

Zh. S. Beisenova¹, G.A. Zhakipova¹, O.G. Egorova²

¹L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, 010000, Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan

²Moscow State Linguistic University, 101000, Moscow, Russian Federation

SCIENTIFIC AND ARTISTIC KNOWLEDGE IN KAZAKH LITERATURE FOR CHILDREN

The article discusses the nature of the scientific and cognitive function of natural history fiction. The authors of the article emphasize that the theme of the relationship between man and nature is still popular in the literary genre. The scientific reasoning emphasizes the emphasis on the mythopoetic basis of Kazakh folklore, in which the scientific, artistic and heuristic beginnings of human exploration of the surrounding world are synthetically presented. The purpose of the study is to present an analytical review of the most representative critical assessment of the natural history of children's literature in Kazakhstan. The illustrative material of the artistic description of local history and natural history is given. In this article, the authors refer to the corpus of historical and modern scientific criticism of children's literature. The practical significance of the problem under study lies in revealing the peculiarities of the development of children's literature in its main genre and style concentra. The authors use a systematic approach that allows them to build the studied material according to a linear-concentric principle, applicable to genre forms of prose and poetry addressed to children.

Key words: natural science, animal world, Kazakh children's literature, man and nature, scientific and artistic book.

MAIN PROVISIONS

Children's literature is a socially-politically and culturally-historically formed and motivated phenomenon. It has the potential to promote certain ideas and a political program. It affects how a person perceives himself and society. The need to study the culture of children's reading, scientific and artistic knowledge in literature for children and about children is confirmed by many foreign and domestic humanitarian studies. The circle of works addressed to children includes natural science fiction, one of the main tasks of which is to describe nature as the beginning of the young reader's path to natural science knowledge about the animal world. Images of nature and animals have always been paramount for Kazakh literature. Children's literature, like adult literature, synthesizes scientific knowledge and artistic narrative. For the entire period of development and existence of children's literature, an extensive fund of critical children's literature devoted to the natural history topic was created, which took its significant place in the world and Kazakh scientific and fiction literature, reflecting its ideological and stylistic searches. It is quite difficult to cover the entire body of publications devoted to the before-mentioned problems, nevertheless, the brief overview of available works given in the article indicates a certain fragmentation and incompleteness of scientific facts in the field of studying children's literature and, moreover, requires modification of methods for collecting, processing relevant information and data obtained.

INTRODUCTION

World literature for many centuries, referring to childhood, made us remember the functions that the artistic word in general is endowed with, and, in line with the topic of this study, its scientific and artistic understanding of childhood. The historically determined relevance of addressing the problems of children's literature is obvious, and in this sense it is appropriate to quote the statement of the famous Russian literary critic V. G. Belinsky: *We have almost no books*

