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The Scholarly Legacy of Akzhan Mashanov in Domestic Historiography

The article provides a historiographical analysis of studies devoted to the life, scholarly activity, and intellectual legacy of Akzhan Zhaksybekovich Mashanov, Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences, Professor, and Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR. It examines the degree to which his works have been studied in domestic scholarship, identifies the main directions in the scholarly interpretation of his legacy, and determines the range of issues that have received insufficient coverage in historiography. Particular attention is paid to the formation of perceptions of A. Zh. Mashanov as a prominent representative of the Kazakh national intelligentsia of the twentieth century, whose scholarly activity developed within the framework of interdisciplinary interaction between the natural sciences and the humanities. The article analyzes works on intellectual biography, personal history, and the history of Kazakhstan's national intelligentsia, as well as specialized studies devoted specifically to Akzhan Zhaksybekovich. It establishes that, at the early stage of research, publications were dominated by descriptive-biographical and publicistic approaches, within which primary attention was given to his achievements in geology, mining, and pedagogy. At the same time, the scholar's historical views and his studies of the ancient history of Kazakhstan, cultural heritage, the history of science, and spiritual continuity did not for a long time become the subject of independent scholarly investigation. It is shown that the subsequent expansion of the source base, the publication of previously inaccessible works, and the introduction of new materials into scholarly circulation contributed to the transition toward a more systematic level of research. The main directions in the study of A.Zh. Mashanov's scholarly legacy are identified, including his contribution to the development of geology, mining, Farabi studies, and the study of the ancient history and ancient metallurgy of Kazakhstan, as well as interpretations of his works in the context of historical memory, national self-consciousness, and cultural continuity. It is revealed that contemporary historiography continues to preserve different approaches to evaluating his scholarly legacy: in some works, priority is given to the natural-scientific dimension; in others, to historical and cultural issues; while still others attempt to examine his works as an integral interdisciplinary system. The scientific novelty of the article lies in the systematization of the main stages in the study of A.Zh. Mashanov's scholarly legacy and in identifying the logic of development of the historiography devoted to him. The biographical, source-based and institutional, comprehensive-biographical, and conceptual-analytical stages are defined. The least developed problems are also identified, including the relationship between the natural-scientific and historical-humanitarian components of his legacy, the connection between the scholar's geological research and his historical generalizations, the place of his studies in the intellectual history of Kazakhstan in the second half of the twentieth century, and the influence of his views on the development of domestic historical thought. Thus, it may be concluded that, despite the considerable expansion of research devoted to A.Zh. Mashanov, his scholarly legacy has not yet received exhaustive conceptual analysis. The necessity of further study of his works is substantiated, both as an important source for the study of the history of Kazakhstani science and the role of the national intelligentsia, and for the methodological approaches of contemporary historiography.

Keywords: Akzhan Mashanov, historiographical analysis, intellectual biography, Kazakhstani historiography, national intelligentsia, interdisciplinary approach, historical memory, Turkic civilization, Farabi studies, scholarly legacy.

Introduction

In contemporary historical scholarship over the past several decades, considerable attention has been given to the personification of history, an approach that makes it possible to examine the historical process through the activities of individual actors, their worldviews, scholarly work, and influence on social development. This approach contributes to a more nuanced reconstruction of a historical period, reveals the motivations, goals, and individual characteristics of a person, and helps avoid distortions in the interpretation of historical facts. For modern national historiography, this line of inquiry is especially relevant, since contemporary Kazakhstani historical scholarship has demonstrated a growing interest in reassessing the contribution of the national elite to the formation of scholarly thought, historical memory, and cultural

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identity. Indeed, the history of Kazakhstan encompasses not only the military victories and defeats of batyrs and khans, but also the lives of individuals who made a substantial contribution to the development of Kazakhstani society.

One such figure is Akzhan Zhaksybekovich Mashanov, a representative of the Kazakh intelligentsia of the second half of the twentieth century. His name is traditionally associated with geology, mine surveying, and Farabi studies. At the same time, however, Mashanov's scholarship addressed questions of the ancient history of Kazakhstan, the origins of Turkic civilization, cultural heritage, and the interrelationship between natural-scientific knowledge and the humanities. In this regard, his legacy constitutes an important subject of historiographical inquiry.

The relevance of addressing Akzhan Zhaksybekovich's scholarly legacy is determined by several factors. First, in the context of the ongoing renewal of the methodological foundations of historical scholarship, there has been a growing interest in intellectual history, biography, and interdisciplinary research. Second, contemporary historical scholarship in Kazakhstan is increasingly oriented toward identifying and examining the contribution of the national intelligentsia to the formation of the country's scholarly and spiritual environment. Third, amid heightened attention to issues of national identity, historical memory, and the continuity of scholarly tradition, there is an increasing need to reassess the legacy of those scholars whose ideas were ahead of their time and remain relevant to present-day humanities research. In this respect, Mashanov's works constitute an important source for the modern interpretation of the history and culture of Turkic civilization.

