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The nature and human ecology in modern kazakh literature

La naturaleza y la ecología humana en la literatura moderna kazaja

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ABSTRACT:

The article deals with studies of the interactions between man and nature, specifies certain literary lectures such as poems, proses and/or other drama genres by history matching method, and determines the value of the artistic-aesthetic system of modern national literature. The main compositions on the matter of the heart of XX-XXI centuries were specified by comparative study and show science-based reason how the writer brought up the common problems of humans that awaits attention.

KEYWORDS: Human Ecology, Kazakh Literature, Poem, Poetry.

RESUMEN:

El artículo trata sobre los estudios de las interacciones entre el hombre y la naturaleza, especifica ciertas lecturas literarias como poemas, prosas y otros géneros dramáticos por el método de comparación de la historia, y determina el valor del sistema artístico-estético de la literatura nacional moderna. Las principales composiciones sobre la materia del corazón de los siglos XX-XXI se especificaron mediante un estudio comparativo y se demostró la razón basada en la ciencia de cómo el escritor planteó los problemas comunes de los humanos que esperan atención.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Ecología humana, Literatura Kazaja, Poema, Poesía.

INTRODUCTION

The human being is an integral part of nature. Nature and humans are inseparable, paired concepts. The man-made incidents as assault, conquest, war together with natural disasters as earthquake, flood, tsunami, avalanche have a direct influence on human. Both ancient folklore writers and modern writers observe humans and nature in conjunction. Kazakh folklore specialists mention the following on this topic: "Note that the values of Kazakh people as consciousness, language, traditions, religion, stories, ethnographies, literature and culture in whole survived through the folklore heritage" (Albekov et al.: 2017, pp. 33-34).

Environmental tragedies as nuclear weapons tests, space-vehicle launching from the Space board, dried-up Aral Sea, consequences of open uranium mining that took place in Kazakhstan during the XX century brought effects to human nature, too. Critical effects of tests on Mother-Land injured not only local citizens, but a whole human being. Nowadays, there are many nuclear weapons tests influenced by newborn children, which cause the destruction of natural conditions. At the same time, there are research works on producing minerals that drilled deep holes around the world with a view of profit. And this is another true story of our days. Developing reserves of the Mother-Land has its order and specialties, and the common natural balance should be preserved.

The human and nature ecology is one of the main problems of the XXI century, which is on discuss and also is the main object of modern literature. The following compositions by akyn-writers on nature and human ecology can be outlined: poems "A red book," "Passages," "A disease," "Oh, the times!" by Kadyr Myrza Ali, a composition "Swans flying away from the Aral Sea" by Sh. Sariyev, "The last honor" by A. Nurpeyissov, "The shine over the century" by Sh.Kumarov, novels "Still early to sing a song" and "A prisoner at the Glory prison" by K. Zhiyenbayev, stories "Millenarian heartsick" and "Sorrow of the epoch" by Sh.Kumarova, tales "An angel" by K.Tumenbay, "A crying girl" and "A widow" by R. Mukanova, pieces "The kingdom of cats" by R.Mukanova, "Akyn's fate" by M.Shuyinshaliyeva. These and other works can be mentioned both in national and world literature. Above mentioned works by Kazakh writers cover the nature ecology themes, namely the Earth, The Sky, water, air, and other universal values for human being and alarm around the world to take great pains and seek human and earth erosion recovery (Shyuninchaliyeva: 2017).

1.MATERIAL AND METHODS

During the research, works were used history matching, gathering, systematizing, analyzing methods of the philology sciences system. Writing an article was followed with references to domestic scientists' research works and conclusions on literature. Namely: M.O.Auezov, S.S.Kirabayev, Sh.R.Yeleukenov, B.K.Maytonov, G.Zh.Orda, P.T.Auessbayeva, T.Albekov, K.Alpyssbayeva, A.K.Kaliyev, N.Kubaibergenov – history matching and theoretical works, scientific conclusions guided by these and other domestic scientists' were used. And above-mentioned scientists' works include theoretical methodology problems of modern Kazakh literature (Albekov et al.: 2017; Maytanov: 2011; Berikbolova: 2014; Elyukenov: 2005).

