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Forms and functions of the use of figurative systems in modern Kazakh prose (cognitive aspect and comparative aspect with European literature)

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Abstract

Relevance. The relevance of this research is due to the study of the forms and functions of the use of figurative systems in modern Kazakh prose, considering the cognitive aspect of these systems next to the comparative aspect in European literature, and the consideration of classifications and typologies of the figurative system of modern prose in a narrowly innovative literary direction.

Purpose. The study purpose is to identify the forms and functions using the figurative systems in the prose of modern Kazakhstan, to compile a classification and designation of the typology of the figurative system in the cognitive aspect of the innovative literary direction based on the works of writers Ilya Odegov and Yuri Serebryansky.

Methodology. Various research methods including comparison, analysis, synthesis, analogy, deduction, induction, generalization, analytical generalization, classification, and abstraction to comprehensively investigate the topic, its properties, and the stylistic elements of writers' expression were used in this study.

Results. The study identifies various forms and functions of figurative systems employed in modern Kazakh prose, focusing on their cognitive aspects and comparing them with European literature. It highlights the classification and typology of these systems within the context of innovative literary directions, particularly through the works of writers Ilya Odegov and Yuri Serebryansky. The research utilizes analytical methods to delve into the properties and stylistic expressions of figurative systems, offering insights into their role in contemporary literary discourse.

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Conclusions. The findings underscore the significance of figurative systems as essential tools for conveying meaning and aesthetic value in modern Kazakh prose. By exploring cognitive and comparative aspects alongside innovative literary directions, the study enriches our understanding of how these systems shape narrative styles and contribute to cultural dialogue. This research serves as a valuable resource for scholars, educators, practitioners interested in the intersection of literature, cognition, cultural exchange.

Keywords: concepts; image concepts; national concept; cognitive models of the image of the author, hero; features of the organization of artistic space and time.

Introduction

In modern times, especially in the first quarter of the XXI century, we see how the field of literature of Kazakhstan is undergoing significant changes in its development. It reveals to the world its own ethnic identity, its own national world, through the prism of the most famous representatives of the Kazakh literary establishment.

Among the whole array of diverse samples of modern literature, philosophical motives, genre transformations, archetypal symbols in the figurative systems used will be considered on the example of the works of writers I. Odegov [1-4], and Yu. Serebryansky [5-8]. This involves compiling a classification of critical literary assessments of individual works for further review of the figurative system of Kazakh prose. This also implies the need to determine the thematic features, typology and context of this genre [9]. At the same time, it does not seem necessary to apply special terms concerning interrelations in works, such as intermediality, since they can be interpreted differently in different fields of science [10-12].

Kazakh prose as an integral part of the country's literature is mastering methods and principles of artistic reflection and reinterpretation of reality in a new way, including in relation to genres and literary systems. It is recognized that the main genre among the prose fiction is the novel. And although this is a very ancient genre, it continues to develop in new, modern conditions.

M.M. Bakhtin [13] notes that "the novel is the only genre that is rising and not rised yet. Genre-forming forces are working before our eyes: the birth and formation of the novel genre takes place in the full light of the historical day. The novel genre core is still far from hardened, and we cannot yet predict all its plastic possibilities". This statement is relevant not only for the novel but also for other genres. It is noted that it is inherent in modern literary criticism to consider the novel in the cognitive aspect of its development, since the modern novel is still not at the center of the literary criticism process itself.

Due to the development of both world and Kazakh prose, changes affect its individual genres, the novel and the story. This work is aimed at a systematic and comprehensive description of the main trends in the development of modern Kazakh literature and their objective correlation with earlier and innovative trends. It is worth noting that the Kazakh prose of the new period significantly contrasts with previous periods. These contrasts show the dynamics of serious aesthetic changes and trends, for example, the development of completely different discourses: mythological, postmodern, modernist. For example, the works by the following authors: R. Seisenbaev, M. Magauin, A. Nurpeisov, I. Odegov, Yu. Serebryansky clearly demonstrate this trend. Aesthetic diversity in the humanitarian literary discourse

of the modern history of Kazakhstan is shown, for example, in the monograph of B.U. Dzholdasbekova [14].

