

**Children's poems in the first textbook by I. Arabaev**  
**ДЕТСКИЕ ПЕСНИ В ПЕРВОМ УЧЕБНИКЕ**  
**И. АРАБАЕВА**

**И.Арабаевдин алгачкы окуу китебинде балдар ырларынын  
берилиши**

***Annotation:** the article deals with the first Kyrgyz alphabet book and the children's poems presented in it. The author is focused on the creativity and activities of I. Arabaev, the author, who reveals the value of his book “Kyrgyz Alippe (Kyrgyz alphabet book) ” and analyzes the poem “Toru Tai (Chestnut Colt) ”, included in the book.*

***Аннотация:** в данной статье речь идет о первом кыргызском букваре и детских песнях, которые в него вошли. Автор описывает творчество и деятельность И. Арабаева, раскрывает ценность его книги «Кыргызалиппеси», анализирует песню «Тору тай», которая вошла в эту книгу.*

***Аннотация:** макалада кыргыздын алгачкы алиппе китеби, андагы балдар ырларынын берилиши тууралуу сөз болот. Автор И.Арабай чыгармачылыгына жана ишмердигине токтолуп, ал жазган «Кыргыз алиппеси» деген китептин баалуулугун ачып берет, китепке кирген «Тору тай» деген ырды талдоого алат.*

***Keywords:** textbook; alphabet; educator; Cyrillic; children 'spoems; worldview; valuable heritage; alphabetbook*

***Ключевые слова:** учебник; распознавание символов; навыки чтения; воспитатель; кириллица; араби; детские песни; страноведение; драгоценное наследие; букварь.*

***Негизги сөздөр:** окуу китеби; тамга таануу; агартуучу; кириллица; араби; балдар ырлары; дүйнө таануу; асыл мурастар; алиппе.*

One of the earliest textbooks by Ishenaly Arabai uulu called “Kyrgyz Alippe (Kyrgyzalphabet book) was published in 1924 in Tashkent. A large analysis of this textbook was conducted in the works and in the doctoral dissertation of A.Osmonkulov “The history of teaching the Kyrgyz language in secondary general education schools”, “Scientists -methodologists and experienced teachers of the Kyrgyz language” in the books of K. Sartbaev “The 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Ishenaaly Arabaev Alphabet book ”, “Ishenaaly Arabaev is the first educator, scientist of the Kyrgyz people”, in K. Sartbaev and A. Murataliev's book “The valuable heritage in the educational field of Ishenaaly Arabaev and his students continuing his work”, in monographs on the history of Kyrgyz literature and in the doctoral

dissertations of N. Ishekeev “The history of teaching the Kyrgyz literature at schools” and “The content and problems of the curricula of the Kyrgyz literature”, “The textbooks in the Kyrgyz literature: the past, the present, the future”, in the Candidate dissertation of Esengulova M.M. and in the works of S. Baigaziev.

The book “Kyrgyz Alippe” by I. Arabaiuulu was first published in Cyrillic in 2007 and in the foreword, which is called “The First” in the Holy Book”, S. Rysbaev writes the following: “... even when the book is taken from the internal content, along with reflecting and showing Kyrgyz children our land, people, and their character, life, destiny, the value of language, the entire spiritual and material world, it is also valuable because it intends to equip the Kyrgyz children with knowledge. With this content, this book has become a national unique paragon for all subsequent Kyrgyz books, and will remain as such” [1,3]. And in this first textbook, I. Arabaev allocated a lot of space for children's songs and poems. These are such poetic works as “False Poems”, “True Poems”, “Riddles” in the form of poems, “Instructive poems”, “The Riddle of a Blind Girl and an Orphan Girl”, “Toru Tai (Chestnut Colt)”. For example, at the end of the school year, there is a poem of “Toru Tai”:

A chestnut colt on a leash  
If you were as swift as the Wind.  
If I like a pigeon hawk in the nest  
I would grow up until the Time.  
Decorating your foretop with silver bridle  
I would put on a bright color outfit!  
Racing with the wind  
We would win the grand prize.  
Competing at the peak with its myriad of troops  
We would support the people's efforts.  
Not forgetting the dues to our people  
We would handle the matter well.  
Remember, Toru Tai,  
We are responsible for the future. [2, 32-33].

