

Shynybekova A.¹, Nurpeissova A.A.²

¹docent of Kazakh National University al-Faraby,
Kazakhstan, Almaty, e-mail: aygul_69@mail.ru

²First year Master of Istanbul University, Turkey, Istanbul,
e-mail: ainur.nurpeyisova@gmail.com

KAZAKH-TURKISH LITERATURE CONNECTION AND IDEA OF TURKIC WORLD

The article is devoted to the ways of occurrence and comprehension of literary connections between Kazakh and Turkish literature by context Turkic literature. Analyzing the writings of Magzhan Zhumabaev and Ahmet Yasawi and the works of translators, the author shows the historical connection by composition. Object of research is Ismail Gaspral ideas on theme of Turkic world. On the basis of the Kazakh language the author shows how linked by semantic part of major works translated into Turkish language. Almost all terms in Diwani – Hikmet which are in Karakhanid Turkish language are translated into the Kazakh language; as for the terms, which are not translated and adapted according to the sound features, they are given in concrete examples. The article discusses the specifics of philosophical ideal works of two writers – Magzhan Zhumabayev and Ismail Gaspral. It should be noted that in the last decade, there are new synonymic rows in the Kazakh language on the basis of intercultural communication.

Key words: Turkish-Kazakh, literary relationship, Turkic world, Ismail Gaspral, Kazakh literature.

Шыныбеков А.¹, Нұрпейісова А.А.²

¹әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті,
Қазақстан, Алматы қ., e-mail: aygul_69@mail.ru

²First year Master of Istanbul University,
Түркия, Ыстанбұл қ., e-mail: ainur.nurpeyisova@gmail.com

Түркі әлемі идеясы негізіндегі қазақ-түрік әдеби байланыстары

Бұл мақаланың көкейкестілігі қазақ-түрік әдеби сабақтастығының пайда болуы және оның түркі әлемі әдебиетіндегі мағынасын түсіну мәселесіне арналған. Мақала авторы алаш азаматтары Мағжан Жұмабаев және Ахмет Яссауи еңбектерін, аударма жұмыстарын талдай отырып, ғасырлар бойы қалыптасқан тарихи байланыстың дамуын көрсеткен. Зерттеу нысаны ретінде Ысмайыл Ғаспірәлінің түрікшілдік идеясы алынған. Мақаланың теориялық маңыздылығы – автор зерттеуі қазақ тіліндегі материал негізінде түрік тіліне аударылған шығарманың мағыналық тұсынан байланысын көрсетеді. Аталған мақалада шығармалар коммуникациялық сипатта қарастырылған. Диуани хикмет шығармасындағы қараханид түрікшесінде жазылған сөздердің мағынасы қазақ тіліне аударылып, бүгінгі түрік тіліндегі нұсқасымен көрсетілген.

Дыбыстық ерекшеліктерімізге сай икемделіп алынғаны нақты мысалдармен көрсетілді. Мақалада түркі әлемі жазушылары Мағжан Жұмабаев пен Ысмайыл Ғаспірәлінің шығармасындағы философиялық идея ерекшелігі қарастырылады. Соңғы жылдарда мәдениетаралық коммуникацияның негізінде осындай синонимдік қатарлардың қазақ тілінде біршама көбейгені сөз болды.

Түйін сөздер: қазақ-түрік, әдеби байланыстар, түркі әлемі, Ысмайыл Ғаспірәлі, қазақ әдебиеті.

Шыныбеков А.¹, Нурпеисова А.А.²

¹Казахский национальный университет имени аль-Фараби,
Казахстан, г. Алматы, e-mail: aygul_69@mail.ru

²First year Master of Istanbul University,
Турция, г. Стамбул, e-mail: ainur.nurpeyisova@gmail.com

Казахско-турецкая литература в рамках идеи тюркского мира

Статья посвящена путям возникновения и осмысления литературных связей казахской и турецкой литературы в контексте тюркского литературного творчества. Анализируя труды М. Жумабаева, А. Яссави и материалы перевода, автор показывает историческую связь через произведения. Цель исследования – идея тюркского мира Исмаила Гаспринского. На материале казахского языка автор статьи демонстрирует, как связаны по смысловой части главные произведения при переводе на турецкий язык. В данной статье произведения рассматриваются с точки зрения коммуникации. На следующем этапе почти все термины в Диван-и-Хикмет, которые написаны на караханидском турецком языке, были переведены на казахский язык, а непереуведенные, приспособленные по звуковым особенностям, даются на конкретных примерах. На сегодняшний день в статье рассматривается специфика философской идеи произведений М. Жумабаева и И. Гаспринского. Надо отметить, что в последнее десятилетие возникли новые синонимические ряды в казахском языке на основе межкультурного общения.

Ключевые слова: казахско-турецкий, литературная связь, тюркский мир, Исмаил Гаспринский, казахская литература.

In every culture history, language and religion are parts inseparable parts of it. And the «gift», which can be given by democratic government systems – is freedom to develop it and research.

But in the pursuit of the government system establishment, cultural, spiritual and religious factors of people can be violated. It is doubtless, that the idea of common religion can't be implied as only negative factor. Moreover, religion can develop the spiritual formation of person. In some way, if society will enable teaching spiritual virtues of its own religion, that would be better for whole civilization. Of course, there is another issue of wrong religious trends (as radicals) and being under their influence. Head of the Kazakh nation, Nursultan Nazarbayev said: «In the way of nation formation, our main obligations is to retain society and intercultural unity through common values and laws».

