

S.S. Kassimova<sup>\*1</sup>, K.A. Temirgaliev<sup>1</sup>, B. Nugman<sup>1</sup>, N.B. Smagulov<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Abylkas Saginov Karaganda Technical University, Karaganda, Kazakhstan;*

<sup>2</sup>*Karaganda University of the name of academician E.A. Buketov, Karaganda, Kazakhstan*

*(E-mail: saule.saken2010.kasimova@mail.ru; ikazahstana@mail.ru; bak9584@yandex.ru; smagulov\_ist@mail.ru)*

## **Saken Seifullin and the introduction of the Kazakh language in office work**

The article is devoted to an important trend in the social and political life of the Kazakh AKSR in the early 1920s — the issue of doing office work in the Kazakh language. The activity and contribution of S. Seifullin, the chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh SSR, to the adoption of the decree of the Kazakh Central Executive Committee on November 22, 1923 "On introduction of proceedings in the Kazakh language" and its implementation was analyzed. It was determined that the process of transfer to the Kazakh language in the provincial, district, volost institutions was difficult, and the differences of opinion of the people's commissariats of the Kazakh government on the issue were determined. The effectiveness of S. Seifullin's activities and work organization methods in finding a way out of the impasse and solving the problem is shown. S. Seifullin's civil, patriotic image was revealed through the analysis of his articles and thoughts related to the development of the Kazakh language. It was concluded that transfer to the Kazakh language laid the foundation for national progress, renewal and educational, cultural and spiritual development of the Kazakh people.

*Keywords:* maternity leave, national policy, Kazakh language, education, culture, office work, volost institution.

### *Introduction*

In scientific works, the concept of ethnos (people, nation) is characterized by the integrity and identity of a common race and external image, inhabited territory and language. "History, ethnography, folklore, language are the soul of a people, Language is the mirror of the nation before the world. Kumyk people say: "Even small stars decorate the sky". In the same way, each nation contributes to the history of the world in its own way. In fact, these national components cannot be separated from each other", historian-scientist M. Kozybayev said that the essence of the nation is that these characteristics do not disappear and are not separated from it [1; 8]. True, the constituents of the nation are closely related, it is illogical to separate them from each other.

However, language will remain its sacred body and core, which organizes the nation. Nation and language are twins; there is no nation without language. This sacred principle proved itself in the history of peoples who aspired to the great march of civilization and whose men shed their blood on that path. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, who fought for the independence of his nation at the beginning of the 20th century, said "The Turkish nation is the Turkish language". The Turkish language is the sacred treasure of the Turkish people. Because the Turkish nation sees that among the misfortunes of the past, its morality, traditions, memories, interests, in short, everything in life that has shaped itself as a nation today, have been preserved thanks to this sacred language [2; 319]. The world community is a witness to the present state of the Republic of Turkey, which has made the national language a source of state development and kept the national spiritual values and European science and technology together. It is not difficult to understand that in the opinion of Rasul Ghamzatov, the poet of the Avar people, who expressed his love for his native land, and mother tongue, saying, "If my language dies tomorrow, I will die today," it is not difficult to understand that language is the keeper and fortress of the nation.

Kazakh intellectuals, who inculcated the ideas of freedom, equality, and enlightenment in the minds of their people and called them to fight for it, joined the world national liberation movement. They opened the newspaper "Kazakh" and made the national press a tool of the struggle for freedom, waking up the sleepy Sahara. In the opening of the newspaper, "in order to preserve our originality, we need to spend all our strength and resources, strive for education and common culture; for this, we are obliged to call the development of the existing literature in the native language the first duty. We should never forget that only peo-

<sup>\*</sup> Corresponding author's e-mail: saule.saken2010.kasimova@mail.ru

ple who speak their own language and have their own literature have the right to hope for an independent life,” said A. Baitursynov [3; 707]. He connected the fate of his nation with the fate of its language, who saw the hardships of colonialism, emphasized the importance of knowing the native language in the future growth of Kazakhs as a nation, and urged everyone to serve this purpose.

Saken Seifullin, a poet, writer and public figure, as well as a fighter for the status of his native language, along with Akhmet, said: “When other nobles were looking for a rank, Akhmet was the only one under the king who suffered humiliation, gave himself into slavery, tore the national honor of a sleeping Kazakh people and mourned the national loss. Akhmet does not divide people into rich and poor and loves all Kazakhs regardless of their status” [4; 180].

S. Seifullin was actively involved in the political-economic, cultural-social development of the young state from the first day of the establishment of the Kazakh AKSR in 1920. Especially in the years 1922–1924, when he was in charge of the Kazakh government, he was an instigator of many good deeds, he was very involved, and he spared no effort to turn the unfulfilled demands and unfulfilled dreams of his people, born from colonialism, into reality. However, it was not easy to get to the truth. Among them, it is worth mentioning his self-sacrificing work in giving legal status to the Kazakh language, conducting office affairs in the Kazakh language, expanding the scope of use of the mother tongue. According to the scientist T. Kakishev, S. Seifullin wrote nine articles on the language problem. Alash leader A. Bukeikhanov says that “Service to the nation is based on character, not knowledge”, and the main point of S. Seifullin's articles is similar to this. There is no national identity and consciousness without a language, it is impossible for a person who did not study in his mother tongue and does not know the Kazakh language to serve the Kazakh people, to define the place and importance of language in the formation of nationalism and national character, and in this regard, the employees who lead the country understand the weight of the burden. S. Seifullin did not limit himself to propaganda, he turned the handle of the power he possessed to this goal and implemented concrete, large-scale measures. The important thing is that even after a century, the issue has not lost its relevance.

