ANNOTATION

to the dissertation of Batyrbekova Kamshat Aishygarovna on the topic «Lexical and semantic features of the Mamluk-Kipchak written monument «Baytaratu'l-vazikh», prepared for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Phd) in the educational program 8D02310-Philology

General description of the research. It is well known that the historical memory and worldview of a particular ethnic group are formed and transmitted primarily through language. Written monuments created during the reign of the Mamluk-Kipchaks in Egypt and the Levant serve not only as linguistic sources, but also as invaluable components of historical and cultural heritage. In modern linguistics, the comprehensive study of such texts, taking into account their linguistic, literary and historical aspects, is becoming an increasingly relevant area of research. This is due to broader efforts to revive the national spiritual heritage and deepen the understanding of historical consciousness and cultural identity.

The present dissertation is fully aligned with the strategic policy documents and cultural programs of independent Kazakhstan, including Kazakhstan-2050, the National Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025, as well as initiatives such as Cultural Heritage, In the Stream of History, Eternal Nation, Spiritual Revival, The Seven Facets of the Great Steppe, and Archive–2025. These initiatives are aimed at actualizing the historical and cultural legacy and modernizing national consciousness, thereby imparting renewed significance to the scholarly examination of historical written sources through the lens of contemporary linguistic and cultural methodologies.

In this context, the study of ancient and medieval Turkic written monuments opens up new horizons for rethinking the shared historical and cultural foundations of the Turkic peoples. A comprehensive analysis of the manuscript «Baytaratu'l-vazikh» from linguistic, historical, and cultural perspectives is regarded as one of the pressing tasks within Turkology and general linguistics. Such studies contribute to the consolidation of collective historical memory and the spiritual continuity of the Turkic world, while also expanding the methodological and empirical boundaries of contemporary linguistics.

Modern Turkological research highlights the considerable number of surviving ancient and medieval written sources of the Turkic peoples and emphasizes the necessity of their systematic study and scholarly integration. These monuments constitute crucial evidence of the historical development of Turkic languages, including Kazakh, as it is impossible to project a meaningful future without a profound understanding of the past. In this regard, written sources serve as a foundation for reconstructing the processes of linguistic formation and evolution.

The medieval manuscript «Baytaratu'l-vazikh», written in Mamluk-Kipchak, represents a valuable linguistic and cultural source. It reflects the worldview of Turkic society during that historical period and bears witness to cultural continuity. A diachronic and synchronic analysis of the language used in the text enables

scholars to trace the influence of the Mamluk-Kipchak language on the processes shaping the Kazakh language. Establishing the continuity between medieval Kipchak written sources and the modern Kazakh language offers opportunities to identify their historical and genetic interconnections.

The written monuments of the Mamluk-Kipchak period played a significant role in the development of cultural and linguistic exchanges between the Turkic and Arab worlds. During this era, a substantial number of scientific, religious, and literary works originally written in Arabic were translated into Kipchak, with reverse translations also occurring. These processes were reflected in the works of Arab scholars and contributed to the recognition of Kipchak culture in the Islamic world, while simultaneously stimulating the development of Turkic written traditions.

Dictionaries and grammatical treatises composed in Kipchak using the Arabic script are currently preserved in foreign archives, libraries, and museums. Their incorporation into academic discourse and their linguistic analysis represent one of the key tasks of contemporary Kazakh linguistics. In this regard, the study of the lexical features of «Baytaratu'l-vazikh», commissioned by the Egyptian ruler Mahmud Tolubek, and the identification of its connections with the modern Kazakh language will deepen our understanding of the historical development of the Kazakh language and shed light on the stages of its formation.

Relevance of the Research. Works written in the Mamluk-Kipchak language during the medieval period – particularly those dealing with veterinary subjects, such as «Baytaratu'l-vazikh» – constitute important sources for studying the historical development of the Kazakh language. These written monuments not only reflect the linguistic features and functioning of the language during that era but also illustrate the scientific interaction between the Turkic and Arabic linguistic spheres.

Of particular significance are materials related to horse breeding and medical terminology, as they provide a basis for comparative studies of vocabulary, terminology, and semantic structures within the context of professional language. The analysis of such texts contributes to a deeper understanding of the development of thematic lexical layers in Turkic languages and their evolution within the Kazakh language.

