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«**THE LUMINARY OF THE KAZAKH STEPPE**»

**GREAT TEACHER IBRAI ALTYSARIN-AN OUTSTANDING POET,
WRITER-INNOVATOR**

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Abstract: Ibrai Altynsarin is a realist writer, teacher, founder of Kazakh children's literature, a fighter for the purity of the language, the first genius. Outstanding literary critic K. Zhumaliev in his study "Kazakh literature of the 18th-19th centuries" named the teacher-writer: Ibrai Altynsarin did a lot for the future of his people, "he said. His works have been thoroughly studied, dozens of scientific papers have been written, doctoral and candidate dissertations have been defended. The works of Ibrai Altynsarin, known for his moral life, tireless search and multifaceted talent, occupy an important place in the history of Kazakh literature. Great enlightenment democrats, such as Shokan, Abai and Ibray, who once looked at the future fate of the Kazakh people in unity with Russian culture, left an indelible mark on our history. In this regard, the contribution and merit of Ibray Altynsarin is enormous.

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

"Without looking back to the past, you can not move to the future" –as the yelbasy of State N. A. Nazarbayev noted, the invaluable legacy of outstanding personalities in Kazakh literature must be passed on the minds of descendants and look into the deep roots of literature. One of the outstanding personalities of the Kazakh people is Ibray Altynsarin. He was not only an innovator, a talented educator, but also the founder of our people. Ibray Altynsarin's writing activity is connected with the great historical and social changes that took place in the life of the Kazakh people in the 60-70s of the XIX century. With his literary works, he resolutely turned to raising the pressing problems of life.[3]

Ibrai Altynsarin (real name-Ibrahim, 1841-1889) - an outstanding Kazakh educator, writer, ethnographer, folklorist. Place of birth-Kostanay district, Kostanay region, Ark-Karagay village. In the same region, soil was formed from the bank of the Tobol River. In 1850, he entered a school opened by the Orenburg Border Commission for Kazakh children. After finishing school, he became the secretary of his elder father Balgozh Zhanbyrshyuly, who served as a military foreman in the Orenburg Border Commission (1857-1859). He works as a correspondent in the Orenburg Regional Administration. In 1860, in the Orenburg fortress (Turgay), he was instructed to open a school for Kazakh children, in which he was appointed a teacher of the Russian language. Thus begins the educational and pedagogical activity of Ibray, to whom he devoted his entire life. Thanks to his direct intervention, with funds raised by the public, he built a schoolhouse and boarding school, and on January 8, 1864, the new school building was inaugurated.[1,4,9]

Great enlightenment democrats, such as Shokan, Abai and Ibray, who once looked at the future fate of the Kazakh people in unity with Russian culture, left an indelible mark on our history. In this regard, the contribution and merit of Ibray Altynsarin is enormous. He not only encouraged people who lagged behind in culture and education to master the art and technology of the neighboring country, but also made an invaluable contribution to the direct implementation of this noble cause. Russian-style subject schools were opened for the first time in the Kazakh steppe, he wrote textbooks based on the Russian alphabet in them, taught himself and made efforts to train teachers who meet the new requirements. The textbooks created by Ibrai were based primarily on the methods of teaching, upbringing and pedagogical views of Russian, urban scientists of Europe, but the teacher did not put them into them, did not analyze them, but selected materials that correspond to the understanding of Kazakh children, included them in his anthology, composing legends, poems dedicated to this requirement. Thus, the great teacher-educator invested all his strength and knowledge in filling the spring of knowledge and introducing it to other cultural countries. In this direction, he paved the way for virgin land and devoted his entire adult life to it. Opening the first Kazakh school, Ibrai Altynsarin puts all his efforts into training. But he opposes a unified approach to teaching in religious schools, and instead advocates teaching that provides a systematic education from every field of science. To fully realize this, he had high hopes for teachers who learned in a new way. They were protected under

their care, helped from any side.[2,5,]

