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## THE THESAURUS NATURE OF THE GENEALOGICAL GENRE (SHEZHIRE)

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### ABSTRACT

*In modern literary studies, there is an increasing demand for new methodological approaches to understanding national worldview, historical memory, and spiritual heritage. In this regard, one of the most effective approaches is the thesaurus method. This method makes it possible to systematize the network of concepts in a literary text through semantic, meaningful, and cultural contexts. The genealogical genre, which takes a special place in the literature of Turkic people, is one of those genres that preserve not only the history of ancestors but also the conceptual and worldview code, as well as cultural identity of an entire nation. This research studies the theoretical basis for using the thesaurus method in literary analysis and investigates the thesaurus-based structure of the shezhire genre. The article analyzes Shakarim Kudaiberdyuly's work "The Genealogy of the Turks, Kyrgyz, Kazakhs and Khans" using the thesaurus method. The semantic field of such concepts as nobility, genealogy, continuity of generations, historical consciousness, and spiritual-religious worldview represented in the shezhire text is examined in this research. The aim of this study is to identify the role of the shezhire genre within the national conceptual sphere and cultural-semantic framework through the use of the thesaurus method. The theoretical significance of the study lies in the fact that the application of the thesaurus method in literary studies promotes a new, structural-cognitive understanding of the system of concepts, semantic structure, and the author's worldview in a literary text.*

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**KEYWORDS:** Thesaurus, Genealogy, Literary Studies, Cultural Code, Concept Sphere, National Worldview, Historical Consciousness.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

In contemporary literary studies, examining literary works through cognitive, semantic, and cultural-cognitive perspectives has become a key research focus. Within this context, the thesaurus method serves as an effective means of systematically investigating the conceptual framework, semantic scope, and cultural codes embedded in literary texts. In contemporary international scholarship, the thesaurus approach is widely employed within interdisciplinary research areas, including lexicography, cognitive linguistics, cultural semiotics, and the digital analysis of literary texts. Historically, the concept of the "thesaurus" was initially confined to a lexicographic framework. A foundational contribution to the development of this approach was made by the English scholar P. M. Roget, whose *Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases* introduced a systematic method for organizing lexical units into semantic fields and conceptual groupings, thereby establishing the methodological basis for subsequent thesaurus-based studies (Roget, 1852).

Subsequently, these principles were extended beyond lexicographic practice and began to function as a theoretical methodological framework grounded in conceptual structuring within literary studies. In cognitive literary research, the thesaurus method is applied to the analysis of conceptual models represented in literary texts. Key contributors to this line of inquiry include G. Lakoff and M. Johnson (1980), whose studies on the metaphorical nature of concepts and their role in shaping cultural cognitive models have had a significant influence on the field. Although Lakoff and Johnson did not explicitly employ the term "thesaurus method," their theory of conceptual metaphor, approaches to modeling conceptual systems, and techniques for semantic analysis constitute an essential theoretical foundation for the contemporary thesaurus approach in literary studies.

Fauconnier and M. Turner (2002) developed the theory of mental spaces, which provides a cognitive framework for explaining the semantic organization of literary texts. As prominent scholars in cognitive science and linguistics, they introduced analytical models closely aligned with the principles underlying the thesaurus approach. Although Fauconnier and Turner did not explicitly employ the term "thesaurus," their conceptualization of mental spaces, semantic networks, and the theory of conceptual blending offers a comprehensive cognitive framework for understanding structured

conceptual systems in discourse. These theoretical contributions are widely regarded as forming a modern cognitive foundation for the thesaurus method in literary studies.

This article presents an analysis of Shakarim Kudaiberdyuly's work "The Genealogy of the Turks, Kyrgyz, Kazakhs and Khans" (2007) using the thesaurus method, understood as an analytical framework based on a structured system of concepts that enables the reconstruction of the text's internal conceptual organization.

