



Қазақстан Республикасы
Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігі

Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы
Тарих және этнология институты

ОТАН ТАРИХЫ

2026. Т. 29 (3)

ISSN 1814-6961
E-ISSN 2788-9718

- ТАРИХ
- ЭТНОЛОГИЯ
- АРХЕОЛОГИЯ



ОТАН ТАРИХЫ

2026. Т. 29 (3)

ISSN: 1814-6961 (print)
ISSN: 2788-9718 (online)

Отан тарихы Отечественная история History of the Homeland

**Үш айда бір рет шығатын ғылыми журнал
2026. Т. 29 (3)**





Published in the Kazakhstan
Otan tarikhы
Has been issued as a journal since 1998
ISSN: 1814-6961 (Print)
ISSN: 2788-9718 (Online)
2025. Vol. 29. Is. 3. Pp. 964–972
Journal homepage:
<https://otan.history.iie.kz>



FTAXP / MPHTI / IRSTI 03.20

https://doi.org/10.51943/2788-9718_2026_29_3_964-972

HISTORIOGRAPHY OF WRITTEN SOURCES ON THE HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN FROM THE 6TH TO THE EARLY 13TH CENTURIES: EVOLUTION OF TRANSLATIONS, TEXTUAL CRITICISM, AND HISTORICAL-GEOGRAPHICAL INTERPRETATION

Dinasheva Lazat ¹, Alimbekuly Ali ², Saparbekova Botagoz ^{3*}

¹ International University of Tourism and Hospitality
(Turkistan, Rabiga Sultan Begim street 14A, Kazakhstan, Republic of Kazakhstan)
Candidate of Historical Sciences, Professor
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0831-4162>. E-mail: Lazat.Dinasheva@iuth.edu.kz

² L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University
(010008, Astana, Satpayev 2, Republic of Kazakhstan)
PhD student
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0028-8123>. E-mail: Ali.Alimbekuly@gmail.com

³ M.O. Auezov South Kazakhstan Research University
(160012, Shymkent City, Tauke khan avenue, 5, Republic of Kazakhstan)
Senior Lecturer
<https://orcid.org/my-orcid?orcid=0000-0003-1717-7577>. E-mail: 1983_botagoz@mail.ru

*Corresponding author

© Valikhanov IHE, 2026

© Dinasheva L., Alimbekuly A., Saparbekova B., 2026

Abstract. *Introduction.* The article offers a source-studies-oriented historiographical review of how the history of Kazakhstan from the 6th to the early 13th centuries has been studied through written evidence. Reconstructing Kazakhstan's early and high medieval past relies on a multilingual and multi-genre corpus; thus, scholarly progress has depended on translations, textual criticism, and comparative methods applied to Islamic, Chinese, Old Turkic, and European traditions. *Research objectives and tasks.* The aim and objectives are to identify the major stages in the formation of the source base, to characterise the leading scholarly schools and key authors, and to trace methodological shifts from compilative narratives toward critical work with primary texts. *Methods and materials.* The material includes historiographical works and editions of sources that reflect changing approaches to the study of Turkic tribes and polities located in the territory of present-day Kazakhstan, as well as to historical geography and interregional contacts. The methodological framework combines historiographical analysis, source criticism, comparative method, and historical-geographical interpretation. *Results.* The results demonstrate that the principal scholarly breakthroughs were driven by: (1) the introduction of original Arabic geographical and narrative texts into academic circulation, (2) the systematic use of Chinese dynastic chronicles, (3) the decipherment and

interpretation of Old Turkic runic epigraphy, and (4) the consolidation of rigorous source criticism within academic Oriental studies. *Conclusions.* The conclusion argues that current research requires tighter integration of textology, historical cartography, and interdisciplinary verification, alongside further expansion of translations and improved digital accessibility of the written-source corpus.

Keywords: Kazakhstan; Early Middle Ages; High Middle Ages; written sources; historiography; source studies; Turkic tribes.

Funding. The research was conducted with the financial support of the Science Committee of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan within the framework of fundamental scientific research under the project «Research of the introduction and spread of Islam to Kazakhstan based on archaeological and written sources» (registration number BR28713129).

For citation: Dinasheva L.G., Alimbekuly A.A., Saparbekova B. Historiography of written sources on the history of Kazakhstan from the 6th to the early 13th centuries: evolution of translations, textual criticism, and historical-geographical interpretation // *Otan tarihy*. 2026. Vol. 29. No 3. Pp. 964–972. [in Eng.]. DOI: 10.51943/2788-9718_2026_29_3_964-972

ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ VI – XIII ҒАСЫРДЫҢ БАСЫНДАҒЫ ТАРИХЫ БОЙЫНША ЖАЗБА ДЕРЕКТЕРДІҢ ТАРИХНАМАСЫ: АУДАРМАЛАР, МӘТІНДІК СЫН ЖӘНЕ ТАРИХИ-ГЕОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯНЫҢ ЭВОЛЮЦИЯСЫ

Динашева Лазат¹, Әлімбекұлы Әлі², Сапарбекова Ботагоз^{3*}

¹ Халықаралық туризм және меймандостық университеті
(Түркістан қ., Рабиға Сұлтан Бегім көш. 14А, Қазақстан Республикасы)
тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, профессор
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0831-4162>. E-mail: Lazat.Dinasheva@iuth.edu.kz

² Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті
(010008, Қазақстан Республикасы, Астана қ., Сәтпаев көш., 2)
PhD докторант
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0028-8123>. E-mail: Ali.Alimbekuly@gmail.com

³ М.О. Әуезов атындағы Оңтүстік Қазақстан зерттеу университеті
(160012, Шымкент қаласы, Тәуке хан даңғылы, 5, Қазақстан Республикасы)
аға оқытушы
<https://orcid.org/my-orcid?orcid=0000-0003-1717-7577>. E-mail: 1983_botagoz@mail.ru

© Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы ТЭИ, 2026

© Динашева Л., Әлімбекұлы Ә., Сапарбекова Б., 2026

Аңдатпа. *Kipicne.* Мақалада Қазақстанның VI – XIII ғасырдың басындағы тарихын жазба деректер негізінде зерттеудің деректанулық бағдарланған тарихнамалық шолуы ұсынылады. Ерте және дамыған ортағасырлық Қазақстан тарихын қалпына келтіру әртүрлі тілдерде және жанрларда жазылған деректер кешеніне сүйенетіні, сондықтан бұл саладағы ғылымның дамуы аудармаларға, мәтіндік сынға және мұсылман, қытай, көне түркі және еуропалық дәстүр деректерін салыстыру әдістеріне тәуелді болғаны көрсетіледі. *Мақсаты мен міндеті.* Зерттеудің мақсаты мен міндеттері — дереккөздер базасының қалыптасу кезеңдерін айқындау, жетекші ғылыми мектептер мен авторлардың үлесін сипаттау және компилятивтік баяндаулардан бастап бастапқы деректерді сыни талдауға дейінгі әдіснамалық өзгерістерді анықтау. *Әдістер мен материалдар.* Материал ретінде түркі тайпалары мен мемлекеттік құрылымдар (түріктер, түргештер, қарлұқтар, оғыздар, кимектер, қыпшақтар), тарихи география және аймақаралық байланыстар бойынша зерттеу тәсілдерінің эволюциясын көрсететін тарихнамалық еңбектер мен дерек басылымдары алынды. Зерттеу тарихнамалық талдау, деректанулық сын, салыстырмалы-қарастыру және тарихи-географиялық интерпретация әдістерін қолданды. *Нәтижелер.* Нәтижесінде негізгі ғылыми бетбұрыс: (1) араб географиялық және нарративтік деректерін түпнұсқадан ғылыми айналымға енгізу, (2) қытай әулеттік

жылнамалары мәліметтерін жүйелеу, (3) көне түркі руникалық эпиграфикасын оқу және түсіндіру, (4) отандық шығыстануда қалыптасқан қатаң деректанулық сын арқылы қамтамасыз етілгені дәлелденеді. *Қорытынды.* Қазіргі зерттеу күн тәртібі мәтінтану, тарихи картография және пәнаралық верификацияны интеграциялауды, сондай-ақ деректер корпусының аудармаларын кеңейту мен цифрлық қолжетімділігін арттыруды талап ететіні тұжырымдалады

Түйін сөздер: Қазақстан; ерте орта ғасыр; дамыған орта ғасыр; жазба деректер; тарихнама; деректану; түркі тайпалары.

Қаржыландыру. Зерттеу Қазақстан Республикасы Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігі Ғылым комитетінің қаржылық қолдауымен «Қазақстанға ислам дінінің енуін және таралуын археологиялық және жазба деректер негізінде зерттеу» іргелі ғылыми зерттеулер жобасы аясында орындалды (тіркеу нөмірі BR28713129).

Дәйексөз үшін: Динашева Л., Әлімбекұлы Ә., Сапарбекова Б. Қазақстанның VI – XIII ғасырдың басындағы тарихы бойынша жазба деректердің тарихнамасы: аудармалар, мәтіндік сын және тарихи-географиялық интерпретацияның эволюциясы // Отан тарихы. 2026. Т. 29. № 3. Б. 964–972. [ағылш. тілінде]. DOI: 10.51943/2788-9718_2026_29_3_964-972

ИСТОРИОГРАФИЯ ПИСЬМЕННЫХ ИСТОЧНИКОВ ПО ИСТОРИИ КАЗАХСТАНА VI – НАЧАЛА XIII ВВ.: ЭВОЛЮЦИЯ ПЕРЕВОДОВ, КРИТИКИ ТЕКСТА И ИСТОРИКО-ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИИ

Динашева Лазат ¹, Алимбекулы Али², Сапарбекова Ботагоз^{3*}

¹ Международнй университет туризма и гостеприимства
(Туркестан, ул. Рабиги Султан Бегим 14А, Республика Казахстан)
кандидат исторических наук, профессор
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0831-4162>. E-mail: Lazat.Dinasheva@iuth.edu.kz

² Евразийский национальный университет имени Л.Н. Гумилева
(Астана, Сатпаева, 2, Республика Казахстан)
PhD-докторант
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0028-8123>. E-mail: Ali.Alimbekuly@gmail.com

³ Южно-Казахстанский исследовательский университет им. М.О. Ауэзова
(Шымкент, проспект Тауке хана, 5, Республика Казахстан)
старший преподаватель
<https://orcid.org/my-orcid?orcid=0000-0003-1717-7577>. E-mail: 1983_botagoz@mail.ru

© ИИЭ имени Ч.Ч. Валиханова, 2026

© Динашева Л., Алимбекулы.А., Сапарбекова Б., 2026

Аннотация. *Введение.* В статье представлен источниковедческо-историографический обзор изучения истории Казахстана VI – начала XIII вв. по письменным источникам. Реконструкция раннего и развитого Средневековья Казахстана опирается на комплекс разноязычных и разножанровых свидетельств, а потому развитие науки в этой области неизбежно зависело от переводов, критики текстов и методик сопоставления данных мусульманской, китайской, древнетюркской и европейской традиций. *Цели и задачи исследования.* Цель и задачи заключаются в выявлении основных этапов формирования источниковой базы, характеристике ведущих научных школ и авторов, а также в определении методологических сдвигов от компилятивных описаний к критическому анализу первоисточников. *Методы и материалы.* Материалом послужили сведения об историографических работах и публикациях источников, отражающих эволюцию подходов к изучению тюркских племен и государственных образований на территории Казахстана, а также к исторической географии и межрегиональным контактам. Методологическая рамка включает историографический анализ, источниковедческую критику, сравнительный метод и историко-географическую интерпретацию. *Результаты.* В результате показано, что ключевой научный перелом обеспечили: (1) введение в

оборот оригинальных арабских географических и нарративных памятников, (2) систематизация данных китайских династийных хроник, (3) расшифровка и интерпретация древнетюркской рунической эпиграфики, (4) формирование строгой источниковедческой критики в отечественном востоковедении. *Выводы.* Обосновано, что современная повестка исследований требует интеграции текстологии, исторической картографии и междисциплинарной верификации данных, а также дальнейшего расширения переводов и цифровой доступности корпуса письменных источников.

