

**PROBLEMS OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LEARNING IN THE
CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN M.M. KOPYLENKO AND L.A.
SHEIMAN**

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the luminaries of Russian studies, great experts in the Russian word, teachers who educated worthy students, professors Lev Avrumovich Sheiman (Kyrgyzstan) and Moisei Mikhailovich Kopylenko (Kazakhstan).

Scientists managed to develop science to a new level. L.A. Sheiman did a lot to study the work of A.S. Pushkin in Kyrgyzstan. He was the author of classic articles about the poet's work, one of the authors of the book "Kyrgyz, Kazakhs and other people of the East in the world of Pushkin. Essays" [1] (co-authored with G. U. Soronkulov). L.A. Sheiman is the creator and editor of the journal "Russian Language and Literature in the Kyrgyz School", which he led for fifty-one years. Professor M.M. Kopylenko is a prominent scientist, specialist in the development of general and Russian linguistics, comparative linguistics, and phraseology.

A polyglot who spoke a dozen languages, including classical ones, organized teaching languages (ancient Greek and Latin) in scientific circles; the scientist also initiated the publication of scientific journals in Kazakhstan. "The road will be mastered by the walking one" - the motto of M.M. Kopylenko became a guiding light for his associates and students.

The scientific significance of the article lies in a certain contribution to the history of Russian linguistics, to the development of questions about the role of personalities in linguistics. The practical significance of the work is that the conclusions of the analysis can be used in teaching the course of the history of linguistics, in various special courses and seminars on the history of Russian linguistics, in the creation of reference books and encyclopedias dedicated to great philologists, etc. The work uses a predominantly descriptive research method, as well as methods of observation, analysis and synthesis.

Keywords: luminaries of Russian studies, friendship, education, professionals, the study of the Russian language, sincere generosity, beloved teacher, the development of science.

Basic provisions

The article is devoted [2] to the correspondence of two luminaries, representatives of science, who devoted their entire lives to studying, understanding laws and teaching the Russian language. These are Professor L.A. Sheiman and Professor M.M. Kopylenko, who demonstrated not only a model of service to science, but also showed how you can build your life according to the laws of beauty, according to the canons of nobility, always supporting each other.

Introduction

In one of the first books presented by M.M. Kopylenko to his friend and colleague L.A. Sheiman, the inscription in Latin: "Ad professorem philologiae purae – donum parvum (To the confessor of pure philology is my humble gift) attracts attention. The correspondence of the great scholars continued for decades, from 1957 to 1997, until the death of M. M. Kopylenko. The letters of M.M.Kopylenko

to L.A. Sheyman (at the Kyrgyz-Russian Academy of Education) have been preserved, the answers are probably lost. There is no exact information.

Materials and methods

Thus, the letters of M.M. Kopylenko and L.A. Sheyman from 1957 to 1997, memoirs of colleagues, students, and scientific works of great scientists are used as research material. The author made a selection of quotes from the letters of Kopylenko and Sheyman, their systematization, description in terms of subject matter, chronology, the place of certain ideas in the general linguistic research of each scientist.

Results and discussion

It should be emphasized that the works of both scientists are written in a classical manner, in compliance with all the canons of the scientific style. And in this sense, they serve as a role model for us, not to mention the breadth of outlook, the choice of topic, the skill of translating content into words. Letters to M.M. Kopylenko is also memories of a difficult but wonderful time of communication, the opportunity to get advice on scientific problems, learn how to build relationships between teacher and student, man and woman, husband and wife, father and children in other words, how to show humanity in life.

It is impossible to overestimate their attention to students. You will never forget such care in your life! I think that science will go easier and more successfully if you receive lessons of love and understanding from your teachers as a reward.

To characterize scientists more clearly, let's say a little about the object of study and those traditions, according to the laws of which they built their life in science.

