

Zh. Tashtanov^{1*} , S. Zhanbolatov¹ 

¹M.Auezov South Kazakhstan University
Shymkent, 160012, Republic of Kazakhstan

*e-mail: z_tashtanov@mail.ru

MICROHISTORICAL STUDIES ON THE EXAMPLE OF RESIDENTS OF THE SAIRAM REGION

Abstract.

In the article, the microhistory of Sairam district is recognized from a new angle, taking as an example. At the same time, an overview of the development of the direction of microhistory is given, giving an understanding of the concept of microhistory. In this context, the views of Italian scientists K. Poni, E. Grandi, J. Levy on the formation of microhistory were analyzed. Researchers of Kazakhstan Abdrakhmanova K.K., Bisembayeva L.A. and other collective studies are reviewed by the method of microhistory. In the course of the article, a general description of Sairam's life at the beginning of the last century was given. In this context, the researches of historian-professor S. Zholdasov were put forward. Famous scientist J. Levi's questions from his sources, starting from demographic indicators, family structures and relations, land-related operations, the demographic situation and population composition, tribal composition, land-related relations in Sairam district were comparatively noted. Due to the lack of tax standards in the land tax policy of the Soviet government in Sairam, there was a mass protest of small people, that is, peasants. As a result, riots and even rampage took place. In the article, as an archival source, the information of the Turkestan department of the "Imperial Russian-Geographical Society" about the population list and composition of the population of Shymkent uyezd in 1922 is given. Opinions were also raised about the names of Karabulak and Mankent settlements in Sairam district. Analyzes were also made on how the different ethnic groups who lived in these settlements tried to distinguish themselves and preserve their peculiarities. A comparative evaluation of the speech style of Karabulak and Mankent Uzbek ethnic groups compared to Tashkent Uzbeks and their sound phonemes is given.

Key words: microhistory, demography, tax norms, clan composition, sound phonemes, land relations, clan symbol.

Introduction.

First of all, let's reveal the deep meaning of the concept called the history of everyday life. The term "history of everyday life" or "microhistory" was used in the 1950s and 1960s (for example, in the works of F. Braudel, as well as the French writer Raymond Kenot) but in a negative, sarcastic way, as an equivalent of the word "history dealing with useless things" [1]. However, by the end of the 1970s, a group of Italian historians led to the formation of this microhistory term as a new scientific direction in the field of history [2]. Today, this direction is known by the same name to the entire scientific world. The term microhistory was coined in 1978 by the Italian scientist K. It was reflected in Poni's small article "Land cultivation and microhistory" [3]. As E. Grandy pointed out, social anthropology greatly influenced the formation of the direction of microhistory [4].

In Kazakhstan, research from the position of microhistory began in 2000. First, K.K. Abdrakhmanova [5] defended her PhD thesis on the everyday life of the cities of Central Kazakhstan in 1945-1953 years in Karaganda State University named after E.A. Buketov, and then the research institute "Told History", which was created at KazNPU named after Abay by scientists of the center "Zhambyl region during the Great Patriotic War. 1941-1945" [6], "Historical memory of the society: the twentieth century in biographical stories of the inhabitants of Eskelda district of Almaty region" [7], etc. published several collective works. At the same time, such researchers as L.A. Bisembayeva defended their PhD dissertations on the method of microhistory [8].

In addition, in the article, we aimed to study the history of Sairam district from a microhistorical point of view as an object of research. Undoubtedly, the relevance of revealing the unknown pages of the history of Sairam district, which has been insignificantly studied as a research object in the southern region after the Soviet era, from the point of view of daily life is indisputable. It should be noted about the experimental nature of the micro-historical direction: historians change both the research methods and the types of content of the material. An obvious part of the practice that gives the whole field its name is a change in the scope of the study: researchers turn to micro-analysis in order to explore, as if looking through a well-magnified glass, significant features of the phenomenon under study that are usually overlooked by historians. The purpose of our article is to turn the history of this Sairam district into a site for intensive study of the peculiarities of its population.

