

Genre specificity and methodology for the creation of artistic and historical works (based on the historical Tatar novel)

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Abstract. In this paper the Tatar historical novel - dialogue of Nurihan Fattah "Whistling Arrows" specifically and objectively identified the methodology for the artistic and historical works creation, which is a strict adherence to the historical chronicle in the general course of the narrative, while in the creation of artistic images and revival of bygone events by novel reveals the ideological and aesthetic and socio- philosophical problems of modernity. The main topic required mapping of historical facts and their artistic interpretation of a literary work. The explore of the large panoramic novel highlights to the laws of the literary process and the features characteristic of a single creative artist.

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Introduction

In recent decades we have the radical changes in the nature of public consciousness, establishing priority of universal values that led to the opportunity to review the classical heritage of the past, to develop new philosophical and aesthetic approaches to historical prose. The desire to illuminate the true development of its history leads us to the significant historical novels in the Russian national literature. The writers try to realize the connection to time, to know the historical destiny of their people, to assess the role of personality in history. During this period, manifests the bright talents of writer, Nurihan Sadrilmanovich Fattah (1928-2003), who was one of the pioneers of the historical novel of modern times in the Tatar national literature. He was the first who appealed in his work to the ancient origins of the Tatar people, highlighted the unexplored page of its history. By the colorful and artistic recreations of historical era the historical novel "Whistling Arrows" (1991) has become a significant event in the Russian historical prose.

Revealing literary fundamentals of the genre of the historical novel, it should be noted that the question of the relation of the writer to the past and its relationship with historical science is constantly present in the works of both domestic and foreign researchers. Recognized experts in the field of theoretical development of the genre of interest to us are scientists and literary Andreev, A. Chicherin, L. Alexandrova, V. Piskunov, A. Pautkin, Petrov, V. Oskotsky, A.Ivashov and others. In their scientific works considered the dynamics of the Russian historical novel, reveals problems of interpretation of the term "historical novel", an ongoing debate on the

nature and criteria for determining the genre, there are different points of view, until the contrary, the relationship between historical authenticity and fiction in the novel methods creation of artistic and historical works. Some scientists believe the defining feature of the historical novel accurate transmission actually relying on documents, historical facts and persons. [1] Other researchers are not taking as a basis the historical veracity, but a reflection of the author of the historical material, "Novel, revealing people in the relevant age – historical»[2]. Still others believe that the main feature of the historical novel - set author distance between modernity and displayed in the novel period [3]. Considering methods of creating artwork with documentary beginning, scientists pay special attention to the problem of interrelation of the real facts and the fiction created by the author as part of the art world. [4] In the Tatar literary works appeared worse that were calling not to oppose the writer and historian-scientist, do not impose to literature requirements of science. So, H. Ashrafzyanov notes that "the process of creating historical works, achievements documented to transmit the breath of era writer gets acquainted with scientific advances or participates in them, in the art synthesis is not just important, but necessary". [5]

Tracing the dynamics of foreign genre of the historical novel, we used scientific works of Reizov B., D. Lukacs, A. Fleischmann and more recent studies L. Hatch, S. Connor, N. McEwan, S. Omega, D. Groot and others their papers by REIS considered the origins of the genre, creativity W. Scott, as well as a French historical novel of the Romantic era. [6] While D. Lukacs tried to give a complete picture of the history of the historical novel in Europe [7].

British scholar A. Fleischman, in turn, traced the development of the historical novel by Sir Walter Scott to Virginia Woolf, paying great attention to the Victorian historical novel. [8]

In the modern literature of Germany, Austria and the UK, there are two main areas of the historical novel based on the author's approach to history. Representatives of the first, which is conveniently called optimistic depict of the past, in the conviction that the truth of it can be reconstructed; there is only one correct interpretation of historical events, based on historical evidence, chronicles, artifacts, etc. Proponents of the other direction - skeptical - recognize the multiplicity of interpretations of the past, ironically emphasize their fictional works, arguing that the artwork in general cannot claim to historical truth, as the literature makes any fact to fiction. This second line was first described by L. Hatch in her work "The Poetics of Postmodernism"[9], where it was called "historiographical metaroman", which can be deciphered as follows: historiographical - "literally wrote the story «metaroman - «comments on his fictional text status. "Writer's historiographic metaromana not interested in recreating a particular historical period - his characters are searching for their identity in the past, which consist of documents, portraits, photographs, old myths and stories, where the concept of "reality»is being questioned.

