

**U. K. ABISHEVA
E. R. KOGAY**

**LITERATURE
OF CENTRAL ASIA**

ARCHETYPES • MYTHOLOGEMS • CONCEPTS

Almaty 2016



U. K. Abisheva, E. R. Kogay

LITERATURE OF
CENTRAL ASIA

Archetypes • Mythologems • Concepts

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CENTRAL ASIA AS A CULTURAL AND CIVILIZATIONAL ENTITY

U.K. Abisheva

CHALLENGES OF REGIONAL LITERATURE STUDY IN MODERN SCIENCE

Various forms of literary links and typological observations became the subject of comparative literary studies long ago. Focusing on certain phenomena repeatedly occurring in different national literatures enables researchers to identify some common features and certain regularities of interethnic nature. «Comparison, i.e. establishment of similarities and differences between historical phenomena and explanation of the latter appears to be an integral part of any historical research. The prominent comparativist V.M. Zhirmunsky wrote, «Comparison would not destroy specifics of a phenomenon under study (individual, national, historical); moreover, it is only through comparison, i.e. identification of similarities and differences, one can determine the specifics» [1,177].

Researchers' efforts are currently focused on regularities and trends in development of different national literatures, including identification of the universal, pan-human and unique in the artistic picture of the world. Though unique, original, independent and inimitable, each ethnos exists in a continuous dialogue with the others. The dialogue between ethnoses, between cultures and literatures is predetermined by human nature itself which is mirrored in the literary process.

Studying regional literature, with its wide range of identifications, its own axiology and anthropology, etc. is regarded as an important research area. Literary regions are perceived as «cultural nests» characterized by a special local mentality and a versatile territorial, national

LITERATURE OF CENTRAL ASIA: SPHERE OF CONCEPTS

E.R. Kogay

THE UNIVERSAL OF HUMAN EXISTENCE: UNDERSTANDING THE CONCEPT OF «TIME»

Time is one of fundamental ontological categories. As rightly been noted by S.M. Tolstaya in her monograph titled «Semantic Categories of Language and Culture», time is a category «...comparable and commensurable with categories of space, matter (thingness) and motion» [1, 150]. Researchers consider attitude toward time to be a «culture-discriminative feature». «Cultural differences manifest themselves in the following: computation of time, segmentation of time and attitude towards time» [2, 190].

Physicists, philosophers, philologists and cultural experts unanimously agree that man is the subject of time perception. «This very «anthropological» aspect of time (perception and categorization of time, axiology of time, «use» of time by man) is a matter that interests researchers of language and culture above all.» [1, 150] «Philosophers consider time to be another name for life» [3, 80].

The concept of «Time» is described in sufficient detail in the dictionary compiled by Yu.S. Stepanov: «Constants. Dictionary of Russian Culture. Research Experience.» The author of the dictionary addressed the philosophical aspect of the concept, focusing on «superficial interpretation of the concept of «Time» in the culture of the Soviet period», on the official philosophical understanding of time, on time as understood by Newton; on theoretical and empirical concepts of time; on correlation of empirical and theoretical notions of time; on the origin of the idea of time; relativity of the concept of time in ethnic languages; relativization of the concept of «Time» against any description system, against Language in general; on time in history (the concept of «Time» in relation to the concepts of «History» and «Evolution» [4, 171].

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The monograph deals with a study of the prose and poetry of Kazakhstan to
comprise the period from 1970 to 2000, including contextual links with national
literatures of Central Asia. It covers the system of images, archetypic origins,
and the sphere of concepts as reflected in regional literature.

The monograph is meant for teachers and students of Philology Depart-
ments, language and literature teachers, as well as general readership.

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