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ISSN 1999-4214 (print)

ISSN 2957-5095 (online)

ЕУРАЗИЯ ГУМАНИТАРЛЫҚ ИНСТИТУТЫНЫҢ  
**ХАБАРШЫСЫ**

**ВЕСТНИК**

ЕВРАЗИЙСКОГО  
ГУМАНИТАРНОГО  
ИНСТИТУТА

**BULLETIN**

OF THE EURASIAN HUMANITIES  
INSTITUTE

№1/2024

Жылына 4 рет шығады  
2001ж. Шыға бастаған

Выходит 4 раза в год  
Начал издаваться с 2001г.

Published 4 times a year  
Began to be published in 2001

Астана, 2024

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Еуразия гуманитарлық институтының Хабаршысы.  
Меншіктенуші: «А.Қ. Құсайынов атындағы Еуразия гуманитарлық институты»  
Қазақстан Республикасы Ақпарат және қоғамдық даму министрлігі Ақпарат комитетінде қайта есепке қойылды. Тіркеу № KZ92VPY00046970 17.03.2022  
Басуға 15.03.2024 ж. қол қойылды. Пішімі 60\*84 1\8. Қағаз офсеттік Көлемі. БТ.  
Таралымы 200 дана. Бағасы келісім бойынша. Тапсырыс № 89  
«Ақтаев У.Е.» баспасында басылып шықты

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Вестник Евразийского гуманитарного института.  
Собственник: «Евразийский гуманитарный институт имени А.К. Кусаинова».  
Министерством информации и общественного развития Республики Казахстан Комитет информации постановлено на переучет № KZ92VPY00046970 17.03.2022  
Подписано в печать 15.03.2024ж. Формат 60\*84 1\8. Бум. Типогр.  
Тираж 200. Цена согласовано. Заказ № 89  
Напечатано в издательстве «У.Е. Актаева»

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Bulletin of the Eurasian Humanities Institute.

Owner: «A.K. Kussayinov Eurasian Humanities Institute».

The Ministry of Information and Public Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan Information Committee decided to re-register No. KZ92VPY00046970 17.03.2022

Signed for printing 15.03.2024 Format 60 \* 84 1 \ 8. Paper. Printing house

Circulation 200. Price agreed. Order No. 89

Printed in the publishing house of «U.E. Aktaev»

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**ТІЛ ЖӘНЕ ӘДЕБИЕТТІ ОҚЫТУ ӘДІСТЕМЕСІ – МЕТОДИКА ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ  
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IRSTI 17.01.39

DOI <https://doi.org/10.55808/1999-4214.2024-1.18>

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### THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE ACADEMICIAN AND WRITER SABIT MUKANOV TO SHOKAN STUDIES

**Annotation.** This article examines the scientific monograph of Kazakh literature historian Sabit Mukanov called “Shokan Ualikhanov”. The monographic study of academician and writer Sabit Mukanov dedicated to the life and work of Shokan Ualikhanov is an invaluable scientific work in the national literary criticism. The monograph was published in the work “Bright Stars”. Literature historian Sabit Mukanov divided the “Shokan Ualikhanov” monograph into four chapters. At the end of the chapter there is a short summary of “Afterword”.

When writing the article, the methods of traditional scientific analysis and generalization, chronological, complex, individual analysis were used.

Primarily, the following ideas were thoroughly reviewed and analyzed: 1) the origin of Shokan Ualikhanov; 2) the life of Shokan Ualikhanov; 3) the scholarship of Shokan Ualikhanov; 4) his significant contribution to the history of national folklore and literature. S. Mukanov’s study of the entire creative biography of Shokan Ualikhanov from a literary, historical, and linguistic point of view was undoubtedly one of the most relevant studies that require knowledge and confidence. The article examines the research skills and constructive criticism of S. Mukanov.

The contribution of S. Mukanov to Shokan Studies was identified and analyzed.