Issue a new modification of the genre of the historical novel devoted his research in literature such as S. Onega, S. Connor, N. McEwan. Onega S. and S. Connor suggested the term «historicizing novel»[10, 11], and N. McEwan «skeptical historical novel ". [12] This kind of historical novel is best represented in modern English-language and German-language literature.

Certainly historiographical metaroman incorporates the best traditions of the genre of the historical novel, so it is impossible to study without taking into account the history of the genre. In the book of modern English literary critic Jerome de Groot «historical novel «[13] conceptualized critical dynamics of the genre from its inception to the present day. While emphasizing the problems of definitions of the historical novel genre, structurally poetologicheskikh determining boundaries of the genre. Demonstrates their considerable mobility, particularly in terms of genre innovations that were introduced postmodern historical narratives, ideas and metahistory metafiction. Simultaneously affirms the idea of the inviolability of the core genre of the historical novel - reconstructing the history of the relationship between man and as a socio-cultural and material- cultural process.

Thus, throughout the twentieth century is the ratio of domestic and foreign literary genre to the problem of change. In the last quarter of the twentieth century has become almost universally accepted view that the historical novel as a genre has certain characteristics, and crucial here are the writer's approach to the material of the past, the type of organization of this material, as well as the ideological and aesthetic installation. In the modern literary genre, there are many definitions, which are taken as a basis for certain content- formal features. As part of our study was to determine the fundamental given Bakanov A.: "The historical novel can be considered a work of novelistic prose, in which, based on the scientific study of the past with the help of specific artistic media from the standpoint of historicism recreated events with real - historical basis and seen by the author light of historical perspective «[14].

Methods

The object of this study is a historical novel dilogija Nurihana Fattah "Whistling Arrows". We used a wide range of artistic, literary, historical, folklore, ethnographic material.

The main objective of the study - to disclose the methodology of creating a historical novel by identifying historical sources, which formed the basis of a work of art ; features creating artwork based on historical facts ; synthesis of fiction and historical truth in the creation of the main images of the novel ; method of creating an image of the positive hero in the historical novel ; the role of folklore and ethnographic material in the creation of individual nuances of romanticism in the historical novel.

As a methodological base of research works have been elected on the theory and history of the genre of the historical novel in the national literary studies (studies Yu Andreev, L. Alexandrova, V. Piskunov Pautkin A., B. Reizova A. Bakanova, Petrov, V. Oskotsky A. Ivashov, H. Ashrafzyanova, etc.) and foreign science (research D. Lukacs, A. Fleischmann, L. Hatch, S. Connor, N. McEwan, S. Onega, D. Groot, etc.).

In this paper we use the comparative-historical, functional, typological and historical genetic research methods.

Main body

The Novel "Whistling Arrows" written by N. Fattah is based on the documentary evidence contained in the Chinese historical chronicles. Their writer is Sima Qian (I c. BC. E.) Ancient Chinese historian, author of the first historical summary of China «Shi Ji «[15]. Eminent Russian scientist sinologist NY Bichurin published in 1831 the book

«Collection of information on peoples in Central Asia in ancient times», where he gave a translation of the Chinese sources. From the historical chronicle we know that in 214 BC. the huge Chinese army led by Commander to Men Pull defeated Xiongnu tribes. Huns ruled shanyu Touman, defeated, was forced to retreat to the north. At the same time Touman sent his son and heir Mode as a hostage to its neighbors - Yueh-chih tribe. However Maodun (Mode) managed to return from captivity. Father gave his son the ten-command cavalry detachment. Maodun brutal measures were made by their soldiers' unquestioning obedience. Sources tell that Maodun sat on the throne by killing his father. Once in power, he united the disparate tribes in 209 BC. and defeated Chinese by applying well-adjusted military tactics and new weapons - whistling arrows. Xiongnu concluded with grades (Chinese) contract and actually made the Chinese pay tribute to them. Maodun force of arms created a huge military power, the first in the history of Central Asian nomadic empire. Great lord Huns Maodun its vibrant activity conqueror and despotic ruler for many centuries to become a model of nomadic ruler. Historians N. Bichurin L.Gumilev, E. Parker, G. Suhbaator, B. Taskin and others write about Maodun as the most outstanding personality of his time, whose fame lived another 300 years after his death.