The aim of this article is to conduct a historiographical analysis of studies devoted to the life, scholarly activity, and intellectual legacy of Akzhan Zhaksybekovich Mashanov.

to achieve this aim, the article addresses the following objectives:

to analyze the main directions of domestic and foreign scholarship on intellectual biography and personal history;

to characterize a number of works devoted to the life and scholarly activity of A.Zh. Mashanov;

to demonstrate the degree to which his legacy has been studied in contemporary historiography.

Thus, an examination of the personality and scholarly legacy of A.Zh. Mashanov makes it possible not only to fill existing gaps in national historiography, but also to broaden our understanding of the development of Kazakhstani scholarship, the intellectual potential of the national intelligentsia, and the new possibilities offered by the interdisciplinary analysis of historical processes. Turning to the life and legacy of Akzhan Zhaksybekovich also allows us to clarify the scholar's place in the history of national scholarship, identify the historiographical potential of his works, and expand our understanding of the role of the national intelligentsia in the development of domestic historical science.

Materials and Methods

The source base of this study consists of a corpus of scholarly and scholarly-publicistic works devoted to the life, career, and academic legacy of A. Zh. Mashanov, as well as publications addressing particular aspects of his research activity. The materials analyzed include a bibliographic index, monographs, articles published in academic journals, conference proceedings, electronic publications, and archival documents published and introduced into scholarly circulation between 1995 and 2025.

A central component of the source base is the bibliographic index prepared for the scholar's ninetieth anniversary by staff members of K.I. Satpayev Kazakh National Technical University [1], together with specialized monographic studies and academic works examining his life, scholarly school, and the principal directions of his research activity [2–7]. These works make it possible to assess the degree of historiographical development of the problem, identify the main thematic areas, and trace the dynamics of scholarly interest in the scientist's legacy.

A substantial part of the historiographical base is formed by publications devoted to specific aspects of A. Zh. Mashanov's scholarly legacy, above all his contribution to the study and development of Farabi studies in Kazakhstan, as well as his socio-political activities [8–17]. These works make it possible to determine which aspects of his scholarly heritage have received the most comprehensive treatment in academic and publicistic literature and which issues remain debated or only fragmentarily explored.

A special place within the historiographical corpus is occupied by the works of A. Zh. Mashanov himself, published in the multivolume collected edition *Shygarmalar zhinagy* ("Collected Works") [18–31]. This body of sources makes it possible to analyze not only the historiographical reception of the scholar's personality, but also the substance of his scientific ideas. The multivolume edition reflects the principal

directions of his intellectual inquiry, including the history and culture of Kazakhstan, the relationship between natural-scientific and humanistic knowledge, problems of Farabi studies, the history of science, and the formation of national historical consciousness. The analysis of these collected works made it possible to identify ideas that were subsequently developed in national scholarship, as well as to determine those aspects of his legacy that have not yet become the subject of specialized study.

An additional documentary foundation for the study was provided by materials from the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Fund 2285 [32]. These materials made it possible to clarify certain biographical details and to supplement published data with archival sources.

The study employs historiographical, comparative-historical, and biographical methods.

The historiographical method was used to systematize the scholarly literature, determine the degree to which the topic has been studied, and identify the main directions and stages in the interpretation of A. Zh. Mashanov's personality and scholarly legacy in Kazakhstani scholarship. Through this method, works devoted both to general issues of intellectual biography and to specific aspects of the scholar's life and activity were analyzed. Its application demonstrated that the existing historiography on Akzhan Zhaksybekovich focuses primarily on his biography and on his contribution to Farabi studies, geology, and mine surveying, whereas his contribution to the development of historical scholarship, particularly to the study of the ancient history of Kazakhstan and to the formation of an interdisciplinary approach in scholarship, has not yet been examined in full.

The comparative-historical method was used to develop approaches to the analysis of Mashanov's legacy and to compare publications devoted to the scholar across different periods. This method made it possible to establish that earlier publications on Akzhan Zhaksybekovich were generally limited to brief overviews, whereas later studies show a clear tendency toward a more comprehensive examination of his life and scholarly activity.

The biographical method was employed to analyze the relationship between the scholar's life trajectory and the evolution of his research interests and scholarly priorities. Its use is justified by the fact that the study of an intellectual biography requires consideration of the scholar not only through the prism of publications devoted to him, but also in relation to the historical epoch in which he lived, the social environment that shaped him, and his professional formation. This method made it possible to examine A. Zh. Mashanov as a representative of the twentieth-century Kazakh intelligentsia whose scholarly views were formed at the intersection of natural-scientific and humanistic knowledge.

Results

The historiographical analysis conducted in this study demonstrates that scholarly interpretations of the life, academic activity, and historical views of Akzhan Zhaksybekovich developed gradually and passed through several stages, each reflecting shifts in research priorities, the source base, and methodological approaches in domestic scholarship. The historiography of this subject was shaped both by the scale of the scholar's personality and by broader transformations in the social and academic environment. A.Zh. Mashanov left behind a substantial intellectual legacy comprising more than 200 scholarly works. Alongside his fundamental contribution to geology, mine surveying, and geomechanics, he made a significant contribution to the development of Farabi studies, the history of science, and the interpretation of the ancient history and metallurgy of Kazakhstan. The interdisciplinary nature of his legacy predetermined the complexity and heterogeneity of the historiography devoted to his life and work.

