

opción

Revista de Antropología, Ciencias de la Comunicación y de la Información, Filosofía,
Linguística y Semiótica, Problemas del Desarrollo, la Ciencia y la Tecnología

Año 36, 2020, Especial N°

26

Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales

ISSN 1012-1537/ ISSNe: 2477-9385

Depósito Legal pp 198402ZU45



Universidad del Zulia
Facultad Experimental de Ciencias
Departamento de Ciencias Humanas
Maracaibo - Venezuela

The relationship of national character and ethnocultural worldview in modern Kazakh poetry

Sultangaliyeva O. K.¹

¹K.Zhubanov Aktobe Regional State University, Kazakhstan (Aktobe city, A.Moldagulova avenue, 34)

Sultangaliyeva@ARSU.ac.kz

Erdembekov B. A.²

²K.Zhubanov Aktobe Regional State University, Kazakhstan (Aktobe city, A.Moldagulova avenue, 34)

Erdembekov@ARSU.ac.kz

Soylemez O.³

³Kastamonu University, Turkey (Kuzeykent Kampus, 37150 Merkez/K)

education.com.kz@KU.ac.tr

Abstract

The article is devoted to the continuity of the national character and ethnocultural outlook in modern Kazakh poetry via comparative qualitative research methods. As a result, one of the important issues of literary science is the report of our spiritual treasures, which preserve and develop the national culture, national heritage, comprehensively absorb humanistic ideas coming from our ancestors, consonant with the moral interests of the people. In conclusion, Modern Kazakh lyrics are a model of literature that developed Kazakh poetry, showed its character, raised Kazakh literature to a new level in the years of independence.

Keywords: National character, Ethnocultural outlook, Consciousness.

La relación del carácter nacional y la visión mundial etnocultural en la poesía moderna de kazaj

Resumen

El artículo está dedicado a la continuidad del carácter nacional y la perspectiva etnocultural en la poesía kazaja moderna a través de métodos comparativos de investigación cualitativa. Como resultado, uno de los temas importantes de la ciencia literaria es el informe de nuestros tesoros espirituales, que preservan y desarrollan la cultura nacional, el patrimonio nacional, absorben de manera integral las ideas humanísticas provenientes de nuestros antepasados, en consonancia con los intereses morales de las personas. En conclusión, las letras kazajas modernas son un modelo de literatura que desarrolló la poesía kazaja, mostró su carácter, elevó la literatura kazaja a un nuevo nivel en los años de independencia.

Palabras clave: Carácter nacional, Perspectiva etnocultural, Conciencia.

1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of national character is one of the most important problems of literary criticism. A national character possessing peculiar existence, personal-psychological features of the hero. In the literature of the Soviet period, special attention was paid to the national, international character, not paying attention to the national specifics, linking it with national signs. At the same time, as last year, this year it was decided to allocate funds from the National Fund. Literary researchers are always challenged not only to ensure the complexity of the process of communication but also to cover the features of the periodical, national and aesthetic appearance. The process of enrichment through the interchange of speech is not normal,

floating and floating. Because literary development is a legitimate phenomenon that happens in no way. The following social and social reasons became the basis of the activity of literary exchange as a legitimate phenomenon. Firstly, in the life of different countries, social and political consciousness is growing, literature enters into close relationships, that is, the spiritual forces of the population are more pronounced; secondly, the ideological struggle stimulates representatives of different positions to spiritual ties in the international plan; thirdly, a wide path opens to political, economic and cultural ties between States. Due to the change in the historical and social situation, interreligious relations are gradually changing. Thus, literature, which has not previously had a significant impact on others due to low artistic success, can master certain facets of skill and present well-known figures of artistic speech. Gradually, the entire world literature joins the complex process of this mutual exchange.

2. METHODOLOGY

At the Federal level, the policy of the Alash movement, the famine and the years of the last century, 30-ies, 50-ies is not allowed to write. Special attention should be paid to the formation of the national consciousness of the nation. The basis of national consciousness is historical knowledge, historical consciousness. You do not know where you came from, how you were injured, nor do you understand the purpose of getting into this life. So you need to know the bottom. For the formation of national historical consciousness, all this must

first be in places where they will be provided with textbooks, they do not search, and we are forced to find all this in search, sometimes we do not find it. The youth of the renewed society understands and knows the new national policy-the demand of the time (DADEBAYEV, 2001).

