ANNOTATION
of the thesis entitled "Transformation of Turkic people's aitys" submitted in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the specialty "8D02304 – Literary Studies"
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The general description of thesis. Turkic civilisation represents a significant historical and cultural conduit, shaped by a multitude of interactions across diverse geographical and temporal contexts. One of the most significant challenges at the present moment is the examination of spiritual values in conjunction with one another, aligning the principles of conventional poetic integrity and artistic evolution with the demands of a novel time and space. It is crucial to study noble heritage in accordance with the established standards of literary and cognitive values. One such treasure is aitys. Aitys occupies a distinctive position within our spiritual space. The transformation of aitys, which has undergone various historical periods and preserved the Turkic mentality from the past to the present, is a requirement of the present era. It is essential to consider national art in the context of the culture of fraternal peoples and aesthetic knowledge. The transformation of the art of aitys, which once originated from a shared mental space, has acquired a new character and represents a phenomenon that requires further study. The most crucial aspect to be considered is the evolution of aitys art, which has been shaped by historical and cultural transformations and has come to represent a conceptual image of the Turkic world. This artistic tradition has been subject to adaptations that align with the changing times. In this discussion, we will focus on the pure art of Kazakhs, which has retained the fundamental characteristics of ancient roots, maintaining a sense of continuity and historical coherence among the Turkic peoples.

The topicality of the research work. A consideration of the common and individual features of the aitys art as a Turkic common heritage, as reflected in versions from the past and present, will elucidate the aspects and insights of the genre under study. It is encouraging to note that, in the period following the independence of the brotherly countries, the relations between them have grown stronger, particularly in the realms of economics, politics, culture and religion. Aitys is organised and presented to the public at various formal occasions, including holidays. It is consistently well-received by the general public and has attained a level of popularity where it can hold the attention of an audience for extended periods without losing its appeal. In the contemporary era, there are numerous opportunities to view aitys in the domain of Internet folklore (e-folklore), at any given moment. As a result, the audience for aitys is growing, and our invaluable heritage is being shared more widely day by day.

The study of the nature of aitys and its place in the Turkic spiritual space represents a significant area of research. Consequently, our principal focus is on examining the art of aitys in conjunction with the work of other Turkic nations.

Purpose of the research work. To determine the types of aitys of Turkic peoples and its transformation, the peculiarities of the genre of aitys in the internet folklore.

Objectives of the research work:

- to analyse the works published thus far on the collection, publication, formation, development and study of aitys;
- to compare and make judgments on the aitys of the Kyrgyz, Karakalpak, Turkish, Bashkir, Azerbaijani and Uzbek peoples, with a particular emphasis on the Turkic peoples' traditions of aitys;
- to compare the existing and transformed forms of written aitys adapted to time;
- to formulate scientific conclusions regarding the role and informative-educational nature of internet aitys;
- to determine the extent of change in aitys;
- to introduce the concept of "internet aitys" into usage by studying the types of aitys distributed on the network.

Research object. Typology and transformation of the genre of aitys of the Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkish, Azerbaijani, Bashkir, Karakalpak, Uzbek, Tatar Turkic peoples.

Research methods. In accordance with the goals and objectives of the dissertation work, comparative-historical, historical-genetic, typological, systematic-functional methods were used.

Theoretical (methodological) basis of the research work. Since the second half of the nineteenth century, the texts and common features of the Turkic peoples' aitys have been collected and published on a regular basis. The "Aitys" series in 1942, a three-volume collection in 1965-1966, a two-volume edition in 1988 and a seven-volume anthology, "Anthology of Kazakh Art,. Aitys" cllected and published in 2014 provide irrefutable evidence. In Azerbaijan, the collections "Aşıqlar" and "El şairləri" were published in 1935, the collection "Aşıqlar" in 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1970; since 1980, the collections "Bayatilar", "Azərbaycan aşıq ədəbiyyat", "Azərbaycan aşıq şer şəkilləri və qaynaqları", "Aşıq deyişmali" and the two-volume collection "Karakalpak folklore. Aitys" in Karakalpak have been published. Additionally, the Kyrgyz people's two-volume collection, "Aityshtar", the seven-volume collection, "Zalkar akyndar", and the two-volume collection of Bashkir people "Bashkortostan halyқ izhady. Yola folklore," have been published. When we consider the aitys from the works of individual folk poets, it becomes evident that a rich heritage has been passed on to the next generation.

