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### ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASPECT AND CULTURAL SIMILARITY OF KAZAKH AND HAZARAS

The history of Hazara's nation in Afghanistan is fragmented and without a reliable historical source and archeological evidence. Due to the limited and superficiality of the studied materials, the literatures that are published about the history of the Hazaras nation until now, consensus and common tendency among historians and authors have seen too little. It seems very difficult and even impossible which how did Hazara nation reach their current historical position and identity? The scientific, logical and satisfying answer to this question is the study of the historical – cultural similarities of the Hazara's nation with Turkic nations in Central Asia and also genetic studies; especially the Kazakh nation. Still now researches that have continued to focus on the history and culture of the Hazara's nation in Afghanistan have been based on historical quotations, direct and indirect observations of the Hazara's community and their social life. The comparison and analysis of the cultural, linguistic and anthropological type of the Hazara nation in Afghanistan with the Kazakh nation is a scientific and effective steps which opens up the new window to the ambiguity in the dimensions of Hazara's identity.

**Key words:** Nation, Hazara, Kazakh, similarity, cultural overlap, dialect, common appellations and symbolism.

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#### Қазақ және хазар тілдерінің антропологиялық қыры мен мәдени ұқсастығы

Ауғанстандағы Хазар ұлтының тарихы сенімді тарихи дерексіз және археологиялық дәлелдерсіз фрагменттелген. Зерттелген материалдардың шектеулі болуына байланысты Хазар ұлтының тарихы туралы әдебиеттер әлі де жарық көріп жатыр. Тарихшылар мен авторлар арасындағы консенсус пен жалпы үрдістер тым аз. Хазар халқының бүгінгі күндегі өзінің қазіргі тарихи жағдайына және өзіндік ерекшелігіне қалай жеткенін түсіну өте қиын және тіпті мүмкін емес пе? Бұл сұраққа ғылыми, логикалық және қанағаттанарлық жауап ретінде – Хазар ұлтының Орталық Азиядағы түркі халықтарымен тарихи және мәдени ұқсастықтарын, сондай-ақ генетикалық зерттеулерді, әсіресе қазақ халқын зерттеу деген түсінікті ұсына аламыз. Қазіргі кезде Ауғанстандағы хазар халқының тарихы мен мәдениетіне назар аударуды жалғастырған зерттеулер Хазар қауымдастығын және олардың қоғамдық өмірін тікелей тарихи дәйектілікпен бақылауға негізделген. Ауғанстандағы хазар халқының қазақ халқымен мәдени, лингвистикалық және антропологиялық түрін салыстыру, Хазардың жеке басын өлшеудегі анықталмаған жаңа терезені ашатын тиімді қадам болып табылады.

**Түйін сөздер:** ұлт, хазара, қазақтар, ұқсастық, мәдени қиылыс, диалект, жалпы атаулар және символизм.

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**Антропологический аспект и культурное сходство  
казахского и хазарского языков**

История нации Хазары в Афганистане фрагментирована без надежного исторического источника и археологических свидетельств. Из-за ограниченного количества изучаемых материалов литература об истории хазарской нации публикуется до сих пор. Консенсусов и общих тенденций среди историков и авторов слишком мало. Кажется очень трудным и даже невозможным понять, каким образом нация Хазары достигла своей нынешней исторической позиции и идентичности. Научный, логичный и удовлетворительный ответ на этот вопрос – изучение историко-культурного сходства нации Хазары с тюркскими народами в Центральной Азии, а также генетические исследования, в особенности казахской нации. В настоящее время исследования, которые продолжали фокусироваться на истории и культуре народа Хазары в Афганистане, основывались на исторических цитатах, прямых и косвенных наблюдениях сообщества Хазары и их общественной жизни. Сравнение и анализ культурного, лингвистического и антропологического типов хазарской нации в Афганистане с казахской нацией являются научным и эффективным шагом, который открывает новое окно для двусмысленности в измерениях идентичности Хазары.

