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THE WORK OF BILINGUAL WRITERS AS A SOURCE OF HUMANITARIAN KNOWLEDGE IN THE CONTEXT OF KAZAKHSTANI CULTURE IN THE 20TH-2ST CENTURIES

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Kazakhstan is a multi-ethnic state with a rich history that includes the interaction of Turkic, Kazakh and other ethnic and cultural groups. In such conditions, literature becomes the most important tool for the preservation and development of cultural heritage and intercultural dialogue. The work

of bilingual writers, capable of creating works that integrate elements of different languages and cultures, holds a special significance in this area. In the 20th and 2st centuries, writers such as Olzhas Suleimenov and Murat Auezov made a significant contribution to the humanities and the development of Kazakhstan's identity.

The formation of bilingualism in Kazakhstan has historical roots that go back centuries. Throughout its history, Kazakhstan has been a crossroads of cultures and civilizations, where the paths of various peoples crossed, from nomadic Turkic tribes to Russian immigrants and other ethnic groups [, p.45]. In the 970s-990s, bilingualism became an official and cultural norm, as proficiency in multiple languages became part of the nation's heritage.

The writers' bilingualism allowed them not only to expand their readership, but also to create unique works that contributed to the development of cultural understanding. Bilingual writers integrate elements of Kazakh and world literature, oral folk tradition in their works, which allows them to form new cultural meanings and images understandable for representatives of different cultures [, p. 55].

Let's focus on two outstanding public figures of Kazakhstan who have been able to create works integrating elements of different languages and cultures. In the 20th and 2st centuries, writers such as Olzhas Suleimenov and Murat Auezov made significant contributions to humanitarian knowledge and the development of Kazakhstani identity.

Olzhas Suleimenov – poet, writer, philologist, state and public figure whose work has become a symbol of intercultural dialogue. In addition to his poetry, which is deeply imbued with humanistic meaning and ideas of bringing people together, he is known for his book «AZ-and-IA». This work was published in 975 and attracted enormous interest among both philologists and a general audience [3, p. 02]. In his book O. Suleimenov explores the ancient roots of Turkic languages, linking them with Old Russian culture and showing how the interpenetration of cultural and linguistic processes influences the formation of historical consciousness of peoples [4, p. 34].

O. Suleimenov, being bilingual, addresses a wide audience, talking about the rich history of Kazakh culture, its myths and traditions. His works allow readers to see the world through the prism of Kazakh cultural heritage, yet they are accessible and understandable to a global audience. This makes his work an important element of humanitarian knowledge, allowing a better understanding of the cultural processes taking place in Kazakhstan.

In additional to his literary activities, O.Suleimenov actively participated in public and environmental movements, including the anti-nuclear movement «Nevada-Semipalatinsk.» His public activity demonstrates his desire to use literature and culture as tools for positive changes in society. Thus, his work goes beyond artistic expression and becomes a source of moral and cultural education for society [5, p. 20].

Murat Auezov is not only a writer and culturologist, but also a man – an epoch for the Kazakh cultural space, who continued the traditions of his father, Mukhtar Auezov, a classic of Kazakh literature. Murat Auezov made a significant contribution to humanitarian knowledge with his work and research, devoting considerable attention to the issues of Kazakh identity and its preservation in the conditions of globalization [6, p. 45].

In his research Murat Auezov draws attention to the connection between the literary and historical heritage of Kazakhstan, emphasizing the importance of preserving cultural traditions and national symbols. He studies issues of national revival and adaptation of Kazakh culture to modern conditions, supports cultural and educational projects aimed at deepening humanitarian knowledge in the country. Unlike many other cultural scholars, Murat Auezov focuses public attention on cultural education as an important element of society development and preservation of national identity [7, p. 88].

Murat Auezov also pays special attention to the interaction of Kazakh culture with other ethnic and cultural groups living in Kazakhstan. His research work is focused on strengthening intercultural dialogue and preserving cultural diversity. Murat Auezov actively participates in cultural and educational projects that contribute to the development and integration of Kazakh culture into the global context.

The works of Olzhas Suleimenov and Murat Auezov, as well as other bilingual writers, have a significant impact on the cultural development of Kazakhstan. Their works serve as a foundation for humanitarian research and help expand knowledge about Kazakh society, its traditions and history. They also make an important contribution to the preservation and popularization of the Kazakh language, its development and adaptation to modern conditions [8, p. 05].

Bilingual writers contribute to the formation of a new Kazakh identity, which is based on the synthesis of traditional and modern cultural elements. They examine and explore issues of inter-ethnic interactions and intercultural relations, emphasizing the importance of integration and respect for cultural diversity. Their works reveal themes of globalization, urbanization, and their impact on traditional Kazakh society. This allows readers to more deeply understand and comprehend the complex processes

taking place in the modern life of Kazakhstan. Globalization has a serious impact on cultural processes in Kazakhstan, and bilingual writers play an important role in the adaptation and development of culture in these conditions. They create works that help preserve Kazakh traditions and customs, but at the same time adapting them to the new realities and challenges of the modern world. Bilingualism allows writers to speak the language of globalization, but at the same time preserve the unique cultural traits and characteristics of the Kazakh people.

Special attention in their work is paid to the issues of language preservation and development, as the Kazakh language is the most element of national identity and cultural heritage. Bilingual writers support initiatives to develop the Kazakh language and literary creativity, emphasizing its importance in modern society.

In conclusion, bilingual writers such as Olzhas Suleimenov and Murat Auezov play a key role in the development of humanitarian knowledge and cultural dialogue in Kazakhstan. Their works not only reflect the cultural and historical heritage of the country, but also contribute to its preservation and development in the context of globalization. They help to shape and strengthen the identity of Kazakhstan, based on the recognition and respect of cultural diversity, historical community, and shared values.

The works of these writers become a source of humanitarian knowledge, contributing to a deep understanding of cultural processes and interaction between cultures. Their contribution to the literature of Kazakhstan and culture emphasizes the importance of preserving and passing on cultural heritage for future generations, creating a foundation for the sustainable and harmonious development of society.

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