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MANUSCRIPT STUDIES IN KAZAKHSTAN AND TURKEY: HISTORIOGRAPHICAL AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Abstract. The article examines the historiography of the formation and development of manuscript science in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Turkey from a comparative-analytical perspective. The purpose of the study is to determine the historical development of the traditions of studying manuscript heritage in the two countries, to analyze their institutional and methodological aspects, features of formation, as well as to substantiate the possibilities of applying Turkey's advanced experience in the conditions of Kazakhstan. In this context, the connection between the process of systematization of manuscript heritage, formation of a digital archive and scientific description is considered as a complex scientific problem. The methods of comparative-historical, comparative approach, systematic-structural analysis and codicological examination were used in the course of the study. In addition, materials of a scientific trip to the leading manuscript funds of Turkey were used as an empirical source, which were compared with the experience of studying manuscript heritage in Kazakhstan. The scientific novelty of the study is characterized by a comprehensive consideration of the logic of its institutional formation, the evolution of scientific schools and modern methodological orientations through a systematic comparison of the stages of development of the science of manuscript heritage in Kazakhstan and Turkey. The study revealed that, in addition to common civilizational foundations, there are significant differences in the historical formation of the manuscript tradition in the two countries in terms of institutional organization and scientific systematization. At the same time, it was revealed that new paradigms for the study of manuscript heritage are emerging under the influence of digital technologies.

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Keywords: manuscripts, manuscript heritage, historiography, comparative analysis, codicology, digitalization, scientific cataloging, Kazakhstan, Turkey, written culture

Introduction

The manuscript heritage is a unique cultural and documentary layer that reflects the historical memory and intellectual development of human civilization. It is considered not only a source of textual information, but also a complex historical object that preserves the material culture, writing traditions, educational system and spiritual worldview of a certain historical period. From this point of view, the study of manuscripts is not only a philological or historical task, but also a complex of several scientific directions, such as cultural anthropology, documentary studies and book history.

In modern codicological studies, the manuscript is considered as a whole material system: the quality of the paper, the composition of the ink, the style of writing, decorative elements, binding features and the compositional structure of the text have become the object of a single scientific analysis. Classical works in this direction emphasize the need to consider the manuscript not only as a text, but also as a historical artifact (Deroche, 2005: 15-22).

The formation and development of the science of manuscriptology is closely related to the historical, institutional and scientific traditions of each country. In this regard, although the practice of studying manuscript heritage in Kazakhstan and Turkey is based on common civilizational foundations, their scientific institutionalization paths have been formed in different ways. In Kazakhstan, the study of oriental manuscripts has developed mainly within the framework of the spatial orientalist school and has begun to take on an institutional character in the direction of scientific description and use of manuscripts as historical evidence. This issue is also considered in the research of M.Kh. Abuseitova on the problems of orientalism and written heritage in Kazakhstan.

On the study of manuscripts in Arabic, the article by Sh.S. Kaliyeva, A.A. Mustafayeva entitled “The documentary nature of Oriental studies and the directions and tasks of the study of Arabic sources in Kazakhstan” highlights the importance of documentary science in the modern humanitarian and natural sciences, and shows that it is not limited to historical science alone. In addition, the influence of new scientific approaches and methods that have entered the field of documentary science since the end of the 20th century is analyzed. The need to study medieval sources in Arabic, introduce them into scientific circulation, and systematically analyze sources is noted as topical issues of Kazakhstani Oriental studies. It is indicated that there were obstacles such as limited access to oriental sources in the space period, a shortage of specialists. Nevertheless, the uniqueness of Arabic sources in the study of the history and culture of the Kazakh people is proven. The author analyzes the achievements and future tasks of studying Arabic sources, using the methods of compilation, systematization, description, and analysis. Particular attention is paid to the need for the effective use of modern information technologies in documentary research, the preservation and development of manuscript research through digital systems.

