Reflections of the Management Systems and Social Structure of
Kyrgyz in the Manas Epic

Shurubu KAYHAN
İstanbul Kültür University
İstanbul, Turkey
orcid.org/0000-0001-8712-9939
shurubukayhan@gmail.com

Extensive Summary

Introduction

Epic of Manas is one of the oldest peoples of the Kyrgyz, the literary legacy of the ancestors, and one of the sources read with pride. It is a great work that has an important and valuable place in the history of world civilizations. The Manas epic, which has an unprecedented volume, richness and a wide narrative anywhere in the world, has differentiated from other epics with these three characteristics, and has aroused great curiosity and interest in humans.

The Manas epic is a rich treasure that brings together all the traces of the events and periods that the Kyrgyzs have passed through in the past for two thousand years. This work is a didactic inheritance which combines the ways of the tradition and the tradition by remembering the past history of the people who created it and it is considered as a guide guiding the rights of the people from the rights of the people to the constitution.

In the work, it is possible to find the best examples of the daily life of the Kyrgyz people in literary form. Famous scientists within the Manas investigators, the epic genre of the life of the Kyrgyz people in the literary way because they give him the name of the life encyclopedia.

The Manas epic has always lived with the Kyrgyz. Nice dramatic historical events have turned into a literary story. As it is known, folk epics are not only a mirror of the social structure but also add the characteristics of a hero. Thus, they describe the interests and the ideal of the mass of people in an artistic way. Therefore, there is concern about the love of the country and the protection of the country behind an attack on the enemy for goods, life, place or water. Sometimes the persecutions of khans and gentlemen contribute to the epic. The heroes who have emerged from the public, have a political and social attitude. Old events are reinterpreted and transformed into a new ideology. Epic heroes are created in such epics to fight against negative characters.
Maturation, birth, rapid growth, the relationship with magical powers, such as dating, are traditional motifs.

The epic of Manas reflects the history of the Kyrgyz, their struggle against their enemies, their aesthetic ability, their world view, their wars of war, their relations with other peoples, their social and spiritual worlds as a people.

Kazak scientist Chokan Valihanov says that (The epic of Manas gained literary richness in time and collected all the mythology, tales and menkibes of Kyrgyzstan at the same time “(Bakirov, 1997, p.12). Türkolog V. Radloff uses the expression g The poetic reflection of the life and all the developments of the people inin for the epic epic of the Kyrgyz (Bakirov, 1997, p.13). Famous Kyrgyz Kyrgyz writer Cengiz Aytmatov says: Manas, the ocean üne is the life of the Kyrgyz people in their history and its contribution to the world culture Ay (Bakirov, 1997, p.113).

**Conclusion**

The Manas epic, the Kyrgyz were divided into tribes and relatives. They constituted the people and created their own freedoms.

Despite the fact that every size lives in their own state, they immediately unite in times of war. Although the individuals in the society did not divide into layers, they formed layers of wealth among themselves. These; The boy is like the head, oversized fad, soldiers and others.

According to the epic, customs, customs and traditions are more important than legal issues. The problems encountered in the society were analyzed according to Kyrgyz traditions. It is understood that traditions have a very important place in social society.

At the same time, the country's administration was based not on the law but on the traditions.

The structure of the Kyrgyz in the epic is autonomous and independent. It is understood that height and small lineages have their own land and animals and their economic freedoms.

Relative communities and their institutions formed the social structure of the Kyrgyz. It is independent with its relations with other peoples.