

**4-CEKCIYA. MÁDENIYATLAR ARALIQ BAYLANIS HÁM SHET TILLERIN
ÚYRENIWDIŇ SOCIAL ASPEKTLERI
SECTION-4. INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION AND THE SOCIAL ASPECTS
OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

"TERRA INCOGNITO" OF SHOKAN UALIKHANOV

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Intercultural communication, which has a history of more than a thousand years, has become particularly relevant in the last century and has become an object of a separate science. In practical terms, this is due to the rapid changes in the structure and nature of the population of almost all countries, the extraordinary mobility of many social groups, and therefore communication between representatives of different cultures has become typical, and the communicative effectiveness of communication has become an urgent necessity.

Different nations have their own bright representatives who have left an indelible mark on the study of the history of the people, social system, culture, and were the agents of establishing friendly relations between peoples. For Kazakhstan, Shokan Ualikhanov is a scientist, historian, ethnographer, folklorist, traveler, educator and orientalist. The spiritual legacy that Shokan Ualikhanov has left us is so great and capacious that more than one generation will draw thoughts and feelings from it, thereby enriching and increasing their moral potential. His works are immortal not only from the point of view of cognitive and scientific, they fulfill another, equally important, educational mission. They awaken and strengthen civic principles, develop national self-awareness in inseparable connection with the international one [1].

When lecturing on the course "Intercultural Communication", we turn to our origins, and first of all we dedicate a series of classes to the biography and creative legacy of Shokan Ualikhanov, his invaluable works, his role as a mediator in the settlement of interethnic conflicts.

The life and scientific work of Shokan Ualikhanov have been provoking great interest for the last 160 years. Shokan's heritage is so diverse that specialists of various professions are taking part in researching it. These professions include historians, literary critics, geographers, economists, art researches and others. Many books were written about him - special scientific monographs, popular essays, and literary works. His creations were issued in the series "Life of Outstanding People". Over the past forty years, his five-volume selected Works have been published twice (1961-1972, 1984-1985).

At the same time, Kazakhstani scientists R.B. Suleimenov, V.A. Moiseev, A.S. Beisenova and others believe that the scientific heritage of Sh. Ualikhanov has not been studied enough yet. In their opinion, special specific studies of Shokan Ualikhanov's contribution to various branches of knowledge, such as archaeology, numismatics, linguistics, etc., are needed [2].

The ethnographic interest of Sh. Ualikhanov goes beyond the scope of his own cultural interest. Sh. Ualikhanov tried to identify the connections between the spiritual, inner world of man and the world of his culture. He saw in the products of the spiritual and material activities of peoples the manifestation of national self-awareness, intellectual development, and worldview, which together represent the mental makeup of ethnic groups. He believes that each nation, by virtue of certain natural conditions of its existence, its own history and leading type of activity,

forms those features of a national character that distinguish it from other peoples and manifest themselves in certain areas of national culture.

Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Professor A.S. Beisenova in the book "Discoverers" (1987), noting the significant contribution of Sh. Ualikhanov's contribution to the cartography of the countries he studies, writes that "his archive contains numerous drawings, sketches of cartographs, many of which have not yet been deciphered or reconstructed. It is this part of the scientist's works that is still considered the most poorly studied... Cartographic works by Sh. Ualikhanov have not yet been fully assembled. Collecting these materials and studying them is a matter of the future" [3].

We fully agree with the opinion of the famous scientist and would like to share our thoughts on several works by Sh. Ualikhanov, in particular, about the maps he compiled and researched.

Sh. Ualikhanov's manuscripts "Map of Inner Asia" and "Note on the map of Japan" were published in the fourth volume of collected works in Almaty in 1985. What makes the work of this outstanding scientist remarkable?

As it is known, the first written information about Kazakh lands came from foreign sources such as the works of ancient who were historians, geographers, and Chinese and Arabic travelers. Russian travelers took part in an investigation of Kazakh lands in the 17th century. From the published works of that time, one must take note of the maps of S.U. Remezov such as "Drawing of the land of the entire arid and impassable stone steppe" and "Drawing of all Siberian cities and lands".