The scientific significance of the research work lies in the fact that it contributes to the field of literary criticism in higher educational institutions. Practical significance: the result of the study can be used as an additional educational material in preparation for lectures and practical classes.

**Keywords:** National folklore studies, literature historian, literary critic, sinologist, scientific heritage, ethnographic work, Shokan Studies, archive.

**Introduction.** S. Mukanov was a writer who worked extensively in the fields of literary criticism and literary history along with fiction. He wrote more than three hundred articles and a number of monographic research works related to the criticism, theory, and history of literature.

T. Kakishev, K. Ergobekov, K. Akhmet, A. Kairbekov and other scientists expressed their opinions and devoted their scientific works to the writer's scientific works, researches and critical features. According to Professor K. Akhmet, who having precisely determined that Sabit Mukanov was a skilled writer, historian and constructive critic, noticed: "Sabit Mukanov was a great writer who in his seventy-three years of life presented the classics of works of fiction from Kazakh life. In addition, he has written a great deal of works on Kazakh civil history and literary history"[1,5].

In the article of "Evidence on Shokan Valikhanov in the epistolary heritage of S. Mukanov» [2], K. Akhmet analyzes the evidence on S. Ualikhanov based on S. Mukanov's letters and informs about the writer's research on Sh.Valikhanov.

**Methodology and research methods.** S. Mukanov's scientific works deeply explore the current problems of his time, the life and creative legacy of Y. Altynsarin, Sh. Ualikhanov, and A. Kunanbaev. Currently, within the framework of these topics, our foreign and domestic scientists are writing their research on the life and works of democratic educators. Therefore, L. Dayrenbekova, in her article «Translation and interpretation of Abai's political and social lyrics into Turkish» [3] raised issues of Abai's poetry and thus it can be seen that the themes of Ibray, Shokan, and Abai have not lost their significance today.

The monograph of S. Mukanov called "Sokan Ualikhanov" reveals the scientific, philological analysis and literary aspects of Shokan. And there is a true recognition of his life and nature. If there is no one, then there will be no other. He narrated everything in a beautiful combination with his creative laboratory. Therefore we notice that S. Mukanov devoted his life to the study of the phenomenon, life and work of Shokan Ualikhanov.

The principles of analysis and historical-comparative methods were applied during researching the theme.

**Discussion and observation.** His works in this field allow us to recognize S. Mukanov as a historian, literature scholar who studied the history of Kazakh citizenship. Literary articles, monographic researches and textbooks from different epochs and periods of our literature, which are the result of his scientific knowledge, should be studied as particularly as the poems and prose written by him are studied. S. Mukanov's researches on Kazakh literature are the fundamental pages in the history of Kazakh literature. These works with all their successes and failures represent ways of writing and creating a history of Kazakh literature [1, 5]. Today no one denies that the writer S. Mukanov as a literature historian left a great scientific heritage. Writing a novel and a poem, writing a critic, his scientific research and



reflections are all compiled from the raised issues. That is, writing and criticism were a whole process of S. Mukanov's constructive biography.

The aim of this article is to identify the scientific aspects of the activities of the literature historian S. Mukanov and to analyze the monograph "Shokan Ualikhanov". In this regard we have established the following objectives:

- to research the criticism of S. Mukanov;
- to determine the contribution of the literature historian to Shokan studies.

In the creative path of each writer there is one main topic that has become their entire core. For example, great Abay became the life essence of M. Auezov's creativity. M. Auezov wrote dozens of articles, studies, plays on the subject of Abay and wrote his masterpiece "The Path of Abay". In the same way, Shokan Ualikhanov, the bright star of the East became the main direction for S. Mukanov's entire work.