The history and scientific significance of the formation of manuscript collections in Kazakhstan are considered in modern research as an institutional and intellectual component of the national cultural heritage. According to researchers, the main part of manuscripts in the Arabic script, Persian and Turkic languages in the country was accumulated in the collections of scientific libraries, archives and specialized research centers throughout the 20th century and gradually began to be introduced into academic circulation. This process, which went hand in hand with the formation of the fields of oriental studies, documentary studies and textology in Kazakhstan, increased the scientific significance of manuscript collections. At the same time, modern historiographical research evaluates manuscript collections in Kazakhstan not only as archival and documentary resources, but also as a keeper of national cultural memory and a material manifestation of historical and intellectual traditions (Abikova, Muminov 2023: 295-305).

Materials and methods

The research materials consist of scientific works related to the science of manuscripts in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Turkey, archival data, catalogs of manuscript collections, museum and library materials, as well as information from digital manuscript platforms. In addition, empirical data collected during a scientific visit to the leading manuscript centers of Turkey were used and compared with the experience of studying manuscript heritage in Kazakhstan. During the research, comparative-historical, comparativist and systematic-structural analysis methods were used. These methods made it possible to identify the stages of historical development of manuscript science in the two countries, its institutional formation and the specifics of scientific schools. The method of codicological analysis was also used to study the material and textual features of manuscripts. The analysis of empirical data was based on comparative and interpretative approaches, and the similarities and differences of the traditions of studying manuscript heritage in Kazakhstan and Turkey were identified.

Discussion

Codicology is the scientific study of all stages and changes in a manuscript from its inception to the present day. It studies how, where, when, and why it was written, who the author was, whether it was in a private library or belonged to a specific person, and how the process of ownership was carried out through ownership records. It also determines the contribution of annotations such as "sharh", "hashiya" and "talik" to the main text and their scientific accuracy in explaining or changing the content of the text. In addition, it analyzes how scientifically correct and objective the processes of copying, editing and translation of the manuscript into the text in later stages were carried out (Rukancı, 2018: 108-109). That is, according to Deroche, codicology is not only the textual content of a book, but also the historical period of its publication, the materials used, and the production methods as a whole (Deroche 2006: 15).

Turgut K., Turan N. (2025) in their work «Türkiye’de yazma eserlerin sergüzeşti: kütüphaneler ve kurumsal dönüşümler» («History of manuscript heritage in Turkey: libraries and institutional changes» ») the historical fate of written heritage in Turkey and the evolution of their preservation system are extensively analyzed. The authors systematically examine the changes that occurred in the article, starting from the waqf library system to the centralized state library system during the republican period, by examining the development processes of manuscripts from the Ottoman era to the present. This transformation not only changed the place of preservation, but also determined the mechanisms for their entry into scientific circulation.

The formation and development of manuscript science in Turkey is closely related, first of all, to the methodological system based on the traditional principles of Islamic written culture. In this context, the work of the Turkish researcher Harun Bekiroglu is of particular interest. In his work “Yazma eserlerden Kodikoloji’ye: Tahkike Giriş” (“From Manuscripts to Codicology: Introduction to Tahkik”), he argues that the study of manuscripts should not be limited to textual analysis alone, but should also include a comprehensive consideration of their material, paleographic, and historical characteristics. The author defines codicology as an independent field that studies the physical structure of a manuscript (paper, ink, binding, writing style), and evaluates it as the main prerequisite for a scientifically correct understanding of the text. In the work, the process of preparing a critical text, i.e., tahkik, is described through the methods of comparing different versions of manuscripts, identifying textual errors, and restoring a version as close as possible to the original. The author divides the structure of the tahkik into two parts: the research section called dirase and the main text, nas, and shows that this model is widely used in scientific publications in the modern Turkic and Islamic world. Thus, the work shows that the science of manuscripts in Turkey is systematized not only theoretically, but also practically.