We will give only one quote about the Russian language, but the thought belongs to A.S. Pushkin - and that says it all. Here is what A.S. Pushkin - a genius poet and a great patriot - about the richness and expressiveness of the Russian language: "As a material of literature, the Slavic-Russian language has an undeniable superiority over all European ones: its fate was excessively happy. In the 11th century, the ancient Greek language suddenly opened to it its lexicon, a treasury of harmony, gave it the laws of its deliberate grammar, its beautiful turns of phrase, the majestic flow of speech; in a word, adopted it, thus saving it from the slow improvements of time.

It is itself already sonorous and expressive, from now on it has acquired flexibility and correctness. The grass-roots language had to be separated from the bookish one but subsequently they have come together, and such is the element given to us for the communication of our thoughts" [3, p. 118].

It is a broad erudition, high professional knowledge in a large halo of related sciences, command of languages belonging to different types according to genealogical and other classifications, a great love of science, a selfless commitment to upholding the truth and the interests of the student body.

Statement by A.S. Pushkin once again gives us the opportunity to recall the origins of the Russian language and once again think about the fate of that priceless gift that we are destined to preserve and increase.

What qualities did the Russian scientist possess?

They are wide erudition, high professional knowledge in a large halo of related sciences, mastery of languages belonging to different types according to genealogical and other classifications, great love for science, selfless commitment to defending the truth and the interests of students.

His phenomenal intellectual abilities, multiplied by his spiritual talent and excellent knowledge of foreign languages, led to brilliant results, the fruits of which we still use.

Perhaps the spiritual generosity of a scientist is the highest value that we got thanks to the selfless work of generations of scientists who devoted their whole lives to the noble idea of enlightenment, that is, to familiarize the young generation with the light of knowledge

Among the scientists - Russianists who educated many generations of students who literally breathed love and devotion to the language into them, one can name outstanding Soviet scientists, our teachers, whose love and care contributed to our ascent in science - M.M. Kopylenko, A.N. Tikhonova, L.A. Novikova, V.V. Morkovkina, A.E. Suprun, P.I. Harakoza, L.A. Sheiman, E.K. Ozmitel, I.A. Sherstyuk, F.A. Krasnov, G.S. Zenkova, A.I. Vasiliev, S.L. Savchenko, P.N. Denisov and many others who devoted their whole lives to the noble cause of teaching. You can't learn a language without such a sacrifice.

In the scientific world, there have long been associations of scientists connected by a common idea, one leader, who is a generator of ideas and leads a whole cohort of young researchers. Scientific communities of this type were called scientific schools, with members referred to as "ink brothers and sisters" as a joke, of course.

In our region (Kazakhstan), such a school was led by one of the luminaries of modern Slavic studies and general linguistics, Moisey Mikhailovich Kopylenko. The bibliographic index, dedicated to the life and work of the scientist, contains a whole list of branches of linguistics in which he fruitfully worked: "These are: Paleo-Slavistics, textology, general linguistics (the correlation of language and consciousness, sociolinguistics, bilingualism, language contacts and interference, structural typology of language) ; comparative linguistics (phraseology, word formation, syntax,); lexicography, linguodidactics; culture of speech, etc." [4, p.7])

Among the languages and sciences related to the field of "and others", we will name the classical languages of which he was an expert: Ancient Greek and Latin and culture. M.M. Kopylenko was a translator of the "History" by Leo Deacon, a major Byzantine figure. M.M. Kopylenko was also an expert in all major European languages, many Slavic languages, knew his native language Yiddish and studied Hebrew, as well as the Kazakh language.

M.M. Kopylenko was an excellent organizer of conferences, where brilliant scientists from various regions of the country were invited, such as professor Miloslavsky, professor Shelyakin, professor Chanturishvili, professor. Asfandiyarov and others. The very presence of great scientists with whom young researchers could meet "live" was a great incentive for people who also aspired to become among the "celestials", servants of pure science.

