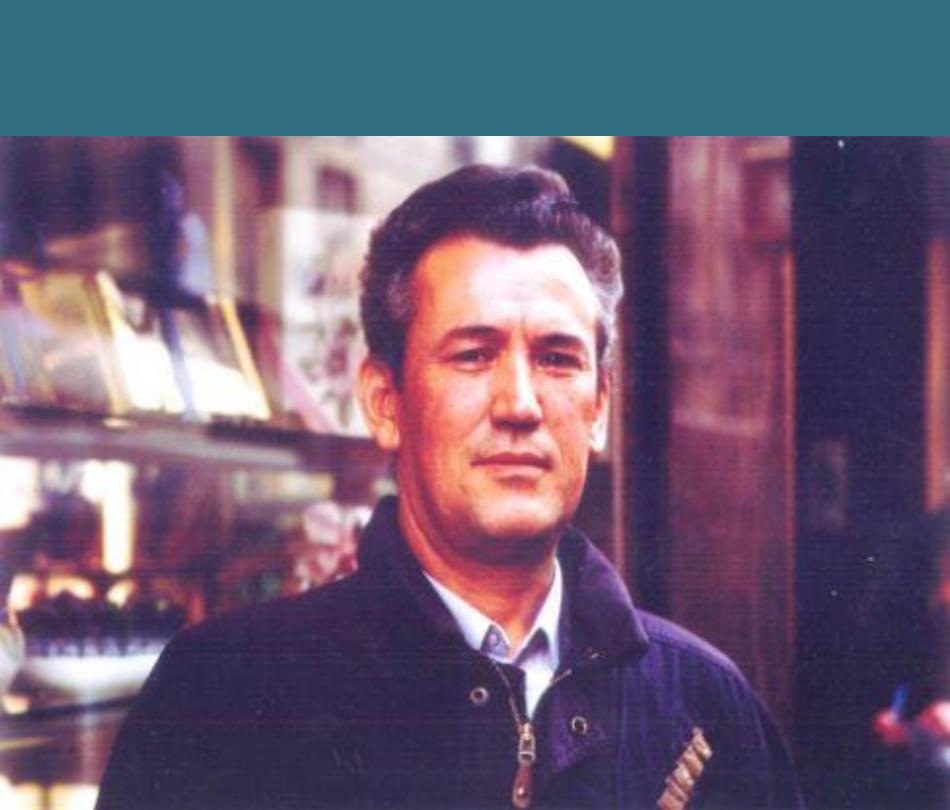


Regarding Tolendi Garifuly  
Mustafin and colloquium history.



In my lecture I would like to give a brief report about the first organizers of Kazakh -French Model Theory colloquium, Tolendi Garifuly Mustafin and Bruno Poizat, with respect to review the history of colloquium.

**Tolendi Garifuly Mustafin.**

**I. General Information.**

Tolendi Mustafin's was born on 7<sup>th</sup> of August 1942 in a small Kazakh village in Merke (Zhambyl region).

At the age of seven his father passed away and he was brought up by his grandfather.

He finished school at the age of 16 and entered Abai Kazakh Pedagogical Institute (Almaty), Faculty of Physics and Mathematics in 1958.

After the 1<sup>st</sup> year of study, he transferred to Novosibirsk State University's Physics Faculty (Russia). When Tolendi Garifuly was a 3<sup>rd</sup>-year student, he made a life changing decision and chose Mathematics instead of Physics. As a major he opted for Mathematical Logic. In 1965 he graduated from Novosibirsk State University.

Tolendi Mustafin's scientific supervisor, academician Asan Dabysuly Taimanov, contributed a lot in his developing as a scientist. By leading of his supervisor, he presented his first scientific work on International Congress of Mathematicians in Moscow city in 1966. After graduation from Novosibirsk State University, Tolendi Mustafin stated working as a Faculty in Algebra and Geometry Department of Pedagogical Institute in Tselinograd city (current Astana city), as time passed he became a head of this department.

In 1967 Tolendi Mustafin enrolled to obtain postgraduate degree in Kaz.SSR research Academy. After he defended the dissertation Tolendi Mustafin returned to Tselinograd Pedagogical Institute.

## Tolendi Mustafin's career at Karaganda University

In 1972 the second State University in Kazakhstan was organized in Karaganda city. The rector of the newfound university academician Ebinei Arystanuly Boketov invited young scholars, T. Mustafin had been among them.

Tolendi Mustafin was appointed as the head the Department of Advanced Algebra. So, young scientist became the founder of that department, where at the very beginning only four Faculty members had been in the stuff.

I got acquainted with Tolendi Mustafin the same year (1972), when I was a sophomore (the 2<sup>nd</sup>-year-student).

The Department, which consisted only of four faculty members turned later to one of the biggest with a very strong teaching stuff. In 1996 the Department was named after Dr. Professor Tolendi Mustafin - “Algebra, Mathematical Logic and Geometry Department named after Tolendi Garifuly Mustafin”.

Professor T. Mustafin took a position of the Vice-Rector on Research in Karaganda University .

Dr. Prof. Mustafin was the head of Mathematics Institute, Kazakhstan Research Academy (Karaganda) as well (1990-1994).

Nevertheless, the changes in his career, Tolendy Mustafin was devoted to his research interests in Model Theory. Professor Bruno Poizat outlines that T. Mustafin's first step in Model Theory began in 1969 at the all-Union symposium on Mathematical Logics. The article by T.Mustafin “About total- transcendental theories” opened new perspectives to Morley's rank.

Professor Mustafin combined pedagogical activity with scientific work. He had never stopped doing research however busy he was.

