

On The Problem Of Researching Unpublished Works Of Chingiz Aitmatov

Toktomametova Zhazgul Asylbekovna¹, Zhantaev Adilbek Suyundukovich²,
Ysakbaeva Zinat Turdubekovna³, Beishenaliyeva Uulkan Usonbekovna⁴

(Master's Department At Naryn Campus Of J. Balasagyn Kyrgyz National University, Kyrgyz Republic)
(Institute Named After Aitmatov, National Academy Of Sciences Under The President Of The Kyrgyz Republic,
Kyrgyz Republic)
(Department Of Information Technology, Naryn Campus Of The Kyrgyz National University Named After Jusup
Balasagyn, Kyrgyz Republic)

Abstract:

The exemplary creative career of our great writer Chingiz Aitmatov, whose name is widely known throughout the world, at first glance gives the impression of being comprehensively and thoroughly studied. Indeed, the artistic and aesthetic qualities of this outstanding artist's famous works, their plot and compositional features, the distinctive features of his artistic method aimed at realistically depicting human life, the conveyance of the author's system of values through the actions and words of his characters, etc., have become the subject of numerous studies in the field of literary criticism. Several hundred doctoral, candidate, and master's dissertations devoted to the artistic world of our renowned writer have been completed and successfully defended. Hundreds of scholarly works have been published, revealing the secrets of his work, and several thousand articles have been published. However, the unpublished works of our renowned writer are rarely the subject of research. Academician A. Akmatyaliyev's enormous contribution to this field of scholarly research is undeniable.

Background: Chingiz Aitmatov (1928–2008) is not only a classic of Kyrgyz and Russian literature but also a writer of planetary significance, whose works have been translated into more than 170 languages. In the 21st century, amidst globalization, erasure of cultural boundaries, and the dominance of mass culture, Aitmatov's work regains particular relevance. His persistent appeal to eternal values—goodness, justice, love, memory, and humanity—serves as a moral counterweight to spiritual crisis and the phenomenon of "mankurtism" (loss of historical memory).

Materials and Methods: This article discusses the current state of research on Chingiz Aitmatov's unpublished works. The main material for the study in the article is the following articles by Academician A. Akmatyaliyev from the book "Chingiz Aitmatov's Unpublished Works: What is the Reason?! Unfinished Works of Chingiz Aitmatov: What is the Reason?!", "The Pipe is a Symbol of Love and Sorrow", "Why Did Aitmatov Turn to Gold?!", "Was He Died or Was He Killed?!". In addition to the above, the collection also contains articles entitled "Let's Not Be Mankurts!", "Did Aitmatov Translate "Manas"?! or Did the Epic "Manas" Introduce Aitmatov to Auezov?!". However, we did not make them the target of analysis, considering them to be of little relevance to the research topic of our article. In the study of the identified problem and the articles taken as objects, the methods of analysis, synthesis, comparison and logical conclusions are mainly used. Using these methods, we can clearly see that Academician A. Akmatyaliyev has made a significant contribution to the study of Chingiz Aitmatov's unpublished works.

Results: At the end of this article, based on the literature review and discussion of the materials, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Academician A. Akmatyaliyev has scientific articles on the unpublished works of our great writer Chingiz Aitmatov, entitled "The Pipe – a Symbol of Love and Sorrow", "Why Did Aitmatov Turn to Gold?!..", "Did He Die or Was He Killed?!..". They were published in the republican press at the time and later included in the author's book "Unpublished Works of Chingiz Aitmatov: What's the Reason?! Unfinished Works of Chingiz Aitmatov: What's the Reason?!"
2. In his article "The Pipe - a Symbol of Love and Sorrow," literary scholar A. Akmatyaliyev analyzes the story "The Pipe and the Land," which was not fully published during the time of our great artist Chingiz Aitmatov, and comes to the conclusion that the great poet was constantly in search of new ideas, placed strict and high demands on his work, and attached great importance to the quality of his work rather than its quantity.
3. In his article "Why did Aitmatov turn to gold?!..", the professional scientist A. Akmatyaliyev refers to the work of our outstanding writer Chingiz Aitmatov "Gold and Snow" and concludes that if this artistic derivative were brought to its logical conclusion, it would become one of the most striking facts in the literary process of the time.