for children's reading at all. Nothing could be more difficult than the position of a writer, from whom some father or mother asks what books they would like to buy for their children [1]. The explanation of the phenomenon of children's literature with a sufficiently high completeness is reflected in the critical works of famous philologists. Thus, the famous Russian scientist I. G. Mineralova writes about the intersection of Eastern and European traditions, where Kazakh and Russian writers are organically connected [2]. The collective monograph edited by Kazakh scientist N. J. Shaimerdenova reflects the special place of the fairy-tale form in Kazakh folk art [3]. The scientific works of Kapasova B. K. reflect the issues of age-related features of works for children on the material of Kazakh folklore and literature [4, 83-86]. In the essays of V.B. Jordansky, similar world motives of mythological ideas about the divine origin of the human and animal worlds are presented [5,10]. Local history and natural history, poetized in fiction, *teaches communication with the outside world, teaches speaking and speech* [2]. The purpose of the article is an analytical review of the most representative critical assessment of the history of Kazakh children's nature literature, a description of the issues characterizing the scientific works of modern researchers in this direction. The main objective of this scientific article is a brief description of the artistic and scientific-artistic genres of the history of children's nature literature in the world and Kazakhstan content, their specifics and role in the development of the actual scientific-artistic natural history book. Of course, one of the important lines of a wide range of children's literature of the artistic and cognitive direction is the development of comprehensive education of children. Types of scientific and fiction literature about natural science, the theme of nature originate in oral folk art with the Nature-Man line in a descriptive form. In this context it is necessary to name the book of the Czech teacher J. A. Comenius "The World of sensual things in pictures", and also note a definitely important role in the development of a children's natural history book, which was played by encyclopedic translated editions, such as "Children's Menology" (1787) by F. Tumansky, a writer and translator of the XVIII century [6]. It is obvious that since the XIX century, natural-scientific discoveries are popularized, giving children books in entertaining and visual forms. The metaphorical names of a Children's poultry house and Menagerie (1821, 1847) or a Menagerie for children (1832), deserve modern commentary in the XXI century. So, the word "menagerie" is a Russian correspondence to the German "zoo", the Kazakh "hayuanattar bagy". The narration about animals and birds in these books complemented the children's getting acquainted with them in a real menagerie. In such books about animals, purely scientific knowledge took the form of a scientific dialogue. Historically, a deep respect for the Alphabet has been established as a book that gives initial knowledge. In the Russian Enlightenment, the first Alphabet as a book for children was published by Ivan Fedorov in 1574 [7, 210-211]. In the Kazakh Enlightenment, the "Abc" was prepared by Akhmet Baitursynov (1924) [8, 210-211] and Ibray Altynsarin (1879) became the first book for children and folk reading in the Kazakh language [9].

Although the history of children's literature began a long time ago, today many modern writers are working in this direction. A special place is occupied by the artistic space of the writer B. Suleimenov, stretching from the Arctic Ocean and Antarctica to Africa. Telling fascinating stories, the writer interestingly depicts the flora and fauna of various countries and continents ("Quechua Indians", "Eagle's wings are crying", "Alabai-Dalabay", "Meeting in Khan Shatyr", etc.) [10]. Prose for children and youth of Kazakhstan is enriched with new names and genre experiments. The names of young writers writing in the fantasy genre should be named - this is A. Shipulina, the author of books, including "The Witch of the Land of Mists" [11], B. Alimzhanov (The boy who defeated Dzhalmoz, 2016) and others [12].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The theoretical nature of interdisciplinary research involves the use of general scientific methods and techniques tested in the scientific environment: the study and systematization of scientific literature on the problems of research; analysis, synthesis and generalization of research methods. Conclusions are made based on the analysis of the works of foreign and Kazakhstani

scientists, which include scientific works of philological and interdisciplinary directions. The authors of the article show a model of step-by-step analysis and synthesis of information based on complex philological methods and related branches of sciences, critical positions in the field of scientific and artistic children's literature in the world and Kazakhstan content are described. The research in this article is based on universal typological constants identified in the criticism of children's literature of the XIX -XXI centuries.

RESULTS

Scientific and artistic children's literature reflecting the natural history theme originates from folk art, folklore, fairy tales. Children's literature, like adult literature, synthesizes scientific knowledge and artistic narrative. In Kazakhstan, A. Baitursynov has prepared textbooks for teaching Kazakh children their native language. L. N. Tolstoy, relying on his pedagogical practice, talked about books useful for children's reading, while highlighting fairy tales, songs, tales, riddles: *... children are more willing than adults to read such books, they reread them several times, ... with pleasure they take home both in games and in conversations they give each other nicknames from ancient epics and songs* [13]. Kazakh folklore shows the conditions of life in the steppe – an image of earthly existence, mountains – a symbol of greatness and water – the kingdom of the dead. Since ancient times in Kazakh mythology four types of animals have been and remain the most revered: camel, sheep, cow and horse. History of Kazakh nature literature is enriched with encyclopedic collections of legends and essays by the famous Kazakh traveler, ethnographer, folklorist Sh.Valikhanov: "Geographical sketch of the Trans-Ili Alatau", "Diary of a trip to Issyk-Kul", "Fables and legends of the Great Kirghiz-Kaysar Horde". Valikhanov, skillfully combining a scientific approach and artistic skill, showed the reader the beauty of the animal and plant world of Semirechye and Issyk-Kul, recorded historical legends, fables, fairy tales. The discourse of his travel notes reflected natural science knowledge: *We noticed more life in nature by Ayaguzka... I admire Ayaguz: maybe the poetic legend about the love of the beautiful Bayan for the golden-haired Kozy-Korpesh, which took place on this river, has an important reason for this* [14]. Thus, the ethnographic research of Sh. Valikhanov became the beginning of his artistic descriptions of human life in its relationship with nature.

