

HISTORICAL BASICS OF THE SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF MAHMUD KOSHGARI IN STUDYING GEOGRAPHICAL OBJECTS AND PLACE NAMES

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Abstract

This article describes the historical basis of using the scientific heritage of ancestors in the correct use of geographical object and place names. In particular, in the study of the scientific heritage of Mahmud Koshgari, special attention is paid to folklore studies and scientific popular works, to studies in the fields of oriental studies and geography.

Keywords: linguist, ethnographer, geographical object, heritage of ancestors, classification of place names, relief, toponym, term.

Effective use of the scientific heritage of ancestors in the correct use of geographical objects and place names, and the establishment of new state educational standards imposes a number of important tasks on modern pedagogues today. Using the scientific heritage of ancestors, in turn, ensures the quality and effective organization of the educational process for teachers of geography. In this regard, written information about the names of geographical objects and places in Central Asia and Uzbekistan can be found in Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Qutadgu Bilig", A. Beruni's "Konuniy Mas'udi", "Indian", "Saydana", M. Narshahi's "History of Bukhara", Mirzo Ulugbek's "Four can be found in works such as history of the nation. Along with ancient manuscripts, historical-geographical works are also important sources of studying the names of geographical objects and places. Similarly, "Boburnoma", which is considered a masterpiece of memoirs written in Central Asia, contains valuable information about the names of many geographical objects and places. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur compiled his conclusions based on the rich scientific evidence he saw and observed in the work "Boburnoma". It is known that about a thousand names of geographical objects and places are mentioned in the work "Boburnoma". For example, "jilg'a" is a small stream, "nayshakar" is sugar cane, "tangi" is a gorge, a road between mountains, "uchma" is a deep ravine, "olang" is a meadow, a wide area, etc. In "Boburnoma" the place names of the beginning of the 16th century are given in their current state and transcription [8,14].

In this regard, we considered it permissible to pay special attention to the scientific heritage of our great grandfather Mahmud Kashgari. Mahmud Kashgari-ibn Husayn ibn Muhammad is known as the founder of the science of Turkic studies, an encyclopedist scientist. Therefore, representatives of different nations tried to analyze and study his scientific heritage from different points of view. As a result, a whole group like Koshgariynosolik was formed. The composition of this group consists mainly of linguists, orientologists, historians, art historians, ethnographers, and even geographers. Although they all analyze the scientific significance of Mahmud Kashgari's work, their opinions and points of view are different. For this reason, we believe that every Kaghari researcher, who is determined to study the scientific heritage of our great grandfather, should be briefly acquainted with all these ideas. [9,70].