The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, K. Tokaev, published in the newspaper “Egemen Qazaqstan” on January 5, 2021, in his article entitled “Independence is more valuable than everything else”, “Knowing the state language is the duty of every citizen of Kazakhstan. It can also be said that it is mandatory. Those who wanted to learn the Kazakh language in those years, when whole syllables were exchanged, would already know it. Our people have a saying “Better late than never”. The most important thing is to have enthusiasm,” he said, explaining the state of the Kazakh language at the time of the 30th anniversary of the country's independence, emphasizing that it is a unifying factor of all ethnic groups that have made Kazakhstan a political motherland, and addressed all Kazakhstanis, including those who do not know the state language. From this point of view, the topic we are studying becomes more relevant. S. Seifullin's struggle for the language, who considered the future development of the Kazakh people together with the legal foundation, legal strength, and wide spread of his native language, will be an example for state employees today, both from the point of view of national ideology and from the point of view of practical experience.

#### *Research methods*

The principles of objectivity and historicity were taken as the methodological basis of the topic research. Archive documents related to the issue, statistical data, transcripts and minutes of the meeting of the Presidium of the Kazakh Central Executive Committee, reports of people's commissariats were studied by means of analysis and interpretation. The method of consistency made it possible to monitor the course of the actions carried out in the Kazakh language in the offices during the period when Seifullin was the head of the government, to ensure their effectiveness and to determine their actual results. Using the comparison method, it was determined that by the end of 1924, office work in the Kazakh language was introduced in the provinces of the Kazakh SSR.

#### *Results and Discussion*

On February 15, 1923, the “Labor Kazakh” newspaper published an article by S. Seifullin entitled “We must call the Kazakh — Kazakh, let's correct the error” under the pseudonym Manap Shamil. Saken Seifullin says that the Kazakh Autonomous, founded in 1920, was called the Kyrgyz previous King, which is a manifestation of ethnic discrimination. S. Seifullin explains that the historical truth was distorted: “The kniazes and esauls of the Russian kingdom, in order to humiliate the Kazakhs, specifically called them Kyrgyz, pronouncing this word with a certain arrogance”. Therefore, the state should be renamed as the “Kazakh

Republic” and the state language should be the Kazakh language. The central government of Kazakhstan must eliminate the name “Kyrgyz” and issue a decree to use the name “Kazakh” [5]. So we can conclude that we can correct the historical errors.

S. Seifullin raised the problem of language for the first time and set the stage for public support. Unfortunately, there were no senders. Knowing the correctness of Seifullin's thoughts, the lack of unity among the Kazakh leadership at that time, disgust at “senior” nationalities, and the negative aspects of caring for the job, prevented the problem from being solved. The problem was solved only two years ago. One of the decisions taken at the V Congress of Kazakhstan Soviets held on April 15-1925, 1925, was renamed to the historical name of the people — Kazakhs. In point 1 of the Resolution of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Russian CEC, it was shown: “Change of the Kyrgyz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic to the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic” [6; 226].

Let's return to the article above. The reason for the withdrawal of S. Seifullin was the “equality of nations” and contrary to the Communist policy, which in practice was aimed at implementing the great Russian chauvinism. Some especially red communists showed themselves as a good name, and tried to take advantage of the situation in order to lower the status of S. Seifullin to the people.

On March 17–22, 1923, S. Seifullin was called a “nationalist” in the main report presented by the representative of the Central Committee of the RCP(B) P.Y. Yaroslavsky at the III party conference of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. The unsubstantiated slander affected his mood, and even asked him to remove himself from the candidate to the proposed community council: “I have already said that they will condemn me for nationalism, and it is impossible to work in such a situation,” these words show the depressed mood of S. Seifullin [7; 243]. S. Seifullin did not give an impetus to the communist ideology, and he understood that it was primarily the service of the people, not the candidate of the mandatory regional committee or the member of the party. Although he was adhered to “nationalism”, he did not change his destinations but was later proved by his actions.

On April 17–25, 1923, Moscow hosted the XII Congress of RCP(b). S. Seifullin took part in this congress, which was widely discussed. Upon arriving at the Congress, he tried to explain to the public the issues discussed at the congress: 1) The rapprochement of the Russian working class among formerly oppressed, nationalized nations, the elimination of the unconscious ethnic minorities of the Russian nation; 2) to conduct the proceedings in institutions in the native language of national minorities; 3) Frequent involvement of local people in the management of agencies [8; 199–202].

He linked the concept of national equality with the freedom of speech of the same nation, and gradually he worked in the offices in the Kazakh language. That was demonstrated by the steps taken by the nation to explain the issue of equality and the rights, the political and social consciousness of the people. In this regard, we note the articles of Saken Seifullin, written in the newspaper “Labor Kazakh” on the state language of the Kazakh language and on office work in the Kazakh language: “Keeping production in offices in the Kazakh language”, “Equal Kazakhstan legal commission”, “Personnel training”, “Among students of Youth”, “What to do?”, “Sample for students”, “Open letter on the conduct of the Kazakh language in institutions”, etc. In one of them, in the Open Letter “Keeping production in offices in the Kazakh Language” indicates that the value of the one who understands the Kazakh paper will emerge in volumes if the documentary will be published in the Kazakh language [8; 19]. By examining the content of the articles, we formulated Seifullin's thoughts as follows: Language is the only guarantee that every nation is an independent nation. Each nation should live in its native language based on the laws and documents that were adopted. It is impossible for any nation to have documents and deeds that are not written in their native language, if it is impossible to properly understand the government's policy. For the prosperity of the Kazakh people, the right to use the Kazakh language should be protected. Because freedom of speech is freedom of language. When freedom of thought is established, each person can contribute to the development of the state and strengthening the state building. S. Seifullin did not just propagandize as the head of state, made his suggestions at the meetings and made special efforts to revive the case.

