

***D.M. Ishanova<sup>1\*</sup>, Zh.R. Sladkevich<sup>2</sup>***

*<sup>1</sup>Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University  
Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan*

*<sup>2</sup>Institute of Russian and Oriental Studies, Gdansk, Poland  
E-mail: <sup>1</sup>dianka.ishanova@mail.ru, <sup>2</sup>zanna.sladkevich@gmail.com  
ORCID: <sup>1</sup>0009-0008-4796-1251, <sup>2</sup>0000-0001-7237-5328*

## **PROBLEMS OF GENDER POETICS IN KAZAKH LITERATURE**

**Abstract.** The article examines aspects of gender poetics, the most urgent problem of literary criticism. The field of study of the topic is given in Kazakh literature. Within the framework of the materials of domestic researchers of Kazakh literature, the problems of gender poetics, its features and connections with the world literary science will be analyzed. The purpose is study the specific features of Kazakh literature, to compare the data of the history of the formation, development of the gender theme with a sample of world literature. It is known in the world literary science, gender studies are becoming a separate branch of science “genderology” and has formed a channel. In Kazakh literary science, “genderology” is at the stage of formation. Scientific research related to gender studies. It was focused mainly in the field of social, philosophical, economic sciences. In recent years, linguistics, cultural studies, literary studies have become the object of study of the gender sphere. Although it appeared early in foreign science, one of the most methodically developed in Russian literary studies. The topic is of high relevance for the Kazakh literary science. The research uses traditional scientific descriptive, semantic, qualitative, comparative, classification methods. The gender analysis of a literary text is not limited to the consideration of the figurative system and the social context of the work. There are quite complex issues in world literary studies weren't solved when considering its object of feminism, men's artistic works within the framework of the established gender orientation. A special examination of complex scientific issues related to gender issues and relevant topic should be studied comprehensively. The consideration of fiction in a gender perspective reflects well-established views on masculine and feminist stereotypes in society, to the formation of new ideas.

**Keywords:** gender problem, gender poetics, woman's themes, gender aspect, woman's prose.

***Д.М. Ишанова<sup>1\*</sup>, Ж.Р. Сладкевич<sup>2</sup>***

*<sup>1</sup>Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті,  
Алматы, Қазақстан*

*<sup>2</sup>Орыстану және шығыстану институты, Гданск, Польша  
E-mail: <sup>1</sup>dianka.ishanova@mail.ru, <sup>2</sup>zanna.sladkevich@gmail.com  
ORCID: <sup>1</sup>0009-0008-4796-1251, <sup>2</sup>0000-0001-7237-5328*

## **Қазақ әдебиетіндегі гендерлік поэтика мәселелері**

**Аңдатпа.** Бұл мақалада әдебиеттану ғылымының аса өзекті мәселесі болып табылатын гендерлік поэтиканың аспектілері қарастырылады. Тақырыптың қазақ әдебиетіндегі зерттелу өрісіне шолу жасалынады. Қазақ әдебиетіндегі отандық зерттеушілердің материалдары аясында гендерлік поэтиканың өзекті мәселелері, өзіндік ерекшеліктері мен әлемдік әдебиеттану ғылымымен байланыстары сараланады. Гендерлік тақырыптың төл әдебиетімізде қалыптасу, даму тарихы жайындағы мәліметтерді әлемдік әдебиет үлгісімен салыстыра отырып, қазақ әдебиетіндегі өзіндік ерекшеліктеріне барлау жасауды мақсат етеді. Қазір әлемдік әдебиеттану ғылымында гендерлік зерттеулер «Гендерология» деп аталатын ғылымның жеке бағытына айналып, үлкен арна құрап отырғаны белгілі. Қазақ әдебиеттану ғылымында «гендерология» қалыптасу кезеңінде тұр. Алғашқыда гендерлік зерттеулермен байланысты

