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NAS RK is pleased to announce that Bulletin of NAS RK scientific journal has been accepted for indexing in the Emerging Sources Citation Index, a new edition of Web of Science. Content in this index is under consideration by Clarivate Analytics to be accepted in the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. The quality and depth of content Web of Science offers to researchers, authors, publishers, and institutions sets it apart from other research databases. The inclusion of Bulletin of NAS RK in the Emerging Sources Citation Index demonstrates our dedication to providing the most relevant and influential multidiscipline content to our community.

Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясы "ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысы" ғылыми журналының Web of Science-тің жаңаланған нұсқасы Emerging Sources Citation Index-те индекстелуге қабылданғанын хабарлайды. Бұл индекстелу барысында Clarivate Analytics компаниясы журналды одан әрі the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index және the Arts & Humanities Citation Index-ке қабылдау мәселесін қарастыруда. Web of Science зерттеушілер, авторлар, баспашылар мен мекемелерге контент тереңдігі мен сапасын ұсынады. ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысының Emerging Sources Citation Index-ке енуі біздің қоғамдастық үшін ең өзекті және беделді мультидисциплинарлы контентке адалдығымызды білдіреді.

НАН РК сообщает, что научный журнал «Вестник НАН РК» был принят для индексирования в Emerging Sources Citation Index, обновленной версии Web of Science. Содержание в этом индексировании находится в стадии рассмотрения компанией Clarivate Analytics для дальнейшего принятия журнала в the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index и the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. Web of Science предлагает качество и глубину контента для исследователей, авторов, издателей и учреждений. Включение Вестника НАН РК в Emerging Sources Citation Index демонстрирует нашу приверженность к наиболее актуальному и влиятельному мультидисциплинарному контенту для нашего сообщества.

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CONTRIBUTION OF K.K. SAMRIN TO THE FORMATION OF THE KHAKASS WRITING SYSTEM (in 1920-1930-s)

Abstract. Russia, that was formed as a multi-ethnic and multilingual state, faced urgent question of the spiritual revival of the peoples, who were involved in the process of rapid assimilation at the beginning of the XXI century. National minorities and indigenous peoples have lost their main features of their ethnicity. Among them is disappearance of the native language. The national revival of any nation is inconceivable without the functioning of its mother language. Writing is the main means of fixing, preserving, development of the language and the most significant form of its social functioning. In this regard, it becomes relevant to address the origins of the Soviet writing of the peoples of Siberia. The article deals with the complex process of formation of writing system in Republic of Khakassia. The novelty of the research can be seen in attempts to realize the results of alphabetization through the prism of the biography of one of the participants in the creation of the Khakass script in the 1920s and 1930s. In this regard, K. K. Samrin's contribution to the development of the Khakass language, creation of the alphabet and national literature is revealed. The results of the research can be used in planning and forecasting of language development of minority languages.

Keywords: alphabet, romanization, language policy, language reform, national language.

In modern social and cultural conditions the Khakass language has become a minority language. According to UNESCO estimates, the Khakass language is regarded as endangered. Nowadays various measures are being taken by the government and the public to develop and preserve the language of the titular ethnic group in the Republic of Khakassia². 2020 has declared as the year of the Khakass language to promote, support and develop it as an integral part of the cultural and spiritual heritage of the Khakass people. In this context, the problem of the history of Khakass writing becomes particularly relevant.

During the socio-political development of Khakassia [1] in the 1920s and 1930s, the question of written language became important, because “the language was the most important tool for forming the ethnoidentity of the peoples of the USSR, served as a marker for admission to the privileges of the titular ethnic group and securing its administrative and territorial status” [2]. At the same time, writing was “one of the types of political symbols as an independent element of the implementation of power, a strong means of psychological influence, an effective tool in the struggle for the establishment and strengthening of the power of the Bolsheviks” [3]. Representatives of the intelligentsia took an active part in the development of the Khakass written language, one of whom was Konstantin Samrin (1895-1938).

According to the established tradition in Soviet historiography, the position of the national intelligentsia was regarded as anti-Soviet, aimed at undermining and sabotaging the activities of the Soviet government. The romanization of alphabets, which was implemented in the 1920s and 1930s by representatives of a small national intelligentsia, also received a biased and distorted interpretation. Soviet scientists were denied the opportunity to make an objective analysis of the reform writing system of the Soviet peoples and summarize its experience. At present, it is considered in the neighboring countries, where the romanization of the alphabets is implemented [4].

