

## LITERARY FEATURES OF KAJIKUMAR SHABDANULY'S PROSE STYLE

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**Abstract.** The special consideration of works in the prose genre in literary studies is characterized by its relevance in the process of verbal art. The etymology of Kazakh prose works originates in Turkic literature, and later it was supplemented by the works of Kazakh writers. The novels of Kazhigumar Shabdanuly "Pana" and "Kylmys" are chosen as the form of this article.

The main purpose of the research is to analyze the specific prose of Kazhigumar Shabdanuly as a prison work. The value of the research is the writer, although forty years in prison as an enemy of the Chinese empire, acquires the character of a man who entered the history with his unusual prose works. The writer's works as a mirror of history have a special place in the field of literary in the artistic design of characters, combining them with history and unique linguistic character.

Analysis of the writer's style as a special concept of Kazakh prose, reveals the scientific value of research in Kazakh literary studies. Thematic, ideological specificity of author is scientifically defined, various events covered in it, the scale of the raised topics are relevant for today. The practical significance of the study is allows using the works of Kazakh literature that emerged in the prison in the course of literary studies. The study uses methods of scientific descriptive and style analysis, conceptual analysis, comparison.

In result, the author's artistic features of the prose of the writer, who exerted a lot to the Kazakh prose development have been revealed. It is also noted that the original writer in Kazakh literature has a separate signature. Artistic work helps the reader to enrich his spiritual world, filled with grief and sorrow from the painful life of Kazakh intelligentsia living in China.

**Keywords:** Kazhygumar Shabdanuly, literary studies, Chinese-Kazakh literature, genre of prose, artistic features, author's style, fiction text, sarcasm

### Introduction

The multi-volume novel "Kylmys" is a singular piece of art with distinct stylistic elements. The author is Kazhygumar Shabdanuly. The piece quickly ascended to prominence as one of the greatest pieces of Kazakh literature. Our study unequivocally reveals the author's viewpoint on the novel, methods of expressing life's realities, and, ultimately, the writing style of the piece. Because it wrote about those historical events, the work gained notoriety. Human virtue, the spirit of the high country, and patriotism are the concerns brought forth.

After receiving the independence of our country, the scholars started to make analysis of special literary sources in the country, which are more focused on national culture and literature. It is obvious that epic works on historical and life-giving topics are of great importance in the presentation of the facts of the life reality of the Kazakh people and outstanding personalities. Especially during the years of the independence declaration of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the beginning of its existence as an independent sovereign state, the national and patriotic consciousness

of our people was awakened, and the self-awareness of our nation was enriched with modern views. These facts formed the classical trends in the history of Kazakh literature that are appreciated in the space of world civilization. The aim of the research is to consider one of the novels by the founder of Kazakh-Chinese literature Kajikumar. Kajikumar Shabdanuly's six-volume novel "Kylmys" is an epic novel of the prose genre.

Before starting our analysis, we want to introduce the content of the six-volume novel. Although little time has passed since the publication of this work, it has become one of the best works of Kazakh literature. It has become an important work of art for various reasons. During the period of recession our compatriots left their native lands. The novels depict their difficulties, persecution in a foreign land, their pathetically difficult fate, trembling excitement in the writer's novels. In his novels, Kajikumar Shabdanuly talks about the events that happened to him in a foreign country – China through the image of the character of the novel Bigabyl. These stories become a legacy for future descendants. Especially striking is the mastery in the use of words, the composition of the novel, with the help of which the author seeks to reveal a gray life full of exhaustion and fear, the bitter truth that has become a victim of the wild society.

In this connection, we consider the main research questions:

*Why do novels by Kajikumar Shabdanuly remain so important today?*

*How did the author reveal hardships of time?*

*What are the main peculiarities of the author's language style and composition of stories?*

According to the composition and construction of the six-volume prose, the arrangement of its components, and the order of presentation of events. One of the main literary means by which the writer characterizes the actors and depicts the circle of life phenomena of interest to him as he understands them. It is an indicator of the skill of the writer, using the symmetry of the various particles of the work, the stylistic means of conveying the author's idea. A successful interweaving of the plot or the location of the connection of plot units, the composition of the novel could not be attractive. In the novels of "Kylmys" these principles of the novels are fully reflected. The composition is connected with the plot. We have chosen the novels for analysis as one of the masterpieces which reveal historical and literary style.

### **Materials and methods**

In the research we used theoretical analysis of literature and articles published during the time of independence. The research materials were six-volume novels by Kajikumar Shabdanuly. We used descriptive and stylistic analysis of the novels. The literature review assisted to define the importance of the novels of the author as historical and epical works.

