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**\*Ye. A. Novossyolova<sup>1</sup>, O. A. Iost<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1,2</sup>Toraighyrov University,

Republic of Kazakhstan, Pavlodar.

\*e-mail: [elena\\_kharchenko1@mail.ru](mailto:elena_kharchenko1@mail.ru)

## **STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE OF PAVLODAR IRTYSH REGION**

*This article discusses the general characteristics and main periods of development of Russian literature of the Pavlodar Irtysh region as an essential part of Kazakhstani literary process. As a continuation of a series of articles on the regional literature of the region as an object of the author's doctoral dissertation research, this study summarizes currently available information on this topic and presents the author's concept of periodization of the Russian literature of the region according to the socio-political, cultural, ideological processes in regional, Kazakhstani and world space. The study allows to identify the distinction of the literary process of the Pavlodar Irtysh region in its retro- and perspective based on systematization of literary facts of more than a century of history, and as a result, to qualify the place of this literature in the Kazakhstani and world literary continuum. At the initial stage of its origin, regional literature was associated with writers, who later became remarkable figures of Soviet Russian literature, but protected a metaphysical, spiritual connection with Pavlodar and Kazakhstan as a whole. At the second stage of its development, the Pavlodar Russian-speaking literature was in compliance with the development of Soviet Russian literature. The third period of development is characterized by feelings of uncertainty, anxiety for the future of the country and people, for the retaining of the moral and spiritual foundations of a society. At the present stage, Internet resources are becoming a favorite form of communication between word-painters and readers, suggesting various forms of self-presentation of authors, the possibility of feedback and commenting; the women's poetry is developing.*

*Keywords: Russian literature, Pavlodar Irtysh region, local text, stages of development, peculiarity, historical process.*

## **Introduction**

Russian literature of Pavlodar Irtysh region, having appeared in the early twentieth century within the framework of soviet literature, has successfully developed, reaching its highest level in the 1960s–1990s, is representing nowadays a rather significant corpus of literary texts by the Russian-speaking authors. Pavlodar literary area is characterized by the personal experience of poets and writers in accordance with general cultural space of city. Thus, the regional literature of the Pavlodar Irtysh region was inscribed in soviet Russian literature, and later, after the breakdown of the USSR and the obtaining of Kazakhstan' sovereignty, in the Kazakhstani literary process.

The Russian literature of Pavlodar Irtysh region is a dissimilar phenomenon, consisting of various ideological, thematic and stylistic features, which artistic originality is determined, among other factors, by the chronological framework, when the poet or writer has come into sight in the literary life of the region, when his or her work has become a landmark event.

This study is within the framework of the most relevant in modern literary criticism concepts of philological regionalism and «local text». These concepts are defined as «a body of «texts about a place», due to the «place» itself is provided with a number of additional characteristics» [1, p. 23]. The local text has become the object of research in science. In Kazakhstani literary criticism, this problem is considered by G. I. Vlasova [2], L. I. Abdullina [3], Zh. A. Bayanbaeva [1]; in Russian – by V. N. Toporov [4], V. V. Abashev [5]; in foreign – by Burton Pike [6], Anssi Paasi [7], Lynne Pearce [8], Caren Kaplan [9], Doreen Massey [10].

The significance of the study is represented in scientific understanding and identification of the specifics of the literary process of Pavlodar region based on its periodization and systematic investigation of significant literary works of poets and writers who promoted Pavlodar Irtysh region into the literary map of modern Kazakhstani literature.

## **Materials and methods**

The material of the article is the literary creativity of authors, biographically connected with Pavlodar Irtysh region. The used methods: historical-typological – for identifying common phenomena in literature that are typologically similar; comparative – for identifying common and particular components, universal and individual motives in the works of different authors; biographical – for establishing a connection between the biography of the authors and the features of the works; ideological – for studying the system of views of poets and writers on the world.