4. Academician A. Akmatalliev, in his article "Dead or Murdered?!...", discusses the work of our great writer Chingiz Aitmatov "Meeting with the Murdered Son", reveals the reasons why it was not published as a complete story at the time, and concludes that there is no doubt that this story, in its complete form, will remain one of Chingiz Aitmatov's outstanding works.

5. The articles of the prominent scholar A. Akmatalliev, "The Pipe is a Symbol of Love and Sorrow," "Why Did Aitmatov Turn to Gold?!", "Did He Die or Was He Killed?!...", are important contributions to the science of Aitmatov studies, which is recognized as a branch of literary studies.

Conclusion: We would like to express our gratitude to Academician, Doctor of Philology Abdyldajan Amanturovich Akmatalliev for his insightful articles on a number of works by our great artist Chingiz Aitmatov that were not published during his lifetime: "The Pipe – a Symbol of Love and Sorrow", "Why Did Aitmatov Turn to Gold?!...", "Did He Die or Was He Killed?!...", which opened up new directions for researchers in the study of Aitmatov

Key Word: literature, man, A. Akmatalliev, Ch. Aitmatov, scholarly research, unpublished works.

Date of Submission: 03-03-2026

Date of Acceptance: 13-03-2026

I. Introduction

Our people pride as counted glorious our artist Genghis Aitmatov's general creativity and the his/her from the pen created beautiful countries XX from the 50s of the century from just literature recognition of science research to the object rotated . Famous our writer creativity studied scientists amount of also one significantly . Their some of them Ghana grandfather Let's go , the following to mark will be : A. Akmatalliev , K. Artykbaev , K. Asanaliyev , J. Bakashova , K. Bobulov , G. Gachev , K. Ibrahimov , O. Ibrahimov , A. Sadykov , S. Tillebaev , L. Ukubayeva , A. Erkebaev etc. Name those named and the apart from is it on the floor unnamed many scientists Ch . Aitmatov to his/her work due to literature in cognition , pedagogy , language in science and the in philosophy their own many scientific works prepare and light They published it . Note outgoing situation , literature recognition separately one thematic - problematic the field – aitmatov recognition science eye bat and the flourishing developed

Genghis Aitmatov's of his creativity , he created beautiful of states as high as wide large-scale to be studied despite , great the artist beautiful in the world a while some personal our scientists , for example , academics A. Akmatalliev by Ghana a little bit word taken away coming beautiful derivatives also Of course , scientific in the community is she literary to the works heart of attention of the few also reason There is . Because , it beautiful derivatives yourself during the penmanship eye while alive unpublished remaining , as a result is it works in the field scientific in the community information not possible to eat little bit has been .

Question born , glorious the writer's which one works wide readers to the community yourself on time reached Isn't it ? This to the moon the answer academician A. Akmatalliev in 2023 Kyrgyz and the Russian in languages printed " Genghis Khan" Aitmatov's unpublished Works : Because what ?! Unfinished works of Chingyza Aitmatova: What is the reason?! We can find it in the work named [3].

According to Academician A. Akmatalliev, the story "Pipe and Earth", the work "Gold and Snow", and the story "Meeting with the Murdered Son" by our great writer Ch. Aitmatov were not published in their time and did not reach the general reading public. There are a number of serious reasons for the fate of the mentioned works. In the above-mentioned book, the scientist devoted space to these works of our great writer, which had been unknown to the public for a long time, in the following articles: "Pipe - a symbol of love and sorrow", "Why did Aitmatov turn to gold?!", "Did he die or was he killed?!" It is worth noting that many of these articles were published in the republican press before being included in the book, and information about the works of the great writer that were not published in his time was presented to the attention of the reading public. Therefore, Academician A. Akmatalliev, in his book, He was the first to speak about Aitmatov's unpublished works, paving the way for research into the writer's aforementioned literary works.

