

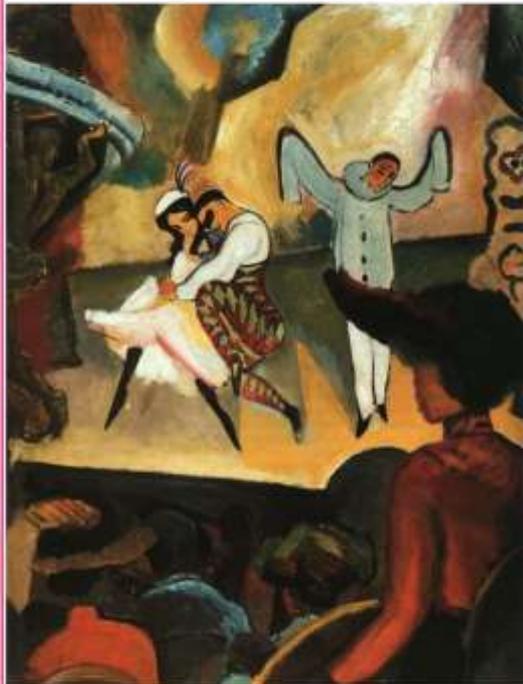
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The December Revolt Statement (Description) in Kazakh Literature

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Abstract

The object under the study of this article is the December revolt description that outlined in Kazakh literature. Original artworks in the genre of poems, proeses, and dramas are served in detail and thoroughly

studied by the comparative-historical method. As a result, the victims of wrong politics of a stud ram for sacrifice should have constant care and attention of the state. In conclusion, the living truth is that Kazakh people gained the independence by thousands of Kazakh youths' blood.

Keywords: Modern Literature, Kazakh, Poem, Prose.

La declaración de revuelta de diciembre (descripción) en la literatura kazaja

Resumen

El objeto bajo el estudio de este artículo es la descripción de la revuelta de diciembre que se relata en la literatura kazaja. Las obras de arte originales en el género de poemas, prosas y dramas se presentan en detalle y se estudian a fondo mediante el método comparativohistórico. Como resultado, las víctimas de la política equivocada de un ariete para el sacrificio deben tener cuidado y atención constante del estado. En conclusión, la verdad viva es que los kazajos obtuvieron la independencia gracias a la sangre de miles de jóvenes kazajos.

Palabras clave: literatura moderna, kazaja, poema, prosa.

1. INTRODUCTION

Kazakhstan gained its independence in 1991. From since Kazakh literature rose to a new stage of progress. A Kazakh folklore specialist says the following: Only upon receiving independence the spiritual values of the nation were paid due attention. However, at the passing away of most old generation members who kept in their memory a wealth of compositions limited the possibilities of gathering folklore and author's oral literature works. At the same time, all conditions were provided for the full-bodied and maximum complete study of

literature and survived literary monuments, without censorial red tape or text changes.

Meanwhile, Kazakh writers broke free of totalism and grew in confidence. Along with independence, local writers got the fullest liberty of speech. And the liberty of speech brought about the opportunity to touch on the topics that were restricted and prohibited during the Soviet years. And one of the restricted topics of those years was the December revolt in 1986. On 17-18 December of 1986, in Almaty, the Kazakh youths rallied to protest the KSSR politics and administration-by-fiat system. This mentioned revolt has been integral to gain the independence for Kazakh people. Keen sorrow carved out a place in Kazakh nation history made almost all akyn-writers with a strong feeling of national pride to put pen to paper. It has contributed to Kazakh literature and filled its fund with long and short poems, proses and dramas on the December revolt topic, and samples in different genres go in proving that.

2. A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Many poems, proses, and drama works of during independence years bring the December revolt theme up. Mentioned famous and glorified revolt made many Kazakh akyns to put pen to paper. A celebration of 32 years of independence in the current year carved out a special place in Kazakh nation history, the nation that was in many

liberation struggles. Accordingly, the writer has started the December revolt theme with short genres and continued with long epic compositions outlining true details and the historical truth in artistic sincerity manner.

Kazakh writers used fine literary language to describe the historical true moments of the event in their prose works and it is apparent that the event duly appreciated and kept in nation's memory. Some of these works as for followings: poems as Zheltoksan by A.Yegeubayev, Mukagali-Zheltoksan by Aytuly, Issatay by Bodeshuly, The independence is my mainstay by M.Bektemirov; novels as Alang by Doszhan, Diverse destiny, Zhelkayik by Sauketayev, Karaozek by Kuantayuly, Same nest parts by A.Ybyrayimuly, The eighty-sixth year by Tilegenov, The heartache by Zh.Samrat; novellas as Tazkara by N.Oraz and etc. All these works in different genres serve as the evidence that the December revolt event is the core of the subject in literature and culture sphere. Though, discussing in details and assessing poetical image of mentioned works of art is one of the important mission of nowadays Kazakh literature studies.

