

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 35, diciembre 2019 N°

24

Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales

ISSN 1012-1587/ ISSNe: 2477-9385

Depósito Legal pp 198402ZU45



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

Current issues of a historical poem

Aitbayeva B.M.¹

¹SILKWAY International University, Chimkent, Kazakhstan
Aitbayeva.b.m@SIU.ac.kz

Rakhimov B.S.²

²SILKWAY International University, Chimkent, Kazakhstan
Rakhimov.b.s@SIU.ac.kz

Abstract

In this research, we are talking about the Kazakh epos in which the comparative method is widely used. As a result, the storyline is followed, where ethnic, religious viable concepts in every age, poetry always connected to changes in the data. In conclusion, the Kazakh epic seemed to be one of the heroes in the form of a melody and then moved to the interim nature of the lyrical and epic, and not the nature of the genre with a new quality of the poem.

Keywords: Current Issues, Historical, Poem.

Problemas actuales de un poema histórico

Resumen

En esta investigación, estamos hablando de los epos kazajos en los que el método comparativo es ampliamente utilizado. Como resultado, se sigue la historia, donde los conceptos étnicos, religiosos viables en todas las épocas, la poesía siempre se conectan a los cambios en los datos. En conclusión, la epopeya kazaja parecía ser uno de los héroes en forma de melodía y luego se trasladó a la naturaleza interina de la lírica y la épica, y no a la naturaleza del género con una nueva calidad del poema.

Palabras clave: temas actuales, históricos, poema.

Recibido: 10-11-2018 •Aceptado: 10-03-2019

1. INTRODUCTION

The poetics of folklore are poetics of structure, structured, and teaching methods in structural research that gives interesting results. It determines some things new aspects of folklore, unknown poetics and Estimates Unknown relations. This is a new challenge. First of all, I should say that the Kazakh folklore is emerging science typological research in various ways, including the opening of the property belonging to the epic nature of many of the terminological concepts. However, researchers fulfill all the terms of the relevant epic, identity in epic literature, family relationships, identity, isomorphism, proximity, etc. The researcher is responsible for the results of the research. The epic phenomenon is not stuck in one channel, which constantly develops, the establishment and nature of their artistic tolerance have made the needs of each era accumulated valuable treasure. Consequently, one of the main peculiarities is its historical nature. Historical typology is the moving, constantly changing process. It investigates the folklore of centuries spread over the full length of the time. Kazakh folklore studies the typological method of testing the methodology for analyzing systems, develop some of the methods. The beginning of the study of the historical poems is showed in the works of OLDEROGGE (1972) which are presented as collective monograph Kazakh historical songs of 1979 They study all issues of typological research and all the goals and ideas.

The comparative method in excess of the maximum utilization here, Kazakh historical epic works were examined and compared with

other peoples' heritage. Researchers do not claim the same relationship, where the main target relates to historical poems aimed at the identification, disclosure of the nature of the genre. At some points, researchers investigate subjective issues and try to evaluate them.

Unfortunately, the Kazakh folklore poetics was examined later. Poetics of Aristotle is like the further continuation of the beginning in science. In the Turkic world, Abu Nasr al-Farabi has philological and poetic writings about these issues (PUTILOV, 1977). In the beginning, we should talk about the implementation of the typological studies and we have to analyze the overall examination of the literature and culture of Kazakh poetry. Because poetry is what you need to research, and we can know how to have confidence in such proceedings. However, the principles of the research are explained as follows, there are most people believe that it is enough. In our opinion science does not stand in one place, it will develop. In general, the term of the poetics has two different meanings and was examined in the works of VESELOVSKY (1989), etc.

1. Poetics is the collection of various art forms as a whole unit. The plot of the poem, the motive of the poem, composition, style, construction tools, and techniques are combined in a certain art system.

2. The components of the work, include the name, genre, visual way, the role of art. The poetics have various definitions, which are described in the theoretical and methodical way. depending on their needs, utilization, research works should be reflected as an orientation in the research process.

2. METHODOLOGY

In our point of view, such classification highlights future research, researchers thought about the poetics of the proper system. Commenting on the current research there is an explanation of the first level of it. And other valuable research has done. The poetic genre of AKHMETOV (1973) is related to the level of the real beginning of their lives, their past KRAVTSOV (1977) It is the right conclusion. Opinions on the genre of PUTILOV (1977) leads to in-depth research. The top scientists said in their work: "In order to understand the poetics of genre and its elements, it is necessary to do comparative historical-typological analysis" (GATSAK, 1986: 17). We continued the second section of poetry because it was A large percentage of the historical poetic genre. We finished with this poetic question of historical poetics, a historical epic based on what will be next, leading to reach the appropriate denote to conclude.

