

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
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ХАКАССКИЙ НАУЧНО-ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ ЯЗЫКА, ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ И ИСТОРИИ  
МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ И ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ ХАКАСИЯ  
МИНИСТЕРСТВО КУЛЬТУРЫ РЕСПУБЛИКИ ХАКАСИЯ

## **СОХРАНЕНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ ЯЗЫКОВ И КУЛЬТУР КОРЕННЫХ НАРОДОВ СИБИРИ**



### **МАТЕРИАЛЫ**

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посвящённой 160-летию со дня рождения  
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## **СИБИРЬДЕГИ ТОҢ ЧОННАРНЫҢ ТІЛЛЕРІН ПАЗА КУЛЬТУРАЛАРЫН ХАЙРАЛЛИРЫ ПАЗА ТИЛДЕРІ**

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Нурьева О. А. Наречия в поэме «Кутадгу билиг» Юсуфа Баласагунского .....	197
Овезова Т. Словообразовательные особенности слова <i>абрай</i> «авторитет» в туркменском языке .....	199
Ооржак О. С. Функционирование слова <i>бир</i> в текстах как средство выражения категории неопределенности в тувинском языке .....	199
Проскура А. В. Особенности словообразовательной системы телеутского языка .....	201
Сазанаква В. Ю. Хакас литература тілінің паза диалекттерінің фонетикадагы теелістері .....	202
Серээдар Н. Ч. Синонимия моделей с типовым значением «лицо и его характеристика по профессиональной деятельности» .....	202
Субракова В. В. Бельтирский говор в системе диалектов хакасского литературного языка (по материалам работ Ц.-Д. Номниханова, М. И. Боргоякова) .....	207
Таганова М. А. Слова с глагольным корнем ак- «течь, протекать» в туркменском языке .....	211
Ховалыг А. М. Семантика диминутивных аффиксов в тувинском языке .....	212

## ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ И ФОЛЬКЛОРА КАК ОСНОВЫ ЭТНОКУЛЬТУРНОГО НАСЛЕДИЯ ТЮРКСКИХ НАРОДОВ

Абдуллаев С. Н. Металитературоведческий трансфер в контексте компаративного изучения современной тюркоязычной литературы .....	214
Аминев З. Г. О башкирской легенде «Бала карга» (Ребёнок ворона) .....	217
Ахророва Э. Р. Интерпретация мистических вопросов в «Тазкират уль-Аудия» .....	219
Бадуева Г. Ц. Проза Ц. Цырендоржиева: познание жизни в контексте бесконечной истории .....	222
Бекова Н. Ж. Издание, исследование, толкование, описание и перевод произведения «Девони Фонн» Алишера Навои .....	225
Васильев В. Е. «Люди-деревья»: обычай принятия смерти у воинов саха .....	228
Гурбангулыева Н. Исторические корни туркменской публицистики .....	230
Джемилева А. А., Ельшиевич В. А. Жанровые особенности караимской драматургии XIX – начала XX века .....	232
Дурдыев Х. Роль просветителей в развитии туркменского языка в начале XX века .....	236
Кодирова Н. С. Поэтические особенности работ литературоведа И. Хаккулова .....	239
Кочоғлу Гүндөгдү В. ( <i>Vildan Koçoğlu Gündoğdu</i> ). Информация о тувинцах в романе Монгуша Кенин-Лопсана «Исчезнувшая девушка» в контексте сохранения их языка и культуры .....	242
Майнагашева Н. В. Шаманы/шаманки в героическом эпосе хакасов .....	247
Ооржак Ш. Ш., Даваа А.-Ч. Б., Саая С. Б. Лексические особенности перевода на тувинский язык басен И. А. Крылова .....	248
Садикова Д. Т. Краткий обзор литературного творчества Муслихабегим Мискин .....	251
Сайлиева З. Р. Особенности творчества Алишера Навои .....	250
Сафарова Х. О. Особенности поэтического языка Самандара Вахидова .....	254
Самдан З. Б. «Слово арата» С. Тока в новом ракурсе: эстетика соцреализма .....	256
Тураева У. Р. Роль исследований Бегали Касимова в изучении узбекской джадидской литературы .....	258
Хакимьянова А. М. Современное состояние музыкального фольклора пермских башкир (по экспедиционным материалам XXI в.) .....	260
Четыгмашева Л. В. Каркей Нербышевтин «Хорлаңа хара суг» улуг чоогы – кееркестиг сарыхтын көзидими .....	263
Шарипова А. С. Национальные герои и картина мира в татарской драматургии конца XX – начала XXI веков .....	268

## РОДНЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ В ПОЛИКУЛЬТУРНОМ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОМ ПРОСТРАНСТВЕ: СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ И АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРАКТИКИ

Адаменко В. В., Сидеева Р. М. Языковая среда в дошкольном образовательном учреждении как эффективное средство обучения хакасскому языку .....	268
Дамозжакова О. В. Год культурного наследия народов России: актуальные вопросы и тенденции развития в реализации государственной языковой политики Российской Федерации в Республике Хакасия .....	271
Замша Э. К. Приёмы формирования языковой среды у младших школьников: хакасский язык .....	275
Максимова Н. С. Этнокультурное образование студентов в рамках межрегионального культурно-туристского фестиваля «Время дружить!» .....	278
Медведева М. А., Кызласова И. Л. Учебное пособие «Изучаем хакасский язык»: структурно-содержательная и методическая концепция .....	282
Мирошниченко В. В. Система образования народов с родным (нерусским) языком обучения в Российской Федерации на современном этапе .....	284
Радецкая Н. С., Чепсаракова А. С., Асочакова М. М. Знакомство с фольклором хакасского народа в процессе формирования основ музыкальной культуры дошкольников .....	287
Танбаева Т. П. Цифровая образовательная среда и электронное обучение детей старшего дошкольного возраста хакасскому языку .....	288
Тинникова Л. И. Формирование коммуникативных компетенций через учебно-методический комплект «Литературное чтение на хакасском языке» в 3–4 классах .....	289
Токмашова Л. А. Краеведение как одна из форм воспитания детей на уроках хакасского языка и литературы .....	290
Толмашов А. Г. О пополнении комплекта учебных пособий по математике для начальной школы .....	292
Сведения об авторах .....	295

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## РОЛЬ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ БЕГАЛИ КАСИМОВА В ИЗУЧЕНИИ УЗБЕКСКОЙ ДЖАДИДСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

История узбекского джадидского движения и изучение джадидской литературы свидетельствуют о том, что изучать это было непросто. Общественно-политическая обстановка того времени приостановила развитие узбекской литературы, привела к искусственному умалению литературного наследия прошлого на основе догматического мышления, пренебрежению изучением произведений искусства и литературных деятелей. В результате творчество литературных деятелей определённого периода, каким бы важным оно ни было, оставалось неисследованным.

**Ключевые слова:** период джадидов, «Революционная литература», «Революционная поэзия», «Социальное пробуждение», «Социальное освобождение», «Национальное пробуждение», «Национальное освобождение».

B. Kasimov is one of the serious researchers in determining the social, cultural, educational and political foundations of the emergence of Jadidism as a movement. The scholar's first interest in the work of Jadid literature began under the leadership of literary scholar Gulom Karimov, who focused on the activities of the Jadid enlightener Mirmukhsin Fikri. He initially successfully defended his dissertation in this area, and as a result published a monograph entitled "Mirmukhsin Fikriy".

U. Dolimov, Doctor of Philology, in his article "National Awakening" wrote a completely different topic during Begali Kasimov's postgraduate studies. (Fikri) over his life and work and defended him in his time. He then published the results of his research in his pamphlet Mirmukhsin Shermuhamedov. It was the scientist's first book. As a result, the name of Mirmukhsin Shermuhamedov was restored. Another great figure of Uzbek literature has returned. This was the scientific courage of Begali Kasimov. After that, the scientist begins work on his doctoral dissertation. This research is also dedicated to modern artists, and the scientist aimed to cover it on a large scale, along with all its theoretical aspects. The zeal and courage of the scientist, who for the first time in Uzbek literature made the work of the Jadids a subject of academic research, testified to this. From the point of view of Begali Kasimov, who was devoted to science, the basics of the formation of modern literature, the principles of development, information about its mature representatives were not left out. This was especially acknowledged by Gulom Karimov. G. Karimov and B. Kasimov have a teacher-student relationship. The candidacy of B. Kasimov, a graduate student of Gulom Karimov, was entirely devoted to Jadidism. By this time, our ideology had changed, and it was difficult to talk about the Jadids. This is especially dangerous during the Soviet era. The destruction of Jadid literature, which formed a separate page in the history of literature in the first half of the twentieth century, is important in creating an ideological gap in the life of the Uzbek people. As a result, there was a break in the gradual development of Uzbek literature. Moreover, the materials showed that the Jadid movement was a popular, democratic move-

ment. Realizing this in time, B. Kasimov began to cover the topic more seriously.