At the early stage, historiography was predominantly descriptive-biographical and publicistic in character. Interest in the scholar's scientific legacy emerged during his lifetime. This was associated with his engagement with historical and cultural issues and with his attempts to reinterpret the past of the Kazakh people. During this period, information about him was reflected primarily in periodicals such as "Za inzhenernye kadry," "Qostanai tany," "Sotsialistik Kazakhstan," "Vechernyaya Alma-Ata," "Qazaq adebieti," "Zhas Alash," and "Ulan." These publications contained only fragmentary information on his biography, professional career, scholarly and pedagogical activity, and achievements in geology, mining, and literature. An analysis of these articles leads us to conclude that they were largely limited to well-known facts and did not aim to provide an in-depth analysis of the scholar's intellectual legacy. They lacked a comprehensive approach to his works, and the various fields of his activity were examined in isolation. For example, his geological achievements were considered separately from his historical and philosophical views, which prevented researchers from perceiving the internal coherence of his scholarly worldview.

A relevant example is the article “Iz pleyady uchenykh” by R. Bektibayev, published in the newspaper “Kazakhstanskaya pravda” on July 31, 1996 [32; 1]. In it, the author emphasized the artistic expressiveness of A.Zh. Mashanov’s works, through which the results of geological research acquired figurative and symbolic form. At the same time, however, he did not reveal the relationship between the scholar’s geological discoveries and the ancient history of Kazakhstan, although these discoveries could have been used as unique sources for understanding the history and culture of ancient Kazakhstan. Thus, the early stage of historiography may be characterized as a phase of initial accumulation of information, when A.Zh. Mashanov was perceived primarily as an outstanding scholar and educator, but not yet as the object of specialized and comprehensive analysis.

The next stage is associated with the institutionalization of research on Akzhan Zhaksybekovich’s legacy and with a significant expansion of the source base. A special role in this process belonged to Sh.A. Abdıraman. Under his leadership, the A.Zh. Mashanov Center was established at the K.I. Satpayev Kazakh National Technical University. The activities of the Center consisted not only of conducting academic research and organizing cultural events aimed at popularizing the scholar’s scientific legacy, but also in purposeful work on publishing his writings. Owing to the efforts of Shamshiden Abdıramanovich and the Center’s staff, both previously known and unpublished works by Akzhan Zhaksybekovich were published, including “Al-Farabi kopiri” (2005) [18], “Al-Farabi zhane Abai” (2005) [19], “Zher syry” (2006), the science-fiction novel “Tasta tuilgen tarikh” (2006) [20], the multi-volume work “Tabu,” which also includes “Ghajaiyp ot oshaghy” and “Ai arysy” (2007) [21], “Al-Farabi zhane bugingi ghylym” (2007) [22], “Al-Farabi i sovremennaya nauka” (2007) [23], “Aidyng aialdamalary” (2008) [24], the multi-volume work “Shanyraq,” which includes “Azhar ana zhane bal ara” and “Ghalami zhadiger” (2008) [25], “Zhana dauir. Shyndyq shyngy ghylymda” (2009) [26], the multi-volume work “Qadir tungi oilar,” which includes “Al-Farabi kosmologiyasy,” “Ghylymi ata,” and “Ghajaiyp sarailar, sara zholdar” (2009) [27], “Ghalami mor” (2010) [28], “Turan qaqpasy” (2010) [29], “Ogizkhannyn qol tangbasy” (2011) [30], and “Al-Farabi zhane muzyka” (2011) [31]. The introduction of these works into scholarly circulation marked an important stage in the development of historiography, since it enabled researchers to move from a superficial description of the scholar’s personality to an analysis of his ideas and academic concepts.

Alongside publishing activities, the annual “Mashanov Readings,” organized by the K.I. Satpayev Kazakh National Technical University, also acquired considerable importance. Their scholarly role lies not only in preserving the memory of the scholar, but also in fostering sustained academic interest in his legacy and in integrating his ideas into contemporary humanities and natural-science scholarship. Consequently, this stage may be defined as source-based and institutional, since it created the necessary conditions for a more detailed study of A.Zh. Mashanov’s scientific legacy.

A new stage in historiography is associated with the appearance of works that attempted a comprehensive interpretation of the scholar’s life and academic activity. One of the first such studies was Sh.A. Abdıraman’s work “Akzhan Mashanov” [2]. The significance of this publication lies in the fact that the author moved beyond the conventional limits of the biographical genre and combined an account of the scholar’s life with an analysis of his academic activity. The book contains information not only about Akzhan Zhaksybekovich’s professional career, but also about his origins, ancestors, the history of the Mashanov family, and the role of family values and paternal support in shaping his personality and worldview. This approach made it possible to consider biography not as an external supplement to scholarly legacy, but as an important factor explaining the distinctive features of his intellectual thinking. At the same time, Shamshiden Abdıramanovich devoted considerable attention to the scholar’s works in geology, Farabi studies, and the cultural heritage of the Kazakh people, which makes this publication one of the first attempts at a holistic reconstruction of his intellectual profile.

