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NATIONAL AND UNIVERSAL VALUES IN MODERN KAZAKH POETRY

Abstract. The article deals with the issue of national and universal values in modern Kazakh poetry, focusing on the development of modern Kazakh poetry in the last decades of the twentieth century. Kazakh poetry of modern times is characterized by a desire for the life of the nation, a deep study of the national character. At the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century, the Kazakh world did not see changes and sharp turns. During this time, the national consciousness has also changed insidiously. This can serve as a good proof of the artistic creativity of Kazakh poets. Over the past thirty years, the radical changes taking place in the Kazakh society will bring our social and spiritual life to new horizons. The Kazakh poetry, freed from the political restrictions of the Soviet time, due to the destruction of socialist realism, was first perceived. This caused the opinion that the Kazakh literature in society has undergone stagnation. However, the results of the study show that art is rapidly gaining strength and actively begins a fruitful search. One of the important issues of literary science is to convey our spiritual treasures, which preserve and develop the national culture and heritage, absorb humanistic ideas coming from ancestors in tune with the moral interests of the people. Today, national values in Kazakh poetry are one of the most pressing issues.

Keywords: modern Kazakh poetry, national values, national consciousness, national character, ethnopsychology, ethno-cultural outlook, universal value.

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Қазіргі қазақ поэзиясындағы ұлттық және жалпыадамзаттық құндылықтар

Аңдатпа. Мақалада қазіргі қазақ поэзиясындағы ұлттық және жалпыадамзаттық құндылықтар мәселесі сөз болып, XX ғасырдың соңғы онжылдықтарындағы қазіргі қазақ поэзиясының даму жолына тоқталған. Жаңа замандағы қазақ поэзиясы ұлт өміріне құштарлықпен, ұлттық мінезді терең зерделеумен ерекшеленеді. XX ғасырдың соңы мен жиырма бірінші ғасырдың басында қазақ әлемінде өзгерістер мен өткір бұрылыстар болған жоқ. Осы уақыт ішінде ұлттық сана да ессіз өзгерді. Бұл қазақ ақындарының көркем шығармашылығының жақсы дәлелі бола алады. Соңғы отыз жылда қазақ қоғамында болып жатқан түбегейлі өзгерістер әлеуметтік-рухани өмірімізді жаңа белестерге жеткізеді. Социалистік реализмнің талқандалуы салдарынан кеңестік кезеңдегі саяси шектеулерден құтылған қазақ поэзиясы алғаш рет сезілді. Бұл қоғамда қазақ әдебиеті тоқырауға ұшырады деген пікір тудырды. Дегенмен, зерттеу нәтижелері өнердің қарқынды түрде күш алып, жемісті ізденіске белсенді түрде кірісетінін көрсетеді. Ұлттық мәдениет пен мұраны сақтайтын, дамытатын, ата-бабадан келе жатқан гума-

нистік идеяларды халықтың адамгершілік мүддесімен үндестіретін рухани қазыналарымызды халыққа жеткізу – әдебиеттану ғылымының маңызды мәселелерінің бірі. Қазіргі таңда қазақ поэзиясындағы ұлттық құндылықтар ең негізгі өзекті мәселе болып отыр.

Кілт сөздер: қазіргі қазақ поэзиясы, ұлттық құндылықтар, ұлттық сана, ұлттық мінез, этнопсихология, этномәдени көзқарастар, жалпыадамзаттық құндылық.

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Национальные и общечеловеческие ценности в современной казахской поэзии

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается вопрос национальных и общечеловеческих ценностей в современной казахской поэзии, акцентируя внимание на развитии современной казахской поэзии в последние десятилетия XX века. Казахская поэзия нового времени характеризуется стремлением к жизни нации и глубоким изучением национального характера. В конце XX века и начале XXI века казахский мир не видел перемен и крутых поворотов. За это время чрезвычайно изменилось и национальное сознание. Это может служить хорошим доказательством художественного творчества казахских поэтов. За последние тридцать лет радикальные изменения, происходящие в казахстанском обществе, выведут нашу социальную и духовную жизнь на новые горизонты. Казахская поэзия, освободившаяся от политических ограничений советского времени, в связи с разрушением социалистического реализма, была воспринята впервые. Это вызвало мнение, что казахская литература в обществе пережила застой, не смогла угнаться за темпами ускоренного развития современности. Однако результаты исследования показывают, что искусство стремительно набирает силу и активно начинает плодотворный поиск. Одним из важных вопросов литературоведения является передача наших духовных сокровищ, сохраняющих и развивающих национальные культуру и достояние, всесторонне впитывающих гуманистические идеи, идущие от наших предков, созвучных нравственным интересам народа. В настоящее время национальные ценности в казахской поэзии являются наиболее актуальной проблемой.