ғылыми зерттеулер, негізінен, әлеуметтік, философиялық, экономикалық ғылымдар саласында өріс алған. Соңғы жылдары лингвистика, мәдениеттану, сондай-ақ әдебиеттану да гендерлік саланың зерттеу нысанына айналды. Бұл сала шетелдік ғылымда ерте пайда болғанымен, отандық әдебиеттануда әдістемелік тұрғыдан кенже дамыған саланың бірі. Сондықтан да біз қозғап отырған тақырыптың қазақ әдебиеттану ғылымы үшін өзектілігі жоғары деп санаймыз. Зерттеу барысында дәстүрлі ғылыми сипаттама және семантикалық, сапалық, талдау-жинақтау, салыстыру, жіктеу әдістері қолданылады. Көркем мәтінді гендерлік тұрғыдан талдау тек шығарманың бейнелі жүйесі мен әлеуметтік контексті қарастырумен шектелмейді. Әлемдік әдебиеттануда оның объектісі феминизм мен ер адамдар қолынан шыққан көркем туындыларды қалыптасқан гендерлік бағыт аясында қарастыруда шешімін таппаған мәселелер күрделі мәселелер жеткілікті. Әдебиеттанудағы гендерлік мәселелерге байланысты күрделі ғылыми мәселелерді арнайы қарастыру енді қолға алыну үстінде және ол кешенді түрде зерттелуі тиіс аса өзекті тақырып болып табылады. Көркем әдебиетті гендерлік аспектіде қарастыру, бір жағынан, қоғамдағы маскулиндік және фемининдік стереотиптерге қатысты қалыптасқан көзқарастарды көрсетсе, екінші жағынан, осы саладағы өзгерістерге назар аударып, жаңа идеяларды қалыптастыруға жол ашады.

*Кілт сөздер:* гендер мәселелері, гендерлік поэтика, әйел тақырыбы, гендерлік аспект, әйел прозасы.

**Д.М. Ишанова<sup>1\*</sup>, Ж.Р. Сладкевич<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Казахский Национальный Педагогический Университет имени Абая  
Алматы, Республика Казахстан

<sup>2</sup>Институт русистики и востоковедения, Гданск, Польша

E-mail: <sup>1</sup>dianka.ishanova@mail.ru, <sup>2</sup>zanna.sladkevich@gmail.com

ORCID: <sup>1</sup>0009-0008-4796-1251, <sup>2</sup>0000-0001-7237-5328

## Проблемы гендерной поэтики в казахской литературе

**Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматриваются аспекты гендерной поэтики, являющиеся наиболее актуальной проблемой литературоведения. Дается обзор области изучения темы в казахской литературе. В рамках материалов отечественных исследователей казахской литературы будут проанализированы актуальные проблемы гендерной поэтики, ее особенности и связи с мировой литературоведческой наукой. Целью исследования было исследование специфических особенностей казахской литературы, сопоставление данных истории становления, развития гендерной темы с образцом мировой литературы. Сейчас известно, что в мировой литературоведческой науке гендерные исследования становятся отдельным направлением науки под названием «гендерология» и образовал большой канал. В казахской литературоведческой науке «гендерология» находится на стадии становления. Первоначально научные исследования, связанные с гендерными исследованиями, были сосредоточены в основном в области социальных, философских, экономических наук. В последние годы объектом изучения гендерной сферы стали лингвистика, культурология, а также литературоведение. Эта область, хотя и рано появилась в зарубежной науке, является одной из наиболее методически развитых в отечественном литературоведении. Поэтому мы считаем, что затрагиваемая тема имеет высокую актуальность для казахской литературоведческой науки. В исследовании используются традиционные научные описательные и семантические, качественные, сравнительные, классификационные методы. Гендерный анализ художественного текста не ограничивается рассмотрением образной системы и социального контекста произведения. В мировом литературоведении достаточно сложных вопросов, которые не решались при рассмотрении ее объекта феминизма и художественных произведений из рук мужчин в рамках сложившейся гендерной направленности. Сейчас ведется специальное рассмотрение сложных научных вопросов, связанных с гендерными проблемами в литературоведении, и это очень актуальная тема, которая должна быть изучена комплексно. Рассмотрение художественной литературы в гендерном аспекте, отражает устоявшиеся взгляды на маскулинные и феминистские стереотипы в обществе и указывает на изменения в этой области и открывает путь к формированию новых идей.

**Ключевые слова:** гендерная проблема, гендерная поэтика, женская тематика, гендерный аспект, женская проза.

## **1. Introduction**

Currently, the public is very interested in a thorough analysis of gender issues in Kazakh literature. In both domestic and international literature, the terms “gender”, “gender poetics”, “gender problem”, “gender aspect”, “gender policy”, “gender equality”, “gender identification”, “gender orientation”, “gender studies”, “gender metaphor”, “and “feminism” have evolved into a variety of concepts, including “writer”, “women’s prose”, “the language of a woman’s work” and “women’s texts”. Modern science makes extensive use of the gender perspective, social and cultural analysis phenomena, and trends.