Materials and methods of research.

During the writing of the article, methods of historical comparison and analysis were used. Systematization, comparison, summarization and other methods of archival data analysis were used in the research. In the article, we did not exclude statistical and quantitative methods. At the same time, archival data were used as written sources and references were made to the research materials of historians of the country within the scope of this topic. In the writing of the article, the Turkestan Regional State Archive, fund 1169, was supplemented with data. J. Levy in the book "Intangible Heritage: Exorcist's Career in Piedmont in the XVII Century" showed that through microanalysis it is possible to see a change in direction of the general process at certain points of real life [5. – 15]. In this book, he considers all the biographies of the inhabitants of the settlement called Santena, whose data is left in certain documents. The questions Levy tried to uncover from his sources are numerous: from demographics to family structures and relationships, land transactions, peasant mentality, dynastic rivalry, and other issues such as the village's relationship with the outside world. What appeared to this historian at first glance to be a land market turned out to be a much more significant phenomenon upon investigation: all land transactions were known to be private, with land prices constantly fluctuating and dependent on the personal relationships of the transactors. This phenomenon also applies to the history of Sairam district of Turkestan region, which we have taken as the object of research. All phenomena and events in the region, which is mainly engaged in land farming, are related to the attitude of the inhabitants of Sairam to the land and society to the Soviet totalitarianism.

Results and its discussion.

In general, the Sairam region is densely populated by Uzbeks, who began to come in large numbers after the conquest of the Kokan Khanate. Among the settlements where Uzbeks came and settled, the largest city of Sairam has retained its status as a large settlement since ancient times. Many factors influenced it. As noted by the local historian, professor S. Zoldasov, "horses bred by the Kazakhs of Sairam here were highly valued in markets everywhere. There was also a great demand for tall, large, and easy-going horses. As for Sairam's bazaar, which at that time could not compete with the neighboring cities in terms of its size, the prices of the goods sold there were not higher than those of Tashkent, Shymkent, and Auliyata bazaars. Due to the large number of people who came to buy products from Sairam and other places, a part of the city's population engaged in direct trade. All products produced by local residents were brought there. Raw soap, iron products, decorative handicrafts were sold. In the city, soap was made, flour was milled, and at the same time textile production was developed. The land of the inhabitants of Sairam city was much less than the neighboring settlements of Uzbeks such as Karamurt and Sultan Rabat. The reason for this was the large number of visitors to this city, which has been coming since time immemorial, and there was a lack of land, and the number of production facilities continued to grow" [6. – 490]. Levy's balance of conflicting interests in the above-mentioned book and the exceptional mediating activity of Santeno court and notary Giulio Chiesa caused this village to be excluded from the processes taking place in the neighborhood for several decades. As a result, the arrival of Russian

peasants in the region caused the plight of local peasants who were displaced from fertile lands by a new stream of settlers. Mediation actions such as the forced resale of land by some peasants, distortions in the policy of collectivization during the establishment of the Soviet government caused this Sairam district to fall behind for several years, and peasants migrated to foreign regions in search of work. In addition, Levy emphasizes that "microhistorians, on the other hand, pay special attention to the inconsistency of normative systems, and therefore to the opposite of fragmentation, to the pluralism of views that make any system open, so that changes occur due to the choices and strategies of many "small people", which It is also likely to be due to gaps between inconsistent regulatory systems." According to Iya Levy, there was a mass protest of small people, peasants, due to the lack of tax regulations in the land tax policy of the Soviet government in Sayram. As a result, riots and even uprisings are ripe. Data on the demographic composition of the population living in the Sairam region also open the way for microhistorical analysis and serve as sources. It should be noted here that the Uzbeks living in Sairam were called Sarts during the first period of the Soviet government. Let us cite information from the Turkestan department of the "Imperial Russian-Geographical Society" about the population list and composition of the population of Shymkent region in 1922 [7. – 200]. In these data, the following is said about the composition of the population of Sairam district:

Table 1 – Sairam availability. Sairam settlement July 3, 1922 Reported by Tursynbai Tashmetov

Name of the settlement	Resident population	Warnings
Sairam	Sarttar (real name)	Sairam settlement has 13,000 houses Migrated from different places of Turkestan
Yangalyq	Sarttar (real name)	Yangalyq 6.200 houses
Sultan-Rabat	Sarttar (real name)	Sultan-Rabat 2.200 houses
Karamurt	Sarttar (real name)	Karamurt 2.500 houses Some adverbs of Karamurt population are similar to those of the Kara-Bulak village.
Dongyz-Tau	Kozhalar (real name)	Dongyz-Tau 180 houses
Note: The table is based on data from the Turkestan Regional State Archive. (Foundation-1169; Inventory-2; Case-3) [9]		

Also, the Karabulak region belonging to this Sayram district was also called the Karabulak Province

Table 2 – Karabulak province of Shymkent region. Information of Imam Mahdi Qazi on June 17, 1922

Information of Seksenbay Tegizbaev, Karabulak, 19.06.1922

Mankent. Information of Arifduisen Kadir on 18.06.1922

Mashat. Baiduisen information on 25.06.1922

Name of the settlement	Resident population	Warnings
Karabulak	1) Sarttar 2) The elderly Kazakhs of the Oshakti clan	2) Some of the young Kazakhs of the Oshakty tribe call themselves Uzbeks

Mankent	1) Sarttar 2)Kararalpaktar 3) Akkoily Kazakhs descended from the Isty clan	Kazakhs and Karakalpaks assimilated with Sarttars
Mashat	Sarttar	The Russians from the Russian settlement were expelled and the Sarttars were settled
Ushbas	Kazakh clans Sulgetai: Tort Sary, Bokmury, Baitykai	
Kyzybulak	Kazakh clans Sirgeli: Shaldar	
Kumkent	Kazakh tribes Sirgeli: Tutamgali Shelek	
Zhylybulak	Kazakh clans of Sirgeli: Konirdek, Chaldar, Tutamgali. Tolengit, Tore	
Buzaushoky	Kazakh tribes Ysty: Kyrymsyz, Kongyr, Akkoily These three clans are often collectively called the Ushkongyr	
Saudakent		
Karakogha		
Koghaky Kol		
Note: The table is based on data from the Turkestan Regional State Archive. (Foundation-1169; Inventory-2; Case-3: [10])		

The people of Karabulak say that they migrated from Turkestan and say that they are from Ikan and Otyr. The resettled people are divided into Ikan, Satar, Matlik, Chapan, Ochak. He does not know the reason and time of his migration. The time of migration to Karabulak is estimated to be between 150-300 years, but cannot be fully substantiated. Ochakly is undoubtedly a Kazakh clan. They and others admit it. But they differ from other residents only in appearance, and their language, customs and traditions are no different from others. The name Karabulak is named after the source here [8. – 150]. Mankent is a very ancient settlement, some say that it was 500-600 years old. Mankent is divided into three mounds and Tashkorgan. The first one belongs to the older part and the remains of the castle walls are still preserved. Old people say that this is the latter place, the main place is the old town. It is said that it was located near the railway in the north. Nothing is known about that place, the whole area has been turned into grassland.

There are different theories about the origin of the word Mankent mentioned in the table. The most plausible assumption is that it comes from the word man-min-mying- or means Myngkala. This assumption is supported by the fact that there were many small settlements between Macent and Sairam. According to the second assumption, the name Mankent comes from the word pan-pan. All residents of Mankent are divided into Ikan, Sauran, Karakalpak, Sauka-Sikmas, Akkoyi, Komba, Shalabala, Mankatt. In terms of appearance, Karakalpaks are especially distinctive, they have narrow eyes, narrow faces, and rarely beards. You will not find any difference in language and tradition. All these groups are especially well known. The problem is that each of these groups has its own place to be buried in the cemetery, so before digging the grave, the deceased asks which group the deceased belongs to, whether it is Ikan, Karakalpak or not.