## **Results and discussion**

Russian literature of Pavlodar Irtysh region has a rather noticeable and long history of its development, which had started during the revolution, the abolition of imperial Russia and the foundation of the Soviet authority. The first stage,

symbolically indicated as the time of its initiation, chronologically proceeded in the 10–40 s of the XX-th century. Regional literature owed its appearance to the work of poets and writers, whose life and literary activity at a certain time were related to the region. Among them are Anton Sorokin (1884–1928), Alexander Novoselov (1884–1918), Vsevolod Ivanov (1895–1963), Pavel Vasilyev (1909–1937).

One of the founders of literary life of the Pavlodar Irtysh region is Anton Sorokin, connected with the city by the facts of his birth and the creation of the first literary works. In local history of the region, the memory of Sorokin is remained, in particular, in a house of the writer's family, on the street, where the department of funds of the Potanin local history museum is currently located. Vsevolod Ivanov was born in Lebyazhye, (nowadays Akuly), located on the south bank of the Irtysh river. The highest stage of the literary heritage of the Pavlodar Irtysh region is the creative thinking of Pavel Vasilyev, who spent his childhood in Pavlodar and dedicated many poems to the city. The study of the work of Pavel Vasilyev became possible only after his rehabilitation and today is very active. The collections of his works [11, 12], international conferences [13–14], scientific works [15, 16] expand the connection of great Eurasian poet with his poetic homeland.

Next period (50s-80s of the XX-th century) can be defined as a time of development and flourishing of the literature of the Pavlodar region. It is associated with the names of Sergey Shevchenko, Marat Dinerstein, Sergey Muzalevsky, Vladimir Mukhin, Igor Minakov. A remarkable phase in the history of Pavlodar literature is 1956, the time of foundation the Literary Association by a young journalist and poet S. Muzalevsky. It included at different periods poets and writers of different worldviews, representing a specific cultural resource. Dmitry Priymak, Nina Zvereva, Emil Vaganov, Ivan Sarafanov, Gennady Kochetov, Lev Pozdyshev, Valentin Filatov, Kuzma Tyurin took part in the first meeting of the Literary Association. In 1957, the Literary Association, which consolidated followers of the «poets of the 60-th» in Kazakhstan, was named after Pavel Vasilyev. The prosperity of the Association happened in the 1960-1970s, the time of active creative work of Yury Mostovoy, Tatyana Okolnichya, Galymbek Zhumatov, Mikhail and Zuleikha Serbin, Marat Dinershtein.

The early work of Sergey Muzalevsky, Marat Dinerstein (1950–1960), which was marked by motifs of romance and adventurism, was replaced in the 1980 s – 1990 s by philosophical reflections on the social status, moral views of the new generation and questions of faith and unbelief; of Igor Minakov, who raised the ideas of glorification of labour, love for the Motherland; of professor and theorist of literature V. Mukhin, who revealed the issues of memory and respect of the younger generation for the Great Patriotic War, the prospects for the development of Pavlodar and Pavlodar region; and the prose work of Sergey Shevchenko, a journalist, correspondent, whose novels and stories pushed issues

of social inequality, the moral choice of a person in changing circumstances, characterized the period of 50s-70 years of the XX century.

The literary community of the 1960s–1980s is associated with the names of Oleg Afanasyev, Boris Isaev (creative pen-name – Vasily Lukov), Viktor Semeryanov, Zhanatalap Nurkenov, Valeriy Butov. Victor Gavrilovich Semeryanov, a member of the Writers' Union of Kazakhstan, is the author of twelve poetic collections published in Kazakhstan and Russia. V. Semeryanov's work chronologically covers more than four decades, presenting the Pavlodar literature in different periods. O. Afanasiev, who has been working in Pavlodar for ten years after being graduating from the Higher Theater School named after M. Shchepkin, contributed to creation of Pavlodar Drama Theater. His poems «Morning Prayer», «My gratitude, the banks of the Irtysh» represented Pavlodar as a locus with its characteristics of a provincial industrial city. The poetry of V. Butov is a reasoning on future of his native country and people, on the topics of poet and poetry («Music of Kurmangazy», «Line», «Unformed»). The period engaged the romance of the «thawing relations» in literature and virgin lands. The poetry of the 1960–1980 s expressed «the tragic humanism of thoughts and feelings about the fate of the country, time, humanity» [17, p. 61]. The local history of this period reflects the feature of Pavlodar as a virgin city. Frequent are images of industrial and production topics – a machine operator, a builder, an engineer.