The next stage in the development of historiography is associated with the transition to more systematized and interdisciplinary research. An important contribution in this direction was made by M.B. Nurpeisova, who in 2016 published “Mashanov’s Scientific School” [4], timed to coincide with the 110th anniversary of the scholar’s birth. The work was published in four languages — Kazakh, Russian, English, and Chinese — which broadened the reception of Akzhan Zhaksybekovich’s scientific legacy and made it accessible not only to the domestic but also to the international scholarly community. In Marzhan Baisanovna’s study, attention is paid not only to the main stages of the scholar’s life, but also to the formation and development of his scientific school, its key concepts, and the studies that laid the foundations of geological scholarship and Farabi studies in Kazakhstan. Thus, the author employs not only a biographical but also a systemic scholarly approach, allowing the scholar to be viewed as the founder of a research tradi-

tion and as an encyclopedic figure in the history of Kazakhstani science. Her work demonstrates that the study of the scholar's legacy has moved beyond the description of isolated fragments toward the reconstruction of his role in the institutional and intellectual development of scholarship.

A special place in contemporary domestic historiography belongs to the studies of Zada Dukenbayeva, Doctor of Historical Sciences and Professor at L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University. She has published more than fifty scholarly works dedicated to the memory of the scholar. It should be noted that Professor Dukenbayeva examines the personality of A.Zh. Mashanov from the perspectives of historical-cultural, socio-political, and interdisciplinary analysis. Thus, in such works as "Ghulama ghalym Akzhan Zhaksybekuly Al-Mashanidin 110 zhyldyk mereitoyna arnalgan ghylymi tanyndyk zhinaktary" (2016) [5], "Al-Farabi zhane Al-Mashani ruhani dunietanumy" [7], and "Akzhan Zhaksybekuly Mashanov" [3; 3–364], she consistently reveals the scholar's life and work, the methodological features of his research, his contribution to the development of Kazakhstan's historical scholarship, and the relationship between his activity and the socio-political conditions of the twentieth century. An analysis of Z.O. Dukenbayeva's works allows us to distinguish three main directions in the study of A.Zh. Mashanov's legacy: the study of his contribution to the historical and cultural heritage and ancient history of Kazakhstan; the analysis of his scholarly and pedagogical activity and his role in the development of national education; and the examination of his work in the context of socio-cultural and political changes in the second half of the twentieth century. In our view, this approach is distinguished by its systematic and cross-disciplinary character, combining historical, archaeological, geological, and philosophical dimensions.

Over the last decade, the development of historiography on this subject has been marked by increased attention to the historical-philosophical and spiritual legacy of Akzhan Zhaksybekovich. A significant contribution has been made by N.B. Smagulov, PhD, Assistant Professor of the Department of Archaeology, Ethnology, and National History at E.A. Buketov Karaganda University. Among his publications, particular interest is attached to the studies "Al-Farabi muralary zhoninde Akzhan Mashanovtyng Kuveitte zharyq korgen maqalasyng tarikhy (muraghat malimetteri boiynsha)" [14], "Akzhan Mashanov zhane Abu Nasyr Al-Farabi: tulghalar fenomenindegi ruhani sabaqtastyq" [15], as well as the article "Akzhan Mashanovtyng ghylymi zhane ruhani murasy" [16]. In the latter, the author provides a comprehensive analysis of the scholar's research activity, reveals his role in the study of ancient metallurgy in Kazakhstan, and demonstrates that during the Soviet period this aspect of his academic activity was effectively silenced for ideological reasons. Nurtas Birlikovich notes that, drawing on archaeological, historical, and written sources, including the works of al-Farabi, al-Khwarizmi, and al-Biruni, the scholar defended the thesis that the ancient population inhabiting the Kazakh lands possessed deep-rooted and distinctive metallurgical traditions [14; 107]. In so doing, Akzhan Zhaksybekovich challenged the widespread assumptions of Soviet scholarship, according to which the development of metallurgy in Kazakhstan was explained primarily through the influence of external "advanced" civilizations.

The results of the historiographical analysis also show that Akzhan Zhaksybekovich's scholarly activity elicited a contradictory response from the Soviet authorities. One important finding in N.B. Smagulov's research is his examination of the pressure exerted by the Soviet authorities on K.I. Satpayev and his circle, including A.Zh. Mashanov, as reflected in the newspaper "Pravda," published in 1953 [16; 106]. This makes it possible to place the study of the scholar's legacy within the broader context of the interaction between scholarship, power, and national self-consciousness.