The main directions of S. Mukanov's work are folklore and historical studies. In his scientific works special attention is paid to the world of Shokan Ualikhanov. The author's scientific works about Shokan Ualikhanov are considered the only scientifically significant studies in the field of literary criticism included in Shokan studies. The monograph of S. Mukanov about "Shokan Ualikhanov" reveals the origin, biography, literary and scientific environment and literary aspects of the great thinker Shokan Ualikhanov in the work called "Bright Stars". Before mastering the theme of Shokan from an artistic point of view, the writer conducted scientific research in this area and published the results in articles. Such scientific articles as "On the nationalism of Shokan Ualikhanov" ("Communist", 1941, No.4), "Scientist, educator, democrat" ("Sosialistik Qazaqstan" ("Social Kazakhstan"), 23.12.1955), "Famous scientist of Kazakhstan" ("Lenin tuy" ("Lenin's Flag»), 06.01.1956), from "The Unpublished Journal of Shokan" ("Sosialistik Qazaqstan" ("Social Kazakhstan"), 25.04.1956), "Two Letters from Chinghis to Shokan" ("Qazaq ädebieti" ("Kazakh literature"), 20.03.1959), "Writer Shokan" ("Tyn ölkesi" ("Virgin land"), 4, 7, 8, 12. 1962), "Let there be such friends" ("Qazaq ädebieti" ("Kazakh literature"), 23.04.1965), "Ambitious scientist" ("Qazaqstan komunisi" ("Kazakhstan communists"), 1965, No. 4), "Brother Shokan" ("Ontüstik Qazaqstan" ("Southern Kazakhstan"), 25.04.1965) laid the foundation of Shokan studies [4,72]. The monograph "Shokan Ualikhanov" was published in the course of such research.

In the introduction of his work called "Bright Stars", Sabit Mukanov stated that Shokan could not achieve two goals: "One is to become a writer; the other is to open Russian schools for Kazakhs. Ybyrai Altynsarin, the follower of Shokan on the public front, achieved one of these two goals in a small extent and another in a large extent" [5, 5]. According to Sabit Mukanov it is still unknown whether Shokan and Ybyrai knew each other.

Academician and writer Sabit Mukanov wrote his scientific paper about the life and work of Shokan Ualikhanov from the 1st of August to the 2nd of November, 1962. He collected abundant information about Shokan from the archives of Omsk,

Moscow, Leningrad and Almaty. In addition, A. Kairbekov's article «The Peak of Shokan» contains information that a copy of S. Mukanov's letter to Shot-Aman Ualikhanov's father Ydyrys was kept in the fund of the literary-memorial museum complex of S. Mukanov and G. Musirepov of the Association of Almaty Museums. It can be seen that the writer collected a lot of materials about Shokan's life and scientific work, studied them all from a scientific point of view and was able to classify them correctly. About the fact that S. Mukanov collected a lot of data about Sh. Ualikhanov and then they helped to write the novels "Falling Star", his son Marat Sabituly wrote that the material was collected in great abundance, and the writer's imagination, relying on the data, freely drew bright pages of Shokan's life [6, p.73]. In his letter to Shokan, said that he is not one of those who seek to study the life and path of a great man. The article written by Qairbekov Á «the thread of Arianda», in his opinion, is not worthy of a Shokan, but he is not in the mood to stop there. The author has developed a plan to create a magnificent, worthy novel, for this, firstly, it is worth visiting the birthplace of Shokan, secondly, to study the archives of Omsk for some time and, thirdly, to visit the city of Kashgar. also included in this list was a personal meeting with Shokan and to consult about handwriting. Kairbekov A. I was very interested in values and wanted to share it with him [7]. It can be observed from this letter that S. Mukanov was concerned to the theme of his research, searched additional materials, treated to Shokan's studies with great responsibility, his work and individual qualities. Proof of this is the fact that writing a novel about Shokan Ualikhanov had long been in his plans. It means that in 1956 S. Mukanov visited China and created a voluminous work "Mighty People". The mood and desire to create a masterpiece is felt in the letters and notes of S. Mukanov. He spent many years studying the life and work of Shokan Ualikhanov, the writer's special attention was attracted by the fact that Shokan visited the regions of Kashgaria and East Turkestan, now Xinjiang in 1858 and afterwards wrote a great deal of masterpieces about it. For many years I dreamed of seeing the place that Shokan saw in order to describe his life and work in Xinjiang. This ethnographic work of Shokan Ualikhanov contains a great deal of new information.

