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LITERARY-AESTHETIC IDEAL AND TRANSFORMATION

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: For the first time, the question of ideal was analyzed by the German philosopher Kant in connection with internal goals and analyzed within the framework of aesthetic abilities. Until then, those who are not able to present their goal in an figurative way do not even have their own ideals.

INTRODUCTION

Ideal (idealist in Latin, in grekcha $\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$ –image, ideya): 1) according to the meaning accepted by many: a) the highest level of something, the degree to which a view has reached its evolution, b) a separate mold obtained to designate the quality of something, means the meanings of the norm. 2) in Strictly derived ethical and aesthetic content and theoretical content: a) the concept of morality in the highest sense, b) the height of people or society; C) denotes the concept of a person with high morality.

THE MAIN OF THE RESULT

For the first time, the question of ideal was analyzed by the German philosopher Kant in connection with internal goals and analyzed within the framework of aesthetic abilities. Until then, those who are not able to present their goal in an figurative way do not even have their own ideals. Kant believes that the ideal is the appearance of humanity that has reached the highest and perfect level, and is considered the limit of contradictions between the individual and society. Inside an individual, in his consciousness, this state is described as the boundary between generality and individually, integrity and one piece, etc.

Until Kant, these views were not theoretically substantiated, and a philosophical definition of the ideal was given by him. But there were also views that it was impossible to reach the level of definition given by Kant, or that achieving it was inviolable to eternity. Kant believes that the ideal cannot be described or shown in the form of a picture. It can only be fantasized. According to philosophers such as Kant and Fixte, the ideal (individ) is considered the most recent destination, the high point, on the way to achieving the moral evolution of "human honor".

Thus developed the theory of the ideal society of his time, the right of his time as an ideal, postula and imperative. Fixte came up with "I" as a view of the general equality of this ideal.

An aesthetic ideal is a level of high demand for aesthetic assessment, consciously or unconsciously denoting a comparison of this or that thing with the aesthetic ideal. The aesthetic ideal is such a type of aesthetic relationship, which is a Category between aesthetic taste on the one hand and aesthetic vision on the other.

The ideals of the individual and society begin towards the goal. Ideals can be from the main factors of the development, stability of society. When the ideal of one society is raised to an equally ideal level for those who live in that society, such a society will prosper. Citizens in that society unite around a single ideal and act without deviation to achieve it. Many misos can also be cited from history. Take, for example, ancient Rome, the history of Turkish khakanate, the Middle works can say the countries of the East or the state of the sarbadors, and others. In each of them, those who want their state to look ideally high – civilized, all equal, rich-wealthy, etc.

E.V.Osichnyuk notes that the problem of the source of the development of society is of great importance in understanding the essence of the issue of historical development. The solution to this issue is important to take the essence of the issue of the ideal of society. The issue of the source of the development of society again attracts even because it is an area of strong ideological struggles, writes The New York Times . The author also considers the issue of the role of the ideal of society in the life of a person as important. In his opinion, the combination of the interests of the individual and society at one point is an important factor in the progressive finding of both society and the individual .

S.V.Alexandrova appears in her doctoral dissertation entitled " problema ideal v russkoy Literature, kritike, publiciste pervoy polovine XX veka", the historical significance of literature is more in the fact that she is able to express the spirit of her time, to reveal the most important problems of the time. The 19th century, which tried to bring to the surface the ideals of French revolusia, was also a time of crisis of those ideals at the same time. Saying that this is reflected in the literature of critical realism as an understanding of the essence of life, such as good and evil, "the problem of the ideal for Russian literature of all times is considered the main one. There is not a single major work that has not rammed the issue of an Ideal hero, truth, goodness and beauty. For this, V.L.Salavev, L.N.Tolstoy and F.M.Religious topics in the work of Dostoevsky, A.P.Chekhov and I.A.Bunins ' search for the truth of life, M.Gorky, V.V.Mayakovsky, A.Sosialist ideals of the gplatonov, V.V.Nabakov, M.A.Bulgakov, A.S.Valashin, B.L.Resistance to totalitarian ideas in the work of pasternaks, all of the freedom of the individual... it is enough to remember the like –he says.

The research of the ideal as a general concept is more about philosophy. V.M.Muranin R, engaged in the history of philosophical terms.Relying on eykain, he indicated the development of this category as consisting of four stages. In his opinion, the ideal grekcha came from the word "ideya".

Attention began to be paid to the problem of the ideal in art in the 19th century. V.Belinsky and N.The chernyshevskys revealed the relationship between art and Real life, ideal and marriage. Belinsky writes: "ideals will be hidden in reality; they are not games of fantasy, not textures, not fantasies, but at the same time the ideal is a manifestation of the possibility of one thing or another, which is solved by reason and conceived by fantasy, which does not deny reality."

