now many cowboys travel to more than 100 rodeos each year and are able to make a living competing on the circuit. In fact, PRCA cowboys compete for shares of nearly 30 million dollars and the sport continues to grow in prize money and popularity.

The real cowboys who existed in the second half of the century before last were simple hard-working shepherds. For a small fee and a roof over their heads, they watched the herds, drove them, and protected them. The work of a cowboy was not the easiest and involved a lot of routine. Sometimes the performance of work duties was associated with a danger to health and life. Nevertheless, the cowboys were doing their job, which was important to everyone around them.

From the outside, for an ignorant person, the work of a cowboy could look interesting, heroic and romantic, and the negative aspects went by the wayside. This perception quickly led to the formation of a new literary genre, which then gave life to several new directions.

For a number of special reasons, the artistic reflection of the life and work of "cow boy" was markedly different from reality. These differences then turned into stereotypes that became mandatory elements of the work. As a result, the image of the cowboy in art has lived its own life, not quite similar to the real work of horse herders.

However, this is hardly a problem. At one time, cowboys became more than an interesting phenomenon and an important component of the Wild West, as well as the national economy of the developing United States. Later, on the basis of a real image, a classic artistic image appeared, significantly different from it. Despite notable differences and a distinctive history of appearance, both images have become an important part of North American culture and have not gone unnoticed abroad.

1. The World Book Encyclopedia. "Cowboys". Vol. 4. Edition: World Book Inc., 1993
2. Patricia Lauber. Cowboys and Cattle Ranching Yesterday and Today. Edition: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York; 1973
3. Cowboys and cattle country. American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc. New York, 1971
4. O. Henry. Hearts and Crosses. Short Stories. Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow. 1951
5. O. Henry. Pimienta Pancakes. Short Stories. Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow. 1951
6. Martin W. Sandler. A library of Congress Book. Cowboys. Harper Collings Publishers. 1994
7. Professional Rodeo Surfs the Net. "Prorodeo Sports News", June, 1996
8. Barb Davis. Still Winning. Success Keeps Rolling for These PRCA Veterans. "Prorodeo Sports News", May, 1997

Mashakova A.K.

Reflection of Integration Processes in the Modern Kazakh Literature

*M.O.Auezov Institute of Literature and Art
(Kazakhstan, Almaty)*

doi: 10.18411/lj-06-2020-426

idsp: ljjournal-06-2020-426

Аннотация

Интеграционные процессы в современной казахской литературе – интересное явление, изучение которого даст несомненный эффект для выявления интегративных тенденций в общемировом литературном процессе. Системным исследованием казахской литературы в данном ракурсе занимаются научные сотрудники Института литературы и искусства им. М. О. Ауэзова. В статье уделено особое внимание подготовленным ими коллективным монографиям «Литературно-художественный диалог», «Международные связи казахской литературы в период независимости», «Интеграционные процессы и казахская литература», «Казахско-американские литературные связи», «Абай Кунанбаев в мировом литературоведении».

Ключевые слова: казахская литература, интеграционные процессы, международные контакты.

Abstract

Integration processes in modern Kazakh literature – a interesting phenomenon, the study of which gives the undoubted effect for the identification of integrative tendencies in world literary process. A systematic study of Kazakh literature in this perspective is carried out by the researchers of M.O.Auezov Institute of literature and art. The special attention in the article is paid to the collective monographs «Literary-artistic dialogue», «International Relations of Kazakh literature during the period of independence», «Integration processes and Kazakh Literature», «Kazakh-American literary relations», «Abai Kunanbayev in World Literary Studies».

Key words: Kazakh literature, integration processes, international contacts.

Introduction. Multi-faceted and diverse cultural context of modernity promotes the expression and strengthening of integration processes. The high intensity of the integration process causes the rapid development of international artistic and cultural contacts and integration of national literatures into the world spiritual space is dominated by two major trends: globalization and diversification. In this regard, particular importance has the identification and synthesis of innovation and integration processes in modern Kazakh literature. The era of integration and the search for innovative solutions, existing currently in the world, determines the special significance of the proposed theme.

Integration processes in modern Kazakh literature, their reflection in the themes, issues, and the narrative structure of art works, new realism, transavantgarism, preservation of national identity need to be investigated and summarized from the terms of metacomparative study, contactology, comparative reception and image study, cognitive literary theory, constantology, the theory of anticanon. Integration processes in modern Kazakh literature – a very interesting phenomenon, the study of which gives the undoubted effect for the identification of integrative tendencies in world literary process. A necessary condition for the development of society is the strengthening of the role of science in the integration process, especially because their institutionalization in the post-Soviet space has a global character. The fruitfulness of international contacts that have entered a new phase of development in the XXI century, determines a special place of intercultural dialogue and innovative solutions in the future development of tolerance of cultures and national literatures.

