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KAZAKH-AMERICAN LITERARY COOPERATION: DEVELOPMENT DYNAMICS AND CULTURAL TRANSFER

Abstract. The subject of this article is the newest period of Kazakh-American literary cooperation in the historical and literary perspective. The author aims to provide a summary of modern Kazakh-American literary contacts, popularization and promotion of the model of national cultural development, national cultural code and Kazakh literature in the United States.

Defining international literature connections in the modern comparative studies is important as it helps to understand the specifics and awareness of the deep processes in Kazakh and American literature, allows to observe the dynamics of their development and to reveal the mechanism of inheritance and the change of traditions, as well as accumulation of artistic values. The novelty of this article is conditioned by systematization of fragmentary facts of a descriptive nature in the field of Kazakh-American literary connections and the newest period of studying Kazakh-American literary cooperation, revealing new phenomena, world trends and innovations in the system of literary and cultural contacts. The analysis of different levels of literary interaction – from contact links to the identification of genetic and historical typological convergence – allows to discover regular phenomena in the development of the literatures of two countries and provide scientific justification for their comprehensive comprehension in terms of multiculturalism.

Multicultural feature (cultural diversity) and multiculturalism are important in the US and Kazakhstan literatures as a set of theories and practices for understanding the new situation. The modern author is open to worldwide cultural experiences perceived by him through cultural experience of his own nation. Literature connections and collaboration in different historical periods have their one development algorithm and level of intensity. Literatures of USA and Kazakhstan today experience a special development dynamics. Self-identification and dialogue are the main categories of modern literature connections.

Key words: geopoetics, hypertext, interliteratural relations, identity, imagological discourse, narrative strategies, literary criticism, postmodernism, Kazakh literature, American literature.

Introduction. The literature of the United States and Kazakhstan in recent years are in a special dynamic of development. In the content of their cultural universals, the universal and historically special interpretations of vital meanings are merged, which determine the national and ethnic characteristics of cultures, the scale of values adopted in them. Modern Kazakh-American literary contacts determine their systematic study and identification of deep contact-genetic forms of interaction. A new understanding of the process of the entry of Kazakh literature into the world cultural space includes popularization, promotion of the model of domestic cultural development, national cultural code, Kazakh literature in foreign countries. «Theoretical overview of the problem and its historic and literature direction» (Osovskiy, 2017: 250) are important in establishing modern Kazakh-American literature connections.

In the modern world, integration processes cover many areas of economy and politics, humanitarian and cultural cooperation. The study of modern literary contacts of Kazakhstan,

located in the heart of Eurasia and constantly participating in communication and exchange of experience with different countries of the world, would be incomplete without the inclusion of the problems of interrelations and mutual influences in the historical and cultural aspect into their orbit, the study of which is relevant for national literary criticism. In the period of independence, cultural ties and influences of national literatures are based on expanding cultural and literary contacts between sovereign States, have their own specifics and can be expressed openly, brightly or barely noticeably, is veiled and indirect. In the XXIst century, the international popularization of Kazakh literature is greatly expanded, the Anthologies are published in Russian, Korean, English, and new artistic translations, which serves as the basis and initial data for the development of the project «Kazakh-American Literary Cooperation of the New Era», the relevance of which increases in the year 25-anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the United States.

The need for research on this project is due to the fact that under the conditions of the globalization, destroying the national and cultural traditions and originality of cultures and literatures, the project's executors prove the importance of studying international literary connections that contribute to understanding the specifics and understanding of the underlying processes in Kazakh and American literature. The implementation of this project allows to trace the dynamics of the development of Kazakh-American literary cooperation, to reveal the mechanism for inheriting and changing traditions, the accumulation of artistic values in national literatures. This will be a significant contribution to strengthening the cooperation of academic and university science of the two countries, will allow us to reveal the specific functions of literary connections of our time, enrich the newest strategies of the research in the field of imagology, postmodernism, social text theory, cultural criticism (USA), etc.

