.). New stylistic techniques (postmodernism, neoavangard, uncensored vocabulary), the diversity and mixed arrival of genres, social problems, and a new generalization of history have sprung up. The works of Yuri Andrukhovich, Oksana Zabuzhko, Sergey Zhadan, Taras Prokhasko, Yuri Izdryk, etc. revealed a new Breath of Ukrainian prose.

The novel by Oksana Zabuzhko «Field studies of Ukrainian sex», published in 1996, became a bestseller in literature and was reprinted ten times. In the book of the literary critic R. Kharchuk «Modern Ukrainian prose: postmodern period», the specifics of the development of the postmodern were studied [3].

With the collapse of the method of socialist realism, the path to great opportunities in Kazakh literature was opened. In the conditions of colonial oppression, the impossibility of creating true national literature was proved by the period of Soviet power. What did Independence give to the Kazakh novel? The research work seeks answers to these questions in unity with the world literary tradition. There are 3 main directions in the development of the Kazakh novel genre during the years of independence. First, a wide turn has been made in the history of the nation. Because in Soviet times, the history of the Kazakh people was distorted and subordinated to communist ideology. The article reveals the reasons for this and the negative impact of socialist realism on the development of national literature. Realistic novels have been written that describe the historical events and political campaigns of the Kazakh people of the second, and twentieth centuries, the difficult situations of the people, and the arbitrariness of the totalitarian regime. During this period, the Kazakh people became sedentary people, and cities were built but were trapped by colonial policy. The people experienced serious tragedies. Especially during the years of famine and Stalinist repression in the early 30s of the XX century, the Kazakh people suffered great losses. The Kazakh steppe has suffered an ecological catastrophe. The innovative novels reflected the fate of the nation. The third, a stream of postmodern, realistic novels, described in connection with the realities of modernity and the psychology of a changed person with the space of the world, philosophy, came to literature. The expansion of the thematic scope of the novel and the liberation from political restrictions allowed the revival of genre transformations (historical, life-long, satirical, fantastic, etc.).

Fundamental changes in literature have also occurred in the republics of Central Asia. After the collapse of the USSR, these states went through a political crisis and their economy collapsed. In Tajikistan, where the authoritarian regime reigned, only the works of the president of

the country were widely published and promoted. The few writers whose books were published put their connection with the ruler of the country in the first place. For example, Baroti Abdurahmon's work on a historical theme began with a preface by the president of the country. The novel «Zahhok» by the Russian writer Vladimir Medvedev, who lived in Tajikistan for many years [4] narrated the civil war in the country in 1990. Critic Galina Yuzefovich called it «an exemplary novel after the colonial era» [5]. The lack of political freedom led Central Asian writers to emigrate to Europe in the 1990s. They tried to publish their works, which were banned in their homeland for a reason.

In general, the fall of the USSR led to the development of the literature of a new nature. In the literature of the post-Soviet countries, which in a year got rid of colonialism and gained independence, there were similarities and differences. The main similarity is that a free turn was made to the history of the nation, the main difference was that the literature of each country had its path of development and national character. In the research work, comparisons are made and the harm caused by the method of socialist realism to fiction is mentioned. The development and artistic searches of the modern Kazakh novel, free from party censorship, are analyzed. The development of literature is associated with the work of individual authors. The problems of mastering the topic and mastery by the author are considered. The problem of world literary traditions and national knowledge is determined. In Kazakh literary studies, these issues have been studied a little earlier. The article summarizes the research conclusions and analyzes the artistic and stylistic characteristics of creating images in individual novels. At least, Kazakh literature, including the novel genre, is a fertile branch of world literature.

Terms and methods of research. Many research works, comments have been written about the history of the origin and development of the method of socialist realism, about its

recognition and artistic principles from the point of view of official ideology, about criticism related to it. The positions in the article «Party organization and party literature» by the leader of the Russian workers' movement of the early twentieth century V. I. Lenin (1905) turned literature into a means of class struggle. Over 70 years, the works written in this direction served the idea and ideals of socialism and went on various artistic searches. Along with his achievements, the harmful aspects that kept literature in a narrow circle were found in the reference book «Literary Encyclopedia of terms and concepts» [6], K. Clark's «Soviet novel: history as a ritual» [7], A. I. Morozov's «Socrealism and realism» [8], Bartelik Marek's research «Concerning Socialist Realism: Recent Publications on Russian Art (book review)» [9], in the works of T. A. Kruglova «The study of social realism as a cultural-anthropological and social-communicative system: historical foundations, specific discourse and socio cultural role» [10].