Cheerful, erudite, brilliantly educated - he was a real representative of the high Renaissance - in our opinion - and a model for students. M.M. Kopylenko prepared 70 candidates and 5 doctors of science (the list of students written in his large characteristic handwriting is kept by his favorite student, Professor A.K. Kairzhanov).

It is appropriate to recall what kind of leader he was - caring and strict, not tolerating sloppiness. He made comments to the students, demanded high quality, did not tolerate hack work, did not make compliments in the presence of the applicant, and at the same time very persistently and consistently supported them in all instances where they could be supported, not sparing kind words addressed to the students.

A few years after his death, his students K.K. Akhmedyarov and the author of these lines defended their doctoral theses. Nowadays, when the need to create scientific associations, the names of the luminaries of Soviet science are remembered, among which the scientific school of M.M. Kopylenko occupies a worthy place.

The scholar's excellent library in Almaty was made available to the applicants. The library of Moisey Mikhailovich was bequeathed to the Institute of Foreign Languages (now Kazakh Abylai Khan University of International Relations & World Languages). In describing the size and value of the collection, it should be noted that about 1,500 copies of the abstracts were handed over to the university.

The addressee of the correspondence is Professor Lev Avrumovich Sheiman, a legend of Russian studies in Kyrgyzstan, a Pushkinist, a classical scholar, a talented methodologist, the creator of the doctrine of the methods of teaching Russian literature in the Kyrgyz school, an intelligent, thoughtful leader, an educated person, whose communication was inspiring.

The creator of one of the best magazines on the Russian language in the Soviet Union, which was called "Russian language and literature in the Kyrgyz school." This work was carried out on a voluntary basis for 17 years. In total, Lev Avrumovich was the editor and soul of the magazine for fifty-one years, until his untimely death. Already in the hospital, shortly before leaving, he verified the proofs of the magazine. Unforgettable nobility and devotion to the chosen path!

The book collection of 13,000 volumes was bequeathed to the National Library and given to the institution by the scientist's loyal companions Valentina and Nina Kamenetsky, talented Russianists, creators of Russian language textbooks.

Let's move on to the description of events in letters. As follows from the content of the correspondence, M.M. Kopylenko (hereinafter M.M.) and L.A. Sheiman (hereinafter L.A.) in Odessa; soon a letter was sent from Frunze to Odessa. The first letter was lost, but the postcard (dated December 25, 1957), which L.A. Sheiman sent to Odessa M.M. Kopylenko, having come a long way - Frunze-Odessa-Alma-Ata - found the addressee.

By this time, M.M. had become an Almatian and was already working at the Institute of Foreign Languages, delivering "Old Slavonic syntax". L.A. Sheiman was looking for materials on the Kazakh scientist Levshin (looking ahead, let's say that his works will be published in Kazakhstan in 160 years). In these searches, M.M.

Kopylenko could not help in any way as a scientist, but he advised whom to contact and gave a recommendation.

It is surprising that the letter, written at the very end of 1957, did not contain congratulations on the New Year. Of course, there will be congratulations on the holidays from both sides, but this was not the main thing in their community. It is significant that the answer was sent on January 1, 1958 (but the envelopes indicate when the answer was sent to Alma-Ata. This is how Professor Sheiman worked with information). Letter to M.M. Kopylenko was so warm, filled with impatient expectation of something bright. The main idea is when and how the meeting will take place. Joyful meeting. The letter ends with a detailed plan - graphic and textual, with a list of streets (Lenin, Stalin, Chernyakhovsky), means of transport (bus.14, trolly 2.4), specifying the time en route and the stopover to the house.

What united two great people who would carry friendship through the years and decades, until the death of M.M. Kopylenko in 1997 - 40 years ... *"We have something to talk about, and we can help in some ways. After all, you and I started on the path of scientific service at the same time and in the same place"* That was encouraging and gave hope.

