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ҮЗДІКСІЗ ЖӘНЕ КӨПТІЛДІ БІЛІМ БЕРУ
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LIFELONG AND MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION

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THE IMAGE OF WOMEN IN KAZAKH LITERATURE: PAST AND PRESENT

Әмзе Асылы, Баймұханбет Нұрай

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Түйіндеме: Қазақ әдебиетінде әйел бейнесі уақыт өте келе көптеген өзгерістерге ұшырады. Ежелгі қазақ ауыз әдебиетінде әйелдер даналық пен ерліктің символы ретінде бейнеленген. ХІХғасырда Абай Құнанбаев әйелдердің интеллектісін және құндылықтарын атап өтіп, олардың тәуелсіз тұлға ретінде танылуының маңызды екенін көрсетті. Кеңес дәуірінде әйел бейнесі теңдік, білім беру және жұмыс күшіне белсенді қатысу тұрғысынан жаңаша сипатталады.

Түйін сөздер: әйелдер, әдебиет, бейне, қоғам, тұлға, әлеуметтік, кеңес дәуірі, әдебиет

Annotation: The image of women in Kazakh literature has undergone many changes over time. In ancient Kazakh oral literature, women were portrayed as symbols of wisdom and courage. In the 19th century, Abai Kunanbaev highlighted the intelligence and values of women, emphasizing the importance of recognizing them as independent individuals. In the Soviet era, the image of women was redefined in terms of equality, education, and active participation in the workforce.

Keywords: women, literature, image, society, figure, social, soviet era, literature

Аннотация: Образ женщины в казахской литературе со временем претерпел множество изменений. В древней казахской устной литературе женщины изображались как символы мудрости и мужества. В ХІХ веке Абай Кунанбаев отметил интеллект и ценности женщин, подчеркивая важность признания их независимыми личностями. В советскую эпоху образ женщины был переосмыслен с точки зрения равенства, образования и активного участия в трудовой жизни.

Ключевые слова: женщины, литература, образ, общество, фигура, социальный, советская эпоха, литература

Kazakh literature serves as a mirror of the nation's history, culture, and values. Through literature, one can trace societal changes, including the evolving role of women. The depiction of women in Kazakh literature has undergone transformations influenced by political, cultural, and social factors. This article explores how women were portrayed in traditional literature, how their image changed during the Soviet era, and their role in modern literature.

In Kazakh oral literature—epics, fairy tales, and legends—women were often depicted as wise, courageous, and morally upright figures. In the epic *Qyz Zhibek*, the main character Zhibek

symbolizes beauty, intelligence, and loyalty. Similarly, in Gulbarshyn and Aiman-Sholpan, female characters are portrayed as resourceful and strong-willed. However, in traditional Kazakh society, women's social roles were largely limited to family and household responsibilities.

In the 19th century, a new perspective on women emerged in literature. The great poet Abai Kunanbayev emphasized women's intellect and moral values, challenging traditional norms and advocating for their recognition as independent individuals. Nevertheless, societal expectations continued to restrict women's roles.

During the Soviet period, the image of women in Kazakh literature underwent significant changes. Soviet ideology promoted gender equality, women's education, and their active participation in the workforce. As a result, literature began depicting strong, independent female characters. In *The Path of Abai*, Mukhtar Auezov's female characters like Togzhan and Zere balance tradition with progress. Musrepov's novel *Ulpan* presents a woman who is strong, decisive, and respected in her community, breaking away from passive portrayals of the past [1]. In Musrepov's novel "Ulpan", the character of Ulpan is a complex and multifaceted figure, symbolizing the strength, resilience, and dignity of a woman in difficult times. She represents the quintessential image of a traditional Kazakh woman, deeply connected to her family, community, and the broader society. Throughout the novel, Ulpan embodies strength, wisdom, and self-sacrifice, becoming a symbol of perseverance and moral integrity [2].

However, Soviet literature often idealized women as socialist workers, which sometimes led to one-dimensional portrayals. Nevertheless, some works provided a more realistic depiction of women's struggles. For example, Sherkhan Murtaza's *The Moon and Aysha* [3] tells the story of Aysha, a kind yet resilient mother who faces hardships during the war. She represents thousands of Kazakh women who endured poverty and injustice while maintaining strength and dignity.