On August 2, 1923, a meeting of the Kazakh Central Executive Committee was held, which considered the issue of the Kazakh language in the lower management bodies. I. Kiselyov from Uralsk province has deficit of funds for the Kazakh language. According to Z. Katchenko, in Akmola province only 70 people were trained for the Kazakh language and only 15 completed it. The People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs A. Atiyev declares that without what complication it is possible to switch to the Kazakh language in the Semipalatinsk and Akmola regions, D. Temiraliyev's opinion that “it's not enough to be literate only, but you also need special technical training” was heard. According to the content of the protocols of the meeting, the

heads of the local organizations are prone to various cases, not so motivated, in the Kazakh language. In short, the practice of the Kazakh language is very low, and even some of the leaders of the people are more skeptical than their confidence in the future. Now, let's sort order from S. Seifullin in this meeting:

- Establishment of the Standing Committees from the regional committees under the Kazakh Central Executive Committee, representatives of Justice, Education, Internal Affairs and People's Commissars for organization office work in the Kazakh language;

- Simultaneous operation at the top and bottom;

- Raising financial issues to the Center to open courses for personnel training in the Kazakh language from the regional budget.

The reason why the Head of State selects what is most urgent in the future is that he needs to be urgently needed: Because doing any of the work is a qualified expert, first of all, the importance of opening courses in the Kazakh language, the need to establish a permanent commission to monitor the situation. Soon this suggestion was supported [9; 2–6].

On August 29, 1923, by the decree of the Presidium of the Kazakh Central Executive Committee, a Central Commission consisting of 5 persons headed by Sadvakasov was transferred to the Kazakh language office [10; 3]. On December 6, 1923 the Presidium of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences approved the Central Commission Regulation. The rules of the commission set out the following: a) Development of a business plan in the Kazakh language; b) Conclusion of all legislative acts, resolutions translated into the Kazakh language and publishing with public commissions and agencies; c) Identification and formulation of joint forms of work with the People Commissariat; d) control over the work of local committees through the Secretariat of the Kazakh Central Executive Committee; e) to develop a plan for staff training in the Kazakh language. At the same time, the commission will report once a month before the Kazakh CEC Presidium [11; 75].

S. Seifullin, together with the development of the Kazakh economy, combined with the knowledge of their native language and the illiteracy. It is difficult to imagine the mood of the person who came to his senses and said, “It is very difficult to prepare different people for Kazakhstan, where only three people from hundred people are recognized by the letter”. In his article “Training Personnel” it is necessary to pay attention to the institutions that will open courses in Kazakhstan “to include course work in the Kazakh language when completing course and entering the relevant services. It should be trained in all course” [8, 211].

Being the head of the government, S. Seifullin had many chances to raise the issue of language and to present it to the people. In this way he propagandized the decree. On November 22, 1923, the Kazakh CEC adopted the Decree “On conducting office work in the Kazakh language”. Let's summarize the summary:

1. From January 1, 1924, in all the Kazakh settlements of the Kazakh ASSR, in all counties of the Agai, Torgai, Shalkar, Temir, Aktobe, Irgiz, Irtysh, Bokey, Kubat of Karkaralinsk, Zaysan, Akmola, Akbola, Atbasar, in the towns are conducted in Kyrgyz and Russian languages together.

2. In all other districts and provinces of the Kazakh ASSR, except for the Orenburg province and its counties, the proceedings in Kyrgyz language were fully implemented no later than July 1, 1924, and the county and provincial authorities obliged them to carry out their work in both Kyrgyz and Russian languages [12; 104–105].

Looking at articles and suggestions on previous language issues, it is not disputed that the adoption of the decree has been influenced by S. Seifullin and people's commissariats who support the case. However, it was difficult to implement. First, the lack of specialists working in the Kazakh language; second, the low salaries of the population limit the ability of Kazakhs to engage in voluntary service; third, regional, lack of funds in local budgets; fourth, the lack of interest shown by those in the local area. In Akmola, Semipalatsinsk, Bokey, Kostanay provinces, the reports on the slow transition to the Kazakh language were received very slowly and even in some places. The provocation of some Russian districts of the republic was provoked by the fact that Russians would be deported from Kazakhstan in the future. As we have already said, archive data confirm that S. Seifullin's good initiative was not supported by some Kazakh workers, distorted information about misinterpretation of the case, some sort of complaint.

In December 1923, S. Seifullin took part in preparations for the elections to the provinces of the Ural Province. On December 12, the Uralsk Governor's Control Commission received several questionnaires. It was asked, “Is it true that S. Seifullin said at the provincial congress that “Russians who do not speak Kazakh are not required to serve in Kazakhstan?” However, the deputy head of the provincial executive committee Alimaev Ilya, in the comments given by Vinokurov Roman, said that they did not hear such words, Seifullin said that Kazakhs and Russians should learn the same Kazakh writing skills in the Kazakh language [13; 107]. S. Seifullin fought against such breakthroughs and provocative actions: “Some of our Ka-

zakh communists admit that a lot of people speak about the Kazakh language as “someone is nationalist”. But he is not a deceitful, communist manifestation, but a fervent, friendly person. Some demagogues to be called “good communist” called those who want to introduce the Kazakh language: “nationalists”, but cannot say that the Central Committee of the Communist Party is a “nationalist” [8; 36].

From Seifullin's thoughts, it is clear that his definition of communism was to defend the interests of the nation, to serve the nation. This concept and the belief that he had served for the Kazakh people in the Soviet power proved that his subsequent steps.

After adoption of the decree, on December 15, 1923 in the “Soviet steppe” newspaper S. Seifullin's interview on “about Kazakh language” was published. The essence of S. Seyfullin's thoughts here is that the Kazakh language is the richest and pure language among the Turkic languages, if the desire and intention are easier to learn the language, and knowledge of the Kazakh language is the factor of unifying other nationalities living on the Kazakh land. Further, Seifullin's actions in this direction are as follows: 1) Opening regional courses in office work; 2) To increase the Kazakh nationality who can read and write in Kazakh language; 3) First of all, demand from all members of the Board of the National Council and the Kazakh Central Executive Committee to master and apply the Kazakh language [14]. S. Seifullin pays great attention to the appointment of the government's staff from qualified and educated people's commissars. Especially in the Kazakh language there was a great need for people's commissars. He emphasized the importance of the issue of publicity in the communication with the lower ranks of the national commissariats. Thus, S. Seifullin was able to select and solve the most problematic issues in organizational aspects.