Azerbaijani writer Elchin Safarli's book «What has Social realism given us? To the formulation of the question» this method is differentiated from the current point of view. In 1937, at the notorious «exposer» plenum of the Union of writers of Azerbaijan, Yusif Vezir Chemenzeminli with a pleading look asked to «re-educate us», that is, not send us to death. Stalinist repression brought enormous suffering to all literature within the USSR. This is the story of our past, the author says: «We must talk about allergies, malice and hatred for social realism (and the system!), objectively analyze and pass through the filter scientific classification of the literary content of the transition period» [11].

In the 20s of the twentieth century, there was resistance to the forcibly imposed method. In 1925, when the AKPW (Association of Kazakh proletarian writers) was created, the prominent Kazakh poet Magzhan Zhumabayev and his supporters were going to organize a community of writers called «Alka» in the opposite direction [12, 126]. In general, in the history of socialist realism, although poets and writers were repressed

and censorship was strong, national literature developed in terms of genre. The world tradition has been mastered. Talented writers were skilled in alluding to the realities of life. Therefore, the literary tradition and master practices of the period of literature of the Soviet era became the basis for the literature of the Independence period of the 90s. With the change of times, political demands, and the abolition of party censorship, the modern Kazakh novel has found its true nature inherent in art. Currently, the Kazakh novel of the Independence period has become an object of a comprehensive study of literary studies. Collective monographs «Kazakh novel: past and present» [13], «Modern Kazakh literature: development trends, names, and events» [14], research works of the famous literary critic B. Maitanov «Criticism of the word (manifestations of literature of the XX century)» [15], B. Tleubekova «The spiritual world of the hero in modern Kazakh novels (60-80 years of the XX Century)» [16], A. A. Zhusupova «Concept personality in Kazakh historical novels (1960-80)» [17], «Mythological images and motives in modern Kazakh prose» by E. T. Zhanysbekova [18], E. Sultan «The dissertation works of the transformation of the modern novel» [19], etc. were performed. A. B. Temirbolat considered the Kazakh novel in various artistic aspects «Trends in the development of the modern novel of Kazakhstan» [20], M. Yu. Kusainova, Zh. B. Ibraeva, D. N. Balashova «The period of the modern novel of Kazakhstan» [21], A. A. Akbolatov, B. Abdygazievich «Antiutopilation in modern Kazakh novels: the universe satirical and philosophical-metaphorical image (based on the novel «Meshkei» by T. Nurmaganbetov)» [22], Askarova A. Sh., Bayazitov B. B. «Kazakh novel of the years of Independence» [23], etc. scientific articles published. In the theory of literature, the literary process, the work of art, is studied from different angles. The article discusses the artistic and stylistic problems of creating an image in a modern Kazakh novel. The method of socialist realism had a negative impact on the nature of the artistic image. The main characters in the work

were politicized. Special importance was attached to the class line. The images were depicted unambiguously. The novels of the years of Independence got rid of this bias. The complex posture and contradictory nature of the human soul came to the fore. Historical images were embodied in unity with the history and struggle of the nation. In the psychology of society, some negative trends were reflected in the fate of images. Various genre types of novels and methods of description have developed. Such a literary process also took place in the literature of post-Soviet countries. These issues are analyzed in the article from the point of view of the theoretical, continuity of traditions and innovation. These issues are analyzed in the article from the point of view of theory, continuity of traditions, and innovation.

Research results and discussion. Creating an image is one of the main conditions of literature. The demand of socialist realism for writers was also reflected in the principle of creating this image. In article «Typical heroes of socialist realism» V. Vasiliev wrote: «In the literature of social realism hero - this, before all, is the image of a hero for a new life and the builder of a new life. At the same time, the hero has all the cunning qualities and conquers the beloved, even the most cunning» [24]. As an example, the author cites the images of Semyon Davydov by M. Sholokhov, Pavel Korchagin by N. Ostrovsky, and many other writers. The only ideological core in which they organized their actions and selflessly served was the communist idea. Such a literary process continued throughout the era of Soviet literature. The nation has also become a guiding principle in literature. In Kazakh literature, the theme of revolution, change of times was written, and the image of a creative communist was created. And this, in fact, was far from the history of the people of that time.

Socialist realism was a man-made literary method. It turns out that it was invented in 1932 in Stalin's cabinet. The commission of the CPSU (B), consisting of five people – Stalin,

Kaganovich, Postyshev, Stetsky, Gronsky – after much discussion, accepts the method of socialist realism as the only party method. At first there were proposals for «Communist realism», «Proletarian realism». The report of A. Lunacharsky «Socialist Realism» dated February 12, 1933 was made after this resolution [25]. The basis for this method was the article by V. I. Lenin «Party organization and party literature» (1905). V. I. At the time of Lenin's article, V. Bryusov wrote a counter article called «Freedom of speech». The author argued that the problem of literature cannot be closed only by the party circle. However, the method of socialist realism, guided by the party principle in V. I. Lenin's article, was forcibly established. «I remember that through this method, the treasure of all artistic thought – sacred literature-was only an assistant to the party... What did he do, why did he do it? What is literature that tears only one party, and does not go beyond it?»[12,18] in the study of the history of literature in the 90s of the XX century, such questions were sharply asked. The need to revise and study the history of literature from a new point of view was noted.