As a result of surveying different sources [4], [5] we suggest some problems of soviet period women:

1. Double burden – women had to work while also managing household chores and raising children.
2. Career limitations – it was difficult for women to attain leadership positions, as most high-ranking roles were given to men.
3. Wage inequality – despite performing the same work as men, women received lower salaries.
4. Motherhood challenges – a shortage of kindergartens and short maternity leave placed additional strain on women.
5. Domestic violence – many women faced domestic abuse, but this issue was rarely addressed openly.
6. Conflict between tradition and modernity – in rural areas, women had limited career choices and were often confined to traditional roles.

Although the Soviet government encouraged women to join the workforce, their social problems remained largely unresolved. After Kazakhstan's independence in 1991, the representation of women in literature expanded. Writers began addressing themes of self-development, personal freedom, and the social role of women. Modern literature frequently explores issues such as employment, domestic violence, and gender equality. Female writers, including Fariza Ongarsynova and Asyly Osman, contribute fresh perspectives on women's lives, independence, and aspirations.

Today, women are making great strides not only in literature but also in various sectors of society. For example, Aizhan Aimaghanova is a highly respected specialist in Kazakhstan's legal

field. She actively advocates for justice and the rule of law. Aizhan Aimaghanova is a well-known figure in Kazakhstan's law enforcement system, distinguished by her perseverance in defending justice and the rule of law. She gained public recognition as the state prosecutor in the case of Kuandyk Bishimbayev. Though strict and demanding in her professional life, Aizhan is a loving mother of two daughters and a son, a devoted wife, and a family-oriented person. She often mentions her humble upbringing in a rural area, emphasizing that her core values were shaped in that environment [6]. Aizhan Aimaghanova initiated the public campaign "Start Discipline with Yourself!", aiming to prevent offenses among young people and promote legal awareness and responsibility. For her contributions to law enforcement, Aizhan Aimaghanova was awarded the "For Distinguished Service" medal. With her commitment to justice in her career, her kindness as a mother, and her active civic engagement, Aizhan Aimaghanova serves as a remarkable example of a strong modern woman.

Assel Amangeldi, a young talent from Arys in the Turkistan region, studied at Nazarbayev Intellectual School and later received a full scholarship to pursue a master's degree at Harvard University. She plans to establish schools in rural areas to improve education quality. Asel Amangeldi is a talented young woman from Arys, Turkistan region, who has become a source of pride for Kazakhstan. Through her determination and dedication to education, she earned a place at one of the world's most prestigious universities – Harvard University. Asel's passion for learning led her to enroll in the Nazarbayev Intellectual School in Shymkent in the 8th grade. Studying at NIS provided her with an advanced academic environment, shaping her ambitions and preparing her for greater achievements in the future. In 2016, Asel was admitted to Nazarbayev University, where she successfully completed the Foundation program. At Nazarbayev University she improved her English proficiency and honed her academic skills. Her experience at university played a crucial role in her preparation for admission to top international institutions. Asel's dedication to education led her to pursue a Master's degree in Education Leadership, Organizations, and Entrepreneurship at Harvard University. She won a full scholarship to study there, focusing on developing leadership skills in the field of education. At Harvard, she actively engaged in educational innovation and became a finalist in the prestigious HBS New Venture Competition. After completing her studies, Asel plans to return to Kazakhstan and open her own school. Her goal is to improve the quality of education in rural areas, ensuring that young students have access to high-quality learning opportunities. Asel Amangeldi's journey is an inspiring example of hard work and a relentless pursuit of knowledge. Her achievements motivate many young women, proving that with determination and effort, anything is possible. Asel Amangeldi notes on language learning: "Immerse yourself in English as much as possible. Change your phone's language to English, follow English-speaking bloggers, read articles, start watching a TV series, and while cooking in the kitchen, try naming the ingredients in English" [7]. Asel Amangeldi and Aizhan Aimakhanova demonstrate the importance of education for women through their achievements in the field. If a woman is provided with all the necessary opportunities for education and her determination and enthusiasm are supported, she can achieve great success. Education empowers women and helps them unlock their full potential in society. Therefore, with the right conditions and support, women can reach the heights of knowledge.

Research findings show that in the 19th and 20th centuries, women had a very limited role in the workforce and business sector. However, today, many strong women have disproved the stereotype that "a woman's leadership fails" and have instead promoted the belief that "a woman's

leadership thrives.” One such example is Zhuldyzai Musaeva, who has contributed to strengthening the role of women in society through her achievements.

