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## **AN INTRODUCTION TO ANTI-COLONIALISM IN BRITISH AND KAZAKH LITERATURE**

*This research examines anti-colonialism in literature, exploring its significance and representation in diverse contexts. Employing a qualitative approach, the study conducts an extensive literature review, encompassing academic literature, books, and critical essays. Thematic analysis identifies key motifs of anti-colonial resistance in literary works from various traditions.*

*Anti-colonialism emerges as a powerful phenomenon in literature, reflecting the collective opposition of peoples against colonial oppression. Literature serves as a medium to express the experiences of colonized peoples, challenging dominant colonial narratives, and fostering discussions on historical injustices and human rights in postcolonial societies. The article recognizes anti-colonialism as a complex historical process shaped by unique regional experiences and colonial legacies. Literary works offer valuable insights into diverse perspectives and experiences during the colonial era, portraying multifaceted views of colonial attitudes and responses.*

*The impact of anti-colonial literature has been profound, inspiring struggles for independence and self-determination. Analyzing anti-colonial themes provides valuable insights into power dynamics, resistance, and the enduring consequences of colonialism in contemporary societies. The study emphasizes the relevance of anti-colonial and postcolonial studies, shedding light on critical issues and enhancing our understanding of societal attitudes and historical processes. The research contributes to a nuanced understanding of the complexities of anti-colonial movements in literature and their enduring impact on societies worldwide.*

*Keywords: anti-colonialism, postcolonial studies, British literature, Kazakh literature, mournful poetry.*

## **Introduction**

Anti-colonialism has emerged as a powerful phenomenon in the history of literature, representing the collective opposition of peoples against exploitation and colonial oppression. This study aims to explore anti-colonial perspectives in both British and Kazakh literature, where literary works have consistently expressed the rejection of invaders and colonizers throughout different historical periods. By examining the historical, cultural, political, and social aspects of anti-colonial themes in literature, significant details in the genesis of works against colonialism come to light.

The relevance of this topic is particularly evident in the context of anti-colonial and postcolonial studies, as it sheds light on power dynamics and resistance. Anti-colonial literature enables an analysis of the relationship between oppressors and the oppressed, leading to expanded rights, increased freedom of expression, and opportunities for the subjugated peoples. The impact of anti-colonial literature on societal attitudes has been profound, serving as a catalyst for struggles for independence and self-determination.

During the Soviet period, strict censorship stifled the exploration of anti-colonial themes in Kazakh literature. However, after gaining independence, Kazakh literary studies have begun to revive this line of research. Nevertheless, the analysis and evaluation of anti-colonial literature may still fall short of a comprehensive understanding of its true significance.

## **Materials and methods**

This research article employs a qualitative methodology to investigate the theme of anti-colonialism in British and Kazakh literature. The data collection primarily involved a comprehensive literature review, focusing on secondary data sources that encompass published academic literature, books and critical essays. The data analysis followed a thematic approach, systematically synthesizing information extracted from the secondary data sources. The selected works were critically examined to identify key themes, motifs, and representations of anti-colonialism in British and Kazakh literature. Through a comparative analysis, it was sought to juxtapose and contrast the distinct expressions of anti-colonial resistance in both traditions.

## **Results and Discussions**

Over the course of approximately four centuries, anti-colonialism has traversed a historical trajectory, continually evolving within the context of global colonial geopolitics. Throughout this extensive chronology, it has undergone transformations and reevaluated its ideologies and stances. The formulation of anti-colonialism as a social theory found its inaugural expression in the late 1970 s, coinciding with the advent of post-colonial thinking. This theoretical development emerged within the fields of comparative literature and humanities, significantly

propelled by the seminal publications of Edward Said, namely “Orientalism” (1978) and subsequently «Culture and Imperialism» (1993).

In his work «Culture and Imperialism» (1993), Said delved into the profound influence of British literary authors on the establishment and perpetuation of the British Empire. Furthermore, he meticulously examined the intricate interplay between colonization, anti-imperialism, and anti-colonialism, and their significant impact on Western literature during the 19th and 20th centuries [1].