The first chapter of the monograph called "About Shokan's ancestry» tells about the life of Abylai Khan, the history of "The White House of Abylai" \ "The White Horde of Abylai" and the Aiganym estate, the visit of the Kazakh delegation to the enthronement of the Russian Emperor Nicholas I in 1826 and his death in 1855 as well as the history of the Kenesary rebellion.

The work of Professor R. Turysbek called "The Mirror of Truth" includes a research article called "T. Kakishuly and Sabit Studies". The article analyzes the views of the critic T. Kakishuly on Sabit Studies, the period of interaction between the critic and S. Mukanov, "Sabit studies" and the works of the scientist. R. Turysbek in the article called "T. Kakishuly and Sabit Studies" pointed out that in the work of Professor T. Kakishuly there were literary and scientific aspects of "Ordinary Sabit

Mukanov", which were reflected in the care for young talents and expressed his opinion about the criticism of S. Mukanov from T. Kakishevich as follows: "While S. Mukanov's critical activities are aimed at the professional development of Kazakh literature, the purity of the ideological object, the requirements for the mastering of artistic abilities, the development of young strength, his significant research works have played an important role in the development of Kazakh literature studies" [8, 127].

K. Akhmet, who examined S. Mukanov fully and is the author of the monograph called "Sabit Mukanov is a great scientist", the researcher was delighted with the ability to write in his personal style, which was undoubtedly a feature of S. Mukanov. He does not chase facts and documents like historians, but tells about the national spiritual world, using famous Kazakh poets and zhyrau to immediately get to the point of who lived during the reign of the past and present ancestors of Shokan. The data that have remained popular among the people are found in archival documents; in particular, very often there is information proving that the memory of S. Mukanov is strong and true. Any research reveals the secrets of the Kazakh concept, as well as historical realities [1]. Further it is said that there is another example which proves that S. Mukanov referred to materials from the archive, one of them mentioned that Chingiz was a man who was fluent in both Muslim and Russian languages, which as a result helped him write without mistakes and had a good command of the language features. In this case, we see the honesty of the author in the search for materials. In this case, we see the author's honesty in searching of materials. In addition, the work of Chingiz Ualikhanov in the assembly of Kazakh folklore is described as follows: «Chingiz also made a great contribution to the collection of Kazakh folklore. In the 23rd fund there is a letter in which Colonel Ladyzhensky, who commanded the border forces in Omsk, on February 22, 1840, asked Chingiz to collect Kazakh folklore. «My father wrote the epos called «Edige» in 1841 from the poet Zhumagul» says Shokan. And that is why Ladyzhensky may be the impetus for this. It is also known that Chingiz collected Kazakh folklore based on Shokan's request» [5, 31].

The chapter which is called as "About the Life of Shokan" contains valuable information about the scientist's childhood and his residence in the Omsk Cadet Corps. S. Mukanov begins with the fact that Shokan was affectionately called Kanash in his childhood and provides the data of G.N. Potanin and N.I. Veselovsky to determine Shokan's age. In this chapter the author seems to have brought us a portrait of Shokan. According to Kokysh S. Mukanov informs that as a child, Shokan was disobedient and spoiled, taught by the Tatar mullah, whose name was Galiakbar, at the age of five he was able to read and write, helped his father to collect Kazakh folklore and performed office work in the Tatar language. G.N. Potanin shared with his idea about the cadet corps in Omsk that the students in cadet corps were divided into troop and squadron. Shokan entered the squadron. The training

period was seven years [5]. G.N. Potanin describes Shokan as a highly educated student.