On February 2, 1924, S. Seifullin sent a letter to all national commissariats. There, he demanded “Strengthening of the Kazakh specialists in the structure of national commissions” [15; 44]. A week later, on February 9, 2013, No. 376, addressed to all People's Commissariat, the Council of People's Commissars requested that all your Kazakh staff be listed and that the People's Commissariat and its departments will be asked to submit your action plan on the acceptance of Kazakh employees. Four days later, the People's Commissar Council of the Kazakh Central Executive Committee considers that all the staff should be replaced by Kazakh specialists who have special knowledge of Kazakh and Russian languages. Otherwise, I would like to inform you on December 11 that there is an additional staff for Kazakh employees. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars S. Seifullin. February 13. 1924” [15; 45].

A group of data that we accumulated in the past can prove that the Head of state request was practical. Now let's look at some of the information:

“To the People's Commissariat Council. From the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade. Several Kazakh employees have recently been accepted into the State Trade Corps. Representative of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade, Teumin. February 7. 1924” [15; 47].

“From the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs to the People's Commissar Council. At present the People's Commissariat has 4 Kazakh employees. They are: Orymbayev — People's Commissar, Nysanbaev — Head of Police and Criminal Investigation Department, Zhamanov — Horse-driver, Fayzullin — Horse Tracer. In the future 14 Kazakh specialists are expected to be admitted” [15; 46].

“To the People's Commissariat. Today there are 4 Kazakh workers at the People's Commissariat of Justice. They are: a) Nurmakov — Commissioner, Birimzhanov — Member of the Board, Head of Legalization Department, Kadyrbaev — Head of Judicial and Prosecutorial Control Department, Dulatov — Translator. We have also recommended the Central Commission for the Kazakh Language to allocate additional staff to receive another 10 Kazakh employees. Commissioner of Justice Nurmakov. February 9. 1924” [15; 48].

There are many such answers. In this regard, it is possible that the people's commissars are willing to do office work in the Kazakh language. And by mid-1924, all local people's commissariats began to work in the Kazakh language. One of such documents is Order No. 16 of the People's Commissariat sent to all provinces of the Kazakh ASSR on June 28, 1924. The document requires that in the provincial departments of the People's Commissariat, it is necessary to replace the Russian workers with Kazakh officers or specialists who know and write the Kazakh language [16; 8].

S. Seifullin considers various ways and means of activation of activity. During the summer holidays the students were involved in the translation work at the provincial committees. He was asked to get a report on the transition from the governor's office to the Kazakh language. From January 1, 1924 obligatory preparation of all decrees and resolutions in two languages, obligatory registration of the hometowns in the Kazakh language in three months. People's commissars and regional offices were instructed to prepare and submit local regulations in three months for issuing guidelines, laws and regulations in the Kazakh language, as well as forms of office work in local institutions. Training of Kazakh language trainers and secretaries was intro-

duced at professional educational institutions and courses, Russian language training was launched for the Kazakh language. According to the received information, the letter sent to the governors of the provinces marked the shortcomings in the work and suggested ways to eliminate them.

In the beginning of 1924 a letter was sent to Seifullin's provincial, county committees. There, he tested the negatives which neglected the money, and so on. Finally, he made the following statement: "Make sure you get an account of the people who can write in Kazakh and Russian every province, and determine how old they are. Send us relevant definitions and lists. Please go back and get started. Keep the Kazakh language from bottom to top. We will go down the top. Your friend Saken" [8; 35]. The Head of state's appeal was supported by many people who were able to write in Kazakh and Russian, to work in the district, county and provincial offices. Later, many qualified, experienced professionals were able to improve their knowledge.

The main difficulty in implementing the decree was the lack of funds. In the established order, the People's Commissariat of the Soviet Union was dependent on Moscow. At the conclusion of the protocols of the sessions, we witnessed a variety of ways in which the government was able to deal with financial difficulties and the need to secure financial resources. When approving the regional budget on February 20, 1924, the Prime Minister charged the State Planning Committee and the National People's Commissariat to allocate funds for the organization of courses for drivers of the Kazakh language in the expenditure side of the budget. Here are some other examples.

The People's Commissar of Justice N. Nurmakov, who visited Moscow on March 1, 1924, at the Minutes of the Presidium of the Kazakh Central Executive Committee, reported that the Center did not fund the Kazakh language. In this regard, the head of the government, headed by Zh. Saduakasov, apportioned the prime minister to the Central Commission for the allocation of 750 soms to the People's Commissariat of Finance and to the People's Commissariat for the transfer of the Kazakh language because the money was not spent for the 200 soms allocated to the Center [17; 75].

The content of the following document is as follows: "No. 1597. To the People's Commissar of Finance I. Maymin. I propose to distribute the salaries of people's commissariats this month and to divide the Central Office of the Kazakh Central Committee for Office Affairs in the Kazakh language. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars Seifullin. May 10. 1924." [18; 76]. The National People's Commissariat of Finance in Moscow also raised the question of establishing an additional staff not more than 10 % at the expense of the state budget for the training of personnel from the Kazakh nationality [19; 14–42]. He also marked 4639 soms 31 t as a reward for publishing books, brochures, and booklets of people's commissars for the period 1923-1924 and encouraging those who worked without time [20; 6–11].

However, it was found that barriers to implementation of the decree were not only financial deficits, but also of individual employees. Despite the fact that the situation in the provinces was long known, the prime minister had to open the cause of the shortcomings and to bring it to the public opinion. Therefore, on March 1, Seifullin proposed to the Presidium of the Kazakh Central Executive Committee to hear the report of the "Central Commission for the Administration of Office Affairs in the Kazakh language" at the forthcoming Mazhilis [21; 67].