The method of socialist realism caused great damage to Kazakh literature. In the 50s of the XX century, M. Auezov's epic novel «Abai» was repeatedly tested due to the fact that it did not fit into the «Framework» of socialist realism. Great abuses were committed against the writer's work. The images that were then recognized as «enemies of the people» were forced to be removed from the novel. Auezov scholar T. Zhurtbay in his doctoral dissertation "creative life and artistic world of M. O. Auezov «Writes how the notorious article published in 1953 in the newspaper «Kazakstanskaya Pravda» had a negative impact on the writer's work. As a result, Turash – Turagul, the first son of Abai, born from Aigerim, was recognized as «Alashordashyl" and was removed from the epic page [26,247].

The Kazakh novel of the period of independence is characterized primarily by the release of such political oppression. The historical

novels describe the colonization of the Kazakh land by The Russian Empire, the national liberation struggle and struggle against the same colonialism (images of Abylai, Kenesary Khan and folklore batyrs, etc.). The writer K. Zhumadilov, who went deep into the history of the XVIII century, wrote: «I chose the 18th century because it is a very difficult period when the fate of the Kazakh people was discussed, and this is where the colonialists strongly distorted our history» [27, 580]. In the 1990s and 2020s, many historical novels were written. The interest of Kazakh readers in the historical novel is very high. After all, during the colonial period, the history of the people was distorted a lot. A specific analysis is made in the recognition of the artistic and stylistic features of the creation of the hero's personality in a historical novel.

Conclusion. We cannot deny the 70-year history of the post-Soviet countries under the auspices of the USSR, the method of "socialist realism". After all, it is history, the time of the people. Scientific analysis of literature in the era of "socialist realism" from today's point of view – still the property of time. Therefore, the Azerbaijani writer Elchin said: "the great-aesthetic ratio of social realism as a literary technique, the method was extremely low, and the case is simple, - in the history of world literature politics, official ideology did not enter into such a literary technique as social realism" [11] there is truth in the opinion.

Even in the days of "socialist realism", works were being written that did not obey his strict requirements. The story of the pro-Turkish poet Magzhan Zhumabayev "The sin of Sholpan", the story "Kili Zaman" by M. Auezov and the prose and drama written in the 20s of the XX century, the works of B. Maylin, reflecting the changes in the psychology of the Kazakh peasant in the 20-

30s of the XX century, the story "Kulpash", and other works left the conditions of "socialist realism". The fate of these works was not easy. The works were "captured" and destroyed, and only rare copies survived. During the period of independence, the Kazakh novel got rid of this hoop.

Since the 30s of the XX century, Kazakh literature, like literature in the countries of the post-Soviet period, has been under strict control of Communist Party censorship. In the literature of the 20s, various trends such as Romanticism and critical realism were manifested, while the literature of the 30s was screaming literature full of false pathos, chanting the call of the Communist Party [12,146]. In the years that followed, party censorship also increased. Talented writers were not allowed to develop freely in creativity. Especially the work of M. Auezov, which reflected the history of nomads of the XIX century, the struggle of the people for freedom, suffered a lot. Threats fell on the writer's head. In the end, he, too, in the last years of his life, succumbed to the oppression of socialist society and was forced to write the novel "overgrown Sprout", which embodied the images of a communist. The work, which sought to describe the "reality" of socialist Kazakhstan, remained unfinished. In these years, "the content is socialist, the type is national" literature, writers were formed. In literature, genre development, literary skill, but did not go to the real history, tragedy of the Kazakh people, especially the violence experienced in the Soviet period. The Writer Such works as Yesenberlin's trilogy "Nomads" (Koshpendiler) have become folk sensationalism. Because there was a time, when the people did not have access to their true history. In the literature of this period, the method of underlining and pointing was reflected.