Nevertheless, according to S. Mukanov, Shokan graduated from the cadet corps not in seven years, but in 1853, in six years. Due to the fact that he was considered to be of foreign-born [4]. As for Shokan's journey, it is a separate topic. The scientist wrote a number of valuable works on culture, history, folklore, politics and geography of the Central Asia people. Scientist Shokan Ualikhanov conducted research on rivers, lakes, mountains, common geographic objects of the Kazakh land and their names. He mapped the Kazakh land and gave it definitions in the Kazakh language (in Arabic script).

In the chapter called "Scientist Shokan" S. Mukanov widely revealed Shokan Ualikhanov from the point of view of an erudite. It can be said with confidence that Shokan Ualikhanov was the first who introduced the science of Sinology to the Kazakh land. The scientist's diary, written during his visit to China in 1856, called "The Western Part of the Chinese Empire and the City of Kuldzha" is the first scientific sample of the science of "China Studies"(Sinology) on the Kazakh land. This scientific work of Shokan is not just travel memories but it is an ethnographic work about the culture and life of China. Therefore S. Mukanov called Shokan "The first Sinologist of Kazakh origin", while the first "Sinologist" in Russia was Iakinf Bichurin (1777-1853) and S. Mukanov provided valuable information about Shokan's knowledge of Bichurin's works calling him "Holy Father" and presented Bichurin's biography in Shokan's diary.

Sh. Ualikhanov's research on language and literature, comparing and connecting the literary heritage with the development, manifestations and experiences of other spheres of society is one of the topical issues in today's philological research. Sh. Ualikhanov is the first scientist who paid attention to philological terms, who differentiated, systematized, determined their content, and stated the importance of research in connection with philosophy and ethnography.

Academician and writer Sabit Mukanov in the article of Professor S. Negimov called "Like an ordinary Kydyr-Ata» emphasized that «the essence of science is language"[9, p.30]. Moreover, the academician added that Shokan was fluent in Latin, English, French, German and Turkic languages (Ottoman Turks, Azerbaijani, Kumuk, Karachai, Turkmen, Bashkir, Tatar, Uzbek, Kyrgyz, Uyghur) and that he explained the secrets of the Chinese language. Especially he paid considerable attention to the Uyghur language.

The scientist presented Shokan Ualikhanov's opinion about the Chinese language as follows, according to him, the Chinese language consists of monosyllabic sounds such as u, au, dau, hau, mau and zau. These sounds have many meanings, there are words with up to 500 meanings. For example, the sound hoi («Muslim» - SM) in Chinese has 214 meanings. Chinese speech and grammar are two different things that do not have the same associations as our language. In Chinese writing,

the main thing is the meaning of each word, not the sound. The word Hoi has 214 different meanings and 214 different spellings, and therefore anyone who does not speak Chinese can read this book.

The wise thinker recognized the similarity of Kazakh epics with Indo-Germanic epics, in as much as it can be observed that S. Mukanov found a solution to talk to the French scientist Abel Remyuzag (1788-1832), who studied Central Asia, to suppose that once Indo-Germans and Turkic-Mongols lived closely in Central Asia. Some researchers also suggest that Shokan Ualikhanov knew Arabic. According to N.M. Yadrintsev, Shokan and his teacher N.F.Kostyletsky, who had great talent, were amazed at the artistic beauty of Arabic poetry. A perfect Muslim wrote "La ilaha illa-Allah, Muhammada Rasul Allah" and listed the kyui of "Kobyz kyui and Khangozha Sultan kyui". Moreover, he concludes that he also recorded Kazakh songs.

In addition Sh. Ualikhanov revealed the meaning of numerous words. S. Mukanov named some of them were the word "jandurle" can be used instead of praise or come. It is noted that the word chon means big, while chon man has the meaning of lord. Ishmurt man – poor, toly – all or completely; abden – quite, khalas – pure; khatun – wife, kulakaichi – thief; the Tatar word shu – this. S. Mukanov noted that Shokan, who studied Chinese a lot, created a dictionary of this language (Chinese-Russian). This dictionary is included in the III volume of Shokan's works, which is currently being prepared for publication by the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh USSR [5]. Further in the section "Literary critic Shokan" it is told about how he transferred such epics as "Manas", "Edige", "Kozy Korpesh – Bayan Sulu" to paper. The study of the mentioned epics of the scientist is distinguished by an abundance of data, theoretical accuracy and the value of his opinions.

