

Turkic nomadic tribes of the Central Asia, in fact the traditional material and spiritual cultures of nomadic Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen and Uzbek peoples, are described in this diploma paper. Territory classified in this paper as Central Asia is limited to the territory of five states: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. The theme is also limited by other linguistic and political criteria. Therefore e.g. Tajik (belonging to Iranian linguistic family) or Karakalpak cultures (ethnic minority within Uzbekistan territory) are set aside this theme.

The whole paper is divided into two parts, the former one consisting of five chapters introducing the area and its historical background represents the essentials for the latter one devoted to the phenomenon of nomadic shepherds and manifestation of their culture. The period between the 18th century and the 20s of the 20th century is described in the second part. Most of the first records were provided by the Russian researchers. After the Soviet Union had been established further field research and ethnographic expeditions were organized and vast amount of materials dealing with cultures of the Central Asian peoples were gathered.

This paper is aimed at introducing basic facts of traditional nomadic shepherds culture, the majority of them have never been published in the Czech language. The coherent picture of the original nomadic cultures in the Central Asian, their similarities and dissimilarities presented in this diploma paper represents a kind of a monograph depicting the mentioned nomadic society.