The thesaurus method is a way of modeling a text as a network of concepts by systematizing linguistic units (names, set expressions, metaphors, key words) according to their semantic and conceptual relationships; this method makes it possible to identify the text's semantic fields, its hierarchy (core-periphery), as well as associative and thematic nodes.

The conceptual sphere is a set of interrelated concepts characteristic of a particular text and cultural environment. It reflects typical patterns of cognition, evaluation, and interpretation of the world and finds linguistic expression through means operating at different levels.

The national worldview (national picture of the world) is a worldview model based on the cultural and historical experience shared by the speakers of a language. It is regarded as a stable system of ways of categorizing the world, value-based evaluation, and interpreting socio-cultural experience. Accordingly, the thesaurus analysis in this article is aimed at structuring the conceptual sphere in Shakarim's shezhire and revealing the connection between the conceptual system it contains and the national worldview of the Kazakh people.

The study aims to identify the conceptual structure of traditional Kazakh genealogical (shezhire) texts. The research employs the thesaurus method in combination with cognitive literary and semiotic perspectives to examine the semantic and conceptual dimensions of the text. The findings indicate that shezhire functions not only as a literary and historical source but also as a worldview text reflecting collective cultural cognition.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The genealogical (shezhire) genre in Kazakh literature represents a distinctive form that conveys historical, spiritual, and cultural content. The words, names, and concepts within this genre transmit specific historical, social, and worldview information. Studying genealogy through the thesaurus method provides an effective approach

for revealing national memory, conceptual structures, and cultural semantics. Genealogy is not merely a generational schema; it constitutes a concentrated model of spiritual and cultural codes, reflecting the national worldview. This genre communicates ancestral history, clan structures, principles of nobility, social organization, and religious knowledge. In the traditional culture of the Kazakh people, shezhire recounts the origins of ancestors, the histories of clans and tribes, the structure of power, and their societal roles. It preserves historical memory, spiritual perspectives, socio-ethnic organization, and cultural values.

The history of the Kazakh people is rooted in genealogy. Prominent genealogical works transmitted orally and in writing include Baburnama by Zahir al-Din Babur (2005), Tarikh-i-Rashidi by Muhammad Haydar Dulati (1999), The Genealogy of the Turks by Abulgazi Bahadur Khan (1996), The Kazakh Genealogy by Mashkhur Zhusup Kopeev (2007), Manzumat Kazahiya by Nurzhan Naushabayev (1903), and The Genealogy of the Turks, Kyrgyz-Kazakhs and Khans by Shakarim Kudaiberdyuly (2007). Sh. Ualikhanov was among the first scholars to emphasize the role of genealogy in the historical memory of the Kazakh people, describing it as “a mirror of the people's truth” (Ualikhanov, 1985). Shakarim Kudaiberdyuly similarly asserts: “Genealogy is a model; it nourishes a person spiritually and gives them strength. In the vast steppe live holy and sacred individuals - they perform great deeds that determine the fate of the nation and speak noble words. This is what matters most” (Kudaiberdyuly, 2007). According to N. Kelimbetov, “Genealogy is a branch of historical science that describes the origin and spread of a people. There exist genealogies and chronicles that transmit from generation to generation the history of the origin, growth, and development of ancient clans, peoples, nations, tribes, and entire ethnic groups in all countries with a national culture” (Kelimbetov, 1985). Russian orientalists, including V. Radlov (1866), N. Yadrinsev (1890), and G. Potanin (1881), examined shezhire as an ethnographic source. In his work, A. Margulan considers shezhire as a historical source (Margulan, 1978), while A. Konyratbaev interprets it as a continuation of the ancient epic tradition, highlighting its literary aspects (Konyratbaev, 1987). N. Mansurov, in the article Shezhire - a Reflection of National Culture, discusses the national character, genre features, and methodological approaches to studying the shezhire genre (Mansurov, 2022).

