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UDC 8

## PARABOLIC MEANING AND DIDACTIC ORIENTATION OF CHINGIZ AITMATOV'S WORKS

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**Abstract.** The article is devoted to the current issues of literature: the parabolic sense and didactic orientation of artistic works of Chingiz Aitmatov. It deals with the relationship, the relationship between man and nature, man as a part of nature. The purpose of the article is to present the material on how the parabolic meaning of the work is come to light, in which in the art form the information of scientific and cognitive, aesthetic, educational nature are represented. In this paper, we are talking about the important role of fairytales, parables, myths in everyone's life, promoting the spiritual and moral formation of a person. Authors stop on the analysis of didactic orientation works of Chingiz Aitmatov. The study identifies some of the features of the parable of the fairy tale of Mother horned deer, which appears most clearly didactic orientation by expressing moral and philosophical opinions of the writer, which are going as opposed to the accepted in society humanistic categories. The paper gives an overview of scientists' research dedicated to the works of Aitmatov. To illustrate and prove the main article and findings excerpts from the works of Chingiz Aitmatov are used: "The White Ship", "Scaffold".

**Keywords:** parabolic sense, didactic orientation, nature, man as part of nature, a parable, a fairy tale, myth, ideology.

**Introductory remarks**

At the current stage of development of literature is a dynamic system with specific social and aesthetic functions and special effects on readership. And this is not someone's idle idea. This is where the real response of the literature on the active demands of life, with an increase in the role of literature in the education of the new man. Increasing ideological, aesthetic value of literature in the spiritual life of the community makes it absolutely necessary to study methods and forms of their powerful influence on the world, the psychology of modern man. In this regard, we agree with the opinion of Academician R. Rahmanaliev that "apparently, it's time to try to come to the believer by Aitmatov, holistically living in a world of his ideas, penetrating into the recesses of his perception of the world, because the perception of the world of Aitmatov – is his genius intuition of human destiny. This intuition is an art, but not only art, it is also ideological, cognitive, philosophical intuition is – Gnosis". Indeed, every writer writes about what he cares about, which means that it excites the human society as a whole. And in the process of reflection of the relationship of the world and man, which is very important at all times, C. Aitmatov widely uses in his work myths and legends, "as an experience designed us a legacy of previous generations." R. Rahmanaliev argues that "Aitmatov masterfully transforms myths, legends, folklore in literature subplots, which when administered in the storyline appear as a lyrical and a moral commentary of events in the novel (in the works of the author – clarification is us). Folk stories polyvalent and can be interpreted in different ways. This polyvalence provides a free creative implementation of the reader". It is very accurate, in our opinion, it is noted that the created product / track / author's event is perceived differently. In addition, an important role in this plays the didactic orientation works of art, in particular works of Aitmatov.

Let us briefly describe the main terms: parabolic sense, didactic orientation. Review of modern Russian language dictionaries allowed establishing two meanings of the word "parabolic": (greek parabolikos) – 1) having the shape of a parabola; pertaining to the parabola; 2) allegorical (Dictionary of Foreign Words, 2006). Consequently, the concept of "parabolic sense" means an allegorical meaning. It is known that such a meaning is most clearly represented in parables. Referring to the definition of the term "parable": "In the old religious and didactic literature: short but instructive parable fairytale. Evangelskaya's parable. The parable of "Prodigal son" (S.I. Ozhegov, N.Yu. Shvedova. Dictionary of Russian language); a) an allegorical narrative with didactic conclusion; b) an allegorical expression "(Ephraim TF Dictionary of Russian language). In dictionary of literary terms, edited by L.I. Timofeev and S.V. Turaev parabolic sense disclosed under the heading "intellectualism in literature" and means "content-stylistic features of literature, which appear due to the extremely weighty philosophical penetration into the work beginning. Intelligent product typically includes a parabolic idea that parable, the story seems to be diverging from the present. However, parabolic thinking in an intellectual art is distinguished, that the withdrawal from the present does not happen in a straight line and a curve, a parabola, which, as it departed again returned to the side thought, then to modern time". In the study, we try to show the examples of passing an allegorical narrative, how are sermons in creative text Ch. Aitmatov from the standpoint of the modern times.

For specification of didactic orientation concept we will address to a literature dictionary terms under Timo-

perhaps no one else joined in the twentieth century our literature with the literature of the world, with Marquez, Faulkner. He has enriched her and brought her dimension, a unique perspective" [13].

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### ПАРАБОЛИЧЕСКИЙ СМЫСЛ И ДИДАКТИЧЕСКАЯ НАПРАВЛЕННОСТЬ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЙ ЧИНГИЗА АЙТМАТОВА

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**Аннотация.** Статья посвящена актуальным проблемам литературы: параболическому смыслу и дидактической направленности художественных произведений Чингиза Айтматова. В ней рассматриваются вопросы взаимосвязи, взаимоотношений человека и природы, человека как части природы. Цель статьи – изложить материал о том, как выявляются параболические смыслы произведений, в которых в художественной форме представлены сведения научно-познавательного, эстетического, воспитательного характера. В работе речь идет о том, что сказки, притчи, мифы в жизни каждого человека играют немаловажную роль, способствуют духовно-нравственному становлению личности. Авторы останавливаются на анализе дидактической направленности произведений Чингиза Айтматова. В ходе исследования определяются некоторые особенности притчи в сказке о Розатой Матери – Оленихе, в которой наиболее ярко предстает дидактическая направленность посредством выражения морально-философских суждений писателя, идущих в противовес с принятыми в обществе гуманистическими категориями. В работе дается краткий обзор исследований ученых, посвященных творчеству Ч. Айтматова. Для иллюстрации и доказательства основных положений статьи и выводов используются фрагменты из произведений Ч. Айтматова: «Белый пароход», «Плаха».

**Ключевые слова:** параболический смысл, дидактическая направленность, природа, человек как часть природы, притча, сказка, миф, мировоззрение.