The most recent publications note that the intelligentsia's directions of activity have been well

²In 1923, Khakassia was separated from the Minusinsky and Achinsky uyezds of the Yenisei province into an independent uyezd, which was transformed into a district in 1925, and into an Autonomous region in 1930 (at first it was a part of the West Siberian region, and from 1934 it was a part of the Krasnoyarsk territory). In 1993, Khakassia was granted the status of a republic.

studied, but its life path is unexplored [5]. The above-mentioned facts apply to the personality of Samrin K.K. His name was mentioned in the works of all Soviet authors who were engaged in the history of the Khakass language and its alphabetization [6].

The emergence of a number of works based on new research approaches in the Khakass historiography gave the opportunity to representatives of the national intelligentsia to develop the problem of perception of revolutionary events in Russia. They provided a fresh look at the participation of the national intelligentsia in the transformation processes.

Formation of new approaches in modern historiography initiated new researching of significant aspects of the political activity of the national intelligentsia in that period. That fact allowed scientists to create complete reconstruction of the perception of the Khakass intelligentsia of new processes concerning the modernization in Russia.

The work of K. M. Patachakov, performed in the Khakass language, was the first issue dedicated to the life of Samrin K.K. and other public and political figures of Khakassia [7]. In the early 2000s the name of Konstantin Konstantinovich was included in the list of Orientalists-victims of political terror in the bibliographic dictionary [8]. Konstantin Konstantinovich Samrin was born on March 12, 1895 in the village of Askiz. The financial situation of the family allowed him to finish a 5-year school in Askiz village.

In the 1910-1916 he graduated from Krasnoyarsk Theological Seminary and took two-year teaching courses [9]. After his studies Samrin K.K. returned to his homeland. During 1916-1925 he worked as a teacher in Ust-Sosinskaya, and then in Ust-Tashtypskaya and Pokoyakov schools. During the election campaign (September 1923 – October 1924), he was elected to Pokoyakov village Council [10]. Along with teaching children and adults to read and write, he conducted educational work, delivered lectures and reports explaining the main concept of the national policy of the Soviet government. Konstantin Konstantinovich took an active part in the work of region and teacher's conferences.

In March 1925 K.K. Samrin was considered to be a competent person in education and national policy and appointed to the post of inspector of the Education Department of the Khakass Regional Executive Committee. During his work in a responsible position Konstantin Konstantinovich showed his deep knowledge, provided all possible support to teachers.

In May, 1925 Samrin K.K. was appointed to the position of Head of Education Department. In 1925-1926 he was one of the initiators of creating teachers courses at the Tashtyp school to solve personnel problems in the field of education. The problem was solved by sending young people to study in other towns and cities.

Filling in the Employment Application Form in 1926, Samrin K.K. noted that he could be useful “in the field of public education and Khakass writing” [11]. Before working in the Regional Education Public Department he was a member of the Commission for the creation of Khakass writing under the chairmanship of G. I. Itygin. The Commission was founded by the decision of the Yenisei provincial Department of public education through which the Khakass alphabet, based on the Russian graphics, was composed by the beginning of November 1924.

However, it was found out that the Khakass alphabet, created in 1924, was not perfect. A peculiarity of the alphabet was the lack of the letters to indicate specific sounds of the Khakass language. Further discussion of the alphabet took place in 1925 in Novosibirsk at a meeting of representatives from the oyrot, Khakass and Shor peoples. The representatives focused their attention on the unification of the alphabets of the three named peoples. The initiative came from the Altaians, who offered their own alphabet as a common one for the three peoples. The Khakass delegation called for improving its alphabet of 35 letters, and over the next three years, it was supplemented by three letters. In 1925, the Khakass alphabet based on Russian graphics was approved by the Commission in Moscow.

The appearance of the alphabet and written language initiated the producing of the first textbooks in the Khakass language that set new tasks for the Commission connected to the development of writing. Its functions were translation work, fix the literary language in literature and political publications. The expansion of functions of the Commission caused renaming it into Khakass Translation Commission.

In November 1925 the statement of the Khakass District Executive Committee reported the updated Commission including Samrin K.K., Kazanakov A.T., Katanov N.G. and others [12]. In 1925 the first manuscripts of the textbooks were submitted to the Central Book Publishing House of the USSR (CIZ). The next year, the abc-book “Khakastyn in pastap ugrenen Pichi” (the First educational book of the

Khakass), created by K. S. Todyshev, the textbook for reading by A. T. Kazanakov "Khakastarnyn shkolazy", arithmetic book by K. K. Samrin were published [13].

