



Creativity of Chingiz Aitmatov and in the System of World Literature

Zulfiya Juraevna Pardaeva

Doctor of Philology, Professor, Department of “Russian Literature and Methods of its Teaching”, Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

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Abstract

There are names that personify their people, their country, as if they merged into the consciousness of people together, and are inseparable from each other: Navoi of the Turkic-speaking peoples, Pushkin Russia, Shakespeare England, Goethe Germany, the Kazakh land - Abai, Kyrgyzstan - Chingiz Aitmatov. The historical roots of the Turkic peoples developed from one soil, and in the era of the Great Silk Road, the culture of the Turkic peoples began to be identified. Since ancient times, our peoples have been linked through the Great Silk Road, enriched science and culture, and exchanged experiences. The development of friendly relations between peoples on the Great Silk Road is relevant both from the point of view of the revival of historical ties and in the light of the tasks of the modern world. In this regard, the work of Chingiz Aitmatov is of particular interest, whose work represents not only Kyrgyz literature, but also serves to identify all Turkic-language literature in the system of world literature.

Keywords: *Identification; System of World Literature; Realistic Literature; Creative Heritage; Genre*

Introduction

The educational role of literature is now acquiring new significance. By its very nature, it does not inspire any ready-made concepts and ideas, but enriches us with the experience of many and different generations, reveals the richness of being, thus preparing everyone for independent perception and awareness of the complex reality of the world. Any of the classic creations of fiction has, of course, its own content and therefore its educational potential. They can effectively contribute to the completeness and integrity of the development of modern man.

Describing the current stage of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev in his Address to the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis speaks of the transition to the “path of innovative development” with an orientation toward “new thought, new idea, innovation” [2]. It should also be noted the special attention of the head of state to the formation and development of the reader's reception and the activities of book lovers, to the printing and distribution of books. “The main task is not only to teach the young generation to know, but, above all, to educate young men and women as harmoniously developed personalities who can soberly

assess the events and phenomena taking place in the world, who live with a sense of devotion to their native land, their country, worthy of such a high title as a citizen of independent Uzbekistan” [1].

The Main Findings and Results

To reveal the degree of involvement of the classics in our today's life, to show how she asserts in a person to this, first of all, the teacher of literature seeks. Studying classical works of world literature in the classroom, identifying general patterns of the world literary process and the national specifics of specific literatures at the present stage in terms of their interaction at the level of the development of poetics of the genre is one of the urgent tasks of world philological science.

The aesthetic principle operates at the heart of artistic creation: art is a cognitive and evaluative reflection of reality. The peculiarity of a literary text is that it is a real reality, artistically transformed by the author's intention, filled with aesthetic meaning and content. Thus, a work of art is a reflection of objective reality as the author sees and perceives it. Artistic reflection includes the artist's personal attitude to what is depicted, the expression of his judgments, feelings, value attitudes. In this respect, the work of Chingiz Aitmatov is of particular interest; whose work represents not only Kyrgyz literature, but also serves to identify all Turkic-language literature in the system of world literature.

The Great Silk Road is an outstanding achievement of civilization. He linked countries from China to the shores of the Mediterranean. Of particular value was not only the trade component and its components, but also high achievements in the field of culture and science. Since ancient times, our peoples have been linked through the Great Silk Road, enriched science and culture, and exchanged experiences. The development of friendly relations between peoples on the Great Silk Road is relevant both from the point of view of the revival of historical ties and in the light of the tasks of the modern world.

The rapidly changing face of the world and the socio - economic situation in it determines the need for interaction between all neighboring republics, including Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan.

We are talking about the friendship of peoples, while respecting the nationality of our comrades, their ancestors, culture and traditions, languages. It is very important that we respect the culture of not only the people to which we count ourselves, but also the history and culture of other peoples, as well as with which our people have long historical roots. The richer the experience of communication of the national culture with other cultures, the more the representative of this culture is able to penetrate not only into the “style”, manner, creative techniques and methods of development characteristic of one national culture, but their inner appearance, the basis laid down by the nature of the whole a number of cultures. The problems of common cultures of the Turkic peoples and their national identity are closely interconnected.

“Our soul is wide; the land is spacious. Welcome”, the Bashkir educator Mukhametsalim Umetboev wrote about the kindred roots of the Turkic peoples. In this respect, we can talk about the ethnic origin of the Kyrgyz, Kazakhs, Uzbeks, and Turkmens. Their historical roots are so intertwined that it is impossible to separate them. Like the roots of one mighty tree, they try with energy from one earth, air, water. Although all this is necessary for life, the most important thing is that their spiritual historical and cultural values are created on the basis of one root: the name of this root is “Turki”. After many centuries, after multiple intertwining of historical destinies in the past, it is simply impossible to which nationality the heroic Alpayms belongs.

The folklore heritage of the Turkic-language literature is especially noted as the genre-forming basis of written literature. The poetry of the Kyrgyz akyns, who contributed to the development of the creativity of other peoples, are also marked with poetic power, depth of thought, and richness of content.

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Penetrating in sad, sad tones, like a greeting letter to future generations; in them there is a trace of the difficult life of Aitmatov, full of creativity and creations. The entire enlightened world was accessible to the sight of the writer thanks to his extraordinary intellect, natural curiosity, and deep knowledge of languages. Encyclopedic knowledge, progressive worldview, the rarest gift of mastery of the word distinguishes Aitmatov's unfading prose. [3] A new stage of the Kyrgyz realistic literature opens with his name. It is inconceivable to imagine Kyrgyz literature without the works of Chingiz Aitmatov, as well as Kazakh literature without the works of M. Auezov, Uzbek literature without the novels of Abdulla Qadiri.

