

\*<sup>1</sup>Orynbayeva D.  <sup>2</sup>Shuinshina Meta N.  <sup>3</sup>Satemirova D. 

<sup>1,2</sup>Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

<sup>3</sup>Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

E-mail: <sup>1</sup>diyori\_93@mail.ru, <sup>2</sup>nazymsuinsina@gmail.com, <sup>3</sup>dariga-sat@mail.ru

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE THEME OF INDEPENDENCE IN THE 21ST-CENTURY POETRY OF TURKIC PEOPLES (BASED ON KAZAKH, KYRGYZ, UZBEK AND TURKISH LITERATURE)

**Abstract.** This article explores the artistic and historical aspects of the theme of independence in Turkic poetry. The study compares the depiction of the idea of independence in the poetry of Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Uzbek, and Turkish authors, emphasizing shared motifs and thematic distinctions in their works. The main novelty of the study lies in identifying the perspectives on independence in Turkic literary works through a comparative-historical analysis and offering a new scholarly approach to the poetic representation of independence and its role in shaping national identity. To study the artistic interpretation of the idea of independence in 21st-century Turkic poetry and to analyze the symbolism of independence while demonstrating its influence on contemporary literary processes. The study's tasks include: comparing the ideology of independence in Turkic poetry from a historical and cultural perspective; assessing its role in forming national identity and historical memory in literature; exploring the position of modern Turkic poetry in society and its socio-cultural influence. To compare the representation of independence in poetry across different historical periods, the study employs *comparative-historical analysis*; to identify key thematic, ideological, and stylistic features in poetic works, it utilizes *content analysis*; and to examine the role of poetic devices in conveying the idea of independence, the *poetic analysis* method is applied. The findings provide a new perspective on the significance of the concept of independence in Turkic peoples' shared culture and historical memory, as reflected in their poetry. This research is intended for scholars of Turkic literature and culture, as well as readers interested in national identity and historical memory. The article offers a deeper understanding of the manifestation of national spirit in poetry and provides fresh insights into the place of the idea of independence in literary art.

**Acknowledgement:** This research is funded by the Science Committee of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan (grant No. AR19176992).

**Keywords:** poetry, 21st-century literature, Eastern literature, independence, poetic structure, National poetry, Literature of Turkic peoples.

### Introduction

In the 21st century, the concept of independence has become a central element in the literary works of countries with rich historical and cultural heritage, such as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkey. The literature of these nations explores not only the issues of political independence but also personal, cultural, and spiritual freedom. Works by representatives of various generations vividly reflect their reflections on the social and economic changes, the search for national identity, and the efforts to adapt to global processes.

Kazakh literature has long advocated for the theme of independence through its works, spanning centuries. This theme forms an integral part of the historical struggle and national consciousness of the Kazakh people. In contemporary Kazakh literature, the concept of independence is extensively explored, with numerous works emphasizing national spirit and

freedom. Independence in literature is viewed not only as political freedom but also as spiritual, cultural, and personal autonomy.

Turkic poetry remains both the oldest and the most contemporary genre of Turkic literature. Its antiquity lies in its foundation, established before Turkic peoples were delineated into distinct nations, drawing roots from the heroic traditions of the Scythians and the Huns. Its modernity stems from its ability to reflect everything from the significant challenges of historical development to the innermost feelings of individuals, remaining steadfast in its sacred duty to humanity. Turkic poetry, in harmony with the global cultural development trends, demonstrates the boundless potential of creativity, standing out as a pinnacle within Turkic word art.

Kazakh poetry traces its roots to the heroic epics of the ancient Scythians and Huns. The literary and artistic traditions of these ancient relics are evident in the Turkic world's literary monuments, such as the epics "Kültegin" and "Tonyukuk," which have been transformed to suit the new era. The markers of these epochs have never vanished in the evolutionary development of poetry. Although societal and political trajectories may temporarily obscure its identity, its essence remains unaltered.

"Kazakh poetry has a distinct 'self,' but this 'self' is not merely a superficial pronoun used to affirm and assert the author's identity" [XXI KAE, 2011:9]. If this identity were to disappear, the poetry itself would be lost. Even during the Soviet era, Kazakh poetry retained ancient Turkic symbols and Eastern motifs, despite being suppressed for decades. These elements subtly pulsed in the works of poets like K. Yergaliyev, Z. Moldagaliyev, and K. Bekhozhin. Today, the qualities that were deeply embedded and sometimes obscured in earlier poetry are re-emerging with renewed vigor in modern Kazakh verse, demonstrating its unique characteristics in a multifaceted way.