In her work entitled «Kodikoloji ve Konservasyonun Kesişiminde Bir İnceleme: Timur Dönemine Ait Bir Yazma Eser Örneği» “A Study at the Intersection of Codicology and Conservation: A Manuscript from the Timur Age,” Rumeysa Gedik, a researcher at the Turkish Manuscript Heritage Foundation (TÜYEK), compares the relationship between codicology and conservation. The author shows that the preservation of written monuments requires not only physical repair, but also a comprehensive study from a historical, cultural and scientific perspective. She not only notes it, but also studies a specific historical manuscript. The issue that the study pays special attention to is the documentary value of the conservation intervention. According to the author, each restoration change made to a manuscript is not only a technical solution, but also a factor that can change historical layers. For example, the destruction of some seals or the reworking of textual elements may be associated with political or institutional changes in a certain historical period. In other words, this study is an important work that demonstrates the relevance of an interdisciplinary approach in the study of written heritage.

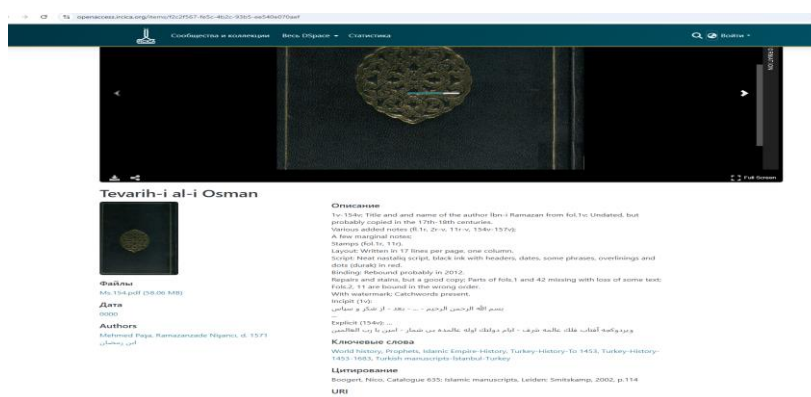
The study, preservation, restoration, digitization and introduction into scientific circulation of manuscripts and rare books in Arabic script is emerging as one of the most important directions in the field of modern humanities. Turkey's experience in this area is distinguished by its institutional consistency, the development of theoretical and methodological foundations and the improvement

of technological infrastructure. The areas of manuscript (yazmabilim), codicology, textual studies and scientific publishing in Turkey have developed into a complex scientific system interconnected with each other, forming a multifaceted model of the study of manuscript heritage.

Research results

The Turkish Manuscript Heritage Institute (Türkiye Yazma Eserler Kurumu Bakanlığı) plays an important role as the main coordinating body in the management and scientific circulation of manuscript collections in Turkey. This institution has established a systematic infrastructure at the national level by developing uniform standards for the description, cataloguing, preservation and restoration of manuscripts. In particular, the cataloguing system developed by the institution fully records not only bibliographic data, but also its codicological characteristics – paper type, ink composition, writing style, copying period and text structure. For example, when describing fiqh and tafsir works from the Ottoman era, the copy of the text (müstensih), the place of writing and the historical context are necessarily indicated, which later serves as the basis for comparative textual studies. In addition, the institution's restoration centers use modern methods of physical restoration of manuscripts. For example, microtechnological methods such as neutralizing acidified paper, restoring torn pages with Japanese paper and stopping ink from spreading are widely used. Such restoration practices have yielded significant results, especially in the preservation of manuscripts dating back to the 12th-16th centuries in the Suleymaniye Inscription Library (Adanir 2010: 159-163).

The Center for the Study of Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) is one of the most important scientific institutions in the scientific study, systematization and introduction of manuscript heritage in Turkey and the Islamic world in general into international scientific circulation. As a scientific institution under the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the Center conducts comprehensive research on Islamic history, art, culture and written heritage. One of the important areas of IRCICA's activities is the scientific description, cataloguing and making available in digital format the manuscript collections of Islamic civilization. In this regard, the Center has prepared catalogs and bibliographic indexes for manuscripts in Arabic, Ottoman, Turkish, Persian and Chagatai languages stored in libraries and archives in various countries. These catalogs provide information on the author of the manuscripts, the date of copying, writing style, thematic direction and place of storage (<https://www.ircica.org/tr>). Such systematization practice allows for the description of manuscript heritage in a standardized manner at the international level. IRCICA's works in this area are used as important sources in the fields of manuscript (codicology) and textology.



