

## The World of Fantasy and the Trends in Modern Kazakh Fantastic Literature

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### ABSTRACT

Today fantasy is considered to be one of the most important genres of literature, which raises topical problems. Fantasy, especially science fiction, raises a lot of important and urgent problems because it allows readers to dream and develops their imagination. This article outlines the development of science fiction in modern Kazakh literature. The study used a review of non- and science fiction; it analyzes the main functions of science fiction, such as predictive, developing and entertaining ones. It shows the development of the science fiction genre and its current trends. The results demonstrate the importance of the predictive function of science fiction, which is to warn humanity about the possible dangers of technology. Science fiction as a genre is versatile, having a significant impact on the further development of mankind.

### KEYWORDS

Fantastic Literature, Kazakh Fantastic Literature,  
genres of literature, science fiction,  
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### Introduction

Literature is an important source of cultural development; it includes a wide variety of genres (Golikova et. al., 2016). Today, science fiction is one of the major literary genres (Parrinder, 2014). The genre of science fiction began its development in the late nineteenth century, due to the acceleration of scientific and technological progress (Landon, 2014). Most scientists consider the science fiction genre as a story, in which there is some scientific assumption (Guriyevich, 1967; Stockwell, 2014).

Science fiction carries out the following mechanisms:

– Predicting things that can boost the progress, i.e. a theoretical description of a technology, not yet known to mankind (Lem, 2004; Bougrov, 1988).

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– Understanding the role of engineering and technology in society – this function is directly related to predicting, as it determines the role and the use of technology by people (Parrinder, 2014; Britikov, 1970).

– Adjusting technologies for human life – works do not describe the creation of technologies, but focus on its use (Sakhiyev, 2004; Stockwell, 2014).

– Simulating variants of using the existing technologies in a new way – one of the sub-genres of cyberpunk, focusing on information technology (Rylschikova & Khudyakov, 2014).

– Promoting of studying history and creating alternative historical chain – the author's historical chronology. Each alternative history is a reference to the true story that stimulates the interest of readers to delve into studying history (Markhabayev, 2003).

Kazakh science fiction has developed under the influence of Soviet censorship for a long time. With the independence, the genre of science fiction began its comprehensive development. Kazakh science fiction considers moral and aesthetic problems, such as genetic engineering, cloning, environmental problems and their solutions, the problems of weapons of mass destruction (Ibirayev & Auessbayeva, 2002; Sakhiyev, 2004).

It is clear that there is a direct connection between rapid development of science fiction and the technological progress of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This progress made writers describe scientific development in their works. The ideas they came up with and invented are becoming true.

The purpose of the article is to analyze the development of science fiction in modern Kazakh literature.

## **Method**

The study used the philosophical and aesthetic approach, as well as literary scientific tradition, based on the structural and functional, institutional and phenomenological approaches. The authors also used the typological, historical and logical analysis methods, as well as elements of the ethnocultural analysis.

## **Data, Analysis, and Results**

### ***Development of science fiction***

Most of the world's writers have raised the problem of development of science in literature. They predicted new topics and ideas about future which are turning into people's real life. An idea which was impossible to fulfill yesterday is coming true today. Dreams we meet in fairy tales and myths of ancient times come into people's real life so quickly that it is difficult to imagine. The first steps in outer space exploration, reaching remote places of the earth within hours, the competition of "clever machines" with human brain, double living organisms, genetic engineering, nanotechnologies with big capacities, global media nets and others – all of these are the great achievements of science and technology. In this way, scientific technology influences not only social life, but also has an impact on human intellect. Writers' striving for description of all these technological changes in people's life contributes to the development of scientific fiction.

Since the last century the world has seen great progress in science and technology. An outstanding English writer and atomic scientist, public figure,

Charles Snow said: "Science and technology progress is the combination of atomic energy, automatics and electronics changes in the society. It is known that scientific and technological progress appeared as a result of fast industrial growth in developed countries" (Snow, 1973). In his novel 'The new men' Charles Snow described the first steps in technology development at the end of World War II. He tried to prove that ingenuity and great achievements of human intelligence work against humanity. The first stage of science and technology development was connected with the development of military industry.

In his work 'The new men', Charles Snow describes shocking experience of some English scientists who participated in bomb-making for Hiroshima. One of the novels describes the truth about future in the following way: "It is a century of many expectations". Horrific predictions about future are found in the works of Western science fiction writers. The crash of civilizations and cultures, caused by scientific discoveries, is often described in their works.