Ключевые слова: Современная казахская поэзия, национальные ценности, национальная самосознание, национальный характер, этнопсихология, этнокультурное мировоззрение, универсальное значение.

1 Introduction

In the last quarter of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century, poets in search of new artistic methods loved a lot of sources and literary monuments, including the latest experiences of world poetry, the artistic heritage of Kazakh folklore and poetry of zhyrau, genre forms and styles, samples of national literature that differ in presentation. The works of Kazakh poets of new content can now tell that thoughts and tender sayings and colors, reflect the spiritual poverty of a person, ask exciting and exciting questions of people who are located in different parts of the world. Our poets are very concerned about the future of the people.

Along with the change in society, time, and time, there came a time of spiritual crisis. Predicting the future was very difficult. Even if there is no doubt about the destruction of socialist construction, communism will remain forever, the economic crises before the transition to a new society – a completely different social system, which is dominated by

capital, bypassed the foundation of our spiritual values. «The concept of national spirit and universal goal is the main problem of fiction. When literature turns a person into an artistic image, first of all it tries to show their national behavior, psychology, behavior. At the same time, the national personality should be expressed in the fact that it has universal qualities, without being distracted by itself. Therefore, the disclosure and development of national and universal ideals for Kazakh literature, their closeness is still among the main tasks. This does not mean that there were no works in Kazakh literature that could represent the national spirit and universal ideals. The best works of national literature have always sought to promote these humanistic, universal ideas, to create artistic images that reveal this idea, to show the realities of life of the people».

2 Methodology

2.1 Methods.

Over the past thirty years, the radical changes taking place in the Kazakh society will bring our social and spiritual life to new horizons. The Kazakh poetry, freed from the political restrictions of the Soviet time, due to the destruction of socialist realism, was first perceived. This caused public opinion: «Kazakh literature has undergone stagnation, could not provoke the accelerated pace of modern development.» However, the results of the study show that art is rapidly gaining strength, leaving no time, and actively begins to search for a fruitful result.

2.2 Material description

The awakening of national consciousness and historical consciousness allowed us to restore the path we have passed, to determine the deep outlines of truth that have not been there for many years, to assess the historical significance of our great achievements, to determine the historically just place of bright stars in the cultural and literary world. The awakening of national consciousness is inextricably linked with the expansion of the native language-the channel of the state language. Because «The state language, expressing national consciousness, traditions, customs and culture, must be preserved for descendants» (Aitbaikyzy and others, 2014:137).

3 Discussion

Knowledge and perception of the world of a particular nation depends on the living conditions, geographical and climatic features of living. Human thought and understanding are closely related to these names. The characteristics of a nation and the distinctive signs that individualize it from other peoples must first be considered as content. Because these distinctive signs are recognized depending on the content.

In the period from 1985 to 1991, the national literary science took firm steps towards creating a complete history of Kazakh literature, establishing a new methodological basis in accordance with the requirements of complex political and social changes in public life (Matayeva and others, 2022:161)

Since ancient times, there has been a tradition to add poetry to the vocabulary and pass it on to future generations. Thanks to these works, we are reviving this day, not forgetting about our national consciousness and traditions that we live in. From such eyes that have

the psychology of the nation's heritage, national distinctions are the marks of distinction that have been preserved, in connection with minezge. This psychology and character of the people are formed from life in a certain locality, in a certain form.

The psyche is a behavior that has developed due to life knowledge, life well-being. In literary works, this process and habits extend to formed pairs, motives, themes, permanent visual means and artistic techniques. .

Important factors in the Kazakh concept of nature and manifestations in society. Due to the fact that currently there is no organization, no organization, no organization, no organization, no organization, no organization, no other organization in Kazakhstan. Zhyr, tolgau, poems, many types of aitys, and so on. b. poetry in the Kazakh literature of the left direction depending on the destination and form one and specifications prosody. A. Bokeihanov said: «If one nation did not know its history, then one country loses its history, and then it will lose its history...» (Bokeihanov, 1995). Therefore, novice citizens of Alash pay special attention to the spiritual values that determine the existence of the Kazakh people, pay special attention to the history of the nation, the formation of national consciousness. However, the policy that adheres to the Soviet power was not provoked by this game of the citizens of Alash. Because, according to his position, small peoples do not have their own history in the subjects of the state, he explained that this is only an object of great history. According to the same position, the former national liberation uprisings were regarded as rebels, and their leaders-historians, as well as followers. And the Russian Empress ' conquest of her peripheral regions was explained by the fact that the guilty peoples began to civilize, got used to the best, opened their eyes, awakened their breasts.