Historical development of poetic folklore is one of the most important issues, including the most important thing understanding the historical point of view, recognition of the genre specifics. Folklore has historical valuable feedback. As a result at different times through periods of great traditions, folklore, art was learned throughout the property.

In this context, we should be subject to unexpected requests. As well, what is the result of the typological research in comparison? There are a lot of comparisons in the history of epic research. That is the appropriate question. There may not be able to answer all the

typological study, epic recognition of the typical signs, it will come to the problem of epic's origin. Epic native origin cannot identify the specifics of the national heritage of other nations with the hard logic of the construction of continuity. In addition, sometimes a nation's creative ability is excluded. At the same time, the typological research leads to the inevitability of further poetic search of confusion.

Kazakh epic, without structural system, determines the morphology of its international typology, typological one-sided understanding of the value. The problem is that the plots owned by the Kazakh epic poetics and typology of the methods and motives, composition and art, images and mapping tools, etc. They eventually grow to be worthy of the development of scientific topics. The next goal of the poetics is to take a modern system that meets the needs of typological science (RAKHIMOV, 1993). In Science, these different requirements lead to problems. the main targets of the poetics and the objectives of the study guide to the research. The object of the historical study of the poetic work, art forms and structure can not highlight the information about the era and tradition.

The historical genesis of our research is firstly shown in its songs, the genre composition, the main target of the forms of artistic style with its peculiarities and approaches. In this direction, the study of Ibraev took part in the heroic epic poetics: In this context, poetic epos stay away from the truth, in that case, we should talk about the history of artistic forms and concepts (LIKHACHEV, 1979). In addition to the typology of historical poetics and historical relationships, it was mutually noted that the main opinion of

PUTILOV (1977) is about five characteristics (ZHUMALIEV, 1993). Ultimately, historical poetics, considering the historical opinions about the requirements and guidelines for the main searching following the decision of the problems and issues as a whole is still not differentiated detection of the canons. The main requirements are as follows:

1. The era of historical epos is connected with vision and determination of the typical motif poetic tradition, and the proportion, legends and historical event, known as the public consciousness about past events and heroes, historical heritage? Historical songs could be developed, grow, develop into an epic, genre requirements and levels of analysis in this case and use the criterion, the era is not related to the concept of the total random complex in the epos and conformity. Historical events and heroes of the path past away artistic manifestation of power, the art of word, and the concepts from the typological accumulation, and the speed, and is very low in real-time and in accordance with the size of the space, Accordingly the question is, Does it have an effect on the epic tradition before it was just a whole historical epic.

In this regard, the genre is considered a single unity in the works of ZHIRMUNSKY (1977) and came to serious conclusions. how to analyze the problem of The total collection of art forms? Basic research, science, and poetics, the narrow formulated notion is used in a broad sense. Therefore, the first analysis of a piece of art from the deep poetic study of the main beam should be related to the recognition of the power of language and its level.

3. RESULT

The result is that we ignore the drafters of the psalm. Their knowledge of the plot requires great skill in creating research. Our first chapter in the historical epic genre had aggravated nature. Epic nature, source and the beginning of poetic formulas to indigenous syncretism are Essential for the author of the epic work, most of the people, criticize periods at the same time when motif works of the art form known to the developers. a prominent scientist Mukhtar Auezov said about changes of small art forms to large shape changes, the vast epic and its developing. Unfortunately, there is no such deeper investigation. Folklore's rule, today's literary studies analyzed in the context of a one-sided result. The analysis of the folklore of history, ethnography, pedagogy and psychology, philosophy, music, etc. Compared eyelashes, not the degree of systemic analysis. The analysis of the folklore of history, ethnography, pedagogy and psychology, philosophy, music, etc. Should be compared. It could not reach the degree of systemic analysis (TUGUSHEVA, 1972).

Kazakh epic of the historical era and the epic tradition of research in the field of vision give a piece of fairly clear information. Depending on the historical poetics and typology coupled with some traditions related to this issue. If you want to search for poetry and poetic elements in the system it is associated with the typological sequence. The distance from the novelty of the general folklore poetics sequence and traditional relationship with its actions seem to be very different, as a legacy of the tradition, no qualitative change to change,

not to interbreed, denial, etc. It is the definition of two poetic achievements of research in this direction.