The bright generation of the 70-s is characterized by the literary creation of Yaroslav Dvurekov, Evgeniya Skorokhodova, later immigrated to Russia, Vladimir Kremer, who left for Germany. In the 1970s–1980s Pavlodar literature appealed to historical, national, social sources (Zh. Nurkenov, V. Semeryanov); stories from the life of ordinary people living in the province; a person's life against the backdrop of large-scale historical events.

The 1980s were marked by a renewal of interest in prose genres, and, in general, by shift of interest from the present to the reconstruction of the past of Pavlodar region (G. Zhumatov's stories). A «memorial», documentary-biographical literary criticism was appearing. So, Yuri Pominov, editor of the regional newspaper «Zvezda Priirtyshya», the author of the collection «Chronicle of the obscure Times. Editor's Notes» represents a unique chronicle of the years of post-Soviet reforms, life of the entire country. The flourishing of fiction, the press in newspapers contributed to critical assessment of the events taking place in the country and the world.

In the 1990 s, the priority was taken over by the next generation of Russian-speaking authors: Vladimir Kuprin, Talgat Garipov, Lyudmila Bezv, Mikhail Bezuglov, Natalya Shchepko, Serik Kusainov, Rafail Mukhamedzhanov, Igor Neustroev, Yuri Zinoviev. This period is characterized by activating of creativity of significant for the Pavlodar region representatives – the poet Olga Grigorieva

and the prose writer Sergei Gorbunov. The poet and writer, whose early works date back to the 80 s, are currently in the process of active creative activity.

The 1990s were defined by the literary avant-garde, the infusion of new and expressive forms into poetic activity of Sergey and Margarita Sursin, Yaroslav Dvurekov, Evgeny Kozhakhmetov, Evgeny Lumpov, Vitas Vagin. For this stage were common, on the one hand, a wave of emigration of significant authors to foreign states, on the other hand, the formation of literary circles and societies («Sources», «Bottom-land»), the association of Afghan poets (Alexander Kazakov, Vyacheslav Melanin, Kenzhebay Amirov); unprofessional publications. The literature of this period reflected the socio-political processes in the country (the demise of the Soviet Union, the acquisition of sovereignty by Kazakhstan), the authors' search for their own identity in modern society, issues of patriotic attitude to memory, history, respect for traditions of older generation (A. Kazakov, R. Mukhamedzhanov); forestalling of the world in the era of global catastrophes, social instability (V. Kuprin); mediation about future of the country, morality and spirituality, about preventing the degradation of younger generation (T. Garipov); reflections and doubts about choice of a life way, motives of roaming and vagrancy as a way of comprehension the secrets of being, freedom (S. Kusainov).

Having analyzed the creativity of poets and writers of the Pavlodar Irtysh region in the 1990s-2000s, it should be noted that the break-up of the USSR and the division of the previous unitary state significantly influenced the worldview and creative self-awareness of writers. Many texts are devoted to the social content. It demonstrates the dynamics of political and social changes in the country and is characterized by desire for a philosophical understanding of reality, the author's inner feelings for the future of the own region, city. This feature typifies Russian-language creative work throughout the post-Soviet space.

Social lyrics can be recognized in the poetic texts of O. Grigorieva. Living in the Soviet Union is not idealized by the poet, but a new hierarchical value system of the new government is not built either. This creates a feeling of depression and distraction for the future of the country. The collapse of the USSR is compared by Grigorieva with the parents' divorce, that is, and is accepted as a personal tragedy, as a loss of the spiritual foundation. The poetry of the 2000s is remarkable through a change in the vector of consideration regarding the situation in the new economic conditions. A frequent motive in the lyrics is the life of a woman in a difficult socio-political period of the country. One of the main themes in the poetry of the period of the 1990s-2000s remains nature. Poets and writers feel the presence of the Creator in nature, feel unity and spiritual harmony with it (M. Yurchenko).

