

ANNOTATION

**Thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)
by specialty 6D020800 – «Archeology and ethnology»
«Traditional transport system of the Kazakh people (18th - the beginning
of 20th century)»
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General description of the research work. In the research thesis, the system of the traditional transport system of the Kazakh people from the 18th century and the beginning of the 20th century is comprehensively reviewed from a historical and ethnographic point of view. The research work conducted a scientific analysis of the history of the means formation of transportation of the Kazakh people, their types and distribution area, production methods, commonality and differences with the means of transportation of other Turkic Peoples. On the topic of the traditional transport system of the Kazakhs, which we took as an object of study, information on all types of transport intended for force, their use, types of transport intended for the carriage of goods and people: types of carts, carriages, sleds, all kinds of water transport. For disclosing the topic, we paid special attention to the genesis of the traditional formation modes of transport, their typologies, the scope of application, their place in the life of the people.

Relevance of the research topic. The historical culture, the peculiarities of the traditional economy, the material and spiritual culture, formed according to the regional peculiarities of the Kazakh people, are very complex scientific research.

The cumulative study of the history of the traditional transport system development of the Kazakh people, their significance with their particular use, economical means, and material culture, the handicraft nuances about this topic were before a special research object of the national ethnological science. The collection and systematization of local fishing words and regional speech features that reveal the full function of the traditional transport system are extremely important from a scientific point of view. The periods of major transition changes associated from the economy to a semi-nomadic way of life, then to settled life, in connection with the economic traditions established in the regions of Kazakhstan, took place in different ways. The chronology of the topic of our research object covers exactly this period of change. For this reason, in our research work, we cover changes in the system of traditional transport during the period of colonization, an ethnocultural reflection ties in means of transportation.

Vehicles are the most important components of the vital activity of material culture and housekeeping in the life of any nation. Although the force of transportation was in all parts of the earth, in the history of all nations, in each of them they were reflected according to their traditional essence. Having a rich heritage in the force of transport, vehicles, the Kazakh people in their traditional economy developed nomadic, semi-nomadic, sedentary cattle breeding, as well as agriculture, various crafts, mastered the nuances of business organization. In traditional organization types of farming and living conditions, the force of

transport was of paramount importance in a person's life, in the system of life support.

In the traditional environment for yurt transportation with all accessories, products needed in everyday life and household, Kazakh people have used traction force, and for moving of seasonal settlement, to achieve the desired destination, they have used the strength of the horse and camel, and along with them and the power of the donkey and the bull. In the historical past, when the dwelling was at the same time a cart, the Kazakhs had a popular system of knowledge about transport. This was due to the fact that was necessary to make various devices for the people or cargo transportation, the use of ships, boats or rafts for the same purpose. A special study of this major topic will make it possible to fully determine the essence of the traditional transport system.

Aims and objectives of the research work. The main objective of the thesis is a comprehensive scientific study of the traditional transport system of the Kazakh people from a historical and ethnographic point of view. To achieve this goal the following tasks were set:

- analysis and scientific systematization of the material fund and written sources of transportation, level of research and historiography, examination of the stock of valuables stored in the museum's collections among the population;
- determination of the genesis formation of means of transportation in historical periods, their place in the life of the ancient tribes who had lived on Kazakh land;
- creation of a common and internal typology of the transport system;
- study of the structure, parts of the transport means, their names, manufacturing techniques, materials, ways of manufacturing materials;
- disclosure of the meaning and causes of regional characteristics, dialectological regional names, concepts, and their meaning;
- definition, comparison, analysis of commonality of traditional Kazakhs vehicles with similar vehicles of other Turkic-speaking peoples
- the importance of the horse as a vehicle for riding and as a vehicle in human life, the nuances of using a camel as a force, methods of grooming him, the study of continuity and scientific research aimed at their preservation;
- determination, systematization, collection of types of carts, clarification of the features of their function, as well as analysis of the features of their regional names, seasonal use, disclosure of the function of dragging, sleigh, consideration of types, formal decoration, purpose of carriages, their peculiar features;
- analysis of features in the use of water transport;
- comprehension, analysis of the folklore heritage, traditional knowledge, ideological space, characters in the mythical images relating to the transport system of the Kazakh people;
- the solution of such tasks as drawing up an atlas of the traditional transport system through the use of modern techniques and methods, drawing up a list and interpretation, proving the application value of the traditional transport system, their introduction into scientific circulation.