The thematic and ideological features of Kajikumar Shabdanuly are determined through stylistic and thematic analysis. The linguo-stylistic analysis helped to reveal the individual style of the author.

### **Results**

Through language style, the individual originality of writers is revealed in the description of a new theme and phenomena of life. The Kazakh writers' works can be characterized by polyphony of space and time at different periods. They are permeated with the sounds of nature and the city. Authors combine the replicas by several people in one paragraph, without specifying to whom they belong. As a result, the effect of a voice chorus is created (Abenova, Baybolova, Matkarimova, 2019: p.55) [1]. Toxambayeva A.O., Amangazykyzy M. also tried to consider the artistic essence of motives in modern Kazakh prose. It was clarified that the motives themselves are of different nature. Through analyzing the features of the themes, the use of most common motives are: loneliness, sorrow, were observed in Kazakh prose [11]. Mashakova A. stated that the foreign reception of Kazakh literature started during the years of independence [8, p.396].

In addition to "Kylymys", another piece of work of the writer, born in prison, is the novel "refuge". In 2004 this novel was published in Almaty under the auspices of the World Association of Kazakhs. At the end of the novel "Urumqi Prison №1" was written during the time November 26, 1988y. to November 25, 1989y. where he lived for 15 years in prison. But there is no information about his other works written during that time [9].

These works has unique character written in Xinjiang. They were known as "literature born in prison" and specific style make them to be famous later. The first prison work was by the poet, Tanzharyk Zholdyuly who was imprisoned in Urumqi for 7 years and wrote his 70 percent of works in a cage. The poems of Tanzharyk Zholdyuly were about the people's fate who imprisoned there. It wasn't a pleasant and good job to develop the works under prison, who faced very hard times.

Kazhigumar Shabdanovich followed him after 50 years. He mostly mentioned the times of XIXth century, when Russian conquering of Kazakhstan had been completed. There were two factors that influenced to the dramatic change in Kazakh prose and poetry. The Kazakh folklore and colloquial literature were developed under the influence of the West. Kazakh literary works of written styles began to emerge (Feldman, 2008). In this connection, G.A. Jakipova and ZH.S. Beissenova described the development of literary style and approaches to the styles in Kazakh literature They highlighted its connection with national and world literary trends. The world literary traditions that epistemized the cultural and historical development in the literary textual structure, content were introduced in a new sense [6].

Most of the works devoted to repressin at that time. It is natural that the writers of that time were mostly people who suffered from the consequences of repressin. The cruel time had victims of people who enlightened the education and development of the coutry. Straugling against them they exerted a lot to the development of literature. They tried to depict the victim and unfair policy of conquerers. For example, Imanjusip and Madi's songs were devoted to to "prison works". They were a lot of questions, why that was happening with them, why Russian prisons were so full of Kazakhs and where the entrance and exit was to them. This situation required understanding in their minds and needed deep research.

T.K. Albekov and others stated that "only when Kazakhstan gained its independence, the possibility and conditions have been created for deep and

maximally full studying of the literary monuments, already without censorship and changes in the text” [14]. Due to these circumstances, another feature of the novel is told in the first person singular. Writing a six - volume work in the first person is a meager and painful work that is not destined to anyone. When putting a period at the end of each section, each chapter, the author “ties” his listener with cotton wool. The listener is, of course, the “mighty investigator”. Kabdesh Zhumadilov, who translated the novel from Arabic script into Cyrillic and prepared it for publication: “... The 1st chapter of the book contains the bitter truth of fate in Kazakhstan during the thirtieth of the XX c. The writer tried to depict the whole era lasted for half a century. Born in Ayagoz in 1925, in Tansyk steppe, he moved to Shaueshek at the age of seven. In China, in 1932 he appeared because of Russian repression in the motherland. In the next chapters, he develops the life in Shaueshek gradually. He described the reforms, like struggle and revolutions in Xinjiang for national liberation. He started to write about Bibigul who was a propogandist [2].

N. Khudaibergenov and others stated the fact that “the main instrument of the Kazakh enlighteners remained in literature, and it becomes clear why prose works were given a special place [12, p. 406]. In general, the enlightenment process was an ideological beginning of struggle for cultural and political modernization. Writers started to express opinions about reforming the spiritual and socio-political development Eastern countries who were under colonial oppression during the XIX and the XX centuries [14].

The writer and society are described through the conflicts. The work is full of revenge, bitterness and sarcasm. He sees his entire experience and existence and traces of crime against the authorities. Where, we can see the character developed from a little boy againg Great Chinese empire, ehere most of his life was in prison and that has always been dark and hoarse days.

