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## **SCIENTIFIC WORKS AND RESEARCH OF M. S. SILCHENKO**

*The present article deals with scientific works and research of the famous scientist Mitrofan Semenovich Silchenko, who made indispensable contribution to the development of Kazakh literature, his scientific and literature heritage. The article was developed within the framework of the doctoral dissertation «Scientific heritage of Academician M. S. Silchenko». It is also important to determinate the position of the academician in the development of literature in general in the thirties and eighties of the last century. The purpose and objective of the article is to consider some scientific works of Mitrofan Semenovich Silchenko. There were systematized archival documents on the basis of a comparative analysis of the scientist, it was determined the position of the academician in the history of the development of Kazakh literature. There was also identified several directions of research by the scientist, such as the development Abai studies – the result of a study where Abai’s work was presented, which helped to more accurately and deeply understand the writer’s work, his historical era that gave birth to the poet and which he reflected in his works.*

*Key words: scientist, academician, literature, literature studies, heritage, folklore, scientific studies, works*

### **Introduction**

The great changes of the last two decades in the history of the Kazakh people made it possible to rethink and rediscover much cultural and historical significance.

One of the achievements of sovereign Kazakhstan in the field of culture and literature is the possibility of studying and researching topics and presenting the literary, scientific heritage to the public for consideration by the scientist, academician Mitrofan Semenovich Silchenko, who has explored several directions.

### **Materials and methods**

Theoretical analysis of scientific literature on the research topic, analysis of archival documents; analysis of the content of the scientist's work. The work uses general scientific methods of description, analysis, classification, and generalization.

### **Results and discussion**

M. S. Silchenko is one of the first researchers who studied the literary heritage of the classic of Kazakh literature Abai, he publishes a number of articles devoted to his work: «The Realism of Abai», «Abai is a Realist Poet», «The Poet and the People» and others. He makes the reports on this topic at various conferences and sessions of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, writes reviews and critical articles. During this period, the scientists published the following books: «War and the teaching of literature», «Abai. Essay on life and creativity», «Abai – a classic of Kazakh literature» [1, p. 18].

The result of many years of scientific research by M.S. Silchenko was the publication in 1957 of his monograph «Creative Biography of Abai». In the same year he defended his doctoral dissertation on this topic.

Mitrofan Semenovich devoted over 20 years to his main work, publishing numerous articles about the work of the great Kazakh poet during this period: «Abai and Krylov's fables», «The outstanding poet-educator Abai Kunanbayev», «Abai and the Russian revolutionary democrats», «Characters of Onegin and Tatiana in the works of Abai», «The State and tasks of scientific development of Abai's heritage», «Realist artist», «Founder of the new Kazakh literature», «Source and inspiration», «National pride of the Kazakh people», «Two poems of Abai about volost administrators», «Abai's path to realism» and others, they have taken a worthy place in the history of Kazakh literary studies and have become an example of deep devotion to the chosen topic, selfless service to science.

M. S. Silchenko is a literary critic who has written a valuable work on the creative biography of Abai, and quite clearly gives an idea of the opinion of the great Abai about Shortanbai, Dulat, Bukhara; about the motives for the emergence of the movements «Zar zaman», «Sum zaman»; about events that became disasters for the Kazakhs. When he analyzes the poems of poets who opposed the demands of the Temporary Regulations on the management of the steppe regions of 1868, he builds his thoughts based on the realities and changes in the nomadic life of the Kazakhs [2, p. 23].

Two years later, M.S. Silchenko, who re-analyzed the ideological views and worldview of the Zar zaman poets, proposes to consider their works not one-sidedly; suggests that these works need to be given a comprehensive assessment, as well as the folk character of their poetry needs to be studied from the perspective of realism. However, he condemns the views of the poets: «What grounds do we,

Marxist literary critics, have to talk about nationality, artistry, and the enduring significance of Murat or Shortanbai? Sometimes they refer to time, to the fact that these singers are a product of their era, that they could not master the advanced worldview, etc. All this is just a statement of fact and not an explanation of it. Murat is a contemporary of Altynsarin and Abai. Murat is an eyewitness not only of the negative things that actually entered Kazakh life with the accession to Russia, but also of the new things that were awakening among the people: the desire for personal freedom, knowledge and struggle. He saw one thing but closed his eyes to another. But a poet who does not see the advanced phenomena of our time, calls for the past, the backward, can be neither a folk poet nor a realist?» [2, p.126].