### 3. MATERIALS AND METHOD

The study is based on Shakarim Kudaiberdyuly's “The Genealogy of the Turks, Kyrgyz, Kazakhs and Khans” (2007) and employs an integrated methodological framework combining the thesaurus method, cognitive analysis, content analysis, and an interdisciplinary approach. The thesaurus method was used to identify core semantic elements and to organize their semantic, cultural, and philosophical relationships, with key concepts such as family, clan, nation, ancestor, shariat, khan, prophet, and nobility classified into hierarchical and semantic fields. Cognitive analysis examined these concepts not only as linguistic units but also as components of worldview and conceptual systems, focusing on cultural memory, historical consciousness, and underlying mental models. Content analysis assessed the text as a systemic structure, considering the frequency, recurrence, and semantic weight of concepts, while the interdisciplinary approach positioned the analysis at the intersection of literary studies, history, ethnography, philosophy, and linguistics. This integrated methodology enables a comprehensive examination of shezhire as a literary, historical, and worldview text, revealing its internal conceptual and ideological structure.

### 4. RESULTS

#### 4.1 Scientific basis and theoretical functions of the Thesaurus Method

The thesaurus method is rooted in cognitive linguistics and concept-based approaches in literary studies. Fauconnier and Turner (2002) describe human thinking as conceptual blending, where distinct mental spaces interact to generate new meanings. In literary texts, mental spaces correspond to thesaurus fields, including a character's worldview, mythological systems, and historical consciousness. Conceptual blending allows elements from multiple mental spaces to combine, creating complex conceptual structures. The theoretical model proposed by Fauconnier and Turner serves as a foundation for the thesaurus method, particularly in integrating concepts, modeling meaning systems within a text, analyzing cultural-cognitive fields, and generating new meanings. Their research allows the thesaurus to be understood as a dynamic, network-based, and meaning-centered system. The connection between Fauconnier and Turner's theory and the thesaurus method can be summarized as follows:

**Table 1: The Connection between the Fauconnier-Turner Theory and the Thesaurus Method.**

No	Basic Concepts of Fauconnier-Turner Theory	Correspondence with the Thesaurus Method
1	Mental spaces	Conceptual fields, semantic networks
2	Conceptual blending	Linking concepts within the thesaurus
3	Dynamic construction of meaning	Movement of thesaurus meanings within the text
4	Collective cognitive models	National thesaurus (system of cultural codes concepts)

In Shakarim Kudaiberdyuly's "The Genealogy of the Turks, Kyrgyz-Kazakhs and Khans" (2007), historical, Islamic, and spiritual-national spaces merge, forming semantic structures that reflect Kazakh identity.

Bechhofer and Goble (2001) expand the thesaurus using formal knowledge representation (Description Logic), treating it as a logical system of interconnected concepts. Cherneyko (1997) and Stepanov (1997) demonstrate how literary concepts act as semantic centers or "cultural constants," revealing national worldviews. Semiotic approaches (Eco, 1984; Barthes, 1964) also align with thesaurus principles.

The thesaurus method allows researchers to:

- Map an author's conceptual space and semantic fields;
  - Construct national conceptual spheres or worldviews;
  - Analyze symbols, images, and recurring motifs;
  - Compare concepts across genres and trace their evolution.
  - In Kazakh literature, especially genealogical (shezhire) texts, the method:
    - Captures entire conceptual systems, not just individual words;
    - Identifies semantic relationships (e.g., lineage and honor);
    - Facilitates reconstruction of historical and cultural memory;
    - Bridges disciplines including folklore, linguistics, ethnography, history, anthropology, and philosophy;
    - Supports digital humanities applications, including semantic indexing and automated analysis.

Digital humanities initiatives – EuroWordNet, FrameNet, ConceptNet, and the Russian Literary Thesaurus illustrate the practical potential of thesaurus-based methods for semantic analysis and visualization of cultural codes.