The world of nature in prose. Kazakh children's literature has given the world a lot of works in different genres: these are epic novels, short prosaic works, poetry, and drama. But it is especially distinguished by unusually vivid images of animals. Children's literature is represented by a number of names of talented children's writers working in this literary direction. The importance of realistic works of the naturalist writer M. Zverev for Kazakh literature is determined by their artistic and scientific content. The artistic value of the writer's works is determined by the description of the beauty and natural grandeur of the wild Kazakh fauna. The writer introduces children in an artistic manner to the world of natural science discoveries and secrets of nature: *The little maral spent the first hours of his life next to his mother. He tried to get up from the ground, swaying on his weak legs, but immediately sank down on soft, lovely needles. The warm tongue of the mother gently licked the fur of the little maral* [15, 40].

The world of nature in lyrical works. Kazakh poetry shows the transformation of nature associated with the seasons. So, in the poem of Y. Altynsarin "Summer" nature and people come to life. Spring is the time of the year *when both day and night are equal*, when nature and people become equal in relationships. The author manages to lyrically convey the unity of man with nature: *greenery bursts into growth, breathing joyfully* [9].

The aesthetic position of the poetic school of the founder of Kazakh children's poetry U.Turmanzhanov [16]. Natural history works in Kazakh children's poetry are aimed at learning the secrets of nature. The empathy of young readers, the romantic atmosphere of the work, which awakens children's imagination, are important here. A large layer of children's poetry was reflected in the poetry of the following masters of the artistic word: A. Duisenbiyeva (Oh, I'm tired, Mischievous ball) [17] and other modern authors.

The world of animals in Kazakh literature. In Kazakh literature, animal images were introduced not only as ways of knowing the world, revealing a person's character, but also as a source for perceiving the surrounding reality. Animals are relevant realities of village life. The steppe expanse is inhabited by wildlife – tigers, wolves, foxes, gazelles, ground squirrels. Domestic animals – horses, camels, sheep, dogs are endemic inhabitants of the rural farmstead. In Kazakh literature, images of animals appear to the reader as revelations. The novel of S. Sanbaev "White Aruana" has a natural theme, shows the loyalty of animals to their native land, reveals the relationship between man and the animal world. In an easy to read way, using the technique of parallelism, the writer reveals a serious science – the psychology of relationships on the example of the two main characters - the old man Myrzagali and his beloved camel: *For hours Myrzagali watched aruana walking quietly behind her two-humped camel kid, lifting her slender legs high and placing them carefully, as if feeling the ground. Life has long taught her this gait. She walked smoothly, despite her blindness, and from a distance it seemed that a white weightless cloud was floating behind the little camel* [18]. Also in Kazakh literature there are works of art in which the fate of animal characters serves as a projection on people's lives. The same issues are reflected in the works of the famous writer D. Isabekov who refers to the topic of the Kazakh village, which is connected not only with familiarizing the young reader with the traditions and life of the village, but also with the importance of knowing their roots, since in the modern world, in his opinion, some people have lost their national roots in pursuit of civilized countries. One of the characteristic stories of D. Isabekov is "Kablan"[19]. That is the name of the puppy - the main character of the work. D. Isabekov subtly reveals the tender and warm relationship between a boy and a dog, a boy and a father, family members and a pet, which carry a high morality and educational character and lie in the fact that you always need to remain a person, not to break into the world of animals by force, but to protect and cherish them. The intertextual possibilities of the work of the Kazakh author I. Nurgaliev "Dastan and Arman" are expressed in the plot, which is based on the ancient legend of the Kazakh people "Kozy-Korpesh and Bayan-Sulu". The author interprets and modernizes the folklore text by changing the motives of the characters' actions. If in folklore the father does not want to marry his son to the daughter of an old friend because of superstitious prejudices, then in "Dastan and Arman" the reason for the refusal lies in the thirst for enrichment and the search for a more successful party [20].

