

THE WORK OF ABAY KUNANBAYEV DURING HIS LIFE

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ABSTRACT:

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Abay Kunanbayev is a thinker, scientist, composer, great poet of the Kazakh people, philosopher - humanist, composer, jewelry master of artistic expression. The awesome writer and scholar called on the Kazakhs to teach themselves. Abay accepted that through instruction and preparing it is conceivable to freed youthful individuals of indecencies, discourteousness and inconsiderateness. In his works, he wished the individuals to endeavor for dynamic improvement, to be great individuals who think shrewdly and act reasonably.

INTRODUCTION. Abay Kunanbayev is a great poet of the Kazakh people, philosopher - humanist, composer, jewelry master of artistic expression. His real name is Ibrahim, but the nickname Abay (Kazakh Abay "attentive", "cautious"), given by his grandmother Zere, stuck with him for the rest of his life.

A.Kunanbayev was born on August 10, 1845 in the Semipalatinsk region on the slopes of the Shyngystau mountains, not far from the Kaskabulak spring (Abay district of the East Kazakhstan region). Abai comes from a noble and rich family of biys and aristocrats - tobykty.

The person who most influenced Abai's early attraction to the art of speech and knowledge was his grandmother Zere. A great connoisseur of the people's verbal treasury, she managed to instill in her grandson the desire and love of knowledge, and became his first educator and teacher. Grandmother was distinguished by her kindheartedness and subtle perception of the world around her.

Abay Kunanbayev contributed to the spread of Russian and European culture among the Kazakhs.

The formation of Abai's worldview was influenced by poets and scientists of the East who adhered to humanistic ideas (**Firdousi, Alisher Navoi, Nizami, Fizuli, Ibn Sina and others**), as well as the works of Russian classics, and through them European literature in general. He translated **Krylov, Lermontov, Pushkin, Goethe and Byron**.

Abay created about **170 poems** and **56 translations**, wrote poems, a prose poem "**Kara soz**" - "Words of edification" ("Kara sozder"), consisting of 45 short parables or philosophical treatises. These "Educations" raise problems of history, pedagogy, morality and rights of ethnic Kazakhs. He was also a composer, creating about two dozen tunes that are popular today.

The great poet and thinker called on the Kazakhs to educate themselves. Abay believed that through education and training it is possible to rid young people of vices, rudeness and rudeness. In his works, he wished the people to strive for progressive development, to be good people who think wisely and act fairly.

I considered it obligatory to give myself an account of the days I lived. Abay spoke negatively about ignorant mullahs who are not capable of leading the people to knowledge, literacy and culture. He called on young people to abandon five vices: squabbling, lying, bragging, laziness and aimless pastime.

At the same time, he believed that one should strive for five noble qualities: daring, work, deep reflection, conscious limitation of oneself in something and kindness.

The Thinker believed that one can be called a human only when one of the children begins to thirst for science and knowledge with sincere love.

Abai's works:

"Iskander"

"The Tale of Azim"

"Gaklia" and others

Excellent knowledge of the Russian language allowed the poet to translate a number of works by the Russian poet M.Yu. Lermontov into Kazakh language. In particular, he penned translations of such works as "**Demon**", "**Prayer**", "**Dagger**", "**I go out alone on the road...**", "**Sail**", "**Gifts of the Terek**". Abay is the author of the translation of excerpts from the poem by A.S. Pushkin "Eugene Onegin". Abay was also interested in translating Krylov's fables into Kazakh.

Abay did not collect his poems. Later, his son Turagul began collecting his poems and translations. In 1909, thanks to the poet Kakitai, the first collection of poems by the great

poet was published in Kazan. The poems were published under the editorship of the famous public figure A. Bokeikhanov.

In conclusion: Abay occupies a prominent place in Russian history and literature. He became the founder of national written literature. Poetry and the poet's edifications had the most positive impact not only on his contemporaries, but also on subsequent generations. Streets and settlements in Kazakhstan are named after Abay. **Almaty National Pedagogical University** and the **State Academic Opera and Ballet Theater in Almaty** are named after him. Monuments have been erected in honor of the poet in Kazakhstan and Russia. Universities in Kazakhstan hold annual international and republican conferences.

In recognition of his talent and his outstanding services to humanity, **UNESCO declared 1995 the Year of Abay**. In recent years, centers and culture named after Abay have begun to open on the basis of leading foreign universities.

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