The period of the 2000s is characterized by the debut of new names: Talgat Karimov, Marina Yurchenko, Elena Vaybert, Elena Ignatovskaya, Anastasia

Kurtikova. Poetry is characterized by deep self-reflection of the author, investigation of philosophical, ontological and worldview issues.

At the present stage (2010–2020 s), Pavlodar poetry is represented by the names of both good-established poets (Tatyana Zotova, Alexander Vervekin) and young authors who are just starting their creativity (Marina Kisenko, Ilya Argentum). There is a literary club named «Mercury» in Pavlodar, created by Ilya Argentum (pen-name of Ilya Prikhodchenko), presented by Konstantin Pavlov (tragically died in 2020), Yulia Kurkan, Diyar Mashrapov, Svetlana Myasoedova, Kira Zonker, Anastasia Kulik, Gainel-Khayat Mashrapova and other poets and writers. The authors afford to become representatives of a new stage in the literature of the Pavlodar Irtysh region, giving a new meaning to previous values. The work of the «Mercurians» is characterized by an appeal to the ideology of Nietzsche, a sense of the global loneliness of man in the Universe, a tragic worldview, the ultimate subjectivity of the world view. At the present stage, Pavlodar in the prose and poetry of young authors is a combination and rethinking of old and new realities and mythologems, a reconstructed space of an existentially colored province. The creativity of modern poets and writers of the Pavlodar Irtysh region is marked by non-specificity of the cultural identification of the city; young authors look forward to create a text that is not locally correlated.

### **Conclusions**

Russian literature of the Pavlodar Irtysh region has undergone a long stage of origin, establishment and formation, gaining individual features that distinguish it on the literary map of Kazakhstan. At the initial stage of origin, Pavlodar literature was associated with authors who lived on the territory of Pavlodar Irtysh region for a short time, but kept a metaphysical, spiritual connection with Pavlodar and Kazakhstan as a whole. The most outgoing representative of this period was Pavel Vasiliev. Pavlodar and the Irtysh river have become a program in the physically and metaphysically noticeable poet's life line.

The regional literature of the second period of its development was characterized by the glorification of socialist construction, the dignifying of moral, labor and patriotic education of the younger generation. Pavlodar as a locus is presented, as a young industrial city; its strength is emphasized in terms of creating a single Eurasian space for representatives of various nationalities living on its territory. The Literary Association in Pavlodar has become a symbol of the unity of the creative intellectuals of the region.

Pavlodar women's literature stated itself with confidence, which is an interpretation «of the eternal for world literature themes: love and the meaning of life, the purpose of poetry, true and false values» [18, p. 186]. Pavlodar itself becomes the source of cultural, retrospective and personal-valuable representation



of the author. The Irtysh river as a central figure and symbol of human memory, changeability and impermanence of life.

Most common motives in the work of authors of new formation at the present stage are the extinction of being, silence, reclusion. The city appears in the poetry in a provincial, ordinary, eventless way. The randomness in the image of the city is expressed in its extreme limitation, localization by certain toponyms associated with the biography of the authors. The space of the city can be expressed through the images of dumbness, blindness, catharsis, rigor, frozen ground. All these features are determined by the ideological chaos of the authors themselves.

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\*Е. А. Новосёлова<sup>1</sup>, О. А. Иост<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Торайгыров университет,

Қазақстан Республикасы, Павлодар қ.