At the same time, this image grows to a generalizing symbol. Of course, the visible regularity in the relationship between man and nature makes it necessary to single out the corresponding features in this literary direction: problems of a moral and ethical order are brought out on the pages of books - humanity and cruelty, sincerity and soullessness, the breadth of nature and selfishness, supplemented by philosophical problems - nature and civilization, good and evil.

DISCUSSION

Possession of a corpus of works that has an addressee of a child, teenager, youth, of course, promotes the expansion of educational opportunities, the creation of motivation mechanisms for reading with the performance of aesthetic tasks, contributes to the formation of positive forms of speech and creative communication. The material to study scientific and fiction literature in Kazakh literature led to a philosophical understanding of human life and its relationship with nature, reflected in numerous works created specifically for children. The historical-descriptive method is used to systematize information on historical and statistical data and their description and generalizations. Contextual analysis that provides for the relationship of genre-style and contextual indicators, allows us to characterize the connection with non-linguistic reality, to determine the specifics of the impact on children-readers. It is clear that the article format is too limited to include the explanation of the phenomenon of scientific and fiction literature with exhaustive completeness, that is why its construction is such that the selection of illustrative literary and artistic material is due to the laws of the historical development of children's literature in Kazakhstan, where Kazakh and Russian writers are organically connected. The historical and descriptive method allows us to

characterize the formation and development of children's fiction and popular science literature in Kazakhstan. Contextual analysis of the dominant genre-thematic directions of the circle of children's and youth reading allows us to comprehend the individual style of writers, the peculiarities of genre synthesis in prose and poetry, philosophical understanding of human life and its relationship with nature, reflected in numerous works created specifically for children. Discursive analysis is used in the analysis of scientific and artistic texts reflecting the natural science knowledge of the natural world in prose, lyrical works, the animal world in Kazakh literature. The authors' attention is drawn to the history and modernity of children's literature, which is a living and organic component of culture, formed in close relationship with the world children's literature. In this case, this method will become a tool for determining the values and problems of the moral and ethical warehouse - humanity and cruelty, sincerity and soullessness, philosophical questions - nature and civilization, good and evil, which, of course, has a pedagogical effect of the natural history book on the formation of the consciousness of children and adolescents. Nature in Kazakh literature lives, acts, manifests itself in the feelings of the characters. Images of nature and animals were not a faceless passive part of the environment — on the contrary, the characters were described through them, important messages were hidden in them, and sometimes they became the protagonists.

The artistic imagination of poets and writers created clear, visual poetic images of the natural world, interesting to all readers at any age. The issues considered in the study are related to the actual problems of developing new theoretical concepts, methodological approaches and their application in the context of cognition of scientific and fiction literature in children's reading.

CONCLUSION

This article expands and complements the critical analysis and description of the modern genre typology of Kazakh natural history fiction in children's reading, reveals the novelty and originality of the types of scientific and artistic books, which combine scientific knowledge and artistic description of scientific discoveries. For the entire period of development and existence of children's literature an extensive fund of critical children's literature dedicated to the natural history theme has been created, which has taken its significant place in Kazakh scientific and fiction literature, in general, reflecting its ideological and stylistic searches.

This is, in particular, a natural history book. Thus, on the basis of the above-described range of themes and motives, we can assert the further need to study children's natural history literature, the study of which has been conducted to a greater extent fragmentarily until now.

