

# **Mukhtar Auevov**

Орындаған: Сабыржан Нұрсұлтан

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## *Biography*

***Mukhtar Auezov*** was a Kazakh writer, a social activist, a Doctor of Philology, a professor and honored academic of the Soviet Union(1946). He was born on September 28, 1897 in the old town of Semei in Kaskabulak, where he spent all his childhood

Auezov was born into a nomadic family from what is today Abay District, in East Kazakhstan Province. His grandfather taught him to read and write. Auezov was then educated at the Semipalatinsk Teacher's Seminary and Leningrad State University.



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# Study

Mukhtar first studied in Kaskabulak, then later a Muslim madrasa in Semipalatinsk. At age of eleven he moved to a nearby, five year grammar school. Mukhtar was extremely diligent and curious student who was respected by classmates and teachers.

Mukhtar Auezov attended the Semipalatinsk Pedagogical Seminary after graduating from the City College. In the 1912-1913 academic year, Mukhtar finished the first seminary class with an award, and went on to complete his studies at the Semipalatinsk Seminary in 1919. Around this time he began his acquaintance with Russian and other foreign classics of literature. At the same time Auezov wrotes short stories, poems and articles that are began to be published.

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## *Childhood*

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# Family

His father Omarkhan died in 1900, and his mother Nurzhamal in 1912. The young Mukhtar was raised by his uncle Kasymbek and his grandfather Auez and grandmother Dinas. In 1907, after a year of study in the madrasa, he was sent to the large Russian school in Semipalatinsk.

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# About Idol



*He grew up under the spiritual influence of the poet Abai. He instilled within Mukhtar a love of literature, and the poetry of Abai.*

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After the Abai Joly epic, he began writing a new, large-scale epic that described a new era in the future. His first book of that period is called Osken orken and was first published posthumously in 1962. A period of blooming of Kazakh drama is associated with the works of Auezov. He wrote over twenty plays, and translated such classic works of world and Russian drama as The Inspector by Gogol, Othello and The Taming of the Shrew 'by Shakespeare, Aristocrats by Nikolai Pogodin, Spring Love by Konstantin Trenyov, and Officer of the Navy by A. Kron.

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# First play

Auezov is best known for his plays. The first play he authored was Enlik-Kebek, a story of two young lovers which bears a great resemblance to Romeo and Juliet. He authored more than twenty plays which dealt with issues relevant to Socialism in Kazakhstan.



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# Path of Abai

After writing plays, Auezov changed his focus to writing novels. Two novels - Abay and The Path of Abay - dealing with the life of Kazakh poet Abay Qunanbayuli were the product of the last twenty years of his life.



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Abai Zholy is one of the most popular and valuable novels written by Mukhtar Auezov. The first book of the series was published in 1942 and after five years in 1947 “Abai” the second of the series was published, then came the third book in 1952 called “Abai aga” (Brother Abai). Finally fourth book was released in 1956. Later all of the books were repackaged and renamed as “Abai zholy” (The Path of Abai). First book and second books each have 7 chapters and one epilogue. Third book has 6 chapters as has the Fourth and one epilogue. The entire epic is divided into 20 short chapters each of which includes uniquely interesting situations.

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# *Auezov and Football*

He was an extraordinary sportsman and represented “Yarysh F C”, which at the time was the best football team in the city.



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# *The Work of Auezov*

Auezov's story called "Korgansyzdyn Kuni" ("Destiny of a Powerless Person") was published in the Kyzyl Kazakhstan ("Red Kazakhstan") Journal, № 3-4, 1921. The second version of the play "Enlik Kebek" also was issued. His plays "Baibishe-Tokal" and "El agasy" were played at the Kazakh Theatre. Works: "Kyr Angimeleri" ("Steppe Stories"), "Uylenu" ("Wedding"), "Karaly Sulu" ("The beautiful girl in mourning"), "Eskilik Kolenkesinde" ("In the shade of the past"), "Zhuandyk" ("Violence") "Adebiet Tarikhi Monografiyası" ("Monograph on the History of Literature") "Kily Zaman" ("Troubled Times") and "Khan Kene"

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Auezov began to contemplate the themes of Kazakh history very deeply. His fixation with history is demonstrated in his works Enilik-Kebek, Khan Kene, Kily zmaan, Aiman - Sholpan, and Karakypshak Kobylandy. For 20 years he devoted himself to prose and plays, which have become classics of Kazakh literature. In the thirties, he wrote a series of stories, such as: Kasennin kubylystary, Izder, Shatkalan, Kum men Askar, Burtkiwi, and plays like Aiman-Sholpan, Tas tilek, Shekarada, Tungi saryn.

In 1936 he published a piece of prose called Tatiananyn kyrdagy ani in the Kazakh press Kazak adebieti, that was section from the future novel of the same name. Some years after that(around 1940), with the cooperation of Leonid Sobolev, he wrote the Abai tragedy . The great scientist and teacher, Auezov, worked on the history of Kazakhs literature, and the training of personnel. He was the founder of the Abai studies, and the principal author and editor of the multivolume Kazak adebiet Tarihy. He also wrote a monograph on the Kyrgyz epic Manas.

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***thank you all for your  
attention***