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STYLISTIC PECULIARITIES OF K.I. SATPAYEV'S RESEARCH ON LITERATURE, ART AND THE EPISTOLARY HERITAGE OF THE SCIENTIST

Abstract. Encyclopedic knowledge in many fields of science, in Kazakh folklore, literature, history, culture amazed contemporaries the first president of the Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan K.I. Satpayev. The first printed work of the future academician is connected with the artistic poetic world – with the Kazakh song and music culture. No less interesting are the letters, the addressees of which lived in Moscow and Leningrad, Almaty and Vinnytsia, Dushanbe and Zyryanovsk. The traditions of the epistolary genre have their origins in the cultural layers of previous eras and millennia. Realistic tendencies in the creation of a letter as a document of the era are based on the natural talent of the author, a high level of education and his refined culture. In terms of genre, letters are divided into political, journalistic, private. The creative manner of K.I. Satpayev, whose name relates to the history of the formation and development of industry in Kazakhstan, included scientific and precise thinking, logic and evidence, chronology. The letters of the academician and first President of the Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan are unique in style, combining clarity and personal involvement in the events of his epoch. Self-knowledge and self-analysis are the dominant features of the epistolary texts of an outstanding personality of national significance. The scientific novelty and relevance of this article is determined by the fact that a rich epistolary heritage is introduced into scientific circulation, capturing important milestones in life, essential aspects of the biography and scientific fate of K.I. Satpayev. The wise mentor of youth treated the upbringing of the scientific generation in a fatherly manner. The famous scientist is modest and strict with himself, but caring towards the participants of the Great Patriotic War, cultural figures, teachers, young scientists, schoolchildren, and children of fellow scientists. Thanks to the letters, the portrait of the world-famous geologist, the organizer of science, who was extremely demanding of himself, becomes more understandable, sincere and heartfelt.

Acknowledgments: The study was carried out within the framework of the program -targeted funding BR24992920 “Research of the scientific and cultural heritage of academician K.I. Satpayev – the path to the development of scientific schools of Kazakhstan”.

Keywords: article, letter, diary, note, science, style, epic.

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Қ.И. Сәтбаевтың әдебиет, өнер және ғалымның эпистолярлық мұрасы туралы зерттеулерінің стильдік ерекшелігі

Аңдатпа. Қазақстан ғылым Академиясының тұңғыш президенті Қ.И. Сәтбаев ғылымның көптеген салаларындағы, қазақ фольклорындағы, әдебиетіндегі, тарихындағы, мәдениетіндегі энциклопедиялық

білімі замандастарын таңғалдырды. Болашақ академиктің алғашқы баспа жұмысы көркем поэтикалық элеммен - қазақ ән-музыка мәдениетімен байланысты болды. Мәскеу мен Ленинград, Алматы және Винница, Душанбе және Зырян қалаларында өмір сүрген адресаттарға жіберілген хаттары да қызықты. Эпистолярлық жанрдың дәстүрлері алдыңғы дәуірлер мен мыңжылдықтардың мәдени қабаттарынан бастау алады. Хатты дәуірдің құжаты ретінде құрудағы реалистік үрдістер автордың табиғи дарындылығына, жоғары білім деңгейіне және оның талғампаз мәдениетіне негізделген. Жанрлық жағынан хаттар саяси, публицистикалық, жеке болып бөлінеді. Қ.И. Сәтпаевтың есімі Қазақстан өнеркәсібінің қалыптасуы мен даму тарихымен байланысты болып, оның шығармашылық нақышы ғылыми және тура ойлауды, қисындылық пен дәлелділікті, хронологиялықты қамтыды. Академик және Қазақстан ғылым Академиясының тұңғыш Президентінің хаттары оның өзі өмір сүрген кезімен тұстас келген оқиғаларға айқындық пен жеке қатысқандығын үйлестіретін стилімен ерекше. Өзін-өзі тану және өзін-өзі талдау - мемлекеттік масштабтағы көрнекті тұлғаның эпистолярлық мәтіндерінің доминанты. Бұл мақаланың ғылыми жаңалығы мен өзектілігі ғылыми айналымға маңызды өмірлік кезеңдерді, Қ.И. Сәтпаевтың өмірбаяны мен ғылыми тағдырының маңызды жақтарын бейнелейтін мол эпистолярлық мұраның енгізілуімен анықталады. Жастардың дана тәлімгері ғылыми ауысымды тәрбиелеуге қатысты болды. Белгілі ғалым кішіпейіл және өзіне қатал, дегенмен Ұлы Отан соғысының қатысушыларына, белгілі мәдениет қайраткерлеріне, мұғалімдерге, жас ғалымдарға, мектеп оқушыларына, ғалым әріптестерінің балаларына қамқорлық жасады. Хаттардың арқасында элемге әйгілі геолог ғалымның портреті, ғылымның ұйымдастырушысы, өзіне аса қатал болса да, түсінікті, жанға жақын және жүрекке жылу беретін бола түсті.