### **Research materials and methods**

The following methods were employed during the study:

*Analysis:* Contextual analysis of 21st-century poems by Turkic poets on the theme of independence was conducted to uncover their underlying ideas.

*Comparison:* The value of these poems for school students was explored and subjected to comparative analysis.

In writing the article, the following research methods were utilized: contextual-interpretative, comparative, generalization, descriptive, and comparative approaches.

The literary transformations in the post-Soviet space, the reconstruction of national identities, and the literary directions of the independence period have attracted significant attention from foreign scholars. For example, the works of Marco Boyko and Stephen Hutchings analyze the reconstruction of national identity during the post-Soviet period, the formation of new literary directions, and issues of cultural transformation. Additionally, Mark Bassin has studied national identity and geopolitical issues in post-Soviet Russia. His book "Soviet and Post-Soviet Identities" (2012) is considered one of the key studies on this topic.

In the context of Central Asian literature during the independence period, notable studies include those by French historian Marlène Laruelle, Russian scholar Adelaida Shaginyan, and American researcher Edward Allworth. These scholars have explored postcolonial aspects of Central Asian literature, issues of national consciousness and cultural transformation in independence-era literature, the region's literary development, and the formation of national identities. Their work also addresses topics such as state-building in Central Asia and Russia's development in the Arctic regions.

English scholar Laura Adams has extensively examined the literature and culture of Central Asian peoples. In her article «Invention, Institutionalization and Renewal in Uzbekistan's National Culture» (1999), she studies the role of the Soviet legacy in shaping Uzbekistan's national culture and the cultural renewal of the independence period. She also analyzes the impact of cultural institutions on forming national identity. In her 2009 study «Mass Spectacle and Styles of

Governmentality in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan», co-authored with Assel Rustemova, Adams compares the styles of governance in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, focusing on how they are reflected in cultural events. The authors examine the role of state celebrations and cultural activities in strengthening political legitimacy.

Despite these significant contributions, foreign scholars often analyze the theme of independence in the literature of the CIS countries within a general context. Meanwhile, local researchers have also made noteworthy contributions. For instance, the anthology «Modern Literature of the CIS Countries: Prose» (2022), published in Russian, compiles works related to the literature of the independence period. Similarly, Volume 10 of the ten-volume «History of Kazakh Literature» is dedicated to the independence era, featuring studies on the literature of Kazakhstan's ethnic communities, international connections in Kazakh literature during this period, chronicles of literary life, and bibliographic references.

While the aforementioned foreign and domestic studies provide overviews and general conclusions about the theme of independence in the literature of the post-Soviet era, they often lack detailed comparative analyses or discussions of the unique characteristics of each nation's literature. This highlights a gap in the comprehensive comparative study of the subject.

### **Discussion**

The theme of independence holds a special place in the poetry of Turkic peoples. This topic is closely intertwined with the historical fate of the Turkic nations, their national liberation movements during the colonial period, and their struggle to achieve independence. Literary scholars and researchers have analyzed the spirit of freedom, the aspiration for independence, and the formation of national consciousness in Turkic poetry from various perspectives.

The study of the independence theme in the poetry of Turkic peoples is primarily connected with the historical context. Literary scholars analyze works that depict the struggle for independence by linking them to historical events. For instance, Shynar Burkitbayeva's dissertation, "The Poetry of Turkic Peoples in Independent Kazakhstan: Historical Cognition and National Identity," explores the issues of independence and national identity in the works of Ahiska Turks, Uzbek, Uyghur, and Tatar poets. The researcher highlights the contribution of these poets to the elevation of national consciousness among Turkic peoples through their literary creations.

In her work "The Ancient Turkic Motifs in Kazakh Poetry and Teaching Principles," Zhanat Aliyeva analyzes the artistic features of the independence theme in Kazakh poetry and its connection with ancient Turkic motifs. The author reveals how the idea of independence is reflected in literature through the works of Kazakh poets, emphasizing its role in shaping national identity.

Researchers also explore the impact of the independence theme in Turkic poetry on national unity and cohesion. For example, scholars examining the works of Tatar poet Gabdulla Tukay demonstrate how his poetry embodies the ideas of fraternity and unity among Turkic peoples. In this regard, E. Konyratbayev's work "National Consciousness and the Theme of Independence in Turkic Poetry" provides an in-depth analysis of the spirit of unity and freedom in the works of Turkic poets.

Moreover, in Orazkul Sultangaliyeva's study "The National Idea in Kazakh Poetry of the Post-Independence Period," the formation and development of the national idea in Kazakh poetry after gaining independence are considered. Sultangaliyeva examines the historical and cultural significance of national spirit, freedom, and sovereignty as portrayed in contemporary Kazakh poetry. The author also explores the influence of post-independence poetry on social and spiritual transformations within society.