The integration of these monuments into academic discourse, along with their systematic linguistic analysis, represents a pressing task for contemporary Turkology, linguistics, and cultural studies. This work not only expands the empirical foundation of Kazakh linguistics but also sheds light on the processes of cultural and linguistic interaction within the medieval Islamic world.

Object of the Research. The lexicon of the medieval written monument «Baytaratu'l-vazikh».

Subject of the Research. The historical and linguistic analysis of the lexical units recorded in the medieval manuscript «Baytaratu'l-vazikh», as well as their reflection in the modern Kazakh language.

The purpose of the dissertation. The aim of this study is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the linguistic features of the medieval written monument «Baytaratu'l-vazikh», composed in the Mamluk-Kipchak language, in order to

identify the historical and genetic continuity between Mamluk-Kipchak and the modern Kazakh language.

To achieve this aim, the following research objectives have been set:

- To provide an overview of the history of the composition and study of the manuscript «Baytaratu'l-vazikh», analyze its genre structure and content features, and carry out a paleographic and codicological characterization. Using the historical-comparative method, investigate the phonetic phenomena in the text, identify the sound system and phonetic patterns, and establish points of contact with the modern Kazakh language.
- To analyze the degree of preservation of the manuscript's lexicon in modern Kazakh: classify words according to parts of speech and the degree of preservation of form and meaning (both form and meaning preserved; form changed but meaning retained). Conduct quantitative and statistical analysis of the collected data.
- To identify loanwords in the text «Baytaratu'l-vazikh» and categorize them into two groups: (1) Arabisms used exclusively in the language of the manuscript and understandable in the context of Mamluk-Kipchak society; (2) Arabic borrowings that have been preserved in modern Kazakh. Study the peculiarities of religious vocabulary usage, determine its semantic boundaries, and perform a statistical analysis of Arabisms.
- Based on Mamluk-Kipchak period manuscripts (*Kitāb fī Riyāḍat al-Khayl*, *Munīyat al-Ghuzāt*, *Kitāb fī ʿIlm al-Nushshāb*), investigate the structure and features of terminologization of professional vocabulary related to horse breeding and veterinary medicine. Identify phonetic and lexical characteristics of professional terms, reveal their linguistic and cultural significance, and, by comparing them with modern Kazakh equivalents, determine continuity and patterns of lexical development.
- To examine horse-related terms in «Baytaratu'l-vazikh» from historical-cultural and semantic perspectives, trace their usage in modern Kazakh, and study their development from the Saka-Hunnic period through the medieval era using written monuments, oral folk creativity (epics, fairy tales, proverbs, phraseological units), and contemporary literary prose and poetry. Identify rituals, prohibitions, and traditions related to horse breeding, and determine linguistic and cultural continuity.
- To describe the lexical-semantic structure of somatic vocabulary related to the horse in the manuscript: elucidate its semantic scope, usage contexts, functional features, and cognitive potential. Compare these terms with their modern Kazakh counterparts, trace semantic shifts, and establish their role in the historical development of the language.
- To conduct an ethnocultural study of kinship terms and material culture vocabulary recorded in «Baytaratu'l-vazikh». Establish the historical formation and semantic development of the relevant lexicon, portray the cultural and social image of Mamluk-Kipchak society through the linguistic worldview, trace the continuity of these lexical units in modern Kazakh culture and language, and reveal the interrelation between language and culture as expressions of national worldview.
- To investigate the historical development of lexical units related to nature and the surrounding world. Reveal the semantic field of these terms, compare them with

other medieval Turkic written monuments, identify commonalities and distinctions. Analyze the usage of these lexemes in modern Kazakh, examine changes in their meanings, and determine linguistic and cultural continuity.

Sources of research. Vocabulary of the medieval written monument «Baytaratu'l-vazikh».

Research materials. The text of the written monument «Baytaratu'l-vazikh», which served as the main linguistic material in this study.