1. That should be checked to find signs of tradition, and the material will correspond to the real historical and typological study of the poetic work.

2. Determine the connection between these two aspects. Historical poetic epos period is connected with how the research has traditionally been the main proceeding. In short, the formation of different forms is related to the historical tradition of poetry. historical consciousness, a different kind of phenomenon in the epos create traditional unity.

This is far from the deep historical tradition of songs. It originated in Central Asia and Siberia during the tribal conflict between the tribes' songs about the attack. XVIII century was the beginning of the Kazakh-Kalmyk wars and as a result, such as the transition to a lot of people suffering on the shores of the Syr Darya caused legends, poems about historical events of national disaster.

Historical song's main issue was related to the problem of who were the main characters in history and its heroic tradition into great epic work sources should be searched. The history of the heroic protagonist of the songs is the only assumption about the data that is difficult to determine historical hero. The relief of many centuries, the annual flow of the situation in the original data was forgotten. The ancient epic of the population created the notion that only one will win and everything connected to the excess. Thus, the dream of the people by the power sources of the first epic was hardened.

Epic is a system artistic thinking unique, eternal, least meaning of one of exceptional beauty with visibility level. Superficial than it was in the past, the chain of events in the history mixed with the end of the ancient concept of imagination, even if it seems like a huge effect world, valuable and meaning exceedingly deep. Kazakh epic poems divided into different periods chronologically, grouping sometimes different in genre, the subject is the cause of conflict. The reason for that is artistic epic, songs are created through the effect of the method of understanding. Then, the heroes of the epic forgot the dream of the savings of the population through the historical era and the tradition of epic balance. Traditionally, only the support of the nation is stabilized with the best samples of art. Kazakh epic process does not move away from specific traditions. the East was the long-term in the Kazakh section. Kazakh epic was the basis for the formation of the epic storyteller tradition. There are several samples with valuable feedback about the presence of a great epic.

Saga story is a popular type of in Kazakh literature and poetry, certain reflections on the theme of the work, philosophical ideas. epic poetry, developed through traditional concepts of the first channel of the different eras of the population and give a message to the concepts of time, which is considered as the updated changes. a variety of epic first channel ranges from people's memory covered historical events in the history of them turned to the person who can maintain a hero. It is known from the reality of the value of historical events (memory) from the beginning of the XI century zhyrau poetry. Heroic epics of the Er Edge, Er Sain, Hero, `Shora` etc. poetry characters are known as real

people. This historical epic is about the indigenous people that is far from the truth of poetry, emotions tend to be enough. This is because it is the oldest epic tradition. Esim, Orak-Mamai poems prove it. In any case, the storyline is followed, where ethnic, religious viable concepts in every age, poetry always connected to changes in the data. We should take into account the laws of epic poetry of ancient plot, the composition of the desired stability.

4. CONCLUSION

Continuous power, the second event in one of the historical events and, therefore, that demonstrates the whole picture of the era and historical tales. There is a classification of the above theme, in chronological order, an epic historical poetry is indisputable. Such classifications, especially the thematic and chronological point of view, published in 1979 in monographs the group of Kazakh historical songs. Here historical poetry as follows:

I historical tales that are in connection with the Jungar invasion of the XVIII century.

II. historical tales Reflecting the opposition to the policy of colonization of the XIX century.

III. the historical poem, poetry Depending on the national liberation uprising in 1916.

Historical poems with thematic and chronological context, have some problems in collecting, classifying. First of all, reflecting the

events of the XVIII century epic's main enemy heroes are Hungarian, however, that others will also participate in conflicts. For example Kabanbai, Syrym, Arkalyk, Olzhabai, etc. did not refrain from internal conflicts with authority. In some works, we studied the causes of the Junggar invasion in the 18th century. Consequently, the XVIII century is a tumultuous period of the pursuit of the ideals of the complaint, Khiva, Kokand with negative consequences related to the period of Abul Khair Khan, the invasion of neighboring nations, Russia and Qing empires - all raised their attention to the Kazakh land. So courage complaint to the challenges of this century. It is true that the national liberation struggle against the unquestionable situation. It indicates the maximum reflection of the social situation. Therefore, the writers zhyraus embroidered art with courage words and played a great role as a model of famous people. The accumulation of historical legends, poems justification covered not only the true heroism by the traditions.

