

History of the Department

Since 1928 from the opening of Kazakh Pedagogical Institute on the basis of the Kazakh literature lectures have been conducting on the basis of the Kazakh Institute of Public Education (Tashkent). The teachers of this specialty worked at the Department of the Kazakh Language and Literature in the early years of the Institute. In 1935 the separate Department of the Kazakh Language (K.Zhubanov was the head of the Department) and the teachers of the Kazakh Literature were merged with the Department of Russian Literature (head of the Department was professor M.P. Batalov). In 1937 the Department of Kazakh literature was organized as a separate one. The well-known literary scholar M.K. Karatayev was the first Head of the Department.



During these years Akhmet Baitursynov (1928-1929), Moldagali Zholdybaev (1928-1937), Otebai Turmanzhanov (1928-1938), Saken Seifullin (1930-1937), Sattar Erubayev (1936-1937), Mukhtar Auezov (1937-1946), Sabit Mukanov (1937-1941), Hamza Esenzhanov (1937) and other Kazakh intellectuals worked at the Department of Kazakh literary. They lectured on the main courses of the Kazakh Literature, conducted seminars. As well as the students' literary, scientific circles were supervised by them.

From 1938 the Department was headed by Kazhym Zhumaliev (1938-1951, 1957-1968).



During these years the Department staff had been supplemented with Esmaganbet Ismailov (1938-1941), Belgibai Shalabayev (1938-1949), Ali Esmambetov (1939), K. Daukenova (1939), Dikhan Ablev (1939-1940), Kainekei

Zharmagambetov (1939-1942, 1949-1960), Temirgali Nurtazin (1943-1948, 1949-1951).

During the Great Patriotic War members of the department have made significant progress in the field of science, supplementing literary and pedagogical experience. The head of the Department K. Zhumaliev defended his dissertation for the Doctor of Philology degree in 1946. M.Auezov was awarded with the title of Doctor of Science. M.Auezov was elected as a full-fledged member of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR at the first meeting that opened in 1946, and K. Zhumaliev became a corresponding member. During the 1940-50th years Shaikhy Karibayev (1947-1948, 1958-1971), Manap Khasenov (1948-1954), Askar Tokpanov (1950), Token Abdrakhmanov (1952-1989), Rahima Koibagarova (1950-1958) , Mukash Sarsekeev (1952-1958), Serik Kirabayev (from 1958), Khasen Adibayev (1959-1978), Raziya Rustembekova (1959-1969) and other scientists-teachers worked at the Department. After a long period M.Karatayev returned to the Department to lecture the students in 1958-1967th years.

From 1951 to 1957 the Department was headed by the Hero of the Soviet Union, professor Malik Gabdullin. He had been a teacher of the department for many years (1946-1967).



From 1969 to 1988 the Department of Kazakh literature was headed by professor Serik Kirabayev.



In the sixties a new flow of pedagogue-literature researchers joined the Department. Among them were experienced teachers and young teachers such as

Nygmet Gabdullin (from 1969), Mekemtas Myrzakhmetov (1969-1975), Seifolla Kuspanov (1968-1969, 1971-1973), Serik Makpyruly, Mereke Zhamanov (1974-1995), Mukhtar Magauin (1976-1983), Nemat Kelimbetov (1981-1997), Ozhken Tynybayeva (from 1978), Tursyn Sydykov (from 1978), Tengizbai Rakhymzhanov (from 1981), Zhasaral Kuanyshalin (1987-1992).

During these years the teaching staff of the Department gained considerable success in the field of scientific and pedagogical work. M. Gabdullin (1959), M.Karatayev (1964), S.Kirabayev (1964), H.Adibayev (1970), N. Gabdullin (1972) defended dissertations for a Doctor of Philology degree. K. Zhumaliyev was elected as an Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR (1967), M. Karataev was elected as the Corresponding Member (1967), then Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR (1975), M. Gabdullin was elected as an Academician of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the USSR (1959), S.Kirabaev became the Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR (1968).

