

CHINGIZ AITMATOV – WRITER OF THE EURASIAN SPACE

М. О. Холбоева

ст. преподаватель кафедры русской литературы
и методики её преподавания ДжГПУ

Abstract:

The article is devoted to the work of Chingiz Aitmatov in the context of Eurasian culture. The main milestones in the work of the famous writer and his role in the modern Eurasian space are considered. Emphasis is placed on the philosophical comprehension of Ch. Aitmatov's work within the framework of spiritual and moral traditions and national customs of the Turkic peoples, which had a special impact on the entire Eurasian ethnos.

Keywords: culture; Eurasia; Kyrgyzstan; literary works; anthropological factor; Genghis Khan; post-Soviet space.

Introduction

The idea of Eurasianism, formulated by Pyotr Nikolayevich Savitsky and Nikolai Sergeyevich Trubetskoy at the beginning of the 20th century, is indeed gaining more and more supporters in the post-Soviet space in our time. The main idea of this concept is to recognize the uniqueness and value of the Eurasian civilization, which unites both European and Asian cultures.

One of the key moments in the formation of the concept of Eurasianism is the rejection of the claims of European culture to universality. Such claims can deprive non-European peoples and autochthonous cultures of their creative potential, suppressing their own identity and cultural diversity. The Eurasian concept stands for the recognition and respect of the diversity of cultures and civilizations, emphasizing the importance of preserving and developing each of them.

This concept also aims to find an alternative to the Western-centric worldview and seeks to create a new paradigm of world order based on cooperation and mutual understanding between different regions and peoples. In today's world, where cultural differences and geopolitical tensions are significant challenges, the idea of Eurasianism continues to attract attention and offer alternative development paths based on respect for cultural diversity and cooperation between different civilizations.

Eurasianists' approach to cultural diversity is indeed different from concepts that emphasize the superiority of one culture over another. Instead, they seek to recognize the uniqueness of each culture and to promote the self-determination of peoples in accordance with their historical and cultural traditions.



Chingiz Aitmatov is indeed an outstanding representative of this philosophy. His literary works reflect the richness and diversity of the cultural heritage of Eurasia. He himself is a mixture of different ethnic and cultural traditions, which allows him to understand and express the essence of different peoples.

It is important to note that Chingiz Aitmatov addresses the issues of self-determination and self-knowledge both in his literary works and in his public speeches. It calls for every person and every nation to be aware of its uniqueness and value, and to strive to develop its own cultural identity.

Thus, Chingiz Aitmatov is a symbol of the Eurasian scale not only for his origins, but also for his ideas about cultural diversity and self-determination of peoples. His work continues to inspire people around the world to recognize and recognize the value of cultural diversity.

Indeed, Eurasia is a geographically and culturally diverse area, and different perspectives can define its boundaries in different ways. However, regardless of how the boundaries of Eurasia are defined, it is important to understand that this vast expanse is inhabited by many different cultures and peoples, each of which makes its own unique contribution to the common cultural heritage.

Born in Kyrgyzstan, Chingiz Aitmatov has become one of the most famous and respected writers in the world, and his works have been translated into many languages. His work reflects the richness of Kyrgyz culture and at the same time appeals to universal human values, which makes his works understandable and meaningful for people of different cultures and nationalities.

Cultural influences are not limited to one country or region – they intertwine and interact between different cultures, enriching them with each other. And Chingiz Aitmatov is a prime example of how literary creativity can transcend borders and serve as a bridge between different cultures and peoples.

Chingiz Aitmatov began his literary career in the early 1950s, and from the very beginning his works attracted attention in both Kyrgyz and Russian. His first short stories, written in the Kyrgyz language, showed his talent and potential as a writer. While studying literary courses in Moscow, where he studied Russian literature and language, Aitmatov continued to develop as a writer and experiment with different genres and languages.

The story "Jamila", published in the magazine "New World" in the Russian language, brought Aitmatov wide fame outside Kyrgyzstan. Its translations into other languages, including French, where it was translated and published by Louis Aragon, and German, where it was widely acclaimed, testify to the fact that the themes addressed in his works are universal and understandable to people of different cultures. It also highlights the importance of literature as a means of cultural exchange and understanding between different peoples and countries. Aitmatov, perfecting his art and finding common ground with people in different parts of the world, became one of the most respected and beloved writers of his time.

The story "Jamila" really became one of the most important works in the literature of Chingiz Aitmatov and brought him worldwide fame. In the image of Jamila, the writer described not only the individual fate of one woman, but also touched upon important social and cultural issues. A comparison of Jamila with Anna Karenina reveals universal themes related to



women's rights and choices in society. Both heroines, although belonging to different cultural and social contexts, face similar dilemmas and choices. They are typical representatives of women who are faced with the need to fight for their independence and self-determination in a world where tradition and societal expectations limit their freedom. It was through works such as Jamila that the themes of women's emancipation and self-determination began to be reflected in literature and art, which later played an important role in the struggle for women's rights, including universal suffrage.

