

Synthesis of Tradition and Updates in Turkish Storytelling

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the interpretation of the image of mother and child in the story "On a hot day" by the Turkish writer Yashar Kemal. The tense psychological situation in the story also sheds light on the folklore traditions characteristic of the writer's style. There is also a reaction to the fact that the unhappy childhood in the artist's artistic pursuits was transferred to his works as an image.

In world literary studies, a number of studies on the poetics of the narrative genre have been created. Scientific research from ancient Greek culture to the present shows that it is true that existing genre trends are constantly updated. In the artistic research of modern Turkish writers, one can find many examples of the narrative genre in terms of literary currents such as modernism and postmodernism. Writers who have brought Turkish storytelling to the level of artistic art have a deep understanding of the image of women. Therefore, the artistic mode does not develop by itself. The main reason for this is that the socio-political developments in the country cover a large canvas in Turkish literature. When we talk about Turkish artistic prose, the literary scenes of the 20th century appear in front of our eyes. Two aspects of this fully support our thoughts: firstly, storytelling has reached a new level after the First World War, and secondly, the goals and aspirations of humanity have become one of the main tasks in the agenda of the society.

"In the Turkish prose of the 1960s-1980s, the narrative of poetesses is exaggerated. These stories differ from the narratives of male writers before them in terms of style, image, plot, method of

psychological interpretation, especially in their deep depiction of the female soul. The monologue-narrative form, prominent in women's narratives of this period, was a novelty for modern Turkish prose. The most mature examples of the monologue-story, partly intuitive, partly influenced by lyrical and dramatic feelings, somewhat reminiscent of a decadent mood, were created by two Turkish writers - Naziha Merich and Firuzan. The heart, inner experiences, and mental state of a modern woman were penned during the period of renewal. Sometimes the woman was depicted as weak, sometimes strong-willed, resistant, enduring, contented, sometimes spiritually and culturally poor, sometimes in the image of a selfless mother.¹, - writes Doctor of Philology P. Kenjaeva. It can be seen that the first roots of Turkish storytelling were further developed in the researches of Yashar Kamal, followers of Umar Sayfiddin, who entered fiction at the beginning of the 20th century. By the 1960s, many writers made a radical turn to the poetics of the narrative genre in world literature. One of the brightest creators of Turkish literature, Yashar Kemal, in his artistic pursuits, the art of storytelling is very different from that of others. Like Chekhov and A. Qahhor, Yashar Kamal perceives reality in a narrow way. In his stories, the knot opens a wide path to conflict.

A writer who lost his right eye at the age of five due to an accident in childhood, Yashar Kamal, who started his first work by writing attractive letters to his fellow villagers, is one of the first Turkish writers to win the Nobel Prize. Unhappy childhood - orphan hood and honesty motivated Yashar Kamal to grow up to be as a strong writer. In writer's story "On a hot day" we see a deep psychological interpretation of the image of a woman - a mother:

The boy said: "Mother, - "Mom, wake me up before dawn tomorrow morning."

- You will not wake up again anyway.

- If I do not wake up, stick a needle into my skin. Pull my hair. Hit me

The black eyes of a delicate woman with a pale face sparkle with joy.

"What if you don't wake up?"

- Kill me.

The woman took the child in her arms with all her strength and pressed him to her bosom.

- My soul! - he said.

- If I do not wake up... - the boy thought and suddenly: - put pepper in my mouth!- he said.

His mother again kissed him tenderly, with tears in her eyes.

The boy kept repeating:

- Listen, if I do not wake up, put pepper in my mouth, okay!

- My soul! - said the mother.

- Let the pepper be very hot.

He was caressing, kicking and screaming non-stop:

- Hot pepper, red pepper... Let it make my mouth taste... let it taste... immediately... I will wake up immediately.