The session of the Grand Presidium of the Kazakh Central Executive Committee under the influence of S. Seifullin was held on March 6, 1924 [22; 11–28]. The report of the Chairman of the Central Commission on conducting office proceedings in the Kazakh language Zh. Saduakasov was heard. It was found out that the provincial commissions were created and that military and financial institutions were able to work in the Kazakh language in other commissariat, in many Kazakh settlements the case had been settled, additional staff was allocated, but the Bayanaul and Karkaralinsk districts were not properly considered. Further, the following questions were answered. A. Avdeev: — Is there a fixed deadline for office work in the Kazakh language? A. Zhangel'din: — Who are the protesters in Karkaraly?, S. Seifullin: — Why this Bukhtarma county does not speak Kazakh, how to attract Kazakh specialists?

According to the Mazhilis Protocol, we can see that the opinions of the participants in the debate about the transition to the Kazakh language did not go unanimously. Asked about S. Seifullin's question "How to attract Kazakh specialists?" M. Samatov: "The attraction of Kazakh specialists is not included in the commission's task. Kazakh youth often come to work, but replacing a former employee and replacing them with Kazakh specialists can lead to serious disagreements. In my opinion, not all the focus is on transferring to the regional and provincial offices, but rather, it is necessary to strengthen the work on the ground". A. Zhangel'din said, "We receive instruction in local languages, and the center should answer in the Kazakh language".

A member of the Presidium A. Avdeev said that during the visit to Moscow, a high-ranking official from Turkestan said that the above-mentioned event would not be successful, and that it would be better to start from the bottom. The first secretary of the RCP(B) G. Korostelev noted that “it is inappropriate to blame the party organization without knowing the obstacles. And if it is effective in running the Kazakh language, it should be used”. People's Education Minister N. Zalieiev explained the main obstacle to the lack of funds. The fate of the Kazakh language was discussed by the People's Justice N. Nurmakov, who boldly repelled the forces. He suggested that the reason for not doing business in Karkaralinsk and Bayanaul is because of the unwillingness of former employees to stay in their place. “It is necessary to explain to local companions that it is necessary to have the Kazakh language in the office because it is a Kazakh state and that it is necessary to make contacts with local people”.

As for S. Seifullin's thoughts on the Kazakh language, he was already familiar with the Kazakh CEC and the Government staff. Therefore, we decided to classify the conclusions of the head of state at this meeting as follows: 1) the opening of training courses for trainers should be considered at the session of the Kazakh Central Committee in 1923 and the course should be opened for Kazakh trainers; 2) The Council of People's Commissars asked Moscow to allocate 10 % of the state budget to the Kazakh language, and to the People's Commissariat, in addition to the Central Commission for the Kazakh language, of the Kazakh staff.

However, the National Commissariat of the People's Commissariat, except for the Council of the People's Commissariat and the Commissioner of the Commission, still fails to provide the staff with the Central Commission. This is the fault of the people's commissariat. It is necessary to give the Central Commission exclusive rights to take action; 3) 10 cash-machines were paid; two will be ready in two or three days; 4) the national commissariat was instructed that the course graduates should be sent to all provinces; 5) the national commissariats are obliged to send their projects in two languages in the same language.

It is evident that Seyfullin's emphasis on the use of the Kazakh language in life is a prime example of the low involvement of Kazakh specialists in the Kazakh language. Moreover, since January 1, when the decree had been issued, the Head of State demanded that the head of the government be called to account, as well as with his colleagues, A. Avdeev, N. Zalieiev, from the Central Commission, boldly testifying that the two languages were not used simultaneously.

At the same time, the meeting, which was the most intense debate, came as follows: a) allocation of funds from the state for the opening of courses for preparation of old secretaries of the Kazakh youth in all provinces; b) creation of special funds for the proceedings in the Kazakh language; c) The Commission should closely cooperate with its trade union organizations in the center and in the local area.

S. Seifullin has just started to make a decision. On April 12, 1924, at a regular government meeting for the budget of 1924–1925, “Let all the national commissions consider the administrative costs of the Kazakh language, the number of Kazakhs in the budget for the next year, and increase the number of states in coordination with the Central Commission for Business Affairs in the Kazakh language” [23; 34]. Next, the following guidelines were issued to the people:

April 3, 1924

Circular disposal Soviet of People's Commissars of Kazakh ASSR № 1131 to all

People's Commissariats on the provision of draft all documents in Kazakh and Russian languages

The Secretariat of the Council of People's Commissars, on the basis of the order of the Pre-Council Committee, hereby informs that all draft decrees, resolutions, regulations and instructions submitted by the people's commissariats and the regional bodies to the Council of People's Commissars must be provided in Kyrgyz and Russian languages.

In the case of not providing projects in the Kyrgyz language, those will be returned back without consideration.

Secretary of Kazakh CPC \_\_\_\_\_ Duks [24; 31].

The importance of the adopted documents can be summarized as follows: The People's Commissars Council, as the executive branch of the government, which communicates through its provincial and local constituencies in all sectors of the economy of the republic, made public any decision. Seifullin deeply understood that the problem of the Kazakh nation was in the knowledge of the Kazakh language. Knowledge of the Kazakh language was acknowledged by Kazakh speaking as a means of thinking in the Kazakh language. Knowledge of the Kazakh language was acknowledged by Kazakh speaking as a means of thinking in the Kazakh language. The formation of national consciousness is a mechanism of serving the nation. The fact

that the case is conducted in the Kazakh language allows the representatives of local communities to occupy various positions. According to him, “the value of the Kazakh language experts who previously had a lack of knowledge of Kazakh language” will increase, and the prosperity of the Kazakh people is connected with the increase in the number of national specialists who know their national identity.

S. Seifullin made all efforts to expand the Kazakh language. He was looking for different ways to promote the case and presented it to the public. For example, in the letter No. 3079 addressed to the Kazakh Central Executive Committee on September 3, 1924, the state apparatus brought people closer together. It is advisable for the staff to spend Kazakh language lessons from 9 am to 10 am. And suggests that it is possible to organize it with the help of Kazakh workers without any financial means [15; 246]. He also taught the Kazakh language. By the decision of the Bureau of the Kazakh Oblast Committee, S. Seifullin together with Kazakh intellectuals such as I. Kuramysov, K. Toktabayev, N. Eralin, I. Temirbekov, M. Samatov, S. Saduakasov, N. Nurmakov, involved in teaching in Kazakh language teaching.