Алғыс: зерттеу BR24992920 «Академик Қ. И. Сәтпаевтың ғылыми-мәдени мұрасын зерттеу – Қазақстанның ғылыми мектептерін дамыту жолы» бағдарламалық-нысаналы қаржыландыру аясында орындалды.

Кілт сөздер: мақала, хат, күнделік, ескертпе, ғылым, стиль, эпос.

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Стилевое своеобразие исследований К.И. Сатпаева о литературе, искусстве и эпистолярного наследия ученого

Аннотация. Энциклопедические знания во многих областях науки, в казахском фольклоре, литературе, истории, культуре поражали современников первого президента Академии наук Казахстана К.И. Сатпаева. Первый печатный труд будущего академика связан с художественным поэтическим миром – с казахской песенно-музыкальной культурой. Не менее интересны письма, адресаты которых жили в Москве и Ленинграде, Алма-Ате и Виннице, Душанбе и Зырянске. Традиции эпистолярного жанра уходят своими истоками в культурные пласты предшествующих эпох и тысячелетий. Реалистические тенденции в создании письма как документа эпохи имеют в своей основе природную одаренность автора, высокий уровень образования и его изысканную культуру. В жанровом отношении письма подразделяются на политические, публицистические, частные. Творческая манера К.И. Сатпаева, имя которого связано с историей становления и развития промышленности Казахстана, включала научное и точное мышление, логичность и доказательность, хронологичность. Письма академика и первого Президента Академии наук Казахстана своеобразны по стилю, сочетающему ясность и личную причастность к тем событиям, в период которых ему выпало время жить. Самопознание и самоанализ – доминанты эпистолярных текстов выдающейся личности государственного масштаба. Научная новизна и актуальность данной статьи определяется тем, что в научный оборот вводится богатое эпистолярное наследие, запечатлевшее важные жизненные вехи, существенные стороны биографии и научной судьбы К.И. Сатпаева. Мудрый наставник молодежи по-отечески относился к воспитанию научной

смены. Известный ученый скромно и строго к себе, но заботлив по отношению к участникам Великой Отечественной войны, деятелям культуры, учителям, молодым ученым, школьникам, детям ученых-коллег. Благодаря письмам, портрет самого ученого-геолога с мировым именем, организатора науки, сверхтребовательного к самому себе становится более понятным, душевным и сердечным.

Благодарность: Исследование выполнено в рамках программно-целевого финансирования BR24992920 «Исследование научно-культурного наследия академика К.И. Сатпаева – путь к развитию научных школ Казахстана».

Ключевые слова: статья, письмо, дневник, заметка, наука, стиль, эпос.

1. Introduction

The classical model of scientific research into the biography of a famous person allows for a holistic reconstruction of his life, work, and path to science. Scientific knowledge, thanks to the cognitive strategy of the classical model of objective study of an individual's biography, is aimed at a comprehensive reconstruction of the life of the main character of the work. Biography as an object of scientific knowledge is becoming increasingly attractive to researchers. To a certain extent, the biography of a scientist, as well as the range of his interests, are reflected in letters, notes, diaries. The author of letters differs from the author of articles, the style, manner of writing are transformed, the pictorial and expressive means change. Letters contain more personal, autobiographical information. Autobiographical memory is an important component of creativity, including scientific.

He devoted his entire life to geological science. He discovered and explored the untold wealth of the Kazakh steppes. His scientific research made a huge contribution to the development of the country's economy. Since his student years, K. Satpayev showed interest in Kazakh folklore, literature, and art. And throughout his life, filled with many events and scientific discoveries, he studied history, oral folklore, and fiction of his native people with unflagging interest. He published articles. And in letters, he argued with his opponents, revealing his creative laboratory.

