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Design and Development By e-Definers Technology (<http://www.edtech.in/services/website-designing-development-company-delhi.htm>)

SPECIFICS OF EMBODIMENT OF THE NATIONAL IDEA IN KAZAKH LITERATURE

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Abstract: In the article the problem of national idea is considered. The essence of this notion is revealed. The specifics of the study of national idea in modern social-humanitarian sciences are identified. Its role and meaning in the life of the society and individuals is defined. During the research, it is established that national idea reflects spiritual and intellectual potential of people. The article states that, being the most significant component of social life, national idea has been widely covered in artistic literature. National idea runs through the works of Kazakh writers from the ancient period to modern times. Its origins are traced back to heroic and historical legends and epics. It becomes an integral part of Kazakh poets and writers' work, their concepts of being and personality. National idea is reflected in modern Kazakh literature. Writers consider it in unity with a problem of moral memory, continuity of generations.

Keywords: National idea, approach, literature, writer, reflection, history, past, individual.

INTRODUCTION

National idea is one of the most actual problems of modern times. Interest to it is conditioned by the need of self-determination and understanding of their place and role in the world historical and cultural process. The national idea determines the future of humanity. It embodies itself unity and continuity of generations. Being born and formed in the depths of nation, national idea conditions the development of nation, its attitude to the world, specifics of self-consciousness, notions of the essence and purpose of reality.

National idea is studied by political and social scientists, historians, economists. It is a subject for comprehension in philosophy, cultural studies, religious studies, psychology, and ethnology. Contemporary philology devotes much attention to comprehension of national idea. It is studied in the works of writers and is actively discussed in mass media and Internet.

National idea is understood as a set of spiritual values, a system of objectives uniting a nation, its present and future, continuity of generations with historical and cultural heritage of the past. Its distinctive features are universality, actuality, vitality. National idea has a consolidating role. It is a mechanism of effective communication between the members of the society. Its scale carry a civilizational character (Burbaev, 2016).

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National idea is closely studied by scientists. It is examined in the works of A. Brinkley (Brinkley, 1996), J. Breuilly (Breuilly, 1992), G. Dijkink (Dijkink, 2005), M. Milin (Milin, 2004), I.B. Bachalova (Bachalova, 2013), E. Pevtsova (Pevtsova, 2015), L. Fedotova (Fedotova, 2011), T. Fedorova (Fedorova, 2011), R. Parkhomenko (Parkhomenko, 2012), M. Telemtaev (Telemtaev, 1999), etc. In their works the notion of national idea is understood and its specifics and meaning are revealed. Researchers identify the factors conditioning its formation and development. Scientists define the role of national idea in the life of society and individuals, analyze its influence on the consciousness and psychology of people. Specifics of its embodiment in the works of literature and art are discovered.

The actuality of this research is caused by an indispensability of deep understanding of the essence of national idea, principles and receptions of its embodiment in artistic work. The study of this problem is based on the works of Kazakh writers. Using the analysis of their work, the authors trace back the origins and evolution of national idea. Original approach of Kazakh writers to its portrayal and artistic implementation is revealed.

Results of the research have theoretical and practical significance. They can be used when studying the problem of national idea and understanding its role and meaning. The obtained results and conclusions fall within the framework of modern socio-humanistic scientific research. They promote deeper understanding of specifics of the influence of national idea on social development and of the main aspects of its investigation in contemporary literary study.

METHOD

The following methods were used during the research: historical-functional, comparative-typological, psychological; comprehensive approach. They allowed, firstly, to identify the specifics of embodiment of national idea in the works of Kazakh writers; secondly, to define the factors conditioning the formation and evolution of national idea; thirdly, to discover originality of writers' approach to its artistic embodiment in their work.

The use of historical-functional method allowed to identify the specifics of historical era depicted in the works of writers. As a result, it was established that artistic work must be viewed in the context of social processes taking place in the society.

Comparative-typological method allowed to discover main tendencies and development patterns of Kazakh literature. As a result, specifics of ideological-topical content of writers' works and their approach to embodiment of national idea were defined.

Psychological method contributed to the study of original concept of being and personality. The attitude of writers to the depicted era and social phenomena

was studied, their thoughts and reflections on the past, present and future of the country were revealed.

