

қатар, Ыбырай Алтынсарин кісі өлгенде қалай жерлеу және ас беру туралы этнографиялық еңбек жазып, «Мұсылманшылық тұтқасы» атты кітап шығарып, қалыптасқан ата дәстүрге көп үлес қосты. «Рухани жаңғыру» бағдарламасы аясында қыруар жұмыс атқарылып, өшкеніміз жанып, өлгеніміз тіріліп, рухани және мәдени құндылықтарымызды сақтау арқылы ұлттық санаға серпіліс алына нуда. Тобыл топырағына табан тіреген жандар ағартушы кесенесіне соқпай кетпейді. Өйткені, азаттығын аңсаған Алаш арыстарының ұрпағы Алтынсариннің ақ мазарына барғанда рухтанып қайтады.

Әдебиеттер тізімі

1. **Орталық ғылыми кітапханасының қолжазбалар қоры**, «Воспоминания Балгимбаева об И.Алтынсарине», 62-129 б.
2. **Черныш, П.М.** Очерки истории Кустанайской области – историческая литература Кустанай. 1995 г. 9-10 стр.
3. **Мәуленов С.** Асыл азамат І.Омаров Ұлы тұлғаның жыр жолдары және ол кісі туралы замандастарының естелік-эсселері. – Алматы. «Санат», 2003 ж.
4. **И.АЛТЫНСАРИН: таңдамалы шығармалар**, Қазақ ССР Ғылым академиясының баспасы, Алматы, 1955 жыл.
5. **Ыбырай (Ибраһим) Алтынсарин:** Деректі баян. – Алматы: «Арда», 2005 ж., 12-бет.
6. **Б.Майлин.** «Ел сыры», Алматы: Жазушы, 1994 ж.
7. **ГАКО.Ф.** 1414.Оп.2.Д.63.Л.5

UDC 37:94(574)

YBRAY'S WAY

Ramazanova A. A. – Bachelor student on the educational program 6B07201 - Food Technology, Kostanay Regional University named after A. Baitursynova

Moldahmetova Z. K. – candidate of technical sciences, art. Lecturer at the Department of Processing Technology and Standardization, Kostanay Regional University named after A. Baitursynova

Shown and demonstrated Ibrai's long way in the field of pedagogy. The article tells about the contribution of I. Altynsarin to the Kazakh literature, the spiritual culture of the Kazakh people, as well as the influence on the formation of the literature of the Kazakh people. Particular attention is paid to his teaching activities and his works.

Key words: literature, school opening, education, enlightenment, Ibrai's stories.

Each nation has its own spiritual heritage and literary essence, formed since ancient times, one of such intellectuals who influenced the formation of the literary heritage of the Kazakh people is Y. Altynsarin, which turned 180 this year.

The purpose of choosing the theme "The Way of Ibrai" is to acquaint the younger generation and future generations with the unique and noble path of our grandfather Ibrai in literature, to encourage them to learn. Promotion of the spiritual wealth of the smart generation, exacerbation of national self-awareness.

Ibrai Altynsarin is an outstanding writer, poet who managed to combine the realities of life with his works, raised the issues of his time and was a messenger of justice. He is widely known as a folklorist, poet, prose writer and translator of works of Russian classics, in particular Krylov's tales. He devoted his educational, pedagogical, poetic and historical activities and great talent, deep knowledge and energy to teaching and educating the younger generation of the country, opening new schools on Kazakh soil and teaching students the advanced science of his time, teaching professions [1, p. 109-112].

For the first time in the Kazakh steppes, he opened subject schools with the Russian language of instruction, wrote textbooks based on the Russian alphabet, studied himself and tried to prepare teachers who would meet the new requirements. Ibrai's textbook was based primarily on the pedagogical views of Russian and European scientists and methods of teaching and upbringing, but the teacher did not accept them without taste and analysis, but, on the contrary, adapted the materials to the understanding of Kazakhstani children. Wrote a story and poetry in response to this demand. Thus, the great teacher devoted all his energy and knowledge to give our people a source of knowledge and to join the ranks of other cultures. He built a road in this direction and devoted his whole life to this. Ibrai organized agricultural and craft schools. He opened the first school for girls in Kazakhstan [2, p. 527-10].

Ibray was born on October 20, 1841 in the present Kostanay district of the Kostanay region. At the age of three or four, his father Altynsary died, and he was raised by Balgozh's grandfather. He studied in the city, learned about the unknown in the Kazakh steppes and became a brilliant thinker.

