

Brief information about the project

Name of the project	AP09260007 «The Diwan Lughat at-Turk by Mahmud al-Kashghari (XI c.) as a source on the steppe civilization» (0121PK00328)
Relevance	The latest achievements in the study of nomadism of the Great Steppe are closely related to the identification of the specifics of nomadic societies. At the present stage of development of historical sciences, it is precisely the identification of the specifics of nomadic societies that makes it possible to develop an urgent innovative problem associated with steppe civilization. The most informative material about nomadic life is contained in the written monuments of the Muslim circle, the study of which to conduct research on steppe civilization is of paramount importance. In this regard, in the written Muslim sources, attention is drawn to the extraordinary linguistic work of Mahmud al-Kashgari (XI century) “Diwan lughat at-Turk”, which contains a valuable layer of information about the Turkic nomadic traditions of the great steppe. For the first time in the research literature, a source analysis of various and unique materials of the work of Mahmud al-Kashgari as a source of information about the steppe civilization is carried out. The purpose of this work is to identify the attributes of the steppe civilization associated with the state, urban culture, tribal system, economic and cultural types, lifestyle and spiritual culture of the Turkic peoples and tribes of the great steppe. The research is interdisciplinary.
Purpose	The purpose of the project is to conduct a source analysis of the materials of “Diwan lughat at-Turk” by Mahmud al-Kashgari to study of the historical and cultural heritage of the steppe civilization of the Turkic nomadic society of the early Middle Ages.
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Consideration of the main factors of the geographical environment of the Turkic society according to the work of Mahmud al-Kashgari. The main natural factors of the geographical environment of nomadic tribes – steppes, water basins and mountains that make up a single complex in the economic activity of the Turkic tribes will be studied;2. Identification of economic and cultural types of steppe civilization based on the work of Mahmud al-Kashgari. Economic-cultural types associated with cattle breeding, hunting, fishing, agriculture, and crafts within the steppe civilization will be studied;3. Determination of information about the Turkic tribes and tribal system. Information will be considered in relation to the tribes (Oghuz, Karluk, Yemek, Kipchak) and the tribal system, the fundamental principle of social and state development of the Turkic societies of the Great steppe;4. Development of features of the steppe lifestyle, aspects of the spiritual culture of the Turkic society. It will show the specifics of the steppe lifestyle of the Turks and identify aspects of their spiritual culture – oral traditions, mythology, writing and religion;5. Study of attributes of statehood, as well as urban culture and trade of Turkic tribes according to “Diwan lughat at-Turk”. Based on the source study and textual analysis of the materials of the linguistic work of Mahmud al-Kashgari, developments will be carried out to determine the attributes of statehood regarding territory, power structure,

	<p>administrative-military system, property stratification, as well as the Turkic cities of the Oguzes, Karluks and Kipchaks, and trade, revealing the specifics steppe civilization.</p>
<p>Expected and achieved results</p>	<p>Various terms and descriptive material will be explored in relation to the geographical environment of nomadic Turkic societies in connection with their economic activities. Turkic geographical terms refer to steppes, deserts, seas, lakes, rivers, small hills, mountain heights and mountain systems, which were used by nomadic Turkic tribes in conducting livestock farming according to the seasons of the year. A visual information representation of the natural factors of the geographical environment of the Turkic nomadic society is also provided by the information contained on the round map of the world, which is an integral part of the work of Mahmud al-Kashgari. Nomadic Turkic tribes lived in harmony with the geographical environment, protecting it and maintaining ecological balance, which is of both great scientific and practical importance. An analysis of the valuable material of Mahmud al-Kashgari on economic and cultural types associated with cattle breeding, agriculture, crafts, fishing and hunting will be carried out. The development of important information about horse breeding, sheep breeding, and camel breeding clearly showed the use of high production technology for breeding various breeds and colors of livestock, which undoubtedly indicates the intensification of pastoral activities of Turkic nomadic tribes. At the same time, a study of interesting data from Mahmud al-Kashgari indicates the presence of agriculture and various crafts in nomadic Turkic societies, and also indicates that certain Turkic groups were engaged in fishing and hunting. The widespread hobby of hunting in nomadic societies had both economic and military-tactical significance. Valuable materials from linguistic work on economic and cultural types lead to the conclusion that the nomadic Turkic tribal associations of the steppe civilization were relatively self-sufficient societies, which largely introduces innovation in the degree of correlation between nomadic and sedentary agricultural societies. Important information from Mahmud al-Kashgari is associated with large Turkic tribal associations of Oghuzes, Karluks, Kipchaks, from among which the dynasties that created the powerful states of the Seljukids, Karakhanids and Kipchaks arose. All these nomadic states were carriers of the historical and cultural heritage of the steppe civilization. Mahmud al-Kashgari pays great attention to the numerous Turkic tribes and attaches great importance to the tribal system. According to Mahmud al-Kashgari, the Turkic tribes represented a single historical and geographical area that occupied a vast territory from Anatolia to China. Materials from the work of Mahmud al-Kashgari allow us to judge an important and pressing conceptual idea associated with a single Turkic ethnocultural region and the unity of the Turkic peoples and tribes of Eurasia. The specifics of the steppe civilization are largely revealed through the prism of the tribal system, which objectively contributed to the cohesion and unity of the nomadic Turkic tribes and peoples of the Great Steppe. The basis of such relations, according to generally accepted Turkic genealogical legends, was the worldview of common origin. The uniqueness of the tribal system also lay in the fact that exceptional importance was attached to the human factor in a nomadic</p>

