

He was born in the region of South Kazakhstan within the district of Kaynar, Algabayski on June 8th, 1958. After having completed his primary, secondary and high school education in his place of birth, he starts studying in Philology Department of Kazakhstan State University (currently known as Farabi State University), and gets lectures from prominent linguists and literature instructors (Zeynulla Kabdолоv, Altay Amancolov, etc.). His goal is to become qualified philologist and Turcologist. A diligent, helpful and optimist character of his mood helps him to be loved by both his friends and teachers, and he manages to graduate successfully from his department in 1980. Along with his teachers' encouragement, he begins working as an instructor where he graduated during the years of 1980 and 1988. He accomplishes passing his doctorate degree in 1987, and professorship defences in 2008, which leads him to make a distinguished name for himself within the academic community.

Besides some books, he publishes a great deal of articles related to Kazakh language and philology till 1993, and he gets his associate professor degree¹ in the university where he once spent his years as a student. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, as radical changes occurred in Kazakhstan's social, political, economic and cultural life, Canseyit Tüymeabayev has crucial changes in his life, too. Along with his academician line, he starts carrying his foreign service officer identity, namely diplomat.

The year of 1993 is one of the most important corners in his life time, and it draws the road maps of future years. After having worked in the positions of the ministry of foreign affairs of Kazakhstan Republic, general doctorate of Near East – Middle East and Africa, Chief Clerk, Branch Director during 1993 and 1994, he is respectively appointed to Second Secretary and Chief Clerk for Ankara Embassy of Kazakhstan Republic. Knowledge and experience he got from these positions will play an important role in Kazakhstan-Turkey relations in the following years (1994-1997).

The doctor, academician and instructor labels for his philology knowledge do not restrict his passion for being student and learning. Along with his philologist identity, he takes steps in the field of Turcology, policy, and diplomacy with his international law diploma he gained from Moscow State Social University (2000).

After brief diplomatic missions he turns back to Kazakhstan and is attempted to Presidentship Protocol Manager of Kazakhstan republic that is highly critic and tough job (1997-1999). Having worked as an academician in abroad, his new position adds great values into his vision in government, bureaucracy, diplomacy, and relations among countries. Doubtlessly, giving place to young in government affairs is kind of indicator that Mr Nazarbayev puts emphasis on youth and he has founded the bases of Kazakhstan's future onto solid ground by means of "Bolaşaq" program.

The President of Kazakhstan is decisive in keeping clear the track of diligent and vision holder Kazakh youth. He wants each young that he relies to have mission gradually in each position of the state. Thus, Mr Nazabayev assigns Tüymebayev from the management of Presidentship protocol to Istanbul as council general. Istanbul is the heart of Turkey and a world city at the same time. Taking İstanbul's pulse is like taking Asia's, Middle East's, Balkans', and Europe's pulse. For that reason, the mission in İstanbul is highly critical for him.

He starts making a hit in Turkish people with his industriousness, sincerity, favour, state experience, knowledge and experience, friendships he made in science, art, culture, policy and business world, formal meeting, and individual struggles. Turkish businessmen, industrialists, artists, linguists and literature instructors feel sympathy as if he was a Turkish diplomat or scientist when they gather together.

After his İstanbul mission, Mr Nazarbayev recalls him to Kazakhstan considering the fluctuations happening in economic and politic fields in the world. He is assigned as Manager of Protocol of Presidentship and consultant (1999-2006). After having spent long time on this position, he is assigned as "Moscow Ambassador of Kazakhstan Republic" the heart of USCR, Moscow (2006-2007). Without categorizing people according to their religion, language, race he makes friendship with his counterparts and also artists, scientists, and businessmen. The friendship and experience he got in Moscow will play an important role in softening the relations between Russia and Turkey after the incident of plane crash. Doubtlessly, the biggest role in breaking the ice between two countries belongs to Aksakal Nursultan Nazarbayev, which was also stated by Turkish President Erdogan. But for his commands and endeavours, the iceberg between Russia and Turkey would get bigger.

Mr Tüymebayev returns from Moscow back to Kazakhstan, and later on he is assigned to one of most important ministries of Kazakhstan, "Education and Science Ministry of Kazakhstan Republic" (2007-2010). It is very important that Kazakh students (30000 students annually) should be sent to first 500 universities in the world, which was also commanded by Nursultan Nazarbayev. In the foundation of future's Kazakhstan, the "Bolaşaq" project is put into action in

the related ministries. After a time of period for four years, people, who graduated from the developed countries' (the USA, England, Canada, France, Japan) universities and know four languages at the same time, are assigned in the state position. The project has succeeded and given its fruits. In this great success, Mr Tüymebayev has contributions as consultant, vice minister and minister.

At the same time, he carries out his position as a candidate in the board of overseas of Ahmet Yesevi University. By 2010, he is reassigned to Turkey, where he accepts it as his second motherland, as 'Ankara Ambassador of Kazakhstan Republic', and goes on successfully in this position till 2016.

It is not possible to sort the awards of such personality who became successful in the national and international areas, and was awarded by state for many times. However, we do not find

it right to skip some certain awards that he gained. Letter of appreciation and honourable mentions given by Kazakhstan Republic: Qurmet (2003), Parsat (2011).

Medals: Ten Years Period of Astana (2008), 20 Years of Kazakhstan's Independence (2011), 20 Years of Kazakhstan's Law (2015), Appreciation and Achievement Award due to the contributions to Kazakh-Turk business world given by Turkish businessman (2011), TÜTAP Appreciation and Achievement Award due to the contributions to Turkish Tourism (2011), etc.