The scientists who conducted the special study of aitys in Kazakh science were Sh. Ualikhanov, A. Baitursynov, and Kh. Dosmukhameduly, M. Auezov, S. Seifullin, I. Zhansugurov, S. Mukanov, M. Gabdullin, E. Ismailov, B. Kenzhebayev, K. Zhumaliyev, M. Duysenov, and later Sh. Nurmagambetuly, T. Seydalin, S. Zhantorin, Zh. Shaikhyslamov, S. Begalin, Sh.Sarybayev, R. Berdibay, K. Sydikov, A. Konyratbayev, Z. Akhmetov, M. Karatayev, Z. Kabdolov, S. Kaskabasov, M. Zharmukhamedov, E. Tursunov, T. Tebegenov, K. Asanov and others. In the present day, it is appropriate to highlight the doctoral dissertation of M. Zharmukhamedov, the candidate dissertations of M. Imashev, S. Duanaeva, T. Alibekov, L.

Abdykalikova and B. Imashev, and other studies that have analysed the genre nature of aitys, its artistic feature and the problem of textology.

Aitys has always been the focus of attention of philologists, folklorists and ethnographers. It was collected and published by the Russian researcher V. Radlov, valuable ideas and data were presented by A. N. Veselevsky, A. Vasiliev, A. Levshin, L. Ya.Sternberg, A. Yanushkevich, N. P. Dyrenkova, V. M. Zhirmunsky, M. Bogdanova, the works by Turkic scientists and researchers such as B. Malenov, Zh. Tashtemirov, B. Kebekova, A. Obozkanov, M. K. Kulbayeva, U. Gunay, M.F. Koprulu, A. Ogyzjan, O. Sarach, E. Arslan, Kh. Dizdaroglu, E. Artun, D. Kaya, B. Alptekin, M. Ozarslan, M. A. Ozder, M. Yardymdzhy, S. Sakaoglu, Kh. Sargin, A. Nabiyev, M. Kasymly, M. Allahmanly, A. Mammadlip, M. Nizamatdiinov, M. Baishev, M. Kuvatov, M. Umetbayev, S. Kh. Gabitov, R. Sultangereyeva, B. S. Bayimov, A. N. Kireyev, G. M. Bulakova, Z. R. Amineva, M. Borankulov, Z. R. Otarbayeva were taken as a basis.

The principal sources of research material. The following resources were utilised in this study: the National Academic Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the National Library of Almaty, the National Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the book collections of the Department of Literature and Art of the M. Auezov Institute of Literature and Art, and the Scientific Library. The research was based on materials from the World Research and Science Foundation, library resources and research centres in Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkey, Azerbaijan and Karakalpakstan and Bashkiriya.

The scientific novelty of the research work.

The scientific novelty of the research is that it provides a comprehensive analysis of the transformation process and the place of aitys art, which is a common cultural heritage of the Turkic peoples, in modern society. The principal scientific novelties of the study are as follows:

– the specifics of the accumulation, publication, and development of aitys as a common heritage of Turkic peoples were revealed, and its poetic, social, and cultural roles were clarified;

– an in-depth comparison of Kazakh aitys traditions with those of Kyrgyz, Karakalpak, Turkish, Bashkir, Azerbaijani, and Uzbek peoples was conducted, highlighting cultural similarities and differences;

– the features of aitys in internet folklore (e-folklore) were studied, and its connection with traditional and written forms was identified, confirming the increased popularity and accessibility of aitys through its expansion online;

– the phenomenon of internet aitys was thoroughly examined, its cognitive and educational roles were defined, and new directions for its development in the digital age were outlined;

– a systematic analysis of changes in modern forms of aitys was conducted, identifying its role and significance in society;

– the concept of "internet aitys" was introduced, and its genre-specific characteristics were investigated, demonstrating a new level of adaptation of aitys to the digital environment.

