

MAHMOUD KASHGHARI'S SPIRITUAL HERITAGE

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Abstract: *This article contains some thoughts and comments about the life and spiritual heritage of the great thinker Mahmud Koshgari, who made a great contribution to the spiritual culture of Turkestan peoples. Also, the discovery of the thinker's spiritual heritage manuscript and its introduction by scientists into scientific treatment, the content and essence of the work are considered.*

Keywords: *Devonu Lug'oti-t-Turk " , Turkology, encyclopedist, Karakhanids, Turkic language , geographical and ethnographic names, dialectological, explanatory, historical-etymological dictionary .*

Introduction. During the years of independence , the study of the spiritual heritage of thinkers in our country , their assimilation, and use as a new scientific-theoretical method for the civilization of the new era, serves as the main tool for the development of the young generation. In this regard, it is of practical importance to educate the young generation with high spirituality in accordance with national and universal values by studying and widely promoting the life and work of the great thinker Mahmud Kashghari . In 1914, from a bookstore in Diyarbakır, Turkey Ali Amiri , a book reader , bought a handwritten book , and later it turned out that this handwritten book The etymological dictionary of Turkic languages was the work of Mahmud Kashgari "Devonu lug'otit turk" . Ali Amiri read the manuscript for a long time and said: "I got a book, I came home, I forgot to eat and drink." If this book needs to be given real value, the treasures of this world will not be enough," he said. This is a manuscript the valuable part is that it was copied from the original copy of "Devonu lug'otit Turk" written by Mahmud Kashghari himself.

Literature review. The book above It was copied in manuscript form in the first half of the 13th century , about two years after the work was written . When the manuscript was purchased, it consisted of a large volume of 319 pages, the pages were torn, there was no beginning and no end.¹ was _ Ali Amiri hands the work to a teacher named Rifat , and this work is published in Istanbul , Turkey , in many copies . In this way, the dictionary of Mahmud Kashgari, unknown to the Turkic world, became known to world Turkic scholars, and world scientists recognized Mahmud Kashgari as the first Turkic scientist. It should be noted that soon the work "Devonu Lugotit Turk" was translated by the famous orientalist Karl Brockelman in German in 1928 in Leipzig , and in 1934-1943, Besim Atalay, one of the founders of Turkish linguists, translated it into Turkish ². Salih Mutallibov, one of the scientists of our country , started his scientific career by translating the work

¹Hasanov H. Traveling scientists. Tashkent.: "Uzbekistan", 1981. -B. 116

²S. Rustamora. Mahmud Kashgari and his work "Devonu lug'otit Turk" // Mirror of literature. - T.: "Literature and Art Publishing House named after Gafur Ghulam", 1996. No. 2, - B. 124 , 125

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"Devonu lug'otit turk" into Uzbek, and in a short period of time, i.e. between 1960 and 1963, he translated three volumes and researched it.

Research Methodology. It should be noted that the work "Devonu lug'otit turk" with its scientific importance is considered invaluable among the works dedicated to the etymology of Turkic languages in the world. Because in the work, the author collected information from so many different directions that it takes many years and many specialists to analyze and describe them. Because, as the researcher S. Rustamora pointed out: in the work "Devonu lug'otit turk" there are names of things necessary for Turks to live, clans, names of tribes, titles of honor, names of various positions, food, names of animals and birds, etc. there are names of animals, astrological terms, folk calendar, names of months, weeks, days, geographical terms, cities, names of various cities, anatomical terms, names of metals and minerals, military terms and terms related to administrative tasks. With the names of various historical and legendary heroes, children's games and pastimes, and a wealth of terms specific to others, it is the only source of information about the lifestyle of the Turks who lived in the 11th century. The founder of Turkic studies Mahmud ibn Husayn ibn Muhammad Kashgari (11th century) belonged to the Karakhanids, a famous dynasty of the Middle Ages. Alloma's father Husayn ibn Muhammad was the emir of the city of Barsgan during the Karakhanids.

The life and activities of Mahmud Kashgari, the researchers I. Mut'i and M. Usmanov record the following information: "The scientist was born in the village of Ezyg, Opol village of Kashghar city.

Olim is the son of Yusuf Kadir from the Karakhani community on his father's side. Muhammad's grandson, the son of Bubiroya, the daughter of Khwaja Sayfiddin, an educated man of the Ezyg neighborhood from his mother's side. The scientist received his primary education in his family in Opol, and higher education in Kashghar from scholars such as Husayn ibn Khalof Kashgari.