II. Material And Methods

This article discusses the current state of research on Chingiz Aitmatov's unpublished works. The main material for the study in the article is the following articles by Academician A. Akmatalliev from the book "Chingiz Aitmatov's Unpublished Works: What is the Reason?! Unfinished Works of Chingiz Aitmatov: What is the Reason?!", "The Pipe is a Symbol of Love and Sorrow", "Why Did Aitmatov Turn to Gold?!", "Was He Died or Was He Killed?!". In addition to the above, the collection also contains articles entitled "Let's Not Be Mankurts!", "Did Aitmatov Translate "Manas"?! or Did the Epic "Manas" Introduce Aitmatov to Auezov?!". However, we did not make them the target of analysis, considering them to be of little relevance to the research topic of our article. In the study of the identified problem and the articles taken as objects, the methods of analysis, synthesis, comparison and logical conclusions are mainly used. Using these methods, we can clearly see that

Academician A. Akmatyaliyev has made a significant contribution to the study of Chingiz Aitmatov's unpublished works

Of course, the fact that the field of Aitmatov studies, which is a branch of modern literary studies, is developing rapidly is a fact of life today. However, as the Ph.D., Professor A. Sadykov rightly noted, "There are still many unsolved secrets of Zalkar's literary heritage" [4, p. 21]. This situation is clearly evidenced by the fact that there are unpublished works of Chingiz Aitmatov, and then the fact that these works have not been turned into objects of research. Therefore, there is no doubt that "...the scientific field of Aitmatov studies, which studies the work of the great artist, still has a lot of work to be done and research to be conducted" [6, p. 8]. It is in this situation that Academician A. Akmatyaliyev's writing and publishing of a number of his articles, in which he shared his thoughts and observations on the reasons why some of the great artist's works were not published in due time, cannot but arouse the interest of the reading public, including, first of all, literary scholars.

The famous scientist A. Akmatyaliyev talks about the great writer's story "Pipe and Land" in the article "Pipe - a symbol of love and sorrow" on pages 3-54 of the above-mentioned work. The article was previously published under the title "Pipe and Land" ("Flute and Land") in the newspapers "Alibi" (12.11.2013), "Fabula" (18.11.2016), "Politklinika" (08.12.2016), "De-facto" (23.02-09.03.2018), "Slovo Kyrgyzstana" (13-14.03.2018). Considering that the writer devotes a fairly large article to the work, we assume that the mentioned literary work really possesses qualities worth mentioning. According to the author of the article, "The manuscript was 146 pages long when typed, and there are seven or eight pages in the author's own handwriting" [3, p. 3].

The prominent writer A. Akmatyaliyev talks about the great writer's work "Gold and Snow" in the article "Why did Aitmatov turn to gold?!" on pages 55-63 of the same work. The article was previously published in the newspaper "Slovo Kyrgyzstana" on February 13, 2019, and in the newspaper "De-facto" on December 6 of the same year. If we read it carefully, we will see that the article is small in size, and only briefly discusses the main idea of the work. Therefore, it can be assumed that this work was a short story, and even then its story was not fully completed. The author himself informs us that he came to the same conclusion: "If "Gold and Snow" was brought to its logical conclusion, it would be one of the most striking facts in the literary process of our time" [3, p. 63].

The scientist continues his speech on this topic in connection with Ch. Aitmatov's story "A Meeting with a Murdered Son". He shares his thoughts on the mentioned work in the article "Was it Dead or Murdered!?" on pages 86-103 of his book. This article was also published in the newspaper "Kyrgyz Tuusu" from May 1 to 25, 2023, before being included in the book. The writer shares the following observation: "The manuscript "A Meeting with a Murdered Son" is a continuation of the story "A Meeting with a Murdered Son", or rather, the second part of the story. However, the first part reached the readers as a story. In fact, the genre of the work in the manuscript is marked as "story", and the two parts reveal the integrity of one work" [3, p. 87].

Thus, Academician A. Akmatyaliyev, as a specialist in literature and science, made an attempt to reveal the reasons for the untimely publication of some of the great writer's literary works. We can consider his work in this area as a legitimate contribution to the development of the field of Aitmatov studies in literary studies.