The study of the Kazakh literary text in the aspect of discursive analysis (Z. Harris) in new translations into English and its inclusion in the context of continuing Kazakh-American literary cooperation reveals the specifics of modern reception of Kazakh literature in the United States. Modern researchers proceed from the premise that «the boundary between text and reality and between different texts is not a formal feature, but it itself has some kind of semantics, without which the understanding of the meaning of the work is significantly impoverished» (Shatin, 2011: 97). The study of spiritual image of the nation in view of a different national consciousness allows the inclusion of artistic texts of Kazakh writers and poets related to environmental problems into intercultural dialogue, in which the laws that form a concrete literary text are studied in the broad cultural context.

The phenomenon of genetic memory in Kazakh and American literature is of particular importance. A special object of analysis in American and Western European literature is «ethical and aesthetic problems associated with the depiction of the collective trauma caused by the terrorist attack of September 11, 2001 in the United States» (Glebova, 2010: 415). The trauma of the deportation of 1937 in the literature of Kazakhstan and the trauma of the terrorist attack on September 11, 2011 in the United States affect modern literary theory and the modern literary process as a whole, which causes the active use of the term «traumatic realism» in the works of English (Ganteau, 2007: 5) and American (Rothberg, 2000) researchers.

The fundamental difference between the ideas of the implemented project lies in the study of modern Kazakh-American literary cooperation by domestic and American scientists in the context of the latest genetic direction: the artist autoconstructs the world by solving the issues of the meaning of human life. These are the universal foundations of the life on earth, which are comprehensible for the masters of word and readers of any country in the world.

Methods. Methods and methodology. The methodology of project implementation is based on the systemic method as an interdisciplinary research area; synergetics, analyzing qualitative changes and complications of the studied processes in the course of evolution and development; the principle of the unity of the historical and the logical; method of cultural interpretation; deconstructivism as a method of analyzing an artistic text. The leading methods are objective-analytical, historical-literary, comparative-typological, textual, descriptive and eureka-

hermeneutic. The comparative method of analysis, the diachronic analysis of narrative structures, the referential aspects of the narrative, capable of engendering narrative (artistic, discursive) worlds (storyworlds), are of particular importance and are aimed at achieving the stated goals of the project. The substantive aspect of the artistic works is explored in the context of the dialogue between the poetics of the literatures of Kazakhstan and the United States. The research was based on the theory of critical analysis of the discourses of literary texts.

Results. The actively developing Kazakh-American literary cooperation of modern times provides relevant material for comparative research. In the long term, research on the themes and problems of Kazakh-American literary relations will continue to be a major contribution to the integration processes of the academic and university science of two countries, based on the scientific concepts of analyzing the artistic text and the artistic national world, the theory of critical analysis of the discourses of artistic texts, will reveal the specific functions of literary connections of our time, enrich the newest strategies of scientific research in the field of imagology, postmodernism, the theory of social text, cultural criticism.

At the present stage of development of national literatures, a new perspective of the vision of their evolutionary movement is observed, in which the intercultural border is perceived not as an obstacle but as an exit (in case of its intersection) to the universal and eternal, when geographical and linguistic relation is not as significant as general trends, themes and problems of Kazakh and American literatures. Kazakh and American literature demonstrate different narrative strategies but continue intercultural interaction and productive dialogue in the 21st century.

Discussion. Historical and cultural continuity in contemporary literary cooperation between Kazakhstan and the United States is the main vector of development. Literature scholars, publishers, translators, fans and connoisseurs of elegant literature and artistic word are joining the context of the expanding dialogue space. Striving of national literatures for intercultural dialogue, interaction and synthesis of various ethno-cultural intentions and influences is the main factor of modern cultural and historical development. A dynamic transfer of modern intercultural communication has been determined. Intercultural dialogue includes «the adaptation of cultural values by a perceiving culture and the entry of elements of this culture into the giving culture» (Lobacheva, 2010: 23). The literary text by modern researchers is considered as an internally mobile system, capable of revealing its meaning only at the crossroads of cultures. «The specifics of the concept of cultural transfer is aimed not to the reception of cultural elements of the original culture in the target culture (as opposed to the methodology of receptive aesthetics) but to their incorporation into a new cultural system, taking into account the possible transformation in the process of transfer implementation» (Lobacheva, 2010: 24). It is especially important for us that involvement of cultural transfer to the study of the system of literary interactions ensures «objectivity and accuracy of research through the recontextualization of the international and intercultural literary process» (Lobacheva, 2010: 26).