2.1. A poetry

It should be noted that all works and compositions on the December revolt are the particular focus of such aspirations. A number of long and short works on December revolt were materialized after

Kazakhstan gained the independence. The December revolt was at the core of the works of many writers, namely Aytkhozhina, Akhmetova, Baktygereyeva, Sh, Sariyev, Amanzhol, Sharakhymbay and other. For example, in his poem Zheltoksan (December) Amanzholov says My December month! At freedom—I am subjugated! At liberty – I am fidgeting! The honor crumbled into dust and lost as burrowed in the sand (Amanzhol, 2009).

This kind of samples we can see in much Kazakh poetry of independence years. During Soviet year's boom as all other writers, Kazakh writers were using words as Kazakh people or my nation with caution and in danger of their life. Kazakh nation that went through tough times of mass expulsion in the thirties was sore about the revolt. Those times were difficult for Kazakh writer as they were in fear to say or write anything about the event and were down in flames. Many put in writing poems did not reach the audience. Incidents that took place on the square on those tragic days, acts of the Soviet empire that forced the Kazakh nation to kneel and cut them to the quick later were expressed in poems in tears of blood. In his work 1986. December, Bodeshuly enliven the last fight for freedom and for independence that took place in the last quarter of XX century:

On chilling wind of December Blood spouted on the street.
Girls were dragged by hairs, Hounded dogs on men. The nation
was awakened, Unyoke and cast off the yoke. The liberty was
cheered, and the feudal lord was wrested down (Bodeshuly,
2007).

Poet Zharken who is known for him being nationalist and patriot poetized the event with a heavy heart. In his poem the centuries' tune he touched on the topic of prior to and after independence year's history and in on guard for the poem he brought up a life story asking a herdsman not to shoot in the air. He warns the guardian does not shatter the calm and do not break the silence, also those who are shooting in the dark silence would be damned. In his poem, Konayev's weapon the author compares and composes that Konayev turns his weapon to animals or birds, but Kolbin turns his weapon and shot his gun to Kazakh youths and concludes as A weapon in real leader's hand never would turn to the human being. These lines by akyn provide an explanation that not all those who are running the country are leaders. Among writers, there are also Kazakh girls who made a contribution on praising this event and in her poem, a screaming howling wind of December Aytkhozhina puts on paper the followings: Jails are full of youths,

Memoirs makes tongue falters.

Being afraid and living in fear,

And oppressed in home land,

The poem if the voice ever can be forgotten by Akhmetova revives the event in December 1986 and describes courage of ethereal creatures as when the December wind sways, gorgeous girls saved honor. After the mentioned event took place Kolbin came to visit the Society of writers. During his visit in spite of soviet year's boom and fear of chauvinism the poet Moldagaliyev proclaimed from the

housetops: I am Kazakh. His action inspired the poet Baktygereyeva and she praised him as following: We are fellow man and walking beside each other, said to him. Better to pass away a day before, than to live the event on December 16. Selection of related articles on this incident would portray that Zhuban was a man of high character and holds a special place in Kazakh literature as a poetic talent.

What can I say to my generation?

You demeaned the Kazakh nation.

If we wanted our girls were dragged by hairs or hounded dogs on our grandchildren? You convinced that we are half-witted and clueless, our nation lost its language and religion, your equals defeated on the square, and those got the stick are my children (Baktygereyeva, 2001). Here an authoress sang that the akyn that gave battle during lasted four years Great Patriotic War was ended beneath because of December frost. The uncommon act of courage by Zhuban akyn was the subject for many other akyns' compositions. Namely can be mentioned a poem Zheltoksan by Sh. Sariyev. One of the akyns suffered during the December event is Bolat Sharahymbay. As he had witnessed with his eyes the event of that somber days he was the first of akyns who put pen to paper forthwith. Reading his poem December 1986 written on next day after the bloody event make the readers feel as they saw what is happening on that days. Only the truth *de visu* can be described in detail.

Foreign land. Aliens. Alien everything,

Nothing is mine,

Full of street living dead,

Since the Russian showed the dagger,

Foreign land. Aliens. Alien everything. – as we see his poem starts and ends with Foreign land. Aliens. Alien everything. Using the word ogey – foreign, alien eight times in one couplet he paid special attention to the meaning of the word. And means it is Kazakh nations' homeland, but they were living as aliens. Seeing the new generation dying young and overwhelmed with the situation the Kazakh nation was waiting leaders' mercy. And all these situations found their real picture in akyn's work. There were plenty to write about, so akyn brought up after-effect cases such as crushing a revolt, being blacklisted and repression of participants. All motivated young people that participated at the revolt and those who were at the square were crushed by force of arms of colonialist empire. Since, during last quarter of XX century it was impossible to publish compositions that depicting the crushing defeats of the Empire all these works were saved in the cage waiting in the wings. After the country gained the independence compositions revived the truth of December were accessible to the audience. My life history is on process of writing and with deep red December blood – said hit by the December event akyn.