It was the song in its time that gave joy to the adults who were eliminating their illiteracy, and to the children, because this poem was the final theme of the book reporting the complete elimination of their written illiteracy. There is no information about whether “Toru Tai (Chestnut colt)” is the author's poem, or it is a folk piece. The most important thing is that it

has properly given ethno-psychology of the Kyrgyz children, because a colt was of a special importance for the Kyrgyz.

There is such a memory from the childhood of Chingyz Aitmatov, associated with riding a colt: “Once I joined roaming from place to place along with my grandmother. My grandmother Ayimkan put me on a colt back. I will never forget this horse. After all, it is interesting that a five-six-year-old child is riding alone on a horse... Probably, so that I wouldn’t fall, they put wooden supports on both sides of the saddle. In comparison with adult saddles, specially designed for children such saddles were called “Airymach” (baby saddle), and resembled the seats of urban children. I was overwhelmed with pride, that I had my own horse and my own saddle. Together with the nomadic settlement roaming from place to place I beside myself with pride was dashing, hurriedly bridled and guided my horse forward. On my luck, however, my horse was very mellow. I accompanied the resettlement on horseback along with my grandmother and relatives. We drove herds of horses and huge flocks of sheep. The load on the camel's back swayed from side to side, and we moved towards much desired beautiful jailoo (mountain pastures)” [3, 407-408].

I.Arabaev introduced the Kyrgyz children to this miracle in the 1920s. “Toru Tai” was the first poem, learned by the children through textbooks and reading, as oppose to oral learning. Thus, children's poems and songs were included in the first textbooks for children.

In the 30-ies of the XX<sup>th</sup> century were published the following primers.

**Table 1.1.1. - Primers published in the 20-30-ies of the XX<sup>th</sup> century**

No.	Author	Title	Year of publication	Place of publication
1	I.Arabaev	Kyrgyz Alippe (Kyrgyz alphabet book)	1924	Tashkent
2	Eseenaaly, Sultan, Satybaldy	Bizdinmektep (Our school)	1930	Frunze
3	S.Namatov	Little farmer	1931	Frunze
4	S.Namatov	Alippe (Alphabet book)	1933	Frunze
5	B.Junushaliev	Alippe (Alphabet book)	1936	Frunze
6	K. Karimov, T. Aktanov, A. Koshoev	Alippe (Alphabet book)	1958	Frunze

**Table 1.1.2. – Primers for adults (elimination of illiteracy) published in the 20-30-ies of the XX<sup>th</sup> century**

No	Author	Title	Year of publication	Place of publication
1	I. Arabaev	Alippe (Alphabet book)	1925	Pishpek
2	K.Tynystanov	Alphabet bookfor adults	1926	Moscow
3	I.Arabayev, K.Karasayev	Janylyk (Novelty)	1927	Frunze
4	M.Baktybayev	KyzylJyldyz (Red Star)	1930	Frunze
5	S.Namatov	Literate farmer	1932	Frunze
6	T.Samanchin	Alippe (Alphabet book)	1937	Frunze

M.I. Bogdanova wrote that in Kochkor Moldo Kylych opened a school of a new type “usulijaded”, despite the fact that he did not study there, according to contemporaries, the Tatar teachers at that school made the students rewrite and memorize the songs of Moldo Kylych, then I. Arabaev, who wrote the first Kyrgyz Alphabet book worked in Kanat Khan school, [4, 52]. After, in 1911, I. Arabaev published ghazels of Moldo

Kylych in the publishing house “Shark” in Ufa as a separate book called “Kyssa Zilzala (Earthquake)”. His book on the history of Shabdan was also published there.

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