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**SHAID RASHIDOV AND MORAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ISSUES  
IN HIS POETRY**

Maret Imranovna Khazhbikarova (a)\*, Khedi Ramzanovna Selmurzaeva (b),  
Tamara Bekovna Khabusieva (c), Aina Minkailovna Berieva (c),  
Khaikalkha Zakharovna Okueva (c), Lida Dotuevna Akhmadova (c)  
\*Corresponding author

(a) Kh. I. Ibragimov Complex Research Institute, RAS, 21a, Staropromyslovskoye Highway, Grozny, Russia,  
margaretta72@mail.ru

(b) Chechen State University, 32, A. Sheripov Str., Grozny, Russia, solnuhkooo@mail.ru

(c) Grozny State Oil Technical University named after Academician M.D. Millionshtchikov, 100, Isaeva Str.,  
Grozny, 364061, Russia, berieva.ayna@mail.ru

**Abstract**

The paper analyzes the moral and philosophical views of Shaid Rashidov. The issues of morality and philosophy in the poetry of Rashidov are considered. Various poetry collections are analyzed, and the issues of friendship, morality, and relations between fraternal peoples are investigated. The poetry of Shaid Rashidov reveals the world of a moral and philosophical hero, who associates his life with human and moral, he is not indifferent to everything that happens in the world, he experiences the pain of other people as his own and expresses his feelings in words that are capable of reaching the human moral consciousness. The paper deals with the socio-political and cultural life of the poet and publication of his first works. The paper is devoted to the life and career of Shaid Rashidov, the Chechen prominent poet and writer. The main stages of his creative life are considered. The paper also emphasizes that Shaid Rashidov, as a citizen who deeply loves his motherland, describes all the events associated with his motherland. During the difficult war years, Shaid Rashidov did not stop writing and derived strength from literature to give hope to people. The poet never stopped creating. He also wrote in the Kyrgyz language and his poems were published in Kyrgyz newspapers. His poetry is the poetry of morality, harmony and faith, whatever language he writes in.

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## **1. Introduction**

The lyrics of Shaid Rashidov, the Chechen poet of the older generation, is characterized by the depth and subtlety of problematic, the variety, brightness and expressiveness of the main motives, the originality and uncommonness of the author's views, and his creative individuality.

## **2. Problem Statement**

The need to identify the features of Rashidov's style and their role in the evolution of Chechen poetry determines the relevance of the study and its prospects for the Chechen literary criticism.

## **3. Research Questions**

The subject of the study is the moral and philosophical views in the poetry of Shaid Rashidov.

The paper also discusses:

- The role of Shaid Rashidov in the history of Chechen poetry in the 1960s–2010s;
- Worldview, poetical thinking.

## **4. Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of the study is to analyze the moral and philosophical views in the poetry of Shaid Rashidov.

## **5. Research Methods**

The study employs the following common scientific and philological research methods: analytical, historical-cultural and comparative-typological.

## **6. Findings**

Shaid Rashidov was born on October 15, 1940, in the village of Engel Yurt of Gudermes region in the family of a clerk. Six months after the birth of a son, his father left in June 1941 as a volunteer for the front – the Great Patriotic War began. He covered many kilometers of front roads with dignity and honor, which is evidenced by the fact that for the capture of Budapest Rashid was nominated for the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union, but he did not receive an award as the son of a repressed people. Only five months after the Victory, Rashid returned to Kyrgyzstan, where his repressed family lived. The soldier's chest was decorated with the Order of the Red Star, the Order of the Patriotic War of the 1st degree and other medals.

The boy grew up in the village of Molotov, Budenovskiy district, Tallas region. He went to school there, finished seven grades of a Kyrgyz school, and ten grades of a Jalal-Abad school.

Since 1958 the poems of Sh. Rashidov have been regularly published on the pages of regional and republican newspapers, the almanac Orga, collections of young writers of Checheno-Ingushetia. In 1967,

his first poem *Kurgan Pot* was awarded the first prize at the republican competition of the Writers' Union of Checheno-Ingushetia, dedicated to the fiftieth anniversary of the October Revolution.

In recent years, Shaid Rashidov has begun to write in prose: he wrote the story *Mystery* translated into Russian by the poet Khavas Akbiev which was warmly received by readers: I witnessed how people searched for the journal in which the story was published, read it without stopping, and retold to each other, sometimes admiring, sometimes indignant (Kusaev, 2011).