Ключевые слова: Казахстан; раннее Средневековье; развитое Средневековье; письменные источники; историография; источниковедение; тюркские племена.

Финансирование. Исследование выполнено при финансовой поддержке Комитета науки Министерства науки и высшего образования Республики Казахстан в рамках фундаментальных научных исследований по проекту «Исследование проникновения и распространения ислама в Казахстане на основе археологических и письменных источников» (регистрационный номер BR28713129).

Для цитирования: Динашева Л., Алимбекулы А., Сапарбекова Б. Историография письменных источников по истории Казахстана VI – начала XIII вв.: эволюция переводов, критики текста и историко-географической интерпретации // Отан тарихы. 2026. Т. 29. № 3. С. 964–972. [на английском]. DOI: 10.51943/2788-9718_2026_29_3_964-972

Introduction. The reconstruction of the history of Kazakhstan in the sixth and early thirteenth centuries is based on a multilingual and genre-heterogeneous body of written evidence. Information about the early and developed Middle Ages came mainly from external observations – Arabic, Persian, Chinese, ancient Turkic, Byzantine, and Latin sources [Agadzhanyan, 1969: 56; Gumilev, 1967: 153]. The fragmentary nature of the messages, their genre heterogeneity, and the multiethnic nature of the author's perspective make it particularly relevant to analyse the evolution of source studies practices: from early compilations and European orientalist publications to critical study of primary sources and interdisciplinary verification of data.

The object of the research is the historiography of the study of early medieval Kazakhstan based on written sources. The subject is the evolution of source-based approaches – translations, publications, criticism, and text comparison – and their impact on the reconstruction of ethnopolitical processes, historical geography, and cultural contacts. The purpose of the work is to identify the main stages of the formation of the corpus of written evidence and to describe the key scientific shifts that have determined the modern research model. To achieve this goal, the following tasks have been set: to trace the early forms of reference to Turkic history in compilatory collections and European orientalism; to characterize the contribution of 19th-century Russian orientalism to the creation of a source base; to show the role of sinology and ancient Turkic epigraphy in expanding empirical material; to reveal the importance of strict criticism of primary sources in Russian Oriental studies; to identify areas of current development – cartography, digitalization and interdisciplinary verification.

The methodological framework of the article combines historiographical analysis, source criticism, comparative method and historical and geographical interpretation. The working hypothesis is that the advancement of research on the history of Kazakhstan in the sixth and early 13th centuries directly correlates with the growth in the quality of source studies: from compiled retellings to critical reading of primary sources and interdisciplinary data verification models.

Materials and Methods. The empirical basis of the article consists of historiographical works, scientific publications, and annotated translations of written monuments used to reconstruct the history of Kazakhstan in the 6th–early 13th centuries. The material is grouped by origin, language, and information specialisation of the sources.

The first group includes narrative chronicles, geographical treatises, and travel descriptions by Arab and Persian authors of the 9th –13th centuries, which record information about Turkic tribes and political entities. Publications of Chinese dynastic chronicles and philological commentaries on them represent the second group. The third is the ancient Turkic runic epigraphy as an autochthonous body of evidence. The fourth is the works of the Western European and Russian schools of Oriental studies, which formed the methods of extracting and interpreting information from texts.

The methodological framework includes historiographical analysis to identify the stages of development of scientific ideas; source criticism to assess the reliability of evidence; a comparative method for "cross-reading" data from different traditions; historical and geographical interpretation in the analysis of

localisations and routes; elements of interdisciplinary verification involving archaeology and numismatics as a means of verifying written messages.

Discussion. The reconstruction of the history of Kazakhstan in the 6th – early 13th centuries based on written sources is based on a multilingual and genre-heterogeneous corpus of texts. The development of scientific knowledge here is largely determined not by the "increase in facts", but by the expansion of the source base, the quality of translations, the level of textual criticism and methods of historical and geographical interpretation. It is advisable to build a literature review according to the logic of changing research "modes": from compiled genealogies and early orientalism to strict source criticism, comparative models and interdisciplinary verification.

The early stage (XVII – the first half of the XVIII centuries) is represented by Turkic genealogical and chronicle works, where information about tribes and dynasties is combined with legendary genealogical schemes. The works of Kadyr Ali-bek Zhalair (1602) and Abulgazi Khan ("Shajarai-Turk", "Shajarai-tarakim") are important not so much for their completeness of factography as for the fixation of ethnonyms, motives of origin and early connections of Turkic groups (Oguzes, Kipchaks, Karluks, Kangls, etc.), as well as the preservation of the "inner" traditions of explaining the status and interactions of steppe communities [Agadzhanov, 1969: 204]. At this level, sources act both as evidence of the past and as instruments of legitimation – genealogical constructions, etymological explanations of ethnonyms, and ideas about the "antiquity" of tribal unions. Later science, while preserving the value of these texts for the study of historical memory, is forced to apply strict genre criticism to them, along with analysis of the author's purpose and the context of creation.

At the same time, in Muslim historiography, the compilation codices consolidated a steady interest in the political history of Central Asia and the adjacent steppe areas. A significant feature of these collections was the inclusion of the steppe in the broad "world-historical" context of the Islamic East: steppe associations were described through their relations with the states of Transoxiana, Khorezm, Iran, as well as through military and trade contacts.