The object of research – the types, species, scope of applications, the importance of life in the life, the Kazakh people inherit from ancestors, the history

of formation, the place and importance of vehicles occupied in the life of the people, regional and seasonal features of the traditional transport system since the 18th century and the beginning 20th century.

Subject of research – historical ethnographic direction, ethno-economic, ethnocultural features, typology, application importance of the system of traditional transport of the Kazakh people in the 18th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

The chronological scope of the thesis. The chronological circle of the work under the study covers a period of about three centuries from the 18th century until the beginning of the 20th century. The reason for choosing as a chronology of the studied work of this period was the fact that one of the vehicles of the Kazakh people - carts began to be widely used for domestic and business purposes, many varieties began to appear. Also began to develop types of water transport, for transportation in rivers and lakes, trade, fisheries and transportation of people, they began to enjoy great demand.

Geographical coverage of the thesis. It covers the main regions of Kazakhstan, as well as the transport system of the neighboring Turkic-speaking peoples (Central Asia, Volga region, the North Caucasus, Altai), is taken as a comparative analysis.

The methodological basis of the thesis and research methods. Objectivity, historicity, systemic nature, which make it possible to achieve truth as a result of a multifaceted analysis of facts relating to this topic, were taken as the main scientific direction and sphere. In the course of research work on this topic, the results of the fundamental expeditionary works of famous scientists, travelers, researchers, concepts and scientific positions of prominent scientists, their scientific methods and techniques were taken as a guide.

In the process of working on the study, methods of comparative historical assessment, statistical analysis, typological classification, field research, photographing, reconstruction, and obtaining information by a survey were applied. As a result, the distribution of the types of the transportation system, the distribution in the region, and the material culture of the people were examined.

We considered many authors from a critical point of view and in the final part of the chapters we expressed our opinion.

In the process of collecting, scientific understanding and study of the first studies and information relating to the transport system, it is easy to see that from the current scientific point of view, the study of the Kazakh society of that period lacks methodological scope and therefore theoretical soundness. When using the works of the first authors, the research traditions of the scientific environment of the time were taken into account, the level of understanding, ideology and relevant comments were given. Such a methodological tradition allowed us to determine the thematic and problem range of the studied issue, successfully implement the goals and objectives.

Consideration of the topic we are examining within the framework of historical chronology, along with regional nomadology, regional ethnography, regional ethno-economy, regional ethnic culture, regional ethno-linguistics, and

using a generalized conclusion, highlighting the key meaning is a complex methodological task in the scientific process.

Also, chronological abstract, logical methods and techniques of scientific knowledge were applied. For the theoretical basis of research work were actually taken copyright materials, that is, a comparison with informative information, the results of the field expedition.

In identifying statistics on the transport use, directly related to this topic, a mathematical calculation was taken as a basis, and to simplify the perception of the scientific community, the material was submitted by the method of tables, diagrams, and drawings. The mathematical method allowed analyzing and bringing together the information of the first agricultural census. The methods application of mathematics and computer science in historical science fairly helps in revealing any problem. In the creation of an additional part of the thesis, the thematic systematic approach was also preserved.

The knowledge degree of the research topic. To this day, research work has not been conducted on the system of the traditional Kazakh people transportation. But still, collections of ethnographic materials were taken and analyzed.

In the publications of I.I. Ibrahimov «Ethnographic Essays of the Kazakh People», S.I. Rudenko «An Essay on the Life of the Northeast Kazakhs», A.Kh. Margulan, Kh.A. Argyimbaev, A. Tazhimuratov and S.M. Mukanov indicates that horses and camels were used for riding, as strength for a cart and sled. Monograph V.V. Vostrov and I.V. Zakharova, F.A. Fielstrup, O. Zhanibekov, M.V. Sazonova “Training economy of Uzbeks of Southern Khorezm” is dedicated to the economic activities of Uzbeks of the Khorezm oasis living in the neighborhood of southern Kazakhs.

In the works of archaeologists A.G. Maksimova, A.S. Yermolaeva, A.N. Maryashev, K.M. Baypakov, V.A. Novozhenov, Z. Samashev we can see how the system of traditional transport of the Kazakh people is reflected in the monuments of petroglyphs. In studies P.M. Kozhin addressed the emergence of modes of transport, the history of their development

There were also scholars who analyzed ancient and medieval information relating to the practical significance of houses on carts, carriages, and their place in the life of the Kazakh people. In this matter, the research works of S.E. Azhigali, Sh.ZH. Tokhtabaeva, L.R. Turganbaeva.