A major contribution to the study of Akzhan Zhaksybekovich's historical views was made by G.S. Zhugenbayeva. In her article "Akzhan al-Mashani kozqarasyndaghy ulttyq tarikhi tanym maseleleri" [17], she analyzes the scholar's views on the cultural heritage of the Turkic peoples, migration processes, historical memory, and spiritual continuity. Particular attention is devoted to his interpretation of the Turanian Lowland as one of the most important regions in the formation of the Turkic peoples and Kazakh identity. Gulbanu Salamadynovna emphasizes that A. Al-Mashani integrated archaeological data, mythology, and folklore in his research in an effort to reconstruct the origins of Kazakh history beyond Eurocentric and colonial interpretations. Accordingly, this study demonstrates the transition of historiography toward a deeper engagement with his historical conception and the problem of national identity.

An analysis of the scholarship makes it possible to conclude that research approaches also changed over the course of historiographical development. Whereas the early stage was dominated by a descriptive-biographical and publicistic approach, later stages show an increasing use of scholarly biographical analysis, a historiographical approach that makes it possible to trace the evolution of views on the scholar's personality, and an interdisciplinary approach integrating data from history, archaeology, geology, cultural studies,

and philosophy. Alongside these approaches, an important place is occupied by the contextual approach, within which Akzhan Zhaksybekovich's activity is examined in connection with the ideological and political constraints of the Soviet period.

The historiographical analysis shows that most researchers are united in recognizing A.Zh. Mashanov's role in the development of Kazakhstani scholarship. In their works, Kazakhstani scholars have acknowledged the interdisciplinary character of his scientific legacy and its significance for geology, Farabi studies, historical self-consciousness, and the spiritual heritage of the Kazakh people. At the same time, notable differences can also be observed in their interpretations. Some researchers focus on Akzhan Zhaksybekovich's contribution to geology, mine surveying, and the formation of a scientific school; others emphasize his role as a thinker and scholar who made a substantial contribution to the study of the ancient history of Kazakhstan and the preservation of national culture; still others attempt to combine both perspectives and consider him as an integral figure uniting natural-scientific and humanistic knowledge. This reflects one of the key features of contemporary historiography: the transition from a fragmented examination of separate aspects of the scholar's activity to an integrative analysis of his personality and scholarly legacy.

At the same time, the analysis has identified a number of insufficiently developed and still debated issues in the historiography of A.Zh. Mashanov's scientific legacy. Scholarly works continue to differ, for example, in determining which component of his legacy should be regarded as primary: the natural-scientific or the humanistic-historical. Certain divergences are also evident in interpretations of the scholar's historical views. Some scholars consider him above all as a researcher who made an important contribution to the restoration of national historical memory and to overcoming colonial and Eurocentric interpretations of Kazakhstan's history. Other authors focus primarily on the cultural-philosophical content of his works without identifying his historical views as an independent conceptual system. In addition, among the least studied problems are a comprehensive analysis of the scholar's historical views, a comparative examination of his concepts alongside those of other representatives of the twentieth-century Kazakh intelligentsia, and the influence of his ideas on the development of domestic scholarship. The relationship between the scholar's geological works and his interpretation of the ancient history of Kazakhstan also remains insufficiently explored, although this aspect of his legacy is especially relevant.

Thus, the results of this study show that the historiography of the life and scholarly activity of Akzhan Zhaksybekovich has evolved from scattered biographical and publicistic writings to more systematic, comprehensive, and interdisciplinary studies. Its development reveals a consistent transition from the descriptive stage to the source-based and institutional stage, then to the comprehensive-biographical stage, and finally to the contemporary conceptual-analytical stage. At each of these stages, the range of questions expanded, methodological approaches changed, and the understanding of the multifaceted nature of the scholar's legacy deepened. At the same time, the historiography of this subject still retains considerable potential for further research, particularly with regard to A.Zh. Mashanov's contribution to historical scholarship.

Discussion

The results obtained make it possible to argue that the historiography devoted to the life and scholarly legacy of Akzhan Zhaksybekovich developed unevenly and depended to a considerable extent on the condition of the academic environment, the availability of sources, and prevailing ideological frameworks. The gradual transition from brief publications in the periodical press to monographic and interdisciplinary studies indicates that research on this subject has reached a qualitatively new level.

The early stage of historiography was predominantly descriptive in character. This can be explained by the fact that initial attention to A.Zh. Mashanov focused mainly on recognizing him as an outstanding geologist, educator, and enlightener. These publications primarily performed a memorial and representative function; that is, they recorded the significance of the scholar for his contemporaries, but did not yet seek to reconstruct his scholarly concepts. The limited source base, together with the fragmentation of disciplinary approaches, hindered a comprehensive study of his works. As a result, the various dimensions of his legacy—geological, historical, philosophical, and Farabi studies—were for a long time examined separately. Yet it was precisely the synthesis of natural-scientific and historical-philosophical knowledge that constituted one of the key features of the scholar's intellectual worldview.