They say friendship is love without wings. But many believe that friendship is the ultimate feeling that brings people together. *"I will be very glad to see you", "if you are in Alma-Ata, come straight to my place"...* These are not just words. The house of Moisey Mikhailovich and his devoted wife Polina Isaakovna was a shelter for people who were in love with science. There the post-graduate students and applicants lived, received consultations, used a unique library, wrote their dissertations, drank tea in the kitchen (no one went hungry from home), found shelter and protection in the territory of Polina Isaakovna after meeting in the study with a strict teacher.

In the letter dated February 6, 1958, M.M. Kopylenko in detail states the reason of moving from Odessa (which he missed "incredibly") to Alma-Ata: *"I decided to take this step only because I did not feel the desire to end my life as a teacher of Latin in a provincial university. I was treated with respect there, but not allowed to take courses; from time to time I only got 2-3 theses in the correspondence department. But they harnessed me firmly to the university newspaper in the Scientific Notes and gave me up to 800 hours a year. I was engaged in science in fits and starts, at night, and there was no particular incentive for studies"*.

One has to know what energy M.M. Kopylenko possessed, what a craving for science he had in order to understand how hard it was for him to live. In Alma-Ata, he *"plowed his way through brutal preparation for lectures, reports, scientific consultations, etc."*

There is a discussion about L.A. Sheiman's work in the Russian language sector of the Research Institute of Pedagogy, about the need for pedagogical work for a scientist, which is accompanied by thoughts about Kyrgyz scientists, highly valued by M.M. Kopylenko: *"You have wonderful linguists there. The surname of one is Yudakhin, and the second is Batmanov. If you know, ask them what their opinion is about the presence of an aspect in a Turkic verb."*

As we can see from the letter, the problems of Turkicology were among M.M. Kopylenko's interests. It should be said that in honour of M.M. Kopylenko's 70th birthday, a conference was held at which the jubilee greeted the participants in the Kazakh language. Shortly before that, M. M. Kopylenko told me that he attends lectures in Kazakh and that he has sufficient knowledge, and he himself wondered why he does not speak Kazakh. But M.M. Kopylenko managed to overcome difficulties and win the hard battle of changing consciousness in the process of learning a foreign language. In addition to his knowledge of Slavic, Germanic, Romanic and Semitic languages, he could speak Turkic language that is not genetically related to the previous languages.

Vividly interested in the problems of world culture: literature - *"I console myself with Babel. I am known here as a first-class reader of "Odessa Stories" ... "I have developed a taste for him (Pasternak). He (M.A. Cherkassky) has a volume, and we often read it ... "a copy of "Christ at Emmaus" from the Rothschild collection"*, this copy was needed by L.A. Sheiman, but it was difficult to find it from -for M.M. Kopylenko's move to Kazakhstan; literary criticism - *"I saw your (L.A. Sheiman) reflections on Belinsky in the Proceedings of the Kyrgyz Academy - they make a powerful impression"*. M.M.Kopylenko admired oriental culture.

The same letter (dated 21.02.1958) informs us of the visit of M.M.Kopylenko to a conference of phraseologists in Samarkand, where he delivered a report on the phenomena of phraseology in the monuments of translated literature in the 10th-12th centuries. There is no doubt that Samarkand, a centre of high education and culture from ancient times, could not leave indifferent such a lover of beauty as M.M.Kopylenko. By the way, the great lexicographer A. A. Tikhonov studied in Samarkand, and there was the strongest school of linguistics in those years. *"Here is the real Central Asia. I have tasted of antiquity - I visited the tomb of Timur, the observatory of Ulugbek and other venerable ruins of the 15th century"*.

Here, M.M. Kopylenko's thoughts about the purpose of art, about its essence, matured: *"My views on art: I believe that at the next meeting ... I will be able to convince you that art was not born as a means of propaganda, that this is an attribute of its later origin, that it is not mandatory, although it may be present and even enhance the effect of beauty on your senses ... "*.