After spending two years in the country, Ibrai came to a deeper understanding of the situation in Kazakhstani society in order to feel new, put forward his own ideas, and also saw social inequality and injustice in the country. He criticized the violent actions of akims. He protected ordinary people from them - this is how the educational and democratic views of Ibrahim were formed and developed. He believed that in order to combat social injustice and negative human behavior, it is necessary to expand the dissemination of knowledge and art in the country. With this in mind, he devotes all his energies to school work and improving the child's education system.

His zeal turned to enlightenment. And the bray overcame many obstacles and difficulties on its way and became a proud member of its people.

In 1860, when four elementary schools for Kazakhs were opened in the eastern part of the Urals, Ibrai himself applied for permission to become a teacher at the Turgai school. But the school did not open immediately. Meanwhile, Ibrai explained the benefits of schooling in the country and taught some of the children at home. Conducting classes in the Kazakh language, he tries to teach children the Russian language, the basics of the subject. Educational work is adapted to educate a new generation with high moral values. In addition, Ibrai before Sultanmakmut, Beimbeta was aware of the social position of women in the Kazakh steppes and considered improving their position not only with his pen, but also with his deeds: he was the first to open the first schools and boarding schools for Kazakh girls. Ibrai paid special attention to the upbringing of Kazakh girls. He considered this to be one of the ways to combat old traditions. The creation of a girls' school in Irgyz in 1887 is a great educational achievement. Later, due to the increase in the number of schools in the Kazakh steppes, Ibrai decided to open a school for teachers.

Ibrai understands that his people are very interested in culture and education. This encourages him. Ibrai did not limit himself to opening schools. He paid special attention to educational work in these schools, studied the Russian education system, the works of Russian teachers. He plans to create textbooks in Kazakh. Due to the illiteracy of the Kazakhs, the lack of books in the Kazakh language, teachers of educational institutions were forced to use the Tatar language instead of Kazakh when teaching Kazakh children. On the one hand, Ibrai was saddened by this and published a book called "Kazakh Anthology" [3, p.527].

"Ybray Altynsarin laid the foundations of Kazakh secular education, he is the author of the first textbooks in the Kazakh language," N.A. Nazarbayev in the Strategy "Kazakhstan 2050" [4]. "Kazakh Anthology" consists of poems and stories for children. Some of them he wrote himself, and some were freely translated from Russian textbooks of the time. The anthology also includes samples of Kazakh folk literature.

Then the "Primary method of teaching the Kazakhs to the Russian language" was published. This is the first textbook based on Russian graphics. Published in 1879 in Orenburg. This is a textbook covering a short course on Russian grammar. The textbook emphasizes the need for comparative teaching of the grammar of the Russian and Kazakh languages. The textbook is a deep linguistic and methodological work both for that period and in terms of modern requirements. Here the question of the nature of the foreign language textbook for beginners is decided. At the same time, the issue of teaching grammar in two languages was first raised under Altynsarin [5, p.145].

In general, the spiritual growth of Ibrai Altynsarin was greatly influenced by professors V.V. Grigoriev and N.I. Ilminsky. V.V. Grigoriev treated Ibrai very carefully and allowed him to use his rich library. In his library, Ibrai read many books on literature, history, philosophy, works of world enlighteners, works about the life of great people. According to the project of V.V. Grigoriev, a school for Kazakh youth was opened in Troitsk in 1861. He sdru zhilsya with S. And Valikhanov and helped . Altynsarin to become a scientist.

Ilminsky had a significant influence on Ibrai in the realization of the ideals of enlightenment. N.I. Ilminsky (1822–1892) – Russian researcher, teacher of a conservative orientation. From 1858 he served in the Orenburg border commission. He has made a significant contribution to the education of national minorities such as Kazakh, Tatar, Chuvash, Mordovets and others . Instead of the Arabic alphabet, he proposed the alphabet of these peoples based on Russian graphics. He collaborated with and . Altynsarin. He wrote a memoir about this [5, p.157].

And. Altynsarin also laid the foundations for the prose genre of written literature. He is the first writer to write a children's story. The main feature of Ibrai's stories is to educate the minds of children through the comparison of good and evil. Love and respect for work is the main theme of Ibrai's stories. The writer gives it in the form of stories, in the form of propaganda, bequests, and in some of his works he depicts this through realistic images that educate the public consciousness of the people. In the story "Spider, Ant, Swallow" Ibrai shows that even the smallest insects work tirelessly for survival, and sets an example for children. The instructive stories of Ibray Altynsarin like "Two comrades", "A handful of cotton", "Crooked tree", "Pure spring", "Mother and child", "Stupid friend", "Garden trees" have not lost their relevance and are still taught in the school program.