society. The priority of population in the Great Steppe is one of the most important principles in understanding the steppe civilization as an epoch-making phenomenon in world history. The features of the steppe way of life of the Turks, which have developed due to the specific natural zone of the vast expanses of the Great Steppe and nomadic cattle breeding, will be developed. A high degree of continuity was characteristic of the steppe way of life. The steppe way of life was manifested in material culture - easily portable housing, means of transportation, clothing, special utensils, and ethnography of food. A high level of communication was carried out through advanced means of transportation, mainly thoroughbred horses, then camels, as well as two-wheeled and four-wheeled carts. They consumed large quantities of animal meat, especially horse meat. Wild animals occupied a certain place in the nomadic diet. In general, the features of the steppe way of life in the economic, everyday and behavioral spheres of the Turks of the steppe civilization have been revealed. Aspects of the spiritual culture of the Turks are also considered. In Turkic nomadic societies, much attention was paid to oral creativity, which led to the development of memory, oratory and the emergence of numerous higher forms of artistry - heroic epics and lyrical poems. Certain concepts and a number of terms allow us to talk about relics of mythological ideas among the nomadic Turks, which go back centuries. Nomadic Turkic societies in the early Middle Ages used writing, and autochthonous and authentic ancient Turkic runic writing was widespread. As Islam spread, Turkic tribes began to predominantly use Arabic script. Information from linguistic work allows us to talk about the spread of a single Turkic language within the settlement of Turkic tribes in the Great Steppe. Valuable information is contained about Islam, especially the numerous terms associated with its concept. A lot of information is contained about the relics of Tengrism preserved among the Turkic tribes. The general conceptual ideas between Tengrism and Islam - one God, the creator of all life on earth and in heaven, obviously contributed to the recognition of Allah and the widespread spread of Islam in the Turkic nomadic environment.

The attributes of statehood regarding territory, power structure, administrative-military system, property stratification were studied based on the materials of the work of Mahmud al-Kashgari. At the same time, the materials of the work will make it possible to judge the lands occupied by Turkic nomadic political associations, as well as to identify their boundaries and borders. The power structure of the nomadic state, according to Mahmud al-Kashgari, finds its manifestation in the administrative apparatus. The dynastic form of government of nomadic states did not abolish the presence of a supreme ruler in a nomadic society. Based on information from Mahmud al-Kashgari, it is possible to paint a picture of the military-administrative system of a nomadic society, where the military and administrative structures represented a single whole, in contrast to the settled agricultural statehood, in which these structures functioned separately from each other. In Turkic nomadic societies, the military-tribal nobility was endowed with both rank and position. There is

	<p>interesting material about wealth inequality. Important information is provided about social stratification in Turkic societies, which are clearly manifested in different terminology denoting rich and poor, maids and slaves, male and female slaves. At the same time, it is important to note that in the nomadic society of the steppe civilization, the human factor and morality were given fundamental importance. The linguistic work and the Round World Map of Mahmud al-Kashgari contained in it contain valuable information about the cities, settlements and fortresses of the Turks. The materials from the work and the geographical map complement and clarify each other. Extremely interesting information that sheds light on the formation of views related to the origin of cities is provided by Mahmud al-Kashgari. The Turks, he notes, also built the cities of Semizkand (Samarkand), Tashkand (Terken), but when many Persians appeared in these cities, it began to seem that these were Persian cities. Trade was largely of an exchange nature. The materials of the essay indicate that both nomadic and sedentary populations were interested in close trade. Trade items of nomadic and sedentary environments complemented each other. The development of trade contributed to the development of cities and settlements. Along with barter trade, commodity-money relations took place.</p>
<p>Research team members with their identifiers (Scopus Author ID, Researcher ID, ORCID, if available) and links to relevant profiles</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kumekov Bulat Eshmukhambetovich, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Professor, h-index - 10, ORCID https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2832-6072, Scopus author ID: https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57193858171 2. Anarbaev Kairat Saparkhanovich, candidate of historical sciences, acting associate professor 3. Kumekova Raikhan, Senior researcher, Arabist-philologist 4. Syzdyk Saltanat Saparkhankyzy, Researcher, Master of History 5. Kumekova Bayan, Researcher, Arabist-historian
<p>List of publications with links to them</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">List of scientific works</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Books</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Kumekov B.E., Kuzembaev N.E. Bio-bibliographic dictionary of Kipchak scholars. Contributing Editor Peter B. Golden Professor Emeritus of History and Turkic and Near Eastern Studies at Rutgers University. – Almaty: Liter-M LLP, 2023. – 199 p. (Russian). 2 Kumekov B.E., Kuzembaev N.E. Bio-bibliographic dictionary of Kipchak scholars. Answer. editor Peter B. Golden Professor Emeritus of History and Turkic and Near Eastern Studies at Rutgers University. With additions. – Astana: International Turkic Academy, 2023. – 272 p. (Russian). <p style="text-align: center;">List of published works</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Z.K. Kartova, B.E. Kumekov. “Data analysis of Sygnak letters” // Xabarshy. Tarihi seriya. №3 (102). – Almaty: «Kazak

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