An analysis of historiographical works shows that the relationship between Akzhan Zhaksybekovich's geological research and his views on the ancient history of Kazakhstan was for a long time not treated as a subject of independent and in-depth study. At the same time, within the structure of his scholarly legacy, geological material functioned not merely as the result of natural-scientific inquiry, but also as the basis for

broader historical generalizations. Such an approach reflects the interdisciplinary orientation of his scholarly thinking, within which data from related disciplines were used to interpret long-term historical and cultural processes. The insufficient elaboration of this issue in historiography can be explained both by the persistence of disciplinary boundaries and by the complexity of the subject itself.

The activity of Sh.A. Abdiraman was of great importance for the further development of historiography. His role should be assessed not only in the context of biographical representation of the scholar and the publication of his works, but also in terms of creating an institutional foundation for further research. This constitutes the methodological significance of that stage. Without the publication of the scholar's works, the establishment of a specialized center, and the creation of a stable research environment, a deeper analysis of his writings would hardly have been possible. At the same time, it should be noted that this stage was oriented primarily toward the accumulation of materials and their introduction into scholarly circulation, whereas their critical interpretation was still at an early stage of development.

The works of M.B. Nurpeisova mark a transition to a broader understanding of A.Zh. Mashanov's scholarly legacy, extending beyond a narrowly national context. This turn was conditioned by broader changes in post-Soviet Kazakhstani scholarship, which became increasingly oriented toward incorporating the national intellectual legacy into the global academic space. As a consequence, Akzhan Zhaksybekovich appears not only as a figure who contributed to the development of national scholarship, but also as a scholar whose legacy is of interest to the international academic community. At the same time, the expansion of the interpretive field does not eliminate the need to take into account the historical environment, ideological conditions, and cultural context in which his scholarly views were formed.

In the works of Z.O. Dukenbayeva, the scholar's legacy is examined within a broad historical-cultural and socio-political context. The scholarly significance of this approach lies in the fact that it is oriented not only toward revealing the content of the scholar's works, but also toward identifying the factors that shaped his scholarly views and methodological principles. This makes it possible to consider A.Zh. Mashanov not only as a natural scientist, but also as a thinker who addressed problems of historical memory, cultural continuity, and national self-consciousness. At the same time, such an approach requires maintaining a balance between interpreting his personality within a broader cultural framework and analyzing the specific dimensions of his scholarly legacy.

In N.B. Smagulov's studies, the scholar's legacy is examined through the prism of historical-philosophical issues, spiritual continuity, and the ideological conditions of the Soviet era. The scholarly significance of this approach lies in the fact that it broadens the scope of inquiry and places the study of Akzhan Zhaksybekovich's life and work within the wider context of the interaction between scholarship, power, and national self-consciousness. At the same time, N.B. Smagulov's works contribute to a fuller disclosure of the content of the scholar's intellectual quest, especially with regard to ancient metallurgy and the historical and cultural heritage of Kazakhstan. At the same time, however, an interpretation of the scholar's legacy primarily through external ideological circumstances requires caution, since an objective assessment of his contribution must take into account not only external political factors but also the intrinsic scholarly value of his ideas.

The studies of G.S. Zhugenbayeva occupy an important place in the analysis of A.Zh. Mashanov's historical views. In them, the scholar addresses issues of historical memory, Turkic cultural heritage, spiritual continuity, and national self-consciousness. The scholarly significance of this approach lies in the fact that it makes it possible to consider Akzhan Zhaksybekovich's legacy as part of a broader process of rethinking national history and overcoming Eurocentric interpretations of the past. In this context, his works correspond to contemporary trends in the decolonization of knowledge and in the formation of independent historiographical perspectives. At the same time, this approach requires careful verification of primary sources. Otherwise, there is a risk of attributing to the scholar ideas that do not actually follow from his works, but instead reflect only our own interpretation.

The analysis conducted shows that differences in the interpretation of A.Zh. Mashanov's scholarly legacy are inevitable. Above all, they are connected with the disciplinary affiliation of researchers: specialists in geology, history, and the history of science naturally emphasized different aspects of his activity. The chronological context in which these studies were produced was also significant: works of the late Soviet and early post-Soviet periods differed from contemporary scholarship not only in subject matter, but also in interpretation. In addition, differences in assessment were shaped by the state of the source base, since the gradual introduction of A.Zh. Mashanov's works into scholarly circulation expanded the possibilities for a more comprehensive study of his legacy. For this reason, the existing divergences in the literature should be regarded

not as purely subjective judgments, but as the result of differences in research objectives, methodological approaches, and degrees of source accessibility.

Having analyzed the works of Kazakhstani scholars devoted to the life and activity of A.Zh. Mashanov, we conclude that contemporary historiography is gradually forming a more holistic image of Akzhan Zhaksybekovich as an interdisciplinary scholar whose activity encompassed geology, mine surveying, Farabi studies, the history of science, and the humanities. At the same time, this process cannot yet be considered complete. Despite the considerable number of publications devoted to the scholar, his historical views have not yet received sufficient conceptual analysis. The least developed issues remain the relationship between the natural-scientific and humanistic components of his legacy, the place of his ideas in the intellectual history of Kazakhstan in the second half of the twentieth century, and their influence on the development of domestic historical scholarship.