The conditions for work of the Commission under the leadership of Samrin K.K. were extremely difficult. First, none of the members of the Commission had experience in research work, as well as none of them had created alphabets and textbooks before. Secondly, there was no educational and methodological basis for the development of the Commission's work. The Commission's statement reported that there were only "15 books in Khakass and Russian languages" and it included some information about creating Khakass-Russian dictionary contained "...more than 1,600 selected words" [14]. In 1927-1928 members of the translation Commission took an active part in publishing of new textbooks, collections of original poems and stories translated from Russian, the first insert to the local Minusinsk newspaper "Power of labor" in Khakass language [15].

Samarin K.K. became a member of Publishing Board established in the Department of agitation and propaganda headed by G.P. Bytotov. Its functions were checking the quality of the Translation Commission for ideological consistency [16]. The Bureau of the Regional Party Committee, that regularly discussed the work of the Board, made suggestions for improving the quality of its work.

In the second half of the 1920s, there was a tendency in the USSR to create a unified writing system that could fulfill "the role of the basis, cementing fundamental principles of a new type of society." National languages were to become the basis for "the creation and development of national, socialist cultures" [17].

There were a lot of variants, but preference was given to romanization of alphabets as a modernization of writing, that, according to the authorities, was "... a logical step on the path that Russia had already entered, having adopted a new calendar style and a metric system of weights and measures" [18]. In addition, romanization "corresponded to the nature of the political doctrine of the Soviet state and the Communist party, controlling all spheres of public life" [19]. The process of transition to the Latin graphics touched the languages that had at that time a well-thought and scientifically based the Arabic alphabet, in which various textbooks on the elimination of illiteracy were published [20]. For those peoples who had not written language, the process of romanization was acting like universal national development and the fight against illiteracy.

The transition to Latin in the Khakass district was started in 1928. In December 1928, the Bureau of Khakas regional Committee of the Party approved the information about the work of I All-Union Turkological Congress. Another issue considered by the Bureau was transition of Khakass writing system to the New Turkic Alphabet [21]. K. K. Samrin, as one of the experienced drafters previous alphabet, was included in the Regional Committee of the New Turkic Alphabet. The Commission for the creation of the Khakass writing system was transformed into the Publishing Board that was instructed to publish literary works in new romanized alphabet. In 1929, the first textbook in the romanized alphabet "Naa col" was published under the authorship of K. Samrin, A. Topanov, and T. Baltyzhakov.

However, the romanization of the Khakas alphabet did not bring desired results. In this regard the reasons for the failure of romanization began to find out. One of the most important reasons were great financial difficulties. According to the report, the funds from the local budget were sent for the salaries of employees, and "the task of restructuring work of the new alphabet could not advance without special expenses for these activities" [22]. Meanwhile, peer review required additional funds, as the published literature had to be checked "not only from the content side, but also in the spirit of the accepted principles of spelling and terminology". In addition, the majority of Khakass interpreters and authors did not even have an education for seven years of high school. Such issues remained unresolved, since the party and state bodies of Khakassia have differently identified the main reason for the failure of romanization. In their opinion, the main reason was the penetration of nationalist elements in the Publishing Board and in the process of romanization.

Archival materials indicate that the persecution of people as class enemies was organized in the region. They were considered to be bourgeois counter-revolutionary nationalists, "belonged to the organization Union of Siberian Turks" and people who obstructed the process of romanization. In 1934 K. K. Samrin was strictly criticized as one of the authors of the "Alphabet of October". This pamphlet was declared "clearly counter-revolutionary", because the new government was allegedly depicted as an exploitative power in its poem "Kalinin", where workers were pictured oppressed and wept by blood tears from oppression" [23].

K.K. Samrin's harassment was also supported in the media. The archive preserved the letter addressed to the newspaper "Soviet Siberia" dated July 1, 1934. The author of the letter made his signature illegible. The letter was accompanied by outright insults to Konstantin Konstantinovich: "One thing surprises me: there are knowledgeable people in Khakassia. There are people with brains, but textbooks are written by brainless and illiterate people, for example, Samrin..." [24]. The Department of Culture and Propaganda of Leninism of the Khakass Regional Committee of the CPSU (b) checked ideological and political consistency of published and translated literature in the Khakass language. The result of the Commission of the Department of Culture and Propaganda of Leninism of the CPSU (b) was the seizure of the literature published by the arrested authors.

Meanwhile, in 1934 the trial in the case of the "Union of Siberian Turks" Samrin K.K. and other defendants accused of anti-Soviet propaganda and illegal state activities, received an acquittal. The authors of the arrested textbooks returned to work on the implementation of the New Turkic Alphabet. However, the situation with romanization in Khakassia continued to deteriorate.

In 1935 the report of the Khakass regional Committee of the New Turkic Alphabet noted: "Russian-literate Khakas people still did not master the New Turkic Alphabet, and almost did not react to the newspaper "Khyzil Aal" and literature" [25]. Publishing of lesson plans on grammar and spelling of the Khakass language in the new alphabet by the Russian-language "Soviet Khakassia" did not improve the situation or increase literacy [26].

In 1935, the matter of the reverse transition of the languages of the peoples of the USSR to Cyrillic was raised at a meeting of the Presidium of the VTSIK. The process accelerated after criticism of the campaign of romanization of alphabets by the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) in 1936. Propaganda was actively launched: numerous appeals-letters appeared in newspapers from workers and collective farmers stated that the Latin alphabet did not suit them and expressed their desire to use the Cyrillic alphabet.

The search for those who were responsible for the failure of the language reform began in Khakassia. More and more accusations were made against the national intelligentsia of Khakassia in different documents. There were typical explanations for the failures of romanization in the Khakass region. According to the reports of the regional Committee of the NTA in 1936-1938, a group of interpreters was extremely clogged by the kulak-baysky elements, nationalists-counterrevolutionaries.

At the end of 1937, the participants of the national language reform were exposed as "active bourgeois nationalists and arrested by the NKVD for their counter-revolutionary activities" [27]. Among those participants sentenced to capital punishment by the military Board of the Supreme Court of the USSR in July 1938 was K. K. Samrin.

Reverse transition of the Khakas alphabet to Russian graphics was announced in 1938, when the Khakas regional Committee of the CPSU (b) adopted a resolution "to ask the CPSU (b) and expedite the decision of transition of Khakass writing into Russian alphabet". The change in language policy caused great difficulties, especially in publishing. Additional difficulties were created by the necessity to edit and rewrite materials in the Russian alphabet, as many translations were made in the Latin alphabet. The transition to Cyrillic caused the correction of spelling and grammar of the Khakass language. All activities required funds, but they were sorely lacking even to pay for the work of interpreters.

However, the transition to Cyrillic was very rapid. The deadlines at that time were very strict: one or two years and no more. In addition, there was no single state body specifically dealt with that problem. The successful completion of cyrillization was announced in June 1941.

To sum up, it may be said that the transition of the Khakass writing system to the Cyrillic script was followed with the repressions of the 1930s. The participants of romanization, who sought to contribute to the development of national written culture, got into cruel and merciless conditions. The research allowed us to give a truthful, balanced assessment of K.K. Samrin's participation in the formation of Khakass writing system at its main stages. The role of K. K. Samrin is really significant. He made a considerable contribution to the formation of the Khakass alphabet based on the Cyrillic and Latin alphabets, the creation of the first textbooks and the works of fiction in the Khakass language.

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ҚОСҚАН ҮЛЕСІ (1920-1930 жж.)**

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**ВКЛАД К. К.САМРИНА В СТАНОВЛЕНИЕ
ХАКАССКОЙ ПИСЬМЕННОСТИ (1920-1930 гг.)**

Аннотация. В России, сформировавшейся как многонациональное и многоязычное государство, сегодня остро стоит вопрос о духовном возрождении населяющих ее народов, вовлеченных в начале XXI в. в процесс быстрой ассимиляции. Национальные меньшинства и коренные народы утратили свои основные черты этничности. Среди них-исчезновение родного языка. Национальное возрождение любой нации немислимо без функционирования ее родного языка. Письмо является основным средством закрепления, сохранения, развития языка и наиболее значимой формой его социального функционирования. В связи с этим становится актуальным обращение к истокам советской письменности народов Сибири. В статье рассматривается сложный процесс формирования письменности в Республике Хакасия. Новизна исследования видится в попытках реализовать результаты алфавитизации через призму биографии одного из участников создания хакасской письменности в 1920-1930-е годы. В этой связи раскрывается вклад К. К. Самрина в развитие хакасского языка, создание алфавита и национальной литературы. Результаты исследования могут быть использованы при планировании и прогнозировании языкового развития языков меньшинств.

Ключевые слова: алфавит, латинизация, языковая политика, языковая реформа, национальная письменность.

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