In 1990 Tolendi Mustafin presented an hour-long plenary report “Semantic and Syntactic Similarities of Theory” (Семантические и синтаксистические подобия теории) at the World Congress on Mathematical Logic (Helsinki). This was a great recognition of the Kazakh scientist by the international scientific community. These are only several stages of Tolendi Mustafin's professional and research career.

In 1991 Tolendi Mustafin defended Doctoral Dissertation thesis on the “Stable theories” at the Institute of Mathematics, Siberian branch of the Academy of Science (Novosibirsk, Russia).

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### **3. Dr. Professor Tolendi Mustafin's Research Interests**

Tolendi Mustafin's research interest in Model Theory covered the following directions:

Stable theories.

The study of rank functions in stable theories.

Incomplete theories, namely Jonsson's theory.

The study regarding theoretical-model qualities of nuclear sites.

The study regarding generalization of stability concept.

Tolendi Mustafin was a brilliant researcher, a gifted scientist, an open-hearted person, a wonderful teacher, and a genius supervisor. He took care of graduate and undergraduate students. He had never got tired of teaching us – his students. T.Mustafin spent a lot of time with us discussing problems of Mathematical Logics in general and Model Theory in particular. One of the greatest features of Prof. Mustafin's character as a scholar, an educated person with a broad range of interests was his respect to the students. Tolendi Mustafin treated his students as colleagues. Wherever he went on a business trip, he invited us, and we accompanied T. Mustafin on trips. Together with T.Mustafin, we young researchers, participated at the scientific seminars of the Institute of Mathematics (Academgorodok, Novosibirsk). We learned to conduct scientific discussions, not to be afraid of expressing ideas before world-known, famous, and experienced scientists.

As a well-educated person, Tolendi Mustafin could set goals. Besides, he was a person, who controlled the accomplishment of those goals.

#### 4. Prof. Mustafin's Students' achievements

Professor T. Mustafin's Bachelor student, now Dr., Professor Yeshkeyev Aibat Rafkhatuly heads the department at Karaganda State University. Aibat Rafkhatuly continues the scientific tradition of his supervisor. Together with his undergraduate and doctoral students Dr.Prof. Yeshkeyev conducts research on "Jonsson's Theory". Undergraduate, doctoral students defended research theses in this particular area and obtained Master and PhD degrees.

Tolendi Mustafin's 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary was celebrated in 2012. International Scientific Conference in honor of Prof. Mustafin was held in Karaganda State University. Similar International Scientific Conference was organized for his 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary on September 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> this year (2022).

Dr.,Professor Tusupov Jamalbek Aliaskaruly heads the Department of Information Systems (L. N. Gumilyov ENU, Astana) was also one of T.Mustafin's Bachelor students.. Professor Tusupov's research areas: Theory of constructive models (constructivist theory of models), computable algebraic structures (complex algebraic structures), abstract types of data (abstract types of data).

Prof. Tussupov is the head of the scientific school that conducts research in the areas of "Mathematical and computer modeling", "Decision-making system", "Computer logistics". He is a scientific supervisor of PhD students. Currently 8 doctoral (PhD) dissertations have been successfully defended. Besides, here is an academic council headed by Jamalbek Tussupov. PhD dissertations in "Information Systems"- 8D0613 and "Information and communication technologies"-6D070300 are defended at the Academic Council.

## 5. History of Kazkh-French Colloquium

Министерство народного образования Каз.ССР  
Карагандинский Государственный университет



### СОВЕТСКО-ФРАНЦУЗСКИЙ КОЛЛОКВИУМ ПО ТЕОРИИ МОДЕЛЕЙ

{Тезисы докладов}  
26—30 июня 1990 г.

Караганда — 1990

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Now I would like to review some facts from the history of colloquium I witnessed. Scientific collaboration of Tolendi Mustafin and Bruno Poizat's started in the soviet period of our history. Their first meeting was in Akademgorodok in Novosibirsk city (1986).

In 1989 Professor Bruno Poizat visited Kazakhstan by Tolendi Mustafin's invitation firstly to Almaty city, then Karagandy). Then they agreed to organize Soviet-French colloquium on "Model Theory" on the premises of Karaganda State University in Kazakhstan in 1990.

This colloquium was the biggest scientific forum in the area in Kazakhstan.

It was very courageous step to organize such an enormous event during Soviet totalitarian regime. By the help of the colloquium the researchers in the field got an opportunity to visit foreign countries in the sphere of Model theory.

Over 70 participants from all over the worldwide took part in the colloquium. From neighbor countries most participants were from Russia and from far away there were a number of researchers from France led by Bruno Poizat. It was agreed to hold the colloquium once every two years. In 1992 it was held in France (Marseille), in 1994 it was organized in Kazakhstan. The fourth one took place in France (Marseille) in 1997. After Tolendi Garifuly passed away in 1994, this work halted. When I visited France (Lion) in 1999, Mr Poizat proposed me to continue this work. Under his support we organized Sixth Kazakh (Turkish)-French colloquium in Kazakhstan in 2000.



Mr. Poizat brought his students and followers to the colloquium and contributed to youth communication. The sixth colloquium took place in Kazakhstan (Astana) in 2005.

Even now we feel support and sincerity of our honorable teacher's friend, Bruno Poizat. It is a pleasure to communicate and to welcome him every time in Kazakshtan.

Bruno Poizat is a distinguished professor in Karaganda State University named after E.A. Boketov and L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University.

One of the pieces of evidence is today's 7<sup>th</sup> French-Kazakh colloquium (On Model Theory).

I would like to say some words about the professor Saule Tazhibayeva, who participated at the first colloquium. Saule Tazhibayeva did a lot of work in organizing and conducting the first Soviet French colloquium.

Dear participants, I wish interesting scientific collaboration and fruitful work to all of you/