Dialogism as an internal property of Kazakh and American literatures acts as a unifying principle, which is revealed in the analysis of works by V. King «Victoire», diplomatic texts by M. Isinaliev, K.K. Tokaev, poetry collections of O. Suleimenov, A. Akhetov, R. Artemyeva, books of journalism by B. Kanapyanov «Coffee break», M.M. Auezov, K. Kabdrakhmanov, and others. The main themes of the works of Kazakh authors selected for publication in the anthology (USA) are «Nature in Human» and «Human in Nature». The world perception of M. Auezov's creativity was enriched by new translations of his artistic works into the languages of the peoples of the world, new books about his creativity and destiny in which the secret metaphysics of fate is revealed in «Gray Fierce» and parallels are being drawn between the prose of M. Auezov and J. London, M. Auezov and W. Faulkner. By the nature of artistic talent, M. Auezov is an epic writer, which allows him to compare his works with the prose of E. Hemingway. «M. Auezov departs from the traditions of J. London in the depiction of the relationship between human and nature, and approaches W. Faulkner and goes on improving his

writing skills further, reaching the tops of the epic narrative in creating the genre of the novel epopee» (Kalizhanov, 2016: 11).

A. Nurpeisov's books «Blood and Sweat» and «Final respects» were first published in English. The Washington Post and The New York Times paid attention to this important event – the translation of the novels into English and presentations.

Poetic Muses F. Ongarsynova and K. Akhmetova symbolize the contradictory nature of the surrounding world. In their poetry «the wind blows, sands rustle», snow storms fly over the grasses. Lyrical characters of poems rejoice when natural elements manifest themselves roughly, openly, they feel themselves as a part of the rebellious sea and a hot, cracked desert, a falcon in the sky, a steppe storm, a river in flood. In the poetry of K. Akhmetova, the characters of the Kazakh epic legends Kyz Zhibek and Bayan, «as the dawn rises above the native land». «Folk epic tales, glorifying the beauty of their native land and exploits of the characters, are embodied in different angles in the works of K. Akhmetova and F. Ongarsynova, symbolizing the connection of times and generations, past and present» (Ananyeva, 2017: 5). Creating a realistic image of our contemporary or historical figure, updating and improving the concept of personality, the artist of the word conquers the attention of the society.

Thus, as it was determined in the process of the conducted research, the Kazakh literary text is studied in a dialogue with the world culture and has perceptual features in the US, which is confirmed by publications of the poetry of Sh. Kudaiberdiev, M. Dulatov, A. Baytursynov, M. Zhumabaev, modern prose by B. Kanapyanov, E. Tursunov, L. Kalas in «The New Review», New York, 2016. An analysis of the Kazakh literary text was conducted in the context of a dialogue with world culture. Features of its reception are studied in the aspect of conceptual paradigms of comparative studies. The study of the spiritual image of the people from the point of view of a different national consciousness allows the inclusion of artistic texts of Kazakh writers and poets on environmental problems in intercultural dialogue, in which the laws that form a concrete literary text are studied in the broad context of culture.

It has been revealed that the concept of «multiculturalism» is quite new for national literary criticism and cultural studies. Multiculturalism as a phenomenon, partly reflecting the cultural situation of postmodernism, is consonant with the basic values of artistic creativity. The phenomena of multiculturalism (cultural diversity) and multiculturalism as a set of theories and practices for understanding the new situation have been reflected to varying degrees in the national literatures of the late XX – first decade of the XXI century. Multiculturalism had «a strong influence both on the modern literature of the United States, and on the changing ideas about the national canon and tradition» (Tlostanova, 2003: 102).

The issues of multi- and transnational processes, as determined in the process of the study – is in the focus of the new philology of American cultural studies and literary scholars E. Said, H. Bab and V. Mignolo, based on multilingual, intercultural and trans-symposium tendencies of the present. The analysis of the mechanism of perception of the Kazakh literary text in the English translation is based on the theory of critical analysis of the discourses of artistic texts, the identification of the leading trends in intertextual research as an aspect of «cultural studies» and comparative historical and functional study of works, using modern methods of receptive aesthetics in the perspective of metacomparative studies. The mechanism of perception of foreign texts is studied in the context of comparisons, contact and typological relationships, the analysis of diverse reception processes, and new translations of Kazakh classics into English. The comparative method of analysis, the diachronic analysis of narrative structures, the referential aspects of the narrative, capable of originating narrative (artistic, discursive) worlds (storyworlds), are of particular importance for literary analysis. The substantive aspect of the artistic works is explored in the context of the dialogue between the poetics of literatures of Kazakhstan and the United States, is based on the theory of critical analysis of the discourses of artistic and translated texts.