According to G. Satylkhanova et al the traditions and ethnography of Kazakh people can be revealed through alternative descriptions of events and effectiveness of author’s decisions. The purpose of revealing the character psychology is the main part which investigated the events throughout the story depiction. The philosophy and culture, historical life and knowledge of Kazakh nation can be studied on the basis of prose and its literary structure [9].

In the beginning one can not be surprised what power replces another power, even when people in the country changed their masks, and tyrants and sorcery started to be dominating. In the first part Bigabil becomes convinced every day, that the “Communist Party” semmed and believed like the God. Bigabil asked: “ *Oh my God! Who will not be admitted to the party? Am I worthy of such an Organization, the Marxist way?*” The officials, swindlers, mullahs, and even traitors have become so vile and dishonest. These people entered the Communist. They are not worth a blue penny of the sorrows of the peasants and the poor people. If one expresses his thoughts and views, he will be a political prodigy, opposed to the party direction, imbued with alien ideology, and called and blamed as: “panturkist”, “right-wing” and “enemy of the society”. It is a chauvinistic evil policy in this society, the policy of driving Kazakhs into one another, is openly conducted. In short, the realities of the times, the realities of the era, and the realities of society pass before your eyes

without any folds, disguises and excessive coloring. In the Chinese empire, where Hajigumar lived, the fire of hell is ready for a person who fought for a nation, for free thought, for free opinion. Wherever he goes, see the Scarecrow, Slander, hijacking without any justification, imprisonment without any evidence.

The novel also cites a huge number of historical facts, with the skill and eloquence peculiar only to him. The events in the novel take place with the main character of the novel – Bigabyl. Bigabyl is the prototype of the author himself, Kajikumar. The fate of the main character is similar to the fate of an entire people who left their native lands for political reasons. And it vividly captures all the hardships of a difficult time. Many of the characters in the novel are real people with whom the author was familiar with. Their names have been changed for special reasons. The names of only famous historical figures remain unchanged. Parents, brothers, sisters of the main character – all of them in reality were relatives of the author himself. The Shabdan dynasty in the novel is called the “Zhappar dynasty”. And it cannot be said that in the novel the author describes all the events of his life in a row, indiscriminately. He describes only those events that he masterfully weaves into the plot of the novel. These events are deeply analyzed by the main character of the novel – Bigabyl [5].

Therefore, the plot and composition of the novel is distinguished by the originality inherent in the worldview, the view of the author himself. For example, the attractiveness, the location of a string of events captures the reader and captivates with various feelings. Any event in the novel penetrates the reader deeply. The plot was called “connections, contradictions, likes and dislikes and in general people's relationships, the history of growth and organization of a particular character” [1].

The plot is a series of interconnected and consistently developing life events. The relationships and interactions of people shown in these events reveal various traits of human character, the behavior and experiences of the actors, the history of character development, and its growth. The plot reflects the collisions and contradictions characteristic of life, the relationships of people and the assessment, the attitude of the writer towards them. Composition and plot merge into each other as form and content, theme and idea. There is no plot without compositional integrity. In order for the plot to become a plot, all its component parts are intertwined into a compositional form, becoming one whole, a complete work. And this again proves the unity of the plot and composition. It can be seen that the author carried out the whole idea of this six-volume work in himself, as a mother carries a child. Various episodes of events, the strokes of the portraits were honed, evaluated in the author's plan, compiled into a kind of composition before they were written on paper. The compositional structure of the novel will stand out as a peculiar feature. During the interrogation in prison, the author begins each of his answers with the words “*if I tell a lie to the “almighty” investigator, hit me in the crown!*” Then the events are told on behalf of Bigabyl. At the end of this section, the hero again satirically ridicules the “respected” investigator” and ends his speech.

As we mentioned before, the writer started writing the “Kylmys” “ in early 1968 and only in recent years he finished w writing it. Literary scholarly attribute of the book “Kylmys” is memoirs. The novel also describes the Kazakh people fate for

almost a century. We can read the book with tears in eyes and blood flowing from hearts. It was written for more than 30 and valued as a great masterpiece connected with Kazakh spirituality and Kazakh literature which described hard lives and period. It is described as depiction of horrors of the time [2].

According to G. A. Mahash the formation of Kazakh literature was developed through literary devices as: rhetorical questions, prose versions, antitheses, climax, parallelisms, and other means of set expressions and expressive means. The style of criticism promotes the study of the history of formation of Kazakh prose which affects on the literary criticism [7].

D.T. Kudaibergenova also considered the truth and authentic history how the nation developed throughout the Kazakh literature. The prose style reflected on the transformations of modern society and cultural production in XXth century which is recognized as the most turbulent period of Soviet country [10]. The "Kylmys" belongs to a historical memoir and literary prose. The literature of modern Kazakhstan has been interwoven with the dilemmas of national building and establishing the national identity. We should appreciate the literary community that has not been written for a long time. Most historical novels depict the truth and realities associated with particular historical events. However, the Crime differs from others, because it describes the truth. In the first line, it starts with the lines as: "my mighty investigator, if I lie like urine, hit me on the stone ceiling". It means the truth starts from the first lines without any additives. After it, the events continue to be sequenced, one after another, describing the realities of everyday life [15].