Many people associate the term "scientific and technological progress" with the term "ecological crisis", i.e. with the car emissions, polluting the air, with industrial waste, etc. These ideas are widely given in Andrew Sinclair's famous novel 'Magog'. The main peculiarity of this novel is the prediction of life events 5 years ahead. "That year seas began to utter stench...The Northern Sea has gradually changed its color. The pollution of the sea could be seen even from the black covering of the beach. It was covered with spots of black mineral oil and oil slag that came from tankers. All fleets of small vessels went to the sea in order to beat the oil down with cleaners and also to pick it in straw, but the oil continued to come together with dying sea-gulls, who quietly cried because of suffocation... Factory and big cities' waste like arsenic, mercury, acid, ammonium, and nitrate were floating with stream of river. Fish died as sea-birds did" (Sinclair, 1975). The picture describes water pollution accident because of oil leave that happened in the underground water mine in 1977.

It is no mere chance that talented and famous authors of science fiction are outstanding scientists of the world. Arthur Clark, who was "the colossus of Science fiction", in his Motherland and in the USA was an astronomer and mathematician. He wrote about forty SF works. Isaac Asimov is an American famous biochemist. And Ph. Kohl is a well-known American astronomer and astrophysicist. Otto Frisch is an Australian fantast and L. Szilard is an American nuclear physicist. Soviet fantast Ivan Yefremov was a Doctor of biological sciences and a multisided paleontologist. The Kazakh author of a series of fantastic works Zhunis Sakhiev was the member of All-Union Astronomy and Geodesy association within the Soviet Academy of Science. Almost all fantasy writers are specially trained people. Though science fiction is widely spread in today's competitive world and still is in demand, we can say that it is not properly valued in literature. Russian writer Anatoliy Britikov, the author of many scientific novels, pointed out that writers pay minor attention to fantasy and consider it to be "a second level literature" (Britikov, 1970).

Georgiy Gurechev marked the main role of fantasy and its kinds: "We can consider literature as fantasy, especially where fantastic characters play the main role ...Science fiction is a kind of fiction where unusual things are created either by nature or by men, supported by science and technology. Non-science can be called fantasy, where unusual things are created by supernatural forces (Guriyevich, 1967).

### ***Biology in science fiction***

Recently biological fantasy began to attract people's mind, especially with the appearance of genetic code, generation's genetic memory, problems connected with genetics. Today biological fantasy is a separate field of science. In this case Aleksandr Oparin's opinion comes to mind: "The most important and attractive thing is life ... If the second half of the last century and the major part of this century is considered to be the most developed era of physics, next ten years will show incredible development of biology (Oparin, 1974).

Today scientists are concerned with the problems of "clever machines" and "artificial intelligence" that might replace people's intelligence. Discoveries of scientists in the sphere of "genetic engineering" also attract the world's minds. While physics was the highly developed science in the last century, currently the main achievements are gained in the field of biology.

By the end of the last century genetic experiments were considered to be dangerous and their possible physiological, ethical and political consequences were discussed and published in the press. Psycho-pharmacological instruments began to be used for negative purposes, artificial fertilization, invention of biological military devices and change of genotype.

Genotype itself was in danger because of the experiments of biologists. Threats came from unlimited experiments which began to worry the whole world and scientists themselves. Fantasts began to write about the models of genetic engineering which might change the future. Some of them are of opinion that genetic engineering will solve the problems that still have not been solved by anyone; others try to demonstrate how harmful it is for human being. In science, the principle of non-recognizing the prohibitions is called "scientism". The supporters of scientism think that there should be no prohibitions for scientists in doing experiments, either moral or ethical. They insist that there is no need to think of their consequences.

Some famous scholars support scientism. Nobel Prize winner Joshua Lederberg was criticized by western progressive scientists for designing the technology of making people's copies (clones). They urge cautioned scientist in making such experiments.

Most advanced countries develop genetic engineering. The achievements of genetic engineering cause troubles. Nowadays genetics of many countries are making experiments on correcting genetic structures to save people from hereditary illnesses. Biologists also conduct some other experiments. They tried to form new useful microorganisms, but this experiment has failed, because harmful bacteria appeared that were impossible to fight or destroy.