According to the archive, as a result of the correct organization of the work, we saw a lot of success in the short run. People's Commissar of Justice N. Nurmakov, being the member of the Central Commission of 29 August 1923, took the first step in the transition to the Kazakh language. Semipalatinsk province completed the transfer of office work in the Kazakh language on August 1, 1923, Akmola province on August 4, Bokey province on November 10, Kostanay province on November 15, Uralsk and Aktobe provinces on December 1, Adai district on February 28, 1924. The following is a good example of the change in the composition of the judiciary and prosecutors:

Total number of court officers:

January 1, 1923 — 337, Kazakhs — 150 or 44 %

January 1, 1924 — 373, Kazakhs — 211 or 56 %

January 1, 1925 — 360, Kazakhs — 225 or 61 %

By the end of 1924, the Kazakh SSR jurisdiction reached 127, of which 44 were Kazakhs and 21 were mixed. And the number of investigative areas is 96, of which 36 are Kazakh and 19 are mixed regions [25; 35–36]. Such achievements were not ignored by the prime minister and were publicly disclosed. Speaking about the successes of the justice department, S. Seifullin said: “There is no doubt that the Kazakh language will be in the offices of sincere intention. Equal to the Kazakhstani Legal Commissariat!” [8; 21–22], encouraged the work of other national commissariats.

Starting in 1924, the Kazakh specialists' training courses started to give positive results. It should be noted that in Orenburg one trainer was trained for each county, only 25 people finished. On May 15, a six-month course for legal professionals was opened and received 53 listeners, including 27 Kazakhs. Out of 31 cadets participating in the 4-month short-term course opened by the People's Commissariat of Finance, 16 Kazakhs. 60-year-old regional police training courses were completed in two years, with 75 % Kazakh. In Orenburg, 60 Kazakhs graduated from postal telegraph staff. At the polygraphic course, 20 Kazakhs have mastered the profession [26; 28]. Short-term courses were provided by city secretaries and former employees were retrained. It should be noted that in Semey — 43, in Akmola — 520, in Kostanay — 22, in Bokey — 22, in Aktobe — 45. There were no courses in Uralsk due to lack of funds in the local budget.

Despite the difficulties in the absence of the special terminology of the Kazakh language in the Kazakh Publishing, the Kazakh Central Executive Committee published the basic laws and codes of the Council of National Commissioners and the manuals in the Kazakh language. In July 1924, the 8th issue of the “Bulletin” of the People's Commissariat of Justice was published in the Kazakh language. There were presented examples of acts, sentences, resolutions, protocols. The People's Commissariat of Finance published a program for studying the Kazakh language, the national legislature on the uniform agricultural tax, the People's Commissariat of Education. The People's Commissariat of Labor passed basic laws into the Kazakh language. Due to the election of the Council of the Kazakh Central Executive Committee and the “Guidelines for the conduct of the case” were prepared in two languages and sent to all provinces.

S. Seifullin realized that it was not easy to get to the right. Especially the Kazakh instructors and the senior secretaries were more than expected. Effectively organized work gave results. On the provinces and districts of the Kazakh ASSR, the proceedings in the Zaisan and Karkaralinsk districts of the Semipalatinsk area were fully translated into Kazakh and in Russian districts in Russian. State institutions of Akmola province were covered by 338 Kazakh specialists. 100 % of the proceedings in the Kazakh language, 75 % in Temir district, 75 % of the Ural province, in the Zhympty district, except for the military and political subdivisions, were translated into the Kazakh language in the Turgai and Shalkar districts of the Aktobe Province. 90 % of the counties of the Kostanay province have offices in two languages. 93.4 % of the population

of Bokey governorates are Kazakhs, 90 % of government employees were Kazakhs, and 90 % were provided with typewriters. Aday district completely switched over to paperwork in the Kazakh language [27; 19–21].

In the Kazakh ASSR at the initial stage 549 volosts, as a result of the consolidation their number decreased to 379. In terms of the combined composition, Russian volosts made up 160, Kazakh volosts — 183, mixed volosts — 36. As a result, the consolidation resulted in the release of many Kazakh workers and the opportunity to attract more qualified specialists to the office. Here is a summary below in the table below, which is available at the bottom of the Soviet Union in late 1924 (Table).

Table

#### Proceedings in the Kazakh language

Provinces of the Kazakh ASSR	Number of volosts			Proceedings office language in the Kazakh language
	Total	Kazakh	Mixed	
Orenburg	35	3	–	In all the volosts and village councils, except for the military and financial sectors, they moved to the Kazakh language. Office work in mixed natives is a combination of Kazakh and Russian languages, also produced.
Semey	87	40	13	
Akmola	59	27	–	
Aktobe	58	35	5	
Uralsk	40	20	12	
Kostanay	48	16	4	
Bokey	27	17	2	
Adai county	25	25	–	
Everything				
Total	379	183	36	

Note. Data: Central State Archive of the RK Found 774. List 1. Case 13. Folder 17.

#### Conclusion

Thus, as a result of the fruitful work of the Kazakh government led by Seifullin, office affairs were conducted in all Kazakh districts of the governorates of the Kazakh SSR in the Kazakh language, and in mixed regions in the Kazakh and Russian languages. The composition of the government underwent significant changes. At the time S. Seifullin was appointed to the leadership of the government, 34 % of the 23 people's commissars and their deputies were Kazakhs, and by the end of 1924, 56 % of the government was represented by Kazakhs. Let's highlight: 8 out of 13 people's commissars are Kazakh, 5 are Russian, 6 out of 12 deputy people's commissars are Kazakh, 6 are Russian. In this way, by attracting more Kazakh specialists, the government and its lower levels conducted their activities in accordance with the national interest of the Kazakh people. Due to the efforts of S. Seifullin, in 1923, as a result of the legalization of the status of the Kazakh language, schools teaching in the native language began to open in large numbers, and the initial stages of educational institutions for training specialists in the Kazakh language were established. The way was opened for the Kazakh people to learn in their native language, to develop their spiritual culture in a new channel. S. Seifullin's ideas about language have not lost their relevance even today, as they are focused on development and the future.