2.2. Poems

Kazakh people believe that thundering and lightning in winter is a bad omen and people felt that there was great grief coming. There is

a long composition of that period A winter lightning, but akyn could not tell about the December event. Almost all akyn-writers were restricted in their work during Soviet years and as soon as we gained the independence they returned to the famed theme. And only after the independence gained there was published akyns' Zheltoksan-December poem, a poem about the topic that gave him pain for long years and that he could not leave behind. It is almost 32 years since the December event was held and it is still cannot reveal the truth. Participants of that event feel that there are many other documents that buried in mystery and akyn sings it as following:

I am hugging youth,
That were cut up carelessly,
The truth chokes with anger in its blood,
Feeling blooms with unripe buds,
With cares and troubles inspired on the Earth.

The main character of the poem is – Hero Kazakh, Young Kazakh. Hero means – after all conquerors and wars the nation is still alive, and young means – it is a young country gained its independence a short while ago after break free of colonialist empire ruling. Here should be mentioned the artistical device that is evidenced in using inconsistent things which draws attention to the special meaning. In the lines Shivering with cold as lungs full of snow, and flaming laying down on the snow – here shivering and flaming can be a sample to above mentioned. Describing the body condition as feeling cold and hot at the same time, the akyn outlines opposite faces as courage and

infirmity. In a small chapter May damnation take them akyn curses the leaders that created bloodbath among innocent young people:

All tyrants may hurt their spinal cord!

Mean people may get back mean action!

May the blind missed tears,

Live with full of sand eyes still alive!

Every piece of work by Bodeshuly during independence years reminds how do we gain the liberty. He wishes the independence lasts forever and calls to render honors to our antecedents in recognition of their life and blood in order to gain the liberty for next generations.

Accordingly, the keynote of his poems is – liberty, independency, and freedom. At the first chapter of Isatay's child de sings the following:

-Kolbin is the Red servant.

Red nose, red eyes,

Red hairy, red face,

Red legs, red hands,

The red messenger choked,

Choked and swallowed a poison. (Bodeshuly, 2009).

In these lines, we see red word was used several times, consequently paid special attention to this word. The first meaning is the colonialist politics managed by the red empire, for the second – red empire created red bloodbath among Kazakh youths. The lyric poem Mukagali-Zheltoksan by Aytuly refills the number of compositions on this topic. Despite all the above mentioned three poems concerns one topic, akyns expressed it in a different manner. The author delivers his

complaints to Pushkin's spirit as "Disaster came from your side to my land, If you do not believe check the blood leaking as water" (Aytuly, 2009: 28). This comes from a desire to stop the disaster flowing to Almaty from Moscow as a center of Soviet Union government and wishing not only Kazakh akyn-writers, but Russian writers to participate in this suggestion. And thus, akyn writes to Pushkin's spirit and says the only hope in you, in you! The poem the independence is my mainstay by Bektemirov refills the compositional reserves of the historical-publicist genre.

2.3. Prose

The writer has started working on the mentioned event with short genres and found its continuation in long epic compositions, also the event was a basis for novels as Alang-Square by Doszhanov, A moonless night by Sauketay, Karaozek by (Kuantayuly, 2002). All three novels concern historical event. The main character of the last two novels is Kayrat Ryskulbekov. As both novels are narrating a life story of one character the readers can see the same stories. In novels his life story begins with incrimination, being to justice, forced to comply with the request and push into to admit guilt, abuses at the narrow ward that will not have the heart to say about, being sentenced to be shot, staying courageous when heart the court's decision, not even cry but persisting in his statement and his eyes blazed with flame. All these and other similar events in his life can be seen in both novels

which means that the writers paid more attention to deliver the historical truth of the event than artistic truth.

Targeting the main event of one person's life Sauketayev did many searches and his hard work is seen in full pages of the novel (Sauketayev, 2011). It is traditional in literature to apply a dream as an artistic tool and the writer used the dream as a forecast of the upcoming event. The event starts with a dream of Aziz-sultan and he saw as his father has an ugly face and Sabira handled him a newborn child. As all these superstitions were still rife there was a bad feeling of coming trouble. Seeing his father with an ugly face means that he was seriously ill and Kazakh nation read a newborn child in a dream to encumbering and hard times. Only by reading a dream the readers can predict that Sabira would have difficulties in series. The author mixed urban and countryside lifestyles during the December event. AzizSultan has visited the family living in the countryside and with one visit he described the life and situation in the countryside during soviet time.