The studies show that while the theme of independence in the poetry of individual Turkic nations has been examined, comparative studies of this common theme across Turkic poetry are scarce. This observation underscores the relevance of the information presented in this article and highlights the need for further research in this area.

The study of the independence theme in the poetry of Turkic peoples is based on several scientific methods and approaches:

**Historical-Typological Method:** Researchers analyze the theme of independence in Turkic poetry in relation to historical events. For example, they connect patriotic poems and liberation songs of Turkic peoples with the collapse of the Soviet Union.

**Comparative Literature Method:** This approach enables scholars to compare the independence theme in the literature of Turkic peoples, identifying their common ideas and motifs. For instance, similarities and differences in the idea of freedom in Kazakh, Kyrgyz, and Uzbek poetry are explored.

**Textual Analysis:** By conducting an in-depth analysis of literary texts, researchers determine poets' perspectives on independence and identify the artistic tools they use. This method reveals the hidden meanings of symbols and metaphors in their poetry.

The theme of independence in the poetry of Turkic peoples is not only a subject of literary studies but also an important research object in historical, cultural, and political sciences. Through their works, Turkic poets not only convey their people's aspiration for freedom and the dream of independence but also instill the value of independence in future generations. Researchers analyze the independence theme within its historical context and through artistic interpretations, thus determining its place in the spiritual heritage of Turkic peoples.

The relevance of this topic continues to grow today, as the idea of independence remains one of the key factors shaping the future of any nation.

### Results of research

From the establishment of the Turkic states, the struggle for freedom has never ceased. Starting with leaders such as Kültegin and Bilge Khan, who tirelessly fought for their people's welfare and independence, the concept of sovereignty remains sacred to this day. This perspective is prevalent not only in Kazakh literature but also in the literature of neighboring Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkey.

In the 21st century, Kyrgyz literature continues the traditions of great writers like Chingiz Aitmatov, reflecting on the new realities of an independent state. Modern Kyrgyz writers often approach the theme of independence through the lens of national identity and contemporary issues such as migration, corruption, and social injustice.

For instance, young Kyrgyz writers Tynchtykbek Kasymbekov and Bakytbek Kadyrov explore the themes of individual independence and the struggle for freedom under societal pressures in their works. They emphasize that independence is not merely political liberation from external forces but also an internal emancipation from societal and cultural stereotypes. Their characters grapple with choices between tradition and modernity, highlighting the importance of finding a unique path in the post-Soviet space.

A notable example of the theme of independence in Kyrgyz poetry is the work of contemporary poet Akbar Ryskulov. His poems convey pride in Kyrgyzstan's independence and explore the role of individuals living in a sovereign state.

*Азаттык арманбы, азапты?  
Эркиндик булуттай көктө калгысың,  
Же алаканда кармалып канбадыңбы?  
Кыялдар бийик, бирок жолго түштү,  
Кыргызым, эркин, сен кайда бараттың?*

*Is freedom a dream, or suffering?  
Freedom, are you floating in the skies like a cloud,  
Or have you slipped through the grasp of hands unfulfilled?*

*Dreams soared high, yet found their paths,  
My free Kyrgyz, where are you heading? (Ryskulov, 2017).*

In these lines, Ryskulov raises questions about the true meaning of independence and the price a people must be willing to pay for their freedom.

One of the prominent representatives of 21st-century Kyrgyz poetry, Alikul Osmonov, is among Kyrgyzstan's most renowned poets. His works are dedicated to the themes of freedom and independence, vividly reflecting the deep connection between Kyrgyzstan's natural landscapes and its pursuit of sovereignty. Osmonov portrays independence as one of the most essential qualities of humanity.

*Эркин жүрөк, эркин жерим, өзүмдүкү,  
Көк асман, көк тоолор, көл да өзүбүздүкү.  
Азаттык акыйкат, жолум али узак,  
Элимде эркиндик жаркырап турсун түбөлүккө.*

*Free heart, free land, all are ours,  
The blue sky, the blue mountains, and the lake are ours.  
Freedom is justice, though my path is still long,  
May freedom forever shine brightly for my people (Osmonov, 2000).*

In this poem, Osmonov celebrates the nature and freedom of Kyrgyzstan, portraying independence as an eternal value cherished by its people.