III. Result

As can be seen from the above information, academician A. Akmatyaliyev, with a number of his articles, has been doing important work in the direction of bringing information about the unpublished works of our great artist Chingiz Aitmatov to the general reading public. It is clear that these activities of the literary scholar have had and will continue to have a positive impact on the further development of the field of Aitmatov studies in the field of literary studies. In particular, the interpretation of the meaning and content of the writer's unpublished works and the assumptions about the reasons for their non-publication are important as they provide researchers with a direct direction for further analysis.

IV. Discussion

Of course, book lovers from all over the world, including Kyrgyzstan, and of course, general fans of Chingiz Aitmatov's work, as well as representatives of literary criticism, recognize Academician A. Akmatyaliyev as a scholar-literary expert who is an excellent connoisseur of the artistic world of the great writer and the artistic states he created. Of course, the reason for his such recognition is undoubtedly the fact that Ch. Aitmatov's work has always been given a prominent place in his scientific and research activities.

In any case, the fact that the writer's candidate and doctoral studies were directly related to the work of our great writer proves that he is one of the most active Aitmatov scholars. For example, the writer's dissertation, which was completed for the degree of candidate of philological sciences, was entitled "The role of Ch. Aitmatov's work in the development of interconnections and mutual enrichment of modern literatures of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, was defended in Almaty in 1982 [1]. His dissertation, which he completed in pursuit of the degree of Doctor of Philology, was entitled "Chingiz Aitmatov's Creativity in Interaction with the Turkic-Language Literatures of the Peoples of the USSR" and was defended in 1990 [2].

As can be seen, the scientific and research activities of Academician A. Akmatalliev have been closely connected with the work of Ch. Aitmatov from the very beginning. That is why researchers of Kyrgyz literary studies and the scientific activities of its prominent representatives rightly note that "A. Akmatalliev is distinguished not only by his excellent knowledge of Chingiz Aitmatov's aesthetics in terms of the interconnection and mutual influence of literature, but also by his deep knowledge of the artistic world, creative laboratory, life history, and biography of the great writer" [5, p. 699].

The deeply informative articles "The Pipe – a Symbol of Love and Sorrow", "Why Did Aitmatov Turn to Gold?!", "Did He Die or Was He Murdered?!", which we have made the object of our analysis, testify to the fact that Academician A. Akmatalliev has always treated Chingiz Aitmatov's artistic world with special respect, and that the scholar has devoted a lot of effort to a comprehensive study of the work of our outstanding writer.

In his article "The Pipe – a Symbol of Love and Sorrow," Academician A. Akmatalliev begins his speech by recalling how he read and got acquainted with the manuscript of our great writer's story "The Pipe and the Earth" on July 7, 2013 at the writer's house. He is surprised that, although almost forty years have passed since the manuscript was prepared, the author has not mentioned this manuscript even once. In this regard, he puts forward a number of his own assumptions. According to the academician, the period of writing of the work dates back to the late 60s - early 70s of the 20th century. As evidence that prompted him to this opinion, he notes that in 1974 a small part of the story was published in Bulgarian under the title "Earth and the Flute." The author writes: "It is unknown whether the work is finished or not. "I think the work can be considered a finished work, because the author has almost completed the idea he wanted to tell, fully revealed the characters, and the plot system has been resolved. I mean unknown - only the final part of the manuscript has not yet been found" [3, p. 8], - he warns.

According to the literary scholar A. Akmatalliev, the story "The Pipe and the Land" is also about the difficult fate of man. The main character of the work, Bayymbet, rejoices in the achievements of society and regrets its shortcomings. In this respect, he is very similar to the typical Tanabai in "Gulsarat". Bayymbet's youth coincides with the construction of the Chon Chui Canal. This was a very significant undertaking for its time in terms of socio-economic significance. The scholar notes that "Ch. Aitmatov depicts the great work of the pre-war period, the spirit of honor of the people in a spirit of exaltation" [3, p. 15]. Continuing his speech in this direction, he says, "Collective labor, in the writer's opinion, is a historical event that serves the needs of society, therefore the author evaluates the work enthusiastically created on the Chon Chui Canal as a truly historical work. The hero Bayymbet was not in vain sad that after the war there was no historical construction like the Chon Chui Canal" [3, p. 17]. Thus, academician A. Akmatalliev rightly puts the value of labor in the forefront in this work of the great writer.

