

ABSTRACT

Doctoral dissertation of Kairanbayeva Nazym Nurgeldiyevna for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the specialty «8D02208 – Turkology» on the topic «The language of the manuscript «Kissa-i Jankname-i Risale-i Shah-i Mardan»

Relevance of the research topic. The study of manuscripts will always be an urgent issue of preserving the national code of the Kazakh people. In this regard, programs of the Republic of Kazakhstan such as "Cultural Heritage", "Archive-2025", "Madeni Mura", "Halyk tarih tolkynynda" have been created. Manuscripts of the genre "qissa", stored in the funds of the national libraries of Kazakhstan, are studied and translated from the language of that era into the Kazakh language. For example, there is a large folklore heritage, such as "Kissa-i Tahir ilan Zuhra" (1876), "Kissa-i Zarkum" (1877), "Kissa-i Salsal" (1879), "Kissa-i Jum-Juma" (1881), "Kissa of Ankhazrat-i Rasil Visiting to the Migraj" (1896) and other content of which is based on a network of oriental stories. One of them is the written monument "Kissa-i Jankname-i Risale-i Şah-i Mardan" (after - "Kissa-i Jankname").

The problem of searching for literary heritage, reading and transliterating valuable manuscripts found on the territory of Kazakhstan is very important both for Turkic science and for our people. In this regard, the relevance of the topic is due to several aspects:

1) Religious knowledge of the Kazakh people was preserved in religious songs (*gyr*). The study of such religious songs is of great importance for the spread of Islam in the Kazakh steppe, the formation of a spiritual environment, and the clarification of the concept of "traditional religion" of that time. There is a need to study such *qissa* and *dastans* from a new point of view. Until then, these works were a closed topic under the Soviet regime, and the study of written data was impossible due to the lack of specialists who knew the language of that era.

2) The manuscript "Kissa-i Jankname" is the common property of the Turkic peoples. This work has been known for several centuries among many Turkic-speaking people;

3) The manuscript "Kissa-i Jankname", copied on the territory of Kazakhstan and sung since the Middle Ages, is a work written in the genre of prose in medieval Turkic writing. While its earlier versions were distributed among the Turkic people in poems.

The thesis for the first time in Kazakhstan is devoted to the study of the manuscript "Kissa-i Jankname-i Risale-i Shah-i Mardan" as a source of Kypchak version. The phonetic, grammatical, lexical features of the Kypchak variant in our hands allow us to determine the history of the Kazakh language and the linguistic features of that era.

The purpose of the research work is to study the linguistic situation in the territory of Central Asia until the 20th century on the material of the manuscript "Kissa-i Jankname", that is, to determine the phonetic, lexical, morphological, word-

forming features of the medieval Turkic literary language and its analysis from a scientific and theoretical point of view.

Research objectives:

- determination of the version of the manuscript "Kissa-i Jankname", stored in various domestic and foreign collections of rare books and library archives;
- study of paleographic and codicological features of the manuscript “Kissa-i Jankname”;
- definition of orthographic and phonetic features in the manuscripts of "Kissa-i Jankname" ;
- – to make a morphological and word-formation analysis of the language of the manuscript;
- to determine the functional features and semantic nature of Turkic words in the language of the manuscript;
- identification of the Arabic and Persian layers used in the manuscript and their classification into thematic groups.

Research methods and approaches. The dissertation uses the basic principles and methods developed in modern Turkology. In the dissertation, there were applied in a complex manner methods such as source studies, paleographic, codicological analyses; lexico-semantic, graphophonetic and grammatical analyses; transliteration, descriptive, comparative-historical, methods of linguistic statistics, as well as methods of grouping, collection and classification.