In the period since independence, Kazakhstan, which overcame difficulties, overcomes the path of social, economic and political modernization, has become an authoritative state that has its place in the world community. Today there is a lot of talk about the national idea. Due to the fact that any nationality does not have its own ideology, does not work in one national interest, does not reach world civilization and the competitiveness of the nation decreases. The national status of the Kazakhs and the level of self-esteem of the nation should correspond to the status of the state-forming nation. The most important condition for the competitiveness of the nation is a powerful spirit and knowledge that allow you to succeed in the process of global competition.

The problem of national character is one of the most important problems of literary criticism. National character-possessing peculiar existence, personal-psychological features of the hero. In the literature of the Soviet period, special attention was paid to the national, international character, not paying attention to the national specifics, linking it with national signs. The main interrogator of the activity and behavior of the person is his worldview. To the advantages of a high spiritual level of a person raised in who is real? Why was I born this year? What is the essence of my life that I owe? Does my life meet the requirements of morality or not? Only a person with the right view of the world can correctly answer these questions. Golden transition, able to connect the

person with the whole world – the right attitude to the world, scientific approach. Simultaneously with the formation of the worldview of the individual is formed and his behavior. Behavior is a psychological looseness that stabilizes and consolidates forms of human social activity. According to the philosopher Hegel: only through behavior will the great individual have its permanent transparency. Because the word character is sometimes used as a synonym for the word personality, it is usually used to express the magnitude of a person's willpower, and willpower is also one of the characteristics that characterize a person (ZHUMABAYEV, 1989).

The national status of the Kazakhs and the level of self-esteem of the nation should correspond to the status of the state-forming nation. The most important condition for the competitiveness of the nation is a powerful spirit and knowledge that allow you to succeed in the process of global competition. Therefore, to create a national character in the work it is necessary to know his worldview, psychology, customs, etc. (KELIMBETOV, 1986). About it, Gogol speaks: the poet can represent national character only when he sees in life views of the people, feels and reflects everyone according to national psychology.

3. RESULTS

In the first years of independence, along with the economic crisis and spiritual crisis fell into a deadlock. But the major changes taking place in the society of poets who have lost the importance of spiritual values, history, written new sections that special feeling of

having taken the spiritual birth of a new life is the fact of the earthquake and the son hurried to import poems.

One of the greatest writers in our literature during the period of independence, to the reader's swift thoughts (AKDAULETULY, 2006). In the article Meyrkhan's teaching, written by a contemporary, ASHIKBAYEV (2015), it is said: Meyrkhan's poems are a disobedient verb, not yielding to the generally accepted tone of the crowd tone. In his poems contemporaries have become one of the few representatives of intellectual poetry, considered fingers (ASHIKBAYEV, 2015). In fact, the poet in the poem Gul-Zhusan, including a wide steppe in the poem, speaks about the kind of Kazakh son. The subject of the native land will continue in the poem AKDAULETULY (1996) the smell of wormwood (AKDAULETULY, 1996).

Preserving the basis of the nomadic civilization that inhabited the steppe scene in the history of the Fatherland, Kazakhstan at the end of the XX century found its place in the world civilization. In order to promote state symbols and have a high status, young people must have a Patriotic spirit and consciousness. In the poem Verses, relatives at the memorial of Glory, the poet with his characteristic depth glorifies the fire an unprecedented balance, as a symbol of heroism, courage (AKDAULETULY, 1996).

One of the greatest works of the age, hoisted under the flag of independence, cleared the pages of history viewed, corrected distorted truths, frankly outspoken, justified false calumnies by giving them a

credible place and appreciation. On the content in the poems of AKDAULETULY (1996) says: at the beginning of his poems-a complex thought, dresses worn on top-deep content, waist belt curve, boots on his feet-the primary philosophy (ASHIKBAYEV, 2015).

There is a big difference between the national idea and the political ideology, which symbolizes the sense of patriotism of the citizens of the country. The national idea is a strong spirit that unites people who are proud of their country. Therefore, for the Motherland, for the people, for the people, people perform a wonderful feat and commit themselves to the idea. An example of such a case, when ballestrini citizens showed Alash height of consciousness. One of the main factors in educating young people to the unity of the nation and patriotism is the formation of historical consciousness, its wisdom and the strength of the people. After all, each nation receives a charge only from its history, forms its own identity, and even more unusual.