In order to define the real picture of a life of prisoners at Soviet prisons and what the reality behind the metal cage is, the author used many slang words of those places. Also, definitions of used slang words were provided, too. For example, volchok, kormushka, gaydamak, trium, shkonka, kum, kumovya, nasedka, kompromat, brodyaga, otstoinik, promzona, chifir, hodka, kradun, and etc. Slang words inform about the lifestyle of one group, at the same time identify habits and individuality of the group. Perpetrators of that place

carried out different crimes. Koliyan was an orphan from childhood and was forced to become a pickpocket, and when he became older he lived the same way as it was a habit and another prisoner is Mukan, who was innocent of the crime. The author has the aim by describing crimes and administered punishment each of them to expose a liar – the Soviet court – as people believe that the Soviet court is the honest court and trust it.

2.4. Drama

The December event is the grand topic in nowadays Kazakh literature and it is explored in different degrees at all genres as prose, poem, drama and etc.. If we observe the drama itself, the December event masterly led in theatrical work named a wind of December by Bokey. Later were the actual mounting of dramas, theatrical production full of the ideologic object on the different artistic-aesthetic level, namely A night in December by Assylbekuly, Frost of December by Akhmet, The missed suffix by Bayghut, Full of disarray city (Portmone) by Iran-Gaiyp, Mazhnun by Saparbay. A night in December by Assylbekuly consists of two parts and only six people represent the personages of the event. This mentioned drama was presented at the Youth and teenage theatre on the twentieth anniversary of the Independence Day. The author could revive days of mourning of the famed event that took place 20 years earlier. The

theatrical production is on the stage for the last ten years (Soo et al., 2019).

The event participants are members of different social groups. One of them is an old retired man who was suffered cruel persecution by Stalin's regime repression and sent to Siberia for ten years. The flat's owner is the well-known Soviet historic scientist and highly experienced specialist, at the same time retired man Baymyrza and his retired wife Talshyn. The next personage is the young student who just arrived after doing military service – Kaysar. The next demonstrator is 24 years old pregnant Akmaral. And 45-50 years old Mariya Petrovna is Baymyrza's neighbor and has another nationality. Approximate 45 years old Timur Kaldybayevich that came amiss is the member of Communist Party. These mentioned members were the hippy generation of those intellectuals that were acknowledged about Stalin regime repression. Apparently, the author chose the event participants accordingly: at different ages and community but all are adult and every with an individual point of view (Indriastuti, 2019).

The second factor is that the Kazakh people grew at the widespread of the country and thus the city life cannot change them, especially keeping in mind that Kazakh people rarely close the door. One of the main points of the composition is Akmaral's cast, she gave a birth two month early. The newborn child was a sign of keep on living and as hope for the future of thousand times died and rose again Kazakh nation. The composition ends with walking in the countryside Baymyrza with the young nationalist and his speech: "We have brave

girls and boys, as you are! And wish the God would not take it as bumptiousness” (Tokhtar et al., 2017: 12). It shows that the wish of all citizens that were named as nationalist at the beginning and end of the XX century are same and they were fighting for the liberty and independence of Kazakh nation (Fateminasab, 2014).

All above-mentioned works were accepted as an art collection of Kazakh youths struggle to gain independence. The outbreak of the December event, crushing of young people gathered at the square, the process of questioning, the exacting life of the persecution victims, being treated under foot, the death of young people at the prison – are the truth of that period and real people life stories. The main achievement of these works is to give an artistic sincerity to the real essence and harms caused by the Communist Party during its seventy years governing. The test experiment (Metel'-Blizzard) conducted among Kazakh people by the inviolable union also warped many youths' life. Meaning of the Kazakh proverb a cracked head can be hidden under a cap is – a bodily injury can be treated, but in spite of thirty-two years' period, the heartbreak is incurable (Radhy, 2019).

3. CONCLUSION

The personages that were suffered cruel persecution in order to gain the independence should have a bright life during independence years. Unfortunately, it is most disconcertingly that all our personages

live below the poverty line. Consequently, readers are looking forward to hearing from the writer for the sequel of the work with revelatory information about false-faced people that made suffer the innocent Kazakh youths. Since crooked and rigged false-faced people should have hard lines. The victims of wrong politics of a stud ram for sacrifice should have constant care and attention of the state. Because they are the last victims of our long-desired independence. As said Children of the developed country call the hero and chant the praises to each other – we should respect our heroes. Summing up what has been written, the living truth is that Kazakh people gained the independence by thousands of Kazakh youths' blood.

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