As M. S. Silchenko writes «Russian-Kazakh literary connections established in the last century by Chokan Valikhanov, Ibray Altynsarin, Abay Kunanbayev, they were a “prototype” of comprehensive literary connections of our time. Ch. Valikhanov was friend of S. F. Durov, F. M. Dostoevsky, A. N. Maikov, V. S. Kurochkin and he corresponded with them. Russian revolutionary-democratic literature and introduced them to the aesthetics of Belinsky, Chernyshevsky and Dobrolyubov. Translations of Altynsarin and Abai from Russian classics enriched Kazakh literature, expanded its ideological and thematic range and contributed to the formation of new genres.

Literary connections of that time were carried out primarily in the context of the struggle of enlighteners against the backwardness and darkness of their people, helping to awaken in them a critical attitude towards modernity. Nowadays it is no longer possible to imagine the full scope of Soviet literature without the work of Kazakh writers. Kazakh literature actively participated and is participating in depicting the main stages of Soviet society history: the civil war, military communism and the restoration period; pre-war five-year plans and the Great Patriotic War; post-war period of extensive construction of a communist society. And Kazakh literature has always acted and continues to act as one of the leading national literatures in the struggle for high ideology and partisanship of the art of speech, for innovation of literary forms. Militant participation in the development of the literature of the USSR people led and leads to commonwealth, the interconnection of the creativity of our writers with Russian classical and Soviet literature at a new, immeasurably higher level than in pre-Soviet times» [3, p.4].

The scientist stresses the thesis that Abaev’s translations serve as an example of creative penetration into the inner essence of the translated text. In addition, Abai with his translations of Russian classics, struck a blow at the outdated, backward poetic traditions that were adhered to by the ancients – Bukhar, Shortanbay, Dulat. In our time there are no such contradictions, because the golden fund of multinational socialist culture consists of the best works created by the unified

method of socialist realism. By translating from Russian into Kazakh and vice versa poetic traditions of the distant past, folklore and literary receive new life.

M. S. Silchenko notes the translation of M. Auezov's novels «Abai» and «Abai's Path» helped Russian readers to see the originality of the creative style of the outstanding writer, to feel in them the synthesis of the work of a scientist and artist, who had to recreate bit by bit the collected memories, stories, observations, historical and ethnographic research era with its acute conflict of feudal-tribal foundations and democratic principles in Kazakh society, the inspiration of which was Abai.

«The epic of M. Auezov is the best example of the Russian-Kazakh literary community. Without it, we would not have a complete understanding of the role played by national writers in the development of the Soviet historical novel. On the other hand, M. Auezov's novels indicate the appearance in Kazakh literature of multifaceted works with acute social conflicts, with many different human destinies, with a bright national flavor and with a broad historical, universal perspective» [3, p.4].

M. S. Silchenko, in the «Sources of Inspiration» section, quotes Abai in one of his edifying words as follows: «Study the culture and art of Russians. This is the key to life. If you received it, your life will become easier». According to Abai's first biographer, Kakitai Kunanbaev, the poet systematically and enthusiastically studied Pushkin, Lermontov, Turgenev, Belinsky, Nekrasov, Saltykov-Shchedrin, Leo Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Chernyshevsky, Dobrolyubov, Pisarev. In Russian classical literature Abai found deep generalizations, liberating pathos and high civic ideas. All this helped the poet to overestimate the spontaneous realism of the poetry of the akyns and start from their narrowly local coverage of reality. The poems: «Oh my Kazakhs, my poor people», «Bai live, protecting their accumulated wealth», «Be silent until you know» and many other poems of the 80s clearly show how high Abai raised the best traditions of Kazakh folk poetry, how in accusatory and edifying poetry, artistically generalized positive or satirical images emerged. Thus, in Abai's poetic reflections – the main form of his mature poems – an image of the people is created, which, in turn, reflects the image of the poet-educator himself [4, p. 133].