## 4.2. The Significance of the Thesaurus Method and Genealogical Genre Features

The thesaurus is a structured system organizing conceptual units within a domain (language, literature, culture) through semantic, synonymous, antonymic, and associative relations. It defines semantic fields between concepts and forms an integrated system. The term originates from Greek *thesauros*, meaning "treasure" or "collection," reflecting its role in systematizing a conceptual domain.

In literary studies, the thesaurus allows researchers to delineate the author's creative space, analyze semantic fields, and contribute to the construction of a national conceptual sphere or worldview. For example, folklore concepts such as earth, father, human, honor, and dignity are cultural constructs representing a wide spectrum of meanings. Their interaction forms a comprehensive worldview thesaurus.

### Applications of the thesaurus method include:

- Creation of national literary thesauri;
- Linguo-semantic modeling of literary texts;
- Development of literary semantic networks;
- Analysis of symbols and images in cognitive poetics;
- Systematization of texts according to conceptual structure;
- Identification of cultural and symbolic content;
- Construction of cognitive models;
- Analysis of national and individual authorial worldviews.

Boykov et al. (2010) emphasize that the thesaurus is not merely a word collection but a scientific instrument for organizing poetic concepts and semantic relations (synonymy, antonymy, hyperonymy, hyponymy). This allows structured description of complex phenomena and semantic search based on meaning and conceptual relations.

### Importance in Kazakh literary studies:

- Analysis of traditional genres, national chronicles, and worldview-based writings;
- Understanding national cognition, social structure, and spiritual values through genealogical (shezhire) texts;
- Perception of entire conceptual systems rather than individual words;
- Identification of semantic relationships (e.g., lineage and honor);
- Reconstruction of historical and cultural memory;
- Interdisciplinary bridging of folklore,

literature, linguistics, ethnography, history, anthropology, and philosophy;

- Digital humanities applications for semantic indexing and archival analysis.

The genealogical genre (shezhire) is distinctive in Kazakh literature, conveying historical-genealogical, spiritual, and cultural content. It preserves ancestors' history, clan structure, principles of nobility, social order, and religious knowledge. Modern scholarship interprets shezhire as a symbolic code of national memory and a conceptual model of traditional worldview. Its multidimensional nature makes it an object of interdisciplinary research.

**Table 2: The Study of Shezhire Genre in Various Fields of Science.**

No	Branch of Science	Area of the Reserach
1	History	Research on the history of tribes, clans, zhuses and uluses, and the system of khanate governance
2	Folklore	Analysis of genre nature as a form of oral literature
3	Ethnology	Research on ethnic structure, traditions, and clan relations
4	Literary studies	Identifying the artistic features of shezhire and the ways of conveying the national idea
5	Linguistics	Research on linguistic nature of archaic words, proper names, ethnonyms, and terms

### 4.3. Discussion

#### 4.4. Shakarim Kudayberdiuly and his Genealogical Work

Shakarim Kudayberdiuly is a prominent figure in Kazakh literature and philosophy. His genealogical work serves as an important source for preserving the ancestry and spiritual heritage of the Kazakh people. Shakarim's shezhire is regarded as a harmonious reflection of the national worldview, historical consciousness, and philosophical thought. In his work "The Genealogy of the Turks, Kyrgyz, Kazakhs and Khans", Shakarim not only lists the genealogical lines of specific clans and tribes but also narrates their origins, heroic deeds, and the historical events related to intertribal relations.

**Table 3: The classification of conceptual fields in Shakarim's "Genealogy of the Turks, Kyrgyz, Kazakhs**

### Structural Elements of the Shezhire:

#### 4.4.1. Geneological Foundation

##### Kinship and Tribal Relations:

In Shakarim's shezhire, the ancestry of the Kazakh people, as well as the system of kinship and alliances among clans and tribal unions (ulus), is described in a consistent and structured manner.

Historical Figures and Events: The shezhire includes information about the formation of tribal unions, as well as the names and biographies of heroes, khans, and biys (judges or leaders).