If we will look closer by the historical point of view, we can see that Islamic and Turkic traditions perfectly entwined in our culture. That is why, Turkey, the nation close to Kazakh by their culture, history, language and religion, is one the best companion in the question of our spiritual establishment and enlightenment. Turkey was one the firsts in avowal of our independence, and moreover, promptly intended to cooperate in the field of religion. At this point, in the beginning of 90th, there were not only diplomatic, but also religious connections between these countries.

We can't deny the role of sacred Turkestan and Khoja Akhmet Yassawi, whose works helped to establish strong cultural, scientific and spiritual

connections. Great thinker of Turkic world, and the man who has started sufismic trend – Khoja Akhmet Yassawi. Causing by his active work in Islamic within Turkic nations, place where he lived, Turkestan, is called «second Makkah».

Literary cognation can be described by cultural connections. And, in fact, there are lot common literary values between our countries. History shows us that Khoja Akhmet Yassawi's works came to Anatolia with his apprentices. That was major point in the creation of the sufism and related literature. And it was not only in Anatolia, but in Turkic world also, and, what is important, at the same time. It was religious trend that could be accepted with Turkic world without a struggle. We can find cause in the fact, that problems, main themes and religion itself was close to Turkic world. And this trend of religion helped Islam to spread wider, and, consequently, to develop further. And the same phenomena took place in other countries. Anatolian works, based on the doctrine of Khoja Akhmet Yassawi's apprentices, eventually makes our countries closer in religious and literary aspect.

We know, that main connections between Kazakhstan and Turkey are in literature and art. And these connections have deep roots in history, many of which are common for all Turkic nations. In the time of USSR Kazakh literature works used to be published and discussed in Turkey. Some authors, who were tabooed in Soviet Union, as A. Bokeikhanov, A. Baitursynov, M. Dulatov and M. Zhumabayev, were published and well-known in Turkey as a proud of Turkic world, while in our

country Zhumabayev was forbidden, and, therefore, forgotten by some generations. That is why, end of repression in the end of 80th and beginning of 90th, and taking their names off the blacklist were greeted so good by Turkic world.

One of the people who agitated for unity of Turkic nations was Magzhan Zhumabayev. We can see it clearly in his work named «For my brothers in the distance» («Alystagy bauyryma»), where he shows his worries and sadness about current situation. In 2001 Turkish poet Feizullah Budak answered to Magzhan's work, and there we can see empathy for relative nations, which lasted even through the harsh times.

As the important period of Kazakh-Turkish relations we can underline the period of «cold war». Relation between USSR and other countries became strained, and USSR has started military industrialization and which affected to relation with our countries. Changing main industry direction to military entailed other parts in crisis of scarcity, which became stronger after «cold war», when USSR has showed his «weakness» in 80th. It was important to reestablish them. And that is why connection with opponent countries were required to be reviewed.

These actions required changing trade policy, which should have been controlled and watched by government. And because of this reason, it was necessary for post USSR countries to make market more liberal and democratic. Consequently, that required to rebuild protocols of international and governmental cooperation.

In the 2nd March of 1992 first Turkish republic embassy in Kazakhstan opened in Almaty city. Surely it was the beginning of strong diplomatic relations.

But we should say, that the first diplomatic relation act was in the December of 1990. It was the signed pact of diplomatic relations establishment and the diplomatic protocol between Kazakh Soviet Socialistic Republic and Turkish republic government. Major part of pact was about cooperation in the field of school education, higher education systems, students, scientists and professionals' exchange, international seminars, conferences,

festivals, exhibitions, opening of cultural centers with musical, literary, theatric events' support. And there was a part about translation of Kazakh authors to Turkish language, and Turkish authors to Kazakh language. Moreover, it was planned to restore Khoja Akhmet Yassawi's shrine, cooperate archeological works and lot of other actions in cultural sphere of both nations.

Kazakh-Turkish spiritual relations came along with Turkic world main relations. Roots of Ismail Gaspirali's spiritual anthem named «Unity in language, thoughts and actions» appeared long before 20th century, when it was written. In the «Tarzhiman» it was published a lot of information about Kazakh culture, history and economy. In the articles named «Kazakhs», «Situation of Kazakhs in Torgai and Oral», «Russian migrants and the rights of local kazakhs», «Kazakhs and colonization policy» and «Annihilation of whole nation» Gaspirali shares his worries about brother nation's fate. M. Dulatov wrote in his «Words said by Ismail Gaspirali's»: «Tarzhiman» newspaper's famous and respectable editor Ismail Gaspirali, led by his empathy for us, in the 46th number of 1909 wrote the following. Some difficult words written in Kazakh, to ease understanding: when comes the plow – it is the end of laziness, if there is enough time – we will be alright. There is under discussion railroad being built from Araliisk to Akmola, from Tashkent to Almaty and to Semipalatinsk, videlicet, railroads from Russia to Kazakh planes' deep and from Turkestan to Siberia. Nations who lives there, merchants and governments likes it to happen.

Without event being written, unchangeable and unapproachable chronicles, due to time, had to be hidden. Eloquent in every century, sharp tongued and wisdom keeping poets were attacked in the very core of their culture. Poetry is unique by saving history and stories of past. If we will remember, that everything in the papers used to be rewritten over and over, that impingement on beautiful verbal stories, spreading from man to man seems to be so boldly, that no one attempted to do it.

В статье рассматривается роль тюркского литературного наследия как историческая связь в межкультурном пространстве.

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