Ibray Altynsar s uly's literary achievements were not limited to poetry, writing and translation. His journalistic articles are also of great importance. Ibrai's articles are highly regarded not only for their social relevance, but also for their artistic ability to demonstrate the journalistic ability of a writer. In his letters, Ibrai Altynsarin expressed his views on the world around him and the environment, as well as his dreams for the future of his people. Any letter with deep enlightenment is easy to read. Each letter reflects your thoughts

and reflects the life of the community at the time. Abraham's letters always cover a wide range of issues, such as opening a school, teaching methods, and caring for teachers.

Ibrai's poems also occupy a special place in Kazakh literature and culture. His poems "River", "Summer" are dedicated to the depiction of nature. Such integral lyrical, landscape poems are not found in pre-vibra Kazakh poetry. Patriotic poems, instilling in the reader a love for the Motherland, the land, the Fatherland, drawing attention to the beauty of nature, were an example of Russian democratic, humanistic literature. Ibrai's poems are a significant step in glorifying the nature of his native land, thereby instilling in his young students a feeling of love for nature and the Motherland. In both verses, Ibrai does not take nature for granted, but associates it with human life. Thus, he depicts the relationship between nature and man, the vital influence of nature on human affairs, work and emotions [6, p. 110-115].

In work and. Altynsarin in the field of ethnography examines the traditions and customs of our people. One of them is about the burial of the deceased and feeding, the other is about rituals and seeing off the bride.

Ibrai Altynsarin can be called an ethnographer-scientist weighing old and new Kazakh traditions. It is based on ethnographic essays. A man who loved his land and his people, he paid great attention to folk traditions, systematized and processed them. As a result of so many years of research, the Orenburg branch published "an essay on the Kazakh tradition of burying and feeding the dead" and "an essay on the Kazakh tradition of betrothal, seeing off the bride and weddings", which formulates this issue in a comprehensive manner. These works were highly appreciated by Russian teachers and scientists.

He paid great attention to the purity of the Kazakh language in the field of linguistics and. Kazakh literary language, its formation and development, the purity of the native language – the basics to the direction of the activities and the. Altynsarin. Excerpts from the epics "Kobylandy Batyr", "Kara Batyr", "Zhanibek Batyr", the history of the Kazakh people have been published [6, p. 122 -129].

Ibrai Altynsarin's work dates back to Soviet times. The decree of December 22, 1991 marked the 150th anniversary of the birth of Ibrai and published scientific, historical and pedagogical works dedicated to the legacy of the teacher. The Ibrai Museum is open in Arkalyk. A domed tomb was built for Ibrai not far from Ibrai's wintering site near Tobol. Kazakhstan Ibraisky area, se la, universities, tops etc. so am there.

"The most important thing for public schools is the teacher," Ibrai Altynsarin wrote in a letter to the Governor General. He also emphasized the qualities of a true teacher. At first, he was able to show this ideal teacher by his example. I believe that if a teacher who dreams of meeting modern requirements can learn from such a great thinker like Ibrai and achieve at least half of his contribution to the upbringing of Kazakhstani children, then he will be a real teacher [7, p. 117-118].

Ibrai Altynsarin, a talented son of the Kazakh people, lived in a very difficult historical period, when the tsarist government pursued a tough policy of colonizing the peoples of the East. Ibrai Altynsarin plays a special role in the history of the Kazakh people. He was the first teacher of the Kazakh language, he first organized a school in the Kazakh steppes and opened the door to education for Kazakh youth. He not only called on people who were backward in culture and education to master the art and technologies of the neighboring country, but also made an immeasurable contribution to the direct implementation of this noble cause.

Ibrai Altynsarin was a true patriot who loved his people with all his heart and devoted all his strength to the cultural prosperity of his people. He is a devoted citizen who has dedicated his energies to the cause of the people. The modern civilized Kazakh people respect the great Ibrai Altynsarin, who died at the age of 48, as a great teacher, educator, scientist, and a great public figure. His works have become an indelible legacy for us, even if it does not exist. Not only I, but also camping Kazakh youth Gordy t camping that is so Xia descendants of such an intelligent man as Ibrahim Altynsarin!

References

1. **Journal "Kazakh language and literature"**. – Almaty: No. 11, 2004.109-112 p.
2. **Ospanovich S. People around Altynsarin**. Kostanay: "Shapak", 2006. S. 8-15.
3. **History of Kazakhstan** – Almaty. 2002.vol.3 – C.527
4. **N.A. Nazarbayev Strategy "Kazakhstan 2050"**.
5. **Sarbaeva A.M. "Great figures of Kazakh culture. IX-XIX centuries Gulam readings"**: Textbook. Kokshetau: "Future 2030", 2011. S. 144-161.
6. **And. Altynsarin. Kazakh literature**: Almaty: Science. 110-129 p.
7. **And. Altynsarin. Kazakh encyclopedia**. – vol. 3. 110-129 p.