

ANNOTATION

to the dissertation of Sadykova Raisa Toleuovna for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the specialty 6D020500 "Philology" on the topic: "The literary environment of Alash in Semey and the legacy of Haleb Gabbasuly: creative integration"

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the history of colonial oppression and the liberation struggle became the historical foundation of the idea of liberation, which was the Kazakh spiritual and cultural center that united the literary environment of Semipalatinsk. And its literary core was our literature, and most importantly - the example of Abai, the words of Abai. As the leader of "Alash" Alikhan Bokeikhan especially noted: "The idea of Abai is the idea of the Kazakhs", where Abai was the basis and an example to follow for all residents of Alash. Our Kazakh literature of the early twentieth century, following the path of enlightenment paved by Abai, was filled with national ideas. The educated Kazakh intelligentsia was engaged not only in education and enlightenment, but also in politics and faithfully served their country. They were scientists, activists and teachers. Citizens of all walks of life worked for the good of the country.

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Thus, at the beginning of the twentieth century, the newspaper "Saryarka", published in the spirit of the liberation of the Semipalatinsk literary community, became the official body of state power in Alashorda. Haleb Gabbasuly, an activist of "Alash", directed the publication of the newspaper "Saryarka" and contributed to its development.

Purpose of the research. Studying the social, political and journalistic activities of Haleb Gabbasuly, we set the following tasks to identify the key ideas of journalism of representatives and leaders of the Alash movement to form and strengthen national unity in Kazakhstani society, their harmony with the democratic principles of modern independent Kazakhstan:

- Determine the role of the literary community of Abai in search of ways to improve people through education and upbringing, which contributed to the

formation of the spiritual origins of the Alash movement, awakening of civil consciousness in the emergence of ideas of liberation in Kazakhstani society and the revival of the political movement in the person of the leaders of Alash;

- to study and identify unknown pages of the biography of Hael Gabbasuly;
- the study of vital facts that played a special role in the formation of the activity and worldview of the figure;

- a comprehensive review of the Semipalatinsk period of the personal life and social and political activities of the leading speaker;

- comparison, analysis, presentation of conceptual opinions, data, archival materials about the life and work of Hael Gabbasuly, representatives of Alash and the national intelligentsia with whom he worked;

- analysis and disclosure of the essence of the worldview concepts of Hael Gabbasuly speech on topical issues of his time (land, language, religion, etc.) on the basis of the theoretical and methodological base of modern research;

- to determine the role of Hael Gabbasuly activities in the struggle for the liberation of Alash and its place in the national history of the heritage of literary oration and the country's literature.

Research methods. When writing the dissertation, comparative analysis, generalized analysis, historical-typological, figurative-associative, structural, cultural-historical, biographical and psychoanalytic methods were used.

Key points (proven scientific hypotheses and other findings that are new knowledge), a description of the main research results.

This research work examines the features of the implementation of democratic principles and rules of the leaders of the Alash movement on the basis of the literary and prose works of Hael Gabbasuly. It is proved that the political voice of the Alashorda government, which formed and develops the national press and linked the statehood of the country at the beginning of the century, is the spiritual cradle of Kazakh literature and culture - periodicals born in the literary environment of Semipalatinsk.

The study identifies topical issues and problems related to the fate of the nation at the beginning of the twentieth century:

1. It is proved that education, humanistic teachings of Abai are the spiritual and ideological basis of the leaders of Alash;

2. Attention was drawn to the fact that the objective reason for the grouping of the national intelligentsia and the leaders of Alash in the literary environment of Semipalatinsk was the fact that Semipalatinsk was an economic and administrative center, the subjective reason was the concentration of national cultural and spiritual figures;

3. Social and political activity in the literary environment of Semipalatinsk and the production of Hael Gabbasuly creative works as a personal example of serving the people, his historical legacy is for the first time subjected to scientific and theoretical research.

4. Hael Gabbasuly was a talented leader, organizer of the national press and a writer who managed to turn the Kazakhstani leader into an effective tool for socio-political, literary and ideological struggle;

5. It was noted that the Alash press, which created the literary environment of Semipalatinsk, is the herald of Alash's dream of national independence, promoting the ideals of the struggle for freedom and communicating its educational, political and ideological principles to the people.

6. Substantiation of the novelty and significance of the results obtained.

7. For the first time, the activities and literary heritage of Haleb Gabbasuly were systematized and evaluated.

Based on the results of scientific research and conclusions, we have achieved the following scientific innovations in our work:

1. The historical and literary foundations of the literary environment of Semipalatinsk in the socio-political, literary and spiritual processes of the early twentieth century are considered;

2. Analyzed the social, political, spiritual, literary and cultural reasons for the unification of Alash figures in the literary environment of Semey;

3. The features of the Kazakh press at the beginning of the twentieth century are shown;

4. The subject of the most extensive and thorough study was the biography of Haleb Gabbasuly, especially the Semey period;

5. On the basis of real archival data, the social and political activities of Haleb Gabbasuly in the Alash movement were supplemented and studied;

6. The literary proverbs of Haleb Gabbasuly, as well as the genres of Kazakh proverbs of the early twentieth century, are scientifically described, their thematic and ideological features are identified and analyzed;

7. The educational value of Haleb Gabbasuly activities and literary and oratory heritage for the history of the people and national literature has been proved;

8. Well-known facts from the biography of Haleb Gabbasuly, which have not yet received a proper analysis in modern domestic philological and historical science, have been introduced into scientific circulation.

Compliance of the research work with the directions of the development of science or state programs. The dissertation work corresponds to the development of literary science and is aimed at solving the problems of the program articles of the President of the Russian Federation "In the focus of the future: spiritual rebirth", "Seven edges of the Great Steppe", the state program "People in the stream of history".

The contribution of the doctoral student to the preparation of each publication is reflected at all stages of the research, in particular, the collection of primary bibliographic materials, their selection and analysis, literary analysis and theoretical analysis, preparation of publications on the research topic.

The main results of the dissertation research were published in publications that fully correspond to the topic of the dissertation: including 1 article in a peer-reviewed scientific journal, which is 39% of the Scopus base, 3 articles in scientific journals recommended by the Committee. on quality assurance in education and science, 1 monograph, 6 theses were published in international scientific conferences and 2 articles in scientific journals.