M. S. Silchenko actively gave scientific reports at various conferences, meetings, and sessions. He was a member of scientific, problem and specialized councils, editorial boards of journals, and in 1962-1970 was the executive editor of the journal «Izvestia of the Academy of Sciences of the KazSSR. Series of Philology and Art History; Public series; Social Science Series». Edited by M. S. Silchenko published such works as «Abai – the great Kazakh poet», «Dzhambul», «Proceedings of the 1st session of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR», «Essays on Kazakh folk poetic creativity of the Soviet era», «Proceedings of the Department of Folk Art», «Bibliographic Index on Kazakh

Folk Art creativity», «Collected works of Dzhabambul Dzhabayev», «Kazakh versification», etc.

### Conclusion

Thus, based on the above, we tried to reveal the literary heritage of the scientist Mitrofan Semnovich Silchenko. He grew up with a passion and love for literature. Interest of M. S. Silchenko's involvement in literature dates back to the 1940s. The political situation in society of that time and the development of literature determined the views and literary orientation of the scientist. Like many scientists, poets and writers of that time, M. S. Silchenko believed in the ideology of Soviet power and thereby left his mark on Kazakh literature.

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## **М. С. СИЛЬЧЕНКОНЫҢ ҒЫЛЫМИ ЖҰМЫСТАРЫ МЕН ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕРІ**

*Бұл мақалада қазақ әдебиетінің дамуына таптырмас үлес қосқан белгілі ғалым Митрофан Семенович Сильченконың ғылыми еңбектері мен зерттеулері, оның ғылыми-әдеби мұрасы қарастырылады. Мақала докторлық диссертация аясында «академик М. С. Сильченконың ғылыми мұрасы» әзірленген. Академиктің өткен ғасырдың отызыншы-сексенінші жылдарындағы жалпы әдебиеттің дамуындағы орнын анықтау да маңызды. Мақаланың мақсаты мен міндеті – Митрофан Семенович Сильченконың кейбір ғылыми еңбектерін қарастыру. Ғалымның қызметін салыстырмалы талдау негізінде мұрағат құжаттары жүйеленіп, академиктің қазақ әдебиетінің даму тарихындағы орны айқындалды. Ғалымның бірнеше зерттеу бағыттары да айқындалды, мәселен Абайтану ғылымының дамуы – Абай шығармашылығы берілген зерттеудің нәтижесі, жазушы шығармашылығын, оның өмірге келген тарихи дәуірін дәл әрі терең түсінуге септігін тигізді. ақынға және оның шығармаларында негіз бейнелеген.*

*Кілтті сөздер: ғалым, академик, әдебиет, әдебиеттану, мұра, фольклор, ғылыми зерттеулер.*



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## НАУЧНЫЕ РАБОТЫ И ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ М. С. СИЛЬЧЕНКО

*В настоящей статье рассматриваются научные труды и исследования известного учёного Митрофана Семеновича Сильченко, внесшего незаменимый вклад в развитие казахской литературы, его научного и литературного наследия. Статья разработана в рамках докторской диссертации «Научное наследие академика М. С. Сильченко». Важно также определить позицию академика в развитии литературы в целом в тридцатые и восьмидесятые годы прошлого столетия. Цель и задача статьи – рассмотреть некоторые научные труды Митрофана Семеновича Сильченко. На основе сравнительного анализа деятельности ученого систематизированы архивные документы, определено место академика в истории развития казахской литературы. Также выявлено несколько направлений исследований ученого, таких как развитие абаеведения – результат исследования, где было представлено творчество Абая, что помогло более точно и глубоко понять творчество писателя, его историческую эпоху, породившую поэта и что он отразил в своих произведениях.*

*Ключевые слова: ученый, академик, литература, литературоведение, наследие, фольклор, научные исследования.*

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