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MORAL PROBLEMS IN THE STORIES OF VASILY SHUKSHIN

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Annotation

The article examines the artistic features of the work of one of the brightest representatives of rural prose in Russian literature: the principles of aesthetics, moral problems and the search for a hero in the stories of V. Shukshin.

Keywords: Moral problems, V. Shukshin's stories, morality, the truth of life, short stories, rustic prose, weirdos.

Village prose appeared in the Russian literature of the 1950s and 1980s as a reflection of the process of awareness of traditional aesthetic and moral values in village life.

Vasily Makarovich Shukshin became one of the most prominent representatives of Russian village prose of this period.

"Morality is truth" is the main type of creativity of Vasily Makarovich Shukshin (1929-1974). V. Shukshin's stories are closer to the traditional novella – such. How it developed in the works of A. Chekhov. Shukshin is a storyteller – analyst, the meaning of his short stories is in the characters he portrays. "Writing stories is also risky, like, for example, telling jokes: there are people who absolutely do not know how to tell, but they still tell – I want to, you can tell inopportunely. You can tell an old joke that everyone already knows, and they will smile out of politeness, which is terrible. In a word. Even if there is a story, you still need to feel that you need it. Is it necessary? And this is perhaps the most difficult thing in the profession of a storyteller - to understand whether you are needed now with your story," wrote V. Shukshin.

V. Shukshin divided his stories as follows: story – fate, story – character, story – confession. There is a lot of research literature about Shukshin. These are the works of: V. Apertina, G. Belaya, V. Heydenko, L. Emelyanov, V. Karpova, N. Tolchenova.

So, L. Emelyanov wrote about Shukshin: Shukshin's "Three Muses" is a writer, actor, playwright. A man of the rarest artistic talent, a brilliant writer, a deep and original actor, an intelligent director with a powerful and vivid imagination, Vasily Shukshin "achieved peak success" in all three of his professions.

Vasily Shukshin writes about rural residents. He was born in the village of Srostki, Altai Krai in 1929 in a middle-class family.

The first collection of short stories was published in 1963, "The Villagers". As a film director, he made his debut in the film "Such a guy Lives" (1964).



V. Shukshin is the author of the collections of short stories "There in the Distance" (1968), "Countrymen" (1970). "Characters" (1973), "Conversations under a clear moon" (1974).

"Writing stories is just as risky as, for example, telling jokes: there are people who absolutely do not know how to tell, but they still tell inopportunely, you can tell an old joke that everyone already knows, and they will smile out of politeness, which is terrible. In short, even if there is a story in memory and there is the ability to tell it, you still need to feel that it is needed. Is it necessary? And this is hardly the most difficult thing in the "profession" of a storyteller – to understand whether you are needed now with your story," V. Shukshin was so demanding of the plots of his stories.

Vasily Shukshin explores the psychologically complex world of a villager. In his stories there is a whole gallery of images that generally reproduce the life of the village "I am now very, very worried and worried about the fate of the modern collective farm peasantry. I think about it, and this is how I see the picture of the current village. One part of the peasantry (mostly young) leave the village without pain and regret, leave the land and torture their fate in the city. They probably cannot be blamed, but it is also impossible not to tell the truth about them: in most cases, they replenish the army of dense philistinism, begin to value the ruble, a separate bathroom, an ottoman, a balcony and the devil knows what. Sad and painful.

The second part of the peasantry has become disordered: it does not know what to do. He left, he left, but he remembers something, which pulls him back to the village, she dreams at night. Dreary. And this is a large part. I would like to push her back to the village in some way!

In the story "I choose a village to live in", the hero, a former villager, has been living in the city for a long time. Urban life suits him perfectly, but deep down he has an old pain – love for his village.

He goes to the train station, settles down among the villagers and listens to their stories about their villages. They believe him that he chooses a village to live in. "He's not going to go anywhere, to any village, he didn't have anything like that in his head, but he couldn't stop going to the train station now – it became a necessity." A thread connected him with the village all his life, but material well-being, satiety obscured his past for many years. The writer always creates an image that highlights the main thing in it is the love of a small homeland. The villagers at the writer's with the weirdo.

The actions of Shukshin's heroes are unpredictable. So in the story "Loony" the hero gathered to visit his brother in the Urals. In the city, having bought gifts to relatives, putting them in a suitcase, I found a fifty-ruble piece of paper on the floor. He wants to attract the attention of citizens with the phrase: "You live well, citizens!". He gives the money to the saleswoman, but no one comes for them. He realized that it was his money, but was ashamed to take it away so that they would not think that he wanted to appropriate someone else's. He returns to the village for money, and then goes to the Urals. At the airport, Loony wrote a telegram to his wife: "We landed. A branch of lilac fell on my chest, dear Pear, don't forget me. Vasyatka".

The telegram was not accepted with such content in the city, it was corrected: "We flew. Vasily." He didn't stay at his brother's because he painted a baby carriage, and his wife didn't like it. The writer highlights in the character of a country boy such features that distinguish him from a city dweller.



Such is the hero of the story "Microscope" told his wife that he had lost one hundred and twenty rubles. The wife got very angry with her husband and hit him on the head with a frying pan. When his wife calmed down, he brought home a microscope. For a villager, the microscope revealed a world hidden from everyday life. Husband and son examined water and soup under a microscope. They were at their pleasant occupation when Seryoga came in and asked to see the germs. He exposes his friend. The wife is leaving to hand over the microscope to a thrift store. Such fun as a microscope is unacceptable for a village family.

Vasily Shukshin is multifaceted, that's why his characters are so diverse, the writer's attitude towards them is so unpredictable. The writer shares new characters with the reader. As a writer, Shukshin performed in almost all genres. He created the novels "Lyubaviny". "I came to give you free rein", stories "There, far away", "Kalina Krasnaya", "Before the third cocks", collections of short stories "Villagers" (1966), "There, far away" (1968), "Countrymen" (1973), "Characters" (1973), "Conversations under a clear moon" (1974).

There was a lot of debate about V. Shukshin's stories. L. Anninsky argued that the "authentic" Shukshin begins only with the story "Criticism" (1964). The characters of his characters are complex. Shukshin's commitment to third-person narration can be explained by the fact that the objective form of the image gives the writer the greatest freedom in applying a wide variety of techniques and means of revealing reality.

V.M. Shukshin, fighting for the moral well-being of society, the healthy world of a modern man, keenly sees everything that needs not just small private corrections, but also the coolest and most decisive correction.

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