The Social Sciences 10 (3): 230-233, 2015

ISSN: 1818-5800

© Medwell Journals, 2015

Element of Art Skill and Literary World View in Military Prose of Bauyrdzhan Momyshuly

Bakhtiyar A. Beknazarov and Tursyn S. Sydykov Zhetysu State University Named after I. Zhansugurov, 187a Zhansugyrov Str., Almaty Area, 040000 Taldykorgan City, The Republic of Kazakhstan

Abstract: This study is devoted to a question of formation of military literature in the Kazakh prose. As subject Second World War was not considered as art, the professional writers did not undertake to describe a picture of military years and therefore to distort history. But, being the participant of war and as the founder of military subject in the Kazakh literature of B. Momyshuly defined a role and value of military literature.

Key words: Bauyrdzhan, momyshuly, great patriotic war, military prose, literary work, feat, front

INTRODUCTION

On the radical change of our long history was given the great figures who are increased by the acts much of glory and pride of the nation. Without especially, straining memory, it is possible to tell the names of many and many defenders of the Homeland, courageous soldiers with robust hands and fearless hearts who with a war-call as if the banner fighting on a wind, immediately directed on call of the native land, groaning under hoofs of enemy horses; having forgotten about everything, imperiously conducted by noble alarm, rushed there where the ruined auls were blazed where on people, living in the peace and rest, the trouble were collapsed; it is possible to remember also names of sage thinkers, biys (Chieftains) whose councils determined destinies of all people those by high spirit and thought of people who strange dreamed of indestructible unity of the people, about creative world and prosperity of the native land, it is possible to give many names of eloquent seers of akyns whose words possessed the alive, convincing force, whose lips were ardent, whose hearts burned with fire and therefore, their scintillating songs legends shook, without leaving indifferent anybody and the full of sacraments art got deeply into everyone, awakening soules. The most noble, most generous and excellent sons to whom the people are obliged by spirit of the nation, the authority and glory who an experience of their life are conducted the future generations, urging to ascend to new, higher tops who always were and will be remained for us as model and a subject of our inexhaustible pride.

As he was at war what person was there, at the front many people know about it from a hundred-mouthed of a soldier's rumor from the movies and verses, devoted to him, from Alexander's Beck and Alexander Krivitskiy's work, of Malika Gabdullina, Azilkhan Nurshaikhov and Alexey Kuznetsov. And, at last (that is more important than everything), we learn about it from the books written by Baurdzhan Momyshuly such as "Moscow is behind us"., "History of one night", "General Panfilov", "The Cuban impressions", "I remember them". The story "My family" is helped us to see Baurdzhan-the young man and to understand his inquisitive nature (Bakhtina, 1979).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Main part: It is well-known that; the moral lines of our person were shown with the singular persuasiveness in the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against fascist aggressors, selfless love for the Motherland. Heroism and feeling of a civic duty, readiness for self-sacrifice and belief in the clear victory over the enemy are great and fine and at each soldier it was shown in own way. The same, it was happened with friendship between certain people: one was born with one way and another with another one.

The creative beginning in approach to any cause distinguished Baurdzhan Momyshuly's character. He never adapts to circumstances by his nature. Such behavior was second nature to the uncommon person. We speak about such person: he possesses exclusive strong-willed qualities and highly developed sense of responsibility. These qualities can be exclusive, only

being realized. Baurdzhan's qualities became cause at the front at protection of the Fatherland, at the desk, at the creation of books. And, it is enough to address to his statements to be convinced of it. Some of them became aphorisms and entered our everyday speech. The 20 year old young man, he told first of all to himself: "Without effort and the prison is rest". From this moment it was become the rule of his life. Every day work and it is not on the saying: "If only the stump pounding so spend the day". Work as the benefit as act-with return of all forces.

In the moral code of Baurdzhan, there are such words: "The most mean crime-unjustified trust". Before taking up the pen, he soberly weighed also the opportunities and a measure of responsibility which would be estimated him as the writer and the citizen. In this regard, I have remembered such case. At the front, at the first meetings with Alexander Beck, escaped just from a scorching heat, Baurdzhan told "Our time does not suffer falseness. It is necessary to write with heart blood, and you are writers, quite often write with water...". Baurdzhan, having become the writer, adhere to this precept. All his books are written by blood of his heart. It is enough to re-read "Our family", "Moscow is behind us", "History of one night", "Shape of the soldier" in order to be convinced of it again.

These books strike with ruthless truthfulness and there is no surprising there! As the person and the writer Baurdzhan saw at the front and worried such feelings which are shocked his soul, ennobled creation, aggravated a sense of responsibility. As the military writer, Baurdzhan put two most important tasks before himself. The first of tasks was deeply and comprehensively to show a feat of the Soviet soldier with all inherent new qualities of character. The second is every line and each word of the works uncompromisingly to fight against war, against those who bears new military plans (Braude, 1979).

I want to remind one recognition of Ernest Hemingway, made decades later after endured by him on World War I today: "I remember how I came back home from the Middle East with absolutely broken heart and in Paris tried to solve, whether I have to devote the life, trying to make something with it or to become the writer. And I solved, cold as snakes to become the writer and all life to write so truthfully as I will be able" (Snegin, 2002).

