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CREATIVITY OF IBRAI ALTYNSARIN

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Abstract: In general, Ibrai Altynsarin is one of the brightest figures in the history of the Kazakh people in this article. He was not only an innovator, a talented teacher, but also a master of pearl-coral songs of our people. Ibrai Altynsarin's writing career is directly related to the great historical and social changes that took place in the life of the Kazakh people in the 60s-70s of the 19th century. It is written that in his literary works he made a bold move, raising the pressing issues of life. In open schools, Ibrai Altynsarin paid attention to the pure teaching of his native language, used the oral literature of the people as a correspondent and wrote literary works devoted to the upbringing of the generation himself. In the same literary work, he turned to raise the real problems of life. He was one of the founders of the Kazakh written literature, the literary language.

Keywords: art, education, literature, morality, society, culture.

It is known that at different times, in different historical periods, social phenomena enlighten their talented representatives. They went down in the history of the people as worthy citizens who, despite the misfortunes and hardships of the country, devoted their love to these needs of their people, took care of the kind indigenous peoples. The good traditions of such citizens have been passed down from generation to generation and have had a significant impact on the historical and cultural life of the country. ".[1,4]

I. Altynsarin is the father of children's literature. He devoted his whole life to teaching Kazakh children. Ibrai's literary works are very close to the children's world. Therefore, he is considered the father of Kazakh children's literature. To this end, he first opened a school for children and wrote a textbook. The enlightenment formulated the goal of writing the textbook in the preface to the anthology: "When I was composing this book, I first tried to make this only book, first published in our native language, could become a textbook for the Kazakh language. children in Russian-Kazakh schools, as well as those suitable for general education of the whole people. " Finally, Ibrai included in his anthology many stories, poems and examples of oral literature, which were also written in accordance with his educational goals, as works by Russian teachers and prominent Russians. When translated by writers, they are often taught in teacher training schools. Included in school textbooks.[5,8]

In a difficult moment after the training, the horse pulled the flame - Ak Ybyrrai Altynsarin picked up the motto of knowledge. I was looking for only good knowledge, saving the country from insults. At the same time, he was not alone. The peoples came from different regions of the immense Kazakhstan, who deeply felt the threat and showed ways to overcome the national collapse.[2,6]

The great Abai occupies a special place among them.

Poetic, instructive works of Abai and Ibrai complemented each other. Their agreement was carefully examined and proved by the great writer Mukhtar Auezov.

In open schools, Ibrai Altynsarin paid attention to the pure teaching of his native language, used the oral literature of the people as a correspondent and wrote literary works devoted to the upbringing of the generation himself. In the same literary work, he turned to raise the real problems of life. He was one of the founders of the Kazakh written literature, the literary language. New topics have been added to the literature, advanced ideas have been substantiated. Through fierce battles, images and genres that did not exist before, he developed literature not only in content, but also optically.[10]

His informative and expressive poems, poems, short and touching stories occupy an indelible place in the history of Kazakh literature.[8]

"I don't want you to know that I cannot," he said, "but I don't want you to know that I don't want you to know that I don't want you to know that I love you.[4]

Ibrai's collection of literary works "Kazakh Christomata" (1879) was opened by two famous poems written for educational purposes. The poet received these poems in his time under the titles "The beginning of the word, names, come, children, read", "art is knowledge." He demonstrated the need for a rational method of disseminating knowledge and reading literary works devoted to public education. The reading was sincere, since it was believed that short-term poetic works capable of contributing to the achievements of science and technology are especially rational for people younger than Knowledge, Kazakh youth, in order to learn how to join new cultural traditions.[6,3]

In the poem "Kel, balalar, ogylyk" the poet skillfully used the traditions of Kazakh oral literature, combining and juxtaposing knowledge and ignorance, good and bad.[]

