



# ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ПЕРЕВОДА И СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ЛИТЕРАТУРОВЕДЕНИЕ В ЗЕРКАЛЕ НАУЧНОГО НАСЛЕДИЯ АХМЕТА БАЙТУРСЫНОВА

Сборник материалов международной  
научно-практической конференции

**Технологии перевода и сравнительное  
литературоведение в зеркале  
научного наследия Ахмета Байтурсынова**

*Сборник материалов международной  
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В сборнике представлены тексты докладов участников одноименной международной научно-практической конференции, проведенной кафедрой иностранной филологии ЕНУ им. Гумилева и посвященной 150-летию Ахмета Байтурсынова. Разносторонность научного наследия великого казахского ученого обусловила представленную тематику включенных в сборник текстов на казахском, русском и английском языках.

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language and culture [4]. L.P. Krysin believes that it is impossible to completely abandon foreign words, but they should not be abused. Borrowing of words is a natural result of language contacts; one of the ways to replenish the vocabulary with new words (together with their creation on the basis of word-formation and semantic changes) [5].

N. V. Sidakova believes that the process of borrowing is a natural phenomenon, and sometimes inevitable for the development of a language; borrowing words can lead to both an improvement in the culture of speech and its deterioration [6].

Thus, the trend of spreading anglicisms in the language will increase, as the Internet has accelerated this process of introducing English borrowings into the common language of many world languages.

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### CONTRIBUTION OF AKHMET BAYTURSUNOV TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF KAZAKH LANGUAGE STUDIES

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**Abstract:** *Among the tasks carried out by modern literary science, the study of the phenomenon of literary work occupies an important place. In many ways it comes from the breadth of the boundaries of the subject itself and from the multifaceted range of issues: from the basic concepts of the literary work as a whole to the principles of studying a separate literary text. One of the great figures in linguistics and literature of the Kazakh language is Akhmet Baitursunov.*

**Keywords:** *school, history, education, publication, development,*

This year marks the 150th anniversary of the birth of Akhmet Baitursunov, a teacher of the nation, an outspoken publicist, a dedicated politician and a great scientist. He is often called a reformer of writing, as he is the founder of the science of Kazakh language and literature. Mukhtar Auezov equates it with a bee, the honey of which becomes a healing for the people. He began his teaching career as early as 1895, immediately after graduating from the "Teacher's School" built by Y. Altynsarin. In 1895 - 1909 Baitursynov worked as a teacher in schools in Kostanay, Aktobe and Karkaraly. In the same years, he went to Omsk, where he met A.E. Alektorov, a researcher of Kazakh history, ethnography and folklore. [1] While working in Karkaraly, he actively participated in politics. It is known that in 1905 he and the rest of the Kazakh intelligentsia drew up a petition against the colonization of Kazakh lands. For the fight against the tsarist government, in 1907 he was arrested. Returning to Orenburg, he continued his activities. In 1913, with the initiative of young students in the

Galia madrasah, it was decided to publish the newspaper "Kazakh" and from 1913 to 1917 he was the editor of this newspaper.

In 1913, the main flock about education was published in the newspaper "Kazakh" under the title "Oku zhaiy". The article touches upon the topic of the lack of education of Kazakh children and talks about the need for textbooks. In 1914, an article was published under the title "Bastauysh mektep". In the article, the author raises the problem of the lack of teachers and textbooks, talks about what primary schools should be like [2].

As mentioned above, from 1895 to 1909 he worked as a teacher. During these years he was engaged in the study of the Kazakh language. It is known that he is the author of 15 textbooks. To this are added three books "Oku Kuraly", written jointly with T. Shonanuly. As a result, today we know 18 of his textbooks. [3] Also, it is worth mentioning «Bayanshy». This is a small book with only 15 sheets. But, it is a real methodological tool. "Oku Kuraly" consists of three parts. The first part is called "Adebiet, turmys, enbek" ("Literature, mode of life, work"). The second part, called "Gylım" ("Science"), includes scientific information for young readers. The third part of "Duniya" ("World") tells about natural phenomena. "Oku Kuraly" was reissued 7 times, the last issue was made in 1925. It is regarded as the first alphabet in the history of Kazakh grammar. The textbook begins with an introduction to the written characters «a», «p», «3» and ends with a set of texts from 24 texts called "Usak angimeler" [4].

According to Zh. Smagulov, 327 terms in the field of literature were used in "Adebietanytkysh", 60 of which are still used. [5] He views literature as the art of the word ("Soz oneri"). The art of the word is based on 3 categories: on the mind, fantasy and feelings. He also distinguishes two types of words: a simple word and a talented word ("daryndy soz" and "kara soz") [6].

S. Yeleukenov, the literary work of the Kazakh poet began with translations. In 1909, the first collection "Kyryk Mysal" (in English translation "Forty Fables") was published in St. Petersburg, which included the fables of I.A. Krylov in Kazakh translation. In 1911, the second collection of poetry by A. Baitursynov called "Masa" (in English translation "Mosquito") was published in Orenburg, containing, in addition to translations of fables, original works of the Kazakh author. In 1913 Baitursynov published an article entitled "Kazaktyn bas akyny". This article is the foundation of the science of Abay studies. Undoubtedly, Kakitay and A. Bukeikhanov wrote about Abai earlier. But their work is more aimed at acquainting people with Abai. Baitursynov considers Abai as a poet. The article analyzes in detail the works of Abai.