And the composition of the novel "Kylmys" is difficult to attribute to any kind of these compositions. If we analyze the location of the plots, the beginning of events is not connected with the childhood of the main character. The plot begins with a short dialogue between the protagonist of the novel and the investigator. Further, the hero of the novel briefly describes the history of his ancestors, the youth of his parents, his carefree childhood, covering a total of more than a century, with a special feeling of tenderness of memories. Then time returns again to the initial plot of the novel [6]. We can safely say that this technique paints and makes the novel even better. The plot refers only to the genres of epic, dramatic and lyric-epic works. And the composition belongs to all genres. In lyrical works, there may not be a plot, only the author's thought is expressed in it. But even there, the idea and composition are necessarily present. The artistry and value of a major work is determined by the unity of these two components. It shows the literary skill of the writer. The author describes the events through the mouth of Bigabyl, the main character of the novel, the prototype of which is he. The events that happened to Bigabyl became the basis of the novel.

If we would perceive the individual parts of the novel as short stories, but when combined into a large work – a novel, they become particles of the composition. The composition of the work depends on the location of these particles inside the novel. There are certain repetitive types of composition: ring composition (repetition of the initial fragment at the end of the text); concentric composition (plot spiral, repetition of similar events in the course of the development of the action), mirror symmetry

(repetition, in which for the first time one character performs an action in relation to another, and then he performs the same action in relation to the first character).

### **Discussion**

We noticed that this complex phenomenon, which marks the writing ability, wisdom and individuality of Kazhigumar Shabdanovich, proves his spiritual wealth, quickness of imagination, high receptivity, resourcefulness in difficult times, is perfectly reflected in his work, became the basis for his own orientation and literary motifs. Therefore, in the course of the study, we were faced with the following objectives:

- to find out the history of the birth and writing of the novel “Kylmys” and trace them to a scientific one;
- to identify the main idea of the novel and analyze its features;
- to give disclosure and scientific justification of the thematic and ideological features of the novel “Kylmys”;
- to determine the general character by analyzing the themes and events raised in the novel;
- to define the combination of literary components in the novel, determining whether they are relevant to each other;

It is clear that the above-mentioned goal is only when we carefully analyze the tasks at the scientific level that the topic that becomes our object of study is maximally revealed and opens the way for further research work. Therefore, the place of determining the general thematic nature of the novel “Kylmys” will always be special.

In turbulent times, the fate of a Kazakh who moved to every corner from hunger and innocent punishment, and a person who spent half his life in a Stone Cage prison, suffering in his soul and body, the fate of a person who is most realistic, artfully described and does not leave anyone indifferent, the novel “Kylmys” always has a special place. The fact that all the events described in it are caused by the reality of real life gives the work a special impetus and leads the human mind to new heights. Therefore, theoretically, the definition of the main thematic features and character of the novel became the basis of our research work.

A series of interesting plots and exciting events, devotion to love and love for relatives, brothers and sisters, filial duty to the people, the nation and respect for traditions are present throughout the work. He was the prototype of Bigabil, who thought – *Good, did – good, carried his conscience and faith* – Kazhigumar Shabdanovich himself... The life of Bigabil and the hardships he experienced are seventy percent of Hajigumar's own experiences, taken from his own life...

One of the plots born of Kazhigumar's imagination is the safe return of Bigabil to his native land, Kazakh land, and Atameken at the end of the novel. This is the dream of K. Shabdanuly for 77 years. At the age of seven, in 1932, during the famine, he crossed the Tansyk steppe in search of a piece of bread... Chapter-by-chapter in “the mighty Investigator” narrates the “crime»? There were questions about: was it a crime, i it was a crime, where was it. We observe that the book is full of criminal events that brought to endless crime. The book is full of crime and depiction of the

century crime over the whole nation. The author tried to reveal so painful experiences courage of and heroism of the Kazakh people....

The work is full of consideration of complex historical characteristics and historical events. The Kazhigumar's epic literature was overvalued by plot-compositional constructions which has aesthetic value. The novel reflection is based on national fate and the victim was a people against historical interconnections. The fate of whole individuals, families during such evil social environment. The whole content of story reflects the reality of life of that time. The aesthetic evaluation of the the book has set a good example formed during the literary process. It can be said that that the whole novel and author's individual style can be evaluated and appreciated. The followers of his style and make K. Shabdanuly as one of the unique writers of the XX century. Aesthetic evaluation of the creative influence of this work has formed the literary process, on consideration of complex fateful historical figures national history, and historical events by its innovative methods of analysis.