When studying cultural historical values, it is not difficult to determine how closely interrelated the Turkic peoples are.

As you can see, the historical roots of the Turkic peoples developed from one soil, and in the era of the Great Silk Road, the culture of the Turkic peoples began to be identified.

At the beginning of the new millennium, the states of the world community realized the importance and priority of spiritual values, artistic and aesthetic culture as the basis for sustainable development of society. Since ancient times, Kazakhstan has been involved in the world cultural process. The process of cultural communication manifested itself most clearly and vividly with the opening of the Great Silk Road. Cultural contacts began to develop especially intensively in modern times, which were due to the special geographical location at the crossroads of East and West, the way of life and the diversity of cultures that existed in this territory.

Each culture, interacting with another, not only enriches it, but also significantly expands the horizons of cognition of reality. Hence - the relevance of studying the creative heritage of the peoples of Kazakhstan, which allows you to discover new facets in comprehending the image of the world.

The global processes of the end of the twentieth century could not but affect the development of national literatures, which, according to the figurative expression of the literary master of the twentieth century, Ch. Aitmatov, "Experience and aesthetics of centuries". National cultures, subject to the preservation of their originality, strive to fit into the world cultural space. All this makes it possible to combine the criteria of the national uniqueness of each national Turkic-speaking people in the system of the world community and the historical and cultural patterns of their interconnections. All this makes it possible to generalize the literary experience of the Turkic-speaking peoples of the twentieth century in the context of spiritual culture: mythology, ethnogenesis, folklore, language, religious consciousness, the formation of an ethnos and a nation. [8, p.147]

In the period of globalization of the problems of preserving the world, the ecological planet, it is necessary to intensify and improve international relations, primarily the relationship between neighbors, whose ties of kinship are intertwined with historical roots. In this regard, there are important tasks to be done in the spiritual and educational sense.

The formation of a national culture should take place today on a healthy basis: on the one hand, by developing progressive traditions, customs, moral values of the nation and, on the other, by forming internationalist convictions, harmonizing relations between people. This is the way of formation, development and enrichment of the national and international.

The democratic transformations taking place in the national sovereign republics fundamentally influenced the phenomena of both social and cultural life of people. The conditions of state independence

set new tasks for the Turkic-speaking literary criticism in the study of theoretical and historical-literary problems. Each national literature that was part of the multi-literary system acquired the position of an independent subject in the system of "world literature" - entailed a change not only in its external parameters, but significantly influenced the methodological approaches in its study. [10, 11]

The identification of the Turkic-language literature in the world system is an urgent need of our days. The systematic approach, which is most relevant today, involves the consideration of the Turkic-language literature in historical development - from the moment of their formation to the present day - in the literary and artistic system of the region, zone, and world. A systematic analysis makes it possible to reveal its national artistic originality, and hence its contribution to the world system.

Science says that it is impossible to fully establish the pattern of development of national literature without knowing the patterns of the interliterary process, with which it, in one way or another, came into contact. At the same time, it is not enough just to point out the interaction between individual literatures; it is necessary to understand what caused them in the course of historical development. From this point of view, it is necessary to consider the Turkic-language literature in the system of special interliterary communities, which it was part of throughout its development.

The crossroads of the world routes of the West and the East have left their mark on the entire cultural and historical development of this middle zone of the world. It can be argued that cultural interaction has become a characteristic phenomenon for the region throughout its history. Both Islamic education, which flourished here throughout the middle Ages, and the Middle Eastern Renaissance, which is an Arab-Iranian-Turkic-Greco-Roman cultural synthesis, represent a real interaction between East and West, which even today seems to some to be an insoluble problem.

The civilizational approach is taking more and more decisive positions in our historiosophy due to the fact that it is he who can explain the phenomenon of the post-Soviet space of our region. Modern Turkic-speaking literary criticism, which has more than ten years in its reserve to observe the development of literary life in the region, states clear, or rather more noticeable signs of integration into world artistic traditions and trends that arose in Kyrgyz literature much earlier.

Conclusion

The insight of universal human values, the awareness of the preciousness of the culture of other peoples as one's own, meant understanding the unity of the world not as an abstraction, as the role of cultural interaction is invaluable in this. The East-West artistic synthesis, which has enriched the world consciousness with an unprecedented breakthrough into the unity of human culture, characterizes this phenomenon. According to the Uzbek literary critic P.M. Mirza-Akhmedova, "the literature of each nation is included in world literature not only by the names and works of individual writers and not only by the general national contribution, but also by a ramified system of relationships - genetic, contact, typological - with other literatures ... Aitmatov as a phenomenon of literature belongs not only to Kyrgyzstan ... His work grew up at the junction of the interaction of Kyrgyz and Russian literature. Moreover, as an artist, all belonging to the present, Aitmatov could not do without the interaction and influence of the world literary process" [9, p. 7]. The study of this vast system, which constitutes the inter-literary process, has long attracted the attention of scientists. But it was in recent years that not only the need to systematize this process and determine the methodological principles of its study, but in connection with the new situation - the need to identify the role and significance of national literatures in the world process - arose the need for in-depth - precisely at the genetic level - research literary and artistic interaction.

Undoubtedly, the work of Ch. Aitmatov embodied the most modern problems and the most modern worldview. His work is of great importance in the identification of Turkic-language literature in the system of world literature.

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