The significance of the historiographical analysis conducted lies not only in the possibility of reconstructing the stages in the study of A.Zh. Mashanov's legacy, but also in identifying the methodological potential of his works. The interdisciplinary character of his scholarly approach remains relevant both for the history of science and for contemporary national historiography, which is increasingly oriented toward a comprehensive understanding of national history and intellectual tradition.

Conclusions

The historiographical study conducted made it possible to systematize the main stages in the examination of the life, scholarly activity, and historical views of Akzhan Zhaksybekovich in domestic scholarship. It was established that the development of historiography on this subject includes biographical, source-based and institutional, comprehensive-biographical, and conceptual-analytical stages. The study also revealed that the body of works devoted to the scholar has expanded considerably through the publication of previously unpublished writings and the introduction of new materials into scholarly circulation, which has made it possible to deepen substantially our understanding of his life, academic activity, and place in the history of Kazakhstani scholarship.

An analysis of the works of Sh.A. Abdіraman, M.B. Nurpeisova, Z.O. Dukenbayeva, N.B. Smagulov, and G.S. Zhugenbayeva devoted to A.Zh. Mashanov leads to the conclusion that these scholars have made a significant contribution to the interpretation of Mashanov's intellectual legacy. Their studies have illuminated different aspects of his life and academic activity. Each of these works emphasizes the uniqueness of his contribution and reveals different dimensions of his scholarly activity, allowing us to conclude that his significance extends both to his own time and to subsequent generations. Collectively, these studies contribute to the formation of a holistic and multifaceted understanding of the life and scholarly activity of Akzhan Zhaksybekovich.

The systematization and generalization of the results obtained by these scholars make it possible not only to investigate individual facts of his biography and academic activity, but also to identify the methodological and intellectual significance of the professor's works, thereby creating a solid foundation for further research. In this regard, the contribution of the aforementioned scholars should be regarded as an important stage in the development of Kazakhstani scholarship, ensuring the continuity of knowledge and the expansion of academic discourse surrounding the scientific legacy of Akzhan Zhaksybekovich.

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А.Г. Шабамбаева, Б.Н. Абдрахманов, З.Ш. Айткенов

Отандық тарихнамадағы Ақжан Машановтың ғылыми мұрасы

Мақалада геология-минералогия ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Қазақ КСР Ғылым академиясының корреспондент-мүшесі Ақжан Жақсыбекұлы Машановтың өмірі, ғылыми қызметі және зияткерлік мұрасына арналған зерттеулерге тарихнамалық талдау жасалды. Оның еңбектерінің отандық ғылымда зерттелу деңгейі қарастырылып, ғылыми мұрасын пайымдаудың негізгі бағыттары айқындалды, сондай-ақ тарихнамада жеткілікті дәрежеде ашылмаған мәселелер шеңбері анықталды. А.Ж. Машановтың XX ғасырдағы қазақ зиялы қауымының көрнекті өкілі ретіндегі бейнесінің қалыптасуына ерекше назар аударылған; оның ғылыми қызметі жаратылыстану және гуманитарлық білім салаларының пәнаралық ықпалдастығы аясында дамығаны көрсетілді. Зияткерлік өмірбаян, дербес тарих, Қазақстанның ұлттық зиялы қауымының тарихы мәселелеріне арналған еңбектер, сондай-ақ Ақжан Жақсыбекұлына тікелей қатысты арнайы зерттеулер талданды. Анықталғандай, зерттеудің бастапқы кезеңінде жарияланымдарда сипаттамалық-өмірбаяндық және публицистикалық ұстаным басым болып, негізгі назар оның геология, тау-кен ісі және педагогикалық қызмет салаларындағы еңбегіне аударылған. Сонымен бірге ғалымның тарихи көзқарастары, Қазақстанның көне тарихы, мәдени мұра, ғылым тарихы және рухани сабақтастық жөніндегі зерттеулері ұзақ уақыт бойы дербес зерттеу нысанына айналмаған. Дереккөздік базаның кейіннен кеңеюі, бұрын қолжетімсіз