"It will be a mistake to say that the threat in this situation comes from experiments, because they are man-made experiments and those are guilty, who are making those experiments. That's why experiments shouldn't be done by light-minded people and by those who have bad intentions" (Angelgart, 1974).

The famous American scientist Paul Ramsey says: "... the humaneness of a human being is under the threat too" (Ramsey, 1971).

Through his scientific works P. Ramsay argued that a human-being is unique and individual, so it is impossible to make a copy of a person. He expressed his disagreement with Joshua Lederberge saying: "what must we do,

if the investigations fail?" He raised a fundamental ethical problem, saying that such method will threaten mankind.

Philosophical ideas about other forms of life, ecological problems are often found in fantastic works. Initially, they were, but only after Stanislav Lem's famous "Solaris" biological fantasy became different (Lem, 2004).

### **Science fiction in Kazakh Literature**

Realization of some ideas of Kazakh fantasy proves that predictive functions of it are in the right direction. The idea in Medey Sarsekeev's story 'The seventh wave' can serve as an example for it. Medey Sarsekeev is involved in atom and thermonuclear weapon problems in the Kazakh science fiction. The story is about a country fellow Shyntas Doszhanov. He is a talented person, a discoverer. Before the war he worked as a woodworker, and then entered a polytechnic school. An idea of producing current through wireless power wave came to his mind when he was a student. But his experiment of realizing this idea failed. The idea of distributing current by the seventh wave was always in his mind. During the war, the Kazakh inventor was taken a prisoner. Fascists were experimenting on atomic nucleus disbanding and the use of its power. This experiment threatened the world, so Shyntas, who understood it at once, began to use his own idea to combat fascism.

The first step of realizing this idea was done by engineers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Institute for Soldier Nanotechnologies. They invented a device that distributes power in a certain distance without any wires.

During the experiment on the wireless electricity device, electricity is conducted to a 60-watt electric lamp and it turns on. The device is set 2 meters far from the lamp. According to the inventors of the device, this technology saves people from electric wires surrounding them. Distribution of electricity through air helps to solve some problems and make electric appliances convenient. Nevertheless, this device still needs to be inspected and developed. This is why its use will take place in the future. So certain ideas in fantastic world are going to be realized.

There are a lot of ideas in today's fantasy that are based on the development of biophysiological abilities of people. For example, in Medeu Sarsekeev's story "Night guest" (Ibirayev & Auessbayeva, 2002) such idea is touched upon. A man comes to an 86-year old historian and tells him about his invention, a device which shakes the brain of a person and the knowledge, experience, mind is transmitted to another man's brain. Due to this invention, the information gained by an old, experienced, educated man is transmitted into a young man's brain. As the result of such invention young people don't have to go to school, then to high school and waste time. A child becomes a child prodigy at once. Professor Khaidarov's knowledge is given to a young boy by means of medical surgery. In this case a question arises, how much does quick-accessed knowledge cost.

The main idea of the story "Brains comparison" written by Namaz Altayev who tried to open brain secrets is interesting. The story tells: "When a person sees or hears information, it comes to their brain. As the result is in dependence with the impact, with the volume of information changes the molecular structure of a brain. So "through the outside influence on a human or animal brain we can delete unnecessary information". Under the guide of these

thoughts, the professor of biophysics treats a patient, who suffers from cancer, with the help of external influence by electromagnetic, laser, biological, gentle rays. The main purpose of it was to destroy the information "I suffer from cancer". At the end of the story "the information is deleted, the patient recovers". The fantast gives a good idea for the lot of diseases which have no cure now. Nowadays there are some ideas concerning the treatment of many diseases by psychological ways.

The idea of artificially making a child is raised in Shokan Alimbayev's story called 'A child in a glass'. (Ibirayev & Auessbayeva, 2002)

Moral relations are deeply described in the story. Professor Bopegaliyev brings into life a child in his laboratory and looks after him for three months. At the end "...One day, when he grows up, and asks me who his parents are what will be my answer? "They are these glass dishes". No, I should never even pronounce such words..." – he comes to such conclusion and suddenly stops his scientific experiments. This fantastic work raises moral and ethic problems. The scientist, who tries to discover and make a contribution to science, has almost spoiled a person's life. The main idea of such fantastic works is to develop people's ability to discover and use the novelty of science for the benefits of human being.