**Ключевые слова:** нация, Хазара, казахи, сходство, культурное пересечение, диалект, общие наименования и символизм.

## Introduction

Considering to the studies, research and written resources which are existing about the history of culture and identity of Hazaras; the often historian theory emphasizes that “the Hazara’s ethnical roots have historical relation with Turkish and Mongolian nations” (Pouladi, 1989: 6).

Generally with conjunction to the Turkish – Mongolian anthropological type of Hazara’s nation, large Turkish and Mongolian vocabulary in language of this nation, names of villages and their residential areas and some of the traditions costume and ways of life of them cannot doubt that the Hazara’s have a profound ethnic relationship with the nations of Central Asia, especially Kazakh nation in Kazakhstan. But however, this fact cannot be ignored that the Hazaras have been undergoing changes in different cultural dimensions for at least eight centuries in Afghanistan, along with ethnic minorities, especially Tajiks culture, accent and language. Hazara’s whose first language was Turkish-Mongolian, and now they speak in Dari with Hazara’s dialect; still now they keeping in diurnal dialects, Turkish and Mongolian words and preserving these word in appellation of the villages and local areas. Still can be seen in various social layers of them, the beliefs, ideological aspects and folkloric features of Turkish-Mogul's. In this topic author’s tries to compare and analysis some of the traditional beliefs, folklore, costume and Turkish

terms of Kazakh and Hazara’s languages and dialect.

## Cultural – traditional similarity of Hazaras and Kazakhs

Afghanistan’s Hazaras generally speaking in Dari (Persian) language with Hazara’s dialect and accent. According to the accentologists "Hazaragi dialect" is a subcategory of the Northern Pahlavi languages and is part of the ancient languages of Transoxiana. "Hazaragi dialect" have the major difference with other Persian dialect and the difference is the massive presence of Turkish and Mongolian words. In such a way, that the only structure and grammar of the Hazaras is entirely Persian, the words and phrases are a mixture of Persian, Turkish and a little Mongolian. (Shahristani Shah Ali Acbar, 1972: 32 – 33).

Currently the religion of the Hazara’s is "Islam e Shiite"; despite the fact that "Shiite" and Hazara’s terms are synonymous in perspective of the Afghan people; however, it is estimated that between 20% and 15% Hazaras are, "Sunnis" and "Ismaili Shiites". Hazara's jobs in Afghanistan are generally farming and livestock, and in some cases shopping in the cities. Only a fraction of them in the big cities like Kabul, Mazar-i-Sharif and Ghazni have achieved in the fields of trade and production. They have the lowest government and civilian jobs in terms of their population. [Mousavi, 1998: 36,71,132]

Given the fact that the Hazaras nation are living in Afghanistan, hundreds of years in social intercourse with tribes; this ethnic group has undoubtedly been a cultural overlap; however, this nation has preserved traditional – cultural heritages that are identical with Kazakhs living in Kazakhstan. These two Turkic nations have experienced the same historical story; the Soviet destructive political plan in Central Asia, especially in Kazakhstan and the authoritarian policies of the "King of Pashtun" in Afghanistan, Has made important parts of the historical – cultural heritages of the Kazakh and Hazara's forgotten. Kazakh nation by passing the social systems of socialism and communism, the main and important parts of their tribal traditions, which they have preserved, that are symbolism and tribal family tree and this is also considered as social value among the Hazaras nation; regrettably, the black shadow of the authoritarian rule of Afghanistan governments in recent centuries with compulsory displacement, has left a large and

important part of the historic traditions of the Hazara's. We will recall the major and important parts of language, traditions, beliefs and other corners of common and similar traditions, which are seen in the social layers of these two nations.