The stylistic trends of socialist realism of the 1930s, 1940s, 1950s and 1960s replaced each other, which influenced the style of a particular author: writer, scientist, publicist, journalist. In Moscow, under the editorship and with a preface by K.I. Satpayev, a scientific edition of the epic "Er Edige" (1927) was published. The history of its publication receives new light in the memoirs of Sh. K. Satpayeva, a literary scholar and teacher, the daughter of K.I. Satpayev, and in his letters.

2. Materials and methods

2.1 Research methods

The system-synergetic paradigm of text study is predominant at this stage of development of the humanities. The system approach most fully reflects the principles of studying a work of art and all the work of a scientist as an organic whole in the synthesis of structural-functional and genetic ideas about the object. Receptive aesthetics helps to reveal the relationships "work – reader", "reader – work". In comparative poetics, which studies the differences between literary phenomena, post-structuralist approaches to text analysis and deconstruction are in demand. The heuristic potential of comparative poetics is high, revealing the originality of the author's style and manner of writing.

2.2 Research materials – articles by K.I. Satpayev on the problems of Kazakh art, literature, culture. The authenticity of events, their recording, detailed description of what was happening – predominantly the texts of letters. The epistolary heritage of the scientist-geologist allows us to “read” many of K.I. Satpayev’s scientific studies anew and carefully.

3. Discussion

“He achieved unprecedented heights in science by creating a metallogenic map,” recalls N. Niretina, Head of the archive of Academician K. Satpayev at the Institute of Geological Sciences.

He is credited with discovering the Ulatau-Dzhezkazgan copper deposit. In 1932, a geological exploration technical school was opened in Semipalatinsk.

Being a famous geologist, K.I. Satpayev moved from Dzhezkazgan to Alma-Ata in 1941. In 1942, he was appointed Chairman of the Presidium of the Kazakh branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Dreaming of creating the Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan, K.I. Satpayev trained scientific personnel. The correspondence of K.I. Satpayev and V.I. Vernadsky, the first President of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, a full member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has been preserved. It was V.I. Vernadsky who recommended geologist Satpayev to the President of the USSR Academy of Sciences V.L. Komarov for the post of President of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR.

The President of the USSR Academy of Sciences V. Komarov wrote a submission to the Government of the Kazakh SSR on the organization of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR. On June 1, 1946, the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR was created.

According to the recollections of his wife Taisiya Alekseevna, Kanysh Imantaevich argued for the need to open 11 new research institutes.

In the scientific works of K.I. Satpayev there are statements about Chokan Valikhanov, Abay Kunanbayev, Ibray Altynsarin, Zhambyl, Alisher Navoi, Rudaki... The outstanding scientist writes about «Leyli-Majnun», «Farhat and Shyryn» and the philological heritage of Mikhail Lomonosov. The article by K.I. Satpayev «On the National Theater of Kazakhstan» (1927) is the first article about the activities of the only Kazakh national theater in Kyzylorda. K.I. Satpayev raises the problem of searching for genre diversity, the multidimensionality of the Kazakh theater, the growth of professional skill, and the creation of Kazakh ballet.

Literature and art were within the orbit of academic interests of Academician K.I. Satpayev. In 1953, the President of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan, outstanding scientist and statesman, founder of Tajik Soviet literature Sadriddin Aini turned 75. K.I. Satpayev immediately responded to this joyful event with a telegram to Stalinabad, wishing the hero of the day “long” life, good health and further creative success for the benefit of our Great Motherland” (Satpayev, 1998).

The congratulatory telegram reflects the spirit of the times, which is confirmed by the name of the capital of Tajikistan – Stalinabad, and the style of those years: “... further creative success for the benefit of our Great Motherland.”

Scientific thought creates “a special associative field, confirming the importance of the transition from ideology to issues of personal existence” (Ananyeva, 2024: 28). In the legacy of K.I. Satpayev “on social and humanitarian sciences, a large, important part is

made up of works on culture, literature and art" (Satpayeva, 2010: 399). Sh.K. Satpayeva systematized information concerning the works of K.I. Satpayev on literature and art.

