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Abstract. *Introduction.* In June 1983, Chinese scholar He Xingliang discovered five documents from the Qing Dynasty in the archives of the Altai Prefectural Committee in Xinjiang. The original is now in the Archives Bureau of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. According to the clues provided by the document, He Xingliang visited Meyirbek, the grandson of Yüzmuhamed (Duzbembet). According to Meyirbek, the document was handed down by his grandfather Yüzmuhamed (Duzbembet). *Objectives and purpose.* This study Analyze Multilingual Documents. Exploring the administrative and governance practices of the Qing Dynasty in these frontier regions, this study will provide insights into the interactions between the Qing administration and the Qazaq tribal chief. This article explores the language issues of the Kazakh documents. For easy reference, We will refer to these three documents as Doc. 1, Doc. 2 and Doc. 3 below. We will first provide the romanization, translation, and commentary of Doc. 1, Doc.2, and Doc. 3, which is the main subject of this paper. *Materials and methods.* Official records, correspondence, and decrees related to the administration of the Sino-Russian Khobdo-Tarbaghatay border during the Qing Dynasty. Analysis of written documents according to time. Accurately transcribe the text of the documents in their original languages. *Result.* The results of this study provide a comprehensive understanding of the historical and cultural significance of the documents discovered by He Xingliang. The study involved the transcription and translation of all documents from Qazaq, Chinese, and Manchu into English, highlighting the differences and similarities in the usage of specific place names across these languages.

Keywords: Qing Dynasty, Russian Empire, Central Asia, Manchu Documents, Chaghatay, Qazaq language



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ШЫҢЖАҢ МҰРАҒАТЫНДА САҚТАЛҒАН ЦИН ҰЛЫҚТАРЫ ЖАЗҒАН ЕСКІ ҚАЗАҚ, ҚЫТАЙ, МӘНЖУ ҚҰЖАТТАРЫ

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Аңдатпа. *Kіріспе.* 1983 жылы маусымда Қытай ғалымы Хэ Синлян Шыңжаңдағы Алтай аймағы басқару комитетінің мұрағатынан Цин патшалығы тұсынан қалған бес парша құжатты тауып алады. Түпнұсқа құжат қазір Шыңжаң архив мұрағатында. Құжатта аталған деректерге негізделіп, Хэ Синлян Жүзмұхаммедтің (Дүзбембет) немересі Мейірбекті іздеп тауып, оның дастарханында болған. Мейірбектің айтуынша, бұл құжаттар атасы Жүзмұхаммед (Дүзбембет)тен қалған. *Міндеттері мен мақсаты.* Бұл мақалада көптілді құжаттарға талдау жасалып, мақалада қазақша ресми іс-қағаздарының тілі қарастырылған. Таңбалауға ыңғайлы болу үшін осы үш құжатты төменде құжат 1, құжат 2 және құжат 3 деп бердік. Біз мұнда алдымен құжаттардың транскрипциясын, аудармасын және түсіндірмелерін береміз. Бұл зерттеуде негізінен құжат 1, құжат 2 және құжат 3 қарастырылды. *Материалдар мен әдістер.* Цин патшалығы тұсындағы Қытай-Ресей Қобда-Тарбағатай шекарасын айыруға қатысты ресми іс-қағаздар, бұйрықтар және жарлық хаттар. *Нәтижелер.* Бұл зерттеу мақаласының нәтижесі Хэ Синлян ашқан құжаттардың тарихи және мәдени маңыздылығын жан-жақты түсінуге мүмкіндік береді. Сонымен қатар, зерттеуімізде қазақ, қытай және мәнжу тілдеріндегі құжаттарды түгелдей ағылшын тілінде транскрипциялау мен аударуды қамтыды. Сондай-ақ, осы тілдердегі нақты жер атауларының қолданылуындағы айырмашылықтар мен ұқсастықтарын көрсеттік.

Түйін сөздер: Цин патшалығы, Ресей империясы, Орта Азия, Мәнжу құжаттары, Шағатай, Қазақ тілі

Дәйексөз үшін: Кенжеахмет Н., Қадылбек М. Шыңжаң мұрағатында сақталған Цин ұлықтары жазған ескі қазақ, қытай, мәнжу құжаттары // Отан тарихы. 2024. Т. 27. № 4. Б. 1051-1067. (Ағылш.). DOI: 10.51943/2788-9718_2024_27_4_1051-1067



СТАРЫЕ КАЗАХСКИЕ, КИТАЙСКИЕ, МАНЬЧЖУЙСКИЕ ДОКУМЕНТЫ, НАПИСАННЫЕ ЦИНСКИМИ ЧИНОВНИКАМИ В АРХИВАХ СИНЬЦЗЯНА

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Аннотация. *Введение.* В июне 1983 года китайский учёный Хэ Синьян обнаружил в архивах Комитета управления Алтайского края в Синьцзяне пять фрагментов документов династии Цин. На данный момент оригинал документа находится в архивах Синьцзяна. По словам архивистов управления Алтайского края, эти документы находились в архиве еще в 1950-е годы, но кто их тогда принес, неизвестно. По данным, указанным в документе, Хэ Синьян нашел Меирбека, внука Юзмухаммеда (Дузбембета), затем, был приглашен и находился за его столом. По словам Меирбека, данные документы оставил его дед Юзмухаммед (Дузбембет). *Задачи и цели.* В данной статье анализируются многоязычные документы. Также в данной статье речь идет о казахском языке официальных документов. Для обозначения, ниже мы отметили эти три документа документом 1, документом 2 и документом 3. *Материалы и методы.* Официальные документы, приказы и указы, связанные с демаркацией китайско-российской границы Кобда-Тарбагатай во времена династии Цин. *Результаты.* Результат данной исследовательской работы дает всестороннее понимание исторического и культурного значения документов, обнаруженных Хэ Синьяном. Кроме того, наше исследование включало расшифровку и перевод всех документов с казахского, китайского и маньчжурского языков на английский, а также выявило различия и сходства в использовании конкретных топонимов на этих языках.

Ключевые слова: Династия Цин, Российская империя, Средняя Азия, Маньчжурские документы, Чагатай, Казахский язык.