The British Empire was one of the largest and most influential colonial powers in history, spanning territories across Asia, Africa, the Americas, and the Pacific. British colonialism led to the exploitation of resources, cultural imposition, and subjugation of indigenous populations in various regions. British colonial expansion began in the 16th century and reached its peak during the 19th and early 20th centuries [2]. While colonial endeavors brought economic and political power to Britain, they also ignited resistance movements and nationalist sentiments in the colonized territories. Anti-colonial poets and writers in the British context grappled with issues of cultural identity, language preservation, and the impact of colonial hegemony on their artistic expressions. Their literary works often served as a tool to assert national identity and resist cultural assimilation. The period of British colonialism witnessed significant social and political transformations in both Britain and the colonies. These changes influenced the poets and writers’ perspectives on imperialism, nationalism, and social justice.

The Kazakh people experienced the colonization of their territory by the Russian Empire during the 18th and 19th centuries. This period saw the imposition of Russian political and cultural authority, leading to the suppression of Kazakh traditions and language. In the early 20th century, Kazakhstan became part of the Soviet Union. The Soviet era witnessed further attempts at cultural assimilation and the suppression of national identities in favor of a unified Soviet identity. Kazakh people faced the challenge of preserving their cultural heritage and language under the influence of Russian and Soviet policies. Anti-colonial poetry became a means to reclaim Kazakh identity and resist attempts at Russification. During the Soviet era, a sense of national consciousness and resistance began to emerge among Kazakh intellectuals and poets. Their literary works reflected a desire for independence and autonomy from external domination.

Considering the historical contexts of both British and Kazakh literature enhances the comparative analysis. While British authors responded to the imperial ambitions of their own nation, Kazakh authors grappled with the consequences of being colonized by external powers. The different timelines and colonial experiences shaped the authors’ motivations, influences, and forms of resistance in their respective literary traditions.

Benita Parry (1987) writes that anti-colonialism as a set of concepts, was regionally specific and geographically diverse, reflecting specific colonial processes that exploited the peoples of certain territories. This includes the forms and facets of exploitation and subjugation in various types of capitalist colonialism by various Powers. They emphasize how it led to suffering and committed genocide of peoples and their cultures at different times and in different ways. This differentiation is valid even within individual colonies where colonial/imperial domination was subject to the vicissitudes of uneven capitalist development [3].

In author's work emphasizes the profound impact of capitalist colonialism by different colonial powers, which resulted in the suffering and genocide of diverse communities at different times and in distinct ways. The consequences of colonial domination were far-reaching, affecting not only the colonized territories as a whole but also different groups within individual colonies.

Given analysis underscores the importance of understanding anti-colonialism as a complex and dynamic historical process. By acknowledging its region-specific nature, varied colonial experiences, and the impact of uneven capitalist development, scholars gain valuable insights into the diverse strategies and responses employed by colonized peoples. This recognition invites a nuanced appreciation of the complexities and resilience of anti-colonial movements, while also urging a deeper examination of the enduring legacies of colonialism in contemporary societies.

Moreover, the region-specific and geographically diverse nature of anti-colonialism is reflected in the diverse literary traditions and expressions from different postcolonial regions. Each region's unique colonial history has shaped the themes and narratives found in its literature, providing a rich tapestry of perspectives on anti-colonial struggles. As described by J. Daniel Elam, anti-colonial thought involves the analysis of the voices of colonized subjects as expressed through literature, art, and aesthetics. It serves as a philosophical system that synthesizes ideas from Western religious, philosophical, and political sources with pre-colonial cultural and philosophical perspectives [4]. These ideas are framed in the context of the subjective experiences of those who endured colonization.

In the context of literary studies, such themes and perspectives of anti-colonialism hold great significance. Literature has often served as a powerful medium for expressing the experiences of colonized peoples, giving voice to their struggles, and challenging colonial narratives. Incorporating anti-colonial thought into literary studies allows scholars to explore how authors from colonized territories have engaged with and responded to the historical processes of colonial domination. Literary texts provide valuable insights into the complex social, cultural, and political dynamics of anti-colonial movements. Through literature,

authors can convey the nuances of resistance, depict the impact of colonization on diverse communities, and explore the complexities of postcolonial identities [5].

In British literature, authors can be divided into different categories according to their positions on colonialism. Authors such as Joseph Conrad (*Heart of Darkness*. 1899), E. M. Forster (*A Passage to India*. 1924) and George Orwell (*Burmese Days*. 1934) openly criticized and condemned colonialism. They used literature to expose the injustice and violence of colonial rule, defend the rights of the colonized and call for an end to colonial rule from which it follows to categorize them as authors who openly criticized colonialism.

Frequent occurrences of complex figures with multifaceted positions make it challenging to categorize them into distinct groups. Although Kipling (*The White Man's Burden*. 1899), (*Kim*. 1901) and H. Rider Haggard (*King Solomon's Mines*. 1885, *She*. 1887) were often associated with supporting British imperialism and the colonial project, some of their works contain subtle depictions of the struggles faced by colonized peoples. Some critics claim that their works perpetuate imperialist and racial views, while others see in their works a more nuanced attitude to colonialism and its consequences [6].

Some British authors have expressed contradictory attitudes towards colonialism. Their works can demonstrate contradictory points of view on colonialism, represent a subtle study of colonial themes. Since they did not directly address colonialism in their works, some scholars viewed elements of their criticism of power structures and human exploitation by man as an indirect reflection of concern about colonial beginnings and potential abuses of imperial power. This type of authors that can be named ambivalent includes Samuel Taylor Coleridge (*The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*. 1798), William Blake (*The Little Black Boy*. 1789, *The Tiger from «Songs of Experience»*. 1794). In both Coleridge's and Blake's works, the interpretations of colonial themes are not explicit or straightforward, but rather, they offer opportunities for readers and scholars to explore the broader socio-political context of their time. These works provide insights into the complexities of human relationships, power dynamics, and the human impact on nature, which can be related to the colonial context and its consequences. At the same time, it is worth considering the fact that Blake and Coleridge did not have such direct experience with colonialism as later authors, which makes their views more susceptible to interpretation and analysis.

The significance of these literary authors and their works in British literary studies lies in their ability to provide a multifaceted understanding of colonialism and anti-colonialism. They not only serve as historical reflections of the colonial period but also contribute to ongoing debates on power dynamics and human rights. By engaging with these literary texts, it is possible to gain valuable insights into the diverse perspectives and experiences of the colonial era.

British literature has been enriched by the inclusion of authors who openly criticized colonialism, those who ambiguously addressed it, and others who seemed to support it. These multifaceted positions in literary works offer a nuanced view of the complex historical realities of colonialism. Through careful analysis and interpretation, scholars continue to uncover the intricate tapestry of colonial and anti-colonial themes in British literature, recognizing both the flaws and strengths of the colonial project. The study of these literary texts provides an essential platform for fostering discussions on historical injustices, human agency, and the quest for social justice in postcolonial societies.

Two centuries of open and hidden struggle of the Kazakh people for their independence have been reflected in Kazakh literature. Many prominent representatives of Kazakh literature have covered this topic in their works. Anti-colonial rhetoric is present in many works of that era.

The famous writer and literary scholar Mukhtar Auevov expresses his opinion on this period as follows: «The literature of this period marks a mysterious state when people are facing an abyss, fearing an impending tragic day. The people are worried, afraid, tormented by the hopelessness of their situation, but there is no turning back. The way forward means certain death, freedom is behind, we must say goodbye, while maintaining unity» [7]. The scholar characterizes the main thoughts of that era and in his opinion, many literary works of that period reflect such a sad state of the nation. The freedom-loving nomadic people remember with longing those old days when they led a free lifestyle in the vastness of all Eurasia. The people who did not bow their heads to anyone, who honored the traditions of their ancestors, the feast and celebration of bygone times remembered those times with longing and pain.

Many works of that time reflected the former greatness and the deplorable fate of the colonized people. The cunning, greed and cruelty of the colonialists were reflected in the poems of that period. Poets and storytellers such as Dulat Babatayuly (Ata kony'm arkadan (From the ancestral nomad Arka)), Makhambet Otemisuly (Munar kun (The passing day)), Shortanbai Kanayuly (Sakta, kudaj, solardan (Keep, Lord, from them)) and Murat Monkeuly (Edildi alu (Taking the Volga)) rebelled against the oppressors of their people. The poetry of that period reflected the plight of the Kazakh people. The colonial yoke of the oppressors reached such a level that the majority of the people openly expressed their discontent.

The well-known public figure and literary critic Khalel Dosmukhamedov in his writings gives such a definition of anti-colonial poetry: «One of the important types of folk poetry of this period is «mournful poetry». The verses of mournful poetry reflect the collapse of traditional consciousness, the violation of the ancient foundations of the people, the greed of rulers, a decrease in the level of life of



the population, a decrease in the number of livestock among people, a reduction in pastures, the seizure of magnificent lands by colonizers, land erosion, famine, pestilence, a decline in the morality of the population, dissatisfaction with new living conditions and the praise of traditions and the past. There are a lot of such works and they are diverse in content» [8].

Writer and researcher Sabit Mukanov has covered the anti-colonial theme in Kazakh literature for a long time. The scholar explains that the people who lost their freedom, lost their lands, became impoverished, and could not resist the oppression of the oppressors doomed themselves to a defeatist mood. The colonial power suppressed all attempts of discontent of the population, destroyed the will to freedom with all its might. When there was no strength to fight, freedom was lost, from the grief of the people, a literature called «Mournful Poetry» was born [9].

During the research of the anti-colonial period in Kazakh literature, the prominent literary scholar Mukhtar Magauin defines the anti-colonial struggle of the Kazakh people. According to the researcher, having lost their ancestral lands, suffering cruelty from the tsarist authorities, the people raise an armed uprising against the colonizers many times. Magauin writes: «Unfortunately, having no advanced Western weapons in their hands, they are defeated by the colonialists. The colonial authorities suppress popular uprisings with special cruelty, but no repressions can break the spirit of the people. The whole tragedy of the hopelessness of the situation, anger and revenge, the dream and goal of the people is manifested in the artistic word. Many talented poets of this period became carriers of the idea of freedom, the struggle for independence» [10].

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, this research article has explored the theme of anti-colonialism in literature, highlighting its historical significance and representation in diverse literary traditions. The study employed a qualitative approach to conduct an extensive literature review, revealing how anti-colonialism has emerged as a powerful phenomenon reflecting the collective resistance of peoples against colonial oppression.

Literature has proven to be a potent medium for expressing the experiences of colonized communities, challenging dominant colonial narratives, and fostering discussions on historical injustices and human rights in postcolonial societies. The impact of anti-colonial literature has been profound, serving as a catalyst for struggles for independence and self-determination. Throughout the research, the complexity and dynamism of anti-colonialism as a historical process were emphasized, influenced by region-specific experiences and colonial legacies. Literary works from various traditions have offered valuable insights into the multifaceted nature of colonial attitudes and responses.

Moreover, this study underscores the relevance of anti-colonial and postcolonial studies in illuminating critical issues and deepening our understanding of societal attitudes and historical processes. In essence, this research contributes to a nuanced comprehension of the complexities of anti-colonial movements in literature and their lasting impact on societies. As we continue to grapple with the legacies of colonialism, this exploration of anti-colonialism in literature remains essential for fostering critical dialogue and promoting social justice in our globalized world.

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## БРИТАНДЫҚ ЖӘНЕ ҚАЗАҚ ӘДЕБИЕТІНДЕГІ ОТАРШЫЛДЫҚҚА КІРІСПЕ

*Бұл мақалада әдебиеттегі антиколониализм қарастырылып, оның мағынасы мен әр түрлі контекстегі көрінісі зерттеледі. Сапалы тәсілді қолдана отырып, зерттеу академиялық әдебиеттерді, кітаптарды және сыни очерктерді қамтитын әдебиеттерге кең шолу жасайды. Тақырыптық талдау әртүрлі дәстүрлердің әдеби шығармаларындағы отаршылдыққа қарсы қарсылықтың негізгі мотивтерін анықтайды.*