### Language and common appellations

Although Hazara's language depending to Persian language, but if look carefully, whim Hazara's people speaks to "Hazaragi dialect" is not understandable for other Persian languages; because there are many differences in language grammar and language extensions that highlight differences in the language of Hazar's from Persian or Dari. [Shahristani Shah Ali Acbar. 1972: 33]

On the other hand, in the "Hazaragi dialect", are many words from the Mongolian and Turkish languages, which are not among Persian speakers; these words are also seen commonly in Kazakh, Uzbek, Turkmen and Kirghiz languages.

**Table**

Hazaragi [16]	Mongolian[4]	The meaning of words in English
Agai	Akhai	Madam
Anar	Anar	Pomegranate
Walang	Aulang	Grass, meadows
Bajar gha	Bajar gha	Bragging
Basa	Basa	Again
Bughuse	Boghuse	Angry
Bula mal	Bula mal	Hidden, worn
Bulgho	Bulfa	Water drain
Bir	Bir Bir	Characteristic of the water which are bullshing
Cheqi	Cheki	Humble, Fill, Throw
Chemqu	Chimki	To pinch
Dagh	Dagh	Mark
Dam	Dum	The magic
Dambura	Dembura	Musical instrument
Duta	Dutaqa	Escape
Ebse	Ebsait	Yawn
Ake	Eke	Mother
Elchi	Elchi	Messenger, courier
Gate	Gate	Ambush
Degri	Degri	Inverted, vice versa
Qurut	Gorot	Pickled solid form which made from yogurt
Kulcha	Kulche	Talking meaningless
Kekra	Kekre	Belching
Kutal	Kutel	Mountain cliff or hill
Lakhshum	Laghsem	Corrosive lysis
Mal	Mal	Livestock, sheep and goats
Naghachi	Naghacher	Maternal relatives
Nelbaso	Nelbaso	Tears and crying
Nilgha	Nilkha	Baby

Saba da	Saba da	Bustle, Overset
Sabda	Sabda	Digging up
Saughat	Sokha	Gift, Present
Suragh	Suragh	News, Ask
Tuqai	Tughai	Elbow
Ughor	Ughor	Honey, Pounder
Qabchi	Qabchi	Choke, knock out
Qachar	Qachar	Cheek, Armpit
Qaimaq	Qaimaq	Thin layer at the top of the milk
Khatu	Khaton	Lady, queen
Khuru	Qoro	Chicken
Qudugho	Qudugho	Groom's mother / bride's mother
Jalgha	Zalgha	Connect, join the

**Turkish words in Hazara's language:**

Hazaragi [16]	Turkish [4]	The meaning of words in English
Agha	Agha	Magnate
Apsaqal	Aksakal	Chairman of the Village
Astar	Astar	Layer
Aial	Aial	Family
Badur	Batur	Brave, Had a strong heart
Baiqush	Bikush	Owl, admirer, jealous
Bujul	Bijil	Joint bone
Chabuk	Charchabuk	In a hurry
Choqur	Chuku	Hole, pit
Dabdaba	Debdebe	Splendor, luxury, show
Tushak	Dushek	Mattress
Qabargha	Kabarghe	Ribs
Qamchi	Kamchi	Whipping
Qash	Kash	Eyebrow
Kerpak	Kerpek	Eyelid
Ujaq	Ujak	Firework, oven
Ram	Ram	Domesticated, learned
Tez	Tez	Fast
Qanjegha	Qanjugha	Compeer, bringing and caring with own

**The words that are common in Turkish – Kazakh and Hazara's languages:**

Hazaragi[16]	Kazakh – Turkish [4]	The meaning of words in English
Tenga	Currency of Kazakhstan	Currency
Aba	Apa	Big sister, mother, father
Aja	Azhe	old woman
Ata	Ate	Father
Algha	Alaghan	Palm
Mazar	Mazar	Pilgrimage
Baqa	Baqa	Frog
Birged	Birget	Eagle
Jorka	Jurke	valorous
Qargholach	Qarlaghash	Swallow
sola	So	Water / water species
Chapqu	Chepqun	Wind and storm
Qunqar	Qunqar	Red-black
Qanqashal	Qanqashal	Upper of nose
Tunquz	Tunguz	Pig
Qapqo	Qapqan	Livestock, trap