This research highlights the transformation of aitys as a dynamic cultural phenomenon that maintains its relevance and significance amidst contemporary social and technological changes.

The main results and conclusions presented to the defense.

The dissertation presents several significant scientific findings regarding the historical evolution of the aitys genre and its contemporary manifestations in a novel manner.

– The process of transformation of aitys from its historical origins to the present was comprehensively studied as a shared cultural heritage of Turkic peoples. The specifics of its accumulation, publication, and development in Turkic-speaking countries were identified, and its poetic, social, and cultural roles were systematized;

– A detailed comparison of the aitys traditions of Turkic peoples, including Kyrgyz, Karakalpak, Turkish, Bashkir, Azerbaijani, and Uzbek traditions, with Kazakh aitys was conducted. The analysis revealed cultural similarities and differences, clarifying their historical roots and national characteristics;

– For the first time, the features of aitys in internet folklore (e-folklore) were scientifically analyzed, and connections between its traditional and written forms were established. It was demonstrated that the dissemination of aitys via the internet enhances its popularity and societal impact;

– The phenomenon of "internet aitys" was studied, highlighting its genre-specific features, cognitive and educational roles in the digital age. Its innovative aspects, ensuring adaptation to new audiences and broad dissemination, were demonstrated;

– The degree of transformation in modern forms of aitys was systematically investigated, providing a scientific evaluation of its cultural and social significance in contemporary society;

– The study identified the adaptation characteristics of aitys to contemporary demands, introduced new terms and concepts related to its digital proliferation, and brought the term "internet aitys" into scientific use.

This research underscores the dynamic nature of aitys, which continues to evolve while maintaining its relevance and influence in the context of modern social and technological shifts.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research. The findings and scientific practical conclusions of the study enable us to identify the common worldview features of the Turkic peoples, ascertain hitherto unknown aspects of the history of literature in a common era, and engage with the history of poetic language. In the context of the humanities, the study's findings serve as a valuable source of information. It can be utilized as a supplementary resource for elective courses, lectures, and practical classes related to "Aitys art school", "Aitys studies", and "Folklor" for students and undergraduates in higher education institutions.

The scientific publications and approbation of the research work. A total of seven scientific articles were published in both domestic and foreign scientific journals on the principal subject matter of the dissertation. Three articles were published in journals established by the Committee for Quality Assurance in the

Field of Education and Higher Education of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

1. The poetic world of Zhambyl // Scientific journal Keruen. - 2021. Volume 73. №4.

2. The place of Kazakh poetess in the art of Aitys// Bulletin of KazNU. Philology series. - 2023. №3. - 105 p.

3. The reflection of the national and literary scene in the choreographic performance “Seryiler saltanaty” // Scientific journal Keruen. – 2023. Volume 80. №3. - 210 p.

The articles published in foreign journals registered in the International Journal Database with non-zero impact factor:

1 article in a high-impact international scientific publication listed in Scopus: 4. Development of internet aitys in Kazaknstan // Milli Folklor. – 2024. – 15 September. Volume 18 – p. 99 – 110.

The main results of the dissertation presented and discussed in the proceedings of international and foreign scientific conferences:

1. A genius writer who respected the Kazakh aitys M. Auezov // Proceedings of the international scientific and practical conference “Mukhtar Auezov and world literature”. Almaty, 2022. - pp. 70-74.

2. The Kazakh folk poetry tradition // Proceedings of the international scientific-theoretical conference dedicated to the 80th anniversary of E.D. Tursynov's birth entitled “Scientific heritage of Edige Tursynov in the methodological context of modern humanitarian sciences”. - Almaty, 2023. - pp. 393-398.

3. Badik Aitys in Turkic peoples // Proceedings of the International Symposium on the Study of the Turkic World. Almaty, 2023. - pp. 483-492.

The structure of the research work. The dissertation work consists of an introduction, main two chapters and conclusion. The list of references and appendices are presented at the end of the work.