

THE NOVEL'S GENRE OF THE MODERN TATAR LITERATURE (IN THE EXAMPLE OF THE F. BAIRAMOVA'S CREATION)

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ABSTRACT

The present article reviews the features of the novel in the example of modern writers. This literary genre has occupied a special place in literature since olden times. In modern Tatar literature it is given also special attention to. The work aims in many ways at the study of this literary genre in the example of the literary work by F. Bayramova. The author intended to reveal ideological and aesthetic features in her literary work. The particular interests are represented in parallels, where the novel manifests itself not only in the context of modern literature, but there is reference to the works of old times. Concluding, one may note that many differences of F. Bayramova from the other writers are explained, primarily, by her ability to raise the issue of faith, nationality. In this situation the reader is much easier to grasp the main message – idea of the author. In her novels F. Bayramova describes the reality from the moral viewpoint and this fact appears to be also a peculiarity of her works. In many novels the author raises the problem of native country, native land, she worries about the future of her people. This problem has been in the focus of attention since the Age of the Enlightenment. I. F. Bayramova, referring to the past, creates bright tomorrow in her novels, and in this way, favours the development of such literary genre as novel.

Key words: novel, modern literature, genre, feature, tradition

1. INTRODUCTION

The novel is an outstanding accomplishment of the literature and a monumental genre that determines its development. It is the most important part of the literary art. Novels are the results of the works of the famous writers and their influence on our beliefs.

The term novel is derived from novella, Italian for a compact, realistic, often ribald prose tale popular in the Renaissance and best exemplified by the stories in Giovanni Boccaccio's Decameron (1348–53). The novel can, therefore, be considered as a work of imagination that is grounded in reality. On the other hand, during the Middle Ages a popular literary form was the romance, a type of tale that describes the adventures, both natural and supernatural, of such figures of legend as the Trojan heroes, Alexander the Great, and King Arthur and his knights. Thus, the modern novel is rooted in two traditions, the mimetic and the fantastic, or the realistic and the romantic [1].

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

We get a lot of new information from the novels. Also we can know about the world events, our environment, the lives and feelings of other people from the novels. At first (in the XII-XIII century) the word «novel» wasn't a genre, it meant the language of the literary composition. When the tales of novel's language started to emerge it was named as «conte roman» (story in the language of novel). Then the word "conte" fell off and "novel" meaning in these languages stopped to be used as an adjective and became a term meaning the genre [11].

The novel is a large literary composition. There is a lot of information about people, their desires, their problems and destinies.

The Tatar literature has its sections and each of them has a specific name. One of these types is called novel. We can't follow a certain principle. The different epithets are based on the different principles and describe a certain direction of novels. For example, a national specificity of composition is placed at the foreground (Greek and English novels); hero's character (knight's novels), a distinguishing feature of plot (detective or adventure novels), a method of creativity (sentimental, romantic, fantastic, naturalistic, mystic), education of a public or human life (occasion's novels, character's novels, historical, socio-psychological, socio-philosophical are mentioned).

Certainly, there exist a certain generalization in this division, because one differentiates more types of novels [11].

A famous Tatar writer G. Ibrakhimov wrote: «In the novels, the life is described with all its problems and difficulties; the plot is very large and confusing, because there are a lot of heroes, besides the main character. The authors use the other we may know the main character better. Also writers can use lyric's elements in their novels, if it is possible. All this is the hallmark of the novel from other genres» [9].

Literary researchers think that multiple storylines are more complicated than the genre of the novel.

3. CONCLUSION

We'd like to tell about this difficult genre and its place in Bairamova's oeuvre.

Speech freedom became the principal assistance of many writers in the late 20th century. The authors criticize the two-faced and hypocritical. Their main tenets are honesty, loyalty, beauty, faith and liberty. There are many novels where the writers touch upon the attitude to our nationality. The protagonists of this kind of works are of national character.

M.Khabibullin, Batulla, M.Amirkhan, V.Imamov, F.Latyfy, R.Mirkhaidarov, M.Malikova, T. Galiullin, A.Khalim and others are famous as an active writers of this genre. F. Bairamova is also a short-story writer. She is one of the most active

writers among women. Her last novels are «The Last Prayer» (2000), «The Forty Spine»(2005), «A Transitional King» (2007), «Bakhadirshakh» (2006).

She broaches one of the main problems of the whole nation in her novel «The Last Prayer». There is a struggle between the faith and the godlessness in the story. The author contrasts religious people with others. Someone tries to follow the rules of the Quran, but someone violates these rules.

Rimma, her son Vova, the old officer, Kharris Fabarisov were unashamed people. Kharris Fabarisov was the head of the KGB. He had worked for all his life there. He was described as a bad character in the novel. The author has chosen him such name purposefully, because Kharris means «devil». Indeed, he was a slave of the devil or rather the slave of policy. He was used by Moscow with some mercenary purposes. He played his role in the work perfectly. When the national movement started in Tatarstan, he had more work. Because he followed the nationalists. The denunciation became his main work. The families of many people broke up because of him. He used Haydar for his purposes. Haydar was Ahmad's friend of childhood. At first, he was sent to the mosque to meet Muslims, then a detachment of riot police on the Chechen war. Haydar was a witness of that war. Moscow was spreading false rumors because it wanted to embroil Muslims.

Rimma is Maryambany's. She was also used by Fabarisov. She had to fall in love with Timerbulat. She enchanted him. Rimma had son. His name was Vova. He didn't know his father. Rimma didn't pay attention to him. Vova grew by himself and finally became a drug addict. Rimma knew about it, she "helped" him. She bought drugs him. Many addicts suffer from AIDS. And Bob was no exception.

Everything is predictable in the world. And those who don't follow God's rules, await his fate. Rimma could not be happy even after she became Timerbulat's wife. At the end of the novel, the house exploded, she died and gone to Hell.

Timerbulat was a man living in two worlds. He also worried about the future of his nation and thought that the nation would remain the nation if only its language would be. He had been in his position until the end of the novel. He considered himself as a Muslim. He helped to build the mosque, gave alms. But when his wife started to wear Muslim long dress, his opinion changed. He was against it.

Temirbulat was called two-faced. They were where they had benefits. According to the rules of the Koran, they were bad people. God did not protect them. And so Rimma could so easily conjure Temirbulat.

The main character of this novel is Maryambanu. Others help us to see her from different sides. We see her life before and after Islam. Before conversion to Islam, she was happy too. She had a beloved family, favorite job, but she felt helpless. And when she converted to Islam, she began to speak at various meetings, called others to get on the right path. Then she understood that she was capable of using her country, her people.

After Tatar schools had opened, teachers started to teach in their language. The opportunity to speak in their native language appeared.

Maryambanu was a very strong woman. When her husband left her, she despaired. She was calm and gained his goal. Her main objective was to keep the native nation, its people, its traditions.

The plot of the novel "The Forty Spine" is also very complicated. Asilgaray Khazrat is the main character of the novel. From the aesthetic point of view, this character is completely formed. He does not have unnecessary features. His wife Makhinur is also a positive character. She was Mullah's daughter. Makhinur was a very smart woman. Asilgaray and Makhinur had nine children. The author says that this story is based on real events. "The fate of the main characters was very different from the others. Asilgaray worked in mosque and religious school, Makhinur taught girls at home. Asilgaray tried to teach religion in new ways. He didn't scare people as before, but on the contrary, he tried to explain everything from a scientific point of view. He also wrote books on religion and history and published them in Kazan. Scientists had known about it smart man and enjoyed it. They thought that a new generation had grown up to replace them. But the October revolution broke all their plans. The new government didn't need a smart religious person. They wanted only good workers and wealth..." [2, p. 8]. There are also negative heroes in the novel. For example, there is a character of Satan Shamil. He often hurt Asilgaray. His father was the only drunk in the village. He beat his wife and killed her. And Asilgaray wanted to help Shamil. He didn't want to Shamil and his children died of hunger. Asilgaray took him to work. Shamil just had to help out with the house. He envied the good life of Asilgaray instead of gratitude. "Asilgaray and his wife, their children supported each other in those difficult years. Sabir and the Rules had own families. All children Asilgaray were smart, kind, well-mannered, faithful. They knew the Qur'an very well... The youngest - Marzia and rice - were twins. They were ten years... Satanachia was eleven years old... When these events started, Sajida was thirteen, Sagit was fifth teen, Gillengaria was sixteen, Gigabit was eighteen years old..." [3].

A lot of attention is paid to the relationship between man and society and also the relationship between man and nature in the novel. The historical theme of the novel builds a huge city of Magnitogorsk. The government sought work force for this work and found it among Tatar educators and Muslims. The idea of the novel lies in the fact that the Lord God put people in various situations to make people act differently. We can say that the Lord God reveals what is hidden inwardly. If people have good thoughts they will always remain good persons, if they have evil intentions they will show themselves as they are.

4. RESULTS

In the novel "The Forty Spine" the author raises many social and moral problems. Such large and complex feelings can be shown only in epic form. Many qualities of a person are revealed in close connection with religion. For example, "Now they hadn't men to protect them. But there were a lot of animals in this wood. Although people were much worse than that animals... Will they survive? Makhinur prayed at every her step. She was concerned for their daughters very much. She begged only God, because she had anybody else." [3]. When the author describes the souls of his characters, it is very important to convey all their moods, emotions, thoughts and dreams. For example, when Sultankhakim remains alone he feels: "Sultankhakim fond of this village very much... If he didn't worry about his parents and family, then this place would be Paradise to him... He worried for her father very much. He thought how his father one would pass this long difficult road. But he believed strongly that God would save his family. He decided to wait. He believed that he remained there for a reason. All of this are decided by God in advance. He believed that someday he could meet his family. And he prayed for this". [3].

The main features of the psychological style of Bairamova are the consolidating interest and attention of human emotions, his inner soul. Because these features largely attract readers.

This novel is one of the best novels by the author. It was written in a specific historical style. There are a lot of literary images, and it has a tragic story. So, this composition is perfect.

5. SUMMARY

In conclusion, we assume that the ideological and the aesthetic features Bairamova's novels are associated with the author himself. The author's idea is clear and understandable to all. Many of her works contain the problem associated with the fate of the nation. This problem is raised in many historical novels by the other authors. F. Bairamova was able to connect the past and the future of the Tatar people in her novel.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The author confirms that this article content has no conflict of interests.

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