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DOI: 10.51943/2788-9718_2024_27_4_1051-1067

Introduction. Chinese scholar He Xingliang discovered the significant historical documents in the archives of the Altai Prefectural Committee in Xinjiang in 1983, including one in Chinese, two in Kazakh, one in Manchu, and one written in both Chinese and Kazakh (He Xingliang, 1985: 12): a letter written by the karun officer to Yüzmuhammed (Duzbembet) (the sultan of the Jarboldi clan in Qarakerey of the tribe Naiman of Middle Jüz Kazakhs) in June 15, 1883 (Doc. 1); a Chaghatay-Kazakh document sent by a Qing official, the Special Commissioner of Khobdo Erkege (Chin. E'erqing'e 額爾慶額, ?-1893), to Yüzmuhammed in



August 8, 1883; a Manchu Document that was written by Qing Official, the Special Commissioner of Khobdo Erkege and Special Commissioner of Ili Shengtai, to Duzbembet in August 9, 1883; a Qazaq Document that was written by Qing Official, the Special Commissioner of Khobdo Erkege, to Duzbembet in August 29, 1883; a Chinese Document that was written by Qing Official, the Special Commissioner of Khobdo Erkege and Special Commissioner of Ili Shengtai, to Duzbembet in September 1, 1883.

In the late nineteenth century, whenever the Russian officials and the administrators in Xinjiang sent a letter to leaders in Central Asia, a translation into Turkic was made from the official text written in Russian or Manchu. However, some documents initially written in Chaghatay, and then translated into Russian or Chinese. The Tatars known as *noğay* by Central Asian Turkic people. Because there were Tatar interpreters on the Russian side, documents in Turkic were called *qazāq* or *nōğāy*: *hār nārsā nōğāyčā, qazāqčā yāzūlyāndūr, t̄sānāmiz* [Everything is written in Nogay and Kazakh. All matters are based on this (Kazakh/Nogay) version].⁹⁰ For Xinjiang Kazakhs at present, the only known extant document in almost perfect condition is the 1883 edict issued to the ruler of the Jarboldi clan of Altay Kazakhs, Yüzmuhamed, which is stored at the Archives Bureau of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.⁹¹

The word Chaghatay, used in the East as a term for a definite period of the Central Asian Islamic-Turkic literary language, gained a broader meaning in Europe in the nineteenth century.⁹² All Kazakh documents written in eighteenth-nineteenth centuries were written Turkic that were morphologically and phonetically similar to modern Kazakh. There are clear stylistic differences between Old Kazakh works first created in Kazakh Khanate period, and Chaghatay works dating from earlier periods.

It may have referred to Old Kazakh. Regardless, it seems to differ from the modern Kazakh language. The fundamental difference between Chaghatay and Old Kazakh is that Old Kazakh were mostly use “j” dialect instead of “y” dialect.

These documents give us a most detailed description of the present-day boundary. Erkege rewarded Yüzmuhamed, the leader of the Kazakh tribe who lived in the west of the new territories of the Qing Dynasty, allowing the herdsmen to freely choose their country of affiliation, therefore, these documents are very important data for the border region and Qazaqs living there. It is an important document for Kazakhstan during Russia and for Qazaq history. Academician Xi Xinliang of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences has done some research on these documents. However, these documents still require further in-depth research.

Discussion. In the following part, this study will describe and analyze the place names collected from the text of the Five Documents. The text is quoted from the work of He Xingliang and Nurlan Kenzhakhmet (2023).

Transcription, Translation, and Commentary of the Text

It is clear that these kinds of the documents were highly influenced by official Chinese documentation and local dialect. Transliterating Qazaq documents are somewhat complicated because one is often transliterating Turkic, Chinese, Persian, Arabic, and Manchu words all together in the same sentence. Our standard is to transliterate: words will indicate vowel length with macrons over long vowels (*ā ī ō ū*). We also mark the quality of the most Turkic vowels, inserting *ö, ü, ĩ, ä*, etc. in the right places. For example, *کور*, is *kör*.

For easy reference, we will refer to these three documents as Doc. 1, Doc. 2 and Doc. 3 below.

⁹⁰See below: 1.2. Translation of the Chaghatay-Kazakh text of Doc.1.

⁹¹A Chaghatay-Kazakh Document that Was Written by a Qing Official, the Special Commissioner of Khobdo Erkege, to Yüzmuhamed (Duzbembet) in 1883, see Kenzhakhmet 2023, 137, 141-144.

⁹²For a detailed description of the Chaghatay language, see Eckmann, 1966, 1-13.



We will first provide the romanization, translation, and commentary of Doc. 1, Doc. 2 and Doc. 3, which is the main subject of this paper.

1. Doc. 1

Date: June 15, 1883.

Sender: Fubao, the karun officer of the Manitu Gatula-Khan (Aq-Tube)

Addressee: Duzbembet

Language/Script: Originals of the document are written in Kazakh and Chinese. Several passages are written to reflect spoken Kazakh. The Kazakh version is not a complete translation of the Chinese version, it is more detailed and specific than the Chinese version. The Chinese text is written vertically on the right, the Chinese text consists of eight lines, the Kazakh text is written horizontally on the left, four lines in total. The stamp printed on the document is not clear. (He Xingliang, 1998: 153)

Other information: 22.5 cm × 16.5 cm paper

Reference: He Xingliang 何星亮 (*1956). Qingdai A'ertai Han, Ha, Man wu jian wenshu yizhu 清代阿尔泰汉、哈、满五件文书译注 [Notes on Five Qing Dynasty Han, Kazakh, and Manchu Documents on Altay], *Zhongyang minzu xueyuan xuebao* 中央民族学院学报 1985.no. 3, 12-22.

—Bianjie yu minzu 边界与民族 [Borders and Ethnic Groups]: Qing dai kan fen Zhong E xi bei bian jie da chen de Chahatai, Man, Han wu jian wen shu yan jiu: 清代戡分中俄西北边界大臣的察合台, 满, 汉五件文书研究, *Zhongguo shehui kexue chubanshi* 中国社会科学出版社 1998.