It is this period of the history of ancient Huns artistically displayed in the novel Nurihana Fattah «Whistling Arrows». Prototypes of the main characters of the novel and Fog Albugi Kagan were historical figures and Maodun Touman. In Novels documented names of Chinese emperors and generals. Nurihan Fattah remains faithful to historical truth, describing Huns relationship with China, and strictly adheres to geographical realities. Author information should be documented in the description of war, especially in covering the role of military tactics and new weapons - whistling arrows - in the victory over the Chinese Huns.

Application of comparative-historical method in the analysis of the novel reveals the fact that the plot works artistic imagination of the writer is closely intertwined with historical material. The main goal - to show hunnu not savages, barbarians, as did the Chinese, and as a nation with its own traditions, way of life, with its social and military organization. Decisive role in the novel N. Fattah plays a young person Hagan, rallied tribes defended their land from the enemy. The writer describes the artistic means life and the leader of his people, their difficult path to victory. In the work carried out the idea of the unity and integrity of the state.

Study of the problem of creating a positive hero in the historical novel is held by the comparative

analysis of images, operating in the product. At the main characters of the novel - Albugi - tegin, Fog Kagan, as already noted, were historical prototypes, and the writer has used information from documentary sources. Nurihan Fattah created his characters by contrast. Fog Kagan as a ruler, thereby preventing the development of their country, contrasted Albuge - tegin son as a man of the future, seeking to elevate their people and their country, to protect it from enemies. Nurihan Fattah throughout the story shows how a young man matures becomes the leader and the leader, and the father of his morally broken, not able to control a horde and resist external enemies. His indifference to the fate of their country leads to the final collapse of his government. In the novel Kill Hagan presented result of the complex intrigue, but in contrast to the historical prototype Albuga not guilty of the death of his father. Author of the novel in the preface to his book, writes: "... The murderer of his own father, what would be memorable in the history of deeds did not commit, in the literature cannot be worthy of praise and glory. Therefore, the relationship Toumanya Maodun and had greatly mitigated improve compared with the records of Sima Qiang" [16]. Country from noncompliant time weak, spineless Hagan delivered Tungak alyp. In the novel, he is portrayed as a powerful, strong alyp (hero) of Turkish epos. Created by the imagination's character played a crucial role in the life of the Xiongnu, opened the way to power Albuge.

Undoubtedly, the author conceived as leader hunnu positive image of his work, because his criterion was age appropriate and useful. It is based on historical facts, according to the canons of Turkic, Tatar literature as the ideal ruler of ancient Huns.

The problem of creating a positive hero in the historical narrative, as the mass of famous historical novels, can be solved only in opposition to the negative characters in the fight against evil, which they carry with them objectively. H. Fattah in his works whose aim is to bring these characters to counterbalance the forces of light. In the novel "Whistling Arrows" the racy image the Isenteya traitor in his villainy. All his actions moved lowland unrestrained desire, lust for wealth and power. The novel also reveals the image of a Chinese emperor Shih Huang Ti. If ordinary Chinese are outlined with understanding and sympathetic to their needs and sufferings, the powers that be did not spare pen writer. Despite careful characterization, image Shi Huang turned in a novel least bright. It is a historical character, all acts which were aimed at the destruction of their own people. Image Shi Huang - typical tyrant - became the backdrop for the rise Huns, dubbed the Chinese "barbarians." In the novel,

the barbarians, their Hagan were nobler, more humane than the "civilized"- Chinese emperors.

Nurihan Fattah created in his work positive images of women Huns. The author of the novel "Whistling Arrows" draws young girls of Huns, wives and concubines of Hagan, the bride of his son, showing us their beauty. In the novel, there is a very colorful, unlike other women, contradictory image of a mother Fog Kagan - Kortka - Bike. At one time, this powerful woman after her husband's death Kagan managed to grab the reins and sit on the throne of the eldest son of the Mist. In history there have been such power of mothers, have a great influence on his sons rulers, writes about the famous traveler Ibn Battuta, who visited the Golden Horde. Image Kortka - bika ambiguous. This heavy-handed women wishing to take power to the hands, the novel shows how strong and heroic figure, a fanatical defender of some sort.