In fact, only one manuscript copy of "Devonu Lugatit Turk" has reached our time (1950s). According to the scribe Muhammad bin Abu Bakr Damascus, the manuscript was copied from a copy written by Mahmud Koshghari himself. This manuscript is kept in Istanbul [page 3,17]. The use of the scientific heritage of Mahmud Koshgari named "Devonu Lugatit-Turk" occupies a special place in the correct use of names of geographical objects and places. In order to study the ethnography and ethnic history of the Turkic peoples, including the Uzbeks, the book contains unique information about the linguistic and ethnic composition of the inhabitants of some cities and villages, a brief description of their social structure, ethnotoponymy, and the location of some tribes and clans. At the same time, the scientific heritage of "Devonu Lugatit-Turk" can be called a valuable toponymic work. It is known that in the Middle Ages, the scientific works of scholars of the Islamic world were written in Arabic. For this, the researchers who lived in those times had to have a thorough knowledge of the Arabic language and its grammar. Mahmud Kashgari deeply understood both positive and negative aspects of this situation. The positive aspect is that the Arabic language became the richest international scientific language at that time, and its study opens the way to deep penetration into the world of science. endangered. Therefore, as a highly patriotic and nationalist boy, he focused on the issues of communication specific to the Turkic-speaking (Uyghur, Chigil, Yagmo, Turkmen, Kyrgyz, Bashkir, Tatar, etc.) peoples in the areas where those peoples live. decided to study on the basis of scientific observations. As a result, he was able to write down the vocabulary accumulated over thousands of years and ensure that it reaches future generations in its original form. But it ended in Arabic. For this reason, both works of Mahmud Kashgari, such as "Devonu Lug'ati-t-Turk" and "Javahiru-n-nahv fi Lug'ati-Turk", "Basics of Turkish Language Syntax" have been studied by scholars in Arabic. The next work has not been found and analyzed in our time. In this way, the basis of Kashgar studies, that is, the most studied aspect, was carried out by linguists. Because this unique masterpiece of pure linguistic research was an invaluable scientific heritage not only of its time, but also over thousands of years. According to the sources known to us, "Devonu Lug'ati-t-Turk" until the beginning of the 20th century, although it is a masterpiece of the Turkish language, the Turks discussed this work only in a narrow circle. Because many people did not understand the Arabic language in those days. Therefore, for the first time, the Turkish scientist Basim Atalay translated the copy of the manuscript into Turkish in 1914, wrote comments on it and published it in Ankara in 1934-1943 in three volumes (this work was also based on three books in Arabic). This research required the scientist to overcome serious economic and ideological obstacles. Because not only Turkey, but the whole world was living with the dangers of the Second World War at that time, doing Kashgar studies required endless perseverance from every researcher. This edition of Basim Atalay caused Mahmud Kashgari to spread more widely throughout Europe.

In the second half of the last century, Salih Mutallibov, a candidate of philological sciences (later, a doctor of science since 1967), conducted long-term scientific research ("Dictionary of Mahmud Kashgari and its importance in the study of Turkic languages". T. 1947, "Activity of the 11th century philologist Mahmud Kashgari in linguistics" , T. 1957, "11th century philologist Mahmud Kashgari and his work "Devonu lug'ati-t-turk", 1958) as a result of the great grandfather, linguist translated the divan under the name "Devonu lug'ati-t-turk" and wrote a detailed introduction introduced, published it in three volumes. Doctor of Philological Sciences G.A. An index was created for this work under the editorship of Abdurahmanov. In this index, the words listed in all three names of Mahmud Koshgari

were briefly defined based on the alphabet. Later (in 1967), the main content of the monograph "Study on Old Turkic Language Syntax" written by A. Abdurahmonov (1967) was formed by using Mahmud Kashgari's dictionary.

In this way, this publication of Mahmud Kashgari, carried out in 1963, began to serve as the main source for the re-discovery of Mahmud Kashgari by Uzbek readers. S.Mutallibov's contribution in this regard is huge, and he finally defended his doctoral dissertation in 1967 on the topic "The interpretation and research of the translation of Mahmud Kashgari's work "Devonu lug'ati-t-turk" into Uzbek".

Almost half a century after the first edition of this work, in 2017 (the editorial board of Academician Alibek Rustamiy, Erkin Vahidov, Nurislom Tokhliyev, Zakirjon Oripov) all three volumes were republished in one book.

Studies in Oriental studies. Mahmud Kashgari's scientific legacy is still being studied with great interest by orientalists, especially Turkologists. The prelude to this process is closely related to the works of the German orientalist Karl Brockelmann. Since he mastered the Sumerian and Turkic languages well, he had the opportunity to study manuscripts of this direction as original sources. Therefore, the two-volume work entitled "Essay on the Comparative Grammar of the Som Languages" (1908-1913) consists of two main volumes (1898-1902) and three additional volumes (1937-1942) that provide information on the history of Arabic literature from ancient times to the present day. "History of Arabic literature" is one of them [3,17]. In addition to presenting these arguments, no matter how great an orientalist and intelligent Turkologist K. Brockelman is, our compatriots, for example, Al-Khorazmi, Al-Farghani, Abu Raykhan Beruni, Ibn Sina, among other great scholars, created Mahmud Kashgari in Arabic, the literature of Arabic science. learns to chant as representatives. Even so, the importance of K. Brockelman's research in Kashghari studies is incomparable, and in particular, his translation of "Devonu Lug'ati-t-Turk" from Arabic to German, published in 1928, is of great importance in introducing Mahmud Kashghari to the Western world.