At the same time, the prose of Kazakhstan does not depart from the traditional lyrical and epic narrative about reality [15]. "Although, as is well known, the traditional literary canon was criticized, on the one hand, by supporters of post-colonial and feminist studios (since, from their point of view, this canon asserted the dominance of texts written exclusively by white men), and on the other hand, by fans of the education modernizatio" [16; 17]. According to A. Viala [18] the literary canon in France was formed between two serious disputes in the XVIII and XXI centuries.

The most modern prose of Kazakh literature demonstrates a vivid set of works that explore the issues covered by them at a deep philosophical, metaphysical and global level. At the same time, the opinion is being debunked in the West that it is necessary to focus only on the analysis of a literary text as a narratology object [19-21]. This direction of writers towards the global agenda explains the choice of a suitable toolkit of works [22]. Summing up, we can say that the interdisciplinary review of the article deepens knowledge in the field of the use of classification and typology of figurative systems of Kazakh prose in recent years, as well as making relevant subsequent research and further formation of the categorical and conceptual system.

Materials and Methods

Upon performing this research we used theoretical and universal methods of describing and comparing the material, its analysis, synthesis and generalization, and more specifically, analytical generalization, the method of analogies and related methods of induction and deduction. Classification and abstraction were also used to draw up a scheme of figurative systems and to designate its typology.

The disclosure of the topic was made in several stages: at the first stage, analysis was applied to the available materials in literary, philosophical, philological, historical, political, pedagogical topics, dissertations and articles that directly or indirectly affect the topic of modern prose in Kazakhstan, and the theory and methodology of literary studies in this area; at the second stage, the description of the forms of figurative systems and the function of their use was considered and started using examples of the latest works of Kazakh writers Ilya Odegov and Yuri Serebryansky. The typology of this system in its cognitive aspect of the innovative literary direction was identified. A set of conditions for the formation of a scheme for the study of Kazakh prose was designated and described.

The analysis of the description of Bili's works includes: short stories, novellas, novels, as well as books and other publications in literary journals in the USA, Europe and Asia, reviews and critics reviews. Presentations at

conferences, articles on current topics affecting the subject of our research and interviews for a more complete picture of the description. The circumstances and the subject of literary awards of authors were mentioned. They seriously affect the literary environment, the formation and development of literature in general in one direction or another and directly prose as regards this research. At the third stage, we completed the analysis of various materials in topics directly or indirectly related to deepening into the subject of research, as well as the analysis of theories and methods of literature research. We completed the review and description of the forms of figurative systems and their functions through various examples of the I. Odegov [2] and Yu. Serebryansky [5-7] works.

The scheme of these systems is systematized and the typology of this system in its cognitive aspect of the innovative literary studies is indicated. A set of conditions for the systematization of this scheme is generalized. The conclusions about the reviews of short stories, articles, novellas, novels, individual books, publications in foreign Western and Asian scientific journals, reviews, reviews of critics, articles and speeches, as well as literary awards are systematized. A wide variety of disclosed large-scale themes and ideas, innovative genre, style, thematic and ideological solutions have been established. The scientific argumentation of Kazakhstan's leading prose trends has been reinterpreted and analyzed. In particular, one of the fundamental issues is considered – the question of correlation, collision and interpenetration of tradition and innovative approaches in literature. In addition, serious changes have been noted in terms of the Kazakh literary application of the method, style and genre in the period of Independence. The correlation of the circumstances of a radical change in political and, accordingly, historical reality and, as a consequence, the possibility of author's self-realization and the full inclusion of Kazakhstan's prose in the development of world literature is evaluated.

Results and Discussion

The material for the functional designation, the process of using the forms of figurative systems has been collected based on the analytical method. The process, the description of which includes functional, classification and typological components in this structure. The material is presented by the latest and newest literary works on the basis of which the research is performed.