Generalization and systematization of Kazakh-American literary relations contribute to the understanding of identity and understanding the underlying processes in the Kazakh and

American literature, enable the observation of the dynamics of their development, revealing the mechanism of inheritance and changed traditions, the accumulation of artistic treasures. Analysis of different levels of literary interaction – from contact links to the revealing of genetic and historical-typological similarities – reveals a natural phenomenon in the development of the literatures of two countries and summarizes the scientific basis for their comprehensive understanding in terms of multiculturalism. The similarity of the literary situation in Kazakhstan and America is that many ethnic minorities found their House in Kazakhstan. In the very fact of peaceful existence of representatives of many nationalities in the United States and Kazakhstan, the role of literature is great which reflects the multiculturalism of American and Kazakh society.

Problems similar to those which are set in their works of American writers are revealed in the works of some Kazakh authors. The novel by T. Abdikov «Flickering hellish lights» makes us remember the tragic fate of Indian tribes, the author brings to the forefront the theme of memory, which personifies the connection with the past, the history of the people. Eternal philosophical reflections on the meaning of life, the important role of human in the life process, his exclusive responsibility to people for their acts and deeds are inherent to the creativity of T. Abdikov. A separate chapter «the USA» is included in M. Barmankulov's book «The Crystal Dreams of the Turkic people about Quadronization».

The creation of the poem «Twins» (in the subtitle: «A virtual poem against a background of reality») by D. Nakipov is associated with the tragic events of September 11, 2001 in the United States. The poem of the Kazakh author was published several months after the tragic events. «The hero immerses in an unknown area. The model of the world without borders, illusion of “double motherland” are built in the unified cultural-geographical paradigm» (Korotenko, 2016: 122).

The memory of New York firefighters who died in the Washington Shopping Center is dedicated to the work of the famous teacher, public figure and poet V. Ronkin «The Last Day of the Twins». In the fiction of Kazakh authors about the United States, setting on tolerance is prevalent, which enables the integration of humanitarian knowledge beyond borders. Thus, the reception of an artistic text as a cultural dialogue promotes the recognition of Kazakh culture and literature in the United States.

American researcher N. Caffee (University of California, Los Angeles) emphasizes the diversity of literature in the multicultural and multilingual center of the region, such as modern Kazakhstan. Kazakhstanis become the citizens of the world and create new cultural ties with Western Europe, North America and other regions of Eurasia. The mobility of Kazakh authors and readers stimulates international cooperation and contacts. Modern Kazakh literature, in which new paths, styles, genres and techniques appear, go beyond the political and historical limits of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Kazakh authors, whose works reflect the wide international experience, political ties and influence of different cultures, live and publish their works in Russia and CIS countries, in China, the US and Canada. Thus, in the modern world there are no barriers for those who wish to participate in literary and cultural life. Recognition of Kazakh culture abroad – is «the result of geographical and virtual dissemination of Kazakh creativity» (Caffee, 2013, 142).

Summing up the experience of Kazakh culture, history and literature studies in the universities of USA, N. Caffee concludes that «Kazakhstan, similar to USA, is a big diverse country with rich history, which can provide something relevant to everybody» (Caffee, 2016: 236).

Allusion – the presence in the text of elements that indicate or refer to other texts or certain historical, cultural and biographical facts, is manifested when translating Kazakh poetic texts into English. Translation of works of Kazakh authors into English organically acts as a binary aesthetics and is a product of artistic interference, inconsistency of images, paths, etc. The foreign reader often at the unconscious level first receives emotional information of a communicative, evaluative, abstract-generalizing, modal nature. He focuses on revealing common links with the surrounding reality and the originality of the national picture of the world

or fragments, often visual: ornament, yurt, kamcha, etc., subsequently gaining implicit access to the world of content and forms of artistic work.