Professor Sh.K. Satbaeva shared that most of Sh. Ualikhanov's scientific works are devoted to the history, worldview, social thought, customs, and literature of the Kazakh people. Many works devoted to Kazakh literature are proof of the scientist's high level of research, great knowledge, and the fact that he was a well-established and well-rounded philologist. The scholar's works on Kazakh literature and language depended on the high level of his social and public thinking, the stability of his democratic views, his critical view of the past heritage, and his advanced ideology [10]. The scientist studied not only the Kazakh language and literature, but also the literature and history of the Kyrgyz people and wrote their songs and legends.

The research by Shokan Ualikhanov of the epic «Manas» is considered one of the greatest works that contributed to the science of Middle Eastern studies. According to Shokan, "Manas" is an "encyclopedia" of ancient Kyrgyz myths, legends and fairy tales grouped around one man - Manas. In this respect it is similar to the Iliad of the steppe. This great epic covers the life, customs, geography, religion, medical concepts and international relations of the Kyrgyz people [5]. It should be pointed out that in order to reveal the history of the «Manas» epic, Shokan

Ualikhanov paid special attention to Kyrgyz literature, folklore, and even insignificant genres, analyzed them and gave his assessment.

And besides that, academician A. Margulan also contributed to the study of the life and his work also contributed to the study of the life and work of Shokan Ualikhanov. For instance, Sh. Ualikhanov's "Five-volume works" was compiled by a scientist. It should also be noted that academician A. Margulan made a significant contribution to the study of "Manas". In the "Shokan and Manas" chapter of D.A. Margulan's work, which is called "The Works of Alkei Margulan" there were letters to Shokan from his fellow man, friend, famous Tatar scholar Khusein Fayzganov who helped find a version of the "Manas" epic that was written by Shokan [11].

**Results.** K. Akhmet mentioned that despite the fact that Academician A. Margulan published five volumes of "Shokan" and wrote a research paper, after the brilliant thoughts of Russian Orientalists before the revolution, the name of Shokan was mentioned several times in conversations until 1940 and although one or two articles were written by the 75th anniversary of his death, it would be appropriate to consider that further development belongs to the share of S. Mukanov[5].

Also an expert of Sabit studies K. Ergobek wrote about the fate of Sabit Mukanov in his work called "Kelbet" / "Image", he said that judging from the above, Sabit Mukanov was a very talented writer who wrote equally in all genres. He worked tirelessly for his people, taking on the increased responsibilities of his time and society. Not everything is valuable, not everything is cheap, the priceless will go away, the significant will remain. The rest will live with people [12]. S. Mukanov contributed a lot to the formation of Shokan studies and no one can deny it. There is no doubt that the author's monograph "Shokan Ualikhanov" will live together with people.

**Conclusion.** Having analyzed the monograph of the literary historian S. Mukanov called "Shokan Ualikhanov" we can confirm that it was written carefully and thoroughly as a result of deep knowledge. Shokan Ualikhanov's work has been studied from all sides and is still being discussed. But the foundation of all this is the hard work of academician S. Mukanov, who studied the life and work of Shokan Ualikhanov. This is because the scientific value of this first monograph is highly significant. Moreover, it is also valuable because the great scientist studied every aspect of his work and systematized it comprehensively.