Contemporary Uzbek literature actively explores the concept of independence, emphasizing cultural heritage and linguistic identity. Following Uzbekistan's independence, the country faced challenges related to the restoration and preservation of the Uzbek language, literature, and culture. The works of writers such as Erkin Azam and Khurshid Davron reflect themes of national revival and the shedding of Soviet-era legacies.

Erkin Azam often addresses issues of culture and personal freedom in the era of globalization. His works are filled with reflections on the fate of individuals standing at the crossroads of national identity and global processes. 21st-century Uzbek literature seeks to strike a balance between traditional values and new trends, a theme particularly evident in the poetry and prose of contemporary authors.

The poems of Uzbek poets about independence frequently delve into cultural and historical dimensions. Renowned Uzbek poet Abdulla Oripov, who depicted the Uzbek people's aspiration for independence, called for the nation's spiritual sovereignty in his works.

*Ўзимнинг ўз ўлкам, ўз тилим бор,  
Ҳар бир сўздан қувват оламан мен.  
Истиқлол менинг дилларимда,  
Узоқ эмас, балки ҳозирги мен.*

*I have my own land, my own language,  
I draw strength from every word I utter.  
Independence resides in my heart,  
It is not distant but a part of me today (Oripov, 2020).*

In these lines, the poet expresses profound respect for the national language, culture, and independence, highlighting independence as a fundamental element of human life.

Muhammad Yusuf holds a distinctive place in contemporary Uzbek poetry. His works vividly express a longing for national identity and spiritual independence, advocating for the preservation of his people's cultural and spiritual values:

*Ойлан, Ўзбекистон, сен ўғлонинг,  
Шу ўлканинг эгасидир сен.  
Кўксингда бор юрт қадриятлари,  
Истиқлол сенинг шарафингдир, сен.*

*Think, Uzbekistan, you are the son of your land,  
You are the true owner of this country.  
Within your breast lie the nation's values,  
Independence is your honor, your pride (Yusuf, 2019).*

In this poem, Yusuf glorifies his country's independence, emphasizing its significance and portraying the duty of every individual to protect their homeland.

Abdurakhmon Pulatov, another Uzbek poet, celebrates national identity and cultural independence in his works. His poetry highlights the necessity of safeguarding cultural and spiritual values as a path to achieving and maintaining independence:

*Яшина, ўзимнинг боғим, ўзимнинг юртим,  
Мен сен билан биргам, сени ёритаман.  
Истиқлол сенда – бўлсин абадий,  
Мен бу ватанни ҳимоя қиламан.*

*Flourish, my own garden, my own land,  
I am with you, I will illuminate you.  
Independence lies within you – may it be eternal,  
I will defend this homeland.*

In this poem, the poet describes his deep connection with his homeland and his obligation to protect its independence, underscoring the unity between personal and national identity.

Upon closer observation, the concept of independence in Kyrgyz and Uzbek poetry is deeply rooted, expressing a profound sense of ownership over one's language, homeland, mountains, stones, and even the skies, all thanks to independence. Moreover, these works convey immense hope and confidence in the future of their sovereign nations. These sentiments resonate with the ideas expressed in Kazakh poet Temirkhan Medetbek's poem "Тәуелсізбін" (I Am Independent):

*...Қарсы қарап қатал мынау заманға,  
айналдық біз қайтпас, қайсар қамалға.  
Алды бүгін тәуелсіздік тау, тасым,  
орман,  
көлім,  
далам менен балам да!  
Жаным менің,  
қаным менің тәуелсіз.  
Арым менің,  
жарым менің тәуелсіз.  
Заңым менің,  
бағым менің тәуелсіз.*

Әнім менің,  
дәнім менің тәуелсіз.  
Тәуелсізбін –  
өзіме өзім құдаймын.  
Тәуелсізбін –  
нұры-сынды күн, айдың.  
Құласам да емін-еркін құлаймын,  
Жыласам да емін-еркін жылаймын.

*...Facing this harsh and stern era,  
We have become an unyielding, steadfast fortress.  
Today, my mountains, stones, forests,  
Lakes, steppes, and even my child are independent!  
My soul,  
My blood is independent.  
My honor,  
My love is independent.  
My law,  
My fortune is independent.  
My song,  
My grain is independent.  
I am independent –  
A god unto myself.  
I am independent –  
The light of the sun and moon.  
If I fall, I fall freely.  
If I cry, I cry freely (Medetbek, 2011).*

This poem encapsulates a powerful declaration of independence, portraying it not only as political freedom but as a deeply personal and existential state. Medetbek's words emphasize the liberty to experience life fully, unrestrained by external forces, reflecting the universal ideals shared across Turkic poetry.