Academician V. V. Bartold is known as the first skharologist of the former Soviet Union. Because in 1919, as soon as the first copies of Mahmud Kashgari's dictionary appeared in Petrograd, he wrote a commentary on it, identifying all the new information important for history and historiography in this unique monument. Later, V. V. Bartold used this book in several of his works, and based on this book, he used it to write his works on the history of the Uzbek, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, Mongolian, Tajik, and Tatar peoples. However, V.V. Bartold (1963), Mahmud Kashgari, many Russian and other European scholars (K. Brockelman, I.Yu. Krachkovskii, etc.) consider Alp Er Tonga-Afrosiab, the first ruler of the Turkic peoples, to be a legendary person, not historical.

I.Yu. Krachkovskii (1955) while studying the dictionary of Mahmud Kashgari, noted that the discovery and reprinting of this manuscript is a great event in Turkology, and considers it an important source for geographers. In particular, he emphasizes that the world map presented in the work is a great scientific achievement of its time.

N.A. Baskakov (1962) as a Turkic scientist, used the heritage of Mahmud Kashgari in writing many textbooks, grammar essays, methodical manuals on Karakalpak, Nogai, Khakas, Tatar, Altai, Karalem, Uyghur and other Turkic languages, as well as his famous monograph "Vvedeniye izucheniya tyurkskih yazykov". he highly appreciates Mahmud Kashgari as the first Turkologist. With the help of this work, Uyghur-Russian (1939), Russian-Uyghur (1941), Russian-Karakalpokcha (1948),

Karakalpochka-Russian (1958), Khakascha-Russian (1953), Russian-Turkman (1955), Russian-Nogay (1956)), actively participated in the creation of Nogai-Russian (1963), Turkmen-Russian (1968) dictionaries [pages 3, 17].

The direction of folklore and scientific popular works. In this regard, the works of researchers such as Nasimkhan Rahman (1993), Nasir Muhammad (2010), Aga Burgutli (2010), Z. Ziyotov (2008) are known. In these works, the dirges, riddles, examples of folk art, poems, proverbs, etymology of toponyms, customs of different Turkic peoples, their economy, and place names of that period are studied in these works.

Studies in geography. This direction is very poorly developed. In fact, "Devonu Lug'ati-t-Turk" differs from other scientific literature typical of the Middle Ages by its wealth of ancient people's geography (population studies), cartography and, most importantly, folk geographical terms and place names. In this regard, Prof. H. Hasanov's treatise "Mahmud Kashgari" (1963) is available, and later this work was included in the author's book "Traveling Scientists" (1981). H. Hasanov limited himself to writing a review of the "World Map" presented in the first volume of Mahmud Kashgari's devo, giving a brief description of Mahmud Kashgari's travel, folk geographical terms, place names and geography of the population typical of the Middle Ages recorded in the work.

Later, M. Mirakmalov described some information contained in Mahmud Kashgari's dictionary in his book "People's natural-geographical terms" (2009). The same information was studied in the textbook "Toponymy" by A. Nizomov and others.

In conclusion, it should be said that the conducted research can be the basis for the great significance of the scientific heritage of Mahmud Koshgari in the study of geographical objects and place names. Because this work is so rich in various rare words, folk geographical terms, and place names that by studying all of them, it is possible to find a solution to many scientific toponymic problems that exist in our time. In particular, these include issues such as revealing the etymology of ancient toponyms, elucidating the modern significance of ancient rare words, clarifying the natural and economic geographical situation of regions as a result of the naming of geographical objects and place names.

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