History is the totality of a person's social actions. Man is the subject of life and historical knowledge. Through life experience, a person can improve and update the history. It is also possible to know the history and yourself. In this context, historical consciousness is the knowledge, perception, and assimilation of history by a person. «Historical consciousness is divided into two spheres: 1) memory, understanding and prediction of tomorrow; 2) property about the place, role and meaning of historical actions around the person. The second direction can be called «subjective consciousness of history». In relation to this consciousness, we can analyze it from the point of view of humanistic, subjective knowledge, heroism (Alpysbayev, 2008).

In general, we notice that the songs written during the years of independence, in accordance with the renewal of public consciousness, appeared many new concepts, names, concepts, cognitive themes, opened the field for artistic pursuits. This is primarily due to respect for the sacred concept of dependence. In addition, the inclusion of the Constitution, state symbols - the flag, anthem, emblem - in the song is not only an ideological propaganda, but also closely linked with national ideals. Such songs are dedicated to the search for artistic solutions to more than a hundred national dreams. The fate of the motherland, the country, the land, the language became more relevant and revealed the problems of the poets. The spirit of independence has become a driving force, a source of sponsorship in the aitys and competitions of all poets.

Over the past thirty years of independence, poetic works have very complex artistic patterns. It is not limited to the fact that on a national scale of writers, it pays special attention

to the revival and revival of artistic processes in world literature. «Becoming an independent, sovereign country is the beginning of our new history. Now we must independently study our history not as part of a multi-ethnic state, but as part of a multi-ethnic state, and widely disclose the fact that our country has won and lost on the long path of history, reached and failed to reach, and show a legitimate way to join today's sovereignty. In General, the history of our literature, which has passed a contradictory path with the nationality and culture of the nation, requires the same approach» (Qyrabayev, 2011).

Kazakh poetry of modern times is characterized by a desire for the life of the nation, a deep study of the national character, and the search for appropriate artistic means. At the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century, the Kazakh world did not see changes and sharp turns. During this time, the national consciousness has also changed insanely. This can serve as a good proof of the artistic creativity of Kazakh poets.. «In our national literature, each artist in words is distinguished with the ability to find a special artistic form, the originality to create it» (Obayeva and others, 2020:794).

In search of new artistic methods, poets are fascinated by numerous sources and literary monuments, including the latest experience of world poetry, the artistic heritage of Kazakh folklore and poetry of zhyrau, genre forms and styles, samples of national literature that differ in presentation. The works of Kazakh poets of new content can now tell that thoughts and tender sayings and colors, reflect the spiritual poverty of a person, ask exciting and exciting questions of people who are located in different parts of the world. Our poets are very concerned about the future of the people. At the same time, it can be noted that the works of the famous representative of modern Kazakh poetry Gulimai Abishkyzy are formed in a thematic character.

The poet's poem «Alashtyn Ak ordasy» is dedicated to the singing of the great Ak Horde of an independent country. In the poem "Spring of Aktobe" the poet says about the verses describe a property of the native land (Abishkyzy, 2015).

The awakening of national consciousness, historical consciousness helped to restore the path, reveal never-ending for many years the truth, understand the historical significance of our great achievements, to identify historically just place the light of stars in the cultural and literary world. Thus "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" (Sultangaliyeva and others, 2020: 1497).

Historical proof of this is the poems of Tonykuk, bilge Kagan, Kultegin, marked on a stone. The idea of independence, seen in the work «Kultegin», is that the dream of our people from the fire of the modern liberation evening. The idea of independence in our literature was represented by the work of Zhyrau, who later became one of the greatest spiritual values of the Kazakh people. The idea of independence is to protect the native land from the enemy, to advise the Khan, to atone for the period when the paleness marries on the sheep. Then in poetry saranskogo time in the literature of the second half of the nineteenth century, early twentieth century, the Soviet period, this theme continued..

Hakim Abay promoted the unity of the people, education, Patriotic education, and enlightenment. Also, Abay Kunanbayuly expressed his opinion that at one time there was a dignity of heroism and heroism, there is ignorance among the people, has a low reputation for the spirit of patriotism. At the same time, Abay Kunanbayuly believes that the idea of unity of the people, heroism and unity of the people has not yet destroyed its values.

The idea of independence is aimed at Patriotic education of the younger generation. Since the day of the sovereignty in poetic works, the romantic and symbolic direction led by M. Zhumabayev was formed as the defining style of many creative owners of ancient Turkic art and literature of zhyrau. At the same time, it is clear that the true idea of freedom does not die, it turns again as the direction of rotation of the Earth, clothes its path and determines the principles of the relationship of historical factors or spiritual modernization. The culture of another country, which came with the October Revolution, and the totalitarian way of life of the Soviet Union, have entered our national consciousness, and we know each other very well. As the modern poet puts it, the national mentality is alien to the formation of a different way of life, a different way of thinking, which is influenced by the political and social leadership. Its people are obliged to follow in our footsteps in all our spiritual spheres. For example, in the works of that time there were many events, social phenomena, personal cognitive changes that were alien to the national ethnopsychology. Great changes have taken place in the national system of thinking of the population. Ethno-deformation is preceded by a conflict of views. Thus, a new way of thinking seeks to completely destroy the traditional system of thinking, and at the same time, the whole personality of the national thought does not disappear, it is closed.