In Turkey, the concept of independence is closely tied to historical processes such as the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire and the establishment of the Republic of Turkey. 21st-century Turkish literature combines deep respect for the past with a critical perspective on contemporary political and social realities. Writers such as Orhan Pamuk, Elif Shafak, and Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar address issues of personal and political freedom, identity, and the modernization of the nation.

Nobel laureate Orhan Pamuk often explores themes of cultural conflict between East and West, identity crises, and Turkey's place in the modern world. His works delve into how historical traumas and the ideals of independence shape contemporary Turkish society. Similarly, Elif Shafak focuses on questions of women's rights, religion, and the role of the state, examining how these issues influence personal and societal independence.

When discussing independence in Turkish literature, special mention must be made of Mehmet Akif Ersoy's "İstiklal Marşı" (The Independence Anthem), which has become a symbol of Turkey's struggle for sovereignty:

*Korkma, sönmez bu şafaklarda yüzen al sancak;  
Sönmeden yurdumun üstünde tüten en son ocak.  
O benim milletimin yıldızıdır, parlayacak;*

*O benimdir, o benim milletimindir ancak!*

*Fear not, the crimson flag, waving in these dawns, shall not fade,  
As long as the last hearth that burns on my nation's land exists.  
It is the star of my nation, it will shine;  
It is mine, it belongs solely to my nation! (Ersoy, 1911).*

These lines vividly express the Turkish people's willpower and pride in their independence, highlighting the significance of the struggle for freedom and sovereignty. The anthem serves as a timeless reminder of the sacrifices made for Turkey's independence and the enduring spirit of its people.

Another renowned poet who wrote about the theme of independence in Turkish poetry is Nâzım Hikmet. While much of his work is dedicated to the international struggle for freedom and justice, he also wrote extensively about Turkey's national independence.

*Hürriyet, ekmek gibi aziz,  
Bir toprak gibi yakın bana.  
Bağımsızlık türküsü,  
Bir daha hiç susmasın halkımda.*

*Freedom, sacred like bread,  
So close to me, like the land itself.  
The song of independence,  
May it never be silenced in my people (Hikmet, 1970).*

In these lines, Hikmet glorifies independence as something sacred, describing it as close and dear as bread or one's homeland. He emphasizes that independence is an inseparable part of human life, portraying it as essential and eternal.

Ece Ayhan, a contemporary Turkish poet, is well-known for his works exploring themes of independence and political freedom. In his poetry, independence is depicted as a complex phenomenon, emphasizing the great effort required to achieve and maintain it:

*Bağımsızlık zor bir iş,  
Kan ve terle yoğrulmuş,  
Ama asıl zor olan,  
Onu ellerinde tutmaktır.*

*Independence is a hard task,  
Forged with blood and sweat,  
But the hardest part,  
Is holding on to it in your hands (Ayhan, 1982).*

In these lines, Ayhan conveys the idea that while gaining independence is challenging, preserving it is an even greater challenge.

The concept of independence in the poetry of Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkey is expressed in various forms, ranging from political freedom to personal and spiritual independence. Each poet, drawing inspiration from their nation's unique historical and cultural contexts, underscores the profound importance of freedom.

The pursuit of independence has held a significant place in the history of the Kazakh people. From the establishment of the Kazakh Khanate to the period of subjugation under the Russian



Empire, Kazakh warriors and poets celebrated the struggle for freedom and called for independence. In the 19th century, poets such as Makhambet Otemisuly and Sherniyaz Zharilgassuly vividly depicted the national liberation uprisings against colonial oppression. Their poetry inspired the spirit of the warriors and glorified their heroism in the fight for freedom.

Makhambet Otemisuly's poetry is particularly remarkable. His works conveyed the people's dreams of freedom and their determination to struggle:

*Ереуіл атқа ер салмай,  
Егеулі найза қолға алмай,  
Еңку-еңку жер шалмай,  
Қоңыр салқын төске алмай,  
Ерлердің ісі бітер ме?*

*Without mounting a rebellious steed,  
Without gripping a sharp spear,  
Without traversing endless lands,  
Without resting on a cool slope,  
Will the deeds of men ever end? (Otemisuly, 2002).*

In these lines, Makhambet calls for a struggle for independence, urging the people to be courageous. His poetry clearly reflects the desire for political freedom and liberation.

Even during the Soviet period, the idea of independence found indirect expression in Kazakh literature. While it was difficult to directly discuss independence, writers and poets promoted the idea of freedom by preserving national identity and cultural heritage. Works from this era highlighted Kazakh national characteristics and traditions, demonstrating the people's spiritual independence through the celebration of their unique cultural legacy.

