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## Philosophical Lyrics in the Poetry of Vasily Lebedev

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*This article analyzes the philosophical lyrics of Lebedev's poems. Lebedev's poems are imbued with philosophical thoughts. In the creative work of Lebedev we have identified about 20 poems of philosophical lyrics, the themes of which are very diverse: in these verses the poet reflects on life, the past, the future, the purpose of life, death.*

*Keywords: philosophical lyrics, poetry, Vasily Lebedev, the life, the death, the image.*

*Research area: 24.00.00 – culture studies.*

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Studying the peculiarities of the creative process and the product of creation, Iu.B. Borev distinguishes the following components: reality – author – creative process; text- artistic reality and semantics (art concept) – reception [1; 456].

Among lyrical genres, researchers distinguish civil, philosophical, intimate and pastoral poetry, insisting on the fact that different forms of the lyric genre are mainly based on the "thematic principle". L. Bodrova, L. Timofeev and A. Bandura use the term "genre" to refer to a literature class. In his theory of poetry, G.N. Pospelov considers the ratio of the expressive and imitative origins to be the leading principle of classification of lyric genres [7, 108].

Vasily Lebedev was recognized and became famous as an outstanding Even poet. His multifaceted creative personality was vividly revealed in the field of science. He made it into history

of the native people, as the first Even scientist, candidate (Ph.D.) of philological sciences.

The originality of the artistic worldview of the indigenous peoples of the North is their firm belief that not only bodies of family and friends contain human life, but also all things created by the human. Vasily Lebedev's poetics demonstrates this syncretism in the native language with great artistic expression. For example, in the poem "Unta" (Mukluks), the girl's footwear is endowed with special beauty:

Хэрэчэлкэн, нисалкан

Beaded

Осал унтав тэттыди [2]

Mukluks out of skins, dressed

D.E. Vasil'eva, considering Lebedev's poetry, wrote that "the lyrical protagonist in the works by Vasily Lebedev is diverse and extensive. He is a man with active life position, not a common contemplator. His reflections on the meaning

of life, the high destiny of the human, the place of the poet in the labour ranks are deep and philosophical" [2, 82].

The young years pass, as the winds, the poet compares these years to the season, calling them spring. The lyrical protagonist reflects on his past life and asks himself what else he can do:

Нөсөгчэн бидеку инэнцил                      My young days,  
Хунцэгчин дэгникэн нэнрисэн

Like the wind, have passed by.

Биниву нэлкэнин тачин-да елтэнни,

My life-spring is over

Яв-дакич онцаву эмэнин.

How much do I still have to do?

Хи, хунцэ, дэтлэди он эчэс хорукан,

Wind, why have not you taken away

Тэгэлэ өгэски он эчэс хөрүкэн?

To the faraway aether, why have not you taken with you?

Төгэми биниву нэлкэнин елтэнни [ 3].

Thus my life-spring has passed.

[A.V.]

The author reflects on the years of his childhood overcoming the cold, he uses metaphorical images "have tasted the icy cold":

*куңарану елтэнни, / Анңанил нэнритэн/ Иңэньси гилсиван/ Амтаникан исуриу.* The bygone life of the Evens, according to the thoughts of Vasily Lebedev, got stuck in the rocks: *өси бини тэгэлгэн/ кадаралдула набганча.* Thoughts about the days gone by, we find in the poems "Анңанил" (Years), "Хупкучэж уркэлэн" (At the door of the school), "Дэтлэлкэн инэнцил" (Winged Days), «Тинив би» (Yesterday I).

Through the prism of native wildlife, Vasily Lebedev reveals his state of soul. The lyrical protagonist in the poem "Хоч хинмач" (Very Fast) has the opposite feelings, when a pine branch gets interwoven with the darkness, then it's hard for him to think about anything, and when the star shines in the sky, then his soul brightens.

Хатарнюн                                              With darkness  
Мэргэму                                              My thoughts  
Дёмкаттай ургэлрэн.                      Have got heavier  
Өгилэ                                              Somewherer up high  
Осикат хурамран.                      A star is twinkling  
Тэгэлэ                                              Somewhere faraway  
Мэргэму илэ-вул                      My thoughts  
Аркакан нэринчин[1].                      Get brighter

In his work «Колата гөндэтэн» (Let Them Say That I Drink) we observe conflicting opinions about the essence of life: *колата, кэнели гөндэтэн, биниву дюлдэлэв, хирэңчин гиркуттэн* – let them say that I drink, I'm bad, there are obstacles waiting for ahead in life, *ай бэй, як аин гөндэтэн, бэй-нюн-дэ гэрбэлэн төр ойдун тэгэтчим* – let them say that I'm good, I'm the best, I will live this life with dignity.

Vasily Lebedev's favorite landscape is his native Verkhojansk Mountains, therefore, thinking about life, he compares *бинив удян* – his life: *нөкикэңчин нунэнчин* – with a tight arrow, *мавуткаңчин хумбуңчин* – with the movement of the lasso, *горла хордин,/ даваччин,/ асундакит гуду тору ойчияччин*- obstacles of life – with the mountains.