Western European orientalism of the late 17th –18th centuries became an important channel for the initial introduction of information about the Oguzes, Kimeks, and Kipchaks into European scientific circulation. However, the analysis often remained limited to the framework of the "general history of the East". It depended on the availability of the late-compiled Syriac-Egyptian tradition, which complicated critical interpretation. The problem of the early European stage was the weak historical and geographical "binding" of messages: ethnonyms and toponyms were used without a detailed localisation procedure, and information about tribes was often considered as fragments of the foreign political history of Muslim states. The first European publications, despite their importance for the formation of interest in the Turkic world, had a limited impact on the subsequent development of specific subjects of early Medieval Kazakhstan.

A qualitative historiographical turning point is associated with the development of Russian orientalism in the 19th century, when the appeal to the original Arab monuments of the 9th–12th centuries, their publication and translation with scientific commentary created a stable empirical base [Kovalevsky, 1956: 46]. The shift in focus became fundamental: information about the Turkic tribes began to be studied not as secondary elements of a "foreign history", but as an independent subject of source studies, historical, geographical and ethnopolitical analysis. Several methodological innovations characterised this stage. Firstly, the practice of parallel reading by different authors of the same tradition (the circle of Arab geographers) was consolidated, which made it possible to identify stable "information cores" and distinguish them from the author's interpretations. Secondly, the role of commenting increased: translation was accompanied by an explanation of terms, a comparison of handwritten versions, an indication of parallels and clarification of place names. Thirdly, the Russian school gradually began to link written information with material sources (numismatics) and the geography of routes, which strengthened the evidence of reconstructions. The historiography of this period clearly showed a tendency towards the formation of a "source framework" on the problems of settlement, economy, international contacts and the political history of the Turkic associations of Kazakhstan.

In the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries, the sinological component increased dramatically: the publications of Chinese chronicles and their accompanying historical and philological commentaries opened up the opportunity to reconstruct the political history and international relations of the Turkic khaganates [Gumilev, 1967: 351]. Sinology introduced an important type of data into historiography – more "administrative-diplomatic" and event-chronological, especially significant for the VI –VIII centuries (the period of the khaganates), as well as for the analysis of power structures and foreign policy relations.

At the same time, the ancient Turkic runic epigraphy became the fundamental foundation. Its significance is of a fundamentally different order: runic monuments act as an autochthonous body, recording not only external information about the steppe, but also internal political ideology, the language of power, elements of social structure, ethnonymy, and toponymy of the early Turkic states [Klyashtorny, 2005: 76]. The introduction of runic texts into scientific circulation increased the "cross-checking" of sources: it became possible to compare the data of Chinese chronicles and Muslim reports with the "self-description" of the steppe elite, which made it possible to clarify interpretations and avoid straightforward identifications.

The most significant methodological impetus in the Russian tradition was provided by research focused on the strict requirements of historical criticism of primary sources. As a result, the historiography of Kazakhstan in the sixth and early thirteenth centuries gained a more stable periodisation, and the key sources of the Muslim circle and Turkic epigraphy began to be considered as complementary complexes requiring systematic comparison with historical geography and archaeological data [Klyashtorny and Sultanov, 1992: 124]. This stage is characterised by a reassessment of the role of the source: the text ceases to be "ready evidence" and becomes the object of analysis, taking into account the origin, genre, author's perspective and context of creation. This was manifested in caution when working with ethnonyms (their historical mobility), in attention to routes and locations, as well as in building arguments through a set of independent evidence.

During the Soviet period, the historiographic landscape was characterised by the institutionalisation of source research projects, the development of serial editions of translations and collections of sources, as well as the growing importance of archaeology and numismatics as a means of verifying written evidence [Kumekov, 1972: 467]. A significant change was the expansion of the issue: researchers actively developed issues of ethnopolitical history, economic and cultural types, urban culture and the interaction of nomadic and settled societies. Written sources were increasingly read "in conjunction" with excavation materials and data on medieval cities and trade routes, which enhanced reconstructions in terms of localisation and the region's economic and cultural characteristics. At the same time, certain methodological limitations of the era remained; nevertheless, it was during this period that fundamental arrays of translations and scientific commentaries were accumulated, without which modern historiography would have been impossible.

In the post-Soviet period, interdisciplinary approaches have intensified, and the research agenda has expanded: historical cartography, digital practices of introducing texts into scientific circulation, comparative models of ethnonymy and toponymy analysis have acquired particular importance [Golden, 1992: 245]. From the point of view of source studies, attention to previously underestimated types of written evidence, in particular to cartographic materials, as well as to republications and new translations of key monuments, has become a noticeable trend. This expanded the possibilities of comparative analysis and refinement of localizations, made the "proof" procedure in historical reconstruction more transparent: conclusions are increasingly based on the coordination of data from several traditions (Muslim, Chinese, ancient Turkic) and their verification by archaeological and geographical data.

Thus, the literature review shows that the historiography of written sources on the history of Kazakhstan in the sixth and early 13th centuries develops as a consistent change of research modes: from a compilation description and "history of origin" to criticism of primary sources, to a comparison of traditions and to interdisciplinary verification. It is this evolution of methods that explains why the modern picture of the early medieval history of Kazakhstan is based not on single evidence, but on a coordinated reading of heterogeneous source complexes.

Results. The conducted historiographical and source analysis allows us to identify several interrelated results characterizing the development of the study of the history of Kazakhstan in the sixth and early 13th centuries based on written sources.

1. The logic of historiographical periodization is clarified and its "nodal points" are revealed.

As a result of a comparison of works from different eras, it was found that the development of research was determined not so much by the "accumulation of information" as by the change of source tools and the expansion of the corpus of primary sources. Four stages are conditionally distinguished.