Zhuldyzai Musaeva – Entrepreneur and Education Advocate Zhuldyzai Musaeva is a prominent figure in Kazakhstan’s education sector, an entrepreneur, and a philanthropist. She is well known as the founder of the JUZ40 education center. Outstanding Achievements: Students of JUZ40 consistently achieve high scores on the Unified National Testing and receive government scholarships. In 2024, her student Zhannur scored 140 points and was awarded a car by the center. Zhuldyzai Musaeva openly addresses issues in education and shares her thoughts on improving the learning system. She aims to contribute to society’s development by ensuring young people receive a quality education. Zhuldyzai Musaeva has made a significant impact on the development of Kazakhstan’s education system, opening opportunities for many young students. She believes that “Before starting any endeavor, one should not differentiate between boys and girls”.

In earlier periods, women’s issues were primarily associated with traditional roles and social restrictions, with domestic violence and norms based on tradition holding significant importance. Today, although women are beginning to gain equal rights and opportunities, gender stereotypes, the double burden, domestic violence, and traditional demands remain pressing issues. In both the past and present, maintaining a balance between family and work, combating domestic violence, and restrictions based on tradition stand among the unchanged important problems. While in the past women were mainly limited to household duties, today’s women actively participate in professional fields, achieving success in business and science. Nevertheless, even though some issues have changed between the past and present, problems such as domestic violence, tradition, and the double burden continue to remain relevant.

The image of women in Kazakh literature has evolved significantly over time. From passive and idealized figures in traditional literature to independent individuals with their own goals and perspectives, this transformation reflects broader changes in society. Both the Soviet era and Kazakhstan’s independence played crucial roles in shaping these shifts. While traditional literature primarily portrayed women in family roles, modern literature presents them as bold and active figures.

Kazakh women are now making significant contributions not only in literature but also in law, education, and science. As Kazakh literature continues to develop, it will likely further explore women’s rights and their evolving role in society.

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АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІНДЕГІ СӨЗДЕРДІҢ ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛІНДЕ ОРФОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ ЖӘНЕ ФОНЕТИКАЛЫҚ ӨЗГЕРІСТЕРІНЕ ШОЛУ

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Түйіндеме: Бұл мақалада ағылшын тілінен қазақ тіліне енген сөздердің орфографиялық және орфоэпиялық ерекшеліктері қарастырылады. Жаһандану дәуірінде тілдік ықпалдастық күшейіп, қазақ тілінің лексикалық қоры жаңа терминдермен толықты. Мақалада ағылшын сөздерінің қазақ тіліне бейімделу тәсілдері, транскрипция және транслитерация қағидалары талданады. Сондай-ақ, фонетикалық өзгерістер, әріп сәйкестіктері мен үндестік заңына сәйкестендіру үрдісі сипатталады. Зерттеу барысында кірме сөздердің дұрыс қолданылуы мен орфографиялық нормаларды қалыптастырудың маңыздылығы айқындалады. Қазақ тілінің дамуында бұл үдерістің рөлі зор, сондықтан жүйелі зерттеулер жүргізу қажеттілігі атап өтіледі.

Түйін сөздер: ағылшын тілі, қазақ тілі, орфографиялық өзгерістер, тіл мәселесі, орфоэпия, балама сөздер.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются орфографические и орфоэпические особенности слов, заимствованных из английского языка в казахский. В эпоху глобализации языковая интеграция усиливается, и лексический состав казахского языка пополняется новыми терминами. В статье анализируются способы адаптации английских слов в казахском языке, принципы транскрипции и транслитерации. Также описываются фонетические изменения, соответствие букв и процесс приведения к законам гармонии звуков. В ходе исследования подчеркивается важность правильного использования заимствованных слов и формирования орфографических норм. Данный процесс играет значительную роль в развитии казахского языка, поэтому отмечается необходимость проведения системных исследований.

Ключевые слова: Английский язык, казахский язык, изменения в правописании, языковые проблемы, орфоэпия, альтернативные слова

Abstract: This article examines the orthographic and orthoepic features of words borrowed from English into Kazakh. In the era of globalization, linguistic integration is intensifying, and the lexical stock of the Kazakh language is expanding with new terms. The article analyzes the ways in which English words are adapted into Kazakh, as well as the principles of transcription and transliteration. Phonetic changes, letter correspondences, and the process of adapting to phonetic harmony rules are also described. The study emphasizes the importance of the correct use of borrowed words and the formation of orthographic norms. This process plays a significant role in the development of the Kazakh language, highlighting the need for systematic research.

Keywords: English language, Kazakh language, spelling changes, language problems, orthoepy, alternative words.