

Literary and Aesthetic Concept of Chingiz Aitmatov

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Annotation: *The article analyzes the complex destinies depicted in the stories and novels of Ch. Aitmatov in the context of a gradual and holistic literary process. The life attitudes of Ch. Aitmatov on the problems of nature, society, man and faith have been studied. Attention is drawn to the fact that the literary heritage of the writer is the artistic embodiment of the artist's disturbing thoughts and observations about the fate of man and the world. The secrets of how they still excite the reader and have a strong aesthetic impact on the spiritual world are explored.*

Keywords: *creative responsibility, literary criticism, genre, plot, composition, national character, poetic skill, literary and aesthetic concept, literary tradition, originality, literary influence, adequate translation.*

The life and work of Kyrgyz national writer, academician of the Kyrgyz Academy of Sciences, famous state and public figure, diplomat Chingiz Torakulovich Aitmatov, especially his artistic and popular scientific works, have been analyzed and researched in the fields of world literature, linguistics, folklore studies, pedagogy, methodology, philosophy, history, translation studies, art studies. Literary experts analyzed dozens of issues such as his literary-aesthetic views, publicism, personality, literary cooperation, bilingualism characteristic of his work, composition of genres, plot and compositional structure of his works, poetic skill in creating a national character, literary-aesthetic concept, literary tradition and originality, influence on modern literature, and adequate translation.

Ch. Aitmatov's life full of hardships, his difficult childhood, and sad youthful years were described in detail in his story "Jamilya" (1958). In the short story "Yuzma-yuz (Face to face)" (1957), the sufferings of the war period, the hardships of famine, and the misery that befell the family were penned. So life itself matured him as a writer.

In the writer's story "The White Ship" (1970), human beauty, goodness and conflicts of life, ecological problems were deeply explored. In this beautiful story, the ancient roots of which are connected to national traditions and human values, the character of the Boy who lives in his dreams, transparent as light, clear as the sky, clear as water, and therefore he earnestly believes that the fairy tales about "Mother Deer" and "The White Ship" are not fictions, but the real truth, captivates the reader by living with an eye on their realization.

Despite the fact that he is extremely honest, sincere and truthful, Grandfather Momin, who lives up to his name, agrees to live as a dependent and mute for the sake of the peace and tranquility of his beloved daughter and grandson. Especially, the fate of these characters becomes more impressive in comparison with the ignorant Orozkul, who is a slave of the material world, who

does not care about human dignity, national value, and age-old traditions. After the mother deer is killed, the symbolic images hidden in the pictures of the boy, whose dreams are dashed, turn into a fish and die in the water after trying to get to the White Ship, make the reader's emotions unbalance. Already, Ch. Aytmatov infused this axis of poetic expression with great aesthetic meanings of pure hope and rebellion against spiritual baseness, glorifying human perfection.

In the short story "Olapar running along the beach" (1977), important spiritual issues and the ominous scenes of life during the Shura era were expressed. In Ch. Aytmatov's prose, psychological analysis is combined with traditional folklore motifs, mythology, imagery. The tendency to parable and symbolism is evident in his style.

The short story "Jamila", written in 1958 and translated into Russian and French in 1959, became the first work that made the writer's name known internationally. In fact, this part of the story was lucky enough to be a rare work in Shura literature, that it was translated into about thirty languages of the former Soviet Union and abroad within two years. Louis Aragon, who translated "Jamila" into French, assessed it as "the most wonderful story written in the world about love" and even called the title of the article so. In fact, the secret of such popularity was in the work itself, more precisely, in the high skill and broad outlook of the writer - on the basis of the innocent and pure love of Jamila and Daniyor, he showed an active reaction to human will and rights, age-old customs. In the story, love is poetically analyzed as an important factor that forms the meaning of human life and determines the beauty of his soul. In fact, the main feature of Chingiz Aitmatov's work is a new approach to problems, a unique poetic interpretation, and an advanced worldly thought unlike any other.

In the short story "Milky Way", the author once again demonstrated his ability to connect man and society, past and present, mystery and novelty, fantasy and reality, legend and truth in a strange way. The main character of the work, Tolganoy, is one of the tenacious women of the Second World War. Her bitter fate does not leave the reader indifferent. The hero of the writer finds her courage in life's trials. She was separated not only from her husband, but also from her three sons. As if these visions were not enough, fate makes her face another challenge. In other words, her daughter-in-law Aliman, who became like her own daughter instead of her children, also died prematurely. On the surface, this plot seems to have some purpose. However, the generation that saw the fate of wartime people, the tragedies of the brutal war, and witnessed its hardships believes in the truth of artistic reality. Tolganoy, who is deliberately striving for fate, sympathizes with her spiritual and spiritual sufferings. In the example of the grandson who became a monument, he believes that the feelings of enduring life's hardships, faith in its continuity, patience, perseverance, and hope cannot be destroyed.

In fact, the reading of the story "The Milky Way" instills in the heart of the reader any kind of suicide in the pursuit of self-interest, and leads to an incomparable hatred against those who separate mothers from their children, young people from their beloved spouses, and children from their fathers, and an invitation to appreciate peace. The writer's skill is also clearly demonstrated in the poetic images related to the fact that nature and man are eternal brothers.

The universal human problems of the time, the fate of the Mother Planet, strong philosophical, moral and social issues were raised in the novels "And the day lasts longer than a century" (1980), "Doomsday " (1986), "Mark of Cassandra" (1990). In the novel, one of the important aspects of Ch. Aytmatov's work was the image of the character of Zholomon, a mankurt who forgot his past, is insensitive, indifferent to everything, obedient, good for nothing but following orders, whose national feeling and sensitive feelings have been extinguished. This novel added new fame to Chingiz Aitmatov's world fame. The events depicted in the novel take place at the railway station called Boronli, located in the enormous Sariuzak desert of Kazakhstan, or more precisely, in a small village where only six or seven families live. This place, which is an integral part of the big world, was a dear place for Kazangap, who died as an ordinary railway worker.

The artistic time of his last journey, that is, to the Ona Bayit cemetery, forms the basis of the composition of the novel.

The image of Edigey Jongeldin, a patient, honest and hard-working hero who has experienced life trials and the hardships of the Second World War, as well as the story of the jungangs who conquered the lands of Sario'zak and the fate of Mother Naiman and her son Joloman, relate this novel not only to the space and time we live in, but it is also integrally connected with global problems related to space. The term "mankurt" applied to zombies whose historical memory is forgotten, who do not even know their birth mother, and its geneology are fed from this artistic reality.

Ch. Aitmatov's novel "Doomsday" showed the situations of goodness and nobility, benignity and correctness, justice and righteousness falling to the apocalyptic level was shown by reflecting the problems of nature, society, man and faith. This novel has risen to the status of a call to faith, a sad plea and a warning for the materialistic people of the global world. Its vitality, authenticity and effectiveness have increased. The author's conclusion that "the spiritual power of a person lies in his faith, which radiates from his inner confidence", and his inculcation of this idea into the images of Boston, Avdiy, and Jesus Christ prove our opinion.

In the novel "Mark of Cassandra" ("Signs of the End", 2007), the writer predicted from the cosmic height what terrible fruits the seeds of cruelty, evil, barbarism will bear in the future. Ch. Aytmatov paid attention to problems related to human morality in this novel. He urged a person not to fall into the temptations of Azozil: greed, evil, immorality, and selfishness. Encouraged the reader to look for ways to improve the health of society. It seems that "Cassandra's mark" invites humanity, and especially intellectuals, to fight for the victory of goodness and the destruction of pleasure.

In his latest novel, "When Mountains Fall (Eternal Bride 2009), the writer gave a new artistic-philosophical interpretation of the puzzle of human destiny. He closely followed the fates of two celestial brothers born under the same constellation - journalist Arsen Samanchin living in a modern city and predator Jabbars. The legend of the great hunter from Tangritog and his beautiful lover, which was instilled in the text of the novel, was directed to expose vices such as jealousy and scheming in man. This legend skillfully connected with real facts gave the novel a unique charm. The novel exposed the negative consequences that can be caused by the attack of mass culture and the inequality observed in the stratification of society. The fate of heroes who are victims of time and slaves of fate is important because it encourages us to think, to consider, to honor great love.

As we have seen above, the complicated destinies created by Ch. Aytmatov express the literary-aesthetic concept of the writer about goodness and nobility, benignity and correctness, justice and righteousness. It reflects his life principles about the problems of nature, society, man and faith. In this sense, Ch. Aytmatov's literary heritage is an artistic embodiment of the artist's disturbing thoughts and observations about the destiny of man and mankind.

Literary critic I. Yakubov pays special attention to the artistic expression of the creator's views on the world, man and society in modern Uzbek novels. [Islamjon Yakubov. Pp. 218].

The secret of the author's stories, short stories and novels exciting the reader and having a strong influence on his spiritual and spiritual world:

- a) timely poetic response to the problems that have matured in the society;
- b) when the writer feels that he is a part of man and society, nature and man, and approaches his writing profession with deep devotion;
- c) and he did not betray the talent that God had given him.

These works add the name of Chingiz Aitmatov not only to the list of great writers of the Kyrgyz people, but also to the list of great representatives of world literature, whose names were

internationally recognized in the 20th century, such as L.N. Tolstoy, F. Dostoevsky, Faulkner. In fact, during his lifetime, Chingiz Aitmatov was a warrior poetic master of words who was considered worthy of recognition as a classical writer, an extremely honorable title that every writer would envy.

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