REFERENCES

- 1 Belinsky V. G. The complete works. Volume 8. Articles and reviews 1843-1845, M., Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, (1955). [Electronic resource]. Available at: http://az.lib.ru/b/belinskij_w_g/text_1844_instinkt_zhivotnyh.shtml [in Russian]. (accessed 25.07.2023).
- 2 Mineralova I. G. Cit. by Chindilova O. V. Phenomenology of the development of the reading culture of preschool children in the context of continuous literary education. Autoref. diss. for the degree of Doctor of Sciences, (2021). [Electronic resource]. Available at: https://rusneb.ru/catalog/000199_000009_005031559 [in Russian]. (accessed at 15.04.2023).
- 3 Shaimerdenova N.J. Children's literature in Kazakhstan: from discussions to solutions: a collective monograph / under the general editorship of Dr. Phil. sciences, prof. N. J. Shaimerdenova. M.: FLINT: Science, 2015.
- 4 Kapasova B. K. Age features of works for children (based on the material of Kazakh folklore and references) // Bulletin of Chelyabinsk State University. 2011. № 25 (240). Philology. Art history. Issue 58. pp. 83-86.

- 5 Jordansky V.B. Animals, people, Gods. Essays on African Mythology. – М.: Nauka, 1991. – P. 10.
- 6 Comenius J. A. Orbis Sensualium Pictus: Hoc est: Omnium fundamentalium in mondo rerum, & in vita actionum, Pictura & Nomenclatura. Noribergæ: Michaelis & Joannis Friderici Endteri. 1698.
- 7 Lukyanenko V.I. The alphabet of Ivan Fedorov, its sources and specific features, Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Proceedings of the Department of Ancient Russian Literature of the Institute of Russian Literature XVI, 1932. - pp. 210-211.
- 8 Saybekova N. Grammatology paradigm: Baitursynuly and formation of Kazakh writing. Autoref. diss. Almaty, 2020.
- 9 Altynsarin Y. Kazakh Anthology (1879; 2nd ed., 1906). Selected works. Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR. Alma-Ata, 1967. – 462 p.
- 10 Suleimenov B. Mysterious world. Selected works. Novels, tales and stories, travelogues, memoirs, essays. - Almaty: "Asyl Kitab" publishing house, 2021. - 892 p.
- 11 Shipulina A.S. Three tea dragons and sparkling dust. 2014. - 160 p.; Witch of the Land of Mists. -AST, 2014. - 224 p.
- 12 Alimzhanov B. The boy who defeated Jalmauz. Fairy tales. - Kokshetau, 2016. - 54 p.
- 13 Cit. by: Nikolaeva E. V. From the background of L. N. Tolstoy's work on the "Alphabet". Vol. 3, (2010). [Electronic resource]. Available at: <http://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/iz-predystorii-raboty-l-n-tolstogo-nad-azbukoy#ixzz3x2Agz93N> [in Russian]. (accessed: 04.15.2023).
- 14 Valikhanov Sh. Collected works in five volumes. – vol. 1. – Almaty: The main edition of the Kazakh Encyclopedia., 1984. – pp.104-114. – 432 p.; Valikhanov Ch. Selected works. Edited by Academician Margulan. Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR. Alma-Ata, 1958. [Electronic resource]. Available at: <https://shoqan.kz/incompleted/works-dnevnik-poezdki-issyk> [in Russian]. (accessed 15.04.2023).
- 15 Zverev M. White maral. М., 1929. – 40 p.
- 16 Turmanzhanov U. Selected works. 1965.; Domyra and cradle. Independent Kazakhstan: An anthology of modern literature in three volumes. Children's literature. Volume I - М.: Fiction, 2013. - 568 p.
- 17 Duisenbiev A. Happiness Nasreddin and others // Murzilka. Children's magazine. - 1986. - No. 3.
- 18 Sanbaev S. White Aruana. / S. Sanbaev. Almaty, 1989.; Isabekov D. Favorites. - Almaty: Aiganym, 2014. - 216 p.
- 19 Isabekov D. Kablan / Favorites. - Almaty: Aiganym, 2014. - 216 p.
- 20 Nurgaliev I. Dastan and Arman. The beginning and the first task. - Feather, 2017. - 100 p.