His studies "Kazakh Tales and Jokes", "Previous Kazakh Games", "On the National Theater of Kazakhstan", "An Outstanding Work of Kazakh Soviet Literature" (about the epic novel by M.O. Auezov "The Path of Abai"), "Lomonosov – the Founder of National Science" and others are of great scientific interest. K.I. Satpayev raises the problem of searching for genre diversity, the multidimensionality of the Kazakh theater, the growth of professional skill, the creation of Kazakh ballet. During the Great Patriotic War, he writes about the need for a stenographic record of Murun's tales zhirau (Sengirbaeva).

On January 12, 1942, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of KazFAN (Kazakh Branch of the Academy of Sciences. – *SA, KG, AD*) K.I. Satpayev and Director of the Institute of Language, Literature and History of KazFAN N.T. Sauranbayev wrote a report to the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh SSR Comrade N.U. Undasynov about the need for a stenographic record of the tales of Murun-Zhirau (Sengirbaeva). The storyteller is 81 years old. Lives in the city of Shevchenko. Since the age of 18, he has been known as a professional storyteller - the singer of "Songs about the forty Crimean heroes". The first creator of songs – Sypra-Zhirau (we leave the spelling of those years. – *S.A., K.G., A.D.*). He lived 500 years ago and passed on his knowledge to Abil-Zhirau, then Nurun-Zhirau and finally Murun-Zhirau.

"Songs... " consists of 40 parts. A song about each hero (the main characters of the songs are listed in the report) is sung for 7 to 10 days. In terms of structure, "Songs about the forty Crimean heroes" resemble the famous Kyrgyz epic "Manas" but are twice as long.

Scientists pay special attention to the content, plot and composition of the epic monument, specifying: "To lose forever such an exceptionally valuable document is a great loss" (Satpayev, 1998). The unique Kazakh epic was recorded. The appeal of the heads of scientific departments was heard.

The epistolary genre (from the Greek epistole – letter, message) is "a text in the form of a letter, sent to the addressee to communicate certain information" (stylistics.academic.ru). Sometimes the title of a research work itself says a lot. D.S. Likhachev's "Letters about the Good and the Beautiful" are well-known.

In K.I. Satpayev's "Notes from a Diary", the style of the young author is striking: "The steppe grasses had long since turned yellow, and signs of late autumn were all around. And the shores of the lake seemed shrouded in snow. There were many Kazakh yurts there, and people stripped to the waist were bustling around them. What was so strange? "Everything became clear up close" (Satpayev, 1998). The inquisitiveness of the future geologist is evident in this passage. "It turns out that it was not snow that was whitening the shore, but heaps of already extracted salt; long, narrow wooden walkways were built along the banks and into the depths of the still, grayish water; the extracted salt was transported along them in wheelbarrows" (Satpayev, 1998).

During these same years, P. Vasiliev, who lived only twenty-six years, published his famous poem "Salt Riot", built "on such an interweaving of figurative means of Kazakh and Russian folklore that the monstrous image of the "black baibichi" created by the poet is colorful and memorable:

People are falling down on the felt there.
And fear dances in their eyes:
Black bay bicha – plague
They sent us to be burned at the stake!"

(Ananyeva, Krivoshchapova 2014: 47).

Both K.I. Satpayev and P. Vasiliev know the nomadic life of the Kazakh people, the details of everyday life. Kazakh folklore images and motifs give a special flavor to the poetic lines of the Russian poet of Kazakhstan, for whom his native Irtysh region has forever entered his work. « Be you twice and thrice cursed, salt! Salt that dried up the earth and stems! Salt that separated the hands of loved ones!» (Ananyeva, Krivoshchapova, 2014: 47).

K.I. Satpayev's diary notes is accurate and objective. Up to one and a half million poods of salt were mined annually at the Koryakovo salt mine. "More than a thousand people worked at the mine, almost all of them Kazakhs. The horsemen, naked to the waist, descended from the gangways into the water, broke up the salt layers with picks and crowbars, then raked them into a pile with shovels. The salt collected on the shore in numerous piles was taken out in carts to the Chernoyarsk pier" (Satpayev, 1998). The lines of K.I. Satpayev's "Notes from a Diary" are imbued with sympathy for those working in the salt mines: "How much human labor this cost! There was no need to ask about it – the exhausted, tired appearance of the workers, the deep, unhealed wounds on their legs and arms spoke volumes. It was then that I first realized why our people consider salt sacred!..." (Satpayev, 1998).

