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## Peculiarities of Kamakura Period Literature in Japanese Literature

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### Abstract:

The main goal is to study the socio-political situation of the Kamakura period. This study aims to expand the scope of our knowledge by analyzing the literary language features of Kamakura period literature and illuminating the portraits and feelings of the heroes.

**Keywords:** Bungaku no Kousatsu, (Study of Literature, 1934) Djoujyo - hyougen (Lyricism and Expression) and Gendaino bungaku (Modern Literature), Gunki monogatari, Kamakura period, Samurai, Shyogunat, "Hogen-monogatari", "Heiji-monogatari", "Genpei-Seysuki" and "Heike-monogatari".

### Introduction

The Kamakura period covers the period from 1185 to 1333. The peculiarity of this period is that with this change of power, the subject of literature also changes, focusing on heroism and old values and new worldviews, such as loyalty, courage. This thing served to increase the military in the community. In general, all the events and emotions of human life are the main theme of literature.

From the second half of the 11th century, a period of bloody civil wars began, and by the end of the 12th century, the imperial nobility led by the emperor had been removed from political power. This marks the end of their reign in the country's cultural life. In this environment, a new folk epic - these are no longer myths about the gods, but stories about heroes see the world.

The great changes took place in the socio-political life of Japan at the end of the twelfth century in the fourteenth century. Japanese researchers call these changes the period of the revolution. During this period, the struggle for power between the major feudal tribes intensified. By military force, they sought to overthrow the government by carrying out open actions against the above rulers. As a result of these clashes, two opposing forces were formed: the northeastern feudal lords, who were dependent on the powerful Minamoto clan, and the opposing force, the southwestern settlement of the Taira aristocracy, which served near the imperial throne.

Bloody wars continued for several decades, culminating in the narrow defeat and destruction of the Taira tribe at the end of the twelfth century. The aristocracy, led by the emperor, lost all control. Power passed into the hands of a new layer of military-trained samurai. The military force, consisting of the military commanders-shoguns who ruled the country, later ruled Japan until the so-called Meiji Revolution (1868).

## Materials and Methods

It is well known that Japan has a rich and diverse literature that reached a high artistic height during the Heian period. This literature appeared among the aristocracy of the palace and stopped developing with their fall.

The reason for the collapse of the Heian order was that from the beginning to the end of the period it was cut off from the common people and existed only among certain sections of the population. The old system is slowly giving way to the new system. These two systems gave rise to two cultural centers in Japan during the Kamakura period. One was the new city of Kamakura, the other was the old city of Kyoto. In the old days, the upper classes remained loyal to the old traditions and cultural principles.

The Kamakura samurai, who came from the common people, overthrew the new system and established a six-century-old samurai system in Kamakura (the Kamakura period is named after this place). As mentioned above, Minamoto-no Yoritomo is stationed in Kamakura with the help of military leaders. His younger brother, Yōsune, defeated the Taira tribe with his military prowess and heroism. Political power then passed to Yoritomo. After the Minamoto tribe defeated the Taira dynasty at the Battle of Gempei in 1185, the Minamoto tribe began to rule.

The military of this period was characterized by rudeness and simplicity, courage, ambition, loyalty, honesty and perseverance. They maintained a strong outlook on life, lived in simple homes, and strengthened their physical endurance and mental strength.

The unlimited power in the hands of the military-trained samurai encourages them to consider themselves

superior to other people. (2) はな さくらぎ ひと ぶし ;花は ;桜木、 ;人は ;武士“ The phrase "sakura among the flowers, samurai among the people" means that the flowers of the sakura tree in the flowers fascinate people with their uniqueness and elegance, just as the military layer of the samurai is superior to the "ordinary" people. The use of such a phrase is not in vain. Such aspects of the military worldview are fully embodied in the war epic, later called "gunki", or, more precisely, in the historical-heroic stories. These are military stories about the fate of military commanders during the Civil War. Stories in the genre of "Gunki" include "Hogen-monogatari", "Heiji-monogatari", "Genpei-Seisiki" and "Heike-monogatari", all of which are internal conflicts of the Hogen and Heiji periods. These works depict the struggles and struggles of the Minamoto and Taira clans, the rise and fall of the Taira clan.

"Gunki" became the main narrative genre in medieval Kamakura literature. This does not mean that there were no other genres and forms in Japanese literature of that period. During this period, poetry also continued to develop. During the Kamakura period, Japanese poetry, including "tanka", was still popular. Emperor Gotoba (1185-1198), Fujiwara-no Xunzei, Fujiwara-no Teika, priest Saigyō and Minamoto-no Sanetomo were well-known poets of their time. Ūj, Sin Kokinsyū) in the anthology.

The political and social coup organized by the military also led to great changes in the fate of literature. First of all, the circle of students changed, and literary stories began to be created for the new government, the new culture and the creators of a new life - the samurai. The student belonged to a different social environment with a completely different worldview. Gradually, this period expanded, and in this environment a new folk epic was created. These are no longer myths about gods, but stories about real heroes. In the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries, a collection of legends about events and military chronicles of famous samurai heroes became popular today.

At the same time, the genre of Kataribe flourished during this period. This is a story that is told by monks, using biva instruments. As a result, ordinary people were able to hear the work even if they did not know how to read or write. Of course, this is one of the peculiarities of the literature of the Kamakura period.

### Conclusion

Thus, as a result of the 12th century civil wars, the nobles of the Heian palace were replaced by a military layer of samurai at the top of state power. In this environment, stories about heroes, a new folk epic, are created. During this period, the struggle for power among the large feudal tribes took a sharp turn. The Kamakura samurai, who came from the common people, established a new samurai system. Japan's new "masters" bring with them a new worldview and create their own culture that is radically different from that of the aristocracy. The worldview of the military stratum is later reflected in the war epic, historical-heroic stories about the fate of military commanders - stories in the genre of "gunki".

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