This is the story of Ilya Odegov "Mahdi the Winged Bride" published in the Friendship of Peoples magazine, No. 8, 2020. "Snow in the web" published in the Novy Mir magazine, No. 12, 2015. The book "Timur and his

summer" [2]. Publications: "Black Fish", published in the magazine Novy Mir, No. 11, 2018, "Scrapping hierarchies: bloggers break in reality" magazine Friendship of Peoples 2020/1. Interview about the presentation of the 2013 Russian Prize at the international literary competition [8]. Reviews by Annie Gruver "The Point of disassembly. Notes on prose. Ilya Odegov" [23]. Ilya Odegov's speech on literary translations [4]. An article on the topic of state support of Kazakh literature [1]. The analysis of materials concerning the works of Yuri Serebryansky was carried out on the basis of books: "Black Star", "Kazakh Fairy Tales" [5-7] and interviews [24; 25].

To begin the very designation of the forms and functions of figurative systems, we will briefly define the main terms and keywords used in the study. "Prose c. 1300, "Novella, narration", from old French prose (13th century). And directly from the Latin prosa, abbreviated from prosa oratio "direct speech" (without poetic ornaments), from prosa, fem. prosusa, formerly prorsus "direct", from anc. Latin provorsus (movement) straight forward, from pro "forward" (from the root PIE * per-(1) "forward") + vorsus "turned", "past participle". of vertere "to turn" (from the root PIE * wer- (2) "to turn, bend"). The meaning of "prose writing; not poetry" (as opposed to poetic or metrical composition); The usual written or spoken language of people "refers to the middle of the 14th century" [26].

The literary image is formed by units of language interacting with each other in a literary text, respectively, linguistic means form the figurative system of the work [27]. The word "epic" itself has its roots in Latin and it is generally accepted that in the genre epic, the forms of prose are divided into small (I. Odegov: "Black fish". Yu. Serebryansky: "Watchmaker"), medium (I. Odegov: "Mahdi the Winged bride", "Snow in the web", "Timur and his summer". Yu. Serebryansky: Altynshash", "Prague") and large (B. Momyshuly and Yu. Serebryansky: "Black Star". I. Odegov: "The sound when the sun rises"). So let's define the term "function" – from Lat. Function (fulfillment, accomplishment), "a special activity or goal of a person or object (for example) A club performs a useful function as a meeting place. The function of the heart is to pump blood through the body" [28]. Also in a narrow sense – the role played by the system element. Therefore, we use the word "function", meaning the way the image is shown in prose. Therefore, the prose functions are very diverse, and we will try to determine some of the most used ones (Table 1). The following mutual disposition between the kinds of fiction and genres derived from them has been determined and generally recognized (Table 2) [29].

Table 1. Classification and designation of the typology of the figurative system of modern Kazakh prose in the cognitive aspect.

Functions	Examples of works where they are used
richness, saturation, splendor, symbolism (style, objects, characters, events, etc.)	B. Momyshuly and Yu. Serebryansky: "Black Star"
emotionality, mysticism	the story of I. Odegova: "Mahdi the Winged bride"
psychological, lyrical, philosophical	"Snow in the web" – I. Odegov
ordinariness, sociality	collection "Timur and his summer – I. Odegov
masculinity, femininity, prosaic	"Black Fish" – I. Odegov

faunality of images (described by the author, the world looks like an integral, harmonious, interconnected system)	A. Gruver: "The point of disassembly. Notes on prose. Ilya Odegov"
historicity, poverty, sociality	Altynshash: certificates and documents. Yu. Serebryansky
Imagery, poetry, mythological, ornithomorphic	"Kazakh fairy tales – - Yu. Serebryansky

Table 2. Structure of the arrangement of literature genera

Fiction		
A kind of fiction		
Epic	Lyrics	Drama
The pictorial kind of literature. An objective image of a person in interaction with other people, events, phenomena. "The reflection of contemporary phenomena of reality to the writer through the narration of experiences, events, actions." Prose.	An expressive kind of literature. The image of a person through the recreation of their feelings, experiences, reflections. "Lyrics.(lyricos-singing to the sound of the lyre) The reflection of contemporary reality to the poet through the prism of momentary experiences of the lyrical hero associated with the present or past action, event is mainly a poetic form." "Thanks for the care" (and others) – (I. Odegov, 2008)	The pictorial kind of literature. The image of a person in action, in conflict, in conversation. "The reflection of the modern playwright of real reality through the depiction of momentary actions of the actions of the heroes." Mostly in the form of prose .