Qazaq original text:

- 1/ سیزگه..... تابشرعان حاطی جارلیق قیلوب یوزبانبت اوکر دایغه قوبدان ایکی امبی
- 2/ کلادی ایندکی سوزیم الباندی اشتارسز ایلؤ بیش اوی قزان اوچاک کیلام
- 3/ سرماق توام برلان دایارلاب بیش جوز قوی جیدورب ایلکا الدیر دیب
- 4/ امر اوشون اوزوم کون تون دیمای اوسی ای نیک اوچونان قای کلدیب تابشردیم

Kazakh original text transcription:

- /1/ Sizgä tapširgan haṭi jarlıq qilup Yüzbenbet ükirdayğa. Qobdan eki Ambı
- /2/ keledi, endiki sözim albandı iştersiz, eliw beş üy, qazan-oçak, kiläm-
- /3/ sirmaq to'am birlän dayarlap, beş jüz qoy jıydırup, elgä aldır dep.
- /4/ ämir üşün özüm kün-tün demey, osı aynıñ üçünän qay (qalmay) kel dep tapşirdim.

Translation:

This document was given to Duzbembet Ukurdai. Two ministers came from Kobda. Now collect taxes according to my word. prepare fifty-five Qazaq yurt, cooking pot, carpet, felt rug, and food. gather five hundred sheep from your Qazaqs. Complete and deliver as soon as possible within this month.

Commentary:

/1/ *Sizgä* (سیزگه): translates to "to you" or "for you." It indicates that something is directed towards or intended for someone. This word is directed to the recipient of the letter. Unfortunately, the next word cannot be recognized. Therefore, we left that word unwritten, using an ellipsis. The only thing we can confirm is unwritten word is typically the name of the sender, with his title. If a specific recipient is identified, it is often after the sender, and he is named by his official position, therefore, we can presume that this word is Fubao/فوفاونیک (the karun officer of the Manitu Gatula-Khan).

/2/ *tapširgan haṭi* (تابشرعان حاطی): The meaning is that it refers to a document that has been formally delivered or handed over to Duzbenbet.

/3/ *jarlıq qilup* (جارلیق قیلوب): We have given for Duzbenbet the order or command.



/4/ *Yüzbenbet* (يوزبانبت): in another Qazaq documents known as Yüzmuhamed. He is the person who received and kept these letters, that is, a very important person. His tribe is Jarboldi clan of the Qarakerey of the Nayman of the Middle Jüz.

/5/ *Ükirday* (اوکردای): Kazakh official titles in the Qing Dynasty. *ükürdāy elī*: укурдайство (Ru.), zongguan youmu 總管游牧 (Chin.). An ukurdaystvo stood an "ukurday" who was subordinate to the county chief ukherida.

/6/ *Qobda* (قوبدا): Khovd, formerly known as Kobdo or Khobdo, capital of the Khovd province of Mongolia. Qobdadan meaning is from the place.

/7/ *eki* (یکی): The word 'eki' is similar in modern Kazakh language, while in Old Turkic, it is 'iki.'

/8/ *Ambi* (امبی): Ambi or amban is a transcription from Manchu amban, the Councillor stationed in the Qobdo.

/9/ *keledi* (کلادی): The word means 'comes' or 'is coming.'

/10/ *endiki sözim* (يندکی سوزیم): Now, my words are these.

/11/ *Alban* (البان): The meaning in Kazakh language is levy, tax.

/12/ *iştersiz* (اشتارسز): This word is a verb in Kazakh language. meaning is to act or perform.

/13/ *eliw beš üy* (ایلئو بیئش اوی): The word 'eliw beš' meaning is fifty-five. Älig biš/ ilig biš (Old Turkic). In Kazakh, the modern term for "fifty" is "eliw/ایلئو", while in Old Qazaq, it is "elli/إللی". The word 'üy' meaning is "house" or "home". but here it refers to the Qazaq yurt. See fifth line of the Chinese original text.

/14/ *qazan-oçak* (قازان اوچاک), *kiläm* (کیلام), *Sirmaq* (سرماق), *to'am* (توعام): The word 'qazan-oçak' meaning is cooking pot. kazan or qazan is a type of large cooking pot used throughout Central Asia. They come in a variety of sizes. Usually their diameter is half a meter. The word 'kiläm' meaning is carpet. Sirmaq (سرماق) is a patterned felt Kazakh carpet. *to'am* (توعام), according to Chinese text suifang shiwu 隨房什物等項 (House belongings, etc.). He Xingliang identified it with tagham (food) in Kazakh. Perhaps toqim, one of the mats that are placed on the horse's back so that it does not fall on the horse's back. It is often made of felt.

/15/ *birlän* (برلان): In Kazakh the comitative case can be formed using suffixes like "-мен/-бен/-пен", which mean "with."

/16/ *dayarlap* (دایارلاب): Means to get ready for something or to prepare.

/17/ *beš jüz qoy jïydïrup* (بیئش جوز قوی جیدورب): The word 'beš jüz' meaning is five hundred. The word 'qoy' meaning is sheep. The word 'jïydïrup' is a verb in Kazakh. Here meaning is collect in one place.

/18/ *kün-tün demey* (کون تون دیمای): The Kazakh phrase 'kün-tün demey' literally means 'without distinguishing between day and night'. which is similar to the English idiom "around the clock".

Chinese original text:

/1/ qinming guanli Manitu gatulegan deng kalun siwei fu wie

钦命管理瑪呢圖噶圖勒干等卡伦侍卫富 爲

/2/ chi chuanshi zhaode

飭传事照得

/3/ qinpai kanfen dijie dachen deng lai ha, huitong eguan chakan dizhi

钦派勘分地界大臣等来哈, 会同俄官查勘地址

/4/ he jifei chuan hamu Duizunbote deng keji zhi Haba he

合亟飞传哈目對遵伯特等刻急至哈巴河

/5/ laijian, bing yubei zhanfang wushi ding, suifang shiwu deng xiang

來見, 並預備毡房五十頂、隨房什物等項、

/6/ tinghou yunwang qieqie wuwei teyu you zha yang zhun ci



听候運往. 切切勿违. 特諭. 右札仰 准此

/7/ wuyue shiyi ri

五月十一日

Translation:

According to the emperor's edict, the guard of Manitu Gatule karun Fu conveyed this matter. Emperor sent by the himself the Qing Emperor sent by the himself for demarcation Special Commissioner (the Special Commissioner of Khobdo Erkege and Special Commissioner of Ili Shengtai) Coming to Qaba. Joint investigation of the place with Russian officials. (General Babkov), Let Duzbembet and others come immediately to Qaba River to meet, and prepare 50 yurts, daily necessities. Attention and shipping, do don't object. special edict. Follow the edict on the right. You need to do Duzbembet. May 11.