The novel "Kylmys" was written by K. Shabdanovich with special originality. Kazhigumar Shabdanovich is a personality from the point of understanding the trends in modern Kazakh literature. Recently it has been analyzed and studied from different aspects. It is special to study literary and cognitive views of K. Shabdanovich through "Kylmys" in order to reveal its thematic idea. Therefore, we determined the ideological and thematic features of Kazhigumar Shabdanovich through his novel "Kylmys" and tried to criticize his message to his readers and give a scientific analysis and literary assessment.

K. Shabdanovich reveals originality of individual writing style through the novel "Kylmys". His six-volume novel written in a prison laid the foundations for unprecedented new genre in the style Eastern literature. Even his novel belongs to the memoir genre, the writer does not whip and sweepall the topics that he catches his eyes and disappointments. Through his book, we clearly see the Kazakh starvation period called 'sulama' of the 20th century. All the phenomena described in the novel are reflected in the eyes of Bigabil, the main character of the story. The fate and life of the entire Kazakh nation in a foreign country were described as a symbol of Tai people.

Each part of the novel is called "*My Mighty investigator! If I add a lie, hit my stone ceiling!*" it starts with", and its end point is "*crooked eyes, my grim investigator!*" It's also legal. This is a great way to say that Kazhigumar has a moral heart. Says:

*"Crooked eyes, my grim investigator! After all, I got rid of you, without sarcasm, without sarcasm, without pressure-without hesitation, I will tell you my truth: I was the cause of the death of all these pity, and of all the thousands of familiar and unfamiliar deceased who were killed because of me. Everyone was imposed on my name and died on my painful path [15, p.22-23].*

*Therefore, I cannot say that I am innocent. But I couldn't find out where I was or what I was doing for twenty years. You can't find a problem that you can match with any reality, even if your larynx continues to rattle and squeak...*

*...After that, it is clear that no one can write my honest work and paid demands in a notebook with black paint as a crime. It turns out that I am now in my homeland!*



*It turns out that there is no greater crime in the world than the loss of their homeland!"* the writer points out.

*...A citizen of a nation who entered the Chinese Empire fought for the nation. It was his entire crime before the Chinese empire in the image of a "crooked eye, grim investigator"...*

Having analyzed this chapter, we can confirmly say that the novel composition is cyclically developed. The starting plot describes the events, by describing the main character and his fate. It is introduced as a prologue. He developed the time and space during this description gradually. A style of prologue is an introduction, which introduced the readers the beginning of events preceding by the events. This prologue ends with the satirical words by the main personality, Bibigul who was imprisoned unfairly because of dark policy during that time. In the second part of the novel, the actions dynamically increased through bitter satire. It causes the indignation from the readers which ridicules the society and power's vicious phenomena sharply. It was truthfully shown that negative sides of crucial phenomena. In that cold prison, starving, the author did not dream of freedom. He preserved his human dignity by telling the vents and describing those moments in his multi-volume book "Kylmys- Crime".

The novel language can be accepted as harmonious style which is easily read and understood. The novel vocabulary was selected and analyzed accurately using its logical conclusions. His style and dialects do not occur even he lived in two countries. Usage of archaisms, set expressions and proverbs and sayings were taken from everyday speech. They also raise the literary colorful sense to the novel language, They were not used very frequently but used very aptly and individually.

There are examples of use of proverbs and sayings: "*Huge eyes are a sign of stupidity, verbosity is a sign of stupidity*", "*If you are a matchmaker with a dog, you will get married with a slop*", "*And the wind is against the poor man*", "*A bad master is cowardly*" or "*Trouble does not come alone*" reveal the author's idea.

The composition mastery is accepted as a creation of a single part where multitude examples served for the description of the ideas by the author. All plots are connected through gradual development into the whole. The integrity of events and unity of episodes serve the whole order and the depth of the novel composition. The mood, the inner world of Bigabyl is the same as the mood, the views of the author in the novel. Both the image of Bigabyl and the author image find a response in the reader's character. Because, the author is the prototype of the Bigabyl.

The prose style of "Kylmys" is characterized by the presence of several episodes. The term "episode" is defined as a small, relatively independent parts of a literary work. Its function is to capture one completed moment of an action taking place between two or more characters for a limited time interval or in one place. The number of episodes determines the work volumes and they affect genre nature of the novel. Then the episode tells about the action of one or several characters. The interconnection of the different parts and subordination directed to the author's main idea. The essence and meaning of the novel has grouped all the components and ideas around the main idea. Several incidents or major events often determine the

development of the plot. The actions of the characters, which need for a distinct idea of the era, the dynamics of event serve to reveal the basic idea of the novel. In the main part the content required a clear compositional basis. The literary joins mature works, that are distinguished by complex unity of the idea. Therefore, the literary work composition is primarily determined by the aesthetic, literary and ideological positions of the author.