The purpose of the article is to explore the specifics of the gender research method in Kazakh literary studies. Identification of topical issues of gender in modern literary research. Thus, to assess the current state of gender studies in Kazakh literary studies and their prospects, guided by the description of the main categories used in gender studies. Differentiation of the search and interrelationships of the Humanities of Kazakhstan in the consideration of gender issues as a holistic phenomenon.

Gender studies, as a new paradigm of humanitarian knowledge, for the first time brought to the agenda the consideration of the nature and identity of women along with men and became an integral part of public consciousness. Western and Russian scientists highlight several stages related to the history of the development and formation of gender studies.

In the Euro-American scientific tradition, gender is reflected in the concept of a woman-mother, in the theory of the gender scheme, gender is interpreted from the point of view of an ideological system, a social institution, a system of interpersonal relations. In Russian science, the word “genes” has been in use since the late 1980s. This subject originated with the renowned Kazakh poet Abai and gained widespread recognition as “women’s equality” at the turn of the century. And it is currently evolving into a new area that takes into account the rights of both men and women equally and has come to be known as “gender”.

Today, the search for answers to the question of what point of view the issue of gender should be considered in the national literature is one of the channel issues in Kazakh literary studies. In this article, I will first review the research work on the problem of genes in the literature. This topic is somewhat considered in the works of Russian literary scholars. But, having become the subject of a special study, the work carried out in a monographic complex was not completed. The results of the differentiation showed that in many cases literary critics recognized gender analysis as a consideration of works written on the topic of women’s freedom. In the works written in the old era, a woman tried to reveal her fate, her image from different sides.

Since its inception in the West, the concept of “gender” has opened up a wide field, has been comprehensively systematized from a scientific point of view and has formed a research channel with its own directions and methodologies. Specialists in the field of humanities in Kazakhstan independently consider gender issues, based on the experience of their Western colleagues. I will explain this in the main part of the article.

## **2. Research methods and materials**

### **2.1 Research methods**

Currently, women's literature in civilized countries is growing rapidly, so the relevance of the problem of "gender" in literary studies is also increasing. The gender picture of the world, as well as a comprehensive study of the author's consciousness and the gender characteristics of the characters, become an unchangeable object of modern gender literary criticism. The works of writers of world literature and Kazakh literature on the study of gender issues were identified using methods of comparison with each other.

Having initially defined the meaning of the word "gender" as a term, stabilization in scientific circles has gone through a somewhat difficult path. First, a special study was conducted in which the concepts and concepts related to "sex" and "gender" were analyzed. The term "sex" refers to categories that are biologically interpreted in relation to the human body, representing feminine and masculine nature, while the term "gender" refers to categories that describe social roles and behavior (i.e. parenting) in relation to a woman and a man.

The study employed conventional scientific methods including descriptive and semantic analysis, qualitative approaches, comparative techniques, and classification methods in relation to the research topic.

### **2.2 Material description**

In Russian science, gender is distributed by industry, comprehensively reviewed, resulting in a dictionary of terms used in gender studies. In the dictionary of gender terms published by the authors' association, "gender" is defined as a social model that defines the place and role of women and men in society and its institutions (family, political structure, economy, culture and education, etc.) (Dictionary of gender terms, 2013: 7). In modern Kazakh literary science, the activity in gender studies is not at a high level. In the world of literary criticism, the samples of modern women's prose from a gender point of view are most fully studied. Based on this, the need to expand the gender aspect of the study of Kazakh literature and develop comprehensive positions on the differentiation of the gender problem in the prose of women writers is growing every day. What are the main reasons why this issue is becoming the most relevant topic in Kazakh literature of the XX-XXI centuries? In search of answers to these questions, we tried to identify the main areas of research.

The Western Literary Encyclopedia of the XX century provides the following explanation: "... the gender approach is often used in traditional areas of literary analysis, for example, when studying the figurative system of a literary work". (Western Literary studies of the XX century: an encyclopedia, 2004: 96). Since gender originated and developed in Western literature, influencing the literature of other countries, methods of analysis-generalization, comparison, classification were used to understand its concept from world studies. Regarding the term, we have understood that "gender" completely covers cultural and social concepts of equality between men and women. It is in this context that gender issues have become one of the most important topics of Russian literature of the 19th

century. As a result, interest in the gender theme in Russian literature rose to a high level in the twentieth century. In the mid-1990s, the word "gender" became widespread in literary criticism in relation to women's prose. The traditional scientific characterization of terms in the theory of world literature has been developed.