An example of a manuscript from the IRCICA digital library
<https://openaccess.ircica.org/items/f2c2f567-fe5c-4b2c-93b5-ee540e070aef>

The catalogs and scientific news published by IRCICA are widely used in the historical and comparative study of the written tradition of Islamic civilization. In particular, the materials of the

international symposia and conferences organized by the center make a significant contribution to the fields of manuscript studies, paleography and Islamic textual studies.

The Islamic Research Center (İslam Araştırma Merkezi İSAM) is one of the leading academic centers in Turkey that has systematized the institutional development of Islamic Studies, created a data base and introduced manuscript heritage into scientific circulation. Established in 1983 under the Religious Foundation of Turkey, this institution was initially organized to implement the Islamic Encyclopedia project, but over time it has developed into a scientific institute with a multi-layered research and information infrastructure in Islamic sciences (<https://www.isam.org.tr/>).

The core of ISAM's scientific activities is its library and database system. This structure is not limited to the traditional library function, but has been established as a specialized scientific information center focused on the field of Islamic studies. In the study of Ürker (2022), the ISAM library is described as an improved version of the "ihtisas kütüphaneciliği" (specialized librarianship) model in Turkey, and its main features are the system of systematization of scientific information, standardization of metadata and information services aimed at researchers. In this context, ISAM is not only considered a passive storage institution, but rather a hybrid academic structure that simultaneously performs the functions of producing and distributing scientific information. Taşkın (2022), who analyzed the archival and information services of the Central Library, describes ISAM as an organizing institution for scientific communication. According to the author, the system of presentation services of the institution is not limited to storing information, but is aimed at actively introducing it into the academic environment. This system is implemented through exhibitions, digital platforms, bibliographic databases and user-oriented information interfaces. Thus, ISAM forms a modern model of information resource management at the institutional level.

ISAM's main intellectual project is the TDV İslam Ansiklopedisi – a fundamental scientific work that systematizes the knowledge system of Islamic civilization in an encyclopedic manner. It is not just a reference book, but an important academic reference that has formed the conceptual apparatus of Islamic sciences.

Suleymaniye Library of Manuscripts is one of the world-class manuscript centers that plays a leading role in preserving, systematizing and introducing the written heritage of Islamic civilization into scientific circulation. This library was formed as a result of the merger of waqf libraries established since the Ottoman era and serves as a scientific institution with the largest manuscript collection today (<https://islamansiklopedisi.org.tr/suleymaniye-kutuphanesi>).

From the point of view of manuscripts, the collections of the Suleymaniye Library are considered not only as a source of textual information, but also as a complex object of research that reveals the material and historical layer of written culture. The physical structure of manuscripts – the quality and origin of paper, the typology of writing, watermarks, signature signs of the copy and marginal notes – allow us to reconstruct the process of the emergence and distribution of the text from a historical and philological perspective.

The study "İstinsah Manzumleri as a Literary Genre in Turkish Islamic Manuscripts" published in the journal TİAD analyzes the tradition of copying based on the Suleymaniye manuscripts and shows the special function of poetic inscriptions on the manuscript pages. According to the author, such poetic manuscripts are not only an aesthetic element, but also a cultural sign that reflects the intellectual and spiritual dialogue of the copyist with the text (Parlakılış 2026). This view proves that manuscript culture was not limited to the technical process of copying, but also had its own symbolic and intellectual space.

In addition, during the scientific trip carried out within the framework of the program, we got acquainted with a large amount of data on Islamic sciences stored in the funds of the Suleimaniye Library. Among them are theological treatises, legal works, hadith and tafsir literature, as well as works related to medicine, astronomy and literature. That is, the library corpus is an interactive source system that reflects the multi-layered scientific tradition of Islamic civilization.

The scientific value of manuscripts is not limited only to their textual content, but also determined by their artistic and codicological features. For example, Aksoy Shastym, in his article titled “Evaluation of the Quran with Inventory Number 04820 from the Süleymaniye Library’s Writing Donations in the Light of the Art of Illumination” published in 2023, considered the art of illumination, compositional structure, and artistic elements in 19th-century Quran manuscripts as an important object of study that determines the aesthetic and symbolic level of written culture.