Commentary:

Manitu Gatulegan 瑪呢圖噶圖勒干: According to Xu Jingcheng 1896, Akeqiubie 阿克求別=Manitugatulegan 瑪呢圖噶圖勒干 [Guangxu Xibei 1894, no. 021421].⁹³ Aqtöbe, a hill, east of Lake Zaysan, in the valley of the Qara Irtysh River. Manitukatu'erga kalun 瑪尼圖喀都爾噶喀倫 on the Qianlong atlas. Manitou-Gatula-Khan (Ak-Tube) (Babkov 1912.)⁹⁴

Fu 富: Fubao 富保, the karun officer of the Manitu Gatula-Khan (Aqtöbe)

Hamu Duizunbote 哈目對遵伯特: Yüzmuhamet in Kazakh document; In Manchu documents known as Dusembet (Duzbembet), see He 2015, 69. He is the person who received and kept this letter, that is, a very important person.

毡房 qazāq üy: юрта (Ru.), zhanfang 毡房 (Chin.). A yurt (Old Turkic) or qazaq üy (Kazakh) is a portable, round tent covered and insulated with skins or felt and traditionally used as a dwelling by several distinct nomadic groups in the steppes and mountains of Inner Asia.

Seals: The seals on the document are not clearly visible. Although the seals on the document are not clearly visible, they may belong to the sender, Fu.

2. Doc.2

Date: August 8, 1883.

Sender: The Special Commissioner of Khobdo Erkege

Addressee: Duzbembet

Language/Script: Qazaq

Other information: 32.2 cm × 24.5 cm paper

Reference: “Qingdai kanfen Zhong-E Ke-Ta bianjie dachen de diyi jian Chahetai wen wenshu ji qi xiangguan de wenti yanjiu” 清代勘分中俄科塔边界大臣的第一件察合台文文书及其相关问题研究 [The First Chagatai Document Written by the Minister of Qing Dynasty for Qobda Tarbaghatat Boundary Demarcation between China and Russia and Its Related Issues], Xiyu yanjiu 西域研究 2015, 4, 59-75.

Guangxu kanding xibei bianjie Ewen yi Han tu (shang xia fu) 光緒勘定西北邊界俄文譯漢圖 (上、下幅) [Map of the Northwestern Border Surveyed in Guangxu period by Xu Jingcheng (from Russian into Chinese Translation) (upper and lower panels)]. Guangxu Jiawu 光緒甲午 [1894] [kept in the National Palace Museum in Taipei (flat map 021421-021422)] [Guangxu Xibei 1894].

⁹³See Xibei bianjie tu diming yi Han kaozheng 1.8a.

⁹⁴Babkov 1912.



Qazaq original documents text:

- 1/ Бадур Еодорнк тоқизончы ылда
- 2/ ыатнчы ай ннк Алтынчы конде жарлық
- 3/ Бирле ызылған хыт дор
- 4/ Боде айған хан ннк жарлығы Бирле ыыққан жр болуке
- 5/ ыынк ыай Амбы қобде ннк қриятлы жр айлы
- 6/ Биле Ұчы каб Амбы ннк Ақ хандын ыыққан
- 7/ Баб коф жандирал ннк айкы хан ннк اولوقлары
- 8/ طاربوعاتای نک ایلؤ عالداى جونک عالداى
- 9/ قابه بويونده باس قوسيب سويله سييب جر بولييب
- 10/ طوقتاسقان جارليعى دورجرننک بولوک اراسى
- 11/ آلقابک نک سؤآعارى ارتوسکه قويغان جرى
- 12/ هم آلتايده آق تاس بيرلا ыيعوب قزیل آچی كزينک صاز
- 13/ قرا قابه دان وتوب آق قابه ннк باسى Бирле اسوب
- 14/ كويتونکه باروب طوقتايدى ه مدى جرده اوتورغان
- 15/ ایل قزاقه اروکچه جارлық بردى айған ханды
- 16/ سويگان قزاق айған ханعه قراعان جرکه كيلوب
- 17/ وتورسون آق ханды سويگان قزاق آق ханعه
- 18/ قراعان جرکه كيلوب وتورسون. айған ханعه барамон
- 19/ ديگان قزاقды آق хан ннк کشى سى طوقتامасон
- 20/ آق ханعه барамон ديگان قزاقды айған хан ннк
- 21/ کشى سى طوقتامасон دييب جارлық قیلوب قزاقه
- 22/ پروکلى جارлық بردوک بوарوکونچه جورماкы
- 23/ بر فيس چه فيستاوعه قونعانچه اروکلى بولسون
- 24/ اونان كيون امدى قايتوب اکى хан ннк
- 25/ برون تاستاب بيرونه барамон دسه ыنه قاچه آنى
- 26/ کيرکوزوب توقتاتوب تورمالیق وستاب بروب
- 27/ ياسون چابوصالیق دييب جارлық بولدى
- 28/ امدى وسولوق بولگان جردين ايکى ханعا قراعان
- 29/ آدم روحشت قولونده کاغزى بولمه ول کشى وستالوب
- 30/ جازوقلى قيلالیق دييب جارлық قيلديق بو جارлық
- 31/ جرنى айған ханعه قراعان الکه حط کوتاروب
- 32/ طابشوروب چارلايتوعون حط دور اکينچی سوز جارлық
- 33/ بوعدە айған хан ннк جارليعى Бирле ыыққан ал
- 34/ جيرنى بيلاب تکشاروب بترатوعون ыынк شای
- 35/ Амбы қобданнк каб Амбы ннк جارليعى يوزمحمد
- 36/ كنگاسبایدی قايتاردوق روحصت جارлық
- 37/ کاغزين بروب هکينچی قтарлық قزیل مرجان
- 38/ ыынкسه کوزلى توتو عوس جون چانچوب وزونکه
- 39/ قراعان قارياتلى جرداکى ыلى بيله دييب
- 40/ Амбы قیلوب جارлық بردوک حم ылونк سيغانچه
- 41/ جر برالیک دييب جارлық برولدى تومانكى
- 42/ ыیتی آلقابیک جوعارعى ыیتی قابانнк سؤ
- 43/ آعارى айған ханعه قراعان ضرورکتى
- 44/ جيرى آلتای ннк طاؤين جايلائؤ دالا سون
- 45/ قيستاو ыكوندوک قيل دييب جارлық قیلوب جر
- 46/ حيران قيلديق بوعانده سيماس کوب ایلونک
- 47/ بولسه هم تاعيدہ تيلاکانچه جرونکدى برامز
- 48// قای جردين تيلاسانک اروک اوزونکده ديگان
- 49/ حيران جارлық بولدى امدى کونکلونک айған