These works initiated the cartographic research of Kazakhstan's territory. Much information was gathered about Kazakhstan and Central Asia as a result of many research expeditions in the 17th century, which were organized by order of the tsar. At the same time, there were many "blank spots" on the map of Kazakhstan and Central Asia. This was the situation during the first half of the 19th century. It is evident in the following notes of Shokan Ualikhanov: "Indeed, the confusing and contradictory data available in our geographical literature on Central Asia make this country, if not a perfect terra incognita, then at least a difficult scientific puzzle" [4].

These conclusions of the Kazakh scientist were not unfounded. As it is known, Shokan Ualikhanov was occupied with the improvement and making of the map of Central Asia and East Turkestan during one of his stays in St. Petersburg on behalf of military scientific committee of general staff. Here he used a great number of historical sources, the maps of the previous years, and other kinds of information. An excellent knowledge of some European and Eastern languages gave him an opportunity to study the ancient books, maps, manuscripts and other original sources. We confirmed this while reflecting on the "Map of Internal Asia". He used old encyclopedias of Japan and China during the collection of his cartographic materials concerning this theme. For example, in the above mentioned work he wrote, "The Map of Internal Asia on Japanese encyclopedia of the 15th century was collected on the material given by Buddhist missionaries. According, to this information, the Chu flows from Issyk-Kul and under Syrdaria, it runs into the Aral Sea." Therefore, there are many Kazakh place names in the Japanese encyclopedia. Though this information was poor, it contributed at its time to the enriching of the geographical knowledge about Kazakh lands and to the creating of prerequisites for the following research of his. Unfortunately, there was not more specific information about Kazakhstan in these sources. At the same time, these materials show how eagerly the scientist collected the information concerning Central Asia in order to fill in the blanks in the geographical literature of that time [3, p.18]. Shokan Ualikhanov is one of the first orientologists of the Russian Empire who did in-depth study of the materials of Japanese encyclopedias and maps and used these sources in his work. Why?

The Kazakh researcher addresses the purely Japanese topic in his next work "A note on the map of Japan." Kazakh scientist V. N. Nastich, who wrote a commentary on this note, writes that this material was rewritten by Sh. Ualikhanov from the explanatory text to the general map of Japan and dates from the time of his stay in St. Petersburg. The autograph of the note, written by Shokan in French, is kept in the archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences (f. 23. op. 1, d. 11. l.

25). We will not go into the details of Shokan's comment on the great map of Japan, published in 1778 in Edo (the old name of Tokyo).

We are interested in the reason the scientist applied to this theme - the map of Japan. It is known that from 1639, access for foreigners going into Japan was prohibited and harbors of the country closed for all foreign ships except Chinese and Dutch (in Nagasaki). Catholic missionaries were banished from the country. Christianity was severely persecuted and eradicated everywhere. In 1854, Japan had to open its borders to western powers, which extended politically and commercially into the basin of the Pacific Ocean. In February of 1855, the Russian mission, led by Ambassador Vice-Admiral E.V. Putyatin, signed a treaty of friendship and peace with Japan, and the harbors of Simoda, Hakodate, and Nagasaki were open for Russian ships. As a serious and inquisitive scientist, Shokan Ualikhanov could not miss such a phenomenal opportunity as the discovery of Japan. And it is quite possible that he was working on this material on behalf of the Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he was working at the time. Unfortunately, the source from which the "Note..." is taken is not specified. Such a scientific rebus is found in the cartographic heritage of the Kazakh orientalist.

However, the most important thing is that the works "Map of Inner Asia" and "Note on the Map of Japan", written by the researcher almost 140 years ago, allow us to conclude that Shokan Ualikhanov is undoubtedly the first Kazakh scientist who devoted his works to Japan.

And I would like to hope that at the present time, when Kazakh-Japanese relations are successfully developing in many directions and a solid foundation for cooperation is being laid, Shokan Ualikhanov's merits will be appreciated and he will take his rightful place in the annals of relations between the two countries. And today, the younger generation is given the opportunity to make efforts to preserve and reflect our current reality in the dialogue of cultures.

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