The first stage (XVII – the first half of the XVIII centuries) is characterized by the dominance of the compilation and genealogical tradition (Kadyr Ali-bek Zhalair, Abulgazi Khan, Munejjim Bashi), where information about Turkic tribes and dynasties is presented through genealogical constructions, legendary plots and generalized political narratives. These texts are important as evidence of historical memory and early schemes for explaining the origin and interrelationships of Turkic groups, but require strict criticism of the genre and the author's attitudes.

The second stage (the end of the XVII – XVIII centuries) is associated with the first Western European orientalist publications, which introduced into circulation certain information about the Oguzes, Kimeks, and Kipchaks, as well as with the formation of interest in "oriental antiquities" within the framework of the general history of the East. The result of the analysis of this stage is to fix its methodological limitations: reliance on late compilations and weak binding of messages to specific localizations and chronology reduced the impact of these works on the subsequent development of the issue.

The third stage (19th – early 20th centuries) demonstrates a qualitative change due to the appeal to the original Arabic and Persian sources of the 9th – 12th centuries and publications with scientific commentary. It is at this stage that a stable "framework" of the source base is formed and techniques for parallel reading by different authors are developed, which increases the reliability of reconstructions [Kovalevsky, 1956: 103]. It is shown that the source work here served not as an auxiliary, but as a determining factor in historical constructions.

The fourth stage (mid-20th century – present) is associated with the institutionalization of research, large-scale publications of translations and syntheses, as well as interdisciplinary verification of written data (archaeology, numismatics, historical geography, cartography). The most important result of the stage was that written sources began to be considered as complex "complexes" of traditions, rather than as a single array of facts: Muslim geography and historiography, Chinese chronicles, ancient Turkic epigraphy, and late European descriptions began to be analyzed in a comparative mode [Klyashtorny, Sultanov, 1992: 206; Golden, 1992: 397].

2. Systematized "a package of "written sources" and their research specialization is established.

In the course of the work, it was found that for the history of Kazakhstan in the sixth and early 13th centuries, sources differ not only in language and origin, but also in the type of information that they most reliably record.

a) Muslim geography and narrative monuments (IX – XII centuries) provide the most "dense" information on settlement, routes, trade routes, descriptions of economy, military qualities and social characteristics of tribes, as well as on the political configuration of neighboring states. The result of the analysis is that it was this group of sources that formed the basic data set for the historical and geographical reconstruction of Turkic associations in Kazakhstan, but it requires constant verification of toponyms and terms based on comparable texts and cartographic data.

b) Chinese dynastic chronicles allow reconstructing foreign policy plots, diplomatic contacts, administrative designations, the dynamics of wars and vassal relations. It is revealed that their heuristic value is maximal when working with the early periods (VI – VIII centuries) and when analyzing international relations, but interpretation needs to take into account genre, political optics and translation tradition.

c) The ancient Turkic runic epigraphy acts as an autochthonous body of evidence: it reflects the self-description of power, the ideology of the kaganates, some aspects of social structure, ethnonymy and toponymy. The result of a comparison of historiographical works shows that the introduction of runic texts into scientific circulation created a new "axis of evidence", which made it possible to verify the external messages of the chronicles with the internal discourse of the steppe elite [Klyashtorny, Savinov, 2005: 187].

d) The late compilations and genealogical works (including those of the 17th century) remain important primarily for the study of historical memory and traditions explaining the origin of tribes, but as a factual basis for the VI – XIII centuries. they remain secondary and should be applied to a limited extent.

3. A stable dependence of the quality of reconstruction on the level of source criticism has been revealed.

The results show that scientific breakthroughs in the study of the early and developed Middle Ages of Kazakhstan correlate with an increase in the level of source culture: from the use of retellings and late compilations to work with primary sources, to textual criticism and to the comparison of various traditions.

This pattern manifests itself in three forms: the transition from single quotations to serial involvement of authors of the same tradition (for example, a group of Arab geographers) and the comparison of parallel messages; an increase in the role of historical geography and localization (routes, toponyms, "map" as a means of text verification); the development of caution in ethnic identifications: ethnonyms and tribal names are considered. as mobile categories, depending on the language of the source, the political situation and the author's perspective, which reduces the risk of straightforward "genetic" transfers.

4. Problem fields and "risk zones" in modern research practice are identified.

Based on the analysis of historiography, four most vulnerable areas have been identified. The first is related to the mechanical use of the late compilation tradition without checking against earlier sources and

without taking into account the genre. The second is related to the hyperethnization of terms: the desire to interpret ethnonyms as unchangeable "passports" of tribes over the centuries. The third is due to insufficient cartographic verification of localizations, when toponyms and routes are used outside the comparative procedure. The fourth is with an imbalance of the corpus, when data from one tradition (for example, only Muslim or only Chinese) are applied without cross-reading, which reduces the argumentativeness of the conclusions.

5. The applied results for further work and teaching are formulated.

The results obtained allow us to propose a practical framework for further research: the study of Kazakhstan in the sixth and early thirteenth centuries should be based on a matrix principle, where each plot (ethnopolitical history, settlement, urban culture, international contacts) is compared according to at least two traditions (for example, Muslim geography + runic epigraphy; Chinese chronicles + archaeological data). This framework is also applicable in educational practice, as it allows you to build training modules not according to the list of "events", but according to the types of sources and methods of their criticism: from the question "who wrote and why" to the question "how to compare texts and check localizations".

In general, the results of the study confirm that the historiography of written sources on the history of Kazakhstan in the sixth and early thirteenth centuries is developing as a system in which publication and criticism of the text, historical and geographical interpretation and interdisciplinary verification are key conditions for reliability and scientific novelty [Kovalevsky, 1956: 347; Klyashtorny, Sultanov, 1992: 195; Kumekov, 1972: 268; Golden, 1992: 375].