According to our understanding, Kashghar received primary education in his village, further education in Kashghar madrasahs and Arabic, Persian, Turkish occupied the lands. Then he studied in Bukhara, Samarkand, Marv, Nishapur madrasahs, which are big cities of Central Asia and Khorasan. In 1056-1057, as a result of conflicts in the country, Alloma left his homeland and lived among the brotherly peoples for 15 years. studied its features in depth. Also, he went to Baghdad, the famous center of science of the Middle Ages, and engaged in creative activities in this city for a long time. He finishes writing and dedicates it to Abul Qasim Abdullah bin Muhammadil Muqtada Biamrillah, who is from the Abbasid dynasty. It should be noted that this work is the first universal dictionary that reflects the dialectological, explanatory, ethnographic, historical-etymological dictionaries in the history of the Turkic peoples of the world, and includes

³S. Rustamora. Mahmud Kashgari and his work "Devonu lug'otit turk". - B. 128.

⁴Nurullo Momin Yulgun. Western country - khans in our history. Urumchi. Xinjiang People's Publishing House, 2005. -B. 185.

⁵Mahmud Kashgari. The dictionary is Turkish. Volume III... p. 424

⁶Mut'iy I., Usmanov M. About the land, life and grave of Mahmud Kashgari // Mirror of literature. - T.: "Literature and Art Publishing House named after Gafur Ghulam", 1996. No. 2, -B. 118.

⁷Mahmud Kashgari. Devonu dictionary Turkish. Volume I of three volumes / Translator and publisher S.M.Mutallibov. -T., 1960. -B. 44



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the thinker, historian, writer, geographer, philosopher and others. he was known to the world as a great scientific figure, an encyclopedic scientist who was aware of the sciences. In his work, the thinker mentions Turkic clans, tribes, explains the etymology of words in national languages in Arabic. In particular, the scholar mentioned the following about himself: "I decorated this book in a special alphabetical order with wise words, sajj, proverbs, songs, literary pieces called rajaz and prose... I used I only gave words I threw out those that were out of use... Then I took a separate way to briefly explain the features of the formation of the words belonging to each tribe and how they are used. In this work, as an example, I gave proverbs from the poems used in the language of the Turks, from the wise words used in the days of joy and mourning⁸.

Analysis and results. In fact, in the work of Mahmud Kashgari, the hero of the Turkic peoples, one of the founders of Turkish statehood, Alp Er Tonga, quotes the following sentences: he led to making generalizations. This doomed the united tribes to dispersal, the country to a whirlwind of external and internal conflicts. That's why the Turkic peoples were mourning for the death of Alp Er Tonga, and they were crying because they felt that bloody events were about to happen⁹. This situation "Devonu Lug'otit Turk" is described as follows: Alp Er Tong'aoldi, Is the evil world left, Time has passed, Now the heart is torn¹⁰. It should be noted that the historical-literary passages, terms, and information given in "Devonu Lug'otit Turk" are not only historical - literary events of the 11th century, most of them reflect very distant past times. makes _ For this, the work itself is the Turkic peoples It is the most important document that reflects ethnogenesis, ethnography, history of Turkish statehood, development of thought of Turkic peoples. The dictionary is Turkish Geographical and ethnographic information in the work is also of great importance from the point of view of the relevant fields¹¹, for example, the author describes a map of the world in the work, in which the names of cities, villages, mountains, deserts, seas, lakes, and rivers are recorded. The thinker returned to his country in 1080 and settled in the village of Yeg in the madrasa taught and was engaged in creativity. Kashgari died in 1105 (or in some sources in 1126) at the age of 97 and was buried in the village of Opol. Today, the mausoleum is known as "Hazrati Mullam's Tomb"¹².

Conclusion/Recommendations. Mahmud Koshgari is a great Turkologist and encyclopedist not only of his time, but also of all times. The spiritual legacy he created is still the main foundation of Turkic studies. The information presented in the work Devonu Lug'otit Turk is an important source for studying the lifestyle and culture of Turkish ancestors, especially the renaissance period of the 9th-12th centuries. Also, the work is a valuable resource not only for the period of the Karakhanids, but also for its valuable researches and scientific conclusions related to the social, economic, religious and moral life of the ancient Turkic peoples.

⁸Yusuf Khos Hajib. Qutadgu bilig (F. Ravshanov, who is currently converting to Uzbek). -T.: Akademiashr, 2015. - 540 p

⁹Alp Er Tonga or Afrosiyab war book. Prepared for publication by A. Abdugafarov. -T.: "Cholpon" publishing house, 1995. -B. 29.

¹⁰Mahmud Kashgari. Devonu dictionary Turkish. Volume I of three volumes / Translator and publisher S.M.Mutallibov. - T., 1960.

¹¹Madvaliev A. Mahmud Koshgari // National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. Volume 5. - T.: "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" State Scientific Publishing House, 2003. -B. 77.

¹²Khojaev A. The Great Silk Road: relations and destinies - T.: "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" State Scientific Publishing House, 2007. p. 101-111

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