The concept of aesthetic ideal developed by Belinsky and Chernyshevsky became typical for Russian literary criticism.

A.Akopova is the highest manifestation of the aesthetic assimilation of the art–world, which is not only awareness, but also the creation of "art is an objective – aesthetic being attachment it "in the forms of life itself." "In the forms of life itself" is not an understanding of the appearance of a specific body in the visible world, the artistic world in art can express its aesthetic concept in objects, sounds, color, etc.

We can include in the ideals of religious belief concepts related to high perfection or God. Humanistic ideals are characterized by human perfection and its spirituality.

S.V.Alexandrova touched on the issue of literary ideal, noting that the issue of literary ideal is P.He notes that he was deeply investigated by Kropotkin. P.Krapatkin:"... The greatest geniuses of the motherland turned to poema, povest, satire or literary criticism in order to express their views on the fate of the nation, their own desires and ideals. Fiction, "he writes," is not devoid of a private character; no matter how much the author tries, his desires are reflected in his work. And he idealizes what suits his dreams."

Interest in the issue of ideality in literature and art grew in the 60–80s of the last century. One of the first and large-scale studies in this regard is N.Geya and V.Belongs to piskunovas. They tried to unravel the essence of this issue through several studies. In particular, they say: "some believe that ideal reality is created from their side. Others are inclined to the idea that the creators of ideals are artists." V.Kovarin, on the other hand,"personifies the aesthetic ideal as a historical concept of a highly spiritual and comprehensively developed society as a result of the historical actions of society." The aesthetic ideal influences the character of the image of being and finds its interpretation in the image of a positive hero.

Thus, the category of ideal undoubtedly applies both to literature and to literature. After all, literature and aesthetics are considered to be an area with an approach to each other. The creator illuminates his aesthetic ideal through his works. Expresses the ideas that he wants to describe in his work through these ideal words, actions. Obviously, in a work created by different eras and different creators, the ideal of the creator will be different. At the same time, in connection with the emotional experiences of the creator and the needs of the era, the literary and aesthetic ideal manifests itself in different manifestations. Therefore, each creator can describe his ideal differently from the point of view of the purpose of writing a work-the term, the worldview and the demand of the period.

So, in fiction, the question of what should be the manifestations of an ideal image, what attributes it has, was also in the foreground.

In particular, we will face an interesting place in the article published on the site" studio korotkoy proz". In the article: "the ideal hero of the work is the one who, firstly, should be a man, and secondly, young (old people – boring, which did not please Pushkin either). Third, it must be not married. Fourth, it must be able to withstand the contradictions in life."

In the article "Top–10 Romanov, dve glavny geroy–idealny mujchina", Chuck Palank's "Boytsovsky club", Anna Gwalda's "prosto vmeste", Julian Simonov's "Semnadsat mgnoveniy vesni", Alexander Dumas's "count Monte Cristo", Ethel Lilian Voynich's "Ovod", Colin Mccalou's "Plyutshie v ternovnike", Veneamin Kaverin's "dva in the novels" Capitana", "geroi nashego vremeni "by Mikhail Lermontov," Vampire Lestat "by Eni Reis," Angelica " by Ann and Serge Golon, the importance is attached to the fact that the ideal hero is a man .

VL.A.In Lukova's article" idealny geroy vo franskoy Drame V kontekste Evropeyskogo literaturnogo prosessa", addressing the issue of the ideal hero in nineteenth-century European literature, he says that this period was a new stage in presenting the ideal hero to the stage. Continuing again, he writes that the character of the ideal hero of this period is determined by his nobility and good deeds. The Ideal hero is an example pattern with his own behavior in the first place. For this, the creators have developed a logical, incomparable, ideal system of actions.

It is known that Nelson Mandelo is said to have long become the ideal hero of his own people as a result of his struggle for equality of different races and nationalities in South Africa. He has always

become such an ideal hero in the eyes of the people for the fact that he has always been able to put the interests of his people above his happiness, and is always ready to forgive himself for his homeland .

CONCLUSION

Summing up on the surface of the Ideal on the basis of the points mentioned above, all of them are ideals related to each era, each author, each people, each political vision, which cannot be a benchmark for another. But still the problem of the ideal is considered an important issue for literary works of all time. Again, it can be said that since the literary-aesthetic ideal was important for the literature of all times, its own ideals of that time were created. These ideals were changing several aspects of their appearance, character, gender. In literary criticism, the state of the appearance of an image by changing it in one way or another in such a way is called transformationalization.

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