The Dissertation is intended to consider the function and transformation of mythical motives in the heroic epics of the Turkic peoples.

**General description of work.** The heroic epics, which are considered spiritual values, spiritual heritage, have been formed for centuries and have their specific place in world civilization. In the heroic epics, all values that relate to the traditions, culture, history, beliefs, worldview, customs, spirituality, language and mentality of any people are captured. With time, mythic plots and motives were reflected on different levels, ranging from the ancient epics to the heroic epics, and performed important functions. No one can deny that the “mythical layer” is found in the folk epics of both the Siberian Turkic people and the people of Central Asia, sometimes in small and sometimes in large numbers. Mythical motives are especially noticeable in the ancient epics, and in the heroic epics, whose roots come from the ancient epics, they found an artistic shade.

Mythological thinking was transformed into artistic thinking as a result of the development and improvement of the human mind. Myth, tale, legends, fairy tales and heroes were replaced by the realities of the era of heroism, adapted to the traditions of heroic epics. However, the essence of the epic was not completely changed, which can be proved by mythical motives that are found in the heroic epics of the Turkic peoples of Central Asia and Siberia. From the moment of birth and throughout the life of the hero, many mythical episodes can be found.

Institute of Literature and Art named after M.Auezov showed how significant the place is occupied by the Turkic epic poetry in the multi-volume book "Babalar Sozi", which was published in the framework of the program “Cultural Heritage” proposed by N.A.Nazarbayev. The study of the heroic epics of the Turkic peoples from the point of view of independent knowledge and the use in the spiritual life are among the most important tasks.

**Relevance of research.** Today it is very important to study the heroic epics, which are the common property, from a new scientific point of view. Despite the fact that scientists have already begun a comparative study of the epic traditions of the Turkic people, still very little has been done. Generalizations, analysis of mythical motives in heroic epics are not sufficiently realized. For many years, it was impossible to conduct comparative studies, because cultural, spiritual and literary ties between the Turkic peoples were forced to be interrupted. After independence, the Turkic people began to publish study and reflect on epic works that are a common spiritual heritage, comparing and defining their common character. One of the most pressing problems of our time is to assess the preservation of the continuity of traditions between the related Turkic people. The focus of research on the consideration of the spiritual heritage of the Turkic people in comparison, obtaining on this basis new conclusions, recognition of them as a single, common cultural heritage, reinforces its relevance.
The level of research topics.

About the heroic epics of the Turkic peoples in the XIX-XX centuries, European and Russian scientists conducted a lot of research. Among them are V.V.Radlov, G.N.Potanin, A.N.Veselovsky V.M.Zhirmunsky, V.Propp, B.Putilov, Ye.Meletinsky, S.Surazakov K.Raihl and others.


Purpose and objectives of the study. The main goal of the dissertation is to reveal the mythical motives in the heroic epics of the Turkic peoples, to reveal, analyze the continuity of traditions in the epics of a single Turkic people, to determine their similarity and common features. To achieve this goal it was necessary to solve the following tasks:

- assessment of the level of study of the heroic epics of the Turkic peoples and an overview of the genre classification;
- determine the meaning of the myth in the process of classification of the epics genre;
- To analyze the functions of mythical motives in the plot structure of the epics of the Turkic peoples;
- To assess the role of the myth in the definition of space and time in the heroic epics of the Turkic peoples;
- The study of hyperbole, one of the typical image tools, characteristic of the heroic epics;
- studying, comparing and analyzing the characteristics of the heroic epics of the Turkic peoples, the miraculous birth of heroes, their childhood and adulthood, giving the name, the choice of a horse, their dreams.

The main goal and objectives of our research is to analyze the preservation of the ancient traditions of the Turkic people using the examples of the heroic epics of the Turkic peoples, based on the theoretical conclusions of folkloric scholars described in their fundamental scientific works.

Scientific novelty of research work.

A comparative study of mythical motives in the heroic epics of the Turkic peoples of Central Asia and Siberia, the definition of the nature of the use of common motives, along with their features, their consideration from the point of view of mythical knowledge will become a novelty of dissertation work.

For the first time, the history of study, genre classification, ideological and thematic features of the epics of the Turkic peoples of Central Asia and Siberia are studied separately.