The structure of the arrangement of the forms of the epic is presented in detail with examples of the works under study, since all its forms are found in this article (Table 3).

The derived genres from drama are also described in detail. Although examples of works on this genre are not

considered in this research, the table is presented for an objective examination of the general structure of the interrelations of all fiction and a better understanding of the samples studied (Table 4).

Table 3. Derived genres from the epic

Epic		
Basic forms		
Small forms	Medium forms	Large forms
A story is a narrative about an event in a person's life. The subtext plays an important role. <i>I. Odegov: "Black fish".</i> <i>Yu. Serebryansky: "Watchmaker".</i>	A novel is a work where all the action is concentrated around a certain social group of people, one family or one character, for a significant period. <i>I. Odegov: "Mahdi the Winged bride", "Snow in the web", "Timur and his summer".</i> <i>Yu. Serebryansky: Altynshash", "Prague".</i>	The novel is a story about important and complex social processes. A significant number of characters are depicted in a multifaceted and developed way. It has several storylines. <i>B. Momyshuly and Yu .Serebryansky: "Black Star".</i> <i>I. Odegov: "The sound when the sun rises."</i>
An essay is an artistic and journalistic genre on the current topic of modernity which told us about authentic events, often on a documentary basis. <i>Yu. Serebryansky: "Total eclipse", "Altynshash": certificates and documents.</i>		
A fairy tale is a folk-poetic or written literary work about predictably fictional events or persons, sometimes involving fantastic forces, which has an instructive purpose. <i>Yu. Serebryansky: "Kazakh fairy tales".</i>		An epic novel is a story about events of national significance, the creation of strong characters, the depiction of the life of not one, but several generations. The scale.

Table 4. Derived genres from drama

Drama	
Main genres	
Tragedy	It is based on acute and irreconcilable life conflicts, intense struggle of strong characters, passions, ends with the death of the main character or the hero finds himself in a desperate situation.
Drama	It is based on a serious and acute conflict, shows the dramatic relationship of individuals with society and difficult experiences.
Comedy	The funny in life is shown by satirical and humorous means.
Tragicomedy	The interweaving of tragic and comic situations and events.
Melodrama	Instructive and moralizing content. Improbable situations and events, external effects, the main characters are antagonists — benefactors and cruel villains.
Drama extravaganza	Fabulously fantastic plot and characters.
Vaudeville	A comic play is based on a comic case or an anecdote.
Mystery	The presence of witty replicas, songs, dances.

To indicate the typology of the figurative system, we classify the main types of prose per se. Many types of prose have been identified, among them the most widely used and well-known are:

Ordinary fiction, which is "a natural form of organized human speech" [30]. Prose used in scientific literature [31]. Alternative expresses in its name the very essence of this type. It combines very different genres, experiments with expression, the image of everything that does not exist to generally accepted norms. Countercultural – similar to the alternative, expresses itself by denying the foundations of the main, most widespread local culture.

"Purple"; As noted by literary critics – extremely extravagant, non-standard, diverse in the literary sense and attracting excessive attention: this type of prose is quite sharply criticized, at the same time, due to the lack of clear evaluation parameters, leaving judgments about texts of this style for subjective consideration [32]. Haikai is a combination of haiku and prose. Interestingly, in Britain, the founder of the British Haiku Society, David Cobb, wrote a work in this form of prose, which is fundamental for a travel diary [33]. Prosymetrum is a composition that combines prose and poem which alternate with each other [33]. A poem in prose is a work that also has poem qualities. And others.