Comprehensive approach allowed to understand the factors which conditioned the formation of national idea and its evolution. As a result, specifics of the writers' worldview were studied. Comprehensive approach allowed to detect the principles and methods of artistic embodiment of national idea.

RESULTS

Basic Approaches to the Study of National Idea in Socio-humanistic Sciences

There are several approaches to the definition of national idea in contemporary science. The basic ones are: political, sociocultural, philosophical, religious, historical, artistic-publicistic (Orlov, 2012). Each of them is aimed at the comprehension of the essence of national idea, its role in the life of an individual and society on the whole. For instance, political approach implies consideration of this notion together with state system. National idea is viewed as the thought which overtook the self-consciousness of a certain ethnic group of people considering they have the right to build their inner life activity and relationships with other nations. It is based on the notion of the need to constitute a nation-state for the purpose of effective development and prosperity of the country (Melnik, 2007).

Sociocultural approach is aimed at the comprehension of national idea in the context of cultural development of society. Its goal is to study the origins of formation of this notion. Based on the analysis of myths, archetypes, traditions, customs, sociocultural approach reveals "integrational and stabilising potential of national idea" and "psychological readiness of different segments of people to perception of a certain model of national idea as an inherent inner quality of life" (Fogel, 2004).

Religious approach is based on generalisation of postulates of Christian, Muslim, Buddhist, and Hindu philosophy. It considers this notion as a system of views conditioning the spiritual evolution of society. Religious approach stresses the sacral meaning of national idea. It implies the revelation of the meaning of life, origins of the descent of man and of specific features of a nation being.

Philosophical approach considers national idea as an integral part of social consciousness. It studies its role in the process of spiritual development of people, their understanding of their own meaning in historical process, and also helps to reveal the influence of the environment, of aesthetic and ethical values, mentality and problems of existence on its formation.

Historical approach allows to detect the specifics of formation and dissemination of national idea in different periods of state existence. It helps to trace back its genesis, evolution, and development prospects. This approach is aimed at the

objective appraisal of the role of national idea, its social meaning at each stage of historical process. It contributes to the comprehension of its transformations under the influence of large-scale changes in each country and in the world on the whole.

Artistic-publicistic approach reflects the point of view of writers, journalists. Its aim is to reveal the essence of national idea in the system of literary works. Artistic-publicistic approach allows to trace the levels and ways of coverage of this problem by writers and journalists, discover its influence on readers' consciousness.

THE NOTION OF NATIONAL IDEA

Due to multiple opinions of the issue of study of national idea there appeared many interpretations of its meaning. There are several common theories and concepts in contemporary socio-humanistic science. First of all, national idea is understood as generalised national self-knowledge, as it comprises the whole system of spiritual and moral values of a nation together with people's aspirations and dreams.

In the second place, national idea is understood as a set of nation's opinions depicted through artistic works, philosophical studies and theories. In this meaning continuity of generations, their spiritual unity and connection at the level of aesthetic and ethical ideals, concepts of personalities and the world come to the forefront.

In the third place, national idea is examined as a form of cognition of nation's reality reflecting social life structure and aimed at its transformation. It serves as a reflection of the dream of different generations about the future. National idea is considered as a factor promoting the creation of models of further transformation of people's life.

In the fourth place, this notion is studied as the most important component of the artistic world of a literary work. It is an integral part of a writers' worldview, their aesthetic system and the concept of being and personality. In this context, national idea acts as a measure of characters' morality and a factor influencing their inner world, character, and acts.

In the fifth place, this notion is examined together with the historical development of the society and its evolution. National idea acts as the most significant factor contributing to the process of formation and development of a nation. It serves as the most significant component of the concept of being and personality. It is studied as a determinant of the meaning of life of an individual and nation on the whole.

In the sixth place, national idea is understood as a set of ideals put forward by the nation in order to secure their effective historical-cultural, economic, social, political development.

In the seventh place, the notion is studied as a certain "formula" which forms the basis of a "basic ideological concept defining the life of the state, society and people in the long term" (Orlov, 2012).

In the eighth place, national idea is defined as a “stable individual’s notion of the past, present and future of their country forcing them to make some life efforts, ...the state of social agreement” (Neklessa, 2009). In this view, it is considered as a programme influencing the acts of each person, society, state.

In the ninth place, national idea is defined as a “historical comprehensive idea” expressing “basic interests of the whole nation” and stating “strategic goals of the society” together with practical tasks set before the nation and modern civilisation (Uvarov, 2006). According to this understanding, the continuity of the past, present and future is revealed.