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## ПАВЛОДАР ЕРТІСІНДЕГІ ОРЫС ӘДЕБИЕТІНІҢ ДАМУ КЕЗЕҢДЕРІ

*Бұл мақалада қазақ әдеби процесінің құрамдас бөлігі ретінде Павлодар Ертіс өңіріндегі орыс әдебиетінің жалпы сипаттамасы мен негізгі даму кезеңдері қарастырылады. Докторлық диссертацияның зерттеу нысаны ретінде қарастырылып отырған аймақтың әдебиеті туралы мақалалар топтамасының жалғасы ретінде бұл зерттеу осы тақырып бойынша қазіргі уақытта қолда бар еңбектерді жинақтайды және автордың аймақтың орыс әдебиетін кезеңге қазақстандық және кеңірек әлемдік кеңістіктегі қоғамдық-саяси, мәдени, идеологиялық процестерге болу тұжырымдамасын ұсынады. Зерттеу бір ғасырдан астам тарихтағы әдеби фактілерді жүйелеу негізінде Павлодар Ертіс өңірінің әдеби үдерісінің оның ретро- және перспективасындағы өзіндік ерекшелігін анықтауға және қазақ және әлемдік әдеби континуумда нәтижесінде бұл әдебиеттің орнын анықтауға мүмкіндік береді. Өңірлік әдебиет өзінің пайда болуының бастапқы кезеңінде жазушылармен байланысты болды, олар кейіннен кеңестік орыс әдебиетінің көрнекті тұлғаларына айналғанымен, Павлодармен және жалпы Қазақстанмен метафизикалық, рухани байланысын сақтап қалды. Павлодар Ертіс өңірінің орыс әдебиеті өзінің дамуының екінші кезеңінде кеңестік орыс әдебиетінің дамуымен бір қатарда болды. Дамудың үшінші кезеңі ел мен халықтың болашағына, қоғамның адамгершілік-рухани негіздерін сақтауға деген сенімсіздік, алаңдаушылық көңіл-күймен сипатталады. Қазіргі кезеңде интернет-ресурстар ақын-жазушылар мен оқырмандар арасындағы қарым-қатынастың сүйікті түріне айналып, авторлардың өзін-өзі таныстыруының әртүрлі формаларын, кері байланыс пен пікір білдіру мүмкіндігін болжауда; әйелдер поэзиясының дамуын жалғастыруда.*

*Қілтті сөздер: орыс әдебиеті, Павлодар Ертіс ауданы, жергілікті мәтін, даму кезеңдері, ерекшелігі, тарихи процесс.*

\*Е. А. Новосёлова<sup>1</sup>, О. А. Иост<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Торайғыров университет,

Республика Казахстан, г. Павлодар.

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## ЭТАПЫ РАЗВИТИЯ РУССКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ПАВЛОДАРСКОГО ПРИИРТЫШЬЯ

*В данной статье рассматриваются общая характеристика и основные периоды развития русской литературы Павлодарского Прииртышья как составной части казахстанского литературного процесса. Являясь продолжением цикла статей о региональной литературе рассматриваемого региона как объекта диссертационного изыскания докторанта, данное исследование обобщает имеющиеся к настоящему времени работы по данной теме и представляет авторскую концепцию периодизации русской литературы региона соответственно социально-политическим, культурным, идеологическим процессам в региональном, казахстанском и шире – мировом пространстве. Проведенное исследование позволяет выявить своеобразие литературного процесса Павлодарского Прииртышья в его ретро- и перспективе на основе систематизация литературных фактов более чем вековой истории, и как следствие – определить место данной литературы в казахстанском и мировом литературном континууме. На начальном этапе возникновения региональная словесность была связана с литераторами, позже ставшими знаковыми фигурами советской русской литературы, но сохранившими метафизическую, духовную связь с Павлодаром и Казахстаном в целом. На втором этапе своего развития русская литература Павлодарского Прииртышья находилась в русле развития советской русской литературы. Для третьего периода развития характерны настроения неопределенности, тревоги за будущее страны и народа, за сохранение нравственной и духовной основы общества. На современном этапе излюбленной формой общения поэтов и писателей с читателем становятся интернет-ресурсы, предполагающие различные формы самопрезентации авторов, возможность обратной связи и комментирования; продолжает развитие женская поэзия.*

*Ключевые слова: русская литература, Павлодарское Прииртышье, локальный текст, этапы развития, особенность, исторический процесс.*

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«Toraighyrov University» баспасынан басылып шығарылған

Торайғыров университеті

140008, Павлодар қ., Ломов к., 64, 137 каб.

«Toraighyrov University» баспасы

Торайғыров университеті

140008, Павлодар қ., Ломов к., 64, 137 каб.

67-36-69

e-mail: [kereku@tou.edu.kz](mailto:kereku@tou.edu.kz)

[www.vestnik.tou.edu.kz](http://www.vestnik.tou.edu.kz)