The Rami Library is a modern library that combines manuscripts, cultural heritage and information technology in Turkey. The library is distinguished not by the size of its manuscript collection, but by the creation of a digital and scientific infrastructure necessary for the study of historical written heritage (<https://ramikutuphanesi.gov.tr/tr>).

In modern codicology, the issue of preserving historical texts is not limited to physical conservation. Introducing manuscript heritage into scientific circulation, creating its digital representation and creating an open scientific environment for researchers is one of the main directions of modern humanitarian research. In this sense, the Rami Library is considered a scientific and infrastructural model based on the principles of digital humanities.

The electronic catalogs, digital reading systems and integrated information platforms in the library create new methodological opportunities for the study of historical written heritage. Such systems allow researchers to access texts remotely, perform comparative analysis of bibliographic data and expand scientific communication. This, in turn, accelerates the process of bringing manuscript heritage from local archival space to global academic circulation.

During the visit, we got acquainted with the Book Clinic and Archives Department of the Turkish Manuscript Heritage Administration located in the Rami Library, the structure, main directions and work procedures of the institution. During our acquaintance with the manuscript storage of the Rami Library, we gained experience in storing and arranging the funds, recording the movement of manuscripts, sending them for restoration, re-stocking, dry cleaning, and preparing catalogs.

The experience gained as a result of the scientific research work carried out clearly demonstrated the importance of codicology and scientific cataloging in the field of manuscripts. Codicological analysis allows us to determine the material structure of the manuscript, the type of paper, the style of writing, the method of binding, decorative elements, and the state of preservation. These data play an important role in determining the origin and cultural environment of the manuscript. In the field of cataloging, the experience of using the Dewey Decimal Classification System and thematic classification tables for Islamic sciences was presented. At the same time, the structuring of bibliographic data based on the international MARC21 format opens the way to a harmonious presentation of information about manuscripts at the national and international levels. The authoritative control system ensures the consistency of catalog data and improves the quality of scientific research.

Basic information included in the catalog:

- Demirbash No.
- Language
- Subject
- Name of the author (in Arabic and Latin script)
- Year of death of the author
- Title of the work (in Arabic and Latin script)
- Type of work (original work, commentary, translation, etc.)
- Place and time of copying (istinsah)
- Time and place of writing (telif)
- Number of pages, number of lines and columns per page
- Codicological information: type of writing, paper quality, decoration features, size and state of preservation

The formation of the science of manuscripts in Kazakhstan is closely connected with the historical continuity of the Turkic-Islamic writing tradition. The issues of the origin and development features of the Kazakh manuscript culture are considered in Sh. Ibrayev's study "On the manuscript heritage of the Kazakh people", which shows the continuity of the Kazakh manuscript tradition with the ancient Turkic written culture.

The National Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Central Scientific Library of the State Enterprise "Gylym Ordasy" have a special place in the preservation and study of written monuments in Kazakhstan.

The Department of Rare Books and Manuscripts under the National Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan is one of the special structures that systematically collects and preserves the written heritage of Kazakhstan. The department was established in 1938, and work began on concentrating rare publications of historical and scientific importance from the general book collection into a separate collection. At the initial stage, the volume of the fund was about 10 thousand copies, in 1971 it reached 22.5 thousand copies, and in the 1990s it reached 25 thousand copies (<https://martebe.kz/aza-stan-respublikasy-ltty-kitaphanacyny-sirek-kezdesetin-kitaptar-men-olzhazbalar-b-limini-tarihy/>).

The fund contains Kazakh books published in Arabic script between the 12th and 19th centuries, rare publications from Kazan, Ufa, and Tashkent printing houses, as well as manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Chagatai, and ancient Turkic languages. The content of the manuscripts covers history, ethnography, geography, philosophy, medicine, mathematics, linguistics, Sufi teachings, and religious literature. These data indicate that the fund is not just a place to store books, but also a scientific base for studying written culture in Central Asia.