The episode arrangement is important fact of the work composition. Simultaneously with the episodes related to the main action that taking place can be called as an introductory. The parts inserted in episodes are not related to the storyline of the narrative. There are epic compositions that make up the main plot several events. The author reveals some episodic characters with his individual characteristic skills. For example: *Halima is confronted by a Uighur officer in pursuit, in the middle of the way, whose image can be attributed to the completed episodic hero.*

M. Baktiyn describes that the “main compositional and stylistic units in the novel” include the types:

1. various forms of style of semi-literary everyday narrative (letters, diaries, etc.).
2. oral everyday narrative (story) style of various forms;
3. direct author's literary narration’
4. author's literary words (philosophical ideas, rhetorical recitations, scientific essays, ethnographic extracts, and etc.).
5. stylistically isolated words from the character.

All the descriptions are peculiar to the novel under discussion. The image of Father Zhappar is depicted as a Kazakh with bursting with health and a huge physique. Zhappar is the master of his own destiny. After his first wife, Kumiszhan dies, he does not lose himself. Then he goes to Madiyan, although he did not want to give his daughter, he steals the bride according to Kazakh customs. This example is given to show the traditions of Kazakh people against Soviet Union. Here again we see the importance of the composition of the writer's novel.

The novel “Kylmys” – a sum of total six volumes was finished by the writer in 2009. The story of one personality, who depicts the tragedy of an entire nation. The multi-volume novel “Kylmys” is quite worthy of the World Book of records. The writer’s work is his distinguished his great contribution to Kazakh literature [15]. He became the enemy of the Chinese empire and spent 40 years in Chinese prison and 5 years under house arrest. During the detention of K. Shabdanovich for political persecution, International Amnesty recognized him as a “prisoner of conscience”. They demanded from the competent official positions of China to conduct an open trial and fair investigation in connection with him systematically.

Another novel “Refuge” is a historical novel based on the story of *Sulubay batyr* during the uprising of the three regions. The writer sees the life when he imprisoned, even in his adulthood. During the Famine of 1932, the writer was forced to leave with the people. K. Shabdanovich proved that memoirs can carry the burden of an epic novel. He was only 7 years old at the time. This is widely covered in the first part of the novel. This work, which covers almost half a century, ends up

on paper behind bars. The first two parts of the novel were written when the writer was released. But before him, Kazhigumar Shabdanovich has been in prison for twenty years. Therefore, the concept of the novel was prepared in the heart and brain of the writer for twenty years. The 3rd part of the novel was burned completely in the prison and rewritten. The other 4 chapters were set within the walls of the prison. The author's novel, who became the "enemy" of the Chinese empire has been subject to a lot of conspiracies.

The manuscript of the novel was also translated into English and French. Because there are not many memoir adventure novels in the world. The historical reality written in the form of novel that exposes a great genocide can not be found in the history of mankind. The Nobel Prize is usually awarded to literary works created for such events. The novel "Kylmys" belongs to the memoir, but it describes the tragedy of the century. Each part of the novel is "My Mighty investigator", if I add a lie hit my stone ceiling!"- begins. It was considered as one of the first which depicted the man-made famine of 1932. Through the composition of the novel and ideological content, the writer demonstrated the tyrannic policy of Russia and China. Our generation should learn and read the novel "Crime" in understanding the image of Chinese repression. By reading this book, one can delve deep into the psychology and inner worldview of the Chinese evil policy during that time. For many years, the book was remained in manuscript form and it was not published as a book. In the first part of this novel, three people from the family of the main character, Bigabil got a job at a road construction factory in China. In the evening, six people divided the two buns after they they found and saved their lives. Another example: one day, Bigabil is hired by a Uyghur butcher and receives sheep's blood for his salary. He poured the blood into the voke and cooked for saving their lives. Such terrible episodes are experienced in the novel. For example, at the end of the novel "Crime" it is said: "There is no great crime in a world that has lost its homeland". Kazhigumar Shabdanuly did not see his native country after 1932. The Chinese side strictly forbade it. All his life, he dreamed of reaching his native land and died with regret. The novel "Crime" is a work that proves that a personality is powerful enough to do everything throughout his life for the sake of his country .

It will be our duty to create and present to the world the rich legacy of the writer. There is a special consideration of works in literary studies, where prose genre can be distinguished by its relevance of speech art in the process.