Scientific novelty:

1. Other versions of the manuscript "Kissa-i Jankname" were considered and their similarities and differences were identified;
2. Paleographic and codicological studies of the manuscript "Kissa-i Jankname" were carried out, the place of its writing, the environment of scribes and users were determined;
3. A comprehensive orthographic, phonetic and morphological analysis of the manuscript were carried out;
4. Turkic, Arabic and Persian words found in the manuscript were divided into thematic groups in accordance with the areas of their use;
5. Statistical study of the use of Turkic, Arabic and Persian words in the manuscript was carried out, the influence of Arabic and Persian languages on the Turkic language of that time was determined;
6. the features of the elements of the Oguz and Kypchak languages in the Turkic words found in the manuscript were shown;
7. the original text of the manuscript was transliterated;
8. an alphabetical-frequency dictionary of Turkic words of the manuscript "Kissa-i Jankname" was created and the frequency of their use was determined.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research:

The theoretical conclusions used in the study and analysis of the manuscript in the dissertation can contribute to the study of the history of the language, historical grammar, historical lexicology, comparative grammar of the Turkic languages.

Determining the relationship between the language of this written monument and the modern Kazakh language has both theoretical and practical significance for Turkologists. If judgments about phonetic and morphological features contribute to the development of areas of comparative grammar and lexicography, then the analysis of lexical groups can be used in interdisciplinary complex sciences.

The results and scientific conclusions obtained in the research work can be used in teaching comparative historical lexicology, theoretical and practical foundations of Turkic studies, along with such subjects as "History of Turkic languages", "History of the Kazakh language", "Historical grammar of Turkic languages", "Introduction to the Chagatai language", "Source studies" in higher educational institutions, and can also be used in compiling a dictionary of the Chagatai language. The research materials can be used in lectures on oriental studies, philology, Turkic studies, source studies, history and religion in higher educational institutions.

The main conclusions for the defense. Based on the results obtained during the study, the following conclusions were presented for defense:

- 1) The work "Kissa-i Jankname" is the common property of the Turkic peoples;
- 2) The work "Kissa-i Jankname" is an example of the prose genre of the famous poem "Salsal" ("Kissa-i Salsal", "Salsal-name"), written about Hz. Ali in the Middle Ages;
- 3) "Kissa-i Jankname" is a manuscript copied in the territory of South Kazakhstan in the Kokan Khanate;
- 4) The manuscript "Kissa-i Jankname" is a literary monument written in the medieval Chagatai language, which in the history of the Kazakh language is also considered a "book language" by some scientists;
- 5) The manuscript "Kissa-i Jankname" is a written source that determines the period of development of the Turkic literary language in the genre of religious qissa;
- 6) The manuscript "Kissa-i Jankname" is a linguistic and cultural source showing the continuity of the Turkic languages of that era, which absorbed elements of the Oguz, Kypchak languages.

Compliance with directions of development of science or government programs. The study was developed in accordance with the scientific basis of the program «Ruhani Zhangyru» (basic and applied research in the humanities).

Description of the contribution of the doctoral student to the preparation of each publication. The research results were reported in speeches at 8 scientific and practical conferences, which were published in the materials of these conferences.

In particular, 3 articles were published in scientific journals articles in journals included in the list approved by the Control Committee in the field of education and science of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

1. A review of research on dictionaries in the Chagatai language. // Bulletin of al-Farabi KazNU, Oriental Studies Series, №4 (91) 2019. P. 61-67.
2. Versions of the epics of Hazrat Ali in Kazakhstan. // Bulletin of Abay KazNPU, "Philology" series, №4 (74) 2020. P.237-243.

3. Analysis of anthroponyms in the manuscript «Qissa-yi Djenkname-yi Risale-yi Shah-i Merdan» // Bulletin of al-Farabi KazNU, Oriental Studies Series, №.2 (101) 2022. – P.52-62.

Also, 1 article was published in the research journal "Türk kültürü ve Hacı Bektaş Veli", indexed in the international database Scopus:

1. Kazak Sözlü Geleneğinde Hz. Ali Cenknâmeleri // Türk Kültürü ve Hacı Bektaş Velî Araştırma Dergisi /101 (2022): p. 169-186. DOI: 10.34189/hbv.101.007 (квартиль – Q-2, процентиль – 42). Индекс.: Scopus Arts & Humanities.

<https://hbvdergisi.hacibayram.edu.tr/index.php/TKHBVD/article/view/3019>