Akhmet Baitursynov is a talented poet, translator, literary critic, linguist, whose name is often associated with the name of the great Abai, whose work, after a thorough comprehensive study, he first introduced students to. The rich spiritual world of Abai, his ideas of education, national ideology had a huge impact on the work of Baitursynov, he tried to reveal the secrets of his skill, contributed to the process of studying the art of his word. The life and work of Akhmet Baitursynov himself became an example, a model of behavior for subsequent generations.

Akhmet Baitursynov is a man who devoted himself to his people, the Kazakhs, loved them infinitely, never divided them into «rich» and «poor», a figure who made considerable efforts for the development of his nation, paid special attention to the development and spiritual enrichment of the Kazakh people. The scientist Satbayeva Shamshiyabanu in her article dedicated to the contemporary and associate of Akhmet Baitursynov, the revolutionary poet Saken Seifullin, and published in the newspaper «Enbekshi Kazak», wrote: «Unlike some cunning people who call themselves patriots and support the Kazakhs, Akhmet joined the Communist Party to help his people. Of course, Akhmet could not stay long in the ranks of this party, it was clear in advance. He did not want to become a herald of the resolutions adopted for the benefit of the bais, he did not become their punisher, it did not matter to him whether he was rich or poor, he was simply devoted to his nation, his Kazakhs with all his heart ...» [7] He revealed the role of oral folk literature in the upbringing and development of the spiritual world of children and people in general. Making a brief review of the works of A. Baitursynov in his book «Traditions of Language», we accept the main conclusions as spiritual nourishment for art.

«Legends about batyrs are tales about the soul of the people, about their spirituality. What is the spiritual world of the people, such are the batyrs. Analyzing the descriptions of the images of batyrs in fairy-tale worlds, we understand that those holes arose during the periods of the highest spiritual development of the people. It is clear that, regardless of everyday worries and everyday problems, in the



name of great goals and ideals, people were ready for any sacrifice» [7]. Akhmet Baitursynov, describing the types of oral creativity, showed the spirituality of the people, its educational significance. Summing up the above, it should be noted that in modern times, as scientifically proven, the best examples of oral literature act as the main lever in the education of the younger generation.

Akhmet Baitursynov is a patriot of his nation, a scientist and educator who managed to transfer the heritage of the culture of his time to our modern literature, who left a legacy to future generations of the high spirituality of art [8]. Baitursynov calls for the creation of a free school, a school of education in the mother tongue, worthy to raise a real citizen of his country. He believed that the improvement of the people's life should begin with the education of children. His words are a great legacy: «No matter what wealth a people possesses, not striving for education, after a while his wealth will pass into the hands of more civilized peoples».

Akhmet Baitursynov's multifaceted talent allowed him to try the power of the pen in poetry, journalism, science and other cultural fields. He is not only a scholar, author of many textbooks, translator, ethnographer, but also author of many poems accessible to young children. In my point of view, Ahmet Baitursynov was and will be a Teacher of nation - Teacher with a capital letter for children and adults. Our duty as a younger generation to know, to teach and to honor his memory, to know his great contribution to the development of the Kazakh language and to remember him as the leader of the Kazakh intelligentsia of the beginning of the 20th century.

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## АХМЕТ БАЙТҰРСЫНОВ ЖӘНЕ ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ КОГНИТИВТІК ЛИНГВИСТИКА

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**Аңдатпа:** Бүгінгі таңда когнитивті лингвистикадағы зерттеулер тілдегі білімнің көрінісін сипаттауға арналған ізденістерді күшейтеді. Бұл бағыт жалпы лингвистикада жаңа болып саналса да, қазақ тіл білімінде бұл бағыттағы зерттеулерге А. Байтұрсыновтың жұмысы бастамашылық етті. Ғалымның зерттеулері тіл мен сана, тілдік сана, тіл мен таным, ұғымдар, тұжырымдамалау, жіктеу, сөздердің лексикалық және грамматикалық мағынасы, грамматикалық мағынаның табиғаты сияқты мәселелерді жан-жақты қамтиды. Шындықты қабылдау нәтижесінде жинақталған ақпарат тілде көрініс табады. Мақалада А. Байтұрсыновтың еңбектері және олардың когнитивті лингвистикамен байланысы қарастырылады.

**Түйін сөздер:** лингвистика, тіл, лингвокогнитология, әлемнің тілдік бейнесі, концептология.

**Аннотация:** Сегодня исследования в области когнитивной лингвистики интенсифицируются с целью описания представления знаний в языке. Хотя это направление считается новым в общей лингвистике, в казахском языкознании исследования в этом направлении были инициированы работой А. Байтұрсынова. Исследования ученого всесторонне