Conclusion. The goals and methods of research are realized by highlighting the main stages of the development of historiography and describing methodological shifts in working with written sources. The results show that the progress of studying Kazakhstan in the sixth and early thirteenth centuries was due not only to the accumulation of facts, but above all to the development of source culture: translation and publication of texts, criticism of genre and author's attitudes, comparison of traditions and interdisciplinary verification of data.

Conclusions. 1) Early compilations are important as a reflection of historical memory and tradition, but require rigorous criticism. 2) The foundation of the source base was made up of Arab-Persian monuments of the 9th – 13th centuries, introduced into circulation through scientific publications and commentaries. 3) Chinese chronicles and ancient Turkic epigraphy have radically expanded the possibilities of reconstructing ethnopolitical processes and historical geography. 4) The modern perspective is related to the integration of textual criticism, cartography and digital methods of working with the corpus of sources.

The prospects for further work include the preparation of comparative cartographic reconstructions based on written traditions, the expansion of translations and annotated publications, as well as the creation of digital text corpora with the possibility of search analysis of ethnonyms and toponyms. The practical applicability of the results is to improve the teaching methods of medieval history of Kazakhstan and to improve the accuracy of scientific reconstructions used in academic syntheses and reference publications.

Literature

- Агаджанов, 1969 – *Агаджанов С.Г.* Очерки истории огузов и туркмен Средней Азии IX–XIII вв. Ашхабад: Ылым, 1969. 296 с.
- Гаркавец, 2015 – *Гаркавец А.Н.* Codex Cumanicus. Полное издание в 4 томах. Алматы: Баур, 2015. 1348 с.
- Гумилев, 1967 – *Гумилев Л.Н.* Древние тюрки. М.: Наука, 1967. 501 с.
- Кляшторный, 1964 – *Кляшторный С.Г.* Древнетюркские рунические памятники как источник по истории Средней Азии. М.: Наука, 1964.
- Кляшторный, Савинов, 2005 – *Кляшторный С.Г., Савинов Д.Г.* Степные империи древней Евразии. СПб.: Филологический факультет СПбГУ, 2005. 346 с.
- Кляшторный, Султанов, 1992 – *Кляшторный С.Г., Султанов Т.И.* Казахстан. Летопись трех тысячелетий. Алматы: Рауан, 1992. 374 с.
- Ковалевский, 1956 – *Ковалевский А.П.* Книга Ахмеда ибн-Фадлана о его путешествии на Волгу в 921–922 гг.: статьи, переводы и комментарии. Харьков, 1956. 347 с.
- Кумеков, 1972 – *Кумеков Б.Е.* Государство кимаков в IX–XI вв. Алма-Ата: Наука, 1972. 695 с.
- Нуртазина, 2016 – *Нуртазина Н.Д.* Распространение ислама и формирование казахской мусульманской традиции (VIII – начало XIX вв.). Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 2016. 353 с.
- Golden, 1992 – *Golden P.B.* An Introduction to the History of the Turkic Peoples: Ethnogenesis and State-Formation in Medieval and Early Modern Eurasia and the Middle East. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1992. 483 p.
- Rachewiltz, 2004 – *Rachewiltz I. de.* The Secret History of the Mongols: A Mongolian Epic Chronicle of the Thirteenth Century. Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2004. 2 vols.

Türkler, 2002 – *Türkler: Ansiklopedi* (20 cilt). Ankara: Yeni Türkiye Yayınları, 2002. 1550 b.

References

- Agadzhanov, 1969 – *Agadzhanov S.G.* Ocherki istorii oguzov i turkmen Srednei Azii IX–XIII vv. [Essays on the History of the Oghuz and Turkmens of Central Asia in the 9th–13th Centuries]. Ashgabat: Ylym, 1969. 296 p. [in Russian]
- Garkavets, 2015 – *Garkavets A.N.* Codex Cumanicus. Polnoe izdanie v 4 tomakh [Codex Cumanicus: Complete Edition in Four Volumes]. Almaty: Baur, 2015. 1348 p. [in Russian]
- Gumilev, 1967 – *Gumilev L.N.* Drevnie tiurki [The Ancient Turks]. Moscow: Nauka, 1967. 501 p. [in Russian]
- Kliashtornyi, 1964 – *Kliashtornyi S.G.* Drevnetiurkskie runicheskie pamiatniki kak istochnik po istorii Srednei Azii [Ancient Turkic Runic Monuments as a Source on the History of Central Asia]. Moscow: Nauka, 1964. [in Russian]
- Kliashtornyi, Savinov, 2005 – *Kliashtornyi S.G., Savinov D.G.* Stepnye imperii drevnei Evrazii [Steppe Empires of Ancient Eurasia]. St. Petersburg: Faculty of Philology, St. Petersburg State University, 2005. 346 p. URL: kronk.spb.ru/library/klashtorny-savinov-2005.htm?utm_source [in Russian]
- Kliashtornyi, Sultanov, 1992 – *Kliashtornyi S.G., Sultanov T.I.* Kazakhstan. Letopis trekh tysiasheletii [Kazakhstan: A Chronicle of Three Millennia]. Almaty: Rauan, 1992. 374 p. [in Russian]
- Kovalevskii, 1956 – *Kovalevskii A.P.* Kniga Akhmeda ibn-Fadlana o ego puteshestvii na Volgu v 921–922 gg.: stati, perevody i kommentarii [The Book of Ahmad ibn Fadlan about His Journey to the Volga in 921–922: Articles, Translations and Commentaries]. Kharkiv, 1956. 347 p. [in Russian]
- Kumekov, 1972 – *Kumekov B.E.* Gosudarstvo kimakov v IX–XI vv. [The Kimak State in the 9th–11th Centuries]. Alma-Ata: Nauka, 1972. 695 p. [in Russian]
- Nurtazina, 2016 – *Nurtazina N.D.* Rasprostranenie islama i formirovanie kazakhskoi musulmanskoii traditsii (VIII – nachalo XIX vv.) [The Spread of Islam and the Formation of the Kazakh Muslim Tradition from the 8th to the Early 19th Century]. Almaty: Qazaq universiteti, 2016. 353 p. [in Russian]
- Golden, 1992 – *Golden P.B.* An Introduction to the History of the Turkic Peoples: Ethnogenesis and State-Formation in Medieval and Early Modern Eurasia and the Middle East. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1992. 483 p. [in English]
- Rachewiltz, 2004 – *Rachewiltz I. de.* The Secret History of the Mongols: A Mongolian Epic Chronicle of the Thirteenth Century. Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2004. 2 vols. [in English]
- Türkler, 2002 – *Türkler: Ansiklopedi* [The Turks: Encyclopaedia]. 20 vols. Ankara: Yeni Türkiye Yayınları, 2002. 1550 b. [in Turkish]