Fantastic stories, in which technological progress elements are described, are about technologies and equipment which are designed to save energy and do not pollute the environment and meet the requirements of globalization.

Today when natural resources are limited, such new ideas are very important and valuable. Progressive ideas of some Kazakh fantastists can be a contribution to technological progress. The main topic of today's fantastists is transport. The main peculiarity of the Kazakh fantasy is rational use of atomic and hydrogen power. Talap Sultanbekov's "Alive planet" is about automobile with soft wheels which is moved by hydrogen. Shokan Abdramanov's "Torgatuskenkush" (Power put in a cell) is about a future vehicle, which soaks up inertia.

Any work here is devoted to solving ecological problems connected with smoke, produced by automobile. The idea, given in the fourth part of Zhunus Sakhiev's science fiction novel called "The country moved to Sholpan (Venus planet)" (Sakhiyev, 2004), is being realized now. In this part the problem of moving from Earth to "Sholpan" planet is described. The whole country (village) is moved to Sholpan with the help of powerful ray within a short period of time. This work of Zh. Sakhiev was written in 1974 and was published in Astana by "Elorda" printing house. The realization of the ideas, given in it, was announced on the 18<sup>th</sup> of August, 2002 by "Kazakhstan" and "ORT" channels. The scientists of Australian National University proved the theory of dividing a thing into many parts by means of laser and moving it from one place into another, then to combine them and give their initial form. They used special equipment for the experiment.

According to the supervisor of the scientists Pin Koi Len it is impossible to move not only things, but also people.

The idea given in another science fiction by Talap Sultanbekov "Professor Sozakov" (Sultanbekov, 1960) has been fully realized nowadays. Several interesting ideas are given in this work written in 1960. First of all, it considers

the problems raised by professor Sozakov, who is involved in biophysics. The main idea here is to use biological currents, formed in people's nervous system in different ways. He prepares many models of machines managed by mental abilities, but not by man power. He reported that man can manage many works through the current, produced by process of thinking. It means that work could be done through the change of biological current formed in a person's brain into electricity. If a person managed machines by touching some parts of them or used electricity, now it could be done just mentally, by giving orders.

Now the problem of mentally giving orders is heavily considered. Professor establishes real live eyes everywhere in his house, outside in the streets, in each part of the city; he grows them artificially in special glasses. If you contact the wires connected with those eyes and close your eyes, you will see everything happening in the places where eyes are set up. This way, the young journalist touches the wire, closes his eyes and sees his street full of familiar to him cars. This idea is realized nowadays. The eyes are the cameras established along the roads and highways, due to different criminals and accidents taking place every day. So, the idea which was just fantasy and dream of people fifty years ago now became an integral part of human life. We can come to the conclusion that fantasy could have an impact on the development of the science technology progress.

The following invention, given in Shokan Abdramanov's 'Жарқанат' (Jarqanat (bat), also attracts the readers. The name 'Jarqanat' (bat) is not given by chance to today's helicopters which search for natural resources. Their work is akin to a bat's activities. Jarqanat's sensibility is not less than bat's. However, it feels not sounds, but radio waves. That's why the helicopter (automat) has a generator, producing radio micro waves, and a special device which directs them down. Some of these waves pass the ground layers and when they reach the layers of resources, they reflect and come back to Jarqanat. Besides, Jarqanat has electronic devices which manage the helicopter with the help of special programmer. While reading this work, the idea "why not to create such helicopter" comes to your mind and this is the importance of the work.

The forms of modern planes are like birds and the helicopters – dragonflies. Most technological achievements take start from man's attempts to resemble the nature. Probably this idea will come true then. It would be very important for Kazakhstan to create such technology, while it is rich for natural resources.

It is clear that most topics of science fiction today are devoted to robots. That is why in world literature, as well as Kazakh literature, most of science fiction raises the problem of simplifying man's work. There is a lot of fiction devoted to man-made robots.

While in Talap Sultanbekov's work called "A travel to the world of Robots" robots help people, in Toleu Shakenov's work "The forth planet" (Ibirayev & Auessbayeva, 2002) robots fight against the people who invented them. At the beginning people make robots to do easy work. Then the owners of the planet began to lose such character features as working, creating, fighting for better life and became lazy."