Scientific novelty of the research. During the course of this study, the following scientific results were achieved and new aspects identified:

1. For the first time, a comprehensive characterization of the genre, paleographic, and codicological features of the manuscript «Baytaratu'l-vazikh» was provided, and its historical-cultural and linguistic value was established.
2. The phonetic system of the language of the manuscript was studied from the perspective of the historical-comparative approach; sound patterns were substantiated, and evolutionary changes were recorded.
3. The lexicon of the manuscript underwent an extensive comparative-typological analysis with the lexicon of the modern Kazakh language. Words preserved in their original form, as well as those that experienced phonetic changes while retaining their semantics, were identified.
4. Borrowings from Arabic, Persian, and Mongolian were established, with specific examples of Arabisms characteristic of both the Mamluk-Kipchak period and the modern Kazakh language provided.
5. For the first time, based on the text of «Baytaratu'l-vazikh», a comprehensive study of the professional vocabulary related to veterinary medicine and horse breeding of the Mamluk-Kipchak period was conducted, and modern Kazakh equivalents of these terms were presented.
6. Historical-cultural, semantic, and cognitive features of horse-related terms were thoroughly analyzed, revealing their role in the national worldview and cultural code.
7. Somatic lexical units related to the horse and their lexical-semantic fields were studied in detail; the history of their development and their functioning in modern Kazakh were described.
8. Lexical units reflecting everyday life, customs, and social relations were systematized from ethnocultural and historical perspectives, thereby revealing the sociocultural portrait of Mamluk-Kipchak society through linguistic data.

Theoretical and methodological foundations of the research. The theoretical and methodological basis of this dissertation comprises the works of domestic and foreign Turkologists, linguists, historians, and specialists in veterinary science. Special attention is given to a comprehensive approach that integrates historical-linguistic, comparative, etymological, and lexicographical methods of analysis.

Main methods and techniques of the research. In the course of the study, a range of linguistic and interdisciplinary research methods was employed, including the historical-comparative (historical-relative), lexico-semantic, etymological, typological, interpretive, cognitive, factological-comparative, and comparative

analysis methods. In addition, semantic mapping and cultural-cognitive mapping, as well as the text mining method, were used to explore more deeply the meanings and cultural connotations of lexical units within the text. When analyzing the monument in its historical and cultural context, source study (source analysis), paleographic, codicological, bibliographic, ethnolinguistic, lexicostatistical (quantitative linguistics) methods were applied comprehensively.

Traditional linguistic techniques such as data collection, systematization, classification, selection, description, generalization, semantic field analysis, and conceptual comparison – were also used in combination to ensure a multidimensional analysis. Furthermore, systematic work was carried out with digital and online resources, including *Qazcorpus.kz*, *Turkish National Corpus*, *Termincom.kz*, *https://www.millisaraylar.gov.tr*, *https://sozdikqor.kz/*, *manisa@yek.gov.tr*, *bursainebey@yek.gov.tr*, *vahidpasa@yek.gov.tr*, as well as data from social networks such as *https://www.facebook.com* and *https://www.instagram.com*.

Theoretical significance of the research. The results of this study may contribute to the development of theoretical issues in historical lexicology to a certain extent. The obtained data can be utilized in higher education institutions as supplementary material for teaching courses on historical phonetics and historical lexicology of the Kazakh language to students of philological faculties, as well as in lexicographical practice and specialized courses.

Practical significance of the research. The conclusions and results of this study can serve as a source for the compilation of comparative dictionaries of Turkic languages, explanatory dictionaries of Turkic languages, as well as historical and etymological dictionaries. Additionally, they can be used as supplementary material for teaching students specializing in philology and Turkology at universities in courses such as History of the Kazakh Language, Historical Grammar of the Kazakh Language, Historical Lexicology, and Textology, as well as in the development of textbooks in these fields.

Main results and conclusions for defense. «Baytaratu'l-vazikh» is a prominent monument of the language and culture of the Mamluk-Kipchak era. By genre, it is a didactic work of an applied nature, based on practical experience and ethical-moral norms.

1. From paleographic and codicological perspectives, the monument corresponds to the traditions of medieval Turkic writing. The writing system, script, writing techniques, and materials reflect the characteristics of the written culture of the Mamluk period.