Love, which is one of the main themes in Aitmatov's early works, is also an important element in Jamila. Along with love, the author describes human passions, hopes and tragedies, which makes his works poignant and relevant to readers of different cultures and times.

The works of Chingiz Aitmatov, such as "The First Teacher", are indeed a source of deep philosophical ideas that are revealed through the artistic structure of the texts. The writer refers to the anthropological factor, highlighting it as one of the key elements in his works. He creates images that not only reflect various aspects of human life and social phenomena, but also contain a symbolic meaning, which is revealed by a deep understanding of the culture of the Kyrgyz people. Through his literary characters and events in his works, Aitmatov expresses his philosophy of life, based on the rich spiritual and moral traditions and national customs of the Turkic peoples. It shows the potential of these traditions and their relevance for future generations.

The writer not only describes historical and contemporary events, but also conducts a deep analysis of the relationship between the spiritual and physical environment of the individual, as well as between man and nature. His works combine geography, anthropology, history and philosophy to create a multidimensional portrait of the individual and society.

Through the works of Chingiz Aitmatov, readers have the opportunity not only to enjoy the beauty of language and artistic expressiveness, but also to deeply immerse themselves in reflections on the meaning of life, on the relationship between people and the world as a whole. Chingiz Aitmatov is indeed an outstanding writer who in his works is imbued with the deep social and philosophical aspects of modern life in Central Asia. His works, such as "Goodbye, Gulsary!", "White Steamer", "Mother's Field" and "Tales of Mountains and Steppes", are vivid examples of an in-depth analysis of modernity through the prism of historical and cultural heritage. Through the images and plots of his works, Aitmatov shows the connection between the past and the present, emphasizing the relevance and significance of national traditions and values in the modern world. The legend of the mankurt becomes a metaphor for the separation from historical memory and spiritual culture, which leads to the loss of human essence and subordination to the everyday material aspects of life.

Aitmatov highlights the problems of modern society, such as the loss of identity, alienation from roots and traditions, which leads to daily monotony and the loss of the desire for a better future. His works reflect the understanding that the preservation of cultural heritage and the connection with the past are important factors for the creation of a balanced and harmonious society.



Chingiz Aitmatov's work plays an important role in understanding the modern challenges and problems of society, and his works continue to be relevant and inspiring for readers around the world.

The novel "And the Day Lasts More Than a Century..." is one of the most interesting works of Chingiz Aitmatov, which deeply touches upon the problem of Eurasianism and reflects important aspects of history and culture. He draws parallels between the past and the present, as well as between different peoples, emphasizing their interconnectedness and influence on each other.

According to the author himself, the novel became the object of censorship restrictions because of its original title "Hoop", which was regarded as unacceptable from the point of view of ideology. As a result, a more "socialist realist" name "Snowstorm Half-Station" was chosen. However, regardless of the title, the novel remains a work that contains a deep philosophical and historical meaning.

The "White Cloud of Genghis Khan", based on oral traditions and legends about Genghis Khan, becomes a symbol of the unity of peoples and the unification of different cultural and ethnic groups. Aitmatov examines historical events through the prism of human fate and worldview, emphasizing the importance of each individual in a major historical process.

Genghis Khan is portrayed as an outstanding strategist and leader who was able to bring together diverse ethnic groups and nations to achieve common goals. His activities and preparations for the invasion of Europe show his high level of organizational skills and a deep understanding of the cultural and religious characteristics of the peoples with whom he interacted. Thus, the novel "And the day lasts longer than a century..." It becomes not only a literary work, but also an important historical and philosophical document reflecting the multifaceted image of Eurasian culture and its influence on the course of world history.

The showmanship and significance of Genghis Khan as a historical figure is truly unique, and his role in world history arouses interest and reflection. It is only partially possible to compare him with Napoleon or Alexander the Great, since each of them had their own unique strategies and methods of rule.

Genghis Khan differed from Napoleon and Alexander the Great in that his empire lasted much longer and left a deeper mark on history. His grandson, Kublai Khan, ruled the most extensive imperial state in history, and his dynasty, the Yuan, ruled China for centuries. This fact underscores the uniqueness and long-term impact of Genghis Khan's empire on world history. In addition, a distinctive feature of Genghis Khan's reign was his ability to unite different peoples and cultures under a single banner, which made a significant contribution to the formation of Eurasian identity. His managerial principles and strategies influenced many aspects of medieval politics and culture in Asia.

Thus, Genghis Khan, in light of his historical role, is indeed a unique and significant leader whose contribution to world history deserves special attention and analysis.

The quotes and arguments given in your message reflect interesting points of view on the role and influence of Genghis Khan on the history of Central and Central Asia, as well as on the development of geopolitical processes in this region.



Askar Akayev draws attention to the progressive aspects of administration and military organization in the empire of Genghis Khan, in particular, to the introduction of regulations such as "Yasy", which contributed to the regulation of social and military structures during periods of hostilities. This made it possible to more effectively manage and coordinate the actions of the various ethnic groups within the empire.