Representing a set of philosophical, religious ideas and aesthetic and ethical ideals and values, national idea includes not only original components but also the results of borrowings, adaptation or syncretism. Based on the experience of the past, it absorbs world spiritual heritage and is influenced by different cultures, which is inevitable within integration of world community and globalisation.

This notion reflects the nation’s civilisation potential. National idea genesis is closely connected to people’s spiritual choice. It is born out of the need of the nation to comprehend its own way, of its aspiration for the future, comprehension of the purpose of the existence of a nation, society or individual. The need for self-determination, for an idea which can unite people for their cultural development act as the main reason for national idea formation. It becomes an impulse for the humanity to head for the future.

National idea is tightly connected with historical memory, freedom, independence. It ensures the continuity of spiritual and moral values, the connection between the past and present times, stability and integrity of the state.

National idea is based on civil and ethno-cultural concepts of the nation (Kydyralina, 2008), as they secure harmonious development of the state.

Implementation of National Idea in the Works of Kazakh Writers

Being an important element of social life, national idea has been widely covered in fiction. Writers had paid attention to it since the ancient times, which can be proved by such literary monuments as “Kul-tegin” (“Big scripture”) and “Bilge-kagan” (“Little scripture”), “Tonyukuk”. These works narrate about the historical events of V-VII centuries which preconditioned the conception of national idea in Kazakh literature. Telling about military campaigns, life and activities of Kul-tegin and Bilge-kagan, the authors of the texts always stress their role in strengthening Turkic khaganate and spreading of the influence of Turkic people into steppes.

Such works as Kul-tegin” (“Big scripture”) and “Bilge-kagan” (“Little scripture”), “Tonyukuk” show socio-political and cultural life of the V-VII centuries. Their distinctive feature is profound ideology based on the idea of independence of Turkic people and the need to unite against foreign enemies. National customs,

beliefs and religious notions are described in detail. Such interest is a result of the authors' willingness to comprehend the specifics of the historical era they are depicting and to reveal the origins of Turkic spiritual culture.

The origins of national idea can be traced back through ancient epics "Korkyt-Ata" and "Oguzname" created in Kypchak-Oguz environment around VIII-X centuries. Giving an account of great deeds of Turkic batyrs, authors ponder over the essence of reality, the categories of freedom, duty, honour, happiness. They discuss the issue of origin of different nations – the Slavs, Karluks, Kangars, Kypchaks. The works study the lives of several Turkic tribes. The authors stress the significance of freedom and independence for development and strengthening of the statehood.

The formation of national idea is tightly related to the greatest literary monument of XI-XIII centuries – Yusuf Balasuguni's poem "Kutadgu bilik" ("Blissful knowledge"). Structured in the form of dialogues, sayings, edifications, the poem shows the specific features of the author's worldview and his attitude to the world around him, to historic and social events. The poem generalises philosophical knowledge and ideas of the realities of life and shows the spiritual experience of the nation.

The main idea of this work is that knowledge is the only and principle source of the state's wellbeing, its harmonious structure. It influences people's thinking and their idea of their originality and independence. Yusuf Balasuguni's poem "Blissful knowledge" had significant influence on the poetry of Kazakh akyns and zhiraus of XV-XVIII centuries.

The works of Khodzhy Ahmet Yassauyi, Sulaiman Bakyrangani, Ahment Iugneki were of great importance for the process of national idea formation. Their works, together with religious studies, provide cultural-historical and ethnographic information on Turkic people and their philosophical views.

The main idea of "The book of wisdom" ("Divan-i-Khikmet") by Khodzhy Ahmet Yassauyi, "The book of the end of the world" ("Zamu nazir kitaby") by Sulaiman Bakyrangani and "The gift of truth" ("Khibat ul-Khakayk") by Ahment Iugneki is the need to comprehend the truth and to develop harmoniously, to understand one's unity with the world and one's role in the development of the society. These works are full of socio-humanistic motifs on which national idea is based.

Ancient Kazakh literature pays great attention to cultural unity of the nation based on spiritual and moral values. The main ideological topics of this period are: truth which can be found in harmony as well as through understanding the essence of being and one's originality; freedom ensuring the independence of the state and contributing to its strengthening and development.