People made robots do everything, so that they began to ignore their owners. Such problems are touched upon in many works of that time. For example, in William Ten's story, a robot, named Rupert, replaces his owner from active life. In the story the robot says to his owner: "Mr. Engineer, your project

of full atomization is accepted, from today I'll fulfill all your tasks." When science and technology are developed, it seems that people will have nothing to do. While reading the story a question comes to your mind: "What will be the role of human being in the future"?

A human being relies on machines or robots which had once been invented by him. Finally, it would result in robots' dominance in real life.

There are many literary works about robots and their negative impacts on the life of a mankind, "Tricky" by William Ten, was one of them. Robot "Rupert" pitilessly replaced its Master's active life.

Indeed, in the era of scientific and technological advancement, human might have been no more in need in the life activity. "What will be the role of us in the nearest future?" This is a question that comes to the mind of any people while reading the work of the author. This toilers' technophobia of the literature and inner motives of the humane.

### ***Literary fiction and the model of future society***

It is true that the automated machines by carrying out man's activities made him one of the mechanisms. Moreover, robots became "a partner for a man". Therefore as a part of the mechanism, human would not be in condition to do anything neither with his initiatives nor with his own creative ability. It would bring to a man such problems as depression, changes in his behavior and instability of his inner world. In today's civilization the main cause of instability in the inner world of an individual is human incapability to follow the pace of scientific and technological revolutions.

The future first form of them leads a human being to happiness and the second one fears him of the society, depicted in two forms in science fiction. The latter is called "warning novel", because writers are aimed at warning people by considering unpleasant tendencies of the coming future in it.

An English writer, John Wyndham in his works described dangers for the society of the inventions used without any control. The author touched upon urgent social problems and threats to the society, and he harmonized them with deep psychology in his own creations. For instance, novel "The day of Triffids" (Wyndham, 1959) can be considered to be devoted to the problems of morality and ethics. The writer remarked the human condition, living under many tests and changes in him on the eve of a civilization crash. The world suffered disaster. On the one hand, new threatening weapons were invented for the development of military potential of each country. On the other hand, a satellite launched to the space was blown up. People got blind from the powers of rays.

Many people went out to watch the unusual fireworks at that very day. Only few of the watchers could escape the calamity. Bill was one of them. He saw a horrible scene. Blind people were running into each other, even with the buildings and cars. Everything was on fire. There was no place to step because of the people's corpses. The world looked as though to have gone blind as well. The life seemed no more to exist. In addition, those triffids came as a stumbling block to them.

The triffids were mutated wild plants because of radiation. They ate only meat. The helpless mood of a human being was a good chance for the triffids to get out from the soil and to refresh themselves.

However, by and by the mankind started to win the wild plants. In this content, one can see another characteristic feature of John Wyndham's work. In his point of view, the civilization would if the society was aimed at achieving one and the same interest. That was the conclusion of the writer's novel.

It is known that our society suffers from intentions of the developed countries to produce weapons of mass destruction. Evidently, this does not bring a happy future to us. Therefore, Kazakh fantastists also devoted some works to this problem and its solution in their turn.

Science fiction novel of Zhunis Sakhyev "Borish – A must" told us about a powerful weaponry test carried out in the land "646" of the world. The author described in details the damages of that test to the generation through lives of the main characters, Alimkhan and Ayken. Once Akzhan Zhaksibekuly Mashanov gave estimation to the content and the idea of the work, he finished it in this way: "I consider Zhunis as a fantastic writer who spread the mentality and ideas of the Kazakh people over the world" (Mashanov, 1958).

Another writer, Sarmanbay Issakhov, in his story "Khyzylsaule – Red light", touched upon the same problem. The story included the description of countries which produced nuclear weapons, and leaders of them, who were taken aback to find a way to get rid of the weaponry. In the long run, professor Luchkin created "Khyzylsaule – Red light". Its characteristic capacity was given in the following extract: "Characteristic capacities of the elements were determined: firstly, they have no influence to the surroundings. Secondly, the element can easily pass through concrete and other underground block ups. So it disarms atomic, hydrogen and neutron bombs which are stored in thousand meters away. Thirdly, when the element gets the target, it does not cause a wide explosion". In this way the author made a solution of saving the world from the threat.