The book of writer AKDAULETULY (1996) contains statements of famous people-serious and humorous, philosophical and sarcastic-fully reflecting the essence of man and heroism, devotion and citizenship, love for his native country and land. Professor R. Nurgaliyev, speaking about the properties of the General image of the poets, talks about the need: “the first property of the image is a national peculiarity, a national coloring” (NURGALYIEV, 1991: 18).

Higher education institutions close to the soul of poetry of the Kazakh people shrilly beautiful language, behavior, need our poets. In

his report, he noted that currently, Kazakhstan is actively working on the development of small and medium-sized businesses, including the development of small and medium-sized businesses, including the development of small and medium-sized businesses, including the development of small and medium-sized businesses, including the development of small and medium-sized businesses. I believe that the poetic me is a poet who cannot tighten when he looks at the poem of the great Kazakh poet, who has many tones, colors and colors, heights and depths, continuing from ancient times to the present day, - expresses his opinion (AKDAULETULY, 1996).

And after reading the first book of Ashykbayev Double me, poet, Serik Aksunkaruly said: a new poet came to literature, not like anyone else. At the same time, he said, the influx of gullies could affect the increase. And if it was imported, then there would be nothing. But in this case, as in other cases, we should not forget that we should not forget that we should not forget that we should not forget that we live. And today he sings the inner life, filling it with heartburn in the soul. For this fee, there is no Treasury, there is blood circulation. There is no revenge, there is a way of individualization that can come. And then there is the last trail of the poet's heroic act, which is not like anyone else. Today, I would like to know that this property behavior, in accordance page (ASHIKBAYEV, 2008).

Analyzing the fine arts ASHIKBAYEV (2008) about the reality of his time: First, it was signed aspiration dexterity, towed and now

you are more civilization led by state (morally) offensively significant norms facing forward senseless war entered the next era poems (ASHIKBAYEV, 2015) Kobylandy settlement in the poem describes in detail the state without paint today. In the section by road is checked, and human nature (ASHIKBAYEV, 2008). Kazakh poetry of modern times is characterized by the desire for the life of the nation, a deep study of the national character, the search for appropriate artistic means. At the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the XXI century, the Kazakh world did not see changes and sharp turns. During this time, the national consciousness has changed madly. This can serve as a good proof and artistic creativity of Kazakh poets.

There is a big difference between the national idea and the political ideology, which symbolizes the sense of patriotism of the citizens of the country. The national idea is a strong spirit that unites people who are proud of their country. Therefore, for the Motherland, for the people, for the people, people perform a wonderful feat and commit themselves to the idea. An example of such a case, when ballestrini citizens showed Alash height of consciousness. One of the main factors in educating young people to the unity of the nation and patriotism is the formation of historical consciousness, its wisdom and the strength of the people.

After all, each nation receives a charge only from its history, forms its own identity, and even more unusual. In search of new artistic methods, the poets are fascinated by numerous sources and literary monuments, including the latest experience of world poetry,

the artistic heritage of Kazakh folklore and poetry Zhyrau, genre forms and styles, examples of national literature, different presentation. The works of Kazakh poets of new content can now narrate that thoughts and tender sayings and colors, reflect the spiritual poverty of a person, ask exciting and exciting questions of people who are in different parts of the globe. Our poets are very concerned about the future of the people.

The specifics of the national consciousness spread in a new way began to form a point of view. This change was reflected in fiction. In the fiery chanting of our thinkers, in the hand of steel to have fun innovation. The researcher-theorist Halisi said artworks are listed for the whole of time and space that have infinite variety and profound significance, says chronotropic beginning artwork gives them a philosophical appearance, even if the characters are not prone to philosophical thought that word displays in the image world, image world. Time and space find two kinds in a work of art. First, as a motif and leitmotif, they sometimes move to a symbolic character and give an image of the world. Secondly, they form the basis of the plot (BERDYBAI, 2000), - indicates.

Poet ASHIKBAYEV (2015) saw the upbringing of his native land, loved the steppe and sang with a sense of beauty. In poetic art, there is a stockiness, a native land. Childhood was spent on the banks of the river UIL land, originated love for the native land of the poet, including political life, which consciously Aktobe cream. The collection Shirak pen Shuak contains poems of the poet dedicated to

the city of Aktobe. Since gaining independence, the Kazakh people have been searching for their own state or national idea. There were different opinions, various proposals. But for a long time, one common stop was not made. Now the idea of uniting the people in common goals has been solved. It certainly forms the pride of every citizen of Kazakhstan and Patriotic consciousness to the Motherland.