In Samarkand, being at one of the linguistic conferences organized by A.N. Tikhonov, I "tasted from antiquity", seeing the greatest cultural values. But what was most striking of all and what has not been forgotten, despite the years. In the observatory of Ulugbek, I saw a portrait of the ancient scientist - the encyclopedist Aristotle. It was here, in a second of enlightenment, that I realized that all differences - temporary, national, confessional - pale before the power of knowledge, before the brotherhood of scientists. The past has much to teach the grateful student.

Language proficiency is a powerful factor in intellectual development, especially in ancient languages (ancient Greek and Latin). No wonder the outstanding philologists of Kyrgyzstan Evgeny Kuzmich Ozmitel and Adam Evgenievich Suprun were going to go to Alma-Ata to study ancient Greek under the guidance of M.M. Kopylenko. (I know about this from a conversation with E.K. Ozmitel).

M.M. Kopylenko received an excellent education, linked primarily to the study of classical languages. He knew and loved not Latin, which he knew perfectly well, but the most complex ancient Greek. The pronunciation was divine. The great Hellenist A. Beletski was M.M. Kopylenko's favourite teacher. I once asked M.M. Kopylenko if he had the Iliad of Homer, to which M.M. showed me a shabby volume, as I think, without a cover, and said a remarkable phrase: "Eh! You were born at the wrong time!"

One of M.M. Kopylenko's long-awaited meetings with L.A. Sheiman did not take place, and the reason was his work in the Ancient Greek circle. Here is how M. M. Kopylenko writes about it in a letter (dated 21.02.1958): *"A complication has arisen - a doublet circle for the study of the Greek language. This club consists of 5 people; I need to bring them up to the level of the main group (8 people) during the winter break in order to unite them. Otherwise, I would have to spend 8 hours a week on the club instead of 4. I am a victim of the institute teachers' zeal to learn Greek and cannot leave the city for at least 2-3 days"*.

I would like to describe M. M. Kopylenko's own zeal to study ancient Greek. When the Hellenist S.D. Lurie arrived in the city, on his way from Leningrad, where the Department of Classical Languages had been smashed, to Lvov, M.M. Kopylenko went to him the next day to study the language. Professor Lurie happily conducted the class, concerned that the language might begin to be forgotten. As is well known, S.D. Lurie translated into Russian all the works of Democritus, the ancient Greek scholar-encyclopaedist, who introduced the system of sciences before Aristotle.M.M.

M.M. Kopylenko I worked with a circle, in which, after a certain time, there was one student, or rather, a student. Professor Tatyana Aleksandrovna Tulina, whom I met in Ufa at the All-Union Conference (1985), told me about this. Needless to say, everything was carried out on sheer enthusiasm.

Such is the colossal interest, giftedness of friends. People of this magnitude are distinguished by extraordinary diligence, nobility, a desire to give, not to take. It seems that a worthy assessment of their work would facilitate, and, perhaps, extend their life. But the path of a creative person is not strewn with roses under any system, and what friends were doing is called "the arduous path of knowledge."

Conclusion

It's time to return to the roots. Guided by the experience gained not only in terms of the development of intelligence, but also human warmth and decency, you can set off on a journey to comprehend the truth.

"The one who walks will master the road" - "Viam supervadet vadens" - this is M.M. Kopylenko. Only on this path can success be achieved in the noble cause of studying science, understanding the world and culture through the medium of language.

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М.М. КОПЫЛЕНКО МЕН Л.А.ШЕЙМАНЫҢ ХАТ АЛМАСУЫНДАҒЫ ОРЫС ТІЛІН ОҚЫТУ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ

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Андатпа. Мақала орыстану ғылымының көрнекті қайраткерлері, орыс тілінің тамаша білгірлері, лайықты шәкірттер тәрбиелеген ұстаздар, профессорлар Лев Аврумович Шейман (Қырғызстан) мен Моисей Михайлович Копыленко (Қазақстан) жайында.