According to Academician A. Akmatalliev, the great writer put the value of love in this story at the forefront and convincingly demonstrated the high significance of love in human life through the love of the piper Bayymbet and the singer Sholpan. The author of the article describes this as follows: "Bayymbet, too, is overcome by a bright feeling and becomes jealous of the young man who accompanied Sholpan, and the first stage of jealousy is the spark of infatuation we are talking about, he constantly catches sight of the Kazakh girl, worries about her sleepless nights, prays to God, wants Sholpan to keep her flame burning at tomorrow's concert, and he himself dedicates the folk tune "Gulgaaki" to her, and is eager to express his feelings through it" [3, p. 20]. As can be seen, our great writer also correctly notes that our great artist attached great importance to the value of love in his creative work. He himself has repeatedly analyzed the value of love in most of Aitmatov's literary works.

The writer A. Akmatalliev notes that the story also touches on the relationship between generations, and in connection with this, the value of the family is being lost. He asks the question: "Why does Bayymbet not get along with his daughter Aizada, son-in-law Evgeny, and grandson Slavik, and why does he enter into conflict?" [3, p. 22-23]. He gives the answer to this question himself: "Bayymbet lives with his black-eyed wife and husband, but there is no family intimacy between them, they are strangers. The wife and husband brought Bayymbet to the city not out of concern for her interests, so that she would not suffer from loneliness, but in order to buy a house with more than one room" [3, p. 25].

This is exactly what has been happening in human history, where different generations in the same family have not understood each other since ancient times. We know very well that in Ch. Aitmatov's novel "One Day, a Century of Old Men" Sabitjan and his wife Kazangap treated Kazangap with the same selfishness. The point is not that the family was made up of representatives of different nationalities. The problem is that the young people, who are representatives of the new generation, do not understand the views of the elders. This problem has always been present in famous examples of world literature. Therefore, we see clearly that in any era, and even after us, the problem of fathers and children, elders and younger people will always be put forward in human life, including in literary works, regardless of nationality.

Academician A. Akmatalliev, analyzing the story "The Pipe and the Land," draws the following well-founded conclusions: "We are once again convinced that Ch. Aitmatov was always in search, that he set himself

strict and high standards, that he attached great importance not to the quantity of his work, but to its quality” [3, p. 54]. In his opinion, “The story clearly reflects the urgent problems of our time. The greatness of Chingiz Aitmatov’s works lies in the fact that they cannot be limited to a specific period!” [3, p. 54]. We also fully agree with these conclusions.

In his article “Why did Aitmatov turn to gold?!..”, academician A. Akmatalliev, recalling that he had repeatedly told readers that there are many artistic derivatives that are started in art, but are not completed, that there are usually various valid reasons for this phenomenon, and that there are such examples among Ch. Aitmatov’s manuscripts, expresses the opinion that “...the author’s fragmentary work “Gold and Snow” can be considered as one of the sketches that appeared in the process of writing the novel “When the Mountains Fall” or as an independent parallel plot that arose in connection with the logic of the development of the novel’s ideological and aesthetic content” [3, p. 58].

Of course, one can make various, both realistic and fantastic, explanations as to why the excerpt from "Gold and Snow" was not included in the novel "When the Mountains Fall". Let's leave this matter aside for now and come to the opinions of Academician A. Akmatalliev.

According to the author, “In both “When the Mountains Fall” and “Gold and Snow”, the theme of ecology is in the first place. Along with the ecology of nature, today the concept and phraseology of the soul (“ecology of the soul”) has become a stable concept” [3, p. 58]. True, it is clear that the issue of the ecology of the soul is raised in these two works. In the novel, Bektur Samanchin makes a living by trading animals included in the Red Book of Kyrgyzstan. For him, money and wealth are above all. Nature and the soul are not worth a penny. In “Gold and Snow”, the same issue is also raised. It is better to completely abandon conscience and honor, risk the future of the country, and embark on the path of making a living by selling the gold mine that nature has hidden forever. And what will happen to the nature of the mountainous region, what will happen to the ecology that has not changed for centuries? That is the thirtieth issue. We have witnessed this in our recent history.