The draft first response stems from the nature of the gender issue. The nature of genes is more complex, it is studied in various aspects. It has been thoroughly studied in Kazakh society in philosophy, psychology, economics, cinematography, linguistics, cultural studies and sociology. In recent years, more and more attention has been paid to literary studies. As a rule, literary criticism focuses on the image of male and female characters, the peculiarities of their behavior and the motives of their actions. Among writers, opinions regarding women's prose are also unambiguous. Such a variety of opinions is found both in Russian literature and in the world. The traditional theme of literary works is the inner world of a woman, as well as the image of a woman captured by male eyes. And the correlation of gender issues with artistic reality in works, especially on the scale of the entire literary process, cannot be widely covered. Gender aspects played a role in the evolution of 20th-century Kazakh literature in relation to global developments. This has created significant opportunities for contemporary creative expression and fresh ideas, contributing to the emergence of a new style among Russian writers.

In any genre of Kazakh literature, the proportion of male authors is greater than that of female authors. In Soviet times, the number of women writers did not grow. Many of them limited themselves to writing memoirs about the Kazakh intelligentsia in Kazakh literature. Male writers have expanded the poetic field by introducing a new theme about Kazakh women into prose. For example, A.T.Baktybayeva contends in her research that exploring the theme of relationships within modern families, occasionally from a humorous perspective, aids in understanding the elements that contribute to the unique charm and popularity of women's prose (Baktybayeva, 2023:11). Another Kazakhstani scholars Zh. Sarsenbayeva and A. Yakici studied the image of women in contemporary Kazakh prose and psychological aspects of their portrayal. The scholars assert that the writings of female authors in niche genres reflect social contradictions, human nature, the inner world, and the transformation of women. Their works often explore the language of characters, narrative structures, inconsistencies between thoughts and actions, character dialogue, and unique stylistic features in the depiction of psychological phenomena (Sarsenbayeva, Yakici, 2021:9).

In the course of the research we found that there is little research on the female image in Kazakh literature. The very fact that many classical works are named after women helps to raise the status of gentle creatures. For example, a poem "Kalkaman and Mamyр", which is based on a historical event, and a poem celebrating the love of two young people is "Yenilik and Kebek" by Sh. Qudaiberdyuly, a psychological novel "Akbilek" by Zh. Aimautov, a novel "Botagoz" dedicated to the struggle of Kazakh workers for freedom and equality by S. Mukanov, a novel "Ulpan", based on the content of a historical chronicle, etc.

Much later than in foreign and Russian literature, Kazakh literature contains many works telling about the life of a fragile girl. In the early XX century, Kazakh novels on the theme of

women's equality began to be published. Many Kazakh writers boldly, from different sides, actively raised this topic. Among the works related to gender issues in Kazakh literature we can point poems by Abai which dedicated to women's freedom, "Unhappy Zhamal" by M. Dulatov, which is a first novel in Kazakh literature written in the prose fiction style, a psychological story "The sin of Sholpan" by M.Zhumabayev, a novel "Qamar Sulu" by S. Toraighyrov, that depicts the tragedy of love between a young girl and a young man, as well as the consequences of outdated social customs and traditions, in which women's human rights are violated in society, S. Kobeyev's work "Kalyn mal" a novel that details the life of a Kazakh village in the early 20th century, the changes that began to take place in it due to the colonial regime, and the old customs and traditions that began to spread and liberate the country from its power, B. Mailin's first work in the prose genre is "The sign of Shuga". This novel deals with another issue in old Kazakh society: the inequality of women and the freedom of love between young people who love each other. All the works which we gave above appeared in the first twenty years of the XX century.

Consequently, the issue of women's equality was the most relevant topic of this time. Because the freedom and literacy of women, the good fate of the Kazakh girl, the inequality of women were the most important problems of Kazakh society at that time. Unfortunately, the topic, especially raised by fiction at that time, was under pressure from Soviet ideology and became a closed topic. Almost all of the above-mentioned writers were repressed and, together with their works, fell into a narrow bag. Until the last years of the Soviet era, this issue was not opened. In the Kazakh literary science, even the terms "gender" and "feminism" have not caught on. These words were characterized by concepts such as "equality of women", "general freedom of women", also interpreted as a situation describing the difficult life of Kazakh young women before the October Revolution and from such a situation the Soviet authorities were praised. While the gender issue was a complex topic common to human society as a whole, foreign literary trends in this area were also excluded from scientific research.