It is necessary to say a little about the differences between Karabulak and Mankent people in terms of speech from Tashkent people.

- 1) Preserves all nine Turkish vowel phonemes: a, ä, o, ö, y, ü, ы, i, e
For example: салмақ, қол, кудук, кәмпір, халыкы, пүтүрмәк, ел, дөңгәлак
- 2) there are harmonic vowels
For example: бала, ата, хана, ұсырға, кәзән, атлар, гүлләп, көлләп т.б.
- 3) has labial harmonic features
For example: мунун, пүтүрмәк, қолу және басқа
- 4) two clearly visible l:l and l

For example: kälмәк, кылмак, қол, көл т.б

The interrogative suffix is especially noticeable in Karabulak languages.

Usual: ma, mu, mi, ba- change to "na" bar-na, jok-na

Mankent has the following vocabulary: "ziaratgoh" (pilgrimage place), jyalal ata (old village).

Aibata (mahalla källä khana)

Table 3 – Mashat availability. Balkybek Shomaev's note dated 12.06.1922

Sairam.

Record data of Dosaly Dosmurov dated 25.06.1922

Name of the settlement	Resident population	Warnings
Daubaba	Kazakh clans: Sikym, Shymyr	Many settlements do not have names because they are scattered with 5-6, sometimes 10-12 yurts and summer cottages. Only the most well-known settlements are listed here.
Baldyberek	Kazakh clans: Sikym - Togatai	
Togatai		
Aqqala		
Iysu		
Shoshkabulaq		
Zhylandy	Kazakh clans: Sikym-Kusiraq	
Maibulaq		
Mashat	Kazakh clans: Sikym-Shuyldak	
Akata	Kazakh tribe: Shapyrasty	
Note: The table is based on data from the Turkestan Regional State Archive. (Foundation-1169; Inventory-2; Case-3; [11])		

At one time, Badam province was also included in the territory of Sairam district

Table 4 – Availability Badam. Sayram.

Record data of Dosaly Dosmurov dated 24.06.1922

Name of the settlement	Resident population	Warnings
Kapalykty Karakai	Kazakh clans: Kongyr boryk	Only the most well-known settlements are listed here.
Shutobe	Toreler	
Toghyz	Kazakh clans: Kapal, Botpay, Koralas	
Sairam, Karamurt, Kyzylsu the three	Kazakh clans: Zhanystar	
Note: The table is based on data from the Turkestan Regional State Archive. (Foundation-1169; Inventory-2; Case-3; [12])		

Now let's quote from the information of E. A. Shmid, a member of the Syrdarya ethnographic expedition, about the tribal composition of some of the tribes of the Aktash, Kazygurt, Syrdarya, Sarykol being of Shymkent region, who inhabited the Sayram being [9. – 80].

Table 5 – Composition of the clan of the Sirgeli tribe living in Sairam

Tribe	Clans	Places of residence	Motto	Symbol	Profession	Marriage
Syrgely	Elybai	Sasyk, Ushbastau Shanak	Bakhtiyar (common slogans) Elibai	X X	Animal farming and agriculture	Elibai, Aitbozym, and Zhanabay do not give girls to each other,

					re	marriage is forbidden
	Ait-bozym	Sasyk	Bai-temyr			Marriage between clans is forbidden
	Zhanabai	Ushbastau, Toqanas	Zhanabai			
	Shaldar 1.Shoman, 2.Kongyr, 3.Zhaidaky	Sasyk Toqanas- Karamurn, Shubar, Bogen- Karabulak, Kolbastau	Toqanas			
Note: The table is based on data from the Turkestan Regional State Archive. (Foundation-1169; Inventory-2; Case-3; [13])						

Conclusion.