Methods. The research methodology is based on the fundamental principles of dialectical, ontological, structural and formalistic, and discursive-receptive poetics. Research methods: objective and analytical, historical, literary, comparative typology, textual, eurica-hermeneutic.

Discussion. Representatives of modern world community widely and multifaceted study such topics as the theoretical aspects of integration, integration strategy and the new challenges of globalization, integrated structure formation, lexical innovations in world languages, the integration processes in the cognitive sciences (Russian State Humanities University, Moscow, Russia), innovation in the study of language, literature and culture (Plovdiv, Bulgaria), languages and literature in the cultural-communicative integration space (Iasi, Romania), language, culture and society: innovation and integration (Moscow, Academy of Sciences). On current topics of specific integration and innovation, and expansion of their influence was held the conference «Russian Literature in Russia and Kazakhstan: Aspects of Integration» (Academy of Pedagogical Education, Barnaul, Russia together with the Institute of Literature and Art n.a. M.O.Auezov, RK, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 2011), a round table on «Literary Translation in the CIS: Innovation and Strategy», in the frame of VI Forum of Creative and Scientific Intelligentsia of the CIS (Kiev, Ukraine, 2011), «European Civilization: Unity, Oneness, Opening» (Bucharest, Romania 2010), International

Symposium on the Dialogue of Cultures and Literatures (Filologia Eslava Universidad, Granada, Spain, 2011), the Belarusian Innovation Week (Minsk, Belarus, 2011), a round-table discussion «The integration of Kazakh culture in the global community» (Institute for Cultural Policy and Art, Almaty, 2011), etc. All of the above studies and conferences, symposia and round tables around the world are interconnected in variety of aspects with the theme «Reflection of integration processes in the Modern Kazakh literature». In these events took an active part the researchers of the department of world literature and international relations of M.O.Auezov Institute of literature and art, Committee of Science, Ministry of Education and Science of Kazakhstan. They are authors of joint monographs «Literary-artistic dialogue» [1], «International Relations of Kazakh literature during the period of independence» [2], «Integration processes and Kazakh Literature» [3], «Kazakh-American literary relations» [4], «Abai Kunanbayev in World Literary Studies» [5].

Results. In joint monograph «Literary-artistic dialogue», prepared by the leading researchers of M.O. Auezov Institute of literature and art (Almaty) and A.M.Gorky Institute of world literature (Moscow), highlights most important processes and literary trends in Kazakhstan and Russia. Authors try to evaluate perspective and progressive aspects in Kazakh-European and Kazakh-Russian literary relations within new historical conditions, considering issues of translating of the works of Shiller, A.S.Pushkin and W.Folkner into Kazakh language and perception of artistic heritage of Abay Kunanbaev and Mukhtar Auezov in foreign countries. Contemporary literary process in Kazakhstan and Russia that has inherited tradition of previous cultural epochs has been analyzed as part of world literary process within the context of culture dialogue. Literary classics reconsidered from new positions and involved into cultural dialogue is being filled with new content, opens new horizons that haven't been investigated earlier. Dialogism supposes many aspects (interpersonal dialogue, dialogue of texts, dialogue inside the texts, dialogue between hero and author etc.). Dialogue becomes more and more realistic, interesting and important that is shown in the articles and researches of the literary studies specialists in Russia and Kazakhstan, Romania and Moldova, included into this monograph that is intended for specialists working in the field of philology and literary studies, humanitarian sciences and a wide circle of readers.

Collective monograph «International relations of Kazakh literature during the period of independence» includes analysis of international relations of Kazakh literature that are characterized by the diversity and testify strengthening respect for Kazakh literature worldwide. Authors of the monograph take attempts to evaluate perspective and progressive aspects in Kazakh-European, Kazakh-Russian, Kazakh-Ukraine, Kazakh-Belarus literary relations within new historical conditions, considering perception of creative activity of the well known Kazakhstan writers and poets in foreign countries. Concrete articles are devoted to the identification of the role of UNESCO in the development of international literary relations of Kazakhstan, perception of creative activity of M.Auezov and A.Nurpeissov in the field of literary studies and criticism in Russia and NIS countries, generalization of the achievements of comparative literary studies during Independence period in Kazakhstan, translations of poetry of Kazakh poets into English language. Dialogue is the internal feature of culture that provides international character to the literary process. Chapters on Kazakh-Russian, Kazakh-Ukraine, Kazakh-Belarus literary relations have been based on the following composition: reflection of Kazakhstan theme in Russian, Ukrainian, Belarus editions and reflection of Slavic themes in Kazakh literature; scientific contacts between our countries. During Independence period literary relations and influence of national literatures are based on cultural and literary contacts between peoples and sovereign States.