I. Altynsarin-the founder of the primitive folk schools of the Kazakh region of the Russian-Kazakh schools.He developed and maximally implemented the education system of the Kazakh people, as mentioned above. He said the system is of great importance today. In the Altynsarin system, the main place was occupied by a two-class Central School.The idea of organizing two-class schools, in which students studied for six years, was very appropriate. Thus, the primary schools, where the education system began to improve, began to grow. In the 70s, the type of primary school with four-year training was developed by the inspector of the Chuvash primary school I. Ya. Yakovlev. The Central School of Chuvash Teacher Training in Simbirsk was a 3rd grade school that was taught for 6 years. And the Altynsarin school pursued the goal of general education.[6,10,7]

Ibrai Altynsarin gave the children not only a high-quality education, but also a conscious upbringing. He paid special attention to various parts of education - moral , labor and physical. For the first time, I analyzed the topic of the general nature of child psychology. The teacher-educator set a goal to write works that will serve as an example for the country. I believe that teaching Kazakh children neatness, cleanliness, and the advantages of a settled life is a work that has educational significance for the Kazakh steppe. In his works, he raised the idea of moral education and looked for ways to solve it. The idea of his works was to educate honest, hardworking, decent, social activists and teach them science. The national principle that one should respect parents, appreciate motherhood, and be able to respect close friends is always the duty of every educator.[8]

In addition, Ibrai was able to use the works of Kazakh oral literature for educational purposes. Analyzing the content of his book for children, Altynsarin paid great attention to the rich heritage of the Kazakh people. If you take his own book some fairy tales from the oral oral creativity of the Kazakh people, for example, Koblandy, a sample of a heroic poem. Koblandy batyr, who defended his country from the enemy, who in the most difficult period for the people showed incredible heroism. In this saga, children especially like the name of batyr Taiburyl. In the field of setting and performing didactic tasks related to Kazakh schools, Altynsarin has achieved great success.[4,8]

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 Ibrai 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, Ibrai, 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: Ыбырай Алтынсарин-реалист жазушы, ағартушы педагог, қазақ балалар әдебиетінің негізін салушы, тіл тазалығы үшін күрескер, тұңғыш кемеңгер. Көрнекті әдебиетші ғалым Қ.Жұмалиев өзінің «XVIII- XIX ғасырлардағы қазақ әдебиеті» деген ғылыми – зерттеу еңбегінде педагог- жазушыға: XIX ғасырда қазақ даласынан шығып, орыс, Европа мәдениетіне қолы жеткен оқымысты, халық ағартушылар дәрежесіне көтерілген әрі педагог, әрі ақын-жазушы Ыбырай Алтынсариннің өз халқының келешегі үшін істеген еңбегі зор,»- деп баға береді. Оның еңбектері жан-жақты зерттеліп, ондаған ғылыми – зерттеу еңбектер жазылған, докторлық, кандидаттық диссертациялар қорғалды. Өзінің өнегелі өмірі, тынымсыз ізденісі, жан- жақты таланты арқылы танылған Ыбырай Алтынсарин шығармаларының қазақ әдебиеті тарихында алатын орны орасан зор. Бір кездері қазақ халқының болашақ тағдырын орыс мәдениетімен бірлікте қараған ағартудың Шоқан, Абай және Ыбырай сияқты ұлы демократтары біздің тарихымызда өшпес із қалдырды. Бұл тұрғыда Ыбырай Алтынсариннің қосқан үлесі мен еңбегі зор.

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

Аннотация: Ибрай Алтынсарин - писатель-реалист, педагог, основоположник казахской детской литературы, борец за чистоту языка, первый гений. Выдающийся литературовед К. Жумалиев в своем исследовании «Казахская литература XVIII-XIX веков» назвал учителя-писателя: Ибрай Алтынсарин много сделал для будущего своего народа », - сказал он. Его труды тщательно изучены, написаны десятки научных работ, защищены докторские и кандидатские диссертации. Произведения Ибрая Алтынсарина, известного своей нравственной жизнью, неутомимым поиском и многогранным талантом, занимают большое место в истории казахской литературы. Великие демократы просвещения, такие как Шоқан, Абай и Ибрай, которые когда-то смотрели на будущую судьбу казахского народа в единстве с русской культурой, оставили неизгладимый след в нашей истории. В этом плане вклад и заслуга Ибрая Алтынсарина огромны

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