As we can see by the example of the works under study, the first type is most extensively used – ordinary fiction. The authors also used the type of "scientific prose" to explain specific terms and author's techniques when writing and forming a text [3; 34]. Elements of alternative prose are noted by the author himself in many of his works – "my first novel is called "The sound when the sun rises". And there each chapter is marked with some kind of sound - ringing, knocking, rustling, crunching, and so on. Or here – I had a work called "Any love". I called it a "concert in seven parts", although it is a prose, sort of a cycle of short stories. And there each story has its own musical direction, musical genre. One story is a waltz, everything in it is based on three quarters, one-two-three, one-two-three, everything is spinning. Another story is tango, the third is jazz. And in music, on the contrary, I often resort to literary techniques, create dramaturgy, think of different instruments as different characters with their own voice and character. That is, for me these are some kind of interpenetrating things. There is a lot of music in literature, there is a lot of literature in music" [4; 35].

There is a serious development of literary theory and literary criticism in the end of the XX-the beginning of the XXI century in the world literature and especially in the literature of Western countries. Philologists have considered old and proposed new concepts of modern methods of analyzing literary works. "In the first half of the XX century, literary criticism had its own characteristic specific directions in each of the leading countries of the West. In Germany, this is phenomenology and hermeneutics, transformed in the 60s into varieties of receptive-aesthetic theories. In France, this is structuralism, which was replaced in the mid-60s by the post-structuralist doctrine. In Anglo-Saxon literary studies, this is the almost 50-year domination of the "new criticism" and deconstructivist practice at the end of the century" [15; 36]. "In the 70s, the polarization of numerous literary and critical schools in the West was still quite strong, according to their adherence to either the scientistist or anthropological type of construction of concepts, manifested, first of all, in the confrontation of structuralism and hermeneutics. But already in the early 80s, the trend of leveling literary-critical processes prevailed in the countries of Western Europe and the USA, marked by a return of interest in the cultural-historical method, to the phenomenology and hermeneutics of the historical school. At the same time, attention is being increased to the study of the perception of fiction, to the degree of assimilation by an individual of artistic achievements of the past and their ability to see the source of the formation of their consciousness in them" [37-39].

In the second half of the XX century, literary criticism was embraced by an ideological and aesthetic trend – deconstructivism, although later critical works appeared in this field [40]. Nevertheless, the beginning of the new century was the beginning of a new era of Western literary theory and Kazakh modern prose, respectively, as a consequence of the reflections of these world processes. The study of scientific works in the field of literary studies and the given subject of this study allows us to state that the structure of modern prose in Kazakhstan is practically not studied. "In modern fiction, the main genre is the novel. The innovative achievements of major writers contribute to the modernization of not only the novel, but also other genres, in particular, the novella. The positions of the short story genre in modern literature are not as strong as the positions of the novel and the novella. That is why it makes

sense to study the processes of modernization of prose mainly on the material of the novel and the story. Consideration of the nature of the genre is necessary for a deep analysis of the modernization of fiction, including prose. The historical nature of the genre, its mobility and ability to transform lead to the fact that there is no precise and exhaustive definition of this concept" [41-43]. The processes of formation and development of its image systems in this way are of great interest for detailed and in-depth study.

«Literary process, genre, genre processes in Russian Kazakh prose, methods of literary work analysis, genre category analysis genre modernization of Russian Kazakh literature, psychological and pedagogical foundations and methodological techniques of the system of analysis of genre processes in the prose of modern writers" were studied in the work of G.B. Ainabekov [44]. The structure of a separate work, the differences between the genres of verbal art, is considered by the "Chicago School" [45]. "Current trends and aspects of modern literary studies: comparative studies, imagology, heterotopia, psychology of emotions, Bakhtinistics, the influence of "Russian voices" on foreign literary studies of the twentieth century, narratology, computer techniques in literary studies" are presented by the research of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Institute of Scientific Information on Social Sciences [33; 46; 47].

Observing the processes of change and development of the literature of Kazakhstan in the XXI century on the example of the works of two writers, philosophical motives, transformations of genres, archetypal symbols in the figurative systems used by them were analyzed. The thematic features, typology and context of genres in the presented robots are determined, the main of which is the novel. The trends towards the dynamics of the development of different discourses of Kazakh prose in the view of the global literary discourse are described. This refers to the literary discourse of the West and its influence on the development of literature in Central Asia and Kazakhstan, in particular, because this work does not affect the giant layers of Arabic, Chinese, Indian and other areas of world literature.