/50/ حاندی سویکان قزاق بولسانک یوز محمد امبی

/51/ بارغان سونک ایجان حانعه قراغان جرکه کیل

/52/ ایروک وزونکده کیلمسانکده کلسانکده ظورلیق

/53/ جوق بو جارلیق کاعزیمده بروب تامعامدی

/54/ باسیب یوز محمد کینکاسیایعه قوسوب دونکچام

/55/ ابذولله بکدی یباردوم اوز ورنومه

Qazaq original documents transcription:

- /1/ Badur ıudurniň toqızunçı yıldı
- /2/ yetinči ayniň altınçı künde jarlıq
- /3/ birlä yazılın haı dur
- /4/ boıda Ejen hänniň jarlıvı birlä çıqqan. jer bölüwke
- /5/ Čiňsay ambi, Qobdanıň qaryatlı jer elni
- /6/ biylewçı Kıp ambiniň, Aqhāndan çıqqan
- /7/ Bab kof jandiralniň, eki hänniň uluqları
- /8/ Tarboıatayniň Eliw ıalday, Junıň ıalday
- /9/ Qaba boyunda bas qosip söylesip, jer bölip
- /10/ toqtasqan jarlıvı dur. Jerniň bölük arası:
- /11/ Alqabekniň suwararı Ertüske quııan jeri
- /12/ Ham Altayda Aqtas birlä çırup, Qızılaçıkezeiň Şaz,
- /13/ Qaraqabadan ötüp Aqqabanıň bası birlä asup
- /14/ Küytünke barup toqtaydı. Emdi jerde oturın
- /15/ el Qazaqqa erökçe jarlıq berdi. Ejenhāndi
- /16/ süygen qazaq Ejenhānııa qarayan jerge kelip
- /17/ otursun, Aqhāndi süygen qazaq Aqhānııa
- /18/ qarayan jerge otursun. Ejen hanıa baramun
- /19/ degen qazaqdı Aqhānniň kişisi toqtatmasun
- /20/ Aqhānııa baramun degen qazaqdı Ejenhānniň
- /21/ kişisi toqtatmasun dep jarlıq qılup, Qazaqqa
- /22/ erükli jarlıq berdük. Bu erükünçe jürmeke
- /23/ bir qısča, qıstawıa qonıanča erükli bolsun
- /24/ Onan keyün, emdi qaytup eki hänniň
- /25/ birün tastap, birüne baramun dese, yane qača, anı
- /26/ kirküzüp toqtatup turmalıq ustap berüp
- /27/ basun čabuşalıq dep jarlıq boldı
- /28/ Emdi osuluq bölken jerden eki hānııa qarayan
- /29/ ādam, ruşşat qolunda kavazi bolma ol kişi ustalup
- /30/ yazuqlı qılalıq dep jarlıq qıldıq. Bu jarlıq
- /31/ jerni Ejenhānııa qarayan elge haı köterüp
- /32/ tapşırup, čarlaytuxun haı dur. Ekinči söz jarlıq
- /33/ Bohda Ejenhānniň jarlıhi birlä çıqqan, el
- /34/ jerni biylep, tekşerüp bitiretuxun Čiňsay
- /35/ ambi, Qobdanıň Kıp(e) Ambiniň jarlıvı. Yüzmuamed,
- /36/ Keşesbaydı qaytarıuq ruşşat jarlıq
- /37/ kavazın berüp. Ekinči qatarlıq qızıl marjan,
- /38/ jınsā közli, totoıus jün čančup, özüne
- /39/ qarayan qaryatlı jerdegi elni biyle dep
- /40/ ambi qılup jarlıq berdük. Ham elüň sıııanča



- /41/ jer berelik dep jarliq berüldi: tömengi
/42/ četi Alqabek, joǵarı četi Qabanıñ suw
/43/ aǵarı, Ejenhanǵa qaraǵan zoruqtı
/44/ jeri, Altaynıñ ƣawn jaylaw, dala sun
/45/ qıstaw ekündük qıl dep jarliq qılup, jer
/46/ Һayran qıldıq. Bu ƣanda sıymas köp elüniñ
/47/ Bolsa, ham taxıda tiläǵänča jerüñdi beremiz
/48/ Qay jerden tilesen erük özügde degen
/49/ Һayran jarliq boldı. Emdi köñelün Ejen
/50/ Һandı süyken Qazaq bolsañ, Yüzmuamed ambi
/51/ barǵan soñ, Ejenhanǵa qaraǵan jerge kel
/52/ Erük özünge, kelmesenge, kelsenge zorliq
/53/ Joq. Bu jarliq karazimde berüp, tamramdı
/54/ basıp, Yüzmuamed, Keñesbayǵa qosup duñçam
/55/ Abdolläbekdi yiberdüm öz ornuma.

Translation:

In the 9th year of Guangxu, edict on the 6th day of July. Written letter with edict Under the order of the Qing emperor. For demarcation Special Commissioner, (grand minister consultant of) who ruled the land and people of Khobdo (grand minister consultant of) Khobdo and officer from Russian Emperor General Babkov, the officials of the Two Emperors, Tarbaghatay ghaldays Lin Kuan and Zhong Rui negotiate on the banks of the Qaba River, divide the border issuance of this edict (after the boundary has been negotiated). The dividing line (between China and Russia) From the confluence of the Alqabek River to the Irtysh River exiting the mouth of Aqtas River in the Altai Mountains, crossing the Qizil-Ašši-Kezeng Mountain Ridge, and Saz crossing the Qaraqaba River, along the source of the Aqqaba River, and up to Kuitun Mountain. Living in these place a special edict is now given to the Kazakh living in these places. Qing Emperor Kazakhs who are wiling to return to the Qing Emperor come to the territory which belonged to the Qing Emperor Kazakhs who are willing to return to the Russian Emperor come to the territory which belonged to the Russian Emperor. Who are willing to come Qing Emperor Russian People should not block Kazakhs who are willing to come Qing Emperor, Qing people should not block Kazakhs who are willing to come to Russian Emperor Qing People should not block Kazakhs who are willing to come to Russian Emperor. To the Kazakhs a special edict is now given. Kazakhs can choose freely This freedom to move at will is limited to one winter, and there is this freedom before entering the winter pasture. Those who want to leave an Emperor and choose another one, and those who flee it will be sent to his country to be beheaded Citizens of the two countries who enter or leave the border without a certificate will be arrested and punished. Deliver this decree pass it on to the subjects of the Qing Emperor and use it to inquire about the border. The second edict is the letter: Sent by the order of the Qing Emperor The Special Commissioner who governs the area and people, who inspecting the border the order of the grand minister consultant of Khobdo. Yüzmuamed We let Yüzmuamed and Kengesbay return in situ with the letter of order granting permission the crown with red pearls awarded to him of the second rank with jingse button and peacock feathers Govern the people in the area under your jurisdiction We have giver for you order to be amban. Also, we give your people engouh place a dedree was issued to give land: lower edge to the Alqabek River, upper edge to the bank of the Qaba River the land conquered by Qing Emperor it was ordered that the Altai Mountains be used as summer pastures, and the plains be used as winter pastures and agricultural land offered the land. If you have many people and cannot fit in these places then, we will give you the desired place again. It's up to you to choose which places you want. An order of reward has been made. If you love Qing Emperor in you



heart there are Kazakhs who loves Qing Emperor, after Yüzmuhamed minister after the minister arrives, come to the territory which belonged to the Qing Emperor. Come or not, you decide freely, no violence no forced. I give this order letter and my stamp on it I send Yüzmuhamed, Kengesby together with my translator Abdulla Bek on behalf of me to announce this letter. (Kenzheakhmet, Nurlan. 2023: 142).

3. Doc. 3

Date: August 29, 1883.

Sender: The Special Commissioner of Khobdo Erkege

Addressee: Duzbembet

Language/Script: Qazaq

Other information: 26 cm × 20 cm paper

Reference: “bianjie yu minzu” 边界与民族 [Borders and ethnic groups], Zhongguo shehui kexue chubanshi 中国社会科学出版社 1998, 12, 75.

Qazaq original documents text:

- 1/ Бадур еодорнк тоқизончы йлде йттечы ай ник йкрге
- 2/ йттечы кونده бועде айжан хан нк жарлицы бирле
- 3/ جير بوليب ايل تيكشاروكا چيققان قوبداننك كاباي
- 4/ آمبي ننك جارليق حط دور جاربولدى ايلي
- 5/ نك بىلاؤچى يوز محمد قمرسقه او علونه بيركان جارليق
- 6/ حيران جيرى القابيك قابه ننك اراسون قستاق فيلوب
- 7/ ايكون سالؤعه چيبار آيعاج سازعه سيعانچه جايلاپ
- 8/ اوغان سيمعان ايلونك دى اق قابه قاناس ننك
- 9/ اراسينه چيمه جايلاپ هم ايرتوسكا چيمه قيسلا ديب
- 10/ جارليق حيران قيلدوم كيمده كيم موننك جوركان جيرينه
- 11/ تالاسپاسون ديب ايكنچى قنارليق قزىل مرجان جينكسه كوزلى
- 12/ اوتوعو طاعيب آمبي فيلوب يوز محمد كه بيركان جارليق جير توچالى
- 13/ راسليعينه قوبده ننك كاباي آمبو طامعام صالدوم

Qazaq original documents transcription:

- /1/ Badur ıudurniń toqızunçı yilda yetinči ayniń yikirme
- /2/ yetinči künde bońda Ejen xaniń jarlıvı birlä
- /3/ jer bölip el tekserwkä čiqqan Qobdaniń Kebey
- /4/ ambiniń jarlıq hat dur. Jarboldi eli
- /5/ niń biylewči Yüzmuhamed Qumırsqa oxuluna berkan jarlıq
- /6/ hayran jeri Alqabek Qabaniń arasun qıstaw qılıp
- /7/ ekün salwıra Čıbarayraç Şazıra sıyranča jaylap
- /8/ oxan sıymaxan elünđi Aqqaba Qanasniń
- /9/ arasına čemä jaylap Ham Ertüskä čemä qısla dep
- /10/ jarlıq hayran qıldum kimde kim munıń jürken jerine
- /11/ talaspasun dep ekinči qatarlıq qızıl marjan jınsä közli
- /12/ utuxu taxıp ambı qılıp Yüzmuhamedkä berken jarlıq jer toçalı
- /13/ raslıvına Qobdaniń Kebey ambı tamıam şaldum.

Translation:

In the 9th year of Guangxu edict on the 27th day of July written letter with edict under the order of the Qing emperor. For demarcation Special Commissioner, who ruled the land and people of Khobdo, grand minister consultant of Khobdo. Decree letter given to Yüzmuhamed Kumyrskauy, the leader of Zharboldy tribal. the land was offered, between the Alqabek River and Qaba River, to be used as winter pastures and agricultural land. The land between the Čıbarayraç and Şaz is to be used as summer pastures. If you have many people and they cannot



fit into these areas, then your tribe can use the land between the Aqqaba and Qanas as summer pastures. And to be used as winter pastures up to the Irtysh River. And order of reward has been made. Let no one dispute his land. As the Grand Minister Consultant of Khobdo, I appointed Yuzmuhamed as amban and awarded him the crown with red pearls, which is of the second rank and adorned with a jingse button and peacock feathers. As the Grand Minister Consultant of Khobdo, I affixed my seal to the document.

Commentary:

Jarboldi eli (جاربولدی ایلی): The name of the Qazaq clan, this clan belongs to the Qarakerey, Middle Jüz, Naiman.

Yüzmuhamed Qumirsqa oxuli (يوز محمد قمرسقا اوغلو): Qazaq tribal leader. (Yüzmuhamed) is his first name. (Qumirsqa oxuli) means "son of Qumirsqa," where "Qumirsqa" is his father's name (this follows the Qazaq patronymic naming tradition).