S.M. Petrova in her reflection on the poem "Этикэр" (Old Men), writes that "the old men have got close with the nature around them and have become a part of it" [6, 70]. Here the poet shows the life of a man on land in a peculiar way. Youth is fast as the wind, and old age means respect, and therefore the poet describes the old men with great respect. Philosophical comprehension is accompanied by a leisurely pace, the author uses repetition; description of peace the poet transmits using the word *хумкэттэ* – whisper, they whisper to the forest, to the mountain top, to the coloured meadows, to the blue flowers, to the white swans, to the sky, to the sun.

The theme of fortitude is demonstrated in the poem "Иңэнь төр бэиндин" (If You Think You

Are a Northerner). Using an annular construction of the strophe, Vasily Lebedev draws attention to the fact, how to live this life with dignity: be persistent, like a rock – *кадар урэмэж маң били*, your thoughts should be transparent, like a spring flower – *кунтэк ойлан герси нөчэ/ Урэмэкэн дёлбэр оли*, as a stream from which a bird is drinking – *чивкачан колаңқан/ биракчан мөгчинни*.

The poet in his works shares his thoughts of being, of human destiny. Poet asks the eternal philosophical questions in his poem "Як гэрбэн тэгэлгэн?" (What Is Life?). Here we see the argument about life, about his own experiences, how to live this life. The poem consists of 9 equal triplets, each first line begins with a question, every second line contains an answer and the third one contains an imperative sentence. For example:

Як гэрбэн тэгэлгэн?	What is life?
Эвикэ.	A game.
Таракам, хотэлрэ хоч аич!	

Then have a lot of fun with it!

Often we find thoughts about enlightened life. For example, in the poem "Хупкутчэ" (Knowledge): *хупкуттэй эдэй би одамса, нөлтэнкэ нэримэн эрэгэр бодамсам* – I want to continue to learn, to laways follow the bright sunbeams.

Meditations devoted to eternity, are frequent. For example, in the poem "Музейла" (At the Museum) the protagonist reflects on the future: *тэгэлгэн бинивэн гөниклэн/ хояв би унуца туркурэм* – when I think about life / there is much I don't understand; *Мин бинив ударман хакурин одакан мингэчин урална туркудир – тачикан горалдин* – when the road of my life will end / other like me will also think about eternity.

In lyrical and philosophical interpretation of the world, an important place is occupied by the theme of death, which is deeply national

in Lebedev's poems. In the poem "Ок ут-та төр долан ирэку" (Once Upon a Time I Will Be in the Ground), we see a kind of attitude to passing away *ок-ут-та төр долан ирэку* – by that time, when I will be in the ground. The lyrical protagonist reflects on how young people will be asking what he has written about, after reading the poem? The protagonist of the poem gives the answer to this question being confident that his life is truly reflected in his works.

Ок-ут-та төр долан ирэку

Once upon a time I will be in the ground	
Гөндэну төрөму	And the words I said
Дуктаңнав эмэбдин.	Will remain written down.
Нөсөгчэр дукатлав	After reading my poems
Таңникан улгимдир:	Young people will ask:
-Ями-тка адыкун бичэмдэс,	-His life
Бидэкен тэгэлгэн	Seems insufficient
Он эсни ичумсэ,	As if we don't see everything
Хаван-кка дйяча-гу, яча-гу?	
	Seems like he has hidden something?

Таракам	Later on
Бисиву тэгэлгэн	The life I've lived
Битлэдүв барагдин илканди [2].	

Will truly answer for me.

[A. V.]

Turning to the shaman theme in Lebedev's works demonstrates religious views of the people.

Thus, the protagonist of the poem "Миргилаң" – shaman Gurguli – during his shamanistic has a flight through three worlds and the author depicts it with the following words «дэбсэн бисни ньааниндулин» – his wings have touched the Heaven, "һяңан олда оодьиди/ наманьдялбу давлиндан" – having turned into a burbot/ he swam across seas, "кадарал-да, куунтэкэл/ дьээрэлникэн еелтэнчир" – rocks and meadows we passed by.

Vasily Lebedev combined the originality of thinking of a scientist and the imagery of a poet.

The latter spiritualized the first one. Therefore, his translations from his native language into Russian were peculiar due to the poetic features and scientific preciseness at the same time.

The analysis of the poet's philosophical poetry leads us to the conclusion that Vasily Lebedev is a poet-thinker, in his poetry various philosophical categories are originally

interpreted. Joyous philosophical poetry of the poet helps the reader to hope for the best, to fill his/her life with the spirit of dignity, pride, courage, nobility. It should be noted, that in Lebedev's philosophical lyrics the issue of environmental and ethical-moral relationship between the human, environment and society is disclosed.

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## Философская лирика в поэзии В. Лебедева

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*В данной статье анализируется философская лирика поэзии В. Лебедева. Лебедевские стихи пронизаны философскими раздумьями. В творчестве В. Лебедева нами выявлено около 20 стихотворений философской лирики, тематика которой весьма разнообразна: в этих стихах поэт размышляет о жизни, о прошлом, о будущем, о предназначении жизни, о смерти.*

*Ключевые слова: философская лирика, поэзия, Василий Лебедев, жизнь, смерть, образ.*

*Научная специальность: 24.00.00 – культурология.*

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