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ / МАЗМУНЫ ОТАН ТАРИХЫ № 29(3). 2026

<i>Dinasheva L.G., Alimbekuly A.A., Saparbekova B.</i> HISTORIOGRAPHY OF WRITTEN SOURCES ON THE HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN FROM THE 6th TO THE EARLY 13th CENTURIES: EVOLUTION OF TRANSLATIONS, TEXTUAL CRITICISM, AND HISTORICAL-GEOGRAPHICAL INTERPRETATION.....	964
<i>Suleimenova D.K., Agatay O.M.</i> ULUS OF JOCHI AND THE GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA, 1380–1395 FROM VASSALAGE TO ALLIANCE.....	973
<i>Порсин А.А.</i> ВЛИЯНИЕ КЛИМАТА И ЭПИДЕМИЙ НА ПОЛИТИЧЕСКУЮ СИТУАЦИЮ В ЗОЛОТОЙ ОРДЕ В КОНЦЕ XIII – НАЧАЛЕ XIV ВВ.....	985
<i>Джумагалиев Д.А., Сабитов Ж.М.</i> «КРИЗИС XIV ВЕКА» И ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ НОВЫХ МЕХАНИЗМОВ ЛЕГИТИМАЦИИ ВЛАСТИ (ПО МАТЕРИАЛАМ «МАДЖМУ АТ-ТАВАРИХ»).....	997
<i>Амирбекова С.К., Саркыткан К., Дюсенов Б.Д.</i> ХОРЕЗМ, МАВЕРАННАХР И ДЕШТ-И КИПЧАК В АРАБСКИХ РУКОПИСЯХ ВАТИКАНСКОЙ АПОСТОЛЬСКОЙ БИБЛИОТЕКИ.....	1011
<i>Koshymova A.O., Nogaibaeva M.S.</i> TOPONYMS IN KAZAKH EPICS: HISTORICAL, TOPONYMIC AND ETHNOCULTURAL ANALYSIS (BASED ON THE POEM “KOBYLANDY BATYR”).....	1032
<i>Kambarbekova G.A.</i> CENTRAL ASIA THROUGH THE LENS OF AN INDIAN TRAVELER: PEOPLE, CUSTOMS, AND TOPONYMY.....	1044
<i>Тылахметова А.С., Черниенко И.Б.</i> ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ХАНА АБИЛМАМБЕТА В ОЦЕНКАХ ИСТОРИОГРАФИИ.....	1063
<i>Abenova G.A., Tokishkadirov B.B., Mamyrbekov A.M.</i> KAZAKH–DZUNGAR RELATIONS IN MODERN HISTORIOGRAPHY	1079
<i>Beisembayeva A.R.</i> KAZAKH–DZUNGAR RELATIONS FROM THE SECOND HALF OF THE XVII CENTURY TO THE 1750S: THE SOURCE BASE OF THE RESEARCH.....	1092
<i>Galimov Ye.A., Kabuldinov Z.Ye.</i> UPRISINGS OF THE KAZAKHS OF THE JUNIOR ZHUZ AGAINST THE ABOLITION OF THE AUTHORITY OF SULTAN-RULERS.....	1104
<i>Toraigyrov Ye.M.</i> THE KAZAKH POPULATION AND THE MILITARY- ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE IRTYSH RIVER (SECOND HALF OF THE XVIII CENTURY TO THE EARLY XIX CENTURY).....	1117

Төлебаева Ж.М., Хайрулдаева А.М.

ШОҚАН УӘЛИХАНОВ ЕҢБЕКТЕРІНДЕГІ ҚАЗАҚТАР МЕН ОРТА АЗИЯ
ХАЛЫҚТАРЫНЫҢ XIX ҒАСЫРДАҒЫ ҚАРЫМ-ҚАТЫНАСТАРЫ.....1131

Құрманбек Қ., Қайполла Қ., Нұржанбек Н.

ҚАЗАҚ АҒARTУШЫЛАРЫНЫҢ ЕҢБЕКТЕРІНДЕГІ
ШАҒАТАЙ ТІЛІНДЕГІ ДІНИ ТЕРМИНДЕР
(Зәкірия бин Ибраһимнің «Мұхтасар ‘илм-И Ғал» еңбегі негізінде).....1143

Ахметова Г.М.

ТОРГОВОЕ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВО В ПРОЦЕССАХ
ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ СЕВЕРО-ВОСТОЧНОГО
КАЗАХСТАНА (КОНЕЦ XIX – НАЧАЛО XX ВЕКА).....1156

Черниенко Д.А., Тойбаев А.Ж.

ЭТНОДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ В ЖЕТЫСУСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
В КОНЦЕ XIX – НАЧАЛЕ XXI В. (ПО ДАННЫМ ПЕРЕПИСЕЙ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ).....1173

Оразов Р.Е., Тілеубаев Ш.Б., Қоңқабаева А.Н.

ЖЕТІСУ ОБЛЫСЫНДАҒЫ 1916 ЖЫЛҒЫ КӨТЕРІЛІСТІҢ КЕЙБІР АСПЕКТІЛЕРІ.....1195

Abdrakhmanova G.S., Kalenova T.S., Tuleubayev Zh.Z.