It has been established that the images and events that have arisen on the basis of mythical knowledge are supplemented by new elements of the inner Turkic knowledge space of each epoch, while maintaining the inner core of events.
In the epics, new arguments were made about the heroic image of the hero, his horse, appearance, actions, strength, fights, battles, oriental images of enemies, the horse’s agility and a bit exaggerated and far from reality description of natural phenomena.

The mythical imprint in the motives of the miraculous birth of heroes, their childhood and growing up, naming, choosing a horse, their dreams, which are widely found in the heroic epics, one of the richest and most ancient genres of the Turkic peoples of Central Asia and Siberia, have been carefully studied from a practical point of view and made new conclusions were drawn about those aspects, which until today, researchers have not paid attention to.

**Methodical and theoretical foundations of research.** While working on the thesis, the theoretical conclusions of the leading domestic, as well as European, Russian and Turkish scientists who conducted fundamental research in the field of folklore were taken as the basis.

In the process of mastering the topic, they were guided by the theoretical conclusions and methodological foundations of such scholars of folklore scholars as V.M.Zhirmunsky, V.Ya.Propp, Ye.M.Meletinsky, D.Zh.Frazer, C.Raihl, M.O.Auezov, A.Margulan, A.Konyratbayev, R.Berdibayev, S.Kaskabasov, Sh.Ibraev, B.Azibaeva, A.Inan, F.Koprulu, O.Chobanoglu, M.Ekidzhi, N.Yildiz and others.

**Object of study.** In the dissertation, to achieve the goals and objectives, the texts of the heroic epics of the Turkic peoples were used as an object of research.

**Theoretical and practical significance of the research.** The research results and conclusions that were obtained during the study can be used in conducting special courses and seminars on the subject of folklore.

**The main sources of research.** The main database of the dissertation was taken from the Central Scientific Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the National Academic Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Otyrar Library of the Eurasian National University named after L.N.Gumilyov, library of the Turkic Academy, library of the University of Gazi, electronic resources.

**Basic regulations submitted to defense:**
- samples of folklore works of the Turkic people were collected, published, studied in the second half of the XIX century and in the early stages of the twentieth century by representatives of the intellectuals of the Turkic people together with Russian and European researchers;
- the genre classification of the epics of the Turkic peoples of Central Asia is grouped by origin and time of release, and the epics of the Siberian Turkic peoples are collected according to the stages of development and subject matter;
- it was found that the mythical layers in the epics of different nations are different. If there is a lot of mythic spirit in the ancient epic, then in the heroic epic based on the same ancient epic, along with the mythical motives, realism and artistic design prevail. If ancient mythological motives are more noticeable in the epics of Siberian peoples, the influence of Islam is evident in the epics of the people of Central Asia;
- Miracles and events occurring in ancient epic and heroic epics created from myths and originated from mythical consciousness. The structural order and the skeleton of events in the myths are repeated in epics with various semantic changes;
- such types of motives as plot and motive-situation, motive-word, motive-action are closely connected with the line of events and heroic activity;
- the phenomena and characters in the epics are not considered out of time and space. All actions of the hero from his birth to the achievement of goals occur in time and space;
- the manifestation of ancient beliefs and the mythical trace in the motives of the miraculous birth of heroes, their childhood and growing up, naming them, choosing a horse, their dreams is very often found in the epics of the Turkic peoples of Siberia, while the influence of Islam is noticeable in the epics of the people of Central Asia.

Methods of research. The study mainly used the methods of description, systematization, text analysis, historical and comparative, analytical, generalizing methods.

Approbation and publication of the study. The main results and conclusions of the dissertation are widely reflected in the scientific works of the applicant, published at different times. 12 scientific papers on the topic of research were published, including 3 articles in scientific journals recommended by the Committee on the Control of Education and Science of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2 articles in a collection of foreign scientific conferences, 5 articles in international scientific-theoretical and scientific practical conferences, 1 scientific article and 1 textbook - in the journal from the Scopus database. These publications meet the requirements.

Structure of research. The dissertation consists of definitions, introduction, three chapters and conclusion. At the end is a list of references. The total amount of research work is 180 pages.