#### 4.4.2. Mythological and Cognitive Elements

Faith in God and Destiny: The shezhire reflects the people's religious beliefs and spiritual worldview, presenting philosophical reflections on destiny and the role of the Creator.

The Structure of the Universe and the Place of Humans:

The text incorporates cosmological perspectives derived from the Quran and Islamic philosophy, illustrating the worldview embedded in the shezhire. In genealogical texts, descriptive language, the frequent use of proper names, the preservation of genealogical hierarchy and a formulaic structure are characteristic features. Each name and concept in the work serves as a semantic marker in the historical memory and worldview of the nation. The shezhire contains a specific lexical-conceptual system that includes such notions as ancestor, forefather, descendant, clan, tribe, biy (traditional judge or wise elder), warrior, khan, chronicler and others. The concepts and words within the shezhire possess hierarchical, historical and spiritual significance. Within the text, each name functions not merely as a biological reference but as a socio-cultural code. The relationships among the concepts - for example, the hierarchy of clan - tribe - nation - zhuz - form a semantic field from a thesaurus perspective. Through the shezhire, one can observe the national memory, worldview, and system of values - an integrated structure that is highly suitable for classification using the thesaurus method. The system of concepts in "The Genealogy of Turks, Kyrgyz, Kazakhs and Khans": The system of concepts interconnected by semantic and hierarchical relations is used in the shezhire. This can be seen in the following table:

*and Khans.*

No	Conceptual field	Example words/concepts
1	Personal	Ancestor, forefather, descendant, biy (judge), warrior, poet-singer, (zhyrau), khan
2	Social	Clan, tribe, zhuz (horde/division), nation, community, chronicler
3	Spiritual and cultural	Nobility of origin, honor, dignity, unity, prosperity
4	Temporal and historical	Era, epoch, genealogy, generational succession

This set of concepts forms the conceptual sphere of the Kazakh worldview. In Shakarim Kudaiberdyuly's work "Genealogy of the Turks, Kirghiz-Kazakhs and Khans", the concepts used are not only aimed at identifying historical figures but also at revealing their spiritual and moral essence. Terms such as nobility of origin, wisdom, statehood, prosperity and glory frequently appear. These concepts expand the thesaurus field of the genealogy and transform it into a cultural and ideological instrument. In Shakarim's genealogy, the belief that all humankind descends from Adam and Eve, as stated in the Holy Quran is affirmed. "It begins with the words: 'Our forefather Adam, created by Allah from clay and given life, and from his right rib our mother Eve was created...', conveying the idea that all humankind shares a single origin - we all descend from Adam and Eve". This view is in full harmony with the Quranic concept of human unity. Through the idea of the common genealogical origin of humankind, Shakarim emphasizes equality and brotherhood among people.

#### 4.4.3. Socio-Political Context

The genealogy describes the tribal and clan structure, forms of social organization, and the roles of clan leaders within the community. It narrates the system of khanate rule, the formation of the Kazakh khanate, and the evolution of political authority and governance.

#### 4.4.4. Philosophical and Ethical Ideas

In Shakarim's genealogy, such concepts as morality, justice, duty, and honor are presented from a philosophical perspective, reflecting the author's deep concern with the ethical foundations

of human existence and the moral order of society. In his genealogy, Shakarim Kudaiberdyuly refers to Tauke Khan's "Zheti Zhargy" (Seven Charters), emphasizing that principles of justice and fairness existed in the Kazakh steppe and that disputes were resolved justly through these traditional laws. From these examples, it becomes clear that Shakarim's "Genealogy of the Turks, Kirghiz-Kazakhs and Khans" is not merely a genealogical record, but it also embodies profound philosophical, moral and ethical reflections.