My acquaintance with Dear Tüymebayev started in 1993 when he was giving lectures in Turkish as AU TÖMER instructor in Alem Languages University. Young, dynamic and sympathetic academician... He was giving a reliable and humoristic impression when people met him for the first time. Then, I started working in the Tunalı Hilmi Branc of AU in Ankara. Mr Tüymebayev was working at Kazakhstan Embassy at that time. We gathered and had conversations for many times. He was always sincere and energetic.

Along with Abay, Jambıl, Jabayev, Muhtar Awezov issues in Turkish Dialects and Literature Journal, he also contributed by translating scientific essays of Kazakh linguists into Turkish. He never refused the invitations coming from business and policy worlds, he also went to places out of Ankara without any hesitation.

When he was ambassador, he spared one and half hour with me without considering the number of other visitors and his own tiredness. He introduced in detail the activities of embassy and published issues; showed conference hall and embassy garden. I never remembered that Academician and diplomat Tüymebayev refused any student, businessman, academician or anybody as long as he had sufficient time.

As I taught Turkish to foreigners in Middle Asia for long years, I had conversations with embassies and diplomats. I worked as a Turkish lecturer in abroad (our brother country: Kazakhstan) when I was 26 years old. I also met with people who were managers, delegates. We welcomed deceased Özal. I closely observed protocol, senior relations, salutations of delegates to each other. In Turkey, I participated to independence days of Turk Republics as a lecturer for many times, and watched them closely. I was honoured with the ceremonies of the USA, Germany and other countries when I worked in Kyrgyzstan for 11 years.

In respect of the things I saw and lived, I was mostly amazed by the ambassador of two countries. With their sincere, literal personalities. Kazakhstan Ambassador Professor Doctor Canseyit Tüymebayev, and Kyrgyzstan Ambassador of the USA (I couldn't recall his name: worked during 2003-2006). Once USA Ambassador was wandering among the guests in a reception without his guards, Kyrgyz high school students come. He pays his attention to them and replies their questions one by one.

As to Dear Tüymebayev, with his fluent Turkish he listens everybody from the person on the street to bureaucrats working at the high degrees without distinguishing them according to their classes. Students, seller men, businessmen who had opportunity to talk to him think that Tüymebayev is like Turkish Ambassador, but not Kazakhstan's.

If ardent Turcologist, governor, district governor, delegate candidates asked me about to whom they should model somebody on, I would directly tell the name of "Dear Tüymebayev".

Now, his responsibility is being the governor of Turkistan city. After having worked for long years in the positions of academician and diplomacy, working in bureaucracy should be different. Mr Tüymebayev has a deep experience and vision that he gained from each step of the state.

Bureaucrat means a strict face of the state, being dignified and serious at the same time.

Dear Professor Doctor Canseyit Tüymebayev,

May never lose the pen on your hand. Allah makes your health permanent. All the best.

1 Professor Doctor Canseyit Tüymebayev has produced lots of works with his academician and diplomat identity. The mentioned works are listed below: Ancient Kazakh Grammar (Almaty, 1985), Contemporary Turkish Lexicology (Almaty, 1991), Kazakh Verb Sign Types (Almaty, 1991), Kazakh Language: Introduction to Grammar (Almaty, 1996), Kazakhstan-Turkey: 6 Years in Friendship and Cooperation (Ankara, 1996), Having One Year with the President of the Republic (Astana, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005), State Protocol of Kazakhstan Republic (Astana, 2004), State Protocol Implementation Guidance for Kazakhstan Republic (Astana, 2004), Ancient Kazakh Grammar (Almaty, 2005), Kazakhstan (Moscow, 2006), Parallelisms in terms of Lexicology in Kazakh and Mongolian (in the base of Kazakh Etymology Dictionary) (Moscow, 2005), The Problem of Inlavut Labial Consonant in Altai Language (in the base of Ramsted's Phonetic Corrections: Pellio) (Moscow (2005), The Composition and Advancement of Altai and Altaistic Theory (Turkistan, 2006), Ancient Turk, Kazakh and Mongol Budundil and Relations (Almaty, 2008), Theoretical Principal and Criteria of Historic Genetic Separations in the Parallelisms of Turk-Mongolian Lexicology (Astana, 2008), Real Problems of Language Researches in Central Asia: Turan Language Union (Kokchetav, 2009), Main Issues of Reforms in the Ministries of Kazakhstan Republic (Astana, 2010), Great Scholar, Contemporary Orientalist; 80 years in Altaistic-Turcology- A. Rona-Taşa, Altaistic and Turcology, 2011, Kazakhstan, Stars of the Time (Ankara, 2011, Turkish), Kazakhstan: Economy, Business World, Investment Opportunities (Ankara, 2012, Turkish), Kazakhstan-Turkey: Strategic Collaboration in the Ultimate Level (Ankara, 2013, Kazakh-Turkish), Kazakhstan-Turkey: 20 Years in Friendship and Cooperation (Ankara, 2013, Kazakh-Turkish), Morphological Structure of Turkish Monuments (Astana, 2013), Principal Altai in terms of Ancient Grammar (Astana, 2013), Altaistic with the Main Lines (Astana, 2013), Turkish Philology with the Main Lines (Astana, 2013), The Language of Turkish Monuments (Astana, 2013), Contemporary Turkish Languages (Astana, 2013), Comparative Ancient Turkish Grammar (Astana, 2013).

Professor Doctor Ahmet Güngör

Philologist, Writer

International Ahmet Yesevi Turk-Kazakh University

Dean of Preparatory Faculty