2.RESULTS

Upon Independence, the Kazakh literature enriched with modern topics, and one of them is nature and human ecology. Many compositions touched disasters that were caused to Kazakh people during soviet years with aimed politics and gave an artistic image of "shadow" sides of that period. Topics that were under the ban for Kazakh writers who were nominated as a member of the writers of the Soviet Union became the very core of the poems, prose, dramas of the last quarter of a century. For example, the novel "Parasat

Maidany" by T. Abdikov touches common human values. And scientists note the following about the novel: "Parasite Maidany" is the main novel, and its heroines are under fights. At the forefront of the story basically correctly identified the ear, after the usual classical worst conflict, the conflict of ideas the main role. Space on the event city of master thought-system image allows for the identification of values, a clash of views. The first character is a worthy citizen of human values. And second, the hero, the stranger – all that is needed reformatting the current destructive of values, the position of a person, human (Khudaibergenov, & Orda: 2018, pp. 176-177).

1. Among compositions on common human values topic the following works can be listed, too: poems "A red book," "Passages," "A disease," "Oh, the times!," "After five years passed," "Love," "The Prophet's age," "A parliament," "Doubt," "The day of doom," "Sacred," "An enmity century" by Kadyr Myrza Ali. The core subjects of the mentioned compositions are the native land, nation, people, the land, the liberty, human and nature ecology. The literature data analysis of the human and nature ecology of the XX century was studied and gathered according to poems "A red book," "Passages," "A disease," "Oh, the times!" by Kadyr Myrza. It should be noted that in modern Kazakh literature, the Aral Sea tragedy has a great deal in writer Sh. Sariyev's works. Kazakh singers set music to his compositions and sat a song to music. And his lyrics on nature and human ecology were studied as the core subjects of the Aral Sea.

2. The laureate of USSR state prize Abdizhamal Nurpeyissov published his roman-dilogy firstly named "An ice floe" and later changed to "The last honor," and this work is valued for its epic concern that "Aral Sea's destiny – is a human destiny" and promotes common human values by narrating several men destinies. Novels "Still early to sing a song" and "A prisoner at the Glory prison" by K. Zhiyenbayev give analyses of separate individual's tragedy and harmful conditions of the Baykonur Space board in Kazakhstan, and the novel "The shine over the century" by Sh. Kumarov includes the main stories of the XX century in Kazakh nation history.

3. The story "Millenarian heart sick" by Sh. Kumarova narrates about separate individuals story: Aynagul does not care about what she has in hands, Nurysha is happy with Bekbosyn's earnings, artless village girl Monshak's life story, Feruza's diary, short stories by Aktenge and Syria. All these young ladies and married women life stories about the state of drunkenness or in the silliness of tender years that lasted for the whim of fate and made them to early reach womanhood. The story "Sorrow of the epoch" touches a man-made problem of modern life - nature and man erosion.

4. The tale "An angel" by K. Tumenbay and piece works "A crying girl" and "Forever with child face" by R. Mukanova narrate the history of century tragedy at the Semey nuclear weapons test site. And her "A widow" piece work shows the personage transformation problems that touch a gender reassignment and other contraries to Mather Nature.

1-1. Poetry. In his lyrics and epic works, Kadyr Myrza Ali shows humans and nature as a single unity. And it doubtless, that one of the core subjects of his works is the man and natural ecology. His poem "A red book" is an obvious example of it (Haberl: 2016).