As mentioned above, a number of writers of fantastic features bring to us the future society as an ideal one. Sci-fi novel "People are like GOD" by George Wells (2003) is an example. There was no notion of private properties, of human abuses, of necessity and political means of ruling the world; the world was inhabited only with the people of mutual interests and common ideas. Countries were destroyed, there was no elite. All people were able to understand community's interests, according to the story. The idea of "Order without special organizing is a dream of any intelligence" came true in George Wells's utopia. Therefore, the community of people could fulfill the functions of the government, such as solving problems of mutual interests. There could not be misunderstanding between people, as every social relation was based only on principles. The world had equality: no illiteracy, no abuse. To work was not a must; a man could work by his will. Though people were engaged in planting, they spent more time on science. They thought that it would save them from hard work.

Mr. Barnstable, one of the characters of the novel appeared to be in that community. Usual emissions from industries could not be seen there. Certainly, it does not mean that the utopians refused to work at factories, but they achieved "civilization with operated machines". Owing to this achievement, there was no problem about the harm of the production to the people and the environment. The members of the community were engaged in physical and mental exercises as well as in improving the land. Everything was done for the

development of an individuality of a human being and for improving their attitudes towards the nature.

The major goal of the novel is to remind people that they should come to terms with each other, live in peace and take care of their future.

This model of literature is considered to be an idealized one in the era of globalization. The works of Jules Verne "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" and "The Mysterious Island" (Verne, 1956) belong to this model. Jules Verne tried to depict the humanity as "cut off from the world". The plot of his novels was composed in closed spaces (Island of Lincoln, Nemo's submarine). According to the writer, inhabitants of the community lived in mutual understanding, they had common features of character and habits.

Moreover, one can see that fantasts give various images of the future society. Some of them portrayed a real world, others – a threatening one. That is why the latter called the mankind to prevent him from danger.

### ***The ecological problems in Kazakh fantasy.***

Another issue touched upon by the writers in their works is images of the Earth and the Nature. The condition of the nature depends on the life of the Earth. The critical condition of the nature is on urgent matter of the present-day reality. The balance is lost between the nature and ecological threat to the humanity. Surely, it is not the concern of a man only, but also that of the whole country.

Kazakh fantasts devoted their works to the ecological problems, too. By describing the future, the fantastic stories show problems of today's day and their causes. Tolew Sahanov in his story "Lively eyes" told us about difficult situation of another planet. But it was really on our Earth of nowadays.

The plot of the story began with the information of Epsilon, the eighth star of Aquarius zodiac. Two scientists heard on the neutrino transmission that people from another planet have wasted the natural resources of their own planet, and left with air for only twenty months, to call for help. For that matter they invented "Tipi көз – Living eyes", the neutrino transmission, waves of which were two times faster than those of light. As we can see, the main idea of the story is to remind people that the natural resources are not endless, numberless industries are causing danger to the air, water, flora and fauna. That's why they should protect the nature. Otherwise we might be in need of air in the nearest future. Thus the author prevents us from groundless development of science and technology.

Fantastic novel of Zhunis Sakhyev "Celestial settlers" attracts the readers with its amusing idea. The novel is composed of four chapters: "The land of Kazakhs", "Nature in danger", "Nature was saved" and "Fertile land".

Jalaw Zhakhangeruly, the main character of the novel went to his native village for his annual leave. He was admiring the nature of the village. Suddenly he met Andromeda fog and got to sleep under its affect. When Jalaw woke up, he was appeared to be lying in a yurt-like shelter. Being at the place of aliens, he understood that they accepted our nomadic life as one of the best means for natural protection. In the second chapter, Jalaw returned to a city. Big houses, cars running here and there were so artificially beautiful, that they couldn't

attract as the nature could. He was upset that artificial beauty brought up people in an unnatural manner. The future of nature was his concern.

Significance of the nomadic life of the Kazakhs, responsibility of the human being for the environment, was clearly marked in the preceding chapter of the fiction. But some armed groups the Earth tried to prevent from it as possible as they could. They were not as hard as nuts for celestials to crack them. Since then the land has become fertile, full of fragrant flowers, green forests and fruits. In that way, nomadic life of our ancestors was proved to have peculiar means of existence with no misunderstandings between mankind and nature. It is true, the Kazakh people was always lived in harmony with the nature. And one of the advantages of living a nomadic life is that people give possibility to refresh for the jailaw (pasture) by moving to kistaw (winter station).