The formation of national idea was influenced by Tengriism. Being an integral part of national customs and traditions, it influences the specifics of nation's worldview.

The principal idea of Tengriism is the unity of person and nature. It is necessary to treat the world and cultural heritage of the past with care and respect. It is formed by four kinds of harmony: harmony of a person with their inner self, harmony of interpersonal relationships, harmony of the unity of person and nature, harmony of a person's relationships with religion which practically form the basis of national idea. Tengriism significantly enriched the culture of Kazakhs by creating necessary preconditions for spiritual development of the society and conception of the idea of "Mangilik El".

National idea finds reflection in the works of oral folklore, in the heritage of Kazakh akyns and zhyrau of XV-XVIII centuries – Asan-Kaigy, Dospambet, Shalkiiz, Bukhar-zhyrau. Aitys acts as a form of expression of social consciousness. The works of oral folklore and akyns and zhyrau interpret social problems, ideas of freedom and independence of the nation.

Kazakh literature of the XIX century preserves its continuity of the cultural heritage of the past. The works of poets of this period are full of ideas of national liberation movement, of the fight for independence, integrity and safety of the state. The works of Makhambet Otemisuly, Sherniyaz Zharylgalsuly, Shozhe Karzhabayuly, Dulat Babatayuly, Suyunbay Aronuly, Murat Monkeyuly, Shortanbai Kanayuly and others depict historical events. Poets create the pictures of social life, show the spirit of the nation and its aspiration for the future. In their works Makhambet Otemisuly, Sherniyaz Zharylgalsuly, Shozhe Karzhabayuly, Dulat Babatayuly, Suyunbay Aronuly praise liberation fight of the Kazakh people. They call for the unity, rallying of the nation. They show batyrs as the example of courage, moral greatness and love of freedom and stress the connection of an individual's destiny with the destiny of the country.

The work of Makhambet Otemisuly, Sherniyaz Zharylgalsuly, Shozhe Karzhabayuly, Dulat Babatayuly, Suyunbay Aronuly, Murat Monkeyuly, Shortanbai Kanayuly was highly important for the formation of national self-consciousness. Civil motifs, ponderings about the past, present and future of Kazakh people run through the poets' works. They touch upon moral issues, discuss eternal and universal values and the need for careful attitude to native land.

National idea is also embodied in the works of Ybyray Altynsarin and Abay Kunanbaev. In their works they recreate truthful reality and stress the significance of education and enlightenment for the formation of individual and development of a strong state.

National idea is reflected in the works of Kazakh writers of XX century. The fight for one's rights and self-affirmation, evolution of social consciousness, formation of intellectual and innovation potential of an individual in changing historical-cultural and political conditions become a subject for reflection for A. Kunanbaev, M. Dulatov, M. Zhumabaev, Zh. Aymaulytov, S. Seyfullin, G.

Musperov, M. Auezov, etc. Their works comprehensively and profoundly reveal characters' worldview, their aspiration for freedom. They are also full of thoughts on historical past and present of the Kazakh nation. A. Kunanbaev, M. Dulatov, M. Zhumabaev, Zh. Aymaulytov, S. Seyfullin, G. Musperov and M. Auezov pay great attention to national self-consciousness and understanding of one's own national and cultural origin.

National idea finds embodiment in modern Kazakh literature as well. Writers turn to it willing to show the diversity and complexity of history of Kazakhstan, to comprehend the specifics of national psychology and individuals, to trace back the tendencies of social development at different historical stages. The heroes of A. Kekilbaev, B. Zhandarbekov, A. Alimzhanov, R. Seysenbaev, S. Sanbaev, K. Orazalin, I. Esenberlin, A. Nurpeisov, D. Amantay, S. Elubaev ponder on eternal values: good, justice, harmony, beauty, love, which form the basis of national idea. They are agonizing over the search for where they belong in this life and trying to understand what the meaning of life is, what happiness is and whether it is possible to find it in this world.

In the works of Kazakh writers show their aesthetic ideals and values, their worldview which is full of the spirit of national history. In the light of the legacy of the past they think over the phenomena of reality and solve the most significant problems of being. Their works reflect the specifics of the nation's mentality.

National idea is reflected in the subject area of literary works. Kazakh writers mention not only universal and eternal issues but also the ones important for their nation.