One of the examples of microhistorical research based on Russian material is the book "People of St. Petersburg Island in the time of Peter" by O.E. Kosheleva. From this point of view, our demographic analysis of the composition of the population living in the Sairam region and determination of the tribal composition in our article show similar characteristics of microhistorical research. In addition, as shown in the table above, it should be noted that during the study of the daily life of people living in a certain region, the use of the genealogy of the Kazakh people helps a lot in the study allows for a lively transition. Or, on the contrary, through the personal life of a representative of this clan, you can get information about that tribe as a whole. In addition, phonemic analyzes were made of the differences between the Uzbeks of Karabulak and Mankent settlements in Sayram district from those of Tashkent.

As a result, some of the following similarities and differences were observed. For example, Karabulak - Sairam words: weight, hand, kuduk, kmmfi, Halyk, pütürmək, country, döngälak. Difference and similarity in the word order of Tashkent: og'irligi, qo'l, kuduk, kmpir, halyki, pütürmək, mamlakat, türkäl. For example, Karabulak-Sairam words: child, grandfather, Hana, usyrha, kâzân, Atlar, güllär, köllär, etc.the difference and similarity of the Tashkent word line: bala, bobo, Xana, usyrxa, Kazyan, koni, gulyar, kulyar va hokazo. In karabulaks, the suffix interrogative is especially noticeable compared to Tashkent ones. Typical: Ma, MU, Mi, Ba - "Na" changes to bar-na, Joc-na. Another difference from the Tashkent vocabulary is that Mankent has the following vocabulary "ziyatgoh" (place of pilgrimage), zhyalal Ata (old settlement).

In the article, we showed that the Kazakh genealogy can also be used as a tool for micro-historical research by indicating the tribal composition of the Syzgeli tribe.

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МИКРОТАРИХИ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕР САЙРАМ ӨңІРІ ТҰРҒЫНДАРЫ МЫСАЛЫНДА

Андатпа.

Мақалада Сайрам ауданының микротарихы мысалға алына отырып жаңа бір қырынан танылады. Сонымен бірге микротарих ұғымына түсінік беріліп, микротарих бағытының даму жолдарына шолу жасалды. Осы тұрғыда итальяндық ғалымдар К.Понидің, Э.Грендидің, Дж.Левидің микротарихтың қалыптасуындағы көзқарастары талданады. Қазақстандық К.К. Абдрахманова, Л.А. Бисембаева сынды басқа да микротарих әдісімен ұжымдық зерттеулерге шолу берілді. Мақала барысында Сайрамның өткен XX ғасырдың басындағы тұрмыс-тіршілігіне жалпы сипаттама берілді. Бұл тұрғыда тарихшы С.Жолдасовтың зерттеулері алға тартылды. Белгілі ғалым Дж.Левидің өз дереккөздерінен ашпақ болған сұрақтары демографиялық көрсеткіштерден бастап, отбасылық құрылымдар мен байланыстар, жерге байланысты операциялар Сайрам ауданындағы демографиялық жағдай мен тұрғындардың құрамы, рулық құрам, жерге байланысты қатынастар ұқсастығы салыстырмалы түрде атап өтілді. Сайрамдағы Кеңес үкіметінің Жерге салық саясатындағы салықтық нормативтердің кемшілігі салдарынан шаруалардың жаппай наразылығы орын алды. Соның салдарынан толқулар тіпті көтерілістер пісіп жетілді. Мақалада архивтік дереккөз ретінде 1922 жылғы Шымкент уезі тұрғындарының тізімі мен құрамы туралы «Императорлық орыс-географиялық қоғамының» Түркістан бөлімінің мәліметтері келтірілді. Сайрам ауданындағы Қарабұлақ, Манкент елді мекендерінің атауы турасында да пікірлер қозғалды. Сондай-ақ осы елді мекендердің тұрғындары болған түрлі этностардың өздерін қалай атайтыны, өзара ерекшеліктерін қалайша сақтауға тырысқанына талдаулар жасалынды. Қарабұлақ, Манкент өзбек этностарының сөйлеу мәнерінің Ташкенттік өзбектерден ерекшеліктері мен олардың дыбыстық фонеміне салыстырмалы баға берілді.