One of the first catalogs of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Department of the National Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan, published in 1981, is the catalog of S.L. Sauytbekov "Oriental Books in the Rare Books and Manuscripts Department" in the form of a notebook, written in the author's own handwriting. In addition, the article "From One Copy to a Million" by the Head of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Service of the National Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan G. Abikova, published in 2024, states that the National Library has been preparing and publishing catalogs of rare books and manuscripts for a long time and about 12 catalogs and indexes have been published.

The work of O. Kabadayi and Professor Z. Shadkam "Catalog of Rare Manuscripts with Arabic Script in the National Library of Kazakhstan" ("Kazakistan (Almaty) Milli Kütüphanesindeki Arap harfli Türkçe nadir eserler kataloğu") occupies a special place in the presentation of the fund. This work, which contains catalog data of rare works in the Turkic language written in Arabic script in the National Library of Kazakhstan, consists of an introduction and two main parts. The first part provides catalog data of books related to the Western Turkic language (Ottoman Turkish), while the second part provides catalog data of works related to the Eastern Turkic language (Chagatai language). The authors, having mastered several cataloging methods in compiling catalogs, have prepared 16 different information headings consisting of sections: location in the library, name of the collection, registration number, old registration number, author of the work (if any, translator), title of the work, language, type of writing, subject, volume number, time and place of writing, number of pages, number of lines, internal and external dimensions of the book, information on the acquisition of the book to the library collection, physical condition and relation to the works. The work does not consider the need to use any transcription alphabet in writing book titles. The books are listed in order of registration numbers in the National Library of Kazakhstan. An author/work index (an "index") is included in the title of the work so that researchers can easily find the work they are looking for in the catalog.

Currently, the library is undergoing rapid development, especially in terms of manuscripts. The National Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Institute of Manuscripts of the Republic of Turkey have held negotiations on mutual cooperation in 2025 with the aim of

developing cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries, and in particular, conservation and restoration work was discussed on one of the unique relics, the manuscript of the Quran written in Kufic script, which dates back to the 12th century. (<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mam/press/news/details/1108488?>)

The rare fund of the Central Scientific Library of the RMC "Gylym Ordasy" is one of the largest scientific and manuscript funds in Kazakhstan. The official document of the library indicates that the Department of Rare Books, Manuscripts and National Literature was established in 1959 on the initiative of the first president of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, Kanysh Satpayev. The main goal of the department was to collect and preserve rare manuscripts and publications of historical significance (<http://library.kz/kz/bajlanystar/kitapkhana-rylymy/sirek-kezdesetin-kitaptar-olzhabalar-zh-ne-ltty-debiet-b-limi.html>).

The Central Scientific Library's collection consists of several million copies. Of these, the number of materials included in the rare books and manuscripts fund is more than 200 thousand units (https://e-history.kz/kz/historical-education/show/12809?utm_source). The fund contains rare publications in Arabic, Persian, Chagatai, Turkic and Russian languages, oriental manuscripts, lithographic books, pre-revolutionary periodicals and scientific archival materials. This data indicates that the fund has become an important data base for studying the historical and cultural heritage of Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

A significant part of the manuscripts in the rare fund is associated with the Islamic educational tradition and the culture of oriental writing. Kazakh books with Arabic graphics stored in the fund allow us to study the development of the national enlightenment movement in the 19th-20th centuries, the madrasah education system, and the formation of printing culture in the Kazakh steppe (https://e-history.kz/kz/historical-education/show/12810?utm_source).

One of the important features of the scientific fund is the preservation of private collections and archives of scientists. The fund contains private book collections of orientalists, Turkologists, and literary scholars. These materials are of particular importance in studying the history of the formation of the Kazakh humanities.

Currently, the issue of preserving rare fund materials is becoming one of the main directions of scientific institutions. In order to preserve the physical condition of manuscripts and rare publications, restoration, conservation, and digitization work are being carried out. At the beginning, on the initiative of the Eurasian Research Institute of the Kazakh State Technical University named after Akhmet Yassawi, in collaboration with the RSE "Gylym Ordasy" and Harvard University, work is being carried out to study and digitize manuscripts in the collections of the Central Scientific Library.