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The reverse impact of the «Socialist realism» method in creating a hero's personality and modern kazakh novel

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ҚАҒАРМАН ТҮЛҒАСЫН ЖАСАУДАҒЫ «СОЦИАЛИСТІК РЕАЛИЗМ» ӘДІСІНІҢ КЕРІ ЫҚПАЛЫ

Аңдатпа. Отаршылдық жағдайында шын мәніндегі ұлт әдебиетінің болмайтынын Кеңес өкіметі дәуірі дәлелдеген. Билік күшімен жасалынған социалистік реализм методы көркем образ табиғатына кері ықпалын тигізді. Шығармадағы кейіпкерлер саясиландырылды. Таптық жікке айрықша мән беріліп, образдар біржақты суреттелінді. Социалистік реализм әдісінің «шеңберіне» сыймаған туындылар саяси тұрғыдан өткір сыналды. СССР-дің құлауы посткеңестік елдерінде жаңа сипаттағы әдебиеттің дамуына мүмкіндік берді. Отаршылдықтан құтылған посткеңестік елдер әдебиетінде ұқсастықтар мен айырмашылықтар байқалды. Басты ұқсастық – ұлт тарихына еркін бетбұрыс жасалса, басты айырмашылық – әр ел әдебиетінің өзіндік даму жолы мен ұлттық сипаты болды. Зерттеу жұмысында салыстырулар жасалып, социалистік реализм әдісінің көркем әдебиетке тигізген зияны айтылады. Социалистік реализм тарихында ақын-жазушылар қуғын-сүргінге ұшырап, цензура күшті болғанмен, қазақ әдебиеті жанрлық жағынан дамыды. Роман жанры игерілді. Талантты жазушылар өмір шындығын тұспалдап суреттеуге шеберленді. Кеңестік дәуір әдебиеті кезеңіндегі әдеби дәстүр мен шеберлік тәжірибелері 90-жылдардағы Тәуелсіздік кезеңі әдебиетіне негіз болып қаланды. Жаңашыл романдарда ұлт тағдыры бейнеленді. Қазіргі заман шындықтары мен өзгерген адам психологиясын әлемдік дүние кеңістігімен, философиясымен байланыстыра суреттелген постмодерндік, реалистік романдар легі әдебиетке келді. Романның тақырыптық аясының кеңеюі мен саяси шектеулерден арылуы жанрлық түрленудің жандануына (тарихи, ғұмырбаяндық, сатиралық, фантастикалық т.б.) мүмкіндік берді. Қазіргі роман оқиғаны баяндау тұрғысынан жаңару үстінде. Ойды нығыздап өру, оқырманмен коммуникацияға көбірек көңіл аудару, магиялық реализм мәнерінде жазу, мистика мен көркем антропология, фольклорлық ой-сананың жаңаша пішінде берілуі т.б. жаңалыққа ұмтылыс байқалады. Мақалада қазіргі қазақ романындағы көркемдік ізденістер қарастырылады.

Тірек сөздер: Социалистік реализм методы, қазіргі қазақ романы, жанрлық түрлену, көркемдік ізденіс.

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НЕГАТИВНОЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ МЕТОДА "СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКОГО РЕАЛИЗМА" В СОЗДАНИИ ГЕРОИЧЕСКОЙ ЛИЧНОСТИ

Аннотация. О том, что в колониальных условиях действительно не существует национальной литературы, свидетельствует эпоха советской власти. Метод социалистического реализма, созданный властью, негативно повлиял на природу художественного образа. Персонажи в произведении были политизированы. Особое внимание было уделено классовому расколу, изображения были одноплановыми. Произведения, не вписывающиеся в «рамки» метода социалистического реализма, подвергались острому политическому испытанию. Падение СССР способствовало развитию литературы нового характера в постсоветских странах. В литературе советских стран, избежавших колониализма, наблюдались сходства и различия. Главное сходство заключалось в том, что в истории

нации был сделан свободный поворот, главное отличие – в том, что литература каждой страны имела свой путь развития и национальный характер. В исследовательской работе сделаны сравнения и говорится о вреде метода социалистического реализма для художественной литературы. В истории социалистического реализма казахская литература развивалась жанрово, хотя поэты и писатели подвергались репрессиям и цензуре. Освоен жанр романа. Талантливые писатели умели адекватно описывать реалии жизни. Литературные традиции и опыты мастерства в литературный период советской эпохи легли в основу литературы периода независимости 90-х годов. В новаторских романах отражалась судьба нации. В литературу пришел поток постмодернистских, реалистических романов, иллюстрированных связыванием реалий современности и психологии изменившегося человека с мировым пространством, философией. Расширение тематической сферы романа и избавление от политических ограничений позволило возродить жанровую трансформацию (историческую, жизнеописательную, сатирическую, фантастическую и др.). Современный роман обновляется с точки зрения повествования. Прослеживается стремление к новизне, закрепление мысли, большее внимание к общению с читателем, письмо в стиле магического реализма, мистика и художественная антропология, передача фольклорной мысли в новой форме и др. В статье рассматриваются художественные изыскания в современном казахском романе.

Ключевые слова: метод социалистического реализма, современный казахский роман, жанровая трансформация, художественный поиск

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