I presented these words because they in my opinion, specify literary credo of Baurdzhan Momyshuly. For him it wasn't so simple to become the writer, it isn't so simple to write all life truthfully. But, he could not any more to live and not to write.

The glorified general of the Great Patriotic War and not less glorified Soviet writer Peter Vershigora, estimating this fact, told: "We are known military feats of Baurdzhan Momyshuly. Having become the writer, he made the second feat. Both feats in my opinion are equivalent". But, it is so to speak, common assessment. And, here it is how the outstanding Soviet prose writer and the playwright Vsevolod Vishnevsky treated one of the first works of art of Baurdzhan.

I would like to give some lines from his letter to Momyshuly in which Baurdzhan is estimated as the professional writer. These lines: concrete examples: "Everything rushes around". It is unsuccessfully told: means, houses, columns, trees and other rush? Cavil but is possible. You move words in some places: "Further go" better to tell here: "Go further". "I give in forward" to give in means to be given to be weak, concede. You, probably, meant "I move forward". The phrase about an eyebrow and eyes is heavy and bad. It should be re-write entirely (Here, it is purely Kazakh turn of speech. you will not tell better on Russian. the eyebrow blacken, etc. You should not re-write). The wood and a dream are given too widely, picturesquely. I advise to clean "the touched wood". Let's agree that the nature is indifferent, even to operations of Patriotic war/we can remember philosophical Pushkin and "the indifferent nature"/... (Formally, yes. Poetically no, I do not agree).

The movement of skiers on the snow plain which is filled in with the sun is excellent. "Mouse overcoats" the captious critic will pay attention. It will be better: "In overcoats of green mouse color" is would be more exactly. (I agree). Turmoil of fight is given. With the advent of the general the plot is defined, tension is increased and your language becomes more precise. It is more strongly, the subject of military art enters more freely. Dialogue develops freely. You learn where action is developed. I do not advise to write "North". Novogorodskiy (new-cities) places for Russian people it is not the North. The North for them is Arkhangelsk, Karelia and other. (And for us southerners the North. I don't know, how to call them?). "Description of the beginning of fight is good. "Deaf shots" are very right. In general, the tactical party is given by you anatomically precisely. This is also not enough for many military reaschers.

The description of a bedroom of the German officer is precise, sharp. Also the woman is sharply given, The frost is given well. Excellent report. Correct with the hidden reproach. Victorious. arrival of the general is curious. The sixth attack of Germans is described well. The teacher's family is good. The story flows freely, organically. I do not feel language errors". Pay attention to words: "the story flows freely, organically. I do not feel language errors".

Let's remember that Baurdzhan started creating the works in Russian. It is hard to write works of art to the person of other nationality. It is really feat. And, here it is no magic. Origins of this feat are the most intimate that is put in our life in our social order. Baurdzhan told about it so: "I am the happy Kazakh. I had good school in life in the ranks of the Soviet Army. The real people were my teachers and mentors and it was the Russian people and in the majority. They opened eyes for me on a lot of things and I became richer. I am grateful to them and grateful to the Russian people and today I express this gratitude to those people because I write the books in Russian. I write honestly how it is turned out I couldn't have been judged it. But, these books are my children, I love them with all their merits and demerits and I want them honestly served my Homeland!".

Pertinently will be to repeat: books which are published by many thousands circulations and which do not lie too long on shelves of bookstores and trays are the present books! It is impossible to understand and estimate fully our post-war literature and first of all, the Kazakh literature without Baurdzhan Momyshuly's works as it is impossible to present it without the talented stories of Satimzhan Sanbayev or poetry Olzhas Suleymenov too writing in Russian. Baurdzhan began, they brilliantly carried on this good tradition. Here that the famous scientist and the critic Mukhamedzhan Karatayev speaks about it: "Emergence in Kazakhs as well as in otherv nationalities, writers writing in language of the great Russian people (Momyshuly, Shashkin, Alimzhanov, Suleymenov, Dzhumagulov, Alimbayev and many others), testifies to body height of the Kazakh intellectuals, to rapprochement of national socialist cultures" (Glushko, 1988).

Yes, this remarkable and fine phenomenon in literature to culture of our socialist nations. There is it also therefore in my opinion that biographies of such persons as Baurdzhan Momyshuly merge with the heroic biography of contemporaries. And in this sense it, Baurdzhan Momyshuly our national writer. In it its wealth and happiness.

At the same time, I want to emphasize that Baurdzhan as the writer, the phenomenon Kazakh, national. I had been had to tell both for the press and at the creative meetings: all system of his works eloquently testifies that they are created by the Kazakh. Are created but are not translated from Kazakh. At the same time Baurdzhan Momyshuly creates many works in the Kazakh language. And he does'tt translate from Russian he creates. A peculiar vision of the world, a manner to consider the biotic phenomena according to character of the native people are integrally inherent in his creativity. This is the first Kazakh writer who writes both in Russian and in the

native language, keeping anyway national lines. Baurdzhan is the bilingual writer. He has wealth and happiness in it as well (Beknazarov, 2014).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Baurdzhan's wealth and happiness are consisted in loves to the Kazakh people. He loves not blind, inert love but gently, hot, exacting. He is proud of all excellent and advanced that the Kazakh people created and kept and now, at the present, harmoniously, it was entered in the big socialist culture of our Multinational State. He grieves is indignant, fights against all inert, becoming obsolete but viable that sometimes try to give out under the name of original national. Baurdzhan could not be to deceive by the ignorance and hypocrisy, boastfulness and arrogance.