At the very beginning of his creative work, Sh. Rashidov declared himself as a poet of lyrical nature. No matter how hidden and intimate were the experiences of his lyrical hero, they always reflected the anxieties and aspirations of the poet associated with the time in which he lived and worked. Thus, the poetic world of Sh. Rashidov's sensations does not reveal the gap between the personal and the general.

During more than forty years of poetic activity, Sh. Rashidov published more than ten books of poetry and poems. The titles of these books convey the main content of his poetry: *Morning Dew*, *Starry Night*, *Hope*, etc. The all-Union reader was also familiar with the poetry of Sh. Rashidov, which was due to his collection of poems *Spring* published in the Moscow publishing house Sovremennik.

The first meeting of the poet with a Russian-speaking reader, in my opinion, cannot be considered successful: the poems of the *Spring* collection in an authorized translation by Vadim Kuznetsov did not adequately convey the originality of his lyrics. This was predictable because any translation leads to an inevitable loss of originality. Nevertheless, there was a positive side in this fact.

In his poetry collections, we find landscapes and everyday life of the motherland, echoes of the past war, impressions of foreign trips, memories of distant childhood, poetic reflections on human life and love.

The theme of Sh. Rashidov's poems is extensive and shows that the poet is a man of his time, living in unison with the era and responding to everything that happens around him. However, it is not the theme that determines the face of a real poet. Sh. Rashidov is characterized by openness of feelings and emotions. This looseness of mind and heart, freedom of communication with the world of people and nature make his poetry original and bright.

In the poetry of Sh. Rashidov, the rich world of the lyrical hero is revealed, who acutely feels his relations with everything that happens in the world.

The poet Rashidov and the man Rashidov are inseparable. To understand a person, it is essential to understand what he feels and thinks.

To understand the love lyrics of a poet, it is necessary to understand feelings and thoughts that underlie his poems. Everything is clear about feelings because love, in extreme cases falling in love, makes the poet take up his pen, but thoughts are another matter.

In his poems, Rashidov persistently and stubbornly substantiates a controversial philosophical position: the relationship between a man and a woman is a struggle. The strongest wins. Whom he considers the strongest is obvious. The man is the lord, the sovereign, the master. Chivalrous admiration for a woman does not exclude the possession, along with other benefits of civilization or nature.

The poet string together examples, demonstrates how this eternal, in his understanding, situation is embodied in different circumstances in a given historical period.

Rashidov, both a person and a poet, is absolutely honest with himself and with others. Therefore, with surprise, even with a share of sacred horror, he tells about rare cases when a woman wins. This is evidenced by the poems written after his marriage. The poet Rashidov finds sources of inspiration and devotes poetry to other women. The man Rashidov after decades of family life remained in his life forever.

This is due to the fact that Shaid Rashidov, despite his aptitude for play, looks at the world and poetry, an indispensable component of the world, extremely seriously, and he does not admit falsehood neither in life and love, nor in poetry. His poems about nature, war and love are very masculine. This is not their main advantage since his poems are fascinating. But even those to whom Rashidov's poems are not so close should read them to understand how a real man thinks and feels (Inderbaev, 2005).

The poetry became the main theme of his life. To realize the undoubted closeness of the romantic poet to the sublime world of ideas of the Mamakayev era and its favorite thought about the harmonious accuracy of words and images, he learned a lot from him. At the same time, he possesses an original poetic talent and a special literary destiny. He has already said his word since the feelings of the poet and his reader are in tune.

To date, the problem of the formation of a moral ideal has no unambiguous solution. At every stage of the history, ideals served to develop conscious principles of a person's behavior in relation to other people, to the whole society (Dzhamulaev, 2009).

The lyrics of Rashidov evokes direct empathy. For today's readers, artistic knowledge of ancient and integral thoughts and feelings that arise when reading Rashidov's poetry are interesting and instructive. The talent of a lyric poet is a gift to express himself fully and openly, to convey feelings to readers: morality, goodness, decency, sincerity, etc. The romantic poet considers the reader a person who can sincerely and strongly feel and think. The reader pays the poet in his own coin and appreciates the creative person. Rashidov expresses in his sincere work 'both sorrow and the joy of being.' But these are very personal, specific feelings. Everything serves to the poetry of 'heart movements', that is complete and accurate expression in the language of artistic images, and feelings that are stronger than even logical reason. Rashidov's poems tell the reader secrets of the heart and show the direct movements of a pure, high and somewhat innocent nature. Nikolai Gogol called such harmonic poetry hitherto unheard-of musical sounds of the heart (Lorsanukaev, 2015).

