Ⅷ. Conclusive Remarks

In 2011, the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan accepted the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. In this way Kazakhstan committed itself to develop a national policy for the intangible cultural heritage.

The Convention expects the State Parties to pursue a policy that values the intangible cultural heritage. This Convention was realised because UNESCO feels that intangible cultural heritage is a mainspring of cultural diversity and a guarantee of sustainable development. Another reason was the fact that UNESCO had made the analysis that globalization and social transformation often give rise to deterioration, disappearance and destruction of the intangible cultural heritage. This is owing to a lack of resources for safeguarding or protecting intangible cultural heritage from disappearance. On the other hand, globalization also offers opportunities to experience the richness of cultural diversity. The convention on the intangible cultural heritage should also strengthen and support the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972 convention). In the Convention, UNESCO provides instruments and methods to increase the support for the intangible cultural heritage and to safeguard it.

The intangible cultural heritage is put under pressure, among other things as a result of the globalization and ongoing economic crisis. The lack of sufficient resources to safeguard or protect the intangible cultural heritage also contribute to this. The appreciation of the intangible cultural heritage increases its chances of being safeguarded. Use of modern technologies facilitates access to the knowledge about and increases the opportunity to become acquainted with the cultural heritage worldwide.

To better comply with the Convention the academic and cultural communities must recognize the intrinsic value of the intangible cultural heritage for the ‘communities’, ‘groups’ and/or individuals concerned and ensure mutual respect and dialogue. The traditional Kazakhstan national policy on mutual dialogue and enrichment of the ethnical cultures will doubtless enhance and strengthen the support for the intangible cultural heritage countrywide. The ICH bearers should take measures to allow for the continuous transmission of the intangible cultural heritage. In order to be able to achieve these purposes, the Government will have to develop and implement a policy in consultation with the cultural heritage field and the ‘communities, groups and/or individuals’ that convey intangible cultural heritage.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agash usta</td>
<td>wood craftsman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alaman-bayga</td>
<td>horse racing on rough terrain for long distances</td>
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<tr>
<td>aqinak</td>
<td>sword</td>
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<td>aaqyn</td>
<td>patrimonial poet and song-writer</td>
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<tr>
<td>aruakhs</td>
<td>benevolent spirits-ancestors</td>
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<tr>
<td>ayakkap</td>
<td>small bag to keep dresses in, sewing utensils and other women’s small things</td>
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<tr>
<td>aytys</td>
<td>dual poetic competition</td>
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<tr>
<td>bakhsy</td>
<td>traditional health worker or a shaman</td>
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<tr>
<td>baspa</td>
<td>satin stitch</td>
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<tr>
<td>batyr</td>
<td>warrior</td>
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<tr>
<td>betashar</td>
<td>the ritual of unveiling the bride’s face to the marriage guests</td>
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<tr>
<td>bii</td>
<td>judge</td>
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<tr>
<td>bilteli mylytk</td>
<td>gun</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burkitsi, Kusbegi</td>
<td>professional hunters with birds</td>
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<tr>
<td>byz keste</td>
<td>chain stitch</td>
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<tr>
<td>chirag</td>
<td>ancient lamp</td>
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<tr>
<td>dzhigit</td>
<td>horse rider</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kazakhsha kures</td>
<td>Kazakh wrestling</td>
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<tr>
<td>kebezhe</td>
<td>wardrobe</td>
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<tr>
<td>kerege</td>
<td>most honored place in yurta</td>
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<tr>
<td>kese cap</td>
<td>case for drinking bowls</td>
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<tr>
<td>keste</td>
<td>embroidery</td>
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<tr>
<td>kise beldyk</td>
<td>warrior’s belt</td>
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<tr>
<td>kleet, chekan</td>
<td>battle axe</td>
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<tr>
<td>koitastar</td>
<td>tomb stones</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Kokpar tartu  horse-racing wrestling
konek        milk pails
koshkar muyiz conjugated spiral sheep curls
koumiss      horse milk
kumgan       kettle
kurak korpe  chair cushions
malakhai     Kazakh national hat made of fox
neke suyi    wedding ceremony
orys keste   embroidery in cross
sal and sari inventive souls and poets
shubat       camel's milk
shymyldyk    wedding curtains
skan         filigree technique
suyekshi     bone carver
syrmak       thick felt carpet
tegerysh     wide embroidered band
tekemet      carpet with a rolled pattern
Tengri       (Heaven), a supra-natural power
terne        ornamented strip
torsyk       koumiss (horse milk) flask
tuskiiz      wall carpet
yurta        traditional nomadic mobile dwelling made of thick felt
zerger       jeweler
zern          grain technique
zhyrau       diviner and prophetic epic poet
zhyrtys      pat of a tissue to put on a lonely tree as a tribute of reverence to associated spirits