

## The Formation of Kazakh Literary Criticism

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**Abstract:** After the independence of Kazakhstan as well as other social sciences, the Kazakh literary scholarship has taken the path of becoming an independent, were identified achievements and shortcomings in the development process is given a new objective assessment. This was a measure of the period of formation of the national literature, creative achievements, identifying challenges and theoretical study of the desire of Kazakh literature from a scientific point of view. Kazakh literary science has severe by historical standards times. Priorities have been identified in recent years both in literature and in history, identify new approaches. Literature, is unquestionably a mirror of social life and an indicator of the spiritual state of the people, what is important for the state. Since no studies of actual literary problems, it is impossible to talk about the development of patriotism and statehood. Any nation achieves international recognition by examining national values. In this regard, one can firmly assert the importance of literature in the field of spiritual and creative achievements of the society as a whole. This paper investigates the problems of the development of the genre of criticism in literature of the second half of the twentieth century, through a comparative analysis of the annual scientific papers and new theories of researchers.

**Key words:** Remarkable pores • Development of literary criticism • Research heritage • The purpose of criticism • Literary trends • The process of criticism.

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### INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the XXI century Kazakh literary criticism developed versatile, has defined its goals and objectives, has become competitive on the world stage. In connection with the development of a separate science and art as literary criticism has its own characteristics and content types, style of writing, specific theoretical features. With this in mind during the formation of the Kazakh literary science appeared separate studies in literary criticism. Along with this background nucleation criticism the way to becoming, especially development in general in the systematization of Kazakh literary criticism appeared significant scientific work of M. Karataev, S. Ashimbayev, S. Karibaev, T. Kakishev, D. Isakov and others [1]. Despite it's hard to argue that at the present stage Kazakh criticism reached such a level in itself. If one side in a period of stagnation literary criticism has come under pressure from the Soviet policy, on the other hand was forced to carry out their policies. It is a historical

truth, In this regard, it is very important to determine the scientific achievements and shortcomings of literary criticism. This research study will contribute to the justification of national art and aesthetics, the definition of creative and ideological purposes, as well determining the future development [2].

We must show and prove scientific work became the basis for formation of the Kazakh literary criticism as a separate science, development rasskryt essence of style and genre critics. From this position you must rasskryt researchers art works by comparative historical theories and principles of criticism. Because only through the interpretation of these works can understand the content of literary criticism in general.

**History of Modern Kazakh Literary Criticism:** It should be noted several periods of the history of formation of modern Kazakh criticism. In 1920-1930 years the founders of the national literature among which are the A. Baitursynov, J. Aymautov, S. Mukanov, S. Seifullin,

M. Auezov, G. Togzhan, K. Zhumaliev, E. Ismailov, B. Kenzhebaev systematized Kazakh history literature [3]. In Kazakh history as they were the leading writers and critics alike. Especially it should be noted that their heritage is a spiritual perception of the younger generation, who value their national literature. Kazakh literary criticism despite Sovietization in the years 1960-1990 has evolved constantly. Literature-the spiritual part of modern society [4]. Its development is also connected socio-historical moments. It should be noted social position and historical processes always finds its echo in the national literature. In 1960 Kazakh literature has reached high levels of development. It was during this period when the system collapsed Stalin's personality cult, one way or another podshatalas reputation communist ideas, was given the opportunity to further develop the Kazakh literary criticism. Domestic and national literature came out of the walls of stagnant Soviet laws. In 1957 he adopted a decree "On the Heritage study of literature, poetry and music of the Kazakh people, its criticism of the process of learning and improvement of the state" [5]. As a result of this decree in 1950 the cultural heritage of the Kazakh people was studied by the new and some of its aspects are considered critically. Previously banned writers work again subjected to study and obtain an objective assessment. In the years 1960-1967 were written works "History of Kazakh literature." Leaders of this three-volume edition were appointed M. Karataev and K. Zhumaliev [6]. It was at this time has been given great attention to producing works associated with literary criticism. Particularly important to note the publication M. Auezov and S. Mukanov, which were published in newspapers and magazines, but not separately published collections of materials. Among them are "Thinking every year", "Roads growth", "Blazing Star. "Subsequent studies of literary works can be called by K. Zhumaliev (Problems of the History of the Kazakh epic and literature, Abayslanguage and some problems history of Kazakh literature), E. Ismailov (Akyns, Criticism and work, Reflections and literature), M. Karataev (Reflections on the literature, At the peak of excellence, Literature and Aesthetics) and others [7].

**Literary Criticism and its Features:** Basis of literary scholarship is literary criticism. Criticism-the mirror of literature. Researchers are often faced with criticism, especially with the essence of literary criticism, its development and direction. In this case, it should be noted the importance of language arts literature.

The purpose of criticism-to reveal features of origin of a work of art, its effect on the reader's mind and soul, to raise the level of aesthetic directions in the literature, to discuss the work [8]. A. Baitursynov said: "Literary works are divided into two parts-the nick and informative. When they are criticized, they are considered from different perspectives. They are united only in a scientific evaluation system of scientific knowledge". Scientific criticism of the system of science examines the accuracy, truthfulness and the actual hand description of an event, check the number of events. In "Literary terminology" "duties of literary criticism are careful study of the works and the definition of the achievements and weaknesses, to assess its aesthetic side." Thus, literary criticism has been sanctification objective aspects of a literary work [9].

First in the French criticism of classical philology was subjected to Boileau, who revealed and proven features of the French classics. The founders of the Russian literary critics are V.G. Belinsky and M.M. Bakhtin [10]. They also surprised his literary works of their colleagues. Creativity great critic V.G. Belinsky factual materials proved differences literature and art of speech, as well known from history, they have influenced the development and formation of Russian literature. Together with him Pisarev, N.A. Dobrolyubov, N.G. Chernyshevskiy became the basis of manifestations of Russian spiritual culture and affect any development of literature and culture of other nations. A work of Pushkin, Nekrasov, Tolstoy, Gorky, Mayakovsky, Sholokhov are professional schools of literary criticism. During the Soviet period they became the founders of the term "socialist realism" and influenced its further development [11]. When it comes to Russian literature, one of the foremost among these is the N.A. Dobrolyubov, which diversified realizing the essence of life, in his work describes the features and expresses the following: "The duty of criticism-to define the role of the writer in the veracity of life. We talk about relationships and achieving work, need to talk about the need for it. We see the value of the work through the prism of the writer and perception of what is happening, his professional description of the event". Given his opinion on the opinion of A. Pushkin, "Where there is no love for the arts, for justice and truth, there is no criticism"[12]. Man does not know justice in life can not understand its content in art and literature. Not only vital road, but also the description of justice is one of the difficult roads. Without awareness of the historical memory of the road on which people walked, literature,

culture, custom and traditions, spiritual wealth is impossible to describe what or work. Without the past there is no present. In said V.G. Belinsky has deeper meaning: "The rules of social life-can not disappear all the things that happened to people. In fact, the past is always in the minds and lives of the people". Before critic worth duty to reckon with history and think about the future. States that have deep roots in history, always have a great experience in writing outstanding works [13]. Scholar-critic S. Ashimbayev said "thoughts from yesterday this is the meditation on the future. Today, good and bad have arisen from it. All these are the fruits of the past and future results". Thus, it is necessary critical approach to literary works, to determine its weaknesses, complement and guide objectively describe as everything said is the result of social thought and the requirement of the time [14].

#### **The Language and Style of Literary Criticism Works:**

The problem of formation of literary genres in the Kazakh literary tradition-one of the most urgent national modern literary criticism. This is due to the fact that the literature of the Kazakh people in a historically short period of time has done a giant leap "from the epic to the epic" but, nevertheless, the terms and circumstances that contributed to its accelerated development, specific ways formation, hidden from view trends in the development and formation of the Kazakh literary prose still largely remain outside the special attention of researchers.

The absence of specific studies analyzing the ways of forming a Kazakh prose affects negatively on the development problems of development in the genesis and classification of the latter, which explains the relevance of the issues.

Modern Kazakh literature freed from the burden of vulgar sociologization armed with the procedure meets the requirements of today's science. Researchers' attention drawn to problems of internal dynamics and structure of the literary process, on the agenda stood system and comparative typological studies not only as major events, such as the literary process and literary trends, but also the formation and development of individual laws genres.

Given that criticism-a synthesis of science and publicistic artistry, can be presented to the language of literary criticism works of special requirements, it may be a requirement of accuracy concreteness open judgmental, expressivity. Language should work help address major challenges criticism: information, analysis, evaluation

and impact. Widely used in literary and critical works such lexicosemantic tools for creating expressive as trails: metaphor, metonymy, irony, hyperbole, periphrasis, epithet, etc. Individually- author metaphor and metonymy are rare. Expressive means is irony in the criticism, which contains evaluative, often negative. It is a means of expressing the author's position in relation to the criticized object to reality itself. The irony is widely used skits, pamphlets, reviews, critical nature, in the controversy. Techniques for creating diverse irony, you can use the words in the dictionary are marked irony. Most often it is book or obsolete words tinged with rhetorical. Ironic reinterpretation may attack neutral vocabulary, ironic sound may appear in the same context [15].

Customize operate trails, art-graphic and evaluation functions. The dominant style is determined by the language of work. General trends are oriented film-with the prevalence of the problem of information and common language used in newspapers and journalistic tools when setting artistic problems-there is a desire to update the language.

Expressive syntax are many and varied. By means of expressive syntax book belong stylistic figures of speech: anaphora, graduation, etc. The antithesis of conversational speech are related by birth elliptical and parceled segmented structure [16].

In literary and critical works can be applied in version, a rhetorical question, parallelism, antithesis and other means of expression syntax. Their use is determined by the principles of stylistic criticism. Formation of the same style criticism promotes study of the history of literature criticism of the classics.

To master the skills of writing literary and critical works we must first know the very literature have great erudition, great reading experience. This requirement applies both to the history of literature and modernity.

In addition, an important requirement for modern literary criticism-this knowledge of literary theory. It is not necessary to overload of work, designed for the general reader, terms, theoretical criticism awareness manifests itself in depth understanding of the phenomena and processes evaluated. Contemporary literary critic should pay big time comprehension of culture as a whole, its various paradigms, as a cultural context - is the basis of forming positions criticism [17].

#### **CONCLUSION**

In studying the formation of the Kazakh literary criticism can be guided by the writings

and other scientists R. Berdybaev, A. Narymbetov, M. Myrzahmetov, T. Kozhakeev, D. Yskakuly and M. Syzdykov which impart important information about the history of literature and re-evaluate on the basis of some or other problems.

Problem Kazakh literary science researchers by studying initial awakening national research thoughts of further maturation periods to determine the origin and formation of the Kazakh literature, otherwise it is necessary to explore the historic path of science and evaluate the terms of the present day. In addition, in connection with the independence necessary to revisit the history of the science of the national literature. To do this, consider the following major topical issues: the definition of the national origins of critical and aesthetic, literary-theoretical, literary and historical thought, the first attempts to clarify the process of mastering the literary heritage, consideration of adoption and use of methodological trends and theories of literary world, the example of the study of the literary heritage show formation of Kazakh folklore; analysis quest to build the scientific literature and the history of division into periods, the definition of literary theory in the direction of the main national and cognitive characteristics; disclosure incorrect theories and views, based in national research ideas, to evaluate a new strengths and weaknesses of the Marxist-Leninist methodologies about the origins and development of the Kazakh literary; reveal the importance of labor, have been removed from scientific turnover because they were directed to the protection of national literary criticism.

These problems are not addressed until now completely scientifically. For this reason, the Kazakh literary history is divided into different periods and characteristics of certain periods are not considered in a single system. Necessary given the particular origin of the national research ideas, to offer the most reasonable periodization true origin, formation of national literary; Kazakh origins systematize the study of literature, attempts to analyze the Kazakh educators XIX century development of the literary heritage of ancient monuments. This is one of the most urgent problems of Kazakh literature, requiring a thorough study in the future.

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