2. Phonetic phenomena were analyzed using the historical-comparative method; patterns of sound changes and continuity with the modern Kazakh language were established (e.g., t > d, ы > i, vowel reduction, etc.).

3. According to the results of the lexical-semantic analysis:

65% of lexical units retained both form and meaning,

25% underwent phonetic changes while retaining meaning,

10% became archaic or little understood. Nouns and verbs predominate, which correlates with the practical orientation of the text.

4. Borrowed vocabulary is divided into two groups:

- Group I – Arabisms reflecting the realities of Mamluk society and used exclusively in the language of the monument;

- Group II – Arabisms preserved in the modern Kazakh language. The overall share of borrowings is about 30% of the text, indicating strong cultural influence from Arab civilization. Religious vocabulary related to Islamic terminology is particularly prominent and remains actively used today.

5. Professional vocabulary of the Mamluk period (veterinary medicine, horse breeding), also represented in the monuments *Kitab fi Riyazati al-Khayl*, *Muniyat al-Ghuzat*, etc., demonstrates a close connection with corresponding terms in modern Kazakh.

6. Terms related to horses (zhuyrik, zhorga, baige, tulpar) maintain historical-cultural continuity. The monument extensively features terms describing the appearance, behavior, coat colors, and purpose of horses.

7. Concepts of the horse as a cultural and symbolic object originate in the Saka-Hunnic era, pass through oral folk creativity and written sources, and are reflected in modern Kazakh prose and poetry.

8. Somatic vocabulary related to the horse (tuyaq, bas, etc.) possesses a broad semantic potential, actively participates in the formation of stable expressions and proverbs, thus enhancing its functional load in the language.

9. Kinship terms and household names reveal features of the social structure and cultural profile of Mamluk-Kipchak society. For example, words such as ata, ana, äke, kelin have retained semantic integrity in modern Kazakh.

10. Lexical units associated with nature and the cosmos (zher, su, kun, zhel) represent concepts characterizing the Turkic worldview. In the text, they are used in the form of metaphors and epithets, resonating with the poetic tradition of modern Kazakh.

Publications on the dissertation topic in journals recommended by the Committee for Quality Assurance in the Field of Science and Higher Education of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan (CQA):

1. Written monuments in the Mamluk-Kipchak language and the significance of the Manuscript «Baytaratu'l-vazikh» // *Bulletin of L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University*. Series: Philology. – No. 4 (149). – Turkestan, 2024. – Pp. 45–60.

2. Lexical-Semantic characteristics of somatic terms in the written monument «Baytaratu'l-vazikh» // *Bulletin of the Eurasian Humanitarian Institute*. Scientific Journal. – No. 2. – Astana, 2025. – Pp. 296–309.

3. Linguocultural features of linguistic units related to Horse Breeding in Medieval written monuments (Based on «Baytaratu'l-vazikh» and *Codex Cumanicus*) // *Bulletin of the Kazakh-Turkish University named after H.A. Yasawi*. Scientific Journal. – No. 2 (134). – Turkestan, 2025. – Pp. 190–206.

4. The relationship of common Turkic vocabulary in the language of the monument «Baytaratu'l-vazikh» with Modern Kazakh // *Bulletin of Shokan Ualikhanov Kokshetau University*. Series: Philology. – No. 2 / 2025.

Publications in proceedings of international scientific and practical conferences:

1. The Medieval Monument «Baytaratu'l-vazikh» Dedicated to Issues of Horse Breeding // International Scientific and Practical Conference "Auezov Readings-23: The Phenomenon of Abai and New Horizons of Knowledge," Dedicated to the 180th Anniversary of Abai. Vol. I. – Shymkent, 2025. – Pp. 40–45.

2. The Use of Religious Vocabulary from the Monument «Baytaratu'l-vazikh» in Modern Kazakh // Proceedings of the International Scientific and Practical Conference "Modern Approaches to the Literature of Turkic Peoples: Problems, Factors, Solutions." – Tashkent, 2025. – Pp. 26–28.

Structure of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, a main body comprising three chapters with subsections, a conclusion, and a list of references. The appendix contains a free translation of the medieval monument «Baytaratu'l-vazikh», written in the Mamluk-Kipchak language.