#### References

- 1 Қозыбаев М. Ақтаңдақтар ақиқаты: оқу құралы / М. Қозыбаев. — Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 1992. — 272 б.
- 2 Аманжолов К. Түркі халықтарының тарихы / К. Аманжолов. — 3-кітап. — Алматы: Білім, 2005. — 368 б.
- 3 Қазақстан тарихы (көне заманнан бүгінге дейін) [Бес томдық]. — 3-т. — Алматы: Атамұра, 2002. — 768 б.
- 4 Сейфуллин С. Ахмет Байтұрсынов елуге толды / С. Сейфуллин. // Бес арыс: естеліктер, эсселер және зерттеу мақалалар. Құраст. Д. Әшімханов. — Алматы: Жалын, 1992. — 544 б.
- 5 Манап Шамиль. «Қазақты» қазақ дейік, қатені түзетейік / Манап Шамиль // Еңбекші қазақ. — 1923. — 15 февраль. № 66.
- 6 Қазақстан тарихы (көне заманнан бүгінге дейін). [Бес томдық]. 4-том. — Алматы: Атамұра, 2010. — 751 б.
- 7 Қазақстан Республикасы Президентінің архиві. — 139-қ. — 1-т. — 541-іс. — 243-п.
- 8 Сейфуллин С. Бес томдық шығармалар жинағы / С. Сейфуллин. — Алматы: Жазушы, 1986. — 302 б.
- 9 Қазақстан Республикасы Орталық мемлекеттік архиві (әрі қарай — ҚР ОМА). — 774-қ. — 1-т. — 3-іс. — 2-6-пп.
- 10 ҚР ОМА. — 774-қ. — 1-т. — 13-іс. — 3-п.

- 11 ҚР ОМА. — 5-к. — 3-т. — 2-іс. — 75-п.
- 12 ҚР ОМА. — 5-к. — 3-т. — 2-іс. — 104-105-пп.
- 13 Қасымова С.С. Сейфуллиннің ұлттық саясат жөніндегі көзқарасы / С. Қасымова // ҚР ҰҒА Баяндамалары. — 2014. — № 4. — Б. 104-109.
- 14 Сейфуллин С. О киргизском языке / С. Сейфуллин // Советская степь. — 1923. — 15 дек.
- 15 Қасымова С. Қазақ тілінің қамқоршысы / С. Қасымова // «XX ғасыр: білім беру проблемалары». Халықаралық ғылыми-практикалық конференция материалдары. — Көкшетау. — 2008. — Б. 43-48.
- 16 ҚР ОМА. — 774-қ. — 1-т. — 52-іс. — 8-п.
- 17 ҚР ОМА. — 5-к. — 5-т. — 13-іс. — 75-п.
- 18 ҚР ОМА. — 30-қ. — 1-т. — 360-іс. — 76-п.
- 19 ҚР ОМА. — 774-қ. — 1-т. — 3-іс. — 14-42-п.
- 20 ҚР ОМА. — 774-қ. — 1-т. — 9-іс. — 6-11-пп.
- 21 ҚР ОМА. — 5ф-к. — 5-т. — 13-іс. — 67-п.
- 22 ҚР ОМА. — 5-к. — 5-т. — 7-іс. — 11-28-пп.
- 23 ҚР ОМА. — 30-қ. — 1-т. — 301-іс. — 34-п.
- 24 ҚР ОМА. — 1380-қ. — 2-т. — 53-іс. — 31-п.
- 25 Делопроизводство на казахском языке в КазАССР // Советская Киргизия. — 1924. — № 1, 2. — С. 35, 36.
- 26 ҚР ОМА. — 774-қ. — 1-т. — 13-іс. — 28-п.
- 27 ҚР ОМА. — 774-қ. — 1-т. — 13-іс. — 19-21-пп.

С.С. Касимова, К.А. Темиргалиев, Б. Нұғман, Н.Б. Смагулов

### Сәкен Сейфуллин және қазақ тілінде іс жүргізуді енгізу

Мақала 1920 жылдардың бас кезіндегі Қазақ АКСР-нің қоғамдық-саяси өміріндегі маңызды үрдіс — кеңселерде қазақ тілінде іс жүргізу мәселесіне арналған. 1923 жылы 22 қарашадағы Қазақ Орталық Атқару комитетінің «Қазақ тілінде іс жүргізуді енгізу туралы» декретінің қабылдануы мен оны жүзеге асырудағы Қазақ АКСР-і Халық Комиссарлары Кеңесінің төрағасы С. Сейфуллиннің қызметі мен қосқан үлесіне талдау жасалған. Губерниялық, уездік, болыстық мекемелерде қазақ тілінде іс жүргізуге көшіру үрдісінің қиындықпен өткені, Қазақ үкіметі Халық комиссариаттарының қарастырылған мәселеге көзқарас қайшылықтары айқындалған. Тығырықтан жол тауып, мәселені шешудегі С. Сейфуллиннің ұсынған іс-шараларының, жұмысты ұйымдастыру әдістерінің тиімділігі көрсетілген. Қазақ тілін дамытуға қатысты мақалалары мен ойларын саралау арқылы С. Сейфуллиннің азаматтық, ұлтжанды, патриоттық бейнесі шынайы ашылған. Қазақ тілінде іс жүргізуді енгізудің ұлттық өрлеу, жаңару және қазақ халқының ағартушылық, мәдени, рухани дамуына негіз қалағаны жайлы қорытынды жасалған.

*Кілт сөздер:* декрет, ұлт саясаты, қазақ тілі, ағарту, мәдениет, іс жүргізу, болыстық мекеме.