The direction of modern philology hermeneutics has developed on the basis of classical hermeneutics – the general theory of the interpretation of texts. The hermeneutic aspect of artistic translation allows to analyze the artistic text as a source of culture and a link in the dialogue of national literatures. «Poets and writers in their own personal way find answers to the question of the meaning of human life by creating creative associations in their artistic works and special spatiotemporal relations» (Ananyeva, 2017: 130). The role of the translated artwork in the receiving culture is increasing, the translational lexicon is the main indicator of the interpretation and adaptation of the Kazakh literary text in American culture and, more broadly, in the culture of the countries of the English-speaking area. In the context of the continuing intercultural dialogue, the literary text has different versions of interpretations and perusal, each new translation enriches literature.

Conclusion.

The modern literary process of Kazakhstan and America, and cultural locus and literary traditions which shaped author's worlds of writers and poets, playwrights and publicists are different. But the main trends of its development have common points: the idea of moral memory and participation of the individual personality in the destiny of the nation, the orientation toward tradition, the reflection of the national picture of the world, the preservation of the ethnic archetype, the autobiographical lyrical discourse, the theme of love of nature and environmental issues.

The productive Kazakh-American literary dialogue is based on an integrating metacomparative approach, on the algorithm of comparisons of processes, events and artistic texts. The search for answers to the most important issues of our time, the challenges of globalization, helps to open the ethnocultural world. «Identity» and «dialogue» act as complementary regulators of national literary dynamics, and historical memory as the driving force of self-identification. Identity gives the right to identify with a certain cultural tradition.

Modern American writers are integrated into society. Due to polyethnicity, US readers are very interested in the writers of other cultures – P. Coelho, Adshibi, O. Suleimenov, etc. The interest in historical works in Kazakhstan and the United States is understandable and quite natural. But the genre of historical novel in American literature has its own peculiarities: it covers the historical period, including fantasy, fiction. In the modern world literary process, according to American scholars, literary scholars, the extreme diversity is observed, which is the best way to reflect public problems.

Articles and essays of the diplomats are the examples of tolerance in political discourse. «Method of tonal analysis allows to focus attention on the style of the statements including the publications of valuation vocabulary applied by the author» (Druzhnikov, Fokina, 2015: 59). In the «Diplomat Essay» K.K. Tokayev writes about the fact that the role of Kazakhstan “as a strategic partner of USA in Central Asia and post-soviet area has strengthened as a result of development of dialogue on international and regional issues” (Tokayev, 2008: 21). The author brilliantly describes the portraits of the President of Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev, Nobel prize laureate and the General Secretary of the UN Kofi Annan, Vice President of the USA Albert Gore, US Secretary of Defense William Perry, US Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, and his colleagues. K.K. Tokayev style of writing is flawless, politically correct and democratic.

The study of modern Kazakh-American literary cooperation is carried out in the context of the latest genetic direction: the artist auto constructs the world by solving the question of the meaning of human life. The nature of the connection between the literary text and the referent – the world of reality – is revealed. Cultural iconography («imagerie culturelle», the term by Daniel-Henri Pajo) is one of the directions of modern imagology, which studies the complex mechanism of forming images, images of «alien» under the influence of political, historical, sociocultural factors.

The prospects for further comparative studies are due to the deepening of a comprehensive analysis of the current state of Kazakh-American cooperation; revealing of domestic and foreign policy factors and their impact on cultural cooperation; development of vectors and guidelines for development and forecast for the future in the field of literary interaction; strengthening of literary, translation and publishing relations; increasing the image of Kazakhstan literature in the world publishing practice and strengthening the role of mutual translations. The object of scientific research will be new translations of artistic works by masters of the artistic word of the RK and the USA, professional study of novels by A. Nurpeissov, S. Elubai, books by G. Belger, and others.

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КАЗАХСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКОЕ ЛИТЕРАТУРНОЕ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО: ДИНАМИКА РАЗВИТИЯ И КУЛЬТУРНЫЙ ТРАНСФЕР

Аннотация: В статье изучается новый период казахстанско – американских литературных связей в исторической и литературной перспективе. Автором обобщены исследования современных казахстанско-американских литературных контактов, популяризация и распространение национальной модели культурного развития, раскрытие национального культурного кода и изучение казахской литературы в США.