In a comparative study of the transport system of the Kazakhs with the Turkic peoples, there is a great merit of foreign publications. Among them, is the article by the Turkish author Üyesi Adile Yilmaz-dy «Araba arkasi yazilar ve folklorun beş işlevi», a book by a Turkish scholar, professor Ozhal Oguz about the intangible cultural «Somut olmayan kültürel miras nedir?».

From the above review, it can be seen that the system of traditional transport of the Kazakhs was not comprehensively and extensively researched. The function of transport modes in traditional culture has not been raised as a scientific problem, it is one of the topics that has not been studied as an object of a separate ethnographic study.

Source base study.

Archaeological excavations. During the study of the genesis, development history, formation of the types of transport used by the Kazakhs, archaeological materials were taken as sources.

Written sources were reviewed, divided into the following groups:

- The sources are widely used notes of *Eastern travelers*, Arab, Persian, Turkish authors. A lot of information is given from the works of Mahmut Qashqari, Rashidad-Din, Fazlallah ibn Ruzbihan, Abu-al-Ghazy.

- Details of *European travelers*. The main sources are telling about mobile dwellings of medieval Turkic-Mongolian people's are the data of Plano Karpini, Wilhelm de Rubruk, Marco Polo, travelers and intellectuals who has visited the Kazakh land in the 15th and 20th centuries: the works of Balduchchi Pegoletti, Antonius Dzhenchinone Adam Olearius, Nikolaas Witsen, Alexander von Humboldt, Karl Ritter, A.M. Yanushkeevich, G. Zelinsky, B. Zaleski and Sven Gedin.

- of great value is information in the *notes of the pre-revolutionary Russian* authors P.S. Pallas, I.G. Georgi, I.P. Falk. In the writings of Ya.P. Zharkov, M.I. Venyukov, N.I. Ilminsky, I. Kazantsev, M.N. Galkin, N. Pantusov, I.I. Zarubin, L.F. Kostenko, N.I. Grodekov, A.E. Alektorov and A.K. Heins we can find a lot of information regarding the traditional transport system of the Kazakhs. The most closely related to our research topic is the works reviewed by A.I. Dobrosmyslov, N.Haruzin, A.A. Divaev. Also investigated are the works of V.V. Radlov, M.V. Lavrov, V.O. Trotsky, S. Ualihanov, Rihard Karutts, A.G. Serebrennikov, B.Smirnov, S.S. Zdzenitsky.

- *To the general information concerning the system of traditional transport* includes and considers an ethnographic essay «The People of Russia», the 10th volume of the collection «Picturesque Russia», the 18th volume of the volume work «Russia. A complete geographical description of our fatherland» under the name Kyrgyz, published as a 19-volume book titled «Turkestan Krai», and 1, 2 volumes of labor Asia.

- *Written sources collected as a result of statistical studies.* They include written sources «Materials on Kyrgyz land use ...» (hereinafter - MK3), collected in 1897, 1910, 1911, 1917, 1920, 1926.

- *Archival materials.* Considered №4, №25, №199 funds from the archival fund of the Central State Museum of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

- *Drawings, photographic materials in the works of artists.* Photo documents stored in the CSM RK collection, these include ethnographic drawings and photos by T.V. Atkinson, T.G. Shevchenko, B.Zaleski, N.N. Karazin, V.V. Vereshchagin, N.G. Khludov, A.A. Popov others stored in the collections of various museums.

Scientific novelty of the research work. Research thesis work identified with the goal and scientific objectives carried out systematically and comprehensively. As a result:

- the work was carried out in ancient Kazakh settlements and barrows that make up the clothing stock of vehicles, in order to determine the genesis of

transport, according to things found during archaeological excavations, a scientific study was conducted, a collection of written sources was collected, a system analysis was conducted, information was collected on the stock fund of the museum fund and of the ware values preserved by the population or used by the population;;

- studies have been carried out concerning the genesis of the formation of cave paintings of vehicles in the historical period, on the basis of research, a scientific reconstruction of ancient types of transport system was made and a scientific substantiation of the place occupied by transport in the life of ancient tribes living on Kazakh soil was made;

- created a general and internal typology of the transport system;

- the ways of manufacturing the structure of species, parts of transport, their names, manufacturing technology, traditional nature management technology was determined;

