

## Features of Literary Criticism in Author's Columns of Prose Writers

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### ANNOTATION

The article examines the work of local literary scholars and critics in the field of folklore, culture and literature of small northern peoples. Critics pay special attention to the originality of the author's national thinking, his views on the national landscape of the world, as well as the genre and stylistic features of his works.

**KEYWORDS:** literary criticism, northern writers, Khanty literature, specificity.

The first stage in the development of written literary creativity among most northern peoples occurred at the beginning of the 20th century, when individual works of Nordic authors began to appear in the Russian-language press in edited or reprinted form. Many domestic writers received a school of literary excellence at the Leningrad Pedagogical Institute. A. Herzen, Moscow Institute of World Literature. M. Gorky. Today it is known that the advice and assistance of many famous scientists, such as Vladimir Germanovich Bogoraz, Sergei Nikolaevich Stebnitsky, Alexandra Konstantinovna Podgorskaya, Pyotr Nikolaevich Yulev and others, helped the writers of the northern search, including the Khanty, to create their first written works. In separate literary critical speeches, the historical purpose, spirituality, and centuries-old path of culture of the peoples of the North were studied<sup>1</sup>.

For the first time, Ob-Ugric cultures were shown as a single spiritual and creative unity in the monograph "Peoples of the Ob North" by Mikhail Alekseevich Sergeev. M.A. In the 1950s, Sergeev was one of the first literary critics to regularly publish articles about the work of northerners, including Khanty authors. In the introductory article to the collection "The North Sings," published in 1961, Gennady Samoilovich Gore emphasized the natural way of life of the northerners; the article and comments were written by B. Komanovsky, M. Voskoboynikov.

The most regular critical articles about the work of northern writers began to appear in the mid-1970s. This is explained by the fact that new names began to appear in the literature. Poets loudly declared themselves-Nenets Leonid Laptui, Khanty Mikul Shulgin, prose writers-Mansi Yuvan Shestalov, Khanty Roman Rugin, Nenko Anna Nerkagi, whose works were included in the "golden fund" of the literature of the northern peoples. Particular attention should be paid to the works of R. Bikmukhametov, A. Poshataeva, I. Smolnikov, D. Romanenko, who devoted their articles to understanding the stories and novels of northern writers. The emergence of Khanty prose is largely associated with the name of Eremey Danilovich Aipin, who debuted in 1979 with the book "Waiting for the First Snow." The story is autobiographical. Adib's personal experience of working on an expeditionary and drilling machine while studying at the Literary Institute is reflected here. Many critics have written about this story. For example, in a review by Tyumen critic A. Omelchuk it was noted that in

<sup>1</sup>Komissarova T. N. Orange sleep column // In the Far North.-2012.-No. 2-P. 107-110.

this story for the first time an attempt was made to “artistically understand the psychology of a young man from the taiga who came to the drilling site<sup>2</sup>.”

Researchers emphasize one feature of the story: the internal monologues of the protagonist, based on interrogative intonation. Critics from Tyumen characterize the abundance of question marks as an artistic tool that “seems a little direct and too journalistic.” However, in the central criticism, researcher E.S. In this regard, Rogover touched upon the writer’s psychologism, which “mainly influenced the discovery of doubts and internal struggle in the heart of the central character” [6, p.49]. An equally important theme is the second line of the story—the theme of man and nature, their coexistence. The review by T. N. Komissarova emphasizes the relevance of the topic of the relationship between man and nature, gives a positive assessment to the episodes telling about methods of careful conservation of nature and the features of the Nordic worldview. M. N. Umnova’s article “In Search of Kinship” was more meaningful. The critic focused on the theme of the transition from a traditional way of life to “a sudden innovation in the taiga, “black water”-oil<sup>3</sup>.”

Aipin’s prose, written by A. Mishchenko, G. Sazonov, V. Rogachev, appeared in the Tyumenskaya Pravda newspaper. All of them positively and very accurately assessed the story and the growing talent of the author. However, critics of the 1970s and early 80s sought first of all to understand the “social problems” of the literature of the Nordic peoples. At the same time, works were considered “reflections of the era” and “artistic” if they corresponded to social and ideological laws. But, despite all the “instrumentalism” of his views, critics were able to highlight the high artistic principle in the prose of the Khanty writer. In the second half of the 80s, a new stage in the development of literary criticism began. If earlier no attention was paid to the issue of the artistic qualities of a work, and the aesthetic principle was sometimes neglected, then during this period the attention of researchers was focused on knowledge and evaluation of the work according to artistic and aesthetic parameters. Here are the works of V.A. Chalmaev, E. Aipin, research by G. Sazonov about the prose of the poet R. Rugin, V.V. Ogryzko, T.N. Komissarova, E.V. Khomutova and others.