Выявление международных литературных связей является важным направлением современной компаративистики, так как способствует пониманию специфики процессов в казахстанской и американской литературах, динамики их развития для выявления механизмов преемственности и изменения традиций и формирования художественных ценностей. В статье систематизированы отдельные факты отражения в национальных литературах проблемы «человек и природа», изучения новейшего периода казахстанско-американских литературных связей, открывающие нам новые феномены, мировые тренды, инновации в литературных и культурных контактах. Анализ разных уровней литературных связей (от контактов до установления общих и исторических типологических конвергенций) позволяет выявить ведущие тенденции в развитии литератур двух стран и научно подтвердить сложность аспекта мультикультурализма.

Для литератур Казахстана и США вопросы мультикультурного разнообразия являются неотъемлемыми в понимании современного мира. Современный писатель открыт мировому культурному опыту, преломляемому через культурный опыт нации. Литературные связи и сотрудничество в разные исторические периоды, безусловно, имеют свой алгоритм развития, периодичность и степень интенсивности. Литературы США и Казахстана сегодня находятся в особой динамике развития. Самоидентификация и диалог выступают ключевыми категориями современных литературных связей.

Ключевые слова: геопэтика, гипертекст, межлитературные связи, личность, имагологический дискурс, стратегии повествования, литературная критика, постмодернизм, казахская литература, американская литература.

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ҚАЗАҚ-АМЕРИКАНДЫҚ ӘДЕБИ ҒЫНТЫМАҚТАСТЫҚ: ДАМУ ДИНАМИКАСЫ ЖӘНЕ МӘДЕНИ АУЫСЫМ

Аңдатпа. Мақалада қазақстандық-американдық әдеби байланыстардың тарихи және әдеби келешегіндегі жаңа кезеңі зерттеледі. Автор қазіргі заманғы қазақстандық-американдық әдеби байланыстар, мәдени дамудың ұлттық моделін тарату және насихаттау, ұлттық-мәдени кодты ашу және қазақ әдебиетінің АҚШ-та оқытылуы туралы зерттеулерді жинақтаған.

Халықаралық әдеби байланыстарды анықтау қазіргі заманғы компаративистиканың маңызды бағыты болып табылады, дәстүр сабақтастығы мен өзгерістерінің тетіктерін анықтау үшін және көркем құндылықтарды қалыптастыру үшін қазақстандық және американдық әдебиеттердегі үдерістердің ерекшелігін, олардың даму серпінін түсінуге мүмкіндік береді. Мақалада ұлттық әдебиеттердегі жекелеген фактілер «адам және табиғат» мәселелері және бізге жаңа феномендер мен әлемдік трендтерді, әдеби және мәдени байланыстардағы инновацияларды ашатын жаңа дәуірдегі қазақстандық-американдық әдеби байланыстардың зерттеулері жүйеленген. Әдеби байланыстардың әр түрлі деңгейлерін талдау (контактілерден бастап жалпы және тарихи типологиялық конвергенцияларды анықтағанға дейін) екі елдің әдебиеттерінің дамуындағы жетекші тенденцияларды анықтауға және мультимәдениеттілік аспектілерінің күрделілігін ғылыми растауға мүмкіндік береді.

Қазақстан және АҚШ әдебиеттері үшін мультимәдениеттің әртүрлілігі мәселелері қазіргі әлемді түсінудің ажырамас бөлігі болып табылады. Заманауи жазушы ұлттың мәдени тәжірибесі арқылы түзілген әлемдік мәдениеттің тәжірибесіне ашық. Әр түрлі тарихи кезеңдердегі әдеби байланыс пен ынтымақтастық, әрине, өзінің даму алгоритмі, жиілігі мен қарқындылық дәрежесіне ие. АҚШ пен Қазақстан әдебиеті бүгінгі күнде ерекше даму динамикасы үстінде. Өзін-өзі тану және диалог құру – қазіргі заманғы әдеби байланыстардың негізгі санаттары болып табылады.

Кілттік сөздер: геопэтика, гипермәтін, әдебиет аралық байланыстар, тұлға, имагологиялық дискурс, баяндау стратегиясы, әдеби сын, постмодернизм, қазақ әдебиеті, американдық әдебиет.

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