In that case, the scientist also had to use a lot of deception to confirm the topic of the dissertation. The subject of his research is "Formation and development of Uzbek revolutionary poetry (1905-1917)". It seems that the study of the history of the Turkestan Jadid movement and the study of Jadid literature has not been easy in its time. The socio-political environment of the time led to the blind development of the history of continuous development of Uzbek literature, the artificial reduction of the literary heritage of the past on the basis of dogmatic thinking, the neglect of the study of works of art and literary forms. As a result, the work of the representatives of the literature of a certain period, no matter how important it was, remained unexplored. In the process, the researcher's ingenuity and far-sighted work were successful. This can be seen directly in the example of his weighty research, textbooks and manuals, which served as an important source in illuminating the Jadid Period. While researching the literature of the Jadid Period, the researcher studies the literature of 1905-1917 under the name "Revolutionary Literature" and "Revolutionary Poetry" in order to trace the period. He writes research papers under these names. Researcher Mirmukhsin Shermuhamedov studied the problems of Uzbek literature in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, which is considered to be the most difficult period in the history of his creative activity.

The scientific significance and value of this research is that the main source in the work of the scientist is the lithographic and typographic works of Mirmukhsin and Tashkent artists who created his literary environment: A. Avloni, S. Azizi, Khurshid, Khislat, Kalinin, Mirmulla, partly manuscript sources, poetry, stories, and journalistic articles published in the periodicals of that period. At the same time, this study also used the memories of contemporaries, colleagues of some artists, some people who knew and knew them closely. In particular, considering that Mirmukhsin lived and worked in central Russia in 1916-1919, he visited Orenburg, Ufa and Moscow in March and April 1966 and collected some basic information about Mirmukhsin's

life, creative activity and personality from the archives of the central region. Mirmukhsin writes valuable memories of his friends who studied and worked with Shermukhamedov. The researcher also obtained Mirmukhsin Shermukhamedov's personal file, which is kept in the Central Archives of the former Soviet Army, in order to provide clear evidence, and attached it to the case. Memoirs of Sayfi Qudash, the People's Poet of Bashkortostan, a close friend of Mirmukhsin, will be recorded and put to work.

The pamphlets "Mirmukhsin Shermuhamedov" and "Rebel Heart", created as a result of this work, which was created with care and dedication to science, testify to the extremely complex personality of Mirmukhsin Shermuhamedov. It is possible to know that Mirmukhsin Shermuhamedov sincerely believed in the tricks of the Soviets and considered him as a pillar of truth and justice, in which he spent all his life, energy and talent. If we look at the way of life of the creators, an interesting situation is observed. Indeed, as the researcher points out, Mirmukhsin Shermuhamedov's activities and actions were interpreted in the opposite way to the Jadids, but his practical activity was essentially the same as that of the Jadids. For example, while studying in Ufa in 1917, he formed a society of Turkestan students and in his publicist articles called on the people to be enlightened, strongly condemned bigotry, and sharply exposed the flaws in society. It should be noted that the scientist B. Kasimov introduced the concept of "Aesop's language" used in fiction in the field of criticism. While condemning Jadidism and Jadids, his representatives began to enjoy the creativity of the people. The scientific research on Mirmukhsin Shermuhamedov, created as a result of the ingenuity of the research scientist in this process, deserves recognition as one of the first steps in this direction. The above comments show that the

teacher boldly entered science as an inquisitive and selfless literary critic. Apparently, the research scientist B. Kasimov proves that he left a great literary legacy from Mirmukhsin Shermuhamedov, whom he studied, and is known as one of the greatest literary figures of his time. He admits that he wrote dozens of poems under the pseudonym "Muhsiniy" and "Fikriy", hundreds of publicist articles, and finally the first Uzbek novel "Befarzand Ochildiboy" and many short stories, which show that Mirmukhsin has a worthy place in the history of our literature. "He must have written more than the material we have now", said the researcher. (3-act drama), "The Old Doctor" (1-act comedy) and other works to publishers and private individuals, but to no avail. Commenting on his lyrical legacy, the scholar said: "Mirmukhsin's poems are not many, about 700 lines, all of which were written between 1913 and 1915". Commenting on Mirmukhsin Shermuhamedov's novel "Befarzand Ochildiboy", B. Kasimov says that this work does not fully meet the requirements of the novel. In fact, the style of the work is simple, fluent, "A Thousand and One Nights" and the style of folklore. The attempt to follow the laws of the novel, the realistic principles in the image, is felt from the fragments found. Important arguments of art, such as character creation, image individualization, typification, are in a very primitive form. The work is reminiscent of a stubborn baby in the face of today's mature Uzbek novel, – writes B. Kasimov. The most productive part of Mirmukhsin's work is, without a doubt, his publicism, and the number of the author's known articles to us is about 150. B. Kasimov's pamphlet "Rebel Heart", published in 1985, provides extensive analysis of creative journalism, several of his articles are analyzed. This case shows that the researcher B. Kasimov regularly systematically worked on one topic and enriched his research with new findings.

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