And, representing the opposition to the policy of colonization of the XIX century was born on the same tradition of epic works. Moreover, in the same period epic was seen of some of the responses of the incident, filed a model for a subsequent hearing. Songs of the national-liberation uprising of 1916 are similar to it. Historical epics, do not extend the event for a long time, there is an outstanding feature preferred to contact data. Heroic Story account or heroic epos saved the life of birth - causing gradual epic with the feature which was reflected in the nineteenth and twentieth-century epic works.

In this case, PUTILOV said: "The reality is the content of the songs, it designed the history, not politics or in the near future become

a serious political problem. Its subject is moving history and the realities of human life” (PUTILOV, 1977: 18). Traditionally, such a development does not allow special preparation. Re-motif generation, impose new criteria and highlights. Kobyz size of 7-8 generation of poetry is trying to change songs. In this case, the tone of the holy kobyz is sacred connecting with Kazakh dombra. By the way, it is historical poems with chronological, thematic approach.

I. Historical tales of XV-XVII century Kazakh government

II. Historical poetry was born in the XVIII century during the Kazakh national liberation movement.

III. Historical tales Representing the opposition to the policy of colonization of the XIX century.

IV. The historical poem, poetry on the national liberation uprising in 1916.

There is a new epic poem, but with the new implementation. Genre is a specific historical type. This ultimately depends on socio-economic factors. Kazakh epic seemed to be one of the heroes in the form of a melody and then moved to the interim nature of the lyrical and epic, and not the nature of the genre with a new quality of the poem. Thus, we should examine the syncretism of the genre of historical poems, referring to the next stage so as to be confirmed.

I. Historical poetry. (XV and XVIII century poetry).

II. Real historical epic. (XIX-XX centuries. Samples of poetry).

The main issue on the boundaries of the genre marks off the historical poetic epos, not to analyze the problems. The classification of the features of the historical epic genre, theme, story structure can

not be separated from a certain system. Our further findings related to genre goes behind the problem.

In the end, the historical epic is an- epic tradition and a new process that is unstoppable.

Historical epic.

Historically, real historical epic poetry.

- uniting concentration;

The Saga of the historical poems, legends and heroic tales, (mourning, blessing, etc).

REFERENCES

AKHMETOV, Z. (1973). "The word theory. Almaty. Kazakh verse". **Kazakh language studies**. P. 317. Almaty. Kazakhstan.

GATSAK, V. (1986). "Historical Poetics and Folklore". **Historical Poetics**. p. 293. Russia.

KRAVTSOV, N. (1977). "Historical Poetics of folklore". **Poetic system. Historical poetics. Results and prospects of the study**. p. 11. Russia.

LIKHACHEV, D. (1979). "Poetics of ancient Russian Literature. The poetics of early literature". **Problems of historical poetics in the history of German culture**. pp. 18-23. Germany.

OLDEROGGE, D. (1972). "The study of the epic of the peoples of Africa. (Current state): African Ethnographic Collection". **The work of the Institute of Ethnography. Miklukho-Maclay. Academy of Sciences of the USSR**. Vol. 100, pp. 13-14. Kazakhstan.

- PUTILOV, B. (1977). "Methodology of a comparative historical study of folklore. Modern problems of historical poetics of folklore in the historical-typological theory". **Folklore - poetic system**. Moscow, Russia.
- RAKHIMOV, B. (1993). "Historical poetics of the structure of the genre". **Collection of scientific works Karaganda**. Kazakhstan.
- TUGUSHEVA, L. (1972). "Poetic monuments of the ancient Uighurs". **The Turkological collection**. p. 252. Kazakhstan.
- VESELOVSKY, A. (1989). "Historical poetics. Higher School. classics of literary science". **Nigmatullina Yu.G. Methodology of a comprehensive study of art**. p. 406. Kazan. Russia.
- ZHIRMUNSKY, V. (1977). "Problems of Poetics". **Theory of Literature, Poetics, Stylistics**. p. 15. Russia.
- ZHUMALIEV, A. (1993). "The history of Kazakh literature and poetry of the Abay language". **Collection of scientific works Karaganda**. Almaty, Kazakhstan.



DEL ZULIA

opción

Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales
Año 35, N° 24, (2019)

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