Thus the writer in his novel shows the historical era, history hunnu through individual fates. If you create images of the main characters of the author adheres mainly historical sources, the other characters created by the canons of the author's imagination artistry.

Historical novel tells the story of a very ancient, distant from the reader millennia times, events, people (in the novel - III c. BC.). Besides the documentary sources, to achieve authenticity and artistry were necessary and other means of image. The author found them in the sources, writing, addressed to the customs, practices of all Turkic peoples, known in literature now existing or in their everyday life. So, the plot works constantly present rite of sacrifice, as in ancient times it was a means of atonement many deities - fire, water, earth and sky. It is known that ancient people spiritualize nature prayed to different gods. Writer introduces a novel such rites Huns before important events sacrifice chief deity - Tengri. Tengriism reflected in the monuments of the ancient Turks (VI-VIII cc.) - In the Orkhon- Yenisei writing. In his work reflected the sacred action Fog Kagan as a reference to the morning sun, the sky to provide the country with their patronage. Much attention is paid to the description in the novel funeral this rite as an important component of religious and socio- cultural life of ancient peoples have a lot of evidence in historical sources. H. Fattah gathered a lot of information from them, so you can find many parallels to scenes depicted in the novel. The novel also shows the traditions of the Turks in the construction of the post of shanyu Kagan. "The most important part was lifting up Khan, at the hands of the nobles, dignitaries. The expression "Khan Kyutermek" (raise Khan) is still in Kazan Tatar language means "elect Khan" [17]. Nurihan Fattah

uses novel motifs Dastan dreams, mythological images - is primarily Tengri Turks Alyp - hero image of Turkic folklore, Turkic invisible image forty saints - Gaibov - ironer, which is looking for a Chinese emperor Shi Huang to get broth immortality. The writer has not adhered to strict framework - time, legendary. The elements of fairy tales about living and dead water intricately combine the legend of mythological creatures and changes known concepts. Colorful ethnographic scenes included in the contents of the work, give it a nationality. Thus, described in detail in the novel marriage Albugi Altyn - Bertek. In historical sources left descriptions of the rite of the ancient Huns. H. Fattah holds his reconstruction, drawing on traditions of Turkic peoples - Kazakh, Bashkir, Tatar, etc.

Thus in the historical work is widely represented N.Fattaha ethnographic material used folk motifs. Moreover, the author reconstructs the rituals, customs and traditions of the ancient Huns, referring to their existence among the Turkic peoples in later centuries.

Findings and Conclusions

Nurihan Fattah 's novel «Whistling Arrows» is based on the thorough understanding of historical works of Sima Qiang, N. Bichurina, Gumilev, V. Taskina, Suhbaatora G., E. Parker and others highlighted the history of the ancient Huns, ancestors of the modern Turkic peoples.

Copyright creatively used historical facts and information in an artistic narrative and clearly followed them in the description of wars, new weapons hunnu role in their victory over the enemy.

Contrast method the writer has created a positive image of the leader - Hagan Huns. Albuga tegin - like man of the future, striving to elevate his people to secure his power, to maintain the integrity of the state, opposed to his father Fog -Kagan, hinders the development of their country. Unlike Mode, which is known in history as a great but ruthless leader of the Hsiung-nu, image Albugi novel created according to the idea of Turkish, Tatar literature on fair ruler demands of morality in modern society.

In the creation of the historical novel important role of folk motives, ethnographic material, widely represented in the work. And the writer restores rituals, customs, traditions of the ancient Huns, referring to their existence among the Turkic peoples in later centuries, it enlivens the narrative, giving it the spirit of romanticism makes the story entertaining historical novel.

Nurihan Fattah's novel Novel "Whistling Arrows", combining historical facts and artistic images, custom, made their organic fusion, synthesis,

and reached new heights in the methodology for the establishment of the historical novel. Artwork is a classic example of the historical novel in modern Russian prose.

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