During the period from 1988 to 1997 the Department was headed by professor Nygmet Gabdullin.



In that period of time a number of teachers including Baltabai Abdigazyev, Temirkhan Tebegenov, Saule Dautova, Iraiida Kubaeva, Alpysbay Tamaev, Bigul Zhetpisbayeva, Karlygash Abdikova, Tamara Zhumagulova joined the Department. The scientific achievements of the members of the Department increased. Professor S.Kirabayev was elected as the Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1992). T. Rakhymzhanov (1993) and T.Sydykov (1997) defended for their doctoral dissertation.

From 1997 to 2008 the Department was headed by the candidate of Philology, associate professor Baltabay Abdigaziuly.



The Department consisted of 3 doctors and 9 candidates of sciences. In 2001 Baltabay Abdigaziuly defended his thesis for a doctor of Philology degree.

The Kazakh Language and Literature Department had been opened at Kazakh Pedagogical Institute (currently Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University), and preparation of specialists on this specialty laid down the foundations of teaching the disciplines "Ana tili men adebieti (Native language and literature)" as a main subject at schools. This has resulted in the Department of Kazakh literature created in the higher school and its teachers to pay attention to the need to start work with the preparation of teaching aids. One should dwell on the works of Ahmet Baitursynov whose works served as the basis for methodical, scientific and theoretical searches for teachers worked at that time at the Department of Kazakh literature. From 1928 to 1929 he conducted classes in KazPI, before that time (1925-1928) he lectured at the Kazakh Institute of Public Education (in Tashkent). The work of A. Baitursynov "Adebiet tanytkysh" (Literary Studies) (1926) is the first theoretical study in the Kazakh literary studies science. Abai's position in the history of Kazakh literature was determined in his article "Kazakhtyng bas akyny" (The main Kazakh poet) (1913). It is one of the first studies in which a fair assessment of the literary heritage of the great poet was given. A. Baitursynov made a great contribution to the collection and publication of oral folk art samples. He wrote and published an introductory article and commentary on the epic poem "Yer Sayin" (1923) in Moscow, the book "23 zhoktau" (23 cries) was published. Along with this, he is the author of works such as "Oku kuraly" (Training manual) (1913), "Alip-bi" (ABC) (1921), "Bayanshy" (1926), "Zhanga alip-bi" (New Alphabet) (1926-1928) and other textbooks. In order to master the specialty of "Kazakh literature" in a higher educational institution teachers were given the opportunity to read lectures from the history of literature, primarily, urgent issues to gather literary data and prepare and development of a course of lectures were on the agenda. For the first teachers of the institute it was necessary to teach Kazakh literature and at the same time to be engaged in scientific and creative work.

Work in this field was primarily started from the collection and publication of data on folklore and historical literature of the Kazakh people. So there were various collections of text materials which has begun published since the early thirties. Collected and compiled by S.Seifullin the books "Qazaqtyng eski adebiet nuskalary" (The samples of ancient Kazakh literature) (1931), "Batyrlar" (Heroes) (1933), the works of Akhan-seri, Akmolla, Ibrai Altynsarin (1935), collected and published by O. Turmanzhanov "Kazakh proverbs and sayings" (1935), as well as the data collected by M.Zholdybaev, M.Auezov, S.Mukanov during their work in Kazakh Pedagogical Institute and published on the pages of the periodicals rendered great help in that time in replenishing the folklore fund and supplementing the history of literature. The works of Abai Kunanbayev and Sultanmakhmut Toraigyrov were published with the participation of the Kazakh Literature Department's teachers in 1933.