Theoretical and universal research methods were used to complete this work. The topic disclosure occurred in three stages. At the first stage, the analysis was applied to the available materials that cover the topic of the study of modern prose in Kazakhstan. At the second stage we described the forms of figurative systems and the functions of their use, using the works of two Kazakh writers I. Odegova and Yu. Serebryansky as the examples. At the third stage, we completed the analysis of materials. The scheme of the relationship between genera and genres in the theory of literature as a science is described in general terms. According to the stages in the robot, the connection between the theory of literature and other areas of the philological and non-philological cycle is presented. The basic theoretical concepts are studied. The method of literary criticism. Style. Genre. Contamination of genres. Analytical, systematized and statistical material for the functional designation of the process of using forms of figurative systems was provided as a result of the work. The forms of using figurative systems in modern prose of Kazakhstan are indicated. The functions of using these

systems are defined. Having determined the structure of fiction and having considered the well-known classification of the location of genres, a classification of the figurative system of modern Kazakh prose in the cognitive aspect has been compiled. Having defined many types of prose and classified the main ones, the typology of the figurative system in a comparative aspect with European literature was outlined.

It is noted that: "the general trend of research in the field of philology at present is the enlargement of the studied object and the expansion of the scope of its analysis. This blurs the boundaries between separate fields of philology and related humanities. The focus of the researchers' attention is the functioning of integral language structures and the variability of their constituent elements" [26; 48; 49]. In the field of literary studies, high attention is focused on large-scale structures, one of which is the "image system". This particular attention is a consequence of the deepening and at the same time generalization of many studies of language as an integral, unified and broad system. At the same time, questions that are raised at the level of linguistic creativity of an individual are very often in the priority of research. This research allows us to make a generalized conclusion about the insufficient study of modern prose in Kazakhstan and, in particular, its figurative systems, which unlocks new opportunities for the methodical development of interesting, deep topics using the most effective educational technologies.

At a qualitatively new stage, an approach has been applied to the coverage of issues of modern literary criticism. The main role was given to the study of the genesis of modern prose in Kazakhstan on the examples given, as well as the literary process in the field of the formation of figurative systems as a specific part of the social process, the dynamics of its development, and the problems associated with the emergence and evolution of the concept of "type", "genre", "figurative system"; achievements of different approaches in their study. One of the basic ones was a block of topics related to the processes of studying and developing the main literary methods and genres of literature. The implementation of the main tasks in the description of debatable problems in the theory and methods of comparing different concepts is realized. This made it possible to partially identify the current state and prospects for the development and further formation of figurative prose systems in Kazakhstan. Literary, psychological, pedagogical, and communicative interests are compared as components of the teaching process or future study for interested persons, the formation of figurative prose systems in the theory of literature of Kazakhstan with the methodological component at the theoretical (possession of basic terms) and practical (comprehensive analysis of works of fiction by modern authors) levels.

The obtained results can also be applied in the field of further study of European and Asian literature in scientific, pedagogical and other activities; the main methods and techniques of research and practical work in the field of literary studies are applied. The main theoretical concepts of the modern science of literature are partially presented, describing at the same time the theory of classification and designation of the typology of the figurative system of prose, which is constantly developing in interaction and

discussions about the application of various methods and approaches of individual researchers, and not as a set, the sum of truths that are not in doubt. Sections devoted to the analysis of a literary work and the literary process in terms of the relationship between the concepts of gender and genre, genre as a relatively stable theoretical unit, forms of epic, drama, lyrics, satire may be interesting for the future journalists.

This research is limited by the analysis of figurative systems of modern prose in Kazakhstan, their classification and typology, mainly based only on the above-mentioned materials of the works of writers Ilya Odegov and Yuri Serebryansky. This analysis could lead to other conclusions and show a different kind of figurative systems, their classification and typology if the study covered the main or most famous works of all modern Kazakh writers of the period of Independence, or most of them.