Present day scientific and spiritual studies as well as Turkologists pay particular attention to a nomadic way of life. It was called "nomadology" as one of the special sphere of culture study. They underlined its ecological benefits and usefulness for health.

The main attribute of this form of life is kiyizui (dome-shaped shelter). According to our national world researchers its structure symbolizes a little model of a space and has a great cognitive meaning. Every element of kyizyui coincides with the space components: saniraq (dome) with the Sun, wuyiqs (arches) – the sun rays, square –formed tundik (felt) – the four sides of the world, kerege – horizon and its whole dome shape symbolizes the sky. Round form of kyizyui means the Earth. Therefore, kiyizui is considered to be sacred one. Even there are wishes relating to it such as "Let it be a peace in your saniraq (shelter) meaning at your home" or "Let your saniraq (shelter) be big" meaning full of joy, health and wealth.

Science fiction writers predict that in the future in the era of globalization the Kazakh people will bring up the youth to prevent the nature from pollution and be in harmony with it.

They also emphasize the responsibility of scientists for the environment in the works. One of such fictions is "The island of Doctor Moreau", novel by George Wells. Doctor Moreau intended to change the nature. He was possessed by the science but for nothing. He was a stranger to ethics, kindness. He said about his principles: "I still don't know any useless things which the evolution removed... Suffering and happiness will have existed until we are alive (Wells, 1980). Thus Moreau excused from responsibility for the nature. The hero aimed at achieving much, but he couldn't do it". Every time when I make the living being suffered, I say for myself: "This time I let the beast get out of me, I will do reasonable thing. What is in for ten years? A man had been developing for thousands of years". Moreau continued to carry out his research on animals in order to put his discoveries into practice. He was becoming crueller and crueller after each unsuccessful research. "Studying the nature makes a man as heartless as the nature itself in the end." (Wells, 1980) – said in his talk to S. Prandick.

"The island of Doctor Moreau" by George Wales was based on T. Huxley's philosophy. In T. Huxley's opinion, space and ethical processes are opposite to each other. Space process works without human intelligence and will. It has a destructive power. As for the ethical process, it is based on humanism and cooperation and has a saving power.

Moreau created semi-animals and semi-humans from the animals with the help of scalpel. In the end he was killed by monsters made by him. So George Wales called for not doing such research which did not conform to the laws of nature.

The idea of "Dolphins" by Zhunis Sakhiyev coincides with those mentioned above. The characters of the story polluted the environment. For the first time they had lived in the ocean. When the recourses of the ocean were not enough for those people, they started to use under water recourses. By and by they carried out tests there. Dolphins were against them making constant rain on the land. Once being flood, those violent people had to escape from it and go back to their own places.

That was the warning of the author not to waste the nature and treat it well.

Human's interference into natural phenomena and laws can cause damage.

Narbin Kenzhegulova is a Kazakh writer who devoted works to space matter. We considered her short story "An embassy in Aor" (Ibirayev & Auessbayeva, 2002).

Aor was the name of the planet. The genetic features of Aor inhabitants were entirely different from the common people. There was an island in the Zomay archipelago, the inhabitants of which were similar to biological species of the Earth. The nature of that planet differed from our planet, too. The forests were as if crystals. Due to the "Saint forest" even the insects and grass looked as though they had an intellect. Nearly everyone of Aor people were scientists. Moreover, none of them were envious and self-respected.

Nevertheless, today's fantastic fictions see the tendency of considering the living species of the Earth to be superior to those of other planets. As they say "the earth egoism or chauvinism". Narbin Kenzhegulova seemed to describe that matter in her own way. She showed that there was another civilization except for mankind in the world. The author told the people: "You are too superior of yourselves. Had you once thought that there could be another civilization?"

Zhunis Sakhiyev's story "Charge made by Aray people" (Sakhiyev, 2004) also belongs to this type. The star Zhetykarakshy was flying to the Earth. The spaceship crashed but a craftsman was saved by alien and stayed alive. When alien got to know that the craftsman's country was involved in A-bomb testing and was applying thermo atom power for peaceful means, he dispatched the man back to his place. Akzhan Mashanov about Zhunis Sakhiyev said: "The problems of nature touched upon in works of Zhunis Sakhiyev are topical ones and will stay as they are in future" (Mashanov, 1958).