Qushqu	Qusqan	Crupper
Guzol	Guzal	Beautiful
Aalgha	Balga	Hammer
Aid	Ait	Say
Uba	Ubaa	Stacked, hills
Ur	Aru	Tribe, Family
Aulum	Ulum	Water vapor, water passage
Bai	Bai	Rich
Babardagh	Buqurdaq	Tumor of under the throat
Baldargho	Baldarghan	Type of Plant
Burghuso	Burso	Type of Plant
JiJiq	Jijigh	Grilled of the sheep
Chalpak	Chalpak	A kind of bread grilling in oil
Darogha	Darogha	Chief of the village
Dalu	Dal	Shoulder bone
Qabagh	Qabagh	eyelid
Qabardagh	Quordagh	Fried meat
Qatigh	Qatigh	greasy food
Qajir	Qajir	Chicken Scavenger, Squirrel
Qalpaq	Qalpaq	Men's hats
Papaq	Papaq	kind of hat
Qubuz	Kubuz	Musical instrument
Quto	Quto	The area where the animals are sleeping
Qurachi	Qurachi	Rifleman
Kurpa	Kurpa	Newly arrived – Alfalfa/ Quilt
Kandalo	Kandalan	Angular, crooked, curved
Navur	Nawor	Pond, sluice
Naghachi	Naghashi	Midwife / Uncle
Urgumaj	Urgumaj	A kind of food
Eqaq	Ekak	Hiccup
Busraq	Bausragh	The name of traditional food
Chaapush	Chapush	Kid's name
Chughol	Chaghol	Spy
Chugh	Chogh	Woolen yarn
Dulagh	Dulagh	Pants that reach the ankle
Qoui	Qoui	Niam, pods
Qaiza	Qaiza	Frenum of horse

#### Names of places and villages of Hazaras in Afghanistan:

Turkish name of Hazarajat velleges [پولادی، حسن (1989). هزاره ها. ترجمه، علی [عالمی کرماتی، تهران: محمد ابراهیم شریعتی، ص	The meaning of names in English [4]
Atamir / آته میر	Father + Big = Head, Chive
Sarbulaq / سربولاق	Above the fountain
Gedargan / گدرگان	Gedar + Gan = Place of the weapons for war
Kaushi / کوشی	Forage and supplies
Kalakhi / کلاخی	The thin silk that the women attach to their heads.
Chalma / چلمه / شلمه	Golden turban
Uzdagh / اوزداغ	Mountainous
Aulom / اولوم	Water passage
Cheghcharan / چغچران	Snap
Solich / سولیچ	The ground with full of water
Yurt / یورت	The traditional home of the Kazakh
Qerghoi / قرغوی	Small bird and hunter
Qonaq / قوناق	Guest

کالو /Kalo	Taste, enthusiasm, wish and please
یراق /Iaraq	Guns, instrument for horse
بکاول /Bakavol	the kitchen
جلمیش /Jalmesh	Place of war
نیمان Naiman/	The name of Hazara's tribe in Sheikh Ali
جاجه/Jaja	Gurjee (Mongolian) name of the village in Ghazni province
قرلوق /Qarluq	The name of Hazara's tribe in Sheikh Ali
ترکان/Turkan/	The name of the village in Ghazni
باغچوری /Baghchory	The name of Hazara's tribe in Jaghuri
یازدری /Yazdari	The name of Hazara's tribe in Jaghuri
جلایر /Jlaier	The name of Hazara's tribe in Ghazni
غرچی /Gharji	The name of Hazara's tribe in Ghazni

The names of Mongolian – Turkish words which are so common daily intercourse and the names of some villeges and local area that do not

know any Persian speakers [پولادی، حسن (1989). هزاره ها. ترجمه، علی عالیمی کرمانی، تهران: محمد ابراهیم [شریعتی، ص