After Kazakhstan gained independence in 1991, the theme of independence took on new momentum in Kazakh literature. Independence was not just a political concept; it marked a period of rediscovery for the Kazakh people. During this time, literature focused on reevaluating national history, celebrating the attainment of freedom, and expressing hope for a brighter future.

One of the prominent poets of the post-independence era, Olzhas Suleimenov, explored themes of national consciousness and the idea of independence in his works. Despite the ideological constraints of the Soviet era, he sought to reflect the history, culture, and future of his people. His seminal work "Az i Ya" emphasizes the importance of national consciousness in understanding Kazakh history and delves into the spiritual foundations of national independence:

*Тәуелсіздік – сенің еркің,  
Өз тағдырыңды өзің жазар жолың.  
Осы жолда еркіндікке ұмтылып,  
Халқың үшін жаңа күнді бастайсың.*

*Independence is your freedom,  
The path where you write your own destiny.  
Striving for freedom on this journey,  
You bring a new day for your people (Suleimenov, 1975:43).*

These lines symbolize deep respect and trust in the concept of independence in contemporary Kazakh poetry. By depicting the path filled with responsibility for the nation's future, writers and poets highlight the complexity and significance of building a new, independent state.

Contemporary Kazakh literature continues to develop the ideas of independence, with young poets and writers exploring the theme from new perspectives and emphasizing the importance of national sovereignty in the era of globalization. In literature, issues of cultural and spiritual independence are raised alongside political sovereignty, reflecting the multifaceted nature of independence.

As literature is one of the most powerful tools of education, incorporating works by poets and writers who have addressed this theme into the curriculum can significantly shape students' understanding of independence. By presenting such works to schoolchildren, a proper comprehension of the concept of independence can be instilled. Even during times when the nation lacked sovereignty, efforts to expand education persisted despite political obstacles and outdated attitudes. As noted by Ye Turgynov:

"Even when the nation had not yet achieved independence, concepts such as 'school' and 'class' began to take shape, accompanied by the development of textbooks and teaching methods. However, political changes and old attitudes hindered the progress of education. Despite these challenges, the arduous struggle of educators never ceased, and the spirit of those who dreamed of literacy and education for their country remained undiminished" (Turgynov, 2024: 114-123).

Mağzhan Zhumabayev, a prominent figure of the Alash movement, stressed the importance of proper education in his work *Pedagogy*:

"The educator must exert great effort to teach the child to think correctly. If the teacher does not guide the child's thought process, the child will develop misconceptions, form erroneous judgments, and learn to draw false conclusions. Such a child will grow into a narrow-minded, superstitious, and gullible person" (Zhumabayev, 2024: 29).

The educator Zhumabayev refers to is the teacher. To provide proper education, a teacher must have a strong tool—the material. Thus, every teacher must know what to teach and how to teach it to achieve meaningful results. By equipping students with the right literary and pedagogical resources, the ideals of independence and cultural heritage can be effectively conveyed.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, the literature of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkey in the 21st century continues to develop amid the challenges posed by globalization, renewal, and cultural self-determination. In the works of contemporary authors from these nations, the concept of independence has expanded and deepened, encompassing not only political sovereignty but also personal freedom, cultural identity, and social justice. Independence in their literature is a complex and multifaceted concept that reflects humanity's enduring aspiration for freedom in all its manifestations.

Kazakh literature has explored and conveyed the theme of independence across generations, deeply analyzing it in every era. Historically, this theme has been addressed from political, spiritual, and cultural perspectives. In the modern context, independence is not only a triumph of the past but also a symbol of hope for the future and a continuous struggle to preserve national identity. The concept of independence in Kazakh literature remains a fundamental factor in shaping the spirit, freedom, and future of the people.

### References:

- Ayhan, 1982 – *Ayhan E. Son Şiirler*. [Last Poems]. Istanbul, 1982.183 p. (in Tur.)  
Zhumabayev, 2024 – *Zhumabayev M. Pedagogika*. [Pedagogy]. Almaty: Marfu Press. 2024. 208 p. (in Kaz.)  
Medetbek, 2011 – *Medetbek T. Kök Türikтер Saryny*. [Echo of the Blue Turks]. Almaty, 2011. 652 p. (in Kaz.)  
Muhammad, 2019 – *Muhammad Y. Quyoshka Karab Oqqan Suv*. [Water Flowing Towards the Sun]. Tashkent, 2019. 232 p. (in Uzb.)