Zh. Abdygapparova explains that the image of a woman in the Kazakh literature of the twentieth century has received a new direction: "the emergence of a new time, the formation of a civil, legal society was also promoted by Alash figures through artistic works. While the female image in previous literary works was depicted as meek, fragile, not exceeding the family hearth, after the "gender revolution committed by the figures of Alash, these images entered a new look, female images became recognizable from a new angle" (Abdygapparova, 2022: 75).

Therefore, in the Kazakh literary science, the conversation about gender, feminist trends and their influence on literary development was not touched upon until present. The problem of gender poetics becomes relevant only after gaining independence and free interaction with the world community.

Now gender poetics is a branch of historical poetics, an actual subject of literary criticism. The most important category in which gender poetics focuses is its personal characteristics, which are transmitted through the subjective text and the image of the characters, which



are narrated on behalf of the author. There is a big difference in the use of vocabulary by a man and a woman. Therefore, in gender politics, when understanding a literary work, it is necessary to carefully take into account the strategy and tactics of speech behavior according to the gender of a person in general, the discourse of men and women. Gender poetics is formed within the framework of traditional Poetics, which studies the Universal properties of oral and artistic works and includes aspects of the creation, perception and interpretation of the text. Women's and men's poetry and prose are formed in a genre system that has its own unique style, as well as a gender dimension.

### **3. Discussion**

It is difficult to say that modern Kazakh literary studies, like other humanities, is actively interested in gender studies. Assessing the results achieved, in a number of cases domestic literary scholars understand gender analysis as the analysis of works written by female authors and telling about the fate of women in its various manifestations. Today we are witnessing global changes, that is, changes in gender stereotypes and gender roles. Modern gender studies today focus on the study of these processes and phenomena in literature (and science). Scholars G. Ladzekpo, J. Attiye and S. Davi, who have studied gender roles and stereotypes in contemporary literature consider that gender dynamics are portrayed and whether traditional gender roles and stereotypes are reinforced or challenged (Ladzekpo et al, 2024: 28).

In the works of Gender stereotypes in Kazakh literature were researched by A.B. Kaldybay and G.K. Abdigaliyeva. They consider that men and women are well aware of their gender stereotypes and, when confronted with stereotypes, tend to report their beliefs and exhibit stereotypical behavior (Kaldybay, Abdigaliyeva, 2023:279).

Ye. Adayeva noted that gender analysis of a text is not only a consideration of the system of images and social context in a work, therefore, in Kazakh literary science it is very important to consider literary issues within the framework of gender literary studies" (Adayeva, 2022: 213).

In domestic literature presents works on the comprehensive study of the works of women writers. One can name the works of A. A. Kenzhebayeva, who works fruitfully in this field, published in different years. The author raised the gender issue from the article to the monograph. For example, PhD thesis entitled "The meaning of the female image in women's prose" (Kenzhebaeva, 2000) is a great contribution to gender studies. Looking at these research papers, one can see that Kazakh women did not stay away from the art of writing in Kazakh literature.

The characters in the stories of young authors struggle with the problems occurring in the society of their time. The fate of modern society is men's addiction to alcohol, lack of household, psychological stress, the plight of boys and girls orphaned by their parents at a young age, cruelty in society, difficult life in single-parent families, non-compliance with modern life requirements, the problem of moving from village to city, unemployment, paid education, the cost of renting an apartment in a big city etc.

In the article by S.Yu. Vorobyova "Gender Policy" by a Female Author (using the novels of L. Ulitskaya as an example), methodological principles for determining the

gender component in the process of analyzing artistic texts are formulated. Using four novels by L. Ulitskaya as an example, the dynamics of the discursive gender model of the world and man are shown. Feminist consciousness has drawn attention to the methods of representation in the text, to their dynamics in the process of searching for the ideal character type of a female author, by vividly demonstrating the possibility of creating "interpretative" forms of final and open dialogic discourse, combining them together, as well as presenting the categories of masculinity and femininity, L. Ulitskaya confirms the predominance of women's writing, which is able not only to adequately express the idea of femininity, but also to evaluate the idea of femininity (Vorobyova, 2016).

A proposal for another gender study in Russian literature can be seen in this work. The authors present in the textbook possible options for the gender aspect of the study of a literary work. The material of literary texts analyzes the gender picture of the world in women's literature of the XX-XXI centuries. The literary analysis of the gender aspect of a work should be carried out, first of all, with the help of its own categorical and terminological apparatus of literary science (Arzamazov, 2020: 8).