4. Research results

After the performance of 25 Kazakh songs by K.I. Satpayev, "an excellent connoisseur and good performer of Bayanaul songs", they were included in the collection "500 Kazakh songs and kuys", compiled by the famous researcher of Kazakh musical art A.V. Zataevich. The Russian ethnographer emphasizes that the young engineer is «an excellent connoisseur and good performer of Bayanaul songs, who gave a number of very valuable messages for this collection not only in the field of tunes and melodies, but also texts, and supplied the latter with Russian translations" (Satpaeva, 2010: 406).

Following Sh.K. Satpaeva, we also believe that perhaps K.I. Satpaev's unique performance of Kazakh songs and his translations will one day be found in the archives and museums of Russia, which "would enrich the national culture, literature and art" (Satpaeva, 1999: 75).

Working primarily in the field of earth science, K.I. Satpayev pays special attention to the following aspects of the problems: science and technical progress, science and productive forces of Kazakhstan. He is very careful and reverent to the memory of scientists. "Vladimir Afanasyevich Obruchev was a tireless traveler and promoter of scientific knowledge. "He accomplished a scientific feat by carrying out a huge amount of work on the study of Siberia" (Satpayev, 1998). He takes care of Zataevich's daughter, Olga, who was her father's literary secretary. From specific individuals and concern for their future (transfer of a student to Moscow State University), K.I. Satpayev moves on to large-scale projects. He is busy with the construction of new premises for an incomplete secondary school

(Lesnaya Pristan, Zyryanovsky District, East Kazakhstan Region). He solves the problem of indigenization of scientific personnel, brushing aside the absurd fuss around himself and his name, considering anonymous letters a banal hoax.

He is attentive to the work of the judicial system. In a letter dated January 13, 1921, he recommends sending correspondence for the rapid consideration of cases to the village of Bayan aul in Pavlodar district.

In the letter of August 30, 1927, the personal perception of its author is important: "If we consider the route Aulie-Ata – Karatau – Dzhusaly – Karsakpai – Atbasar, then I crossed almost the whole of Kazakhstan meridionally. This road was extremely important for me. Over the entire vast distance, I had the opportunity to personally observe changes in the relief, soil, vegetation, climate and life of people" (Satpayev, 1989). The observations are of scientific interest, they include special terms (chestnut soils, non-irrigated crops). And at the same time, the letter of August 30, 1927 conveys well the author's style, scientific with elements of fiction. "Airtau in translation means "bifurcated mountain", obviously indicating the observation of the Kazakhs ... Airtau almost adjoins the Ulutau Mountains. The latter amazed me with their grandeur. "And the sharp differences in heights... Their sharp, bare and severe peaks just breathe with antiquity, beautiful gray hair..." (Satpayev, 1998). The final conclusion of the letter attracts attention: "It seems ridiculous and wild, with such rich and vast hayfields, to suffer from jute. Apparently, we, Kazakhs, still know very little about our homeland" (Satpayev, 1998).

In 1945, he plans to build new buildings for the Academy of Sciences in the form of a special academic ensemble designed by academician A.V. Shchusev. He sees the horizons of scientific development.

The author of the letters, "if his name has become famous, is aware that sooner or later, when he is no longer alive, everything that came from his pen may be worthy of public attention" (Demkova, 1985: 178). The works of K.I. Satpayev were aimed at finding "philosophical meanings and moral guidelines" (Sabyrzhanova, Ananyeva, 2024: 301).

5. Conclusion

The central concept of linguopolitical personology is the linguistic personality of a politician or scientist, reflected in the texts created by them. It is important to reveal the idiosyncrasy of the scientist, the dominants and constants of his texts, which are reflected in the order of their creation; to pay attention to the stylistic originality of his works, the style of his statements, judgments using evaluative vocabulary.

K.I. Satpayev's scientific research on science, education, and culture is distinguished by the stamp of an individual manner of presenting the material and narration. The style of letters depends on the addressee.