The mention of Lev Nikolayevich Gumilev adds context to the historical understanding of the processes of unification and collapse of Eurasian empires. Genghis Khan stands out as one of the key figures in the history of the unification of Eurasia, and his reign is considered an important stage in this process.

The comparison with Russia as a buffer between the Mongols and the European peoples, as well as the appeal to the Russians as the fourth unification of Eurasia, provide interesting perspectives on the geopolitical and cultural dynamics of the region. These considerations underscore the complexity and diversity of historical processes in Central and Central Asia, as well as the importance of understanding the role of key figures such as Genghis Khan in shaping the modern face of the region.

Chingiz Aitmatov is undoubtedly an outstanding representative not only of the Kyrgyz, Kazakh and Tatar cultures, but also of the Russian one. His work is imbued with a deep understanding of the Russian soul and cultural traditions. He managed to combine elements of different cultures and national traditions in his works, creating unique literary masterpieces that became part of the world literary culture.

The awards and honors that Chingiz Aitmatov was awarded are indeed a recognition of his outstanding talent and contribution to world literature. However, as Askar Akayev rightly notes, the highest reward for him was and remains the love of the people, their gratitude and respect. The meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin in the Kremlin is a vivid evidence of how highly valued the creativity and personality of Chingiz Aitmatov is not only in Kyrgyzstan, but also in other countries and cultural environments. In this way, the great writer Chingiz Aitmatov demonstrated that his literary heritage transcends national boundaries and becomes the common heritage of humanity, uniting different cultures and peoples in the name of deep understanding and mutual respect.

Ivan Ilyin emphasized the profound difference between the concepts of "civilization" and "culture," highlighting the internal, organic nature of culture and the external, superficial nature of civilization. He pointed out that culture penetrates into the very depths of the human soul and is built on the basis of inner purposefulness, whereas civilization can be assimilated only externally and superficially, without requiring the fullness of the soul's participation.

At the same time, Ilyin emphasized that the importance and value of a person are determined by his inner spiritual state, and not by external achievements and material goods. Thus, the spiritual state of a person's soul and heart plays a crucial role in their dignity and worth.

With regard to the context of the spiritual connection between the Kyrgyz and Russian peoples, mentioned by Askar Akayev and commented on by the Russian leader, it can be said that the work of Chingiz Aitmatov acts as a source of this connection, uniting peoples through common spiritual values and cultural traditions. Aitmatov has created literary works that are imbued



with a deep understanding of the human soul and enriched by the wisdom of Eastern and Western cultures, making his legacy valuable and meaningful for both nations.

In the speech of the Director of the Aitmatov Academy and Professor of the University of Oxford Rakhima Abduvalieva, the idea is traced that the work of Chingiz Aitmatov is a kind of unifying factor for various peoples and cultures of the post-Soviet space. She emphasizes that in Aitmatov's works there is a high level of complexity in comprehending the dialectics of life, which makes his prose an important cultural heritage.

Chingiz Aitmatov, although he was a Kyrgyz writer, belongs not only to Kyrgyz culture, but also to Tatar and Russian culture. His work covers the various languages, folklore and writing of the Turkic peoples of Central Asia. Publications in different languages of the world and translations of his works testify to the fact that his work has received worldwide recognition.

Abduvalieva also stresses the importance of cultural heritage and historical roots that unite the peoples of the post-Soviet space. She refers to Lev Nikolayevich Gumilev, who believed that the salvation of Russia was possible only through Eurasianism. And in this context, the work of Chingiz Aitmatov plays a key role, uniting the peoples and cultures of Eurasia and affirming their unity in diversity.

Highlighting the similarities between the philosophical works of Ivan Ilyin and Chingiz Aitmatov, especially in the work "The Brand of Cassandra", indicates deep parallels in their thoughts and views on the world. Both authors sought to understand the complexity of human life and its dialectics, and their work reflects this position.

In a speech delivered at the celebration of the 85th anniversary of Chingiz Aitmatov, it was noted that his literary heritage belongs not only to one nation or one literature, but to the whole world. This emphasizes the universality and significance of his works for different cultures and peoples. The fact that Chingiz Aitmatov's books have been translated into many languages and are widely popular in the world testifies to the fact that his works really penetrate into the depth of human existence and resonate with readers of different cultural and linguistic groups.

The reference to Slavic-Turkic and Islamic-Orthodox civilization emphasizes the importance of cultural diversity and unity in the Eurasian context, as well as the need to preserve and respect historical roots and cultural heritage.

The assertion that the work of Chingiz Aitmatov plays an important role in the Eurasian unity draws attention to the significance of his literary works in the context of the unification of the peoples of the post-Soviet space. This highlights the ability of his work to address shared human values and experiences that can be understood and shared across cultures.

The idea that every nation considers Chingiz Aitmatov to be its own, understandable and close is a testament to his unique talent for combining diverse cultural traditions and experiences in his works. This allows his literature to become a kind of bridge between different peoples, contributing to the formation of a common Eurasian socio-cultural space, where diversity is recognized and respected, and unity is found in common understanding and solidarity.



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