Common appellations	The meaning of words in English
نمیغروت / Nemghorot	Semi-wet and semi-dry
سوغمه /Sughma	The line that comes with the tip of the punch.
بلدرغو /Baldargho	Name of Plant
قوده /Qauda	A bunch or a bunch of plants
قوچونغه /Qochongha	Name of Plant
سچورغو /Sarchorgho	Name of Plant
مونچلیغ /Monchiligh	Name of Plant
ایرکینه /Eirkina	Name of Plant
قوریغ /Qurigh	Banned Area in Agriculture and Life Activities
اورگوماج /Urgomaj	Name of food
قوریه /Quria	Small enclosure for lambs
کوکنه /Kokna	The string that covers the head of the lamb
نیلو /Nilo	The livelihood of a village that has been foraging for a long time in the desert.
قپترغی /Qapterghai	Name of Plant
ووردومه /Wurdoma	The string which twist baby's
دولاق /Dulaq	Tradarion women's pants

### Traditional beliefs and Symbolism are common feature of Kazakh and Kazakh culture:

Symbolism as the ancient culture of the inhabitants of Kipchak plain, Mongols and Turks, still now seen among these communities. In the Hazara community like Kazakh community also, symbolism is still seen as being rooted in ancient times. For example, can be named from symbols of Totemism; one of the Hazara's tribe which called (Shaho), never eating the head of goat; according to their beliefs goat considered as their Totem; but they are desirably eating sheep's head and like Kazakh it is first offered to the elder's people. [پولادی، حسن (1989). هزاره ها. ترجمه، علی عالیمی کرمانی، تهران: محمد ابراهیم شریعتی، ص

Gazelle set up to the top of the gate homes of some Hazara's tribes.

For many years, the nationalities living in Central Asia had different kinds of symbols, which have a special meaning. Today, symbols such as the sun, ornament, soaring eagle, "tulpar", "yurta" and its constituent elements occupy an important place in the Kazakh society. If you take into account the national ornament of the Kazakhs, then it has a deep history and meaning. In the ornamental style of Kazakhs, triangles, spirals and mutton horns [حیدر علی (1992). هزاره ها و [هزارجات باستان در آینه تاریخ. پشاور، ص

The image of the eagle is also not accidental in the culture of the Kazakhs. For them, this was the personification of freedom, striving for the goal, for

height, for the future, for independence. Most often images of the eagle were found in the art of the ancient Sakas. When the excavations of Tasmol's burial ground were carried out, a small curly buckle was found from the horn of a maral, whose silhouette resembled the head of a fairy eagle. It is important to note that the steppe eagle meant the image of the totem ancestor of different genera and tribes in the Saka culture. Even Marco Polo wrote in his writings that in whatever Kazakh house you go, in each of them the hosts keep an eagle [Масанов, 1966: 173].

The silhouette of the "Argymaks" (horses) in the language of the heraldists has a deep meaning and content. This is the fearlessness of the lion and the foresight of the falcon, physical strength, speed, moreover, in the nomadic life of the Kazakhs, the horse was considered the first companion. Without steppe horses, such games as "baiga", "kokpar", "kyz kuu" were unthinkable [ری، حیدر علی (1992)]. [هزاره ها و هزارجات باستان در آینه تاریخ. پشاور، ص

Since ancient times it so happened that every Kazakh clan, Zhuz had its own distinctive signs. They were passed on from generation to generation, as the most precious heritage of the dynasty. Most of the tribes, along with the tribal "tamga", had its own "uranium" – a battle cry. Over time, the people formed and traditional tunes, which today is an anthem for us. One of these songs is "Meni Қазақстаным" [ری، حیدر علی (1992)]. [هزاره ها و هزارجات باستان در آینه تاریخ. پشاور، ص].

In the territory of Hazarajat until now preserved many petroglyphs and engraving which are similar to "Tamkali in the north of the city of Almaty" [Артамонов, 1973: 13- 14], This indicates that the Hazaras have a long-standing bond with the inhabitants of the Kipchak plain and especially with the inhabitants of the Kazakhstan.