In a report dated October 8, 1951 addressed to the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Kazakhstan, Comrade Zh. Shayakhmetov, "the reason that prompted me to take up the 'Tale of Edig' at that time (1927 – S.A., K.G., A.D.)" K.I. Satpayev explains his "general fascination with materials of oral folklore in 1920-1924, during his work as a people's judge in the Bayan-Aul region and in his early years as a

student" (Satpayev 1998). During those years, he collected and recorded the oral folklore of the Kazakhs. He wrote articles for newspapers. He worked in the rich library of Tomsk State University. "The Tale of Edig was striking in its richness of language, the imagery of its poetic forms, and the abundance of historical and ethnographic material, in the version recorded by Ch. Valikhanov and later published by Professor P.M. Melioransky" (Satpayev, 1998).

The style is scientific, strictly demonstrative. Its owner is logical, convinced of his rightness. The scientific edition of the epic "Er Edige" in Moscow edited and with the Preface by K.I. Satpayev was highly appreciated by specialists for a thorough analysis of the work and a modernly written Preface, distinguished by systematization, logically harmonious composition.

In the Preface, "I tried (quotes a written statement by his father Sh.K. Satpayev. – *S.A., K.G., A.D.*) to shed as much light as possible on the history of the collection and publication of the version of "The Tale of Edig" under consideration, its significance for linguistics, literature and history, comparison of the images of the historical and folkloric Edige in the version of the Tale under consideration, comparison of a number of facts and episodes mentioned in the Tale with historical facts, as well as trying to give an analysis of the image of the folkloric Edige (and not the historical Edige, as is specially emphasized in the text of the Preface) - as the image of a positive hero in the oral folklore of the Kazakhs" (Satpaeva 2010: 404). Tale "and other forms of folk art, as we think, are important for science in three respects: 1) they contain many words that were previously used in the Kazakh language and began to be forgotten in the lives of subsequent generations. Knowledge of these words is valuable for studying the vocabulary and further development of the language; 2) the poetic sections of folk tales are usually distinguished by skill and ornamentation. In terms of imagery, accessibility and expressiveness, some of the poetic forms of oral creativity can be positive examples for many of our modern akyns. This is important in literary terms. In addition, without collecting and carefully studying oral folk art, a complete and correct solution is impossible. questions of form and ways of further development of Kazakh literature; 3) works of oral folklore reflect the life, consciousness and customs of past periods, which is valuable for history" (Satpaeva 1999: 61).

On March 20, 1962, the deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, academician K.I. Satpayev wrote letters in an official business style to the Minister of Education of the Kazakh SSR, Comrade A.Sh. Sharipov, reminding him about the equipment of the Tendyk 8-year school of the Bayanaul district of the Pavlodar region with educational and visual aids, sports equipment, the organization of a radio center at the school, and the acquisition of a film projector. First President of the Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan always emphasized role and importance primary and secondary schools in the development of personality and the education of citizens, since it is precisely this that develops in young people a sense of high patriotism, a love of work and creative daring, an inquisitive mind and an insatiable thirst for knowledge, for penetrating the secrets of nature.

The addresses are interesting. One of them: "To Academician V. I. Vernadsky. Borovoe resort. Colony of the Academy of Sciences. June 1943" (Satpayev, 1998). letter (indicates

author comments G. Batyrbekov, grandson academician K. I. Satpaeva. – *S.A., K.G., A.D.*) attached list books sent V. Borovoe. And He Also represents interest: «History KazSSR», “Works jubilee scientific sessions KazFAN, dedicated to the 25th anniversary Great October” and “Brief report KazFAN”.

In the city of Vinnitsia, to Secondary School No. 4, where the V.A. Obruchev Geographical Society was created, on March 26, 1962, a letter was written in a style understandable to the students who proposed that K.I. Satpayev become a member of the Society. The senior students inquisitively study the nature of their native land, go on hikes, collect samples of minerals, and created a geography room. “I sincerely wish your society great success in further studying your native land. Yours, K. Satpayev” (Satpayev, 1998).

The published letters of K.I. Satpayev are arranged chronologically. Most of them are published for the first time. We distinguish among them letters of gratitude, letters of proposals, letters of peculiar reports, letters of congratulations, reports, diary entries and notes. Modern scientists are faced with the task of systematizing the enormous legacy of K.I. Satpayev, fundamental research on the contribution of the first President of the Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan to the development of productive forces and science, to the history of geology.

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