Freeing himself from his mother's hand, he ran out onto the porch and lay down on his bed. A warm summer night... The stars dimly flicker on the blue face and the big moon is round like a wheel... The smell of sweat comes from the bed.²

In the quoted passage, the writer describes a concise dialogue between mother and child. In Russian literature, the principles of compact description like Chekhov's

appear in brighter colors in the artistic research of Yashar Kamal (Kamal Sadiq Gokchali). In the story, a boy named Usman is interested in "work from childhood", earns money by serving his family, and gets used to "waking up early" in order to get rid of the sufferings of poverty. The

sorrows and sufferings of the writer's loving parent about Usman are mixed with strong drama. Especially, the way of thinking and goals of a young child, like that of adults, are very suitable and typical for "early awakening". It should be noted that Yashar Kamal cleverly portrays a woman in many of his stories. It is no exaggeration to say that children's lives, their growth, and their growing up into a mature person are integral parts of the writer's creative concept.

When we read that the extremely difficult hardships of the writer's story were transferred to each of his works, this situation can be felt in his works as well. The story "On a hot day" reminds us of the writer's autobiography, the strong dramatic dialogue between the mother and the child, the growth and changes in the child's psyche, the thirst for knowledge and work. He could not even finish high school. Nevertheless, he gained fame in world literature under the name of Yashar Kamal. The dialogues in the stories of Yashar Kamal open a wide way to a deeper understanding of the human inner world. In every emphasis, the artist's heartaches, childhood, are embodied as a symbol of love for all humanity:

Mother angrily said: "I will not wake up." "I won't wake you up, let's die if we die of hunger. What would it be like for a child to work?"

Staring at his thin hand, she was surprised that she had not noticed that her child was so weak until now.

- Let's die even if we die of hunger.

He put a long lock of hair in her mouth and chewed hard. Her husband shouted from below:

- Didn't he wake up again?

The wife caressed and begged in a voice: - What do you want from the poor boy? - she said, - he has a soul like a fist. Bones break in hard work...

Her husband was angry:

- He must wake up on time today! I tell you to wake up! Let him work! Do not get used to laziness. He needs to be hard-tempered since childhood.

The wife said unhappily and getting afraid:

- His hand is so thin that... - she said.

She went to the boy's head. She did not want to wake up a delicate child like a feather and send him to work on a hot day.

- An angry sound from below:

- Wake up! - he said, - he drives a horse. We gave our word to Mustafa. If not, where will they find a child? Wife:

- Hey man! - she said, - I am not disappointed. He is so thin that... Would its working make us rich?

Male:

- Let him learn to work from now... - he said.

The woman strokes the child's hair. Slowly began to wake him up:

- My Osman, my Osman, get up, my lamb, get up, the morning has dawned. My Osman.

The boy groaned. He slowly rolled from side to side.

- My Osman, my lamb! It is dawn...³

If you pay attention to the name of the story, it is called "On a hot day". The reality taken from the household life of a family shows the social and psychological mood of that time, which the entire Turkish nation is going through. Especially, it is not difficult to know that great hope and confidence in the future shines in the psyche of Osman, who is being trained to work from a young age! After

all, Osman aims to live by his work. The kindness of the poor mother, holding and caressing her delicate hands prepares the ground for any reader to understand the philosophy reflected in the essence of the work.

The feelings of the angry father are also expressed truthfully. The reason: rapid changes in the life of the society, extremely difficult life, and the burdens of the Second World War on people's heads are among the changes in the mentality of the people of that time.

Yashar Kamal- masterfully redeveloped folklore traditions in his works. Beautiful examples of Turkish folk art, childhood and its hopes were sincerely expressed in each story and novel. For example, the enjoyment of traditional folklore in Turkish storytelling, the diversity of literary themes for any era is a clear proof of our opinion.

The story "On a hot day" the author's imagination about the child, the colorful moments of childhood were transferred to other stories and novels. In particular, the philosophical and psychological situation in the novels "If they kill the snake" and "Thin Memed" and the dramatic changes in the hero's psyche are more visible in the deep dramatic and tragic expressions characteristic of the writer's style. It should be noted that the writer does not imagine the main character in each of his stories. The philosophy of life reflected in the spirit of Yashar Kamal is embodied in his works by attracting artistic imagery and image principles. After all, the writer does not retell his world, he only reacts to it!

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