He starts the poem with lines "When I see a gun at the place of honor at home, I'm captured with gloomy thought" and includes many thoughtful things to say to his contemporaries. As his father died at the Patriotic War and he is the generation of the lost childhood by war – he is against every weapon-related issue. Using a "patron saint" word, he sends a message to his contemporaries that make a hobby to shoot animals and birds. As Kazakh proverb says, "Every detail counts and has its value," which specifies that shedding blood of a living being will have its "return call" and it does not matter if the living being is a human or an animal. As a became an orphan, a child had his/her parents and will continue the next generation. Birds and animals also have their bearer. It reflected with the following lines: "Doing harm to animals is your turn back on blood relative." The everyday routine takes us away from thoughts on how do we get day-to-day things as leather wears, a downy pillow, a beaver fur cap, a coat in velvet, etc. Akyn's feeling heart calls to take the point further.

A red book listed animals remind us of lesser nations. In the following lines, "Same as a bigger fish swallows a smaller one, one nation swallows another nation" - the writer explains that the strongest captures the weakest and the winner sales out captives at the market. And asks that very question: "What is the difference between animals and humans, what is the superiority of man?"

1-2. The poem "Passages" lends realism to the life story of the writer's contemporaries whose childhood was lost by war and got much more mature since then. They took a spade and turned up the soil, helping women and elders to put out of their misery. A composition starting as "Burst in flame barrels: Stalin documents are all fictitious" and narrate about disasters of 1937th. Akyn shares with an expression that destroys of the thirties, drowning in blood the props and sentencing to transportation to Magadan and Kolyma, the great endemic famine are sad and previous losses of not only XX century but whole Kazakh nation. It was difficult to pulling themselves up after such a destroy and start of the Great Patriotic War, put into the field every valid male, disperse refugees about the country, scarcity of food and wearing under a slogan "serve the front – everything for front", teenagers, women and elders hard work at the home front – all are the harsh life truth.

1-3. Akyn deals with his own concerns together with society tragedy of the XX century in the poem "A disease - Dirt." "Forgive me, the Creator! I'm in sorrow that I was born with half-witted contemporaries" – these lines show akyn's lyric digression to the XX century. "We beat up the alive, and We were pushed do it. We commit sacrilege – And we are guilty!" – These lines showed sorrow that was unable to write the truth about Kazakh history. The theorist of literature B.Maytanov noted the following about akyn's creativity: "Abay-specific critical thinking means not to amount disliking own nation, but a deep understanding of being responsible for the history. Every writer cannot touch the heights of an honored writer. And Kadyr Myrza-Aly is the prominent poet with perfect civic courage" (Maytanov:2011). According to the mentioned opinion, it's clear that K. Myrzaliyev is a poet that brought Kazakh poetry to greater heights (Myrzaliyev: 1998).

1-4. A poem "Oh, the times!" is alike running poem of "A disease - Dirt," as troubles of the XX century find continuation in this poem. Poverty and poorness, high cost of living, off-road conditions during "breaking fresh ground", nuclear weapons test influenced on newborn children and two-headed or one-eyed or eight-legged foals, dried up rivers and lakes, over making minced meat or sausages with horse meat during Khrushchev ruling, emaciated soil and pinched nation, degrading of the society and epoch, increasing of goods stealing, domestic animals robbery and kidnapping, extraordinary dangerous things unprecedentedly so in lifetime, disorders due to using drugs, lewdness in urban and rural places, increasing of racketeering, shooting, killing, setting aside national art and native language, homelessness, full of orphan and elderly houses – are fatal diseases of XX century.

1-5. Shomishbay Sariyev made a significant contribution to human and nature problems in Kazakh poetry, and his poems on native land can be named with expressions of high esteem. Akyn was born at Syr-Darya region; his works include praises about sandy and semidesert places together with water topics. His poetry celebrates the glory, water, thick wood, desert, the air of native land. Starting with "A child word in Shomish" and "The lake Kamysty – Kambashym" poems about native land, the author give specification for Shomish station, lake Kambash, Aral Sea, and continue from Aral Sea to Syr-Darya, from Syr-Darya to Kyzylorda, from Kyzylorda to Almaty, Astana and other parts of Kazakhstan and all these shows broad meaning of the native land. A poem "Swans flying away from the Aral Sea" narrates about the worldwide tragedy of the dried-up Aral Sea. As he is a lyric personage he accepts the native land as his birth mother and seeing boats and ships grounded, white sandstone taking to the air stroke a deep chord in his heart.

"Oh, my Sea, say the way of healing you, You are sob brokenly, What should I do? Oh, my ancestral land, You are devastated, What should I do?" – These and other lines breathe life into nature. Nowadays tragedy of the natural land mentioned over and over again in akyn's works and namely a poem-song "Swans flying away from the Aral Sea" makes people cry with pain.

Academic S.Kurabayev noted poems on the Aral Sea by Sh. Sariyev, the following: “Akyn’s farewell with the sea” described very emotionally and his writing as “Goodbye, the sea, goodbye mother” spreads the feeling of a child lost his/her mother. Tears gushed from eyes and transfers to the sorrow of the sea. Remembering days when gulls wheeled in the air above the sea was upset that could not fulfill his life-long dream. The following lines “I wanted to be a ship and sail on you, So what’s to be done?”, “I wanted to be white clouds and dance in the wind and sky, So what’s to be done?” can show that his dreams disappeared. He is disturbed, “If I gush tears from the eye,” “Top-up it with bitty heart’s blood,” if the sea would fill out” (Kirabayev: 2014). And it is logic that Akyn takes the birthplace as the heavenly garden with its deserts and feeling deep sorrow for dried up the Aral Sea.

2-1. Prose: a novel. The laureate of USSR (KSSR) state prize A. Nurpeyissov brought up the worldwide concerned question - the nature ecology topic in his novel “An ice floe.” Later the writer changed and added details to his novel and published a roman-dilogy with a new name, “The last honor.” The author used phycology deep end in expressing his fillings about the Aral Sea that was a swing in the wind and waters are out, and nowadays is tormented with thirst and howling in pain. Looking for solutions to man-made problems, the author reminds of contemporaries that all nature-related pieces as land, water, or air are created by God. Showing relations between the natural ecology and human ecology, the writer does not even keeping in mind the globalization subject and calls to stay faithful to national values. By such manners the writer stepped out of the national level and raised up common human values issues. In the course of novel writing, he has mentioned: “Human beings seem lost creativeness value, and follows common liquidationism” (Nurpeissov: 2002).

In spite of Aral region is smother with salt, green grass with injured root is not grow up, everything dried-up, appeared epidemic unprecedentedly so in lifetime and handicapped new-born children amount increase with danger for next-generation leaders at the Kremlin were announcing that only with their support Central Asia and Kazakhstan people can keep abreast with the times, otherwise they would have long illness and people who are talking are unthankful (Nurpeissov:2002).

These lines from the novel shows the tragedy of Aral Sea and people. The theorist of literature Sh. Yeleukenov noted the following on the mentioned novel: “a dialogue started on point that humanity is too harsh toward the mother-nature (if only can, men would pollute the sky, too), until after men can stop. The dialogue was not finished, as it found its continuation with the next composition. Namely, the great importance meaning nature and man ecology subject is the core topic of the roman-dilogy “The last honor” (Elyukenov:2005).

Aral Sea is not the only emaciated soil or dried-up sea. There are too many dried-up rivers, lakes, seas and, even more, there are many refugees in our days. And thus, in his work the writer pursues answers to troubles that lasted for centuries and reminds to readers that man-made troubles would be handled by man.

2-2. Writing “The shine over the century” by Sh. Kumarov includes historical events of Kazakh nation in the XX century and describes them as common human troubles. It is a historical and well-known fact that after the Kazan revolution in order to build up a new government the leaders destroyed rich people (byi, bolys, bay, kazhy) and their family. And description of a destructive story that happened to the Yelshibek haji family lends realism. His son, Omarghazy forced to leave the country to China and urged herd of horses; and one of them chased after killed Bizhigit mother (first wife); Yelshibek decided to migrate suddenly; his son caught him up later and put him on notice about Bizhigit’s death; knowing about his wife’s death made him too upset and he had sudden cardiac arrest – all these writings are the real pictures of that sorrowful years. Bizhigit (first wife) decided not to follow Yelshibek and argued “I’m too old to join you with my rattled bones. They will not touch old people. You should run away with your true love...” (Kumarova: 2012, p.320) – her speech is not clear, as green-eyed jealous motive was noticeable. But she did not know that she can be shot in soon. When Yelshibek knew that his son Omarghazy left for China, he blessed him “Wish him to be alive, I cannot do anything else” and tears ran down his beard and breast. This is a story of one family that lost

relationship in one day and forced to knock about the world. The novel "The shine over the century" includes meaningful details and major delivery of XX century's trouble time events.

2-3. A novel "Still early to sing a song" by K. Zhiyenbayev starts with the demonstration of wives whose husband died at the Baykonur Space board. With the Soviet Union collapsed and gaining first years of independence, the communal properties were duck soup for the crooks. The following lines describe the situation of the region: Capital city residents "The week lasted sandy wind would down, would get over the muddy water. But how can we endure the violet rays of radiation? God damn it and the sun-shower which burns everything on land. You should bear in Toretam and build yourself for the local conditions to endure it" (Zhiyenbay: 2008).

The theorist of literature and scientist G.Orda noted the following about the novel: Nowadays there are unprecedentedly so in lifetime effects of radiation. Dead fetus in utero, absolute sterility, a newborn child with fish scale, handicapped children amount increase, children sicken of different diseases, getting old before time, losing health – all these are real-life stories of nowadays independent Kazakh people. Having such troubles, how can people sing a song? (Orda: 2017, p. 512).

2-4. The main character of the novel "A prisoner at the Glory prison" is Baymyrza Nurtaiuly. The writer pictured the personage Kabylyan as the man of thousand who earns daily bread by donating vital organs. Kabylyan was undervalued among Kazakh, but a foreign millionaire met him very warm and Kabylyan showed great honor to him, which shows gentility of Kazakh people.

It's shame and equal to death for world-recognized pure Kazakh people to live with slave mentality and just follow others! It's not long now got to comfort and warm horny hands after long years of carrying wagons. And it's not easy to collect all mentioned and make an adapted screenplay (Zhiyenbay: 2013, p. 432).

These were Ghafiz's speech who dreamed to introduce pure Kazakh people to the world and aimed to familiarize facts that Kazakh people are not nomadic, untaught, outlander as used to say, but civilized people with many centuries-old history.

Nowadays, the generation of the pure and well-born nations became a prisoner of the glory prison and here starts another trouble of Kazakh people. This makes readers think "If the value of our Independence is to neglect human rights?". The writer is looking for "a therapy" for neglected trouble between society and man, so calls readers to find "treatment" for the above-mentioned question.

3-1. Short story. The famous writer Sh. Kumarova was well-known after her remarkable short story collection named "A girl's secret". The article "Good luck to young talent" states Zh. Saiyn's note about the collection and his best wishes to a writer: "As the virgin soil dug with share a first woman prose writer appeared in Kazakh literature". (Saiyn, 1961). A short story named "Millenarian heart sick" includes one century personages' real stories – Aynagul, Nurisha, Monshak, Feruza, Syrga. A short story "Sorrow of the epoch" narrates about fellow countrymen suffering and passing away prematurely because of the dried-up Aral Sea, gloomy broad steppe, Semey and "Kapiyar" nuclear weapon test sites troubles. Seeking for answers to her questions the author notes "The land and domestic animals for Kazakh people is everything, Kazakh cannot live without them". The high achievements by turning inside out the bare ground, chopping roots, making torrid weather, shortening almost limited life, making the experience on people with fatal diseases is a doomsday (Kumarova: 1985) – the author collects her thought as "nature can take revenge against men". Her graduate thesis "An image and imagery" was stated as below by official opponent of the thesis M. Auezov:

The thesis written so harmoniously and manageable. It includes deep thoughts, convincing and accessible verbalization, very rich oral culture. To describe so pure and intelligible the true and unified idea is a sign of being a master of the art. That's why giving priority and high value to this work would be fair (Auezov: 2014, p.19).

4-1. Story. Kuandyk Tumenbay is the writer who timely raised a question on core problems of the nation with his genre. His story "An angel -Perishte" narrates about the ecology problem of Kazakh land with life stories that took place at the outlying suburb Sherly. A journalist mentioned:

This village is located at the poisoned resource place rich of uranium. There were born four Siamese twins, two bull-headed and four three-legged children for one year. All these are because of uranium production. During underground works to produce uranium, it's used the unlimited acid liquid. And this acid liquid enters into a reaction with everyday drinking water (Tumenbay: 2008, p. 360).

But the mayor was intended on proving that the uranium production is beside the point. Started with contrapositive dialogue a story ended to the benefit of authorized representatives and with local residents' hope and believe to them. After getting drunken a people's nominee left the village even canceling his stay overnight mentioning "it's too much uranium here". The writer showed the core of the problem with a handicapped child born in the mayor's family.

Stories "A crying girl" and "A widow" by R. Mukanova were the subject of pieces. Leyla's feeling as she cannot find friends among "two-legged" to have an exchange of her feeling and confidence and shows the damage of the Semey test site to human beings. The story took place at the test experienced Karauyl village. The author's standpoint is: "Test site... Not the village Karauyl, but test site. They would not allow moving, as they need us for test purposes. The bearing of handicapped children seems small results for them. Mothers are worrying to make a birth thinking what the next ugliness is..." (Mukanov, 2008) – here given the main character's words.

Leyla's fate and felling, who suddenly became Lalek make every person feel pain. Nowadays she is living with a sister in law (mother's relative) Katira and trying to continue to her life, but she feels that everyone looks at her with pity. And there are many other handicapped children, a mad Shokish and demented Katsha's son Boltay are all results of test site experiences. Katsha thinks "everything has its pair and they deserve each other" and wanted his son to marry Leyla. But Leyla did not approve it as she is not tall enough and cannot grow up, but she is in right mind.

The story "A widow" by the writer narrates about a lonely life in our contemporary after she brought up children. As she was thinking only providing for a family and forgot that she is a woman with exquisite beauty and became a masculine woman. This woman's tragedy is also nowadays a common human problem. "Liken to man, it should be century's will. I liked drinking alcohol as it shows your wellbeing and equality. And whose guilty is it? You are, stupid! You are, sneaks by! Why did not you punish me for my disappointing manner? Better to cut me live" – she was talking to the mirror and laughing. She got buzzed hair looking in the mirror. And she looked at herself and pat on the back, again talked to herself:

Oh, My God! If I was lack of exquisite beauty from the beginning or I lost by myself the nature presented kindness and love because I was ill-tempered. Is it true that I lost all my relatives with draggled appearance? I'm a woman by nature, but all my body and face like a man (Mukanova: 2008, p. 272).

She looked at herself behind the mirror. In fact, a writer read two stories and both stories by R. Mukanova were about women life suffering acutely and their phycological profiles were masterly pictured.

5-1. Drama: A piece "The kingdom of cats" by R. Mukanova raised a matter of honor and trust. Cats (personages) are living in one kingdom, but they are different according to their roles and purposes. For example, a white cat has a very different point of view. A white cat says: I left the kingdom by myself, I couldn't breathe there anymore. The kingdom gathers and loves just those who make a low bow and destroys everything that concerns art and beauty. The authority decided that there is no need in art. As the authority afraid if the art will exceed and rule. But the art never aimed to rule. The art is an enchanted dagger that delivers to the masses the truth and justice without war or spilling blood or striking. The authority rules with the policy of intimidation. If the art will rule you can breathe deeply with peace of mind and feel life in your blood circulation (Mukanov:2008). These lines show a real mind of the authority concerning the Art. As the art and authority cannot make a firm union the art-minded person understood that there is no place at that kingdom.

As we can see the authority and art cannot be together. Because of their true opinion about life Alash defenders were found guilty and repressed, the authority made them bow to individuals – all these are

historical known facts. But hypocritical authority supported those writers with shifty character to sell them ideas.

5-2. Drama writings by Mira Shuyinshaliyeva refill works on core topics of our days. Her prose genre writings on conscience that touch economy and social problems were represented as plays and main characters involved to give full play to act, debate or fight. A “Conscience trouble” tragedy (Shuyinshaliyeva, 2017) personages are nowadays contemporaries and we see a picture of a person that did care what had in hands and “buried” by own careless. As the story concerns two families the whole play includes four-five personages. To present a picture of main charters as Ghadilbek, Nauat, Bota, Mayzhan, Ayan there are tangential relation personages involved - a few neighbors, cleaning woman, a nurse Nazira.

The author raises problems of lifestyle who live in clover and overestimate material wealth than spiritual values, also disregard national values. Kazakh people were strict with girl child-rearing and as the proverb runs “a girl should be forbidden by forty families”. Which aims to take care of future mothers for propagation to keep people of true Kazakh breed. Seeing that valued heritage to be handled from grandfather to son is losing its point in the XX century, the writer shows her sorrow in drama work.

5-3. The main story thread of a sorrowful drama “Akyn’s fate” by M. Shuyinshaliyeva narrates about a writer Erkingali Darabassov’s life story. Akyn’s fate that taking wrong-headed moves and forgetting to take care of his family – old mother, wife, children – leads readers to philosophy thoughts.

A drama writer pays attention to words “holy”, “gratefulness” “damnation” and describes how an Akyn lost everything in hand following only his feelings. Damnation of a holy ancestral home which was a paternal inheritance and his mother’s damnation that got heard – all these influenced to a nationally recognized Akyn lost everything at once.

CONCLUSION

1. The above-mentioned poems by Kadyr Myrza Ali were based on the sorrowful history of the Kazakh nation in the XX century. The writer lent realism to the human and nature ecology topic taking into consideration humans and society of the XX century. Compositions “Swans flying away from the Aral Sea” and “Akyn’s farewell with the sea” by Sh. Sariyev makes readers eyes swimming in tears: a sad bank farewell the broad sea, gulls wheeled in the air above the white sand, boats, and ships grounded at the white sand as fallen camels, homeless swans and crying, flying away birds.

2. Literature is the art genealogy of life. The novel “The last honor” by A. Nurpeyissov is value with true pictures from social life. If every generation would deeply understand its “Last honor” before the next generation, a man and nature never will suffer from ecology problems.

Compositions by Sh. Kumarova enlivens a past history and pictures its details among our day’s contemporaries. Troubles reached all three generations of Yelshibek haji are not troubles of only one family, but the whole Kazakh nation’s troubles. At the beginning of the novel, we are acknowledged about the bloody politics of the Soviet Union in 1986 that killed many innocent Kazakh youths which were all downhill. K. Zhiyenbay is the writer who has many efficient works in Kazakh literature on the Baykonur space board. An idea of a novel “Still early to sing a song” – we cannot sing a song peaceful when the space board still working with unlimited rocket firing at the very center of Kazakh land. “A prisoner at the Glory prison” novel narrates about local residences suffering from ecology problems which become common world problems in our days (Dautova: 2013, pp. 370-371).

3. A short story “Millenarian heart sick” by Sh. Kumarova narrates about women and mothers that faced toils of fear and taking too much to themselves in a society, and another short story “Sorrow of the epoch” includes human troubles earned because of nature ecology and nature and man ecology troubles (Kumarova: 2012, p. 320).

4. A tale "An angel" by K. Tumenbay narrates about a mayor who put in his pocket all local people's salaries who are in their turn suffering from uranium production and drinking poisoned water. Later his wife Kayirnissa born a wolf-headed, two-legged handicapped child – which made a mayor grieve beyond measure that he did not pay attention to the journalist who was talking about aches and pains of people, but he took no notice. Played at the stage short story "A crying girl" by R. Mukanova is young girl Leyla's life story, who is one of the millions suffering and in trouble because of polluted ecology. "A widow" story personage that lost her natural body type and was transformed into the masculine woman is our contemporary's common problem with transformation.

5. A piece "The kingdom of cats" by R. Mukanova is artificially pictured about lost humanity heritage. M. Suyinshaliyeva touches national values losing its relish alongside globalization and duty of conscience topics in her prose and drama writings. Her collection "Sense of conscience" narrates us about personages in the depressed state. Poisoned life of innocent people, disabled Magzhan ("Sense of conscience"), Erkingaly who destroyed his family and became homeless charmed by Akbike ("Akyn's fate"), prostitute women ("Little sister's love"), drunken homeless: Shoynak, Patok, Bashar ("A release of vagrancy") – personages laying "sense of conscience" before the "conscience court" (Bennett: 2017).

BIODATA

G ORDA: Gulzhakhan Orda is well known to the wide literary and scientific community of Kazakhstan. The 1990s, she emerges from active critics and literary critics on pressing issues of modern Kazakh literature. During this time, more than 500 scientific and literary critical works have been published, including 7 monographs, 7 bibliographic indexes, 3 textbooks, and more than 20 collective monographs. He is an author in scientific journals of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Azerbaijan, Russia, Czech Republic, Belarus, Turkey.

ZH SARSEN BAYEVA: Zhansulu Sarsenbaeva researcher M. Auezov Institute of Literature and Art, Ph.D. 2- year doctoral student of Kaznu named after al-Farabi. In 2005 she graduated from the philological faculty of the Kazakh state national University named after al-Farabi. He is the author of a number of scientific articles on modern Kazakh prose, including questions of novelty in Kazakh stories. He is a participant in a scientific-grant project on modern Kazakh literature and co-author of the monograph 21st-century literature.

N ABILKHAIYROV: Nurmukhamed Abilkhayrov teacher Regional social-innovational university. Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor. In 2011 he defended a thesis on "Membership genre in Kazakh poetry". At the university, she conducts courses on the theory of literature, drama poetics and literature on the period of independence, as well as actual problems of literary criticism with undergraduates, new courses of Kazakh literary criticism. And so he explores various problems of modern Kazakh literature.

R SULTANGALIYEVA: Rita Sultangaliyeva is a young scientist conducting research in the field of literary studies. Nowadays she is engaged in research projects in the direction of prose in Kazakh literature on Gothic, magic, mystical art in the works of young writers. One research work was published abroad in a foreign language and the number of scientific articles were published in domestic and foreign scientific journals. The author of the article is a holder of state scholarships for young scientists.

L MEKEBAYEVA: Leyla Mekebayeva regularly participates in international and national scientific conferences, forums, reports at International conferences and symposiums in Almaty, Moscow, St. Petersburg. Author of numerous works on the history of Kazakh literature, problems of modern Kazakh prose. Engaged in the study of the history of Kazakh literature of the twentieth century, modern Kazakh literature, theoretical and methodological problems of literary studies, conducts interdisciplinary research. He has more than 100 scientific works, including textbooks for students, monographs.

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