Researchers believe that «The conclusion is that the period during which the speaker and the listener of folklore work live is not measured by time. Their relationship coincides with the conscious and the game between the speaker and the listener, reflect the importance, necessity and conformity with the pronunciation» (Pangereyev, Baltymova, 2019: 1370).

In the post-independence period, Kazakhstan, which has successfully overcome the difficulties and embarked on a new social, economic and political path, has its own world community. Today we have a lot to say about the national idea. The reason is that without the ideology of any nation, without working for the national interest, we will not be able to achieve global prosperity, and the competitiveness of the nation will decline. The level of national self-esteem of the Kazakh people and the nation itself should be equal to the level of national self-esteem of the state. The most important factor in the competitiveness of the nation is the realization that it is strength and knowledge that will allow it to succeed in the global competitive process.

The national mentality is clearly observed by the poet Tynyshtykbek Abdikakimuly. In his poems, scores and reflections, he created philosophical concepts about the phenomena of nature and the secret abilities of human existence, perfectly revealing them with artistic images, gave a metamorphosis state of metamorphosis phenomena in the life of society, colorfully and chieftainly thought (Abdikakimov, 2014).

In the poet's ballad «Punishment» the final thought is given as follows. Moral values, spiritual values, the Will of the people with high hopes for the future, fearless nature, the fate of the village are the main forms of his creativity. In the poems of the poet there are love for their nationality, poems about the Motherland. In these poems, the poet shows love for his native land, as well as love for his native land. Undoubtedly, the sacredness and philosophical breadth are the main interest of his lyrics. In addition, poetic power and aesthetic taste are combined with unusual pathos, unique such manifestations.

It is safe to say that the years of independence began with the awakening of historical consciousness. In order to create a new society, we have to ignore the values of our past

history, what values we have not been able to show, how to educate the younger generation, how to teach their history. After the collapse of yesterday's communist ideology, there was a growing consensus that a national ideology should be established in its place. However, despite the conflict of opinions and assumptions, our philosophers and historians were not in a hurry to identify and formulate our flagship idea on the ideological front.

It is true that in the nineties, when the country's independence was proclaimed to the world, the river of poetry in Kazakh poetry slowed down and slowed down. Stopped factories and plants, closed gates, cultural centers in the middle of the roof - libraries, clubs and houses of culture, etc. Not only did it ruin the fun, but it destroyed the whole meaning and content of life and affected the whole system of society. Unemployment covered all segments of society, all spheres of social life. There was a time when poets, who competed with time and wrote songs in line with the times, were stuck in a dead end and could not find a way out. Independence has come, freedom has been achieved, the hardships of the country, the scarcity of the country's prosperity, and even the poverty that begs for a piece of bread are squeezing the door, how easy it is to write high-spirited songs. In addition, the publication of books of poems by poets was stopped. Periodicals avoided paying royalties, and poets were satisfied only if some of their poems were published in newspapers and magazines. It was at such a difficult time that poets gathered, lit candles of hope and read poems.

4 Results

Due to the fact that currently there is no organization, no organization, no organization, no organization, no organization, no organization, no organization, no organization, no organization, no organization, no organization, no other organization in Kazakhstan. The humanistic idea originated in the Communist era, and in no case disappeared, that is, there was no uniform approach to the humanistic idea. With the loss of humanism, the subjective activity of the population is lost. And when humanism appeared, democracy was triumphant. Democracy is a person and his freedom of thought. Freedom of thought gives freedom to the human spirit and consciousness. Thus, a person recognizes himself, his place and role in history.

Humanism describes its history, the knowledge of man. It consists of such concepts as morality, human will, and dignity. Human self-education is a historical phenomenon, a process that is constantly deepening. Humanism is based on the General qualities of morality and is aware of the relationship with knowledge.

5 Conclusion

We notice that the songs written during the years of independence, in accordance with the renewal of public consciousness, have given rise to many new concepts, names, concepts, cognitive themes, opened the field for artistic pursuits. This is primarily due to respect for the sacred concept of independence.

For almost thirty years since independence, our poets have written modernism, post-modernism, existentialism, etc. in Kazakh lyric poetry. He abandoned the new form and advanced the style. Modern Kazakh poetry is an example of a well-developed, original literature, which raised Kazakh literature to a new level during independence.

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