Tyumen criticism, like central criticism, focuses on the specific features of national artistic thinking, national worldview in the works of Khanty writers. The tradition of preserving unity is continued by E. Aipin’s stories “I Listen to the Earth”, “In the Shadow of the Old Cedar”. These stories have drawn a number of critical responses. The articles and comments by I. Pritchina, Yu. Lukin, V. Ogryzko, G. Skorospelkina, O. Lagunova examine the artistic modeling of the behavior of a Khanty teenager in connection with different periods of national life. The plot and compositional features of the stories, the system of characters, O.K. Lagunova, “not a variable or possible change of ethnographic details, but a correct model<sup>4</sup>”.

Critics pay great attention to the strength of the connection between children and adults, the child’s initiative in understanding the world through joint activities with adults, the ability to listen to his words and believe them, and the desire to be worthy of him. the name and powers of his family representatives. The memory and continuity of tribal life, as Aipin shows,

<sup>2</sup> Lagunova O.K. The Pentateuch from Eremey Aipin // Khanty literature.-M.: Literary Russia, 2022.-P. 117-134.

<sup>3</sup> Ogryzko V.V. Literature of despair and hope // Khanty literature.-M.: Literary Russia, 2022.-P.3-29.

<sup>4</sup> Omelchuk A.K. Overcoming the material // Polar Star. — 2020.-№1. — P.114-116.

ensures the stability and eternity of the Khanty people. In the 90s, literary and artistic criticism began a new path of its research in the literature of northern peoples. Hotly discussed articles, reviews and commentaries appear in regional publications. The desire of regional critical thought to determine trends in the development of national literature led to the rapprochement of literary criticism with philological science in the region. O. Lagunova, N. Rogacheva, G. Danilina, authors and co-authors of Tyumen literature, whose articles have been repeatedly published in the regional press, are textbooks: "Literature of the Tyumen Region"; almanacs: "The Word of the Northern Peoples" and others.

"Others" are published according to the form and content of the work. The latter include, for example, the novel "And the Slow Flow of the Moons," written in collaboration between the Siberian writer G. Sazonov and the Mansi writer A. Konkova, the story "Zhivun" by the Nenets Ivan Istomin and "Quiet" by Anna Nerkagi, the Khanty novel by Eremey Aipin "Khanty, or Morning Star" and others. Critics evaluate these works as an attempt to restore the originality of Nordic literature, enrich and improve its poetics by understanding the national character, national psychology and national mentality in real historical conditions. Having gotten rid of ideological canons, researchers use new approaches in literary criticism and reach a qualitatively different level of research-historical and cultural. In Khanty literature, the outstanding work of this period was Eremey Aipin's novel "Khanty, or the Morning Star".

The first autobiographical prose, according to scientists, prepared E. Aipin for mastering the epic genres. This was especially evident in his novel "Khanty, or the Morning Star". As V. Ogryzko noted, "This book, which contains something more than the dramatic fate of a small people in the conditions of the turbulent political and social cataclysms of the twentieth century, has become a new word not only in the north of the Ob, but also in the world all Russian prose". The novel "Khanty, or the Morning Star" contains a number of novelties by the author. The researchers used the author's experience-philosophical reflections, historical comments and descriptions, including statistical data, official documents, regulations, census data, social status of the characters, etc. The author introduces elements of mythology and folklore traditions into the text. The mythology of the story and the metaphorical nature of the images give the text a special poetic quality. All this is called the author's style and researchers N. Tsymbalistenko, studying the work of Khanty writers Roman Ryugin and Eremey Aipin, notes: "Mythology, folklore, national traditions, connections with nature, a somewhat detached attitude towards the "big" world of the Khanty constitute the basis of psychology. Therefore, mythology and folklore are bright and infinitely deep sources of motives and images in Khanty prose, and are an indicator of its originality<sup>5</sup>.

In general, critics agree-E. D. Aipin created a very complex work: complex both in the perception of the genre and in style. All the author's experiences allowed the novel "Khanty, or the Morning Star" to remain the author's most studied work. An analysis of the above works by the Khanty writer E. Aipin shows that the criteria of formal-substantive unity and psychologism have become the main criteria in assessing the reflected problems of modern life of the Khanty, in the concept of their history. Without taking into account the stages of development of the history and spiritual culture of the Khanty, understanding of the features of the development of Khanty literature turns out to be incomplete and biased. Also, a

<sup>5</sup>Rogover E. S. Creativity of Eremey Aipin : Monograph.-St. Petersburg: "Olympus-SPb", 2017.-212 p.

modern direction in the study of E. Aipin's work is the analysis of the genre and stylistic features of his works<sup>6</sup>.

The general trend of criticism in recent years can be considered the appearance of works of a generalizing nature, in which researchers pay attention to the types of manifestation of the author's emotionality-dramatic, tragic, epic, lyrical, which in itself allows one to express oneself. A deeper understanding of the artistic ideas of the works of the Nordic peoples.

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<sup>6</sup>Umnova M.N. In search of relatedness // Literary studies.-2017.-No. 2-P.118-125.