Received: 17.08.2023

Балалар оқуындағы ғылыми-көркем әдебиет

Ж. С.Бейсенова,¹ Г.А. Джакипова¹, О. Г.Егорова²

¹Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, Астана, 010000, Қазақстан Республикасы

²Мәскеу мемлекеттік лингвистикалық университеті, Мәскеу, 101000, Ресей Федерациясы

Мақалада жаратылыстану фантастикасының ғылыми-танымдық қызметінің сипаты қарастырылады. Мақала авторлары адам мен табиғаттың қарым-қатынасы тақырыбы әлі күнге дейін әдеби жанрда кең тарағанын атап көрсетеді. Ғылыми пайымдауда қазақ фольклорының мифопоэтикалық негізіне баса назар аударылады, онда адамның қоршаған дүниені тануының ғылыми, көркемдік және эвристикалық бастаулары синтетикалық түрде берілген. Зерттеудің мақсаты – Қазақстандағы балалар әдебиетінің табиғи тарихының ең репрезентативті сыни бағасына аналитикалық шолуды ұсыну. Өлкетану және табиғи тарихты көркем суреттеудің иллюстрациялық материалы берілген. Бұл мақалада авторлар балалар әдебиетінің тарихи және қазіргі ғылыми сынының

корпусына сілтеме жасайды. Зерттелетін мәселенің практикалық маңыздылығы балалар әдебиетінің негізгі жанрлық және стильдік центрлердегі даму ерекшеліктерін ашуда жатыр. Авторлар балаларға арналған проза мен поэзияның жанрлық түрлеріне қолданылатын сызықтық-центрлік принцип бойынша зерттелетін материалды құруға мүмкіндік беретін жүйелі тәсілді қолданады.

Кілт сөздер: жаратылыстану, жануарлар дүниесі, қазақ балалар әдебиеті, адам және табиғат, ғылыми-көркем кітап.

Материал 17.08.2023 баспаға түсті

Научно-художественное знание в казахстанской литературе для детей

Ж.С. Бейсенова¹, Г.А. Джакипова¹, О. Г. Егорова²

¹Евразийский национальный университет имени Л. Н. Гумилева, Астана, 010000, Республика Казахстан

²Московский государственный лингвистический университет, Москва, 101000, Российская Федерация

В статье рассматривается характер научно-познавательной функции природоведческой художественной литературы. Авторы статьи подчеркивают, что тема взаимоотношений человека и природы по-прежнему популярна в литературном жанре. В научном рассуждении подчеркивается акцент на мифопоэтическую основу казахского фольклора, в которой синтетически представлены научное, художественное и эвристическое начала освоения человеком окружающего мира. Цель исследования – представить аналитический обзор наиболее репрезентативной критической оценки природоведческой детской литературы Казахстана. Приведен иллюстративный материал художественного описания краеведения и природоведения. В данной статье авторы обращаются к корпусу исторической и современной научной критики детской литературы. Практическая значимость исследуемой проблемы заключается в раскрытии особенностей развития детской литературы в ее основных жанрово-стилевых центрах. Авторы используют системный подход, позволяющий выстроить изучаемый материал по линейно-концентрическому принципу, применимым к жанровым формам прозы и поэзии, обращенным к детям.

Ключевые слова: естествознание, животный мир, казахская детская литература, человек и природа, научно-художественная книга.

Материал поступил в редакцию журнала 17.08.2023

МФТАР 17.82.60

DOI: [10.59102/kufil/2023/iss3pp94-103](https://doi.org/10.59102/kufil/2023/iss3pp94-103)

А.Б. Ерсайнова¹, Ж.С. Таласпаева²

¹Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, Астана, 010000, Қазақстан Республикасы.

²М. Қозыбаев атындағы Солтүстік Қазақстан университеті, Петропавл, 150011, Қазақстан Республикасы

С. МҰҚАНОВТЫҢ ӘДЕБИ-ҒЫЛЫМИ ЭПИСТОЛЯРЛЫҚ МҰРАСЫНДАҒЫ ӘДЕБИЕТ МӘСЕЛЕСІ

Мақалада классик жазушы Сәбит Мұқановтың эпистолярлық мұрасындағы қазақ әдебиеті мен сынына, әдебиет тарихына қатысты, ашық хаттары ғылыми сараланған.