Ғалымдар ғылымның дамуын жаңа деңгейге көтере білді. Л.А. Шейман-Қырғызстанда А.С.Пушкиннің шығармашылығын зерттеуде көп еңбек сіңірген, ақын шығармашылығы арналған мақалалардың авторы. Сонымен қатар, «Пушкин әлеміндегі қырғыздар, қазақтар және басқа да шығыс халықтары. Очерктер» кітабының авторларының бірі болып табылады (Ғ. У. Соронқұловпен бірлесіп жазған) [1]. Л.А.Шейман елу бір жыл басқарған «Қырғыз мектебінде орыс тілі мен әдебиеті» журналының авторы және редакторы. Профессор М.М. Копыленко – көрнекті ғалым, жалпы және орыс тіл білімінің, салыстырмалы тіл білімінің, фразеологияның дамуының маманы. Ғылыми ортада тілдерді (ежелгі грек және латын) оқытуды ұйымдастырған, классикалық тілдерді қоса алғанда, ондаған тілде сөйлейтін полиглот, және Қазақстанда ғылыми журналдар шығаруға да бастамашы болған жан. «Жолды жүретін адам игереді» - М.М. Копыленко әріптестері мен шәкірттері үшін жол көрсетуші «шам» болды.

Мақаланың ғылыми маңыздылығы орыс тіл білімінің тарихына, тіл біліміндегі тұлғалардың рөлі туралы мәселелердің дамуына белгілі бір үлес қосуында. Жұмыстың практикалық маңыздылығы – зерттеу қорытындыларын тіл білімі тарихы курсы оқытуда, орыс тіл білімінің тарихы бойынша әртүрлі арнайы курстар мен семинарларда, ұлы филологтарға арналған анықтамалықтар мен энциклопедияларды жасауда және т.б. пайдалануға болады.

Жұмыста негізінен сипаттау әдісі, сондай-ақ бақылау, талдау және синтез әдістері қолданылды.

Тірек сөздер: орыстану көрнектілері, достық, білім, кәсіпқойлар, орыс тілін үйренушілер, ақ көңіл, аяулы ұстаз, ғылымды дамыту.

ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА В ПЕРЕПИСКЕ М.М.КОПЫЛЕНКО И Л.А.ШЕЙМАНА

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Аннотация. Статья посвящена корифеям русистики, великим знатокам русского слова, педагогам, воспитавшим достойных учеников, профессорам Моисею Михайловичу Копыленко (Казахстан) и Льву Аврумовичу Шейману (Кыргызстан).

Ученым удалось поднять на новую ступень развитие науки. Л.А. Шейман сделал многое для изучения творчества А.С.Пушкина в Кыргызстане, он был автором классических статей о творчестве поэта, одним из авторов книги «Кыргызы, казахи и другие народы Востока в мире Пушкина. Очерки» [1] (в соавторстве с Г. У. Соронкуловым). Л.А.Шейман – создатель и редактор журнала «Русский язык и литература в киргизской школе», которым руководил пятьдесят один год. Профессор М.М. Копыленко – крупный ученый, специалист в области развития общего и русского языкознания, сопоставительной лингвистики, фразеологии. Полиглот, владеющий десятком языков, в том числе классических, организовал обучение языкам (древнегреческому и латыни) в научных кружках; ученый также инициировал выпуск научных журналов в Казахстане

«Дорогу осилит идущий»-девиз М.М. Копыленко стал путеводной звездой для его соратников и учеников.

Научная значимость статьи состоит в определенном вкладе в историю русского языкознания, в разработку вопросов о роли персоналий в языкознании. Практическое значение работы в том, что выводы проведенного анализа могут быть использованы в преподавании курса истории языкознания, в различных спецкурсах и семинарах по истории русского языкознания, в создании справочников и энциклопедий, посвященных великим ученым- филологам и др. В работе использован преимущественно описательный метод исследования, а также методы наблюдения, анализа и синтеза.

Ключевые слова: корифеи русистики, дружба, образование, профессионалы, изучение русского языка, душевная щедрость, любимый учитель, развитие науки.

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