Poetic works of writers in the era of independence of the national scale, national literature and riches not only born but also to reproduce the world in the land of Kazakh literature artistic trends, attracts the attention of knowledge. During this period, young people who have not gained a handle in the world of poetry, the poet TemirkhanMedetbek calls Altyn-radio: when she experiences the moment when her wave, far and away, the whole country is going through difficult times, many poets and writers did not know that they did not know, did not know, did not know that they experienced that yesterday's shores of majestic poetry, in fact, it became a Golden bridge (BABAZHANULY, 2014). In this article, having analyzed the work of poets of the sovereign state, he speaks about the poetic skill of BABAZHANULY (2014): his peculiarity is that he is able to generalize and generalize some complex concepts close to the Kazakhs. He looks for the word and does not hide it, the word itself is used in its natural form. That is the Kazakh spontaneous nature. In his poems, such Kazakh characters are not only in writing national themes but also in writing completely different themes, in particular, the horn of Eskendir, in the person of Suleiman.

Bauyrzhan Babazhnuly is the author of several collections of poetry. In his speech to his collection of poems, Nietkabyly poet Marjan Akdauletov said ... it is only necessary to feel, to feel. In addition, I would say that all these poems, like Kazakh, however, went to the heart-got lost and returned to Kazan. Reason... There are many reasons. And the main thing - Bauyrzhan the poet who came to the Kazakh song the being, the tone, knowledge and understanding, recognized without the reader. He did not know that he did not know how to spend in the red breed. Among those who skillfully create and recommends feel dry ear. In his poem, there is a power that brings youth to the eyes, thaws the feelings that begin with hunger. And it is not something that it is not a narrative. The main influence of Bauyrzhan's poems is what he wrote just now. This is the main criterion of a real poetess (BABAZHANULY, 2014), - gives a high assessment.

Kazakh poetry of modern times is characterized by the desire for the life of the nation, a deep study of the national character, the search for appropriate artistic means. At the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the XXI century, the Kazakh world did not see changes and sharp turns. During this time, the national consciousness has changed madly. This can serve as a good proof and artistic creativity of Kazakh poets. In search of new artistic methods, the poets are fascinated by numerous sources and literary monuments, including the latest experience of world poetry, the artistic heritage of Kazakh folklore and poetry Zhyrau, genre forms and styles, examples of national literature, different presentation. The works of Kazakh

poets of new content can now reflect the spiritual poverty of a person, relying on different gentle and tender images of thoughts and colors. Our poets are very concerned about the future of the people.

Since Kazakhstan gained independence, the Kazakh people have been looking for their state or national idea. History, and taking into account how many places fought representatives of the Kazakh people and generation after generation, and the country that the same day, shed blood. I am the liberator of our ancestors, there was freedom. But they saw nothing of independence. But still believed that the next generation achieves the same freedom. All of them dreamed of unity and unity, independence of the country. Now the idea of uniting the people in common goals has been solved. It certainly forms the pride of every citizen of Kazakhstan and Patriotic consciousness to the Motherland.

According to the study, the national character is closely connected with the national psychology, feeling, customs, traditions, as well as with the economic, domestic, economic characteristics of the nation. The poet BABAZHANULY (2014) in poetry, along with moral, moral searches, is shown in verses about nature, native steppes, about the Kazakh life. The poet's poem Kazakh glorifies the problem of the national spirit (BABAZHANULY, 2006).

Where there is a spirit there is an honor, where there is honor there are people. And the Patriotic spirit is the basis of the national idea. The national idea is a strong spirit that unites people who are

proud of their country. Therefore, for the Motherland, for the people, for the people, people perform a wonderful feat and commit themselves to the idea. An example of such a case, when citizens showed Alash height of consciousness. One of the main factors in educating young people to the unity of the nation and patriotism is the formation of historical consciousness, its wisdom and the strength of the people. After all, each nation receives a charge only from its history, forms its own identity, and even more unusual.

