

## Brief information about the project

Name of the project	AP09259326 "Dastur Al-'Ilāj" As A Source Of Steppe Medicine"
Relevance	Traditional medicine can be defined as a phenomenon that is codified, regulated, taught, widely practiced, and has thousands of years of experience. On the other hand, they can be described as very secretive, mystical, and extremely localized phenomena, where knowledge and practices were transmitted intimately, orally and in writing. The medicine of the nomadic steppe peoples contains a rich cultural structure and has been preserved to this day in various written sources. Conducting medical and ethnographic research, which, using the example of written heritage, illuminates the traditions of traditional medicine, their application in practice and propaganda among the population today is acquiring not only scientific, but also practical significance.
Purpose	16th century a comprehensive study of the treatise "Dastūr al-'ilāj" ("The tradition of treatment") by doctor Sultan Ali al-Khurasani and determination of its documentary significance in relation to the history and culture of folk medicine.
Objectives	<p>The medieval medical treatise “Dastur al-‘ilaj” is not fully integrated into scientific circulation. The treatise has reached us in two languages: Persian and Chagatai. His manuscripts are scattered in many collections of the country (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, India, Turkey, Russia, France, Germany, etc.). Based on this, the project sets the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– identify, record and study manuscripts of the treatise in the collections of the republic and abroad, thereby determining the area of distribution of the work, the environment of scribes, readers, consumers, find out in which language the work was copied the most, and in which language the earliest version was preserved;</li> <li>– establish the composition, volume and content of the treatise manuscripts of the Persian and Turkic versions, thereby determining which versions are more complete or abbreviated;</li> <li>– thoroughly analyze questions about the origin of the treatise and the original language in order to find an answer to the questions: in what language the treatise was first written, and determine from which language it was translated and from which version it was edited;</li> <li>– critically analyze the text of the treatise in order to determine the main version of the translation into the Kazakh language and enter the information in it into scientific circulation;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– to study the influence of intellectual historical figures on the development and formation of folk traditions of medicine, pharmacy, and healing among the steppe peoples; thereby determining the period of development of folk steppe medicine in the Middle Ages;</li> <li>– identify general and specific features of medical knowledge among nomadic peoples by studying the language units of the work, terms, phrases, etc.;</li> <li>– improve the qualifications of young researchers in this area.</li> </ul> <p>To achieve these goals, the following will be organized: archaeological expeditions; research of written sources of the Middle Ages on the history and culture of traditional medicine; lectures, scientific and practical conferences on the topic of the project; master classes on studying written sources of the Middle Ages.</p>
<p>Expected and achieved results</p>	<p>the history and development of folk medicine, its worldview aspects, treatment methods, Great Steppe medicine and culture were considered on the basis of written heritage. The results of the research to a certain extent contribute to the expansion of the horizons of the history of national medicine, the scope of ethnographic, data science, medical lexicography research and increase the sources of information about folk medicine.</p> <p>The main constructive, technological and operational characteristics: the results of the project are medicine, sociology, anthropology, lexicography, ethnography, data science, etc. raising the traditional teaching methodology of history subjects to a new level, using information and communication technologies and electronic didactic tools, textbooks, and multimedia tools.</p> <p>Field of application: it is used for lectures and seminars on "History of Medicine" for university teachers and students, in special courses "Lexicographic data science" in the field of data science and during the teaching of the Chagatai language, as well as in scientific expositions of museums.</p> <p>Recommendations for implementation of research results or conclusions of implementation: The research results were published in 16 scientific articles, including 5 in scientific publications presented by the Committee for Control in the Sphere of Education and science, 2 in the SCOPUS database, 9 in the collection of domestic and foreign conferences, presented in seminars and lectures, posted on social networks.</p> <p>Economic efficiency or importance of the work: ways of making medicines of the Turkic peoples and treatment practices in the work are important for the pharmaceutical industry, the history of medicine, and ethnography of our country.</p>

	Assumptions about the development and development of the object of research: the extensive Persian version of "Dastûr al-'ilāj" both in terms of text and information suggests the need for a special study of field medicine culture with written data and provides a number of new information.
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List of publications with links to them	
Patents	-
<a href="https://www.kaznu.kz/kz/24497/news/">https://www.kaznu.kz/kz/24497/news/</a>	



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