The writer A. Akmatalliev says: “The fact that state leaders are eager to exploit the easy prey at the expense of nature, even to steal illegal finds from the prey, and are not concerned about the future, is clearly evident from the interviews and articles he gave at the turn of the century. These thoughts that worried the writer must have prompted him to write the scenes in the novel “When the Mountains Fall” and the work “Gold and Snow” [3, p. 61].

Of course, it is already becoming clear that the history of the Kum-Tör gold mine, which has troubled the entire Kyrgyz people for many years, will remain an untold tale in the future. The truth about how it was developed and how it ended up in the hands of foreigners will eventually come to light one day. Then we will fully understand why the work "Gold and Snow" was either not completed as an independent work, or was not included in the plot of the novel "When the Mountains Fall".

However, there is a grain of truth in the opinion of scientist A. Akmatalliev that “... “Gold and Snow” would certainly be one of the most striking facts in the literary process of the time, if it had been brought to its logical conclusion” [3, p. 63].

Now let's turn to the article by the famous writer A. Akmatalliev entitled "Dead or Murdered?!...". The scientist begins his speech by recalling that in 2023, the writer's son Eldar turned to him, offering to bring to readers the manuscripts he had seen in the writer's house in 2013, the reason for this was the goal of bringing to the public his unpublished works on the occasion of the 95th anniversary of the great writer. Then, referring to the manuscript "Dating with a Killed Son", he states that this manuscript is a continuation of the story "Dating with a Killed Son", or rather, it is considered the second part of the story. The writer himself defined the genre of the work in the manuscript as a story, and it is assumed that this manuscript would complete the story.

According to the author, “...Some situations of the Great Patriotic War, tragic situations in which the human factor played a role, were not reflected in the works, and often remained unnoticed. It took courage to reflect them. Aitmatov dared to do just that, and in the story “A Date with a Killed Son” he vividly and beautifully depicted the chaos at the front, the unworthy commanders in the Soviet army, and the scenes of “taking the reins” as they were. This was truly courage!” [3, p. 89]. Of course, the scientist expresses an unbiased opinion about the content of the manuscript.

The author then reflects on why the story was not published as a complete work, but only its first part was published as a separate story. He then concludes: “It seems that the time when the work was written and the time when it was completed did not coincide. More precisely, the political and cultural situation in the USSR probably had an impact” [3, p. 90]. His assumption is true. It is well known that the Soviet Union periodically underwent drastic changes in public life, which directly affected art and literature. However, it is also known that the Soviet authorities tried to create all the conditions for creative individuals, expecting them to serve the government in good faith in return.

If we briefly describe the plot of the story, the only son of the old man Chodron, Sultan, despite his youth, voluntarily went to the battlefield and did not return from the war. His tragic fate is told in this unpublished

part of the work. We learn that he was shot as a soldier who violated the order not to retreat and not to lose his weapons. That is why the second part of the story is called "A Meeting with a Killed Son".

Of course, it is known that during one of the most brutal wars of the 20th century, very complex, tragic, dramatic events took place, when human life was not worth a penny. There were many honest soldiers who shared the fate of Sultan Chodronov. Among them were representatives of different nationalities. Therefore, we do not agree with the author's assumption that obstacles to the publication of the work may have arisen only because the main character is Kyrgyz. Moreover, we believe that it is more fair that the author associates the main reason for the non-publication of this story in its full form with the changes in the cultural and political situation in the country.

And we found it appropriate to mention one more circumstance. In artistic creativity, there are such concepts as artistic convention and artistic fiction. This work is a derivative of the artistic fiction of the great writer. And whether Sultan Chodronov actually lived in life or not, and whether he really faced such a high fate, none of us know. However, it is clear that the fate in the story - the fact that during the war, hundreds and thousands of people who suffered unjust punishment - is a reality of wartime life.