Lecture courses developed at the Institute on the basis of the systematization of materials on the history of Kazakh literature gave impetus to the first studies in this field. S.Seifulin's books "Kazak adebieti" ("Kazakh literature") (1932),

S.Mukanov's "XVIII-XIX ғасырлардағы қазақ әдебиеті тарихының очерктері" ("Essays on the history of Kazakh literature of the 18-19th centuries"), created by M. Auezov "Abaidyng tvorchestvolyk omirbaiany" ("Creative Biography of Abai") (1932), all these works were developed on the basis of lecture courses, i.e. they were prepared on the basis of Kazakh Pedagogical Institute materials. In other words there can be no ambiguity that these works represent a significant contribution of the department of Kazakh literature of Kazakh Pedagogical Institute in the formation and development of the science of Kazakh National literature.

In the early period of the thirties great attention was paid to the problem of teaching the native language and literature at the Kazakh schools as a teaching subjects. During this period, the first training programs and textbooks were created. Work in this direction was conducted in the walls of Kazakh Pedagogical Institute with the participation of Kazakh literary studies scholars and writers. Compiled by I.Zhansugurov, S.Seifullin, A.Mametova, B.Maylin "Adebiettanu oku kitabi" (Book for Literary Reader) for the 5th grade (1932), the textbook "Adebiat hrestomatiyasy" (Literature Reader) that written by M.Zholdybaev, M. Auezov, A. Konyratbaev, M. Karatayev (for 4th grade, 1934), the textbook "Korkem adebiat kitaby" (Book on Fiction) (for the 5th grade, 1934) created by S.Seifullin, O. Turmanzhanov and other works were an important step towards the creation of textbooks on National literature. They were developed as the primary structure of the They were developed as the first experience of systematizing Kazakh literature. Since the second half of the thirties the creation of new teaching chrestomathy have began in which samples of literary works would be collected for the younger generation. New samples of such readers were constituted and published by the participation of teachers and graduates of Kazakh Pedagogical Institute, for example: M. Auezov (for 6th grade, 1937), S. Erubayev (10th grade, 1937), D. Abilev (7th grade, 1938), S. Mukanov and K. Bekkhozhin (8th grade, 1938), E. Ismayilov and T. Aksholakov (10th grade, 1968).

At the end of the thirties systematic study to literary reading and the history of literature began to develop in a new direction at school. The course draft "Literary Reader" was formed during that period the foundations of which were laid by the well-known pedagogue-scientist M.A. Rybnikova in Russian literature. The principle of systemic teaching on oral literature and the history of literature was realized in the 8-10th grades. There were created the last samples of textbooks on literature on this basis for Kazakh schools. Literary studies scientists such as Sh. Karibayev (5th grade), K. Bekkhozhin (for the 6th grade), A.Kushembaev (for the 7th grade) participated in the compilation of "Books on literary reading" which were appeared in 1939 for the first time. New samples of Chrestomathy were compiled based on the new curricula for the 8-10th grades. Chrestomathy for the 8th grade updated and supplemented S. Mukanov and K. Bekkhozhin. New ones were created by E. Ismayilov (for the 9th grade), D.Abylev and Zh.Sain (for the 10th grade). During these years, the process of creating new textbooks for high school students was also initiated in accordance with the new program that systematized historically the history and theory of Kazakh literature, the ways of

developing Soviet literature. K. Zhumaliev's textbook "Adebiet teoriasy" ("Theory of Literature") was published in 1938. Since the beginning of the forties new textbooks have been appeared for the 8th,9th,10th grades with the participation of K. Zhumaliev, E. Ismayilov, K. Zharmagambetov. These textbooks were used during the forties in junior high of the Kazakh secondary schools with minor corrections and additions while maintaining the main structure. The new representatives of literary studies of KazPI such as M.Gabdullin, S.Kirabayev, A.Nurkatov have joined the work of creating textbooks since the beginning of the fifties. M.Gabdullin's textbook for the 8th grade, the textbooks "Qazaq adebiyeti" ("Kazakh literature") of the last two authors for the 9th grade edited in 1952 were used in a secondary school until 1963. S.Kirabayev, A. Nurkatov wrote a new textbook for the 10th grade in 1964.