And the poem "Art - people with knowledge" emphasizes the most important discoveries of science and technology, reflecting the economic superiority of people who have achieved art and education. "I can't," he said, "I can't, I can't, I can't, I can't. This includes verses such as Covenant Verses, Ah, People, and others. Such verses honestly reflect the moral behavior of a person from a moral point of view - they work, they prove damage to the ability to work, criticize theft, injustice .[1,9]

One of the directions in which Ibrai Altynsarin fr. In conclusion, I would like to note that the great son of our people, the leader of the intelligentsia, who carried out educational activities on the Kazakh land, the first national educator, who became an example of selfless struggle for changes in society, selfless work for the benefit of the country, who came out in the second half of the XIX century as the star of sholpan, a perfect person whose name in the history of the nation will not disappear forever, - pedagogogray Altynsarin - a teacher, a democrat, who occupied a large place in the history of the prosperity of public thought. Writer Mukhtar Omarkhanovich Auezov said: "If Ibray did not know the Russian school of culture, did not know the pedagogical discoveries led by Ushinsky, if he did not eat from the moral, progressive Russian classical literature, Ibrai would not be as he was, Ibray, being in the same direction, is not like either Chokan or Abai in his life, work environment, social and social activities. "I don't know," he said, " but I don't know how to do it. In this way, he personally set an example of the promising deeds with a long field of recent history that they both did. He is a new-style poet, the creator of the new-style school for the "buratan" countries, which made a bold discovery in Russia at that time. Along with the creation of the first Kazakh cultural school, he skillfully combines writing and teaching."[3,9]

In order to perpetuate the memory of I. Altynsarin, the son of the Kazakh people, 51 schools, 1 college, 1 pedagogical institute and the Academy of Education were named after him. A number of localities, many streets, and museums are named after the Tugysh-pedagogue. For excellent students of education, the medal "S.Altynsarin".[7,1]

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Түйін: Жалпы бұл мақалада қазақ халқының тарихында аса көрнекті орын алған сондай тұлғалардың бірі - Ыбырай Алтынсарин. Ол жаңашыл, дарынды ағартушы ғана емес, халқымыздың теңіздей толқып тасыған інжу – маржан жырларын жақсы біліп, еңбегіне арқау еткен. Ыбырай Алтынсариннің жазушылық қызметі XIX ғасырдың 60-70-жылдарында қазақ халқының өмірінде болған тарихи-әлеуметтік үлкен өзгерістермен сабақтас, солармен тікелей байланысты. Ол өзінің әдеби шығармаларымен тіршіліктің өзекті проблемаларын көтеруге

батыл бет бұрыс жасағаны жазылған. Ыбырай Алтынсарин ашық мектептерде ана тілін таза үйретуге көңіл бөлді, халықтың ауыз әдебиетін тілші ретінде пайдаланды және өзі ұрпақты тәрбиелеуге арналған әдеби шығармалар жазды. Сол әдеби шығармада ол нақты өмірлік мәселелерді көтеруге бет бұрды. Ол қазақ жазба әдебиетінің, әдеби тілдің негізін қалаушылардың бірі болды.

Кілт сөздері: өнер, білім, әдебиет, адамгершілік, қоғам, мәдениет.

Аннотация: Вообще Ибрай Алтынсарин - одна из самых ярких фигур в истории казахского народа в этой статье. Он был не только новатором, талантливым педагогом, но и мастером жемчужно-коралловых песен нашего народа. Писательская карьера Ибрая Алтынсарина напрямую связана с великими историческими и социальными изменениями, произошедшими в жизни казахского народа в 60-70-е годы XIX века. Написано, что в своих литературных произведениях он сделал смелый ход, поднимая насущные вопросы жизни. В открытых школах Ибрай Алтынсарин уделял внимание чистому преподаванию родного языка, использовал устную литературу народа в качестве корреспондента и сам писал литературные произведения, посвященные воспитанию поколения. В том же литературном произведении он обратился к поднятию реальных жизненных проблем. Он был одним из основоположников казахской письменной литературы, литературного языка.

Ключевые слова: искусство, образование, литература, мораль, общество, культура.