Under any mask he unmistakably distinguished all this and safely unmasked because the soldier and the writer were united together as the love and hatred are united together in him (Melnick and Merrit, 2013).

Years went by time. Not for the sake of idle curiosity I tried to understand in written about Baurdzhan. It is known, it is written about him much: stories, verses, memoirs; performances and movies are put; sculptures are modeled; oratorios and songs are created. Among founders known names are Alexander Beck, Alexander Krivitsky, Azilkhan Nurshaikhov, the general Ivan Mikhaylovich Chistyakov and we can not to list them all! It is also clear: muses find worthy.

Baurdzhan is worthy: he was the son of the Motherland, the son of the people. But why was he? Remained! And he left us magnificent books. But what is the written word. People of different generations meet with him and will be met.

By the literature and art already had been created an impressive portrait of Baurdzhan Momyshuly and the keen interest to him over the years is increased. The image of the person and citizen, soldier and writer who left a noticeable trace on a face of the time excites the modern reader. He wants to know about the idol everything and in particular, what he was a family man, what trace he had left in the children souls, grandsons? However, someone tries through an mediation prism to cover this delicate theme. Degree of reliance of this sort of literature depends not only on talent of the storyteller but also his decency and from that the trust to it is constantly fluctuated. But, the problem exists and someone should be solved it.

He remained faithful to this sacred oath in big and small. He did not suffer in anything falseness, dishonourableness, even pretense innocent at first sight. And he often repeated: "the more communism in daily occurrence, the closer we to an ideal".

CONCLUSION

Let's reflect for a moment: what force made Baurdzhan to be "Baurdzhan"? First of all the native people its gold cradle. After all the mothers at the birth pains are born all geniuses to the history. And, the history is destiny of the people. And this destiny is measured by destinies of his best sons. Therefore, destiny of real heroes is eternal fight for happiness and prosperity of the motherland.

The true batyr (epical hero) is experienceed in ordeal days. Only the hero from heroes is capable to spare no effort of own life, to rush to the scorching heat to ward off disaster from homes in order to save the people from sufferings.

Name of Baurdzhan always sounded in mouths of prime people and in ordeal time and a joy minute. He was especially often remembered after his death: "Oh, Baurdzhan would be here at such! Oh, Bauken would have a speech here!" He was remembered in recent times when someone set the task to humiliate the people to undermine their foundations. However the people, generated Bauyrdzhan is showed the force again without having held up obediently a back without having allowed scandalmongers and slanderers to win a victory. And, the younger generation which was growing up on a striking example of heroic feats of Bauvrdzhan rose above the time and showed unusual courage, consciousness and wisdom. In the people which did not enjoy mercy neither from destiny, nor from God, didn't wait for warmth back, to the embraces opened towards to friends, never be a lack of the real batyrs who like mighty plank beds, don't drop down on their knees under burdens of history. They walk ahead, heading our caravan, they among us, they a neverending stream follow us. Our total debt to help those who can tell to the people who has power to support the people our debt 0 to give them wings.

Many have a power to make a feat and to die as hero. But to live heroically all the long life for an hour not for a moment without having allowed anybody to doubt the courage to live life the strong, staunch fighter as if you eternally in the field of bloody abuse as if you fight with the mortal enemy such second nature to units, so lived the life the legendary colonel. And, this most unusual spiritual occurrence is not only in destiny separately the taken person but also in the history of any nation.

Therefore in the gold star of the hero we with pleasure see the indisputable illustration of a victory of validity which first or last all the same would triumph, though this star never be at Bauyrdzhan's breast. Day of award of the hero star to Bauyrdzhan is a day when the guiding star of the people lit up.

REFERENCES

Bakhtina, V.F., 1979. Literary Fairytale in the Scientific Understanding of the Past Decades: Folklore of Peoples of the RSFSR. Bashkir State University, Ufa, Russia, pp: 67-74.

Beknazarov, B., 2014. Science: Integrating theory and practice. Proceedings of the Materials of International Conference Science: Integrating Theory and Practice, February 23-24, 2014, ICET, Bozeman, MT., USA., pp. 113-115.

Braude, L.Y., 1979. Scandinavian Literary Fairytale. Science, Moscow (In Russian).

Glushko, I.M., 1988. Soldier of Rear. Military Publishing House, Moscow, Russia, Pages: 270.

Melnick, A. and J. Merrit, 2013. Errors Today and Tomorrow. University of London Press, London, UK. Snegin, D., 2002. Our Baurzhan. Zhazushi Publisher,

Almaty, Kazakhstan, Pages: 104.