## Discussion

A man can have an impact on the environment through his scientific studies; nevertheless their results should be under a strict control. Fantastic fiction writers challenge people to live in peace with the surrounding.

Abdul-Khamit Markhabayev (2003) said about future model of science: "Nowadays we determine two directions of science fiction. Each of them has its specific 'Battlefield': the first one is the surface of a planet, orbits around the earth, underground and underwater areas. The second is events in the space".

The problems of humanity, of scientific and technological achievements of society and environmental protection are not the only concern of fantastic fictions, but space and idea of the people to manage it are also touched upon in them.

By paying attention to predictive functions of science fiction, even famous researchers confirm that science fiction describes the environment from the esthetic and scientific point of view as well. According to Britikov, if in usual realistic novels actions are realized through desire and passion of people, in science fiction novels events depend on the logic of inventive thoughts (Britikov, 1970).

Ivan Yefremov offers his point of view concerning the connection between modern fiction and the fantastic literature: "Some day division of fiction into various streams will not be needed. 'Household' (most fantastists call fiction so) and 'science fiction' will be merged because science began to deeply enter the fiction practice of people (Yefremov, 1962).

As it is said in the above given opinion, the scientific tendency began to cover the whole world as seen from the view point of the life of common people, that is why this phenomenon is predicted to make changes in modern literature. According to science fiction writers, fiction will become close to science fiction. Most of technological predictions from Isaac Asimov's (1941) books have come true. In April issue of the magazine 'Astounding Science Fiction', a story called 'Reason' was published. The story was about a space station which supplies our planet with energy. Its round body is covered by a panel with photo cells, these panels transmute sun rays into electric current and a giant generator with microwave rays absorbs it. It is transmitted into a station on Earth by thin rays, and then it is turned back into electricity. Today this idea might be realized from the physical point of view. In this decade, Asimov's idea might become true. At the stations works will be carried out not by robots but by people themselves. The idea will be realized by a firm of space engineers from California called 'Solaren Corporation'. This company agreed to supply a huge power corporation the 'Pacific Gas and Electric', with energy produced by them. This company promised to buy 200,000 kilowatt of space energy. The leaders of 'Solaren' believe that in the future they will generate electricity from 200 000 up to 4,800 mln kilowatt with the help of satellites. This rate is equal to today's 2-3 power stations capacity. In order to carry out this project, 'Solaren' will launch satellites to geostationary orbits 36,000 kilometers above the equator. The satellites will put down their mirrors made of thin transparent films stretching several kilometers into the space. These reflectors combine sun rays and direct them to photo cell batteries as described in Asimov's story. Then sun energy, turned into electromagnet rays, will be send to receiver stations on Earth, and then the process continues as in the fantastic plot. The only difference from the fantastic story is that "Solaren" sends energy to people not by dangerous microwave ranges, but by safe radio waves. Such technological progress will make the energy price become cheaper and beneficial for people. As we see the progresses described in the fantastic creations promote civilization development. This project is planned to be realized in 2016.

## Conclusion

We try to conclude the direction of Kazakh science fiction relying on theoretical and analyzed citations or bases on the era of globalization:

- Science fiction is aimed at satisfying inner world of the people.
- In the era of globalization, the position of every country is determined by its political, social, economic and cultural potential. Also science fiction and futurology should be directed to construct positive model of the future. According to the results of social opinion polls, made among the youth, most of them do not believe in welfare of Kazakhstan.
- Present-day technological inventions in Kazakhstan are falling behind. Even if our country is rich in natural resources', it still is "a raw-material country". The policy should foster the development of light and heavy industries and creating new ideas.
- Kazakh science fiction should call for uniting of nations all over the world and for peace as well as for love for all humanity at once.
- Science fiction should warn readers about benefits and hazards of any achievements.
- As mentioned above, era of globalization is characterized by competitiveness of various ideas. In order to manage scientific and technical advancement, Kazakh science fiction writers have to be engaged in self-educating, they shall be able to make different kinds of calculations and assessments and predict them.
- The majoring force of the progress should be created with the help of scientific, prosperous literature.

In this way, futurological function of science fiction serves the mankind to prevent hazardous life.

Globalization is either a sophisticated or a negative process. Mega tendency of science and technology, ecological catastrophes and marginal nations are threatening the humanity. Therefore, Kazakh science fiction writers should mainly devote their works to people and change the inner world of them.

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No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

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