In "The Genealogy of the Turks, Kirghiz-Kazakhs and Khans", Shakarim includes not only historical facts but also mythological motifs. These mythological elements represent traditional forms that communicate the worldview, ancestral origins, and spiritual values of the nation. By incorporating these legendary narratives into the genealogical account, Shakarim provides a deeper philosophical and symbolic understanding of historical events (Kudaiberdyuly, 2007). Also Shakarim recounts the Turkic myth of descent from the Grey Wolf, a symbolic ancestor of the Turkic peoples. When describing the origins of certain clans, he uses expressions such as "hero", "saint" or "possessor of divine power". For instance, the Argyn clan is described as descendants of Akzhol bi; the Kipchak clan is associated with valor and heroism; the Naiman clan is portrayed as the sacred lineage of ancient khans. The genealogies thus connect clans not only to historical figures but also to mythical ancestors.

At times, Shakarim uses the word "Tengri" (God), recalling the pre-islamic Turkic worldview. This indicates the presence of shamanistic and ancient Turkic mythological elements in his narrative, showing the synthesis of islamic and pre-islamic spiritual traditions within Kazakh culture.

**Table 4: Mythological Patterns in Shakarim's Genealogy.**

No	Mythological element	Mythological character	Aim in the shezhire
1	Adam, Propet Noah	Religious-mythological genealogy	Linking history with Islam
2	Turkic (son of Japeth)	Mythical figure	Justifying Turkic unity
3	Shyngis khan	Saint, divinely gifted person	Sacred origin of Kazakh khans
4	Clan ancestors	Hero, sacred figure in human form	Strengthening clan honor and authority
5	Tengri (Sky God), spirit etc.	Ancient Turkic mythology	National spiritual continuity

The unity of the people and the development of national consciousness emerge as central themes. A worldview wholeness is presented, where spiritual, philosophical, and socio-historical elements form an integrated system.

The exploration of thesauri in the contemporary world plays a crucial role in understanding how language evolves, how it shapes technological advancement, and why continual revision is necessary to keep pace with the fast-changing linguistic dynamics and challenges of the modern era (Doerr, 2001).

These notions are interconnected through semantic and hierarchical relationships, forming a coherent conceptual thesaurus. For instance: "Karakesek Karzhas is one branch of the Argyn tribe. Among his descendants were prominent figures such as Tileuli bi, Bukharzhyrau and Shorman bi ..."

In this excerpt, the terms "clan" "tribe" "bi" and

"zhyrau" represent not only social ranks or titles but also serve as symbols of historical and cultural function. In Shakarim Kudaiberdyuly's genealogy, concepts are presented in hierarchical and semantic interrelation:

Human-Lineage - Descendant - Nation - Society  
Human-Genealogy -Personality-Value-Worldview  
Religion-Morality-Nobility-Governance (Khan, Biy)

These interconnections form the historical-philosophical system of Shakarim's worldview. The core concepts that constitute the thesaurus field of Shakarim's genealogy include: lineage (tek), nobility (tektilik), ancestor (ata-baba), descendant (urpak), nation (ult), khan, bi, bek, history (tarikh), genealogy (shezhire) and others. The meanings and interrelations of these concepts are presented in the following table.

**Table 5: Key Concepts Forming the Thesaurus Field of Shakarim's Genealogy.**

No	Concept/Notion	Meaning
1	Lineage/Nobility/Ancestry	Spiritual elevation, human quality, the right to govern the nation
2	Ancestor / Forefather / Descendant	Continuity of generations and historical memory
3	Nation/People/Ancestry	Social-ethnic continuity
4	Propet/Sharia/Islam	Spiritual cognition and moral measure
5	Khan/Judge (Bi) Lord (Bek)	Ruling class and power holders
6	Genealogy/History/Era	Spiritual orientation in time and space

Through the thesaurus method, the concepts in the text are interconnected within a hierarchical and associative system:

Lineage - Nobility - Nationhood - Governance

Ancestor - Forefather - Descendant - History - Nation

Prophet - Sharia - Value - Human

This structure defines the conceptual foundation of Shakarim's worldview. Focusing on the thesaurus characterization of the concept of "nobility" (tektilik), it is presented in the work not merely as a genealogical notion, but as a spiritual and moral category: "If a ruler comes from the ignoble, the nation will suffer." Here, the concept of "tek" (lineage) represents not only kinship heritage but also a set of spiritual values such as honor, justice, and wisdom.