С.С. Касимова, К.А. Темиргалиев, Б. Нұғман, Н.Б. Смагулов

### Сәкен Сейфуллин и внедрение казахского языка в делопроизводство

Статья посвящена важному процессу в общественно-политической жизни Казахской АССР в начале 1920-х гг. — вопросу введения в учреждениях делопроизводства на казахском языке. Проанализированы деятельность и вклад Председателя Совета Народных Комиссаров Казахской АССР С. Сейфуллина в принятии и осуществлении Декрета ЦИК Казахской АССР «О введении делопроизводства на казахском языке» от 22 ноября 1923 года. Установлено, что процесс перевода делопроизводства на казахский язык в губернских, уездных, волостных учреждениях был затруднен, а также выявлены разногласия во мнениях народных комиссариатов казахского правительства по рассматриваемому вопросу. В поиске решения проблемы показана эффективность мероприятий, методов организации работы, предложенных С. Сейфуллиным. Анализ статей и мыслей, касающихся развития казахского языка, достоверно раскрывает гражданский, патриотический образ С. Сейфуллина. Сделан вывод о том, что перевод делопроизводства на казахский язык заложил основы национального прогресса, обновления и просветительского, культурного, духовного развития казахского народа.

*Ключевые слова:* декрет, национальная политика, казахский язык, просвещение, культура, делопроизводство, волостное учреждение.

## References

- 1 Kozybayev, M. (1992). Aqtandaqtar aqiqaty: oqu qyraly [The Truth About White Spots: A Study Guide]. Almaty: Qazaq universiti [in Kazakh].
- 2 Amanzholov, K. (2005). Turky khalyqtarynyn tarikhy [History of the Turkic peoples]. (Book 3). Almaty: Bilim [in Kazakh].
- 3 (2002). Qazaqstan tarikhy (Kone zamannan byginge deiin) [History of Kazakhstan (From ancient times to the present day)]. [Bes tondyq. 3-tom — In 5 volumes. Vols. 3]. Almaty: Atamyra [in Kazakh].
- 4 Seifullin, S. (1992). Akhmet Baityrsynov eluge toldy [Ahmet Baitursynov turned fifty]. *Bes arys: estelikter, esseler zhane zertteu makalalar — Five Lions: Memoirs, Essays, and Research Papers*. D. Ashimkhanov (composer). Almaty: Zhalyyn [in Kazakh].
- 5 Manap Shamil. (1923). “Qazaqty” qazaq deiik, qateni tuzeteiik [Let’s call “Kazakh” Kazakh, let’s correct the mistake]. *Enbekshi Qazaq — Labor Kazakh*, 66 [in Kazakh].
- 6 (2010). Qazaqstan tarikhy (Kone zamannan byginge deiin) [History of Kazakhstan (From ancient times to the present day)]. Bes tondyq. 4-tom — In 5 volumes. Vols. 4. Almaty: Atamyra [in Kazakh].
- 7 QR PA [Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan]. — F. 139. — Op. 1. — D. 541. — L. 243 [in Kazakh].
- 8 Seifullin, S. (1986). Bes tomdyq shygarmalar zhinagy [Collection of works in five volumes]. Almaty: Zhazushy [in Kazakh].
- 9 QR OMA [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan]. — F. 774. — Op. 1. — D. 3. — L. 2-6 [in Kazakh].
- 10 QR OMA [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan]. — F. 774. — Op. 1. — D. 13 — L. 3 [in Kazakh].
- 11 QR OMA [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan]. — F. 5. — Op. 3. — D. 2. — L. 75 [in Kazakh].
- 12 QR OMA [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan]. — F. 5. — Op. 3. — D. 2. — L. 104-105 [in Kazakh].
- 13 Kasymova, S. (2014). Seifullinnin ulttyq sauasaty zhonindegi saiasaty [Seifullin's view on national politics]. *Qazaqstan Respublikasy Ul'ttyq Gyl'm akademiasynyn baıandamalary — Report of the National Academy of Sciences*, 4, 104-109 [in Kazakh].
- 14 Seifullin, S. (1923). O kirgizskom yazyke [About the Kyrgyz language]. *Sovetskaya step — Soviet steppe* [in Russian].
- 15 Kasymova, S. (2008). Qazaq tilinin qamqorshysy [Guardian of the Kazakh language]. Khalyqaralyq gyl'mi-praktikal'y konferentsiia materialdary — “XX century: problems of education”. Proceedings of the international scientific and practical conference (pp. 43-48). Kokshetau [in Kazakh].
- 16 QR OMA [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan]. — F. 774. — Op. 1. — D. 52. — L. 8 [in Kazakh].
- 17 QR OMA [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan]. — F.5. — Op. 5. — D. 13. — L. 75 [in Kazakh].
- 18 QR OMA [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan]. — F.30. — Op. 1. — D. 360. — L. 76 [in Kazakh].
- 19 QR OMA [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan]. — F.774. — Op.1. — D. 3. — L. 14-42 [in Kazakh].
- 20 QR OMA [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan]. — F.774. — Op. 1. — D. 9. — L. 6-11 [in Kazakh].
- 21 QR OMA [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan]. — F.5. — Op. 5. — D. 13. — L. 67 [in Kazakh].
- 22 QR OMA [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan]. — F.5. — Op. 5. — D. 7. — L. 11-28 [in Kazakh].
- 23 QR OMA [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan]. — F.30. — Op. 1. — D. 301. — L. 34 [in Kazakh].
- 24 QR OMA [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan]. — F. 1380. — Op. 2. — D. 53. — L. 31 [in Kazakh].
- 25 (1924). Deloproizvodstvo na kazakhskom yazyke v KazASSR [Office work in the Kazakh language in the Kazakh SSR]. *Sovetskaya Kirgiziya — Soviet Kyrgyzstan*, 1, 2, 35, 36 [in Russian].
- 26 QR OMA [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan]. — F. 774. — Op. 1. — D. 13. — L. 28 [in Kazakh].
- 27 QR OMA [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan]. — F. 774. — Op. 1. — D. 13. — L. 19-21 [in Kazakh].