

A SURVEY OF ANCIENT TURKIC LITERATURE IN 19TH CENTURY

Rayxon Asadova Izatulla qizi

Namangan shahar 34-umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktabi o'qituvchisi

Rayhonasadova301993@gmail.com

Annotation:

From the first quarter of the 19th century, there is information about the "mysterious" writings found in Siberia and Mongolia. But these writings remained unread and "mysterious" for a long time. In 1889, Finnish scientists found them on the Enasoy River compiled an atlas of monuments. Because Finnish scientists believed that these writings related to the past of the Finnish people until they were read. These texts were first read by the Danish scientist Wilhelm Thomsen in 1893. Based on his discovery, the Russian scientist V.V. Radlov had the honor of being published.

Keywords: Criticism, poetics, folklore, Turkology, history, translation, data

Аннотация:

С первой четверти XIX века имеются сведения о «таинственных» письменах, найденных в Сибири и Монголии. Но эти письмена долгое время оставались непрочитанными и «таинственными». В 1889 году финские ученые нашли их на реке Энасой и составили атлас памятников. Поскольку финские ученые считали, что эти письмена связаны с прошлым финского народа, пока их не прочли. Впервые эти тексты были прочитаны датским ученым Вильгельмом Томсеном в 1893 году. На основе его открытия русский ученый В. В. Радлов имел честь их опубликовать.

Ключевые слова: Критика, поэтика, фольклор, тюркология, история, перевод, данные.

Annotatsiya:

19-asrning birinchi choragidan Sibir va Mo'g'ulistondan topilgan "sirli" yozuvlar haqida ma'lumotlar mavjud. Lekin bu yozuvlar uzoq vaqt o'qilmagan va "sirli" bo'lib qoldi. 1889 yilda Finlyandiya olimlari ularni Enasoy daryosida topib, yodgorliklar atlasini tuzdilar. Chunki fin olimlari bu yozuvlar o'qilgunga qadar fin xalqining o'tmishi bilan bog'liq, deb hisoblashgan. Bu matnlarni birinchi marta



daniyalik olim Vilgelm Tomsen 1893 yilda o'qigan.Uning kashfiyoti asosida rus olimi V.V. Radlov nashr etish sharafiga muyassar bo'ldi.

Kalit so'zlar: Tanqid, poetika, folklor, turkologiya, tarix, tarjima, ma'lumotlar

Introduction

A survey of any given library in Turkey will reveal that Turkish manuscripts are relatively underrepresented. In the cultural framework of the Ottoman Empire, Arabic and Persian always took precedence over Turkish, which was mainly used as an administrative language. Unsurprisingly, this situation is reflected in the Leiden Oriental collections, where the Turkish holdings rank third after Arabic and Persian. The emphasis is on religion, history, language, Ottoman *belles lettres* (especially poetry) and epistolography. The history of Dutch-Ottoman diplomatic and economic relations is reflected in the extensive holdings of letters. The collection of books printed in the Ottoman Empire since the 18th century focuses on the process of gradual modernisation and westernisation with editions of textbooks on medicine, government, military science, economics and, since the latter half of the 19th century, the rise of modern Turkish literature. Printed books in European languages, the products of Western orientalism since the 16th century, cover subjects as varied as language and literature, the arts, travel in the Middle East, the history and geography of the Ottoman Empire and Islam. The so-called Murad V collection has a certain emphasis on militaria, economics and *belles lettres*.¹

The rich tapestry of ancient Turkic manuscripts not only offers a window into the soul and intellect of medieval Central Asia but also serves as a bridge connecting the past to the present, enabling a deeper understanding of the cultural and linguistic heritage that shapes modern Turkic-speaking nations. Among the treasure trove of historical manuscripts, two works stand out for their profound impact on the study of Turkic literature, language, and culture: "Kutadgu Bilig" by Yusuf KHas Hajib and "Divanu Lugat-it Turk" by Mahmud Kashgari. These manuscripts are not merely relics of the past but are living testaments to the intellectual vibrancy and cultural richness of the Turkic world.

¹ <https://collectionguides.universiteitleiden.nl/resources/ubl116>



"Kutadgu Bilig," penned in the 11th century by the sage Yusuf Has Hacib, emerges as a seminal work of wisdom literature, offering insights into the moral and social philosophy of the time. It delineates a vision of just governance and ethical leadership, reflecting the societal values and political ideals of the Karakhanid era. On the other hand, "Divanu Lugat-it Turk," crafted by Mahmud Kashgari, also in the 11th century, stands as a monumental achievement in the field of linguistics. It is the first comprehensive dictionary of Turkic languages, providing an invaluable lexicon and a detailed account of the Turkic peoples, their customs, and their worldviews.

The fascination with these manuscripts transcends geographical boundaries, attracting scholars from around the globe to delve into their pages. The study of "Kutadgu Bilig" and "Divanu Lugat-it Turk" abroad has opened up new avenues for cross-cultural and interdisciplinary research, highlighting the universal themes of wisdom, leadership, and linguistic diversity that resonate well beyond the Turkic-speaking world. Research efforts in Europe, Russia, and beyond have not only broadened the understanding of these works but have also fostered a dialogue between civilizations, underscoring the shared heritage of humanity.

This introduction sets the stage for an exploration into the ancient Turkic manuscripts that have left an indelible mark on the literary and linguistic landscape of the Turkic world. Chapter 1 delves into the significance of literature in ancient Turkic societies and introduces the two towering figures of Turkic literary heritage, Yusuf KHas Hajib and Mahmud Kashgari. