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## **THE THEME OF THE AFGHAN WAR IN A. TARAZI'S «PUNISHMENT» AND KH. HOSSEINI'S «A THOUSAND SPLENDID SUNS»**

*The article examines theme of war (Afghan War) common to modern Kazakh prose in the era of independence and the world literature, novels «Punishment» by Akim Tarazi and «A Thousand Splendid Suns» by Khaled Hosseini using the method of comparative typological research. Theoretical problems of typological research of artistic literary texts are considered. In addition to the general theme of the two novels, the unique characteristics were analyzed at the levels of idea, image, plot, style, literary genre, literary movement, literary era, literary process, national literature. Khaled Hosseini's novel, full of deep psychological twists, which describes the history of the creation of the state of Afghanistan and the horrors of war, as well as his current life, has been comprehensively studied. In the novel «Punishment» by Akim Tarazi, the psychological underpinnings of the war affecting the human mind, spiritual crisis, physical wounds, the loss of humanity due to the consequences of war, etc. are studied.*

*The task of the article is to recognize the artistic-aesthetic world of the novels of the two writers, by analyzing the content basis of the novels,*

*it aims to show the relevance of the issues raised by the writers in modern society, their skills in conveying the reality of life.*

*The scientific and practical value of the research is reflected in the comparative study of the direction of development of Kazakh prose and world literature.*

*The problems considered in the article show the value of the research work to reveal the artistic system of the authors' works, and the ideological-aesthetic content of the works.*

*Keywords: modern Kazakh literature, world literary process, theme of the Afghan war, typological analysis, psychoanalysis in prose, historical tragedy.*

### **Introduction**

One of the historical themes in modern Kazakh literature, which is the basis for the topic of our article, is the theme of the Afghan war. Because this year marks the 35th anniversary of this war. Since this war was during the Soviet period, it was not possible to evaluate this topic from the point of view of ideology in the past Soviet times. In the literary creativity of that time, the mentioned topic was not openly written. In some works, this theme was written in terms of the consequences of the war on the entire human civilization, as well as the heroic deeds of the Soviet army and the defense of the Motherland.

G. Baltabaeva, a researcher of the prose in the era of independence, said: «Thanks to the freely inspired writing of Kazakh writers on the themes of «Zheltoksan», «Semey-Polygon», «Afghan» in 1986, which played a public and political decisive role in the social life of the country, some great works were born» [1, p. 10], – she classifies the themes of Kazakh literature that contradict the ideology of the Soviet era.

In the works after the years of independence, this theme began to be written in an innovative modernist manner in terms of the issue of spiritual inner freedom of individuals, at the level of state integrity, global trends, humanity problems, national tragedy.

In this article, we focus on Akim Tarazi's «Punishment» [2] and Khaled Hosseini's «A Thousand Splendid Suns» [3] from the point of view of a comparative typological study. The theme of the Afghan war in modern Kazakh literature is one of the relevant historical themes directly related to our history of the last century. The causes and effects of the Afghan war in the novels of Akim Tarazi and Khaled Hosseini, and the artistic aesthetic worldview of the authors, taken as the research object of our article, are studied.

## **Materials and Methods**

During the writing of the article, the monographic works, dissertations written on the development of modern Kazakh prose, were guided. Within the framework of the study of this topic, the typological research method of the science of literary studies was guided, description, analysis, compilation and comparison of the artistic work were carried out.

Typological research as one of the main methods of the science of literary studies is widely used in the study of artistic literary texts, considering the literary connection, the development of literature on a global scale and its own characteristics from a syncretic point of view, it differentiates the theme, idea, image, plot, motifs [4, p. 12] by means of critical common phenomena. Scientist D. Iskakulyconcludes: «The scope of typological researches is very wide. It covers from the similarities in the creative works of individual writers to the common areas in world literature. Typological research examines the similarities between literatures at the levels of literary process, and national literature, and helps to reveal their common laws» [5, p. 350]. Here, we will discuss about the novels of the two authors, first of all, from the point of view of thematic commonality, historical time and space, trends, genres common to the literary era, and focus on the individual searches of the two authors in coming to the topic.

## **Results and discussion**

In the history of Kazakh literature, works related to the theme of war were mostly written in connection with the Great Patriotic War, and even then they could not pass the censorship in accordance with the Soviet ideology. Bravery of heroes before the Motherland, heroic images, creativity of Soviet patriotism, friendship of peoples, work in the rear during the war, all critical issues were covered. And the problems related to the national tragedy of the war and the psychological soul of the human race remained closed.

In the works of Kazakh literature after the years of independence, the theme of the war, creativity based on honor and moral duty of soldiers who returned disabled from the war, and families who received a death notification from the war, women in mourning and generations who suffered the fate of orphanhood and widowhood, the internal turmoil of various fates, the social environment and the alienation of people, were especially raised.

Kh. Hosseini's novel «A Thousand Splendid Suns» describes the war that began in the distant Soviet period, which continues to this day, and the modern day of the Afghan people, who have not lost sight of the senseless war, which is well known to the world.

It is immediately noticeable that his novel is different from the works of Kazakh literature written on the Afghan theme in terms of writing form and content.

Because the author is a representative of the refugee generation that suffered the effects of that terrible war.

That's why this novel can be called a psychological thriller, with critical view of people's progress to the animal instinct during the terrible war disasters. The author reveals the nature of the war, the internal situation of the country, where the fire of war is happening every day, through his characters. Hosseini gives the reader a unique perspective on the daily lives of Afghan women and their struggle for survival during the war, emphasizing the interactions between his two protagonists, Mariam and Laila, two very different people who find themselves in similar and terrifying situations [6, p. 3508]. The naturalistic nature and chronological dimension of the novel clearly shows the fate of a refugee country exposed to the psychology of war in a pitiable state. But no matter how many difficulties he faces, the author fully believes that the fire of war will stop and his country will see a thousand splendid days.

The main characters of the novel, Mariam, Laila, Tariq, and Mullah Faizullah, all of them were courageous people who suffered from the war and showed different aspects of humanity in different situations of life. Mariam heard and memorized the words «illegitimate», «harami», «bastard» [3, p. 5-6] in her baby mind from birth. Even though she was bullied and humiliated throughout her life, she has a strong inner spirit, is open-hearted, patient, and has never harmed anyone. Even if the society alienates a person, a person does not lose hope in the social environment, but she was considered an unnecessary thing for the society. If a girl born out of wedlock gets a blow from fate when she grows up, she will suffer for the rest of her life from the principles of the Islamic tradition because of which she was married at an early age.

The fate of Laila, one of the parallel main characters in the novel, was not less than that of Mariam. The novel generally shows the consequences of the war on the fate of these two women-mothers in the global space. He brings before our eyes deep psychologically painful scenes that share his emotional state with his readers with true sympathy. The plight of a woman's fate, the rights of a woman in the family and in the public sphere, which are limited by Islamic law, are particularly noticeable.

There is a reason to call the novel a fictional historical and historical documentary novel. In the novel, there is a chronological development of events with specific historical dates, which substantiate the author's descriptions, and the author skillfully uses the language of historical data in a narrative context with artistic truth. And narrative is given the following definition: «narrative means to tell, narrate, this is a presentation of events presented to readers and listeners in the form of a combination of words and images» [7, p. 3]. The author's narrative,

the author in the person of a character, etc., show that the author has mastered the development of world literary trends.

The real historical authenticity of the novel can be seen from the birth of the main character of the novel, Mariam, and her passing away in our time in the 21st century. How many destinies like Mariam were affected by the war? Secondly, the historical events that are central to the novel are clearly shown. Zahir Shah, who ruled Afghanistan for 40 years, was overthrown by the 1973 revolution, and his younger brother Mohammed Daoud Khan came to power in 1973 and served as the president of the Republic of Afghanistan until 1978. In 1978, he was assassinated. Here, the historical events in the novel started with such revolutions and bloodsheds, and have continued to this day with the conflict between the Mujahideen and the Taliban, as well as the wars of liberation against the Soviet army and the American army. Also, the names of the leaders of the Afghan war and world political leaders are also mentioned in the novel, and they are used as specific episodic characters in the literary text with their real names. For example, the figures Zahir Shah, Mohammed Daoud Khan, Ahmad Shah Massoud, Najibullah, etc. from the history of the Afghan war play a contextual role in the work of art. Here, the author not only reports events by the artistic description of the names of historical people and the chronological time of specific historical data, the events that are narrated in detail the events, but also uses the method of conveying the literary content with the image and characteristics of people in the perception of the actions, thoughts, dialogues, environment [7, p. 36].

The connection and closeness of this topic with Kazakhstan as the presence of Kazakh soldiers who were part of the army during the Soviet period. It was their fate. Why did they fight? For whom did they fight? What ideals and values were there? About the novel «Punishment» by A. Tarazi, scientist G. Orda evaluates: «In the years of independence, the Kazakh novel was filled with new content. Yesterday's Afghan war also took place among them. A. Tarazi's novel «Punishment» (1998) is a work that raises new thoughts about the Afghan war. ... The writer tried to convey that both victory and defeat of a war without a purpose are pointless. It is clear that an unjust war has no meaning in human life [8, p. 280–281]». Scientist Sh. Eleukenov evaluates: «In the novel «Punishment» the word heroism is not mentioned. This story has a different meaning. Such a work written about the war has never been seen before on Kazakh land» [9, p. 419–420]. Although Akim Tarazi raised the subject of the Afghan war, he looked into the psychological underpinnings of the war that affects the human mind. It is not only a spiritual wound, but also a physical wound, novel tells how the consequences of war deprive a person of his humanity. Striving to reveal the universal anti-moral image of war through psychoanalysis in prose, it shows the direction of development of innovative modernist and post-modernist tendencies

in Kazakh literature. The search of the writer A. Tarazi, combining the national theme with global issues in Kazakh literature, reveals the complex tragedy of the fire of war, which not only affects material values, but also changes the inner life of a person. For example, instead of labeling Abo, the main tragic character of the novel, as a criminal, we can see that from a psychoanalytical point of view, he hides not only the individual's but also the deep-seated internal disease of the society. «After coming home, he fed them without haste. Then he pressed a little on the throats of both of them. Both of them lost their senses. They lay like this for forty-fifty minutes... He found a hidden white ax... He allowed his infinite skill» [2, p. 60–61]. It is not for nothing that Abo, who killed his own children, said that he saved them from their illness. Rather than an intentional type of crime, it is a crime committed without regaining consciousness during illness. It focuses on crimes committed due to suicide, or mental illness, psychological illness, religious sect, etc. in modern society. One can observe the author's worldview that tragedies like war are the way to this.

There is a bitter reality of society behind the character of the writer Akim Tarazi's Abo. And if that bitter truth has not increased in today's society, it has not decreased. The author predicts that on a peaceful day, drug addiction, religious sect organizations that poison the minds of people will also commit various crimes. This is because it was not possible to write openly in the works written during the Soviet period, so they put effort into the subtext in the artistic interpretation of various topics. This is because he probably wanted to say that the reality of Soviet life is a false, temporary idea [10, p. 345] born of such many delusions.

And in Kh. Hosseini's novel, the war is evaluated from the point of view of the country's internal problems, freedom and independence, as a resistance to invasion. However, the disunity of the internal political forces in the country has led to the long-lasting tragedy of the country. Both authors have the same topic, but the authors approach the issue of war from two perspectives. Although A. Tarazi writes about war, there is absolutely no mention of bravery and heroism. In that work, we see the author's philosophical nature, new search, who made a psychoanalytical analysis of the human inner world. Meanwhile, Kh. Hosseini's novel portrays the real pictures of life in a naturalistic manner, is free from false pathos, shows images on top of real actions.

The unique psychological twists of the novel, which will not leave the reader indifferent, can be said to be the skill of detailing the effect of war on the human mind, causing fear, terror, and so on. For example, if we pay attention to the following passage in the novel, where Rasheed tells Laila about the war:

- ... Americans no longer need us. They used us for their own purposes. To them, Afghanistan is a shit hole. My words were a little strange, sorry. But what I said is true. What do you think, Lailajan?» [3, p. 174]. A single detail in the passage



«Afghanistan is a shit hole» to the Americans probably means more than the words. Dialogue also plays an important role in creating details and subtext. A successful detail, a successful subtext will emerge only from a successful dialogue [11, p. 40]. From the dialogue here, Rasheed and Laila talk about the causes and effects of the war in the novel, and we can see that the current situation in Afghanistan is full of excrement, smelly, under ruins, and suitable for a mere arena of political conflict.

The author was able to see the lack of education and ignorance of women in a country surrounded by religious dogmas as a world problem at the artistic level. The writer conveys these problems through the different social statuses of the characters in his works. The war in the country, the elimination of various conflicting situations, first of all, emphasizes the need for cooperation in the country and the need not to close the country's problems with religious, sharia, and old customs laws.

The images of women and mothers like Mariam and Laila are tragic, artistic images of humanity, which is crushed by anti-war and anti-moral phenomena, but hopes for a bright day in the gap of life. If Kh. Hosseini assesses the consequences of the non-monarchical state of Afghans as the phenomena that hinder the unity and prosperity of the country, and secondly, he reveals that the state closure of religious foundations leads to regression rather than progress. The author warns of the need for peace and contentment for humanity through the war experienced by one country, that war is a way to destroy the human race, a political game, against the tragedy of the destruction of entire states and nations.

Summing up the results obtained during the writing of the article, the artistic foundations of A. Tarazi's and Kh. Hosseini's novels are based on historical events. The two authors, while preserving the realistic, naturalistic nature, portrays the war tragedy at the level of the inner spiritual tragedy of a person, and starts deep humanistic philosophical twists.

Although the writer A. Tarazi wrote about the Afghan war, the war is not about bravery and patriotism, but describes the serious consequences of the war on the inner spiritual world and body of a person with deep psychological undertones and allusions. Kh. Hosseini draws the world's attention to the fate of the Afghan people, which has become a tool for various political games.

Secondly, the plot and narration of both novels clearly show the innovative formal trends in the modern literary process. Kh. Hosseini's novel can be called a historical novel from the thematic point of view, because the plot of the novel is dense and well-organized, and most importantly, from the point of view of the chronicle, the narrative of the historical factuality in accordance with the time and space in the literature is a manifestation of the author's mastery. If the historical and artistic time in the novel is the life and historical events of Afghanistan in the

last half century, the place of the artistic space takes place in Afghanistan's Herat, Guldaman, Kabul, Panjshir provinces, Pakistan's Murree province.

And we see that A. Tarazi's novel is more artistic than a pure historical novel, and the historical theme is taken only as an external background. The author puts the main emphasis on universal human value between peaceful life and war.

From the point of view of the sub-genre classification, both novel can also be called a movie novel. If we evaluate Kh. Hosseini's novel as a thriller about war, it would be reasonable to call A. Tarazi's work a psychological thriller. This is because thriller means «fear, terror» in English, and it is a genre of literature and cinema aimed at instilling excitement and fear in the reader or viewer [12]. And J. Patterson concludes: «If a thriller cannot affect the human nervous system and cause excitement, then it has not achieved its goal» [13]. According to D. Kehr, «thriller is characterized by actions such as showing force in various situations of life, putting in an emotional state, instilling fear, recognizing its extreme effect» [14]. Based on the above comments, we can see that the types of thriller genre have been developed in Kazakh literature.

Although A. Tarazi's novel «Punishment» deals with the criminal event (killing his own children), he pays attention to the socio-psychological and moral values of the individual, looks at the face of the times, and looks into deep philosophical thoughts about the reasons for the emergence of such various problems. There are different types of criminals. And who is to blame for the wounds inflicted by the war? Akim Tarazi will address those issues in detail.

In the writing of two authors in the novel thriller genre, the most noticeable artistic approach is to describe the human psyche and study it from a psychoanalytical point of view as a writer and an author within the work. The authors look into the background of the psyche of each character in their works and analyze the worlds that are taking place in relation to social and everyday issues.

### **Conclusions**

To sum up, the problem raised by both authors of the article is closely related to the problem of the Afghan war. After the years of independence, Kazakh prose raised various topics and stimulated the development of various genres. This is because in the literature of the Soviet period, there were closed topics and trends other than socialist realism were prohibited. At the same time, during the period of independence, the masterpieces of world literature began to be translated into the Kazakh language, which means a free intercultural relationship in literature.

The theme of the both novels is war. But Khaled Hosseini's novel «A Thousand Splendid Suns» deeply reflects on the fact that the war, which has become a historical tragedy of one country, is a political game tool common to all mankind, which creates a feeling of resistance, destroys cultures, directly destroys state and national foundations, tramples the weak and establishes power for the

strong. And Akim Tarazi's novel «Punishment» is a work written by looking at the psychological internal causes of war on mankind, taking the topic of war analytically and synthetically from his inner life.

The both novel narrates that the war is a test that psychologically examines the human basis of a person.

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## **Ә. ТАРАЗИДІҢ «ЖАЗА» ЖӘНЕ Х. ХОССЕЙНИДІҢ «ЖАРҚЫРАҒАН МЫҢ КҮН» РОМАНДАРЫНДАҒЫ АУҒАН СОҒЫСЫ ТАҚЫРЫБЫ**

*Мақалада тәуелсіздік дәуіріндегі қазіргі қазақ прозасы және әлем әдебиетіне ортақ соғыс тақырыбы (ауған соғысы), Әкім Таразидың «Жаза» және Халед Хоссейнидің «Жарқыраған мың күн» романдарын салыстырмалы типологиялық зерттеу әдісімен талданады. Көркем әдеби мәтіндерді типологиялық зерттеудің теориялық мәселелері қарастырылады. Екі романдағы ортақ тақырыптан қоса, көркем шығарманың идеясы, образ, сюжет, стиль, әдеби жанры, әдеби агым, әдеби дәуір, әдеби процесс, ұлттық әдебиет деңгейлерінде өзіндік ерекшеліктері талданған. Халед Хоссейнидің Ауғанстан мемлекетінің құрылу тарихы мен соғыс қасіретін, қазіргі өмірін терең*

*психологиялық ирімдермен толғана жазған романы жан-жақты зерттелген. Әкім Таразидің «Жаза» романындағы соғыстың адам баласының санасына әсер ететін психологиялық астары, рухани дағдарыс, тән жасарасы, соғыс зардаптарының адамның адамдық қасиетінен айыруы т.б зерттеледі.*

*Мақаланың міндеті қос қаламгер романдарының көркемдік-эстетикалық әлемін тану, романдардың мазмұндық негізіне талдау жүргізе отырып, жазушылар көтерген мәселелердің қазіргі қоғамдағы өзектілігі, өмір шындығын жеткізудегі шеберліктерін танытуды көздейді.*

*Зерттеудің ғылыми-практикалық мәні қазақ прозасы мен әлемдік әдебиеттің даму бағдарын салыстырмалы зерттеуден көрінеді.*

*Мақаладағы қарастырылған мәселелер авторлар туындыларының көркемдік жүйесі, туындылардың идеялық-эстетикалық мазмұнын ашу зерттеу жұмысының құндылығын көрсетеді.*

*Кілтті сөздер: қазіргі қазақ әдебиеті, әлемдік әдеби процесс, ауган соғысы тақырыбы, типологиялық талдау, прозадағы психоанализ, тарихи трагедия.*

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## **ТЕМА АФГАНСКОЙ ВОЙНЫ В РОМАНАХ «ВОЗМЕЗДИЕ» А. ТАРАЗИ И «ТЫСЯЧА СИЯЮЩИХ СОЛНЦ» Х. ХОССЕЙНИ**

*В статье методом сравнительно-типологического исследования анализируется общая для современной казахской прозы эпохи независимости и мировой литературы тема войны (Афганская война), романы «Возмездие» Акима Тарази и «Тысяча сияющих солнц» Халеда*

*Хосейни. Рассматриваются теоретические проблемы типологического исследования художественных текстов. Помимо общей темы двух романов, уникальные особенности были проанализированы на уровнях идеи, образа, сюжета, стиля, литературного жанра, литературного течения, литературной эпохи, литературного процесса, национальной литературы. Всесторонне исследован роман Халёда Хосейни, полный глубоких психологических поворотов, который описывает историю создания государства Афганистан и ужасы войны, а также его нынешнюю жизнь. Исследуются психологические основы войны, затрагивающие сознание человека, духовный кризис, физические ранения, утрата человечности вследствие последствий войны и т.д. в романе Акима Тарази «Возмездие».*

*Задача исследования – познать художественно-эстетический мир романов двух писателей, проанализировать содержательную основу романов, показать актуальность поднимаемых писателями вопросов в современном обществе, их умение передавать действительность жизни.*

*Научно-практическая ценность исследования способствует, пусть и в незначительной степени, изучению проблем определения направления развития казахской прозы и мировой литературы.*

*Рассмотренные в статье проблемы показывают значение исследовательской работы для раскрытия художественной системы произведений авторов, идейно-эстетического содержания произведений.*

*Ключевые слова: современная казахская литература, мировой литературный процесс, тема афганской войны, типологический анализ, психоанализ в прозе, историческая трагедия.*

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