Since the mid-sixties a new period has begun in the creation and updating of textbooks in accordance with the changing of school curricula, . At this time the teachers of the discipline "Literary studies" of Kazakh Pedagogical Institute actively worked in the forefront of the creators of textbooks for secondary schools. Textbooks of K. Zhumaliev (for 9th-10th grade), S. Kirabayev (for 9th-10th grade), Sh. Karibaev (for 7th-10th grade), T. Abdrakhmanov (for 3rd - 4th grades), H. Adibaev and S. Kuspanov (for 7th-10th grades of Russian schools) took a worthy place in the life of schools. In the seventies N.Gabdullin joined this work, he edited and supplemented the textbook of S. Karibayev who died prematurely. In this period S.Kirabayev participated in creation of a new textbook "Kazakh Soviet Literature" for the optional course on Kazakh literature of the Soviet era (1986).

Along with the improvement of school textbooks on literature, scholars-literary studies of Kazakh Pedagogical Institute took an active part in the process of creating textbooks and teaching aids for the higher school of the Republic. Textbooks in this field were created on the basis of lecture courses taught at a higher school for a long period of time. M.Gabdullin's textbooks "Qazaq halyq auyz adebiyeti" ("Oral Literature of the Kazakh People") (1959), K. Zhumaliev's "XVIII-XIX gasyrlardagy qazaq adebiyeti" ("Kazakh Literature of the 18-19th centuries") (1967), textbooks "Kazakh kenges adebiyeti" ("Kazakh Soviet Literature") prepared with the participation of S. Kirabayev (1968-1970) became textbooks for constant use in a practice of the higher schools of Kazakhstan. In 1986 the associate professor N.Kelimbetov wrote the textbook "Kazakh adebietining ezhelgi dauiri" ("Ancient era of Kazakh literature").

The work of teachers of the Department on creating textbooks for secondary and higher schools was not limited by the systematization of teaching the literature. These steps paved the way for further in-depth study problems of the history of literature, brought to a proper state initially in the volume of school textbooks.

Here it is worth noting the historical role of the academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, professor who has headed the Department for a long time K. Zhumaliev and the head of the Department, the academician of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the USSR, professor M.Gabdullin who had worked as the Rector of the institute for many years, as well as we should note the professor S.Kirabayev who headed the Department, he is the corresponding

member of the Academy of Pedagogical sciences of the USSR, academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, he is a person who tried to raise the scientific and pedagogical potential of the Department.

K. Zhumaliev's main research was devoted to the problems of oral literature and the development of historical literature of the 18th-19th centuries. He thoroughly analyzed and introduced in the scientific circulation an information on literature of that period. The works of the scientist in this field are collected in the book "The Problems of Kazakh Literature and the Language of Abai Poetry" (1958), in two-volume edition "Problems of the Kazakh Epic and the History of Literature" (1969). The textbooks prepared by the scientist for secondary and higher schools also cover the development of literature in these periods of time. K. Zhumaliev took part in the preparation of the volume "History of Kazakh Literature" devoted to the 18th -19th centuries, published in the Kazakh Academy of Sciences, he headed the editors of that edition. He was also the chairman of the editorial board of the first edition of the work "Essays on the History of Kazakh Soviet Literature" (1949), here he participated as one of the authors of the book. He studied the style of writers in subsequent years. These works are collected in his book "Style is a feature of art" (1966).

M. Gabdulin's activity takes an important place in the sequential study of the oral literature of the Kazakh people. In 1946, M. Gabdullin defended his thesis on the topic "Qobylandy batyr zhyry". Lecturing at KazPI on oral Kazakh literature he published a monograph "Qazaq Halqynyng Auyz adebieti" ("Oral Literature of the Kazakh People"), it was used as a textbook for high schools and served as the basis for the doctoral dissertation of the author.