In addition, since 1984, the Farabi Library of the Kazakh National University named after Al-Farabi has been allocated a place for storing rare books. This department was opened under the name of Academician Absattar Derbisali, and the collection of rare books and manuscripts contains more than 14 thousand rare publications from the 18th to the beginning of the 21st centuries. The collection includes books in Arabic, Persian, Chagatai, Latin, and other languages (<https://elibrary.kaznu.kz/kk/node/6449>).

The National Center for Manuscripts and Rare Books, located in Kazakhstan, is a specialized institution engaged in the collection, preservation, restoration and scientific circulation of the written heritage of Kazakhstan. The center's collection contains manuscripts and rare books in Arabic, Persian, Chagatai, Tute script and Cyrillic script. They include historical chronicles, literary and religious texts, ethnocultural data. The institution identifies data related to the history of Kazakhstan from foreign archives and libraries and carries out scientific circulation. Modern conservation and restoration methods are used in the preservation and restoration of manuscripts (<https://manuscript.kz/>).

Conclusion

A comparative analysis of the formation and development of manuscript science in Kazakhstan and Turkey allows us to identify the historical, institutional and scientific-methodological foundations of the study of written heritage in the two countries. The results of the study show that manuscript science in Turkey has acquired a systematic scientific-institutional character based on library and archival traditions formed since the Ottoman period. The activities of specialized centers such as İRCİCA, İSAM, Süleymaniye Library of Manuscripts, Türkiye Yazma Eserler Kurumu prove that the directions of manuscript preservation, scientific cataloging, restoration and digitization are being implemented in a comprehensive manner. This experience indicates that manuscript science in Turkey has formed a stable scientific system integrated with the international scientific space. The development of manuscript science in Kazakhstan mainly acquired a new scientific content only after the period of independence. The manuscript heritage began to be considered from the level of historical and archival sources as a national cultural memory and the intellectual heritage of the Turkic-Islamic civilization. In this direction, scientific institutions such as the National Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Central Library of the RSE "Gylym Ordasy", the National Center for Manuscripts and Rare Books are carrying out work on the preservation, scientific description and digitization of manuscript collections. In addition, manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Chagatai and ancient Turkic languages stored in the Kazakh collections are important sources for studying the historical continuity of the Islamic intellectual tradition in Central Asia.

Currently, manuscript science has gone beyond the framework of traditional textual research and is developing in conjunction with the directions of codicology, textual studies, and digital humanities. Accordingly, the issues of digitizing manuscripts, forming a system of scientific databases, and integrating them with international scientific platforms have become one of the most important areas of modern humanities research. This process determines the need for manuscript heritage not only as a historical source, but also as a complex scientific phenomenon of cultural memory and intellectual history. In this regard, the program-targeted funding scientific project of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the topic "Manuscript Heritage of Kazakhstan: Registration, Restoration, Scientific Cataloguing, Digitization and Comprehensive Codicological Research" is considered one of the important initiatives in the process of modern scientific and institutional consolidation of manuscript science in Kazakhstan. This project covers the areas of systematization, restoration of manuscript funds, formation of a digital scientific base and comprehensive conduct of codicological research.

In general, the experience of manuscripts in Turkey is assessed as an important scientific and institutional model in terms of improving the issues of preservation, scientific description, cataloging and introduction of written heritage in Kazakhstan into the digital scientific space. The further development of manuscript science in Kazakhstan is closely related to the processes of systematization of manuscript funds in accordance with international scientific standards, the formation of a single digital infrastructure and the expansion of international scientific cooperation.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН МЕН ТҮРКИЯДАҒЫ ҚОЛЖАЗБАТАНУ ҒЫЛЫМЫ: ТАРИХНАМАЛЫҚ ЖӘНЕ САЛЫСТЫРМАЛЫ ТАЛДАУ

