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## THE STUDY OF THE SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF MAHMOUD KASHGARI FROM A GEOGRAPHICAL POINT OF VIEW

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### Abstract

In this article, special attention is paid to the fact that Mahmud Kashgari-ibn Husayn ibn Muhammad is known as the founder of the science of Turkic studies, an encyclopedist scientist, therefore, attempts were made to analyze and study his scientific heritage from different perspectives. As a result of this, a whole group like Kashgarian studies was formed. It is explained that the composition of this group is mainly composed of linguists, orientalists, historians, art historians, ethnographers, and even geographers.

**Keywords:** Kashgarian studies, "Devonu Lug'ati-t-Turk" book, place names, philology, index, alphabet, translation, syntax, toponymy, world map, folk natural geographical terms, research.

It is known that in the Middle Ages, scientific works of scholars of the Islamic world were written in Arabic. For this, the researchers who lived in those times would have to have a deep knowledge of the Arabic language and its grammar. Mahmud Kashgari deeply understood both the 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. That is why, as a highly patriotic, nationalist boy, he studied 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. he decided to study on the basis of scientific observations on foot. As a result, he was able to write down the vocabulary accumulated over thousands of years and ensure that it reaches the 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" were studied by scholars in Arabic. In this way, the basis of Khagarian 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 for



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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 scholar Basim Atalay translated the copy of the manuscript copied 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 very 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 patience and perseverance from every researcher. This edition of Basim Atalay caused Mahmoud Kashgari to spread more widely throughout Europe.

In the second half of the last century, the candidate of philological sciences (later, doctor of science since 1967) Salih Mutallibov's long-term scientific research ("Dictionary of Mahmud Kashgari and its importance in the study of Turkic languages". T. 1947, "Activity of 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 translation of the great grandfather, linguist scholar under the name "Devonu lug'ati-t-turk" and a detailed introduction, published it in three volumes. And Doctor of Philology G'.A. Under the editorship of Abdurahmanov, he created an index to this work. This index briefly found its tariff based on the alphabet of the words listed in all three names of Mahmud Koshgari. Later (in 1967) G'.A. The main content of the monograph "Study on Old Turkic Language Syntax" (1967) written by Abdurahmanov 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 of "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 Tokhliev, Zakirjon Oripov) all three volumes were republished in one book.

It is in the direction of geography that many studies were carried out in the study of the scientific heritage of Mahmoud Kashgari. In fact, "Devonu Lug'ati-t-Turk"



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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. According to S.Koraev, more than 160 toponyms are mentioned in the work. H. Hasanov, a geographer, considered the book a valuable geographical resource and wrote a separate work about it. "Devon" contains many geographical terms that are still widely used today. Arik, art (ort), botik, cloud, el, jar, late, day, blue (sky), ice, water, mountain, night, fog, ungur, kair, snow, well, sand, winter and similar geographical terms and geographical objects are among them. 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 is limited to writing a review of the "World Map" presented in the first roof of Mahmud Kashgari's book, giving a brief description of Mahmud Kashgari's journey, folk geographical terms and the geography of the population typical of the Middle Ages mentioned in the work.

Also, Mahmud Koshgari's work "Devonu Lugatit-Turk" occupies a special place in the study of the ethnography and ethnic history of the Turkic peoples, including the Uzbeks. The book contains unique information about the linguistic and ethnic composition, social structure, ethnotponymy and location of some tribes and clans of some towns and villages. "Devonu Lugatit-Turk" can also be called a valuable toponymic work. Because, in it, you can find interesting information about the etymology, semantics, grammatical features of toponyms, ancient ethnonyms, anthroponyms, plant and animal names.

In the field of geography, the description of some natural geographical terms in volume I of "Devonu Lugatit Turk" can be seen through the examples given in the table below.

Table 1

T/p	Folk geographic terms	The content of folk geographic terms	Page	Explanation
1.	Timchi	It means a drink maker	Page 11	Tim village
2.	Emchi	Em means medicine.	Page 11	Emchi means a healing physician
3.	Art	Mountain top	Page 78	Red art
4.	Oy	Depth in the ground	Page 84	The concept of groove is actually formed through the concept of thought



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5.	Core	Water that seeps out of the ground and turns into a pool, seepage water	Page 101	A stream separated from the valleys is also called a core
6.	Agil	Sheep's side, 2nd meaning is a sheep, a sheepfold	Page 103	The concept of Ogilkhana in our time was formed on the basis of the core of "Agil".
7.	Amul	Everything that is calm and steady, that does not move, is called an amul	Page 104	Amul - Amudarya This feature perfectly matches the nature of Amudarya. In particular, during the period of full water, the flow along the Amudarya level is not noticeable. It seems to be standing still. Especially in the surroundings of Chorjoi
8.	Arancha	Stable	Page 106	A neighborhood located in the northeast of Chirchik city
9.	Aubrey	Pit	Page 146	entered the Russian language in the form of obryv - jar
10.	Arghu	A mountain between two mountains.	Page 148	The cities between Taraz and Bolasogun are also called Argyu. Arghin is a village near Tashkent
11.	Back	Back, surface	Page 148	It is also actively used in our time
12.	Alan	Flat area, bare desert	Page 154	A flat place on top, part of a mountain without water

From the information presented in Table 1, it is clear that this work is so rich in various rare words and folk geographical terms 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, clarifying the modern significance of ancient rare words, and, as a result, clarifying the natural and economic geographical situation of the regions.

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



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**In conclusion**, it can be said that Mahmud Koshgari, based on the plan he made for writing a work, traveled around the country and collected dictionaries that were actively participated in by the people's mouths. Tuzgan's dictionary contains a lot of information about the science of geography. Then he organized them in a unique way, explained them as needed, and provided the necessary examples. As a result, Mahmud Koshgari, as a great lexicologist, was able to identify all the lexical features of the language of that time.

Of course, in the book of Mahmud Koshgari, a brief description of the ethnic composition of the population of some cities and villages, unique information related to their ethnotonymy is given in its place. Toponymists consider the book "Devonu Lugatit-Turk" to be a valuable toponymic work at the same time. Because the book contains the etymology, semantics, grammatical features of toponyms, ancient ethnonyms, anthroponyms, names of plants and animals, water bodies, occupations, names of rocks, geomorphological structure of the place, climate indicators, and similar geographical names. interesting information about terms can be obtained.

Naturally, there are millions of geographical names - toponyms on earth, every sea, every river, every mountain - peak, every city - village, every district and neighborhood, streets have their own names. Hence, geographical names are a vital necessity. In order to increase the interesting side of geography in connection with toponymy in geography education, the processes of seeking to know the meaning and origin of the terms, terms and place names being described are of great importance in the science. From this point of view, improving the quality of the educational process, which serves to convey the experiences gained by our ancestors to the next generation, and ensuring its effectiveness is a sign that it is an urgent issue today.

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