Alqabek (آلقابېك): right tributary of the Irtysh River, which flows through the border area between China and Kazakhstan. (Kaz. Алқабек. Chin. Alakebieke he 阿拉克别克河).

Qaba (قابه): This river is located in Xinjiang, China. (Kaz. Қаба. Chin. Haba he 哈巴河).

Čibarayrač (چېبار آيچاچ): located in the mountainous border area between Kazakhstan and China. Čibarayrač in Tielekti Township, Habahe County, Altay, Xinjiang.

Şaz (صاز): town in Qaba County, Altay, Xinjiang. Near the border Kazakhstan and China.

Aqqaba (اق قابه): The Aqqaba rises from the glaciers on the southern slope of the southern Altai Mountain range. Along its entire length, it forms the state border between Kazakhstan in the west and China in the east.

Qanas (قانس): Qanas Lake, is a beautiful alpine lake situated in the Altai Mountains.

Seals: The seals on the document are the same as those on Doc 1 and Doc 5.

ekinči qatarlıq qızıl marjan jınsä közli (ایکنچی قاتارلیق قزیل مرجان جینکسه کوزلی): The word 'ekinči qatarlıq' meaning "second rank" in the Qing official ranking system, which consisted of nine ranks, with the first rank being the highest. The word 'qızıl marjan' meaning referring to the insignia worn on the hat, which indicated the official's rank. (Kaz. Төбе моншақ, жіңсе, лағыл моншақ, қызыл лағыл моншақ, шын тас моншақ, лағыл жіңсе, ақ діңселі, діңсе тас). (Äbdilašimuli Duysenäli, 2016: 2)

utuxu (وتوعو): The word meaning is Feathers. Some high-ranking officials were awarded special feathers, such as a peacock feather (Chin. hualing 花翎), as an additional mark of distinction. **Appendix**

The romanizations of Manchu and Chinese documents

4. Doc. 4

Date: August 9, 1883.

Sender: The Special Commissioner of Khobdo Erkege and Special Commissioner of Ili Shengtai

Addressee: Duzbembet

Language/Script: Manchu

Other information: 39 cm × 26 cm paper

Reference: “bianjie yu minzu” 边界与民族 [Borders and ethnic groups], Zhongguo shehui kexue chubanshi 中国社会科学出版社 1998, 12, 99.

Manchu original documents Transcription

Badaranga Doro i uyuci aniya nadan biyai ice nadan de.

Hesei takuuraha Ili Hebei Amban Kobda I Aisilame Baitai Icihiyara Amban sei bithe.

Ulhibume afabure jalin.

Oros i hafan sei baru guusihya i baita be gisurecefi, juwe gurun i guusihya be Alhabek bira eyehei Erqis bira de acaha. Ineku Alhabek birai sekien dabagan, jai... .. alin de dahame toktoho.

Ede harranga Hasak say a ergi i bade nuktefi. Wei harangga ojoro be ini cihai sakini.



Kemuni guusihya dendehe manggi, emu aniyai balagan bilafi, balagan i dolo juwe ergi i nuktede tehe Hasak sa is'hunde gurime yaburede tafulaci ojurakuu.

Balagan jaluka manggi juwe gurun i Hasak sa meimeni harangga baci temgetu bithe gaime ishunde yabuci teniombi. Aika temgetu bithe akuu fudarame yabuci ojurakuu obume.

Ere bithe be Daicing Gurun i Hasak sa de ulhibume selgiyehe.

Ne Hasak Ducembet de jai jergi jingse tojin funggala shangname hadabufi, harangga Hasak sabe saikan i kadalame tekini.

Alhabek bira ci ebsi Haba bira ci casi ere sidende nuktembufi, harangga Hasak sa ineku nuktede baktandarakuu oci jai nukte dabame sindame bahabuki. Aika cihakuu oci beyei cihai okini.

Uttu ofi bithe jafabufi Hasak Ducembet, hafumbukuu Adibek sabe emgi tomilame tucibufi, tubade isinaha manggi, ere bithei turgun be anggai ulhibume selgiyembi.

Harangga Hasak sa muterei teile albande fashshakini. Ere hacin albande yabuha ulha be ton sogkoi da ejen de bederbume buki. Aika tuhekengge bici toodame buki.

Ereci Julesi aniyadari ere gese amba alban bisirakuu. Entekengge de ume jobosho. Torombuha amala taifin ombi.

Hasak Ducembet, hafumbukuu Adibek se tuba de isinafi guusihya dendere ulan be fideme gaire de en jen I belheume bukini. Ere alban de fashshan niyalma be huwekiyebume shangnambi; aika jurcere niyalma bici isebume icihiyambi.

Ulan belhehe manggi Aisilame Baita Ichiyara Amban beyei Alhabek bira de genefi guusihya dendembi.

Ere i jalin afabume selgiyehe.

5. Doc. 5

Date: September 1, 1883.

Sender: The Special Commissioner of Khobdo Erkege

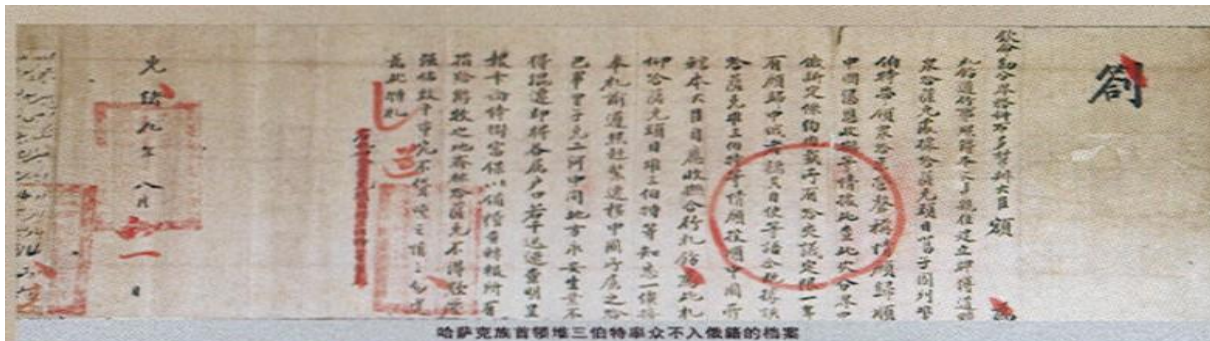
Addressee: Duzbembet

Language/Script: Chinese

Other information: 71 cm × 26.5 cm paper

Reference: “Xinjiang dangan xinxiwang zaixianzhanting” 新疆档案信息网在线展厅 [Xinjiang Archives Information Network Online Exhibition Hall], <https://www.xjaa.gov.cn/channel/list/20.html>