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### **АКАДЕМИК-ЖАЗУШЫ СӘБИТ МҰҚАНОВТЫҢ ШОҚАНТАНУҒА ҚОСҚАН ҮЛЕСІ**

**Аңдатпа.** Мақалада қазақ әдебиетінің тарихшысы Сәбит Мұқановтың «Шоқан Уәлиханов» монографиясының ғылымилық сипаты қарастырылады. Академик-жазушы Сәбит Мұқановтың Шоқан өмірі мен шығармашылығына арналған монографиялық зерттеуі – ұлттық әдебиеттанудағы баға жетпес үлкен ғылыми еңбек. С.Мұқановтың Шоқан Уәлиханов өмірі мен шығармашылығына арналған монографиясы «Жарқын жұлдыздар» атты еңбегінде жарияланған. Әдебиет тарихшысы Сәбит Мұқанов «Шоқан Уәлиханов» атты монографиясын 4 арнаға бөліп қарастырады. Тараудың соңында «Соңғы сөз» деген қысқаша түйін берілген.

Мақаланы жазу барысында дәстүрлі ғылыми талдау мен жинақтау, хронологиялық, кешенді, жеке талдау әдістері негізге алынды.

Ең алдымен, 1) Шоқан Уәлихановтың ата-тегі туралы; 2) Шоқан Уәлихановтың өмірі хақында; 3) Шоқан Уәлихановтың оқымыстылығы; 4) ұлттық фольклортану мен әдебиет тарихына қосқан салиқалы үлесі жан-жақты қарастырылып, талданады. С. Мұқанов Шоқан Уәлихановтың тұтастай шығармашылық өмірбаянын, әдеби, тарихи, лингвистикалық тұрғыдан зерттеуі – білімдарлық пен батылдықты қажет ететіні сөзсіз өзекті зерттеулердің бірі болды. Мақалада С. Мұқановтың зерттеушілік шеберлігі, сындарлы сыншылығы зерделенді. С. Мұқановтың шоқантануға қосқан үлесі айқындалып, сараланды.

Зерттеу жұмысының ғылыми маңыздылығы: мақаланы жоғары оқу орындарында әдебиет сыны саласына үлес қосады. Ал практикалық маңыздылығы: зерттеу нәтижелерін дәрістер мен практикалық сабақтарға дайындық кезінде қосымша оқу материалы ретінде пайдалануға болады.

**Түйін сөздер:** ұлттық фольклортану, әдебиет тарихшысы, әдебиет сыншысы, синолог, ғылыми мұра, этнографиялық еңбек, шоқантану, архив.

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#### **ВКЛАД ПИСАТЕЛЯ-АКАДЕМИКА САБИТА МУКАНОВА В ШОКАНОВЕДЕНИЕ**

**Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматривается научная монография историка казахской литературы Сабита Муканова «Шокан Уалиханов». Монографическое исследование Сабита Муканова, посвященное жизни и творчеству Шокана, является бесценным научным трудом в национальном литературоведении. Монография С. Муканова, посвященная жизни и творчеству Шокана Уалиханова, опубликована в работе «Яркие звезды». Историк литературы Сабит Муканов разделяет монографию «Шокан Уалиханов» на 4 части. В конце главы есть краткое резюме «Последнее слово».

При написании статьи были использованы методы традиционного научного анализа и обобщения, хронологического, комплексного, индивидуального анализа.

Прежде всего, всесторонне рассматриваются и анализируются 1) происхождение Шокана Уалиханова; 2) жизнь Шокана Уалиханова; 3)



ученость Шокана Уалиханова; 4) его значительный вклад в историю национального фольклористики и литературы. Исследование Сабита Муканова в целом творческой биографии Шокана Уалиханова с литературной, исторической, лингвистической точки зрения, несомненно, является одним из актуальных исследований, требующих знаний и смелости. В статье изучено исследовательское мастерство, конструктивная критика С. Муканова.

Выявлен и проанализирован вклад С. Муканова в Шокановедение.

Научная значимость исследовательской работы заключается в том, что она вносит существенный вклад в сферу литературной критики в высших учебных заведениях. Практическая значимость: результатов исследования могут быть использованы в качестве дополнительного учебного материала при подготовке к лекциям и практическим занятиям.

**Ключевые слова:** национальный фольклористика, историк литературы, литературный критик, синолог, научное наследие, этнографический труд, шокановедение, архив.

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