*1. The main idea of the novel.* Kazhigumar Shabdanuly and his fate in "Kylmys" and "Pana" is about the writer's hard life that was abundant and difficult. Even he was innocent he was accepted as an enemy of the Chinese Empire and spent 15 years in prison. He faced with so unjust and cruel people, created amazing three-part novel and wrote the truth about severe repression and reality. He contributed to the understanding of cruel time during the repression.

#### *2. Style & vocabulary.*

The literary style of Kazhigumar Shabdanuly and his rich vocabulary can be accepted as the unique intelligence and national patriotism. The author's style is important and effective for readers and the students who study literature. Our idea is to make analysis of Kazhigumar Shabdanuly's style art as valuable gift for future

generation of Kazakhstan. The realia used in the novel: “Dala” /dala/, “Nokta” /nokta/, “Tanzharyk” /tanzharyk/, “Batyr” /batyr/, “Tansyk” /tansyk/ are very uniquely used to make them also significant:

*Tanzharyk – as bright, as the sun.*

*Dala – a plain, an open space.*

*Batyr – a strong warrior, an armed man.*

The analysis results of Kajikumar's style for Kazakh prose is a special concept which give a new status to Kazakh literary criticism. By analyzing his works, we can realize that Kazhikumar Shabdanuly is an excellent writer who can depict the inner world of a personality through events delicately. The ideological and thematic features of "Khazhigumar Shabdanuly" have been determined through the various events described in it in a scientific sense. The scope of the events, time and space, the topics raised are today's actual topics for discussion. In this way, the representatives of today's generation get to know the hardships of the past about the nation., They also get a lot of information from the life of our ancestors. He described the terrible history and fate of the Kazakh people in a lot of works, as well as the entire periods of difficult times with exceptional skill. His works are priceless spiritual wealth. The practical value of the research is that it is possible to use works of Kazakh literature created in an unjust prison in the literary studies course.

The language of the novel is soft, delicate and easy to be read. The terminological and vocabulary content of the novel was selected carefully. The parts can be analyzed through logical parts and events described in the novel. In the Kazhigumar Shabdanuly's works, the names of major Kazakh political figures are not changed, which shows the unique character of the novel. At that time, citizens of Kazakh origin, who cared about Kazakhs, united and created fear from the giant China. This novel describes the famous hero Ospan Batyr and sage Zhagda Babalykuly, who fought against the empire to unite the Kazakh people.

Use of Kazakh proverbs and archaisms are not often used in conversation. It raises the artistic colorful image of the novel language and content to the level of the greatest works. Although proverbs such as "If you are fond of a dog, you will be paralyzed", "The wind blows to the poor", "The bad owner is a coward", "No problem, come alone" are examples of the author's ideas. Creative skill of the autor is his unique ability to take multiple meanings of the realia used in the literature. They turn the expressions into an individual as a whole. This style supports the author's idea in every part of the novel. In conclusion, we believe that "Crime" is a well-written work. Despite living in two countries, there is no dialectism or repetition in the author's story.

## **Conclusion**

The research assists the literary scholars to study the Kazakh literature style more deeply and conveys the idea of Kajikumar Shabdanuly's novels. The research is a discovery of policy over a nation during the repression and language culture of the Kazakh nation. It ascertains the understanding of the literary works which were possible to describe the arguments corresponding to the novel content. Through the study of literary analysis the plot composition of the novel “Kylmys” is combined

into one whole harmoniously. The essence of compositional techniques is thus reduced to the creation of some complex unity, a complex whole, and their meaning is determined by the role they play against the background of this whole in the subordination of its parts. Kazhigumar Shabdanovich is a unique person who laid the foundation for Chinese-Kazakh literature. Especially a person who skillfully described and psychologically assessed the psychology of the Kazakh nation, which was forced to leave its homeland, when it went to a foreign land.

The creative biography of Kazhigumar Shabdanovich today becomes the object of research work and manifests itself as a trend of a new stage. This work of the writer, who skillfully describes the difficult times of our compatriots who lost their native country and land due to various reasons, will always be a special legacy. In the novel, the author tells about what happened in China, a country that is not related to his own experiences, in an incredibly touching and meaningful way through his Bigabil hero, who passed it on to future generations.

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## **ҚАЖЫҚҰМАР ШАБДАНҰЛЫ ПРОЗАСЫНЫҢ КӨРКЕМДІК ӘДЕБИ СТИЛІ**

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**Аңдатпа.** Әдебиеттану ғылымында проза жанры саласындағы және сөз өнері үдерісіндегі шығарманы арнайы қарастыруымыз зерттеудің өзектілігін ерекшелейді. Қазақ прозалық шығармаларының этимологиясы түркі әдебиетінен бастау алып, кейінірек қазақ жазушыларының еңбектерімен толығына түсті. Бұл мақаланың нысаны ретінде Қажықұмар Шабданұлының «Пана», «Қылмыс» романдары таңдалып алынды.