#### **4. Results**

The works describing the image of a woman, beauty, mind, qualities, nature in Kazakh prose and poetry are reflected in the myths of oral literature, fairy tales, legends, lyrical and epic poems. For example, "Kyz Zhibek", "Aiman and Sholpan", etc. Most researchers say that in the life and worldview of nomads, women, like men, were very free, brave, intelligent, skillful citizens who performed in groups and led battles.

During the Great Patriotic War, Kazakh writers portrayed women a lot. This is because the woman and the small children who worked in the rear lived in front of their eyes. Such examples can be seen in the memoirs of writers. From this it can be seen that the image of a woman or a man in a work of art is described depending on the time in the work, that is, on what historical event was described.

There are also differences in the portrayal of female characters by male and female writers. In modern women's prose, female authors also touch on new topics in the idea, content and form of the work. Neither the female characters of old classic novels nor the female characters of modern youth prose expect any help from men. They can withstand the difficulties encountered in their fate, thanks to their intelligence, strength, consciousness, endurance and heroism. It should be understood that although we know that a woman is a gentle being, she wants to admit that she is just as much a living being as men.

The term "gender" began to be used in literary studies to understand the phenomenon of "women's writing". At the end of the 20th century, the concepts of "text written by a female author" and "female text" appeared. In this regard, different points of view have arisen in literary studies. Some say that there is no neutral "female text" in literature, and proponents of the second point of view say that there are significant differences between female and male texts.

The works of O. P. Demidova, N.L. Pushkareva, S. R. Okhotnikova, K. Binswanger are devoted to the study of the "female language" at the level of the text of literary works and



the definition of the female literary tradition, the study of female images in literature and the phenomenon of "female reading".

Defining the writing characteristics peculiar to women writers is one of the main issues of gender literature. We believe that there are significant differences in the texts of men and women. Modern women's prose and poetry are analyzed from a gender perspective, but its methodological basis in literary studies has not yet been fully formed. In the gender analysis of the text in Western science, there is a concept of "women's writing". It is necessary to turn "women's" texts into one of the main areas of research in Kazakh literature. The consideration of gender issues through the study of the characteristic style of women writers is in itself a separate area that requires systematic research.

In the voluminous article "reflection of gender stereotypes in Kazakh literature" by Ye. Adayeva identifies the following main areas of gender research in literature:

- It involves weighing the changes, demands and desires in women's existence in a certain period, as well as the quality-truce that distinguishes men;
- Examines whether the image of a woman or a man in a work of art corresponds to the stereotypes of masculinity (*masculus*) and femininity (*femina*) formed by society;
- Patriarchy in literary texts presupposes the exposure of cultural stereotype;
- To determine what important role the gender specificity of the author plays in depicting the female image in the work and the reader in perceiving the female image;
- Defining the specifics of writing characteristic of women writers (Adayeva, 2022: 215).

The author of the article "Gender studies in modern Ukrainian literary studies" identifies the following main areas of gender research in modern Ukrainian literary studies: "... a new reading of the works of male and female authors from a gender point of view; "women's literature" and the formation of related scientific terms: "women's prose", "women's poetry", "women's novel"; to determine the features of women's poetry and prose, to develop the concept of "women's writing" based on the material of Ukrainian, Russian, American, Asian, Slavic literature; theoretical understanding of the methodology of gender studies, etc. (Baidalova, 2013: 227).

After independence, the number of women writers in prose increased. Despite the fact that prose writing is inherent in humanity, there are differences in the unusual picture of the world that occurs in the artistic work of a female author or a male writer, in the special attitude of the author to the main character, in the special nature of the author's consciousness, in the style of writing. To determine the general interaction of the author's feeling and thought from the beginning to the end of the work, to show the features of the transmission of methods of transformation by artistic means, such as metaphor.

Another aspect of the gender study of literature is the field of gender representation of national identity. Each nation has its own peculiarities in creating a work. Its features include the cultural characteristics of each nation, the history of the people, traditions and customs, peculiarities of worldview, tastes related to beauty. In the artwork, we find a national character regarding Kazakh characters, national colors describing the beauty and tenderness inherent in the Kazakh woman.

The article is aimed at considering gender issues in Kazakh literature, so I tried to give a complete answer to questions about how well gender issues have been studied in literary studies. The article reveals the history and general nature of gender issues in Kazakh literature. The conclusions of the gender approach analyzed above can be used to revise well-known literary texts in Russian literature and form a new point of view.