болған еңбектердің жариялануы және жаңа мәліметтердің ғылыми айналымға енгізілуі зерттеудің неғұрлым жүйелі деңгейге көшуіне ықпал еткені туралы айтылған. А.Ж. Машановтың ғылыми мұрасын зерттеудің негізгі бағыттары ашып көрсетілді. Оларға оның геологияны, тау-кен ісін, фарабитануды дамытуға қосқан үлесі, Қазақстанның көне тарихы мен ежелгі металлургиясын зерттеуі, сондай-ақ оның еңбектерін тарихи жады, ұлттық сана және мәдени сабақтастық контексінде түсіндіру жатады. Қазіргі тарихнамада оның ғылыми мұрасын бағалауда әртүрлі тәсілдердің сақталып отырғаны анықталды: бірқатар еңбектерде жаратылыстану-ғылыми қырына басымдық берілсе, енді бірінде тарихи-мәдени мәселелер алдыңғы орынға шығарылады, ал үшінші бір еңбектерде оның мұрасын тұтас пәнаралық жүйе ретінде қарастыруға талпыныс жасалған. Мақаланың ғылыми жаңалығы А.Ж. Машановтың ғылыми мұрасын зерттеудің негізгі кезеңдерін жүйелеуден және оған арналған историографияның даму логикасын айқындаудан көрінеді. Биографиялық, деректік-институционалдық, кешенді-биографиялық және тұжырымдамалық-талдамалық кезеңдер сараланды. Ең аз зерттелген мәселелер ретінде оның мұрасындағы жаратылыстану-ғылыми және тарихи-гуманитарлық құрамдастардың арақатынасы, ғалымның геологиялық зерттеулері мен оның тарихи жинақтауларының өзара байланысы, оның зерттеулерінің XX ғасырдың екінші жартысындағы Қазақстанның зияткерлік тарихындағы орны және көзқарастарының отандық тарихи ойдың дамуына ықпалы белгіленді. Осылайша, А.Ж. Машановқа арналған зерттеулер ауқымының едәуір кеңейгеніне қарамастан, оның ғылыми мұрасы әлі де толыққанды тұжырымдамалық тұрғыдан жан-жақты зерттеле қойған жоқ деген қорытынды жасауға болады. Оның еңбектерін қазақстандық ғылым тарихын, ұлттық интеллигенцияның рөлін және қазіргі историографияның әдіснамалық ұстанымдарын зерттеудің маңызды дереккөзі ретінде одан әрі қарастыру қажеттігі негізделді.

Кілт сөздер: Ақжан Машанов, тарихнамалық талдау, зияткерлік биография, қазақстандық тарихнама, ұлттық интеллигенция, пәнаралық тәсіл, тарихи жад, түрік өркениеті, фарабитану, ғылыми мұра.

А.Г. Шабамбаева, Б.Н. Абдрахманов, З.Ш. Айткенов

Научное наследие Акжана Машанова в отечественной историографии

В статье дан историографический анализ исследований, посвященных жизни, научной деятельности и интеллектуальному наследию Акжана Жаксыбековича Машанова, доктора геолого-минералогических наук, профессора, члена-корреспондента Академии наук Казахской ССР. Рассматривается степень изученности его трудов в отечественной науке, выявляются основные направления научного осмысления его наследия, а также определяется круг вопросов, получивших недостаточное освещение в историографии. Особое внимание уделено формированию представлений об А.Ж. Машанове как об известном представителе казахской национальной интеллигенции XX века, чья научная деятельность развивалась в русле междисциплинарного взаимодействия естественно-научного и гуманитарного знания. Проанализированы работы по интеллектуальной биографии, персональной истории, истории национальной интеллигенции Казахстана, а также специальные исследования, посвященные непосредственно Акжану Жаксыбековичу. Установлено, что на раннем этапе изучения в публикациях преобладал описательный-биографический и публицистический подход, в рамках которого основное внимание уделялось его заслугам в области геологии, горного дела и педагогической деятельности. При этом исторические взгляды ученого, его исследования по древней истории Казахстана, культурному наследию, истории науки и духовной преемственности длительное время не становились предметом самостоятельного исследования. Показано, что последующее расширение источниковой базы, публикация ранее недоступных работ и введение в научный оборот новых данных способствовали переходу к более системному уровню исследования. Раскрыты основные направления изучения научного наследия А.Ж. Машанова, включающие его вклад в развитие геологии, горного дела, фарабиеведения, исследование древней истории и древней металлургии Казахстана, а также интерпретации его трудов в контексте исторической памяти, национального самосознания и культурной преемственности. Выявлено, что в современной историографии сохраняются различные подходы к оценке его научного наследия: в одних работах приоритет отдается естественно-научной составляющей, в других — историко-культурной проблематике, в третьих предпринималась попытка рассмотреть его труды как целостную междисциплинарную систему. Научная новизна статьи заключается в систематизации основных этапов исследования научного наследия А.Ж. Машанова и в выявлении логики развития посвященной ему историографии. Определены биографический, источниково-институциональный, комплексно-биографический и концептуально-аналитический этапы. Установлены наименее разработанные проблемы, к которым относятся соотношение естественно-научного и историко-гуманитарного компонентов его наследия, взаимосвязь геологических исследований ученого с его историческими обобщениями, место его исследований в интеллектуальной истории Казахстана во второй половине XX века и влияние его взглядов на развитие отечественной исторической мысли. Таким образом, можно сделать вывод о том, что, несмотря на значительное расширение круга исследований, посвященных А.Ж. Машанову, его научное наследие еще не получило исчерпывающего концептуального исследования. Обоснована необходимость дальнейшего изучения его трудов как важного источника для исследования истории казахстанской науки, роли национальной интеллигенции и методологических подходов современной историографии.

Ключевые слова: Акжан Машанов, историографический анализ, интеллектуальная биография, казахстанская историография, национальная интеллигенция, междисциплинарный подход, историческая память, тюркская цивилизация, фарабизм, научное наследие.

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