Зерттеудің негізгі мақсаты - Қажықұмар Шабданұлының түрме туындысы ретіндегі ерекше прозаларына талдау жасау негізінде тілдік көркемдік ерекшеліктерін сипаттау. Зерттеу жұмысының құндылығы – қаламгер қытай империясының жауы ретінде қырық жыл абақтыда отырса да өзінің ерекше прозалық шығармаларымен тарихта қалған тұлға ретінде сипат алуында. Жазушының шығармалары тарихтың айнасы ретінде әдебиеттану саласында ерекше орын алуы ондағы кейіпкерлерді тарихпен ұштастыра баяндауымен және ерекше тілдік сипатымен көркемделуінде.

Қазақ прозасының ерекше концепциясы ретінде жазушының стилін талдау, қазақ әдебиеттануындағы зерттеудің ғылыми құндылығын аша түседі. Қажықұмар Шабданұлының тақырыптық-идеялық ерекшелігі ғылыми тұрғыда айқындалып, онда баяндалған түрлі оқиғалар, көтерілген тақырыптардың ауқымы бүгінгі күні өзекті тақырып болып табылады. Зерттеудің практикалық маңыздылығы – түрме қабырғасында туындаған қазақ әдебиетінің туындыларын әдебиеттану курсы бойынша пайдалануға мүмкіндік береді.

Зерттеуде ғылыми сипаттамалық және стильдік талдау, концептуалдық талдау, салыстыру әдістері қолданылады.

Зерттеу нәтижесінде қазақ прозасының дамуына үлес қосқан жазушы Қажықұмар Шабданұлының прозаларының авторлық көркемдік ерекшеліктері анықталды. Сондай-ақ қазақ әдебиетіндегі өзіндік қолтаңбасы бөлек, дара жазушы екендігі байқалады. Зерттеу жұмысымыз автор шығармалары туралы жалпы түсінік береді. Көркем туынды – Қытайда өмір сүрген қазақ зиялыларының бастарынан кешкен азапты өмірлерінің қасірет, қайғыға толы болғандықтан оқырманға рухани әлемін байытуға көмектеседі.

**Тірек сөздер:** Қажықұмар Шабданұлы, әдебиеттану, қытай-қазақ әдебиеті, проза жанры, көркемдік ерекшеліктер, авторлық стиль, көркем мәтін, сарказм

## **ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННО-ЛИТЕРАТУРНЫЙ СТИЛЬ ПРОЗЫ КАЖИГУМАРА ШАБДАНУЛЫ**

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**Аннотация.** Особое рассмотрение произведений в жанре прозы в литературоведении отличается своей актуальностью в процессе словесного искусства. Этимология казахских прозаических произведений берет свое начало в тюркской литературе, а позже пополнилась трудами казахских писателей. В качестве формы данной статьи выбраны романы Кажигумара Шабдановича «Пана», «Қылмыс».

Основная цель исследования – проанализировать специфические прозы Кажигумара Шабдановича как тюремного произведения. Ценность исследовательской работы заключается в том, что писатель, хотя и сорок лет сидел в тюрьме как враг китайской империи, приобретает характер человека, вошедшего в историю своими необычными прозаическими произведениями. Особое место произведения писателя, как зеркало истории, занимают в области литературоведения в художественном оформлении персонажей, сочетающих их с историей и уникальным языковым характером.

Анализ стиля писателя как особой концепции казахской прозы, раскрывает научную ценность исследований в казахском литературоведении. Тематико-идейная специфика Кажигумара Шабдановича научно определена, различные события, освещаемые в нем, масштаб поднятых тем являются актуальными на сегодняшний день. Практическая значимость исследования заключается в том, что оно позволяет использовать произведения казахской литературы, возникшие в стенах тюрьмы, по курсу литературоведения.

В исследовании используются методы научного описательного и стилового анализа, концептуального анализа, сравнения.

В результате исследования выявлены авторские художественные особенности прозы писателя Кажигумара Шабдановича, внесшего вклад в развитие казахской прозы. Также отмечается, что самобытный писатель в казахской литературе имеет отдельную подпись. Наша исследовательская работа дает общее представление о произведениях автора. Художественное произведение помогает читателю обогатить свой духовный мир, наполненный горем и горем от мучительной жизни казахской интеллигенции, жившей в Китае.

**Ключевые слова:** Кажикумар Шабданулы, литературоведение, китайско-казахская литература, жанр прозы, художественные особенности, авторский стиль, художественный текст, сарказм

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