### **5. Conclusion**

This study briefly analyzes the emergence of aspects of gender issues in Kazakh literature. When considering gender issues in prose works, the opinions of foreign and domestic scientists are used. There are many unresolved issues in considering gender orientation, its object of feminism, and fiction written in literature by men.

Male writers are also interested in the topic of women and attitudes towards women. We believe that distinguishing between women's and men's literature, defining a special style of women's and men's prose, the genre of prose, the emotions and feelings of the characters, the time of writing, the history of creation, the place of the work in national and world literature is one of the most promising and priority areas of modern literature. Gender studies make it possible to recognize cultural structures in traditional literary works, analyze them from the point of view of ideas about the concepts of "male text" and "female writing" and find forms reflecting the signs of female experience. Gender studies contribute to the formation of a new approach to literary works. In the first decade of the new century, "women's literature", its poetics, stylistics, theoretical and historical-literary phenomenon should be comprehensively considered within this problematic field.

All the information they receive about the world, and all the information they transmit to the world about people, writers create in the form of short stories, that is, in the form of concrete prose with semantic integrity and a certain plot coherence. In our opinion, the gender analysis of the text is not limited to considering only the visual system of the work and the social context.

Men and women are biologically, psychologically and culturally different by nature. There are two differences, namely men and women. Masculinity and femininity are a natural difference between men and women physically and biologically, where men are stronger than women and women are weaker than men. In societies around the world, men are often considered superior to others. And there are "second-sex" names applied to women. In everyday life, the word "gender" often refers to perceived and natural differences between men and women. In literary studies, the term refers more specifically to how people define themselves and how they are judged by others based on their gender.

Ideas about gender have historically influenced the production, distribution, consumption and popularization of literature. Women's works came from different genres of the great literature of the world. In world literature, gender studies have made a significant contribution in terms of the analysis and development of works in this field.

The methodological tools used to study gender studies in literature are insufficient to evaluate women's creativity. Women have their own algorithm, for example, as general concepts, themes, plots, perspectives, language, etc. and they should be judged by their

own criteria, it is necessary to pay attention to women's writing and perceive women's works simultaneously as their historical and social product. Therefore, gender aspects in literature should reflect the abundance of female identity.

The study of the characteristic features of writing of prominent female representatives of modern Kazakh literature requires systematic study. Considering gender studies in our national literature, its development is among the main tasks of modern literary science.

#### References:

1. Abdygapparova Zh. (2022) "Gender issues in Kazakh literature at the beginning of the XX century" // Bulletin of Yassawi University, №4 (126). – P. 64-78. <https://doi.org/10.47526/2022-4/2664-0686.06> (In Kaz)
2. Adaeva Ye. (2022) Manifestation of gender stereotypes in Kazakh literature. Gender and Society of Kazakhstan. Almaty: printing house" DELUXE printing". – 280 p. (In Kaz)
3. Arzamazov A.A. (2020) Women's writing strategies in Udmurt literature: poetry of Anastasia Shumilova. Bulletin of Ugric Studies. Vol. 10, № 1. <https://doi.org/10.30624/2220-4156-2020-10-1-7-16> (in Russ.)
4. Baidalova E.V. (2013) Gender studies in modern Ukrainian literary studies \ Gender and literature in the countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe / Ed. by I.E. Adelheim. – M., Institute of Slavic Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences. – 252 p. (In Russ)
5. Baktybayeva, A. T. (2023). The comical in modern female prose of kazakhstan (on the example of works of g. kurgulina). Russian Linguistic Bulletin, 9(45). <https://doi.org/10.18454/RULB.2023.45.9>. (in Eng)
6. Dictionary of gender terms (2002) / Edited by A. A. Denisova; Region. societies. org. "East-West: Women's innovative projects. – M.: Information-XXI century. – 256 p. (In Russ)
7. Kaldybay A.B., Abdigaliyeva G.K. (2023). A literary review of studies related to gender stereotypes in the world and Kazakhstan society. Bulletin of Karaganda University № 1(109) p. 273-284 <https://doi.org/10.31489/2023HPh1/273-283> (In Kaz)
8. Kenzhebaeva A.A. (2000) « The uniqueness of the image of a woman in female prose « Cand. of philological Sciences diss.- Almaty. – 143 p. (In Kaz)
9. Ladzekpo, G., Attiye, J., & Davi, S. (2024). Exploring Gender Roles and Stereotypes in Literature: An Analysis of Contemporary Works. International Journal of Gender Studies, 9(2), 25–40. <https://doi.org/10.47604/ijgs.2782> (In Eng)
10. Sarsenbayeva Zh., Yakici A. (2021). The image of women in modern kazakh prose and psychological aspects in creating them. «Keruen» scientific journal. Volume 73, Number 4. ISSN 2078-8134. <https://doi.org/10.53871/2078-8134.2021.4-17> (In Eng)
11. Vardanyan O.A. (2003) "On the issue of the gender nature of poetic texts" // Collection of abstracts of the Third International Conference "Gender: language, culture, communication" November 27-28, Moscow 2003. – P. 26-27 (In Russ)
12. Vorobyova S. Y. (2016) Gender "politics" of a female author (on the example of L. Ulitskaya's novels) Proceedings of the Saratov University. A new series. Philology. Journalism. – vol. 16. – No.2. – pp. 195-202. (In Russ)
13. Western literary criticism of the twentieth century: an encyclopedia. – Moscow: Intrada, 2004. – 560 p.
14. Zholshaeva M., Mambetov Zh. (2022) Typology of the image of women in modern youth prose. Gender and Society of Kazakhstan. Almaty: printing house" DELUXE printing". – 280 p. (In Kaz)