Nobility -Justice - Governance - Spiritual Leadership

The thesaurus approach allows this concept to be revealed in multi-layered meanings - biological, social, and spiritual. In Shakarim's genealogy, Islamic worldview and historical data coexist harmoniously. The work recounts the genealogy of the prophets - Noah, Idris, Abraham, and

Muhammad (peace be upon them) - and traces the origins of the Arab, Persian, and Turkic peoples from them. The author includes Quranic narratives about Noah's Ark and the Great Flood, linking the descendants of Noah to the broader genealogical structure. This approach transforms the genealogy from a mere mythological or historical narrative into a comprehensive worldview map that reflects the moral, historical and spiritual continuity of humanity.

Through Shakarim's genealogy, we can discern the epistemological model of the Kazakh worldview. This approach positions the shezhire not merely as a historical record, but as a key to understanding national culture and philosophy. Thesauri must adhere to uniform rules, ensuring that their broader term (BT) relationships are complete, logically consistent, and coherent. When these conditions are not met, certain consistency checks can be performed. At minimum, it is possible to verify - either manually or automatically - whether the established equivalence relations create circular dependencies within the BT hierarchy, meaning that a concept should not end up encompassing one of its own broader terms

(Yespenbetov, 2025).

#### 4.5. Structure and Content of Shakarim's Genealogy

Shakarim develops his genealogy along two main dimensions:

1. Historical foundation - tracing the origins of humankind from Prophet Noah, and following the genealogical lines of Turkic, Kazakh, and Kyrgyz people.
2. Spiritual-philosophical foundation, explaining divine wisdom through the genealogy of humankind, the emergence of religions, and the lives of the prophets.

The work encompasses the genealogy of prophets, the spread of Turkic tribes, the Kazakh clans and khans, social structure, and moral qualities of nobility and nationhood. In Shakarim's shezhire, the Islamic prophetic tradition and Turkic ancestral heritage coexist harmoniously - reflecting the convergence of two civilizational sources: Islam and Turkic culture.

Noah represents the origin of humanity. Prophets Muhammad, Abraham, Isaac and Moses are depicted as spiritual leaders who ensure historical and moral continuity. Thus, Shakarim's genealogy is not a mere chronological record, but a worldview thesaurus that encodes the moral, historical, and cultural memory of the Kazakh nation. Ultimately, "The Genealogy of the Turks, Kyrgyz, Kazakhs and Khans" stands as a genealogical-philosophical masterpiece, encompassing national memory, cultural-spiritual

identity, and social structure within a unified intellectual framework.

#### CONCLUSION

The application of the thesaurus method to Shakarim Kudayberdiyul's shezhire demonstrates that this genre represents a complex synthesis of historical knowledge, spiritual values, and the national worldview of the Kazakh people. The shezhire is not merely a genealogical record but a culturally significant text that preserves the conceptual system of the nation. The thesaurus approach enables a systematic analysis of its semantic, cultural, and philosophical structures, revealing the interconnections among key concepts such as ancestry, tribe, religion, and authority.

This method proves to be especially effective for the study of historical and spiritual genres, as it allows for the reconstruction of national historical memory and the identification of the cultural code embedded in the text. Through thesaurus-based analysis, the shezhire emerges as a repository of the Kazakh conceptual sphere, combining factual historical data with artistic and symbolic elements. This harmony enhances both the scientific reliability and the literary value of the text.

Overall, the thesaurus method offers a productive interdisciplinary framework for literary studies, contributing to a deeper understanding of traditional genres and supporting the preservation and reinterpretation of national cultural heritage.

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