- Oripov, 2020 – *Oripov A. Soz Chamani*. [The Garden of Words]. Tashkent, 2020. 128 p. (in Uzb)
- Osmonov, 2000 – *Osmonov A. Akkan Suu*. [Live Water]. Bishkek: Aral Fund, 2000. 72 p. (in Kyr.)
- Ötemisuly, 2002 – *Ötemisuly M. Zhyr-Zhebe*. [Poetry-Arrow]. Almaty: Atamura, 2002. 173 p. (in Kaz.)
- Pulatov, 2024 – *Pulatov A. Derecter*. [Characters]. Available at: <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/2024> (Accessed: 19 Desember 2024). (in Uzb.)
- Ryskulov, 2017 – *Ryskulov A. Ümüt Küdük*. [Hope Well]. Bishkek: Aral Fund, 2017. 500 p. (in Kyr.)
- Turgynov, 2024 – *Turgynov E. Kazakh and Turkish Literary Works on Education and Teaching (Based on the Works of Beimbet Maylin and Ömer Seyfettin)*. // Bulletin. Oriental Studies Series. 2024. No. 1 (108). P. 114-123. (in Kaz.)
- Suleimenov, 2014 – *Suleimenov O. Az i Ya*. Almaty: Zhazushy, 2014. 155 p. (in Rus.)
- Hikmet, 1929 – *Hikmet N. Jüregimde Jarylg'an Bomba*. [he Bomb That Exploded in My Heart]. Istanbul, 1929. (in Tur.)
- Ersoy, 1911 – *Ersoy M. Safahat*. [The Pages]. Istanbul, 1911. (in Tur.)
- 21st-Century..., 2011 – *21st-Century Kazakh Literature (2001–2021)*. Almaty: Arda, 2011. 640 p. (in Kaz.)

<sup>\*1</sup>Орынбаева Д. <sup>2</sup>Шуиншина Мега Н. <sup>3</sup>Сатемирова Д.

<sup>1,3</sup>Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан

<sup>2</sup>Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ Ұлттық Университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан

E-mail: <sup>1</sup>diyori\_93@mail.ru, <sup>2</sup>nazymsuinsina@gmail.com, <sup>3</sup>dariga-sat@mail.ru

## ТҮРКІ ХАЛЫҚТАРЫНЫҢ ХХІ ҒАСЫР ПОЭЗИЯСЫНДАҒЫ ТӘУЕЛСІЗДІК ТАҚЫРЫБЫНА САЛЫСТЫРМАЛЫ ТАЛДАУ (ҚАЗАҚ, ҚЫРҒЫЗ, ӨЗБЕК, ТҮРІК ӘДЕБИЕТТЕРІ БОЙЫНША)

**Аңдатпа.** Ғалым А. Байтұрсынұлы атап көрсеткен көрнек өнерлерінің ішіндегі ең озығы – сөз өнері. Себебі сөз арқылы суретті де, сәулетті де, музыканы да сипаттап беруге болады. Сөз өнерінің ішінде түркі халықтарының жанына жақын жанр – поэзия. Сонау көне түркілік дәуірден бастап-ақ поэзия халықпен бірге жасасып келеді.

Бұл мақалада түркі поэзиясындағы тәуелсіздік тақырыбының көркемдік және тарихи аспектілері қарастырылады. Авторлар түркі халықтарының әдеби мұрасында тәуелсіздікке деген ұмтылыстың көрініс табуын, оның ұлттық сана-сезім мен рухани құндылықтарды қалыптастырудағы рөлін талдайды. Зерттеуде қазақ, қырғыз, өзбек және түрік поэзиясында тәуелсіздік идеясының бейнеленуі салыстырмалы түрде талданып, шығармалардағы ортақ мотивтер мен тақырыптық ерекшеліктерге назар аударылады.

Авторлар тәуелсіздік ұғымының әртүрлі тарихи және мәдени контексттерде қалай бейнеленгенін, оның ұлттық поэзиядағы символикалық мәнін ашып көрсетеді. Мақалада белгілі ақындар – Мұхтар Шаханов, Шыңғыс Айтматов, Назым Хикмет және өзге де авторлардың шығармаларына сүйеніп, тәуелсіздік идеясының поэтикалық құралдар арқылы қалай жеткізілгені талданады. Сонымен қатар, зерттеу түркі халықтарының ортақ мәдениеті мен рухани мұрасына негізделген тәуелсіздік идеологиясын ұсына отырып, бұл тақырыптың қазіргі әдебиеттегі өзектілігін атап өтеді.