#### Әдебиеттер:

1. Адаева Е. Қазақ әдебиетіндегі гендерлік стереотиптер көрінісі. Гендер және қазақстан қоғамы. Алматы: «DELUXE Printery» баспаханасы, 2022. – 280 б.
2. Арзамазов А.А. (2020) Стратегии женского письма в удмуртской литературе: поэзия Анастасии Шумиловой // Вестник угроведения. Т. 10, № 1. <https://doi.org/10.30624/2220-4156-2020-10-1-7-16>
3. Әбдіғәппарова Ж. «XX ғасыр басындағы қазақ әдебиетіндегі гендерлік мәселелер» // Ясауи университетінің хабаршысы, №4 (126), 2022. – Б. 64-78. <https://doi.org/10.47526/2022-4/2664-0686.06>

4. Байдалова Е.В. Гендерные исследования в современном украинском литературоведении // Гендер и литература в странах Центральной и Юго-Восточной Европы / Отв. ред. И.Е. Адельгейм. – М., Институт славяноведения РАН 2013. – 252 с.
5. Варданян О.А. «К вопросу о гендерной природе поэтических текстов» // Сборник тезисов Третьей международной конференции «Гендер: язык, культура, коммуникация» 27-28 ноября, Москва 2003 г. – С. 26-27
6. Воробьева С. Ю. Гендерная «политика» автора-женщины (на примере романов Л. Улицкой) Известия Саратовского университета. Новая серия. Филология. Журналистика. – 2016. – Т. 16. – №2. – С. 195–202.
7. Baktybayeva, A. T. (2023). The comical in modern female prose of kazakhstan (on the example of works of g. kurgulina). Russian Linguistic Bulletin, 9(45). <https://doi.org/10.18454/RULB.2023.45.9>.
8. Қалдыбай А.Б., Әбдіғалиева Г.Қ. (2023). Әлемдегі және Қазақстан қоғамындағы гендерлік стереотиптерге қатысты зерттеулерге әдеби шолу. Қарағанды университетінің хабаршысы № 1(109). – Б. 273-284. <https://doi.org/10.31489/2023НPh1/273-283>
9. Ladzeko, G., Attiye, J., & Davi, S. (2024). Exploring Gender Roles and Stereotypes in Literature: An Analysis of Contemporary Works. International Journal of Gender Studies, 9(2). – P. 25–40. <https://doi.org/10.47604/ijgs.2782>
10. Жолшаева М., Мәмбетов Ж. Қазіргі жастар прозасындағы әйелдер бейнесінің типологиясы. Гендер және қазақстан қоғамы. Алматы: «DELUXE Printery» баспаханасы, 2022. – 280 б.
11. Западное литературоведение XX века: энциклопедия. – Москва: Intrada, 2004. – 560 с.
12. Кенжебаева А.Ә. «Әйел прозасындағы әйел образының ершелігі» фил.ғыл.канд. дисс.- Алматы, 2000. – 143 б.
13. Словарь гендерных терминов / Под ред. А. А. Денисовой; Регион. обществ. орг. «Восток-Запад: Женские инновационные проекты. – М.: Информация-XXI в., 2002. – 256 с.
14. Sarsenbayeva Zh., Yakici A. (2021). The image of women in modern kazakh prose and psychological aspects in creating them. «Keruen» scientific journal. Volume 73, Number 4. <https://doi.org/10.53871/2078-8134.2021.4-17>