Негізгі сөздер: микротарих, демография, салық нормалары, рулық құрамы, дыбыстық фонемдер, жер қатынастары, ру таңбасы.

МИКРОИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ НА ПРИМЕРЕ ЖИТЕЛЕЙ САЙРАМСКОГО РЕГИОНА

Аннотация.

В статье представлена микроистория Сайрамского района. В то же время был проведен обзор путей развития микроисторического направления с разъяснением понятия микроистория. В этом контексте проведен анализ взглядов итальянских ученых К.Пони, Э.Гренди, Дж.Леви на формирование микроистории. Исследователями Казахстана Абдрахмановой К.К., Бисембаевой Л.А. и других коллективных исследований дан обзор методом микроистории. В статье описана общая характеристика быта Сайрама начала прошлого века. В этом контексте были выдвинуты исследования историка-профессора С.Жолдасова. Вопросы, которые известный ученый Дж.Леви намеревался раскрыть из своих источников, были относительно сопоставимы, начиная с демографических данных, семейных структур и связей, операций, связанных с землей, демографической ситуации и состава жителей Сайрамского района, племенного состава, а также отношений связанных с землей. Из-за недостатка налоговых нормативов в налоговой политике Советского правительства по земельному отношения в Сайраме произошло массовое недовольство крестьян. В результате волнения созрели даже восстания. В качестве архивного источника в статье приводятся сведения Туркестанского отдела «Императорского Русско-географического общества» о списке населения и составе населения Шымкентского уезда за 1922 год. Также были затронуты мнения о названиях населенных пунктов Карабулак, Манкент в Сайрамском районе. Был проведен анализ того, как различные этносы, населявшие эти населенные пункты, пытались сохранить свои особенности в названии. Дана сравнительная оценка особенностей звуковой фонемы речи узбекских этносов Карабулака, Манкента от Ташкентских узбеков.

Ключевые слова: микроистория, демография, налоговые нормы, родовой состав, звуковые фонемы, земельные отношения, родовая принадлежность.

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Information about authors:

Zhanabek Tashtanov – **corresponding author**, master of Historical Sciences, PhD student, senior lecturer at the “Department of General History and Museum Affairs”, M.Auezov South Kazakhstan University, Shymkent, Republic of Kazakhstan

E-mail: z_tashtanov@mail.ru

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3741-9721>

Sattar Zhanbolatov – candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, senior lecturer at the Department of “General History and Museum Affairs”, M.Auezov South Kazakhstan University, Shymkent, Republic of Kazakhstan

E-mail: Sattar0168@mail.ru

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1474-6578>

Информация об авторах:

Жанабек Таштанов – **основной автор**, магистр исторических наук, докторант PhD старший преподаватель кафедры «Всеобщей истории и музейного дела», Южно-Казахстанский университет имени М.Ауэзова, г. Шымкент, Республика Казахстан

E-mail: z_tashtanov@mail.ru

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3741-9721>

Саттар Жанболатов – кандидат педагогических наук, старший преподаватель кафедры «Всеобщей истории и музейного дела», Южно-Казахстанский университет имени М.Ауэзова, г. Шымкент, Республика Казахстан

E-mail: Sattar0168@mail.ru

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1474-6578>

Авторлар туралы ақпарат:

Жанабек Таштанов – **негізгі автор**, тарих ғылымдарының магистрі, PhD докторанты «Жалпы тарих және музей ісі» кафедрасының аға оқытушысы М.Әуезов атындағы Оңтүстік Қазақстан университеті, Шымкент қ, Қазақстан Республикасы

E-mail: z_tashtanov@mail.ru

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3741-9721>

Саттар Жанболатов – педагогика ғылымдары кандидаты, «Жалпы тарих және музей ісі» кафедрасының аға оқытушысы, М.Әуезов атындағы Оңтүстік Қазақстан университеті, Шымкент қ, Қазақстан Республикасы

E-mail: Sattar0168@mail.ru

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1474-6578>