*Антиколониализм әдебиетте халықтардың отаршылдық езгіге ұжымдық қарсылығын көрсететін күшті құбылысқа айналады. Әдебиет отарланған халықтардың тәжірибесін білдіру құралы ретінде қызмет етеді, отаршылдықтың басым идеяларына қарсы тұрады және постколониялық қоғамдардағы тарихи әділетсіздік*

пен адам құқықтары туралы пікірталастарға ықпал етеді. Мақалада отаршылдыққа қарсы бірегей аймақтық тәжірибе мен отаршылдық мұрадан қалыптасқан күрделі тарихи процесс ретінде қарастырылады. Антикколониализм әдебиетте халықтардың отаршылдық езгіге ұжымдық қарсылығын көрсететін күшті құбылысқа айналады. Әдебиет отарланған халықтардың тәжірибесін білдіру құралы ретінде қызмет етеді, отаршылдықтың басым идеяларына қарсы тұрады және постколониалық қоғамдардағы тарихи әділетсіздік пен адам құқықтары туралы пікірталастарға ықпал етеді. Мақалада антиколониализм бірегей аймақтық тәжірибе мен отарлық мұра арқылы қалыптасқан күрделі тарихи процесс ретінде қарастырылады. Әдеби шығармалар отаршылдық қатынастар мен реакциялар туралы көп қырлы көзқарастарды көрсете отырып, отаршылдық дәуірдің әртүрлі перспективалары мен тәжірибелері туралы құнды түсінік береді.

Отаршылдыққа қарсы әдебиеттің әсері терең болды, ол тәуелсіздік пен өзін-өзі анықтау үшін күресті шабыттандырды. Отаршылдыққа қарсы тақырыптарды талдау қазіргі қоғамдағы билік динамикасы, қарсылықтар және отаршылдықтың ұзақ мерзімді салдары туралы құнды ақпарат береді. Зерттеу маңызды мәселелерге жарық түсіретін және қоғамдық көңіл-күй мен тарихи процестер туралы түсінігімізді кеңейтетін отаршылдыққа қарсы және постколониалық зерттеулердің өзектілігін көрсетеді. Зерттеу әдебиеттегі отаршылдыққа қарсы қозғалыстардың күрделілігін және олардың бүкіл әлемдегі қоғамдарға тұрақты әсерін тереңірек түсінуге ықпал етеді.

*Кілтті сөздер:* антиколониализм, постколониалық зерттеулер, британ әдебиеті, қазақ әдебиеті, зар-заман поэзиясы.

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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ В АНТИКОЛОНИАЛИЗМ В БРИТАНСКОЙ И КАЗАХСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ**

*В данной статье рассматривается антиколониализм в литературе, исследуется его значение и репрезентация в различных*

контекстах. Используя качественный подход, в исследовании проводится обширный обзор литературы, охватывающий академическую литературу, книги и критические эссе. Тематический анализ выявляет ключевые мотивы антиколониального сопротивления в литературных произведениях различных традиций.

Антиколониализм становится мощным явлением в литературе, отражающим коллективное противостояние народов колониальному угнетению. Литература служит средством выражения опыта колонизированных народов, бросая вызов доминирующим колониальным представлениям и способствуя дискуссиям об исторической несправедливости и правах человека в постколониальных обществах. В статье антиколониализм рассматривается как сложный исторический процесс, сформированный уникальным региональным опытом и колониальным наследием. Литературные произведения дают ценное представление о различных перспективах и опыте колониальной эпохи, отражая многогранные взгляды на колониальные отношения и ответные меры.

Влияние антиколониальной литературы было глубоким, она вдохновляла на борьбу за независимость и самоопределение. Анализ антиколониальных тем дает ценную информацию о динамике власти, сопротивлении и долговременных последствиях колониализма в современных обществах. В исследовании подчеркивается актуальность антиколониальных и постколониальных исследований, проливающих свет на важнейшие вопросы и расширяющих наше понимание общественных настроений и исторических процессов. Исследование способствует более глубокому пониманию сложностей антиколониальных движений в литературе и их прочного влияния на общества по всему миру.

Ключевые слова: антиколониализм, постколониальные исследования, британская литература, казахская литература, скорбная поэзия.

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