There are many common cultural ties between the Hazara and the Kazakh that bring the investigators closer to the ethnic origin of these two Turkic peoples; Interesting peculiarities are common among the Kazakh community, which can be seen in the same among the Hazara's community.

"If a person sounding his/her right ear, he/she certainly hears the good news; if sounding his/her left ear, he/she certainly hears the bad news" [پولادی، حسن (1989)]. [هزاره ها. ترجمه، علی عالمی (1989)]. [کرمانی، تهران: محمد ابراهیم شریعتی، ص

"Tumble the right eyelid brings happiness and tumble the left eyelid brings sadness" [پولادی، حسن (1989)]. [هزاره ها. ترجمه، علی عالمی (1989)]. [کرمانی، تهران: محمد ابراهیم شریعتی، ص

(1989). هزاره ها. ترجمه، علی عالمی کرمانی، تهران: محمد ابراهیم شریعتی، ص

According to the Hazara's traditional beliefs "The power of goodness and generosity lies in the thunder of heaven, so when they hear the sound of thunder, seek blessings and goodness" [پولادی، حسن (1989)]. [هزاره ها. ترجمه، علی عالمی کرمانی، تهران: محمد ابراهیم شریعتی، ص

Attention and belief to the particular animals is another part of common cultural affiliation; "When the snake enters the Hazara's home, they don't kill it, but by expelling it from the head, leaves it out of the house". Believe to the unlucky years, (Жыл Кайгары), mounts counting (Ай Сануу) years counting (Жыл Сануу) are another part of the common culture similarity between Hazara's and Kazakh nations [ری، حیدر علی (1992)]. [هزاره ها و هزارجات باستان در آینه تاریخ. پشاور، ص

One of the Hazara's beliefs that is common to Mongolian, Turkish and Kazakh culture is symbolism; for example, can be mentioned the "Dalo Bini" horoscope; it men's the sheep's shoulder bone, that its meat thoroughly flattened, is placed in front of the light; From its view inferring and predicting; events, fortune, natural events, death, and other ambiguous and imaginary cases. [Shahristani Shah Ali Acbar, 1974: 141] These divination and prophecy of events also common in the community of Mongolian and Turkish nations from ancient times; they have to maintain it still now.

## Conclusion

Due to the existence of Turkish, Mongolian, and Kazakh words, the names of the Hazara's villages in Afghanistan, the beliefs, traditions, costumes and anthropological types that have been preserved in the Hazara community; it's clear that explicitly can be follow the Turkish hypothesis of the Hazara's nation.

The words listed in this article are specific to the Hazaras of Afghanistan, and do not know any other Persian language speakers in Afghanistan, Iran and Tajikistan.

The anthropological type of the Hazara's has close proximity to the Kazakh nation than another Turkish descent. The historical background in which these two nations have preserved their historical and identical heritages are also the same; during the 18th and 19th centuries Kazakh culture influenced by the Soviets system and also the Hazara's culture influenced by the Pashtunization of Afghan government and politics; The shadow of

this tyranny that had spread over the history and culture of these two nations over the 200 years has affected a great deal of art, folklore, original words and other traditions. But there are still plenty of cultural resources to look at the facts of the historical background in the territory of Hazarajat that should be investigated.

### Suggestions

This article only refers to the cultural aspects of the various historical-cultural community of the Hazara's and Kazakh nations with ethnographical approach. To further explore this issue, the

following points are recommended for Kazakh and Hazara's researchers:

- Gynecological studies have been conducted as a historical study of identity of Hazara's and creating their DNA banks.
- Conducting Analytical and comparative study of the historical and traditional symbols which are exiting in Hazara's and Kazakh's community.
- Identifying and study the archaeological resources of Hazara's territory.
- Holding the conferences, cultural symposium and other programs that promote mutual cultural understanding between these two Turkic nations by embassies in both countries.

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