The group of authors of the monograph «Integration processes and Kazakh Literature» explores topical issues of comparative studies: issues of foreign reception of Kazakh literature, realization of the theme of Kazakhstan in the world literary process, comparative paradigm of Kazakh-Arab literary contacts of contemporary period, literary translation in the aspect of comparative studies, poetry of Abay, artistic achievements of Kazakh poets and

writers in China, ontologically realizes the achievements of modern criticism and evolutionary stages in the development of literature. Analysis of receptive material allowed to determine the evolutionary development process of reception of Kazakh literature abroad, which during the period of Independence began to be perceived as equitable and organic part of the world literature.

Sections of joint monograph «Kazakh-American literary relations» have generalized theoretical and historiographical character or address a specific material, and are considering artistic works of Kazakh and American literatures in comparative terms. Modern comparative analysis of artistic translations of Kazakh authors' texts into English, research on typology of authors, characters and plot expands the picture of scientific humanitarian cooperation in new millennium. The team of authors of this joint monograph focus on the latest period of comparative study of Kazakh-American literary relations, identification of new phenomena, global trends in the system of literary and cultural contacts based on the example of Anthology of Kazakh literature which is published in the English language, new literary translations, literary almanacs, etc.

The joint monograph «Abai Kunanbayev in World Literary Studies» presents a comprehensive study and generalization of the extensive factual material of foreign specialists on the creative heritage of Abai Kunanbayev, revealed the patterns, peculiarities and uniqueness of the perception of his poetry and «Words of edification» in the near and far abroad, paid attention to the process of artistic translation of Abai Kunanbayev's works in foreign languages. An analysis of the reception of Abai Kunanbayev's creativity in far-abroad countries is made. Among European countries, France, Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland show the greatest interest in Abai Kunanbayev's creativity. From the countries of the foreign East it is necessary to name Turkey, Korea, China, Pakistan, Iran, Mongolia, India. Abay's works are published in 14 languages of foreign countries: English, Arabic, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Chinese, Korean, Mongolian, German, Polish, Turkish, Urdu, Farsi, French, Czech. Abay's literary heritage has been translated into Azerbaijani, Armenian, Bashkir, Belarusian, Georgian, Karakalpak, Kyrgyz, Latvian, Lithuanian, Moldovan, Russian, Tajik, Tatar, Turkmen, Uzbek and Ukrainian languages in the near abroad. Special attention was paid to articles in the press, reviews of Abai's poems by Z. Kedrina, L. Sobolev and others published in the Soviet period. Among modern Russian authors, Abai's creativity is assessed by F. Kuznetsov, S. Klyashtorny, N. Anastasyev. A special contribution to the study of Abai's creativity is made by Turkic scholars from Azerbaijan, Bashkortostan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Tatarstan, and Uzbekistan.

Conclusion. National literatures in the turn of the XX-XXI centuries and the first decade of this century have significantly strengthened their positions in the world literary process. Modern Kazakh literature is distinguished in artistically developed themes, free manner of writing, richness of poetry and style. In historical novels and novels written on a contemporary theme the freedom of creative expression, deviation from the previously accepted tenets and dogmas are observed. Writers tend to reveal a distinctive mentality of the Kazakh people. Kazakh literature of the XXI century, as the successor of traditions, comes to a new level of narration and development in the context of the new interrelations of the past with the present. Writings of the famous Kazakh masters of art word has become widely spread abroad due to considerable number of literary translations into foreign languages. Kazakh literature, integration of which into the world literary process is evident, is of strategic importance for the determination of national identity, intercultural dialogue and strengthening of the spiritual image of our country in the world.

1. Literary-artistic dialogue. – Almaty, 2008. – 214 p.
2. International Relations of Kazakh literature during the period of independence. – Almaty, 2008. – 464 p.
3. Integration processes and Kazakh Literature. – Almaty, 2011. – 256 p.
4. Kazakh-American literary relations. – Almaty, 2016. – 272 p.
5. Abai Kunanbayev in World Literary Studies. – Almaty, 2017. – 205 p.