The main studies of S. Kirabayev were connected with the study of the development of Kazakh literature of the Soviet era, as well as with the analysis of the creativity of its prominent representatives. The result of the work in this direction was the publication of works such as "Oktjabr zhane Qazaq adebieti" ("October and Kazakh Literature") (1968), Oner orisi ("The Range of Art") (1971), Adebiet zhane dauir talaby ("Literature and the requirements of the epoch") (1975), "Revolutzja zhane adebiet (Revolution and Literature) (1977), Shyndyk zhane sheberlik (Truth and Mastery) (1983), "Spandiyar Kubeev" and other books, the publication of two-volume collection of selected works. Along with this, he carried out research on the "white spots" in our literature, prepared a monographic work "Zhusipbek Aimauytov".

The direction of the research of the professor N. Gabdullin is mainly focused on the consideration of the actual problems of modern literature. The results of his scientific research are summarized in scientific and monographic books "Shygarma arqauy-shyndyq" ("The basis of the work is truth"), "Zamandas kelbeti" ("The image of modernity") (1972), "Uaqyt tynysy" ("The Mystery of Time") 1981), "Gabit Musrepov is the Dramaturgist" ("Gabit Musrepov is a playwright") (1958).

The members of the Department did not limit themselves to the consideration of the issues of the history of Kazakh literature only in the framework of the first textbooks. An analysis of such issues in a broader scope, a multifaceted study of the work of individual poets, the identification of a connection with the

contemporary literary process made it possible to determine the initial period of historical literature, to clarify the laws of its development. The works of the literary studies scholars of Kazakh Pedagogical Institute in this area opened the way for the flourishing of Kazakh literary studies science, defined new directions for literary research. A number of research works by M. Auezov on oral literature and Abay's work was written during his work at Kazakh Pedagogical Institute. It was in this institute that M.Auezov began reading "Abai studies" as a special course. The study of S. Mukanov on the literature of the 18th-19th centuries was also carried out in accordance with the work plan of the Kazakh literature Department. At the same time research papers of E. Ismayilov and B. Shalabayev devoted to the literature of the early 20th century were written.

A number of works devoted to the study of the history of pre-revolutionary period of Kazakh literature were supplemented by the research of T. Abdrakhmanov "On Becket Utetleuov's creativity", M.Myrzakhmetov "Abai shygarmashylygynyng zerttelu tarihy" (History of Abai's creativity research), S. Toyshybaeva "Revolution" in the Day of the Kazakh Language "Revolutsiaga deingi qazaq adebietindegi ayelder beinesi" (Women's Images in the Pre-Revolutionary period of Kazakh Literature). The monograph of T. Abdrakhmanov "Zhanga gasyr koginde" (At the dawn of a new era) (1969) was included in the circle of significant works in this field.

In the period after the Great Patriotic War there were paid much attention to the study of the problems of Soviet literature at the Department. As a result of work in this direction the stages of development of literature and their features were determined, and there were seen a start of writing essays on individual writers and poets. K.Zhumaliev, M.Gabdullin, K.Zharmagambetov, S.Kirabayev, M.Sarsekeev and others took part in the preparation of the book "Essays on the History of Kazakh Soviet Literature" published in 1949.

The teaching staff of the Department carried out a great work in the field of creating creative portraits of Kazakh writers and poets. The first research work of T.Nurtazin "On the creativity of Sabit Mukanov" (1950) was written during the author's work in Kazakh Pedagogical Institute. Later works devoted to the study of the works of S.Seifullin and G.Musrepov (H.Adibaev), I.Baizakov (M.Hasenov), S.Sharipov (A.Tlegenova), A.Sarsenbaev (B.Asylzhanov), A. Nurpeisov (T.Sydykov) were written.

The Department was headed by doctor of Philology, professor T.C. Tebegenov in the period of 2008-2015.



Since September 2, 2017 the Department has been headed by the academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Academy of International Education (Russia), as well as the International Academy named after Sh. Aitmatov (Kyrgyzstan), doctor of pedagogical sciences, professor B.Smanov.