Academician A. Akmatyaliyev concludes at the end of the article that "there is no doubt that the story "A Meeting with the Murdered Son" will remain one of Chingiz Aitmatov's outstanding works" [3, p. 102]. Of course, the story is very impressive in terms of revealing the cruel, merciless face of war, which has always affected the fate and life of mankind. It is a work of art with a powerful emotional appeal. However, it is necessary not to mix political motives into the literary analysis of its plot events. War is a war, and there have always been situations in which both the guilty and the innocent have been wronged. Let us pray that the Kyrgyz people will not have to experience war

V. Conclusion

At the end of this article, based on the literature review and discussion of the materials, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Academician A. Akmatyaliyev has scientific articles on the unpublished works of our great writer Chingiz Aitmatov, entitled "The Pipe – a Symbol of Love and Sorrow", "Why Did Aitmatov Turn to Gold?!..", "Did He Die or Was He Killed?!..". They were published in the republican press at the time and later included in the author's book "Unpublished Works of Chingiz Aitmatov: What's the Reason?! Unfinished Works of Chingiz Aitmatov: What's the Reason?!"
2. In his article "The Pipe - a Symbol of Love and Sorrow," literary scholar A. Akmatyaliyev analyzes the story "The Pipe and the Land," which was not fully published during the time of our great artist Chingiz Aitmatov, and comes to the conclusion that the great poet was constantly in search of new ideas, placed strict and high demands on his work, and attached great importance to the quality of his work rather than its quantity.
3. In his article "Why did Aitmatov turn to gold?!..", the professional scientist A. Akmatyaliyev refers to the work of our outstanding writer Chingiz Aitmatov "Gold and Snow" and concludes that if this artistic derivative were brought to its logical conclusion, it would become one of the most striking facts in the literary process of the time.
4. Academician A. Akmatyaliyev, in his article "Dead or Murdered?!..", discusses the work of our great writer Chingiz Aitmatov "Meeting with the Murdered Son", reveals the reasons why it was not published as a complete story at the time, and concludes that there is no doubt that this story, in its complete form, will remain one of Chingiz Aitmatov's outstanding works.
5. The articles of the prominent scholar A. Akmatyaliyev, "The Pipe is a Symbol of Love and Sorrow," "Why Did Aitmatov Turn to Gold?!..", "Did He Die or Was He Killed?!..", are important contributions to the science of Aitmatov studies, which is recognized as a branch of literary studies.

We would like to express our gratitude to Academician, Doctor of Philology Abdyldajan Amanturovich Akmatyaliyev for his insightful articles on a number of works by our great artist Chingiz Aitmatov that were not published during his lifetime: "The Pipe – a Symbol of Love and Sorrow", "Why Did Aitmatov Turn to Gold?!..", "Did He Die or Was He Killed?!..", which opened up new directions for researchers in the study of Aitmatov.

References

- [1]. Akmatyaliyev A. A. Role Creation Ch. Aitmatova In The Development Of Interrelationships And Enrichment Of Modern Literatures Of Kyrgyzstan And Kazakhstan: Dissertation ... Candidate Of Philological Sciences: 10.01.03. - Frunze, 1981. - 161 P.
- [2]. Akmatyaliyev A. A. Chingiza Aitmatova's Work In Interaction With The Turkic Literature Of The Peoples Of The USSR: Author's Abstract Dissertation ... Doctor Of Philological Sciences: 10.01.03. - Frunze, 1990. - 43 P.
- [3]. Akmatyaliyev A. Unpublished Works Of Chingiz Aitmatov: What Is The Reason?! Unpublished Works Of Chingiz Aitmatov: What Is The Reason?! – B.: Mega-Format, 2023. – 200 P.
- [4]. Sadykov A. Aitmatov: Prominent Representatives Of The Science Of Philosophy. – B.: Biyiktik, 2013. – 224 P.
- [5]. Sadykov A., Zhantayev A. Akmatyaliyev Abdyldazhan (Melis) // Kyrgyz Literary Studies And Criticism. Volume 2. – B.: National Center For Manast And Art Culture, 2005. – 720 P.
- [6]. Isakbaeva Z. Ch. Axiology Of Art In Aitmatov's Novels: Ph.D. In Philology. ...Dissertation Abstract: 10.01.01-Kyrgyz Literature. – B., 2021. – 30 P.