THE IDEA OF NATIONAL REVIVAL IN THE WORKS
OF THE ALASH FIGURES: A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS.....1213

Жүсіп С.А., Маслов Х.Б.

ЧЕХИЯ МЕН СЛОВАКИЯ ДЕРЕККӨЗДЕРІНДЕГІ ҚАЗАҚ ХАЛҚЫНЫҢ
БЕЙНЕСІ: МӘДЕНИЕТ, ҰЛТ ЗИЯЛЫЛАРЫ ЖӘНЕ АЛАШ ОРДА.....1228

Сулейменова Г.Ж., Оразаева Ж.Ж., Аликулова Н.С.

XX ҒАСЫР БАСЫНДА ҚАЗАҚ ӨЛКЕСІНДЕГІ
БІЛІМ БЕРУДІҢ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯСЫ, ЖАҢАША
ТЕНДЕНЦИЯ, ОҚЫТУ ЖҮЙЕСІНДЕГІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕР.....1241

Байсалдина Г.Ж., Козыбаева М.М.

1918–1936 ЖЫЛДАРДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ САЙЛАУ
ҚҰҚЫҒЫНАН АЙЫРУ САЯСАТЫ: ҚҰҚЫҚТЫҚ НЕГІЗДЕР,
ӨҢІРЛІК ПРАКТИКА ЖӘНЕ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК САЛДАРЛАР.....1254

Shakenov A.

HISTORICAL FIGURES IN RURAL STREET NAMES
OF NORTHERN KAZAKHSTAN: FROM SOVIET TO NATIONAL PANTHEON.....1268

Сулейменова А.

1925–1933-ЖЫЛДАРДАҒЫ «КІШІ ҚАЗАН» НАУҚАНДАРЫНЫҢ
ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ШЫҒЫС ӨҢІРЛЕРІНДЕ ЖҮРГІЗІЛУ ТАРИХЫ:
АРХИВТІК ДЕРЕККӨЗДЕРГЕ ШОЛУ.....1281

Омарова Г.А., Төленова З.М., Қожаханова Қ.К.

ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ 1931–1933 ЖЫЛДАРДАҒЫ
АШАРШЫЛЫҚТЫҢ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-ДЕМОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ ЗАРДАПТАРЫ:
АЛМАТЫ ОБЛЫСЫ МЕН ҚАЛАСЫ МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫ НЕГІЗІНДЕ.....1301

Әлібек С.Н., Косанбаев С.К., Пазиров Е.Д.

1930-ШЫ ЖЫЛДАРЫ ОҢТҮСТІК ӨҢІРДЕ САЯСИ

ҚУҒЫН-СҮРГІНГЕ ҰШЫРАҒАН ОҚУ-АҒАРТУ

САЛАСЫ ҚЫЗМЕТКЕРЛЕРІНІҢ ҚАСІРЕТТІ ТАҒДЫРЫ.....1316

Issabek M.K., Gündoğdu A.

WOMEN OF SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN IN THE CONTEXT

OF STALINIST REPRESSIONS: THE FATE OF MOTHERS

AND THE FORMATION OF HISTORICAL MEMORY.....1331

Kassymova D.B., Abdrakhmanov B.N., Kenzhegalin A.K.

MIGRATIONS IN THE SYSTEM OF THE SOVIET-CHINESE

BORDER IN THE 1940S: SOCIETAL SECURITY IN THE KAZAKH SSR.....1347

Turgunbayev I.E., Makhayeva A.Sh., Zhanatayeva K.B.

MODERNIZATION IN THE EARLY REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE:

INTELLECTUAL EMIGRATION AND THE IDEOLOGICAL TRANSFER.....1360

Сауыркан Е., Каипбаева А.Т.

ТРАНСШЕКАРАЛЫҚ КӨШІ-ҚОН: XX ҒАСЫРДЫҢ

БАСЫНДА ҚЫТАЙ МЕН МОҢҒОЛИЯҒА ӨТКЕН

ҚАЗАҚ БОСҚЫНДАРЫ ЖӘНЕ БАЛАЛАР ТАҒДЫРЫ.....1371

Базарбаев К., Батырбекқызы Г., Эрен Акдениз

ТҮРКІЯ–ҚАЗАҚСТАН ҚАТЫНАСТАРЫНДАҒЫ

ЖҰМСАҚ КҮШ ПЕН ЭТНИКАЛЫҚ СӘЙКЕСТІК ЫҚПАЛЫ.....1388

Zharylgassynova B., Duisenbay D.

AGRICULTURAL CULTURE OF THE KARAKUYS

SETTLEMENT: BASED ON ARCHAEOBOTANICAL

MATERIALS OF THE EARLY IRON AGE.....1405

Турганбаева Л.Р., Азитаев С.С.

АРХИТЕКТУРНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СРЕДНЕВЕКОВОГО МАВЗОЛЕЯ

НА ГОРОДИЩЕ КЫШКАЛА (КЫЗЫЛОРДИНСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ).....1418

Ергали Г., Қалыш А.Б., Исаева А.И.

ЭТНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ БРАЧНОЙ НЕСТАБИЛЬНОСТИ

СРЕДИ КАЗАХОВ КАРАГАНДИНСКОЙ И УЛЫТАУСКОЙ ОБЛАСТЕЙ.....1432

Ахантаева Ә.Ж.

ЖЕТІСУ ӨҢІРІНДЕГІ ЕГІНШІЛІК ӨНІМДЕРІ

ЖӘНЕ ОНЫҢ ТҮРМЫСТА ҚОЛДАНЫЛУЫ.....1445



Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов ат. Тарих және этнология институты
Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28
Тел/факс: +7 727 261 67 19
e-mail: kazhistory@bk.ru