Text:



Chinese original text:

/1/ zha

劄

/2/ qinming kanfen jiewu Kebuduo bang dachen E

钦命勘分界务科布多帮大臣 额



/3/ wei

为

/4/ zhachi zunxingshi, zhaode ben dachen qinwang jianli paibo, daojing
札飭遵行事。照得本大臣亲往建立牌博，道经

/5/ Zhong Hasake shuju hasake toumu gazi wei tulie Dui
众哈萨克处据哈萨克头目噶子为图列堆三

/6/ Bate dailing zhongha laiying, shengcheng qingyuan guishun
伯特带领众哈来营，声称情愿归顺

/7/ zhongguo, kenen shoufu dengqing. Juci, zhacici fenjie zhong
中国，恳恩收抚等情。据此，查此次分界中

/8/ e xinding tiaoyue, neizai suoyou hayi, yiding xian yinian,
俄新定条约，内载所有哈夷，议定限一年，

/9/ you yuan guizhong, e zhe, tingqi zibian dengyu. Jinji jugai.
有愿归中、俄者，听其自便等语。今既据该

/10/ Hasake Duisanbate deng qingyuan tounshun zhongguo suo
哈萨克堆三伯特等情愿投顺中国所

/11/ xia, ben dachen ziying shoufu, hehang zhachi. Weici, zha
辖，本大臣自应收抚，合行札飭。为此，札

/12/ yang Hasake toumu duisanbate deng zhixi, yisijie
仰哈萨克头目堆三伯特等知悉，一俟接

/13/ feng zha yu, zunzhao ganjin qianyi zhongguo suoshu zhi Ha
奉札谕，遵照赶紧迁移中国所属之哈

/14/ ba, Bilizike er he zhongjian difang, yongan shengye, bu
巴、毕里子克二河中间地方，永安生业，不

/15/ de hunqian. Jijiang geshu hukou ruogan, xunsu chaming, cheng
得混迁。即将各属户口若干，迅速查明，呈

/16/ ji kalun shiwei Fubao, yibei jicha zhuaibao. suoyou
极卡伦侍卫富保，以备稽查转报。所有

/17/ zhigei youmu zhide, Qilin Hasake bude qiya
指给游牧之地，齐林哈萨克不得欺压

/18/ qiangzhan, zhigan chong jiu budai. Linzhi shenzhi, wuwei.
强占，致干重究不贷。凛之慎之，勿违。

/19/weici tezha.

为此特札。

/20/ youzha yang Hasake toumu Duisanbate zhunci.

右札仰哈萨克头目堆三伯特准此。

/13/ Guangxu jiu nian ba yue chuyi ri.

光绪九年八月初一日。

Results. This study introduces and analyzes the basic situation of the edict and its related issues; makes a relatively detailed study and interpretation of the names of people, places, tribes, etc.; and makes a relatively detailed study and interpretation of the life resume and relevant history of Erkege, the issuer of the edict, and Duzbembet, the recipient.



Table 1. Kazakh Place/Tribe Names in the Qazaq, Chines, Manchu documents

No.	Qazaq	Manchu	Chinese	Mod.location
1	قوبده / Qobda		Kebuduo 科布多	Khovd, formerly known as Kobdo or Khobdo, capital of the Khovd province of Mongolia.
2	طاربو عاتای / Ṭarbūrātay			Tarbaghatay
3	قابه / Qaba	Haba 哈巴	Haba 哈巴	Qaba (Kaz. Qaba özeni; Chin. Haba he 哈巴河), Qaba (Haba), river in Altay
4	القابك / Alqabek	Alhabek 阿拉克别克		Alqabek özeni (Chin.), Alqabek River (Kaz. Алқабек; Chin. Alakebieke he 阿拉克别克河), right tributary of the Irtysh River that rises in Kurchum county, eastern Kazakhstan and flows through the China-Kazakhstan border region
5	ارتوس / Ertüs	Erqis 额尔齐斯		Irtysh
6	آلتای / Altay			
7	آق تاس / Aqtas			Originated in Kurchum country in eastern Kazakhstan.
8	قزىل اچى كزىنك / Qizilači kezeiŋ			Qizil-Ašši-Kezeng (Kaz. Қызыл-Ащы-Кезен), mountain pass in eastern Kazakhstan.
9	صاز / Şaz			Town in Qaba country, Xinjiang, near the border between Kazakhstan and China.
10	قرا قابه / Qaraqaba			Left tributary of the Qaba river in eastern Kazakhstan.
11	آق قابه / Aqqaba			Left tributary of the Qaba river, flowing along the Qaba ridge in the east of Markakol in eastern Kazakhstan. The Aqqaba rises from the glaciers on the southern slope of the southern Altai Mountain range. Along its entire length, it forms the state border between Kazakhstan in the west and China in the east. (Kenzheakhmet, Nurlan, 2023: 142).
12	كويون / Küytün			Mountain in Altay
13	چىبار ايعاچ / Čibarayraç			West of Tieleketi Township, Habahe County
14	قانس / Qanas			Qanas River in Altay
15	Билезик		Bilizike 毕里子克	Bilezik zeni (Chin. Bieliezeke he 别列则克河), Qaba, Xinjiang
16	Manitu-Gatul-khan		Manitu Gatulegan 瑪呢图噶图勒干	Located on the banks of the Irtysh River
17	Kerey Qazaq		Qilin Hasake 齐林哈萨克	Kerey, t a ribe of Middle Jüz

Conclusion. In conclusion, this study has shed light on the fundamental aspects of the edict, providing a detailed analysis of the names and identities of the people, places, and tribes involved. Through a comprehensive exploration of the life and historical context of Erkege and Duzbembet, it has clarified their roles and significance in history. These findings provide a deeper understanding of the borderlands of the time and a more nuanced understanding of the characters. Future research could further explore the broader impact of this decree on neighboring regions and tribes, and delve into other unexplored documents from the same period.



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