Shaid Rashidov has always actively participated in the public, cultural and educational life of the region: he was many times elected as a deputy of the Gudermes City Council of People's Deputies, reported topical issues on the pages of the regional newspaper *Krasnoye Znamya*, was the permanent leader of the literary association of young talents *Rodni*. At present, Sh. Rashidov is assistant to the Minister of Education and Science of the Chechen Republic.

'I started writing poetry at the age of thirteen, – he recalls - at first I wrote in the Kyrgyz language, but in 1956 I began to write in Chechen for the newspaper *Znamya Truda* that was published in Alma-Ata for Chechens and Ingush. I remember that I sent my poetry to the editorial board without any hope of publication. However, the editorial board consisted of kind and sensitive people who supported local authors: M.S. Gadaev, H. Edilov and others. They published my poems, and I am grateful to them all my

life for supporting me in those difficult years, giving me, as it were, a ticket to the world of literature. At that time, I was only sixteen years old!

Since 1958, the poems of Sh. Rashidov have been regularly published on the pages of regional and republican newspapers, the almanac *Orga*, collections of young writers of Checheno-Ingushetia. In 1967, the young poet's first poem *The Poet's Mound* won the first prize at the republican competition of the Union of Writers of Checheno-Ingushetia dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution. The poetry of Sh. Rashidov gives birth to light in the soul of the reader, fills it with the desire to live openly and respond to another soul.

A long-time and forced break in the publications and editions of Shaid Rashidov's poetry books (as of all Chechen writers) came in 1995: there was no time for publications, people had to survive. The poet lived through all the horrors of the past wars with his people, without leaving his native village. He did not stop writing, and derived strength from literature to give hope to people. Therefore, he worked under the roar of shelling, groans of the wounded, in the light of fires, and he was faithful to the precepts of the great A.M. Gorky, who wrote: 'As any occupation, literature requires continuous work and improvement. A writer is a witness at the eternal trial of truth and falsehood, and history is a judge, his best friend, in whose justice he believes and does not want to hide anything, he even cannot do this.'

What poetic and ethical forms does this eternal for humanity 'competition' between good and evil have in the literature of our era? What alternatives does each of the opposing sides put forward, to what endings does it lean? Finally, is it possible to hope for its successful 'resolution' – in the earthly and human world – or at least for a partial 'resolution, either in the momentary present or in not distant future? If so, what cost do man and mankind really have to pay? (this is the most important question today) (Kisileva, 1989).

In 1995–2000, Sh. Rashidov wrote many poems about his long-suffering motherland. About seventeen poems were created, more than fifteen folk legends and tales were processed. Two voluminous collections of poetry and poems have been prepared for publication: *Song* and *Destiny* (Kusaev, 2004).

The dependence of young poets on oral and poetic traditions was enhanced by the fact that the birth of written literature of the Chechens and Ingush was accompanied by massive folk poetry that glorified a new mode of life and new relationships between people (Turkaev, 1987).

In poetry collections of Shaid Rashidov, we find landscapes and everyday life of the motherland, echoes of the past war, impressions of foreign trips, memories of distant childhood, poetic reflections on human morality, life and love (Inderbaev, 2007).

In recent years, Shaid Rashidov has begun to write in prose: he wrote the story *Mystery* and is now working on a versatile novel *Lines of Fate*, which tells about everything that he and people near him have experienced, about people he met in his life, about love and faithfulness. The story *Mystery* translated into Russian by Khavas Akbiev (*Vainakh Journal*, 2003) was warmly received by readers: I even witnessed how people searched for the journal in which the story was published, and then retold it to each other.

## 7. Conclusion

Thus, we can say with confidence that Shaid Rashidov is an internationalist poet, who appreciates the friendship between fraternal peoples. Shaid Rashidov always thinks about his people and considers

himself responsible to them. He retains a sincere desire to convey the pain and joy of people through his works. His poetry reflects his worries and aspirations, and everything connected with life and his own experience.

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