National idea often becomes an integral part of the plot in Kazakh literature. The deeds of heroes are shown in the light of national idea. It acts as a measure of their spirituality and morality and motivates their behaviour. This can be seen in the story of A. Alimzhanova "Cognition", in the novels of M.O. Auezov "The way of Abay", I. Esenberlin "Nomads", R. Seysenbaev "The dead are walking in the sands", S. Elubaev "A lonely yurt".

The theme of individual freedom and people's aspiration for independence is touched upon in the following novels: A. Kekilbaev's "The end of the legend", A. Alimzhanov's "Makhambet's arrow", "Return of the teacher", S. Sanbaev's "Copper colossus", I. Esenberlin's "Golden Horde", K. Orazalin's "After Abay", B. Zhandarbekov's "Sakas", S. Elubaev's "A lonely yurt" and others.

DISCUSSION

It has been revealed that several approaches to the study of national idea formed in XX century. The principal ones are, firstly, socio-philosophical based on subject-object analysis of this category and comprehension of its nature in the context of social development and, secondly, socio-cultural approach aimed at the

comprehension of the phenomenon of “nation”. Its followers stated that national idea is constructed by the intellectuals and is implemented in reality through social activity.

These approaches can be used to study national idea in artistic literature. They allow to better understand its essence, role, and meaning. For instance, the use of psychological approach shows that Kazakh literature is characterised by diversity of the posed problems and continuous update of ideological-topical content of works. Writers interpret historical events together with the events of the present on the basis of traditions of the past. Their work is characterised by the interest to the inner world of a person and his or her ponderings and spiritual search. The ideas of patriotism, national liberation movement, fight for independence, integrity and safety of the state run through the works of Kazakh literature.

Writers use plenty of myths, legends, and traditions. Their inclusion in the structure of a work does not only expand the horizons of how the reality is depicted but also allows to show the continuity of generations, the unity of past and present, and to reveal the origins of the phenomenon of nation and national idea.

Historical approach contributes to the understanding of social development stages. Comprehending national idea in the light of this method allows to trace back its evolution. Historical approach allows to identify the specifics of spiritual development of the society at each historical stage.

In the works of Kazakh writers national idea undergoes a certain evolution. The notions of its essence and role in the life of an individual and society on the whole become more profound. National idea acts as an integral part of the development of person and their moral and historical memory.

Philosophical-religious approach allows to understand the factors influencing the specifics of personal worldview. For instance, it helped to discover that artistic work was influenced by Islamic ideas. The reflection of oriental religious-philosophical studies can also be seen in Kazakh literature, mostly in the author's concept of a personality.

Social-philosophical approach allows to comprehend the nature of national idea. It allows to identify that formation of this category is closely related to the trends of social development. As a result, Kazakh literature of XVIII-XIX centuries considers national idea in the context of social changes. It is depicted together with spiritual search of the nation and its fight for independence. This can be found in the works of such poets as Buhar, Umbetey, Zhankisi, Tatikara, Aktamberdy, Kaztugan, Kotes, Tleuke Kulekeuly and others. They not only show the images of individuals but also colourfully depict social reality. The works of Buhar, Umbetey, Zhankisi, Tatikara, Aktamberdy, Kotes, Tleuke Kulekeuly, Kaztugan show the dreams and hopes of the Kazakh nation and their faith in the future. They pay great attention to the issues of statehood strengthening and preservation of independence. Civil

motifs, thoughts on historical past, present, and future of the Kazakh nation run through the works of Buhar, Umbetey, Zhankisi, Tatikara, Aktamberdy, Koteshe, Tleuke Kulekeuly, Kaztugan.

Sociocultural approach allows to reveal the significance of cultural context for the formation of national idea. The use of this method contributes to the comprehension of the role of the society and legacy of the past. Sociocultural approach shows that the works of Makhambet Otemisuly, Suyunbay Aronuly, poets of “Zar zaman” Dulat Babatayuly, Shortanbai Kanayuly, Murat Monkeyuly, Abubakir Kerderi Shokanuly state the significance of cultural traditions and the need for continuous development of the nation and individuals.

CONCLUSION

National idea acts as a guarantee of harmonious development of society and state. It reflects the interests of the nation and individual in their unity and close connection. National idea is the most significant component of people’s self-consciousness, of their moral and historical memory. This issue has been widely covered in the works of Kazakh writers. It is interpreted at almost all levels of poetics of fiction and serves as an integral part of its content and plot structure.

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