Аңдатпа. Мақалада Қазақстан Республикасы мен Түркия Республикасындағы қолжазбатану ғылымының қалыптасуы мен даму тарихнамасы салыстырмалы-талдамалық тұрғыдан қарастырылады. Зерттеудің мақсаты екі елдегі қолжазба мұрасын зерттеу дәстүрлерінің тарихи дамуын анықтау, олардың институционалдық және әдіснамалық аспектілерін, қалыптасу ерекшеліктерін саралау, сондай-ақ Түркияның озық тәжірибесін Қазақстан жағдайында қолдану мүмкіндіктерін негіздеу. Бұл тұрғыда қолжазба мұрасын жүйелеу, цифрлік архив қалыптастыру және ғылыми сипаттау үдерісінің байланысы кешенді

ғылыми мәселе ретінде қарастырылады. Зерттеу барысында салыстырмалы-тарихи, компаративистік тәсіл, жүйелі-құрылымдық талдау және кодикологиялық сараптама әдістері қолданылды. Сонымен қатар эмпирикалық дереккөз ретінде Түркияның жетекші қолжазба қорларына жасалған ғылыми іссапар материалдары пайдаланылып, олар Қазақстандағы қолжазба мұрасын зерттеу тәжірибесімен салыстырылды. Зерттеудің ғылыми жаңалығы Қазақстан мен Түркия қолжазба мұрасын ғылымының даму кезеңдерін жүйелі салыстыру арқылы оның институционалдық қалыптасу логикасын, ғылыми мектептер эволюциясын және қазіргі әдіснамалық бағдарларын кешенді түрде қарастырумен сипатталады. Зерттеу нәтижесінде екі елдегі қолжазбатану дәстүрінің тарихи қалыптасуында ортақ өркениеттік негіздермен қатар, институционалдық ұйымдасу және ғылыми жүйелеу тұрғысынан елеулі ерекшеліктер бар екендігі анықталды. Сонымен бірге қазіргі кезеңде цифрлік технологиялар ықпалымен қолжазба мұрасын зерттеудің жаңа парадигмалары қалыптасып келе жатқандығы айқындалды.

Алғыс: Мақала Қазақстан Республикасы Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігінің «Қазақстанның қолжазба мұрасы: реестрлеу, реставрациялау, ғылыми каталогтау, цифрландыру және кешенді кодикологиялық зерттеу» (ЖТН BR28712621) тақырыбындағы бағдарламалық-нысаналы қаржыландыру ғылыми жобасын орындау аясында дайындалды.

Кілт сөздер: қолжазбатану, қолжазба мұрасы, тарихнама, салыстырмалы талдау, кодикология, цифрландыру, ғылыми каталогтау, Қазақстан, Түркия, жазба мәдениеті

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КОДИКОЛОГИЯ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ И ТУРЦИИ: ИСТРОИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ И СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается историография формирования и развития рукописной науки в Республике Казахстан и Республике Турция с сравнительно-аналитической точки зрения. Цель исследования – определить историческое развитие традиций изучения рукописного наследия в двух странах, проанализировать их институционально-методологические аспекты, особенности формирования, а также обосновать возможности применения передового опыта Турции в условиях Казахстана. В этом контексте связь между процессом систематизации рукописного наследия, формированием цифрового архива и научным описанием рассматривается как комплексная научная проблема. В ходе исследования использовались методы сравнительно-исторического, сравнительно-подходного, систематически-структурного анализа и кодикологического исследования. Кроме того, в качестве эмпирического источника использовались материалы научной поездки в ведущие рукописные фонды Турции, которые сравнивались с опытом изучения рукописного наследия в Казахстане. Научная новизна исследования характеризуется всесторонним рассмотрением логики его институционального формирования, эволюции научных школ и современных методологических направлений посредством систематического сравнения этапов развития науки о рукописном наследии в Казахстане и Турции. Исследование показало, что, помимо общих цивилизационных основ, существуют значительные различия в историческом формировании рукописной традиции в двух странах с точки зрения институциональной организации и научной систематизации.

Одновременно было выявлено, что под влиянием цифровых технологий формируются новые парадигмы изучения рукописного наследия.

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Ключевые слова: рукописи, рукописное наследие, историография, сравнительный анализ, кодикология, оцифровка, научная каталогизация, Казахстан, Турция, письменная культура

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