The scientist ENSEGENULY (2007) in his scientific works artistic system of ancient Turkic monuments noted: at present, the Turkic national worldview should adhere to the principle of building a national state, to be a strong country as a credo. To do this, each Kazakh people must have a national spirit, honor, consciousness, and character, national traditions, customs, beliefs, will. And only he wakes up and makes every effort for his people, for his state (ENSEGENULY, 2007).

Since Kazakhstan gained independence, the Kazakh people have been looking for their state or national idea. History, and taking into account how many places fought representatives of the Kazakh people and generation after generation, and the country that the same day, shed blood. I am the liberator of our ancestors, there was freedom. But they saw nothing of independence. But still believed that the next generation achieves the same freedom. All of them dreamed of unity and unity, independence of the country. Now the idea of uniting the people in common goals has been solved. It certainly forms the pride

of every citizen of Kazakhstan and Patriotic consciousness to the Motherland. One of the important issues of literary science is the report of our spiritual treasures, which preserve and develop the national culture, national heritage, comprehensively absorb humanistic ideas coming from our ancestors, consonant with the moral interests of the people.

Generally, the genre will form patriotic consciousness.

The task set for the new era will also be expanded in accordance with the new requirements for fiction. Some traditions disappear altogether. Of course, old, traditional forms are immediately destroyed and not all are updated. Zhibek-zhyrlary is a legitimate continuation of the poetry of Modern times.

4. CONCLUSION

If we talk about the Patriotic spirit of the Kazakh people, the protection of the land of ancestors, love for the native land becomes a phenomenon that improves consciousness. Patriotic, patriotism and the ability to preserve the sacred, national, in the interests of the state, to contribute to its development-in every sense, the duty of the citizens of Kazakhstan is the main one.

One of the important issues of literary science is the report of our spiritual treasures, which preserve and develop the national

culture, national heritage, comprehensively absorb humanistic ideas coming from our ancestors, consonant with the moral interests of the people.

In the lyrics of the independence era, our poets abandoned new forms, such as modernism, postmodernism, existentialism, etc. Modern Kazakh lyrics is a model of literature that developed Kazakh poetry, showed its character, raised Kazakh literature to a new level in the years of independence: works that developed traditions, because of the development of creative poetry, not similar to Kazakh poetry.

REFERENCES

- AKDAULETULY, M. 1996. **Poems of the dervishes**. Almaty. Kazakhstan.
- AKDAULETULY, M. 2006. **Prayer at dusk. Poems**. Almaty. Kazakhstan.
- ASHIKBAYEV, E. 2008. **Hearth of Koblandy**. Poems. Almaty. Kazakhstan.
- ASHIKBAYEV, E. 2015. **Poems and life: literary articles**. Almaty. Kazakhstan.
- ASSANOV, Z., PANGEREYEV, A., BALTYSOVA, M., BORASH, B., & IDRISOVA, E. "Edge as the common heritage of the Turkic peoples: the historical basis of the epos". **International Journal of Environmental & Science Education**. Vol.11, N°14: 6395-6408. Turkey.
- BABAZHANULY, B. 2006. **Promise. Poems**. Almaty. Kazakhstan.
- BABAZHANULY, B. 2014. **Wish fulfillment**. Almaty. Kazakhstan.
- BERDYBAI, R. 2000. **If we want to be a state**. Encyclopedic reference book. Kazakhstan.

- DADEBAYEV, Z. 2001. **Work of the writer**. National encyclopedia. Kazakhstan.
- ENSEGENULY, T. 2007. **The artistic system of the ancient Turkic monuments: abstract of the dissertation of the doctor of Sciences**. Encyclopedic reference book. Kazakhstan.
- KELIMBETOV, N. 1986. **Literature of ancient times**. Encyclopedic reference book. Kazakhstan.
- NURGALYIEV, R. 1991. "Motive". **Collection of works**. Vol. 2. Almaty. Kazakhstan.
- ZHUMABAYEV, M. 1989. **The poet Ashikbayev, Compositions**. Aktobe. Kazakhstan.



**UNIVERSIDAD
DEL ZULIA**

opción

Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales

Año 36, Especial N° 26 (2020)

Esta revista fue editada en formato digital por el personal de la Oficina de Publicaciones Científicas de la Facultad Experimental de Ciencias, Universidad del Zulia.

Maracaibo - Venezuela

www.luz.edu.ve

www.serbi.luz.edu.ve

produccioncientifica.luz.edu.ve