Conclusions

The figurative system in the modern prose of Kazakhstan is indicated by the example of the works of two authors, the period of Independence, through the prism of the generally recognized system of interrelations between the forms of prose, its genres and types. Examples of the studied works for each genre are given. Examples illustrating the forms of prose are divided. The most widely used types of text formation with their inherent functions based on the materials used are described. A partial review of the development of the processes of European and Western literature in general and their influence on the formation of modern prose in Kazakhstan is given on the example of the used works.

The materials of this article can be useful for university teachers as introductory material to this very poorly studied topic, as well as for students of faculties involved in the field of literary studies in general and narrow topics, especially philology, literature and directly related to the

study of modern prose in Kazakhstan. For specialists in the field of education who are developing new programs, approach or topics in the field of studying the creativity of modern Kazakh writers. For a wide range of readers who are interested in the development trends of modern Kazakh processes of literature development.

This work opens up an overview of a completely new field of research, provides new areas of interest. They illustrate the uniqueness of the epic genres of creativity of Kazakh authors for further analysis of the works created by writers at the stage of a huge emotional uplift during the Independence period.

In the future, based on the development of research in this field, more global problems can be raised, for example, the relationship of tradition and innovation using new theoretical and methodological approaches, including those already in modern times free from censorship and ideological directives of the Soviet period. This research can also serve as a catalyst for the constantly updated actualisation of the issue of developing the latest fiction aesthetic system in Kazakhstan.

The theses and assumptions put forward can be seriously developed precisely on the basis of the materials of the authors presented, as the most famous, iconic and widespread within the framework of the literature of the state, possessing universally recognized artistic value both within the country and abroad. This could also lead to an attempt to analyze the main discourses in volume and depth, to open new worldview approaches to the prose of national writers and its serious connection with the world literary tradition.

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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Форми і функції використання образних систем у сучасній казахській прозі (когнітивний аспект і порівняльний аспект з європейською літературою)

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Анотація

Актуальність. Актуальність даного дослідження обумовлена необхідністю вивчення форм і функцій використання образних систем у сучасній казахській прозі, урахуваючи когнітивний аспект цих систем поряд з порівняльним аспектом з європейською літературою, а також розгляд класифікацій і типологій образної системи сучасної прози у вузько інноваційному літературному напрямку.

Мета. Метою дослідження є визначення форм і функцій використання образних систем у прозі сучасного Казахстану, складання класифікації і визначення типології образної системи в когнітивному аспекті інноваційного літературного напрямку на основі творів письменників Іллі Одегова і Юрія Серебрянського.

Методологія. У дослідженні використовувалися різноманітні методи дослідження, зокрема порівняння, аналіз, синтез, аналогія, дедукція, індукція, узагальнення, аналітичне узагальнення, класифікація та абстрагування, щоб комплексно дослідити тему, її властивості та стилістичні елементи вираження письменників.

Результати. У дослідженні ідентифіковано різноманітні форми і функції образних систем, застосованих у сучасній казахській прозі, з фокусом на їх когнітивних аспектах та порівняльних аспектах з європейською літературою. Виділено класифікацію і типологію цих систем у контексті інноваційних літературних напрямків, зокрема через твори Іллі Одегова і Юрія Серебрянського. Дослідження використовує аналітичні методи для розгляду властивостей та стилістичних виражень образних систем, що надає уявлення про їхню роль у сучасному літературному дискурсі.

Висновки. Зроблені висновки підкреслюють значущість образних систем як важливих інструментів для передачі значення та естетичної цінності у сучасній казахській прозі. Шляхом дослідження когнітивних і порівняльних аспектів поряд із інноваційними літературними напрямками, дослідження збагачує наше розуміння того, як ці системи формують наративні стилі та сприяють культурному діалогу. Це дослідження є цінним ресурсом для науковців, викладачів, практиків, які цікавляться взаємодією літератури, когніції та культурного обміну.

Ключові слова: концепти; образні концепти; національний концепт; когнітивні моделі образу автора, героя; особливості організації художнього простору та часу.