Зерттеу түркі халықтарының әдебиеті мен мәдениетін зерттеушілерге, сондай-ақ ұлттық болмыс пен тарихи жад тақырыбына қызығушылық танытатын оқырмандарға арналған. Мақала ұлттық рухтың поэзиядағы бейнесін тереңірек түсінуге және тәуелсіздік идеясының көркем әдебиеттегі орны туралы жаңаша көзқарас ұсынады.

**Алғыс:** Мақала ЖТН АР19176992 «XXI ғасырдағы қазақ әдебиетін мектеп оқушыларына оқыту әдістемесі (Абай мектептері желісі бойынша)» ғылыми жобасын орындау аясында жазылған.

**Кілт сөздер:** поэзия, XXI ғасыр әдебиеті, шығыс әдебиеті, тәуелсіздік, өлең құрылымы.

**<sup>1</sup>Орынбаева Д. <sup>2</sup>Шуиншина Мета Н. <sup>3</sup>Сатемирова Д.**

<sup>1,3</sup> *Казахский национальный педагогический университет имени Абая, Алматы, Казахстан*

<sup>2</sup> *Казахский национальный университет им. әл-Фараби, Алматы, Казахстан*

*E-mail: <sup>1</sup>diyori\_93@mail.ru, <sup>2</sup>nazymsuinsina@gmail.com, <sup>3</sup>dariga-sat@mail.ru*

### **СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ТЕМЫ НЕЗАВИСИМОСТИ В ПОЭЗИИ ТЮРКСКИХ НАРОДОВ XXI ВЕКА (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ КАЗАХСКОЙ, КИРГИЗСКОЙ, УЗБЕКСКОЙ И ТУРЕЦКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ)**

**Аннотация.** Учёный А. Байтұрсынов отмечал, что самым выдающимся изобразительным искусством является искусство слова. Ведь через слово можно описать как картину, так и архитектуру или музыку. Среди жанров искусства слова поэзия занимает особое место в душе тюркских народов. С древнетюркской эпохи поэзия неразрывно связана с народной жизнью.

В данной статье рассматриваются художественные и исторические аспекты темы независимости в тюркской поэзии. Авторы анализируют, как стремление к независимости отражено в литературном наследии тюркских народов и какова его роль в формировании национального самосознания и духовных ценностей. В исследовании проводится сравнительный анализ отображения идеи независимости в поэзии казахских, киргизских, узбекских и турецких авторов, акцентируя внимание на общих мотивах и тематических особенностях произведений.

Авторы раскрывают, как понятие независимости представлено в различных исторических и культурных контекстах, и подчёркивают его символическое значение в национальной поэзии. На примере произведений известных поэтов, таких как Мухтар Шаханов, Чингиз Айтматов, Назым Хикмет и других, исследуется, каким образом идея независимости передана через поэтические средства. Также в статье подчёркивается актуальность данной темы в современной литературе через представление идеологии независимости, основанной на общей культуре и духовном наследии тюркских народов.

Данное исследование предназначено для изучающих литературу и культуру тюркских народов, а также для читателей, интересующихся вопросами национальной идентичности и исторической памяти. Статья позволяет глубже понять образ национального духа в поэзии и предлагает новый взгляд на место идеи независимости в художественной литературе.

**Благодарность:** Данная статья подготовлена в рамках выполнения научного проекта ИРН АР19176992 «Метод преподавания казахской литературы XXI века школьникам (По сети школ Абая)».

**Ключевые слова:** поэзия, литература XXI века, восточная литература, независимость, структура стиха.

Авторлар туралы мәлімет:

Орынбаева Динара Габитовна, PhD докторант, Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан

Шуиншина Мета Назым, Түріктану және Шығыс елдерінің тарихы кафедрасы, Әл-фараби атындағы Қазақ Ұлттық Университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан

Сатемирова Дариха Амантаевна филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, қауымдастырылған профессор, Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан

Информация об авторах:

Орынбаева Динара Габитовна, PhD докторант, Казахский национальный педагогический университет имени Абая, Алматы, Казахстан

Шуиншина Мета Назым, Кафедра Туркологии и истории стран Востока, Казахский национальный университет им. эл-Фараби, Алматы, Казахстан

Сатемирова Дариха Амантаевна, кандидат филологических наук, ассоциированный профессор, Казахский национальный педагогический университет имени Абая, Алматы, Казахстан

Author Information:

Orynbayeva Dinara Gabitovna, PhD candidate at Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Kazakhstan, Almaty.

Shuinshina Meta Nazym, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Faculty of Oriental Studies, Department of Turkish Studies and History of the East, Kazakhstan, Almaty.

Satemirova Darikha Amantaevna, Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor, Kazakhstan, Almaty.