- regional differences in the use of traditional transportation system by Kazakhs, the presence of regional dialectological names and concepts, their meaning and meaning were clarified

- the common features and peculiarities of the traditional means of communication of the Kazakhs with other Turkic-speaking peoples were studied, comparisons and analysis were made;

- the importance of a horse as a top transport in human life is shown, an analysis of the system of folk techniques in using a camel as a force is made;

- the types and scope of carts application were specified, along with regional and seasonal features of application, documents concerning clothing statistics were revised again, a collection of data concerning types of draggers and sleds was determined, their application value in the household was revealed, a database and information were collected carriages in historical eras;

- describes the types of water transport, manufacturing technology, scope, a region of use, features of the application;

- collected and systematized folklore heritage relating to the transport system of the Kazakh people, that is, heroic and lyrical epic legends, proverbs and sayings, folklore information, nominal words, ancient words from legends and fairy tales, knowledge about customs, rituals and traditions;

- the list of reconstructed drawings, photos, visual documents relating to the traditional transport system, compiled with comments and given in an additional section;

Scientific and applied value of the work. The traditional transportation system is one of the interesting and complex topics in interdisciplinary communication. In the lectures of the ethnological direction, along with special courses and seminars, interdisciplinary connections of the ethnoarchaeological direction can be used. The scientific materials collected during the work on the thesis were introduced as selected specialized modules in higher educational institutions of our country, including in the specialties of archeology and ethnology, history, as elective modules were used in the preparation of special lecture courses and writing textbooks, textbooks.

The scientific results of work achieved in the course of researching a topic can be used in several ways:

- The dissertation materials can also be used in lectures and practical classes on the disciplines «Ethnology», «Ethnic culture», «Traditional economy of the Kazakh people», «Material culture of the Kazakh people», «Spiritual culture of the Kazakh people», «Applied ethnology», «Ethnography of the Kazakh people», as the main and additional material of students' independent work, on special courses in the field;

- The information given in the course of the research can be applied in textbooks, textbooks on ethnology, and also as an additional benefit, a source in scientific works;

- photo documents that make up the additional part of the thesis can be recognized as the «Ethnographic Atlas of the Traditional Transport System of the Kazakhs» and used in the main parts of the «Ethnographic Atlas of the Kazakh People».

The submission to the protection concepts:

- the collection of material data found during archaeological excavations relating to the transport communication was taken as the basis for determining the genesis of the vehicle, a genesis analysis was provided, a scientific clarification was made of a collection of written sources relating to ancient vehicles, attribution of the stock of the museum fund concerning this topic and the exhibits preserved by the population;

- analysis of images proving the formation of the genesis in the historical past of vehicles in cave paintings was made, their meaning and content were revealed, cave paintings were taken as a source for the reconstruction of ancient types of vehicles;

- when creating a general and internal typology of the transport system, the material, and written sources were taken as a basis, studies on this topic were supplemented by the author's position;

- clarified and justified the use of local materials in the manufacture of the structure, elements, types of vehicles;

- through the systematization of regional dialectological names and concepts, it was proved that the peculiarity of the Kazakh people «Regional Ethnography» is reflected in the traditional transport system;

- investigated the commonality and differences of traditional means of communication of the Turkic-speaking peoples;

- the properties of the horse as a riding vehicle were disclosed and the use of a camel as a force was analyzed;

- it was substantiated that the cart was the most common vehicle of the Kazakhs, the applicative significance of the drags and sleds was analyzed, the historical reconstruction of the carriage was made;

- Water transport modes, their importance in the development of waterways;

- The knowledge of fairy-tale vehicles was analyzed, ethnopollaire heritage, which is the basis of transport ethnography, was systematized, customs, rituals and traditions concerning vehicles were studied, an ethnographic foundation was analyzed;

– created a visual database relating to the traditional transport system.

Passing research through criticism. Scientific results obtained in the course of research work, according to the topics that reveal the content of the dissertation, were routinely published in national and foreign scientific journals. There are 4 articles published in Russian scientific journals approved by the supervising committee in the field of education and science of the MES RK; 4 scientific reports were published in collections of republican and international scientific conferences organized in research centers and universities on topical issues of national history. Also, in international conferences 2 scientific articles were published, 1 copyright, in the journal Milli Folklor, which is part of the international source base "Web of Science" and "Scopus", 1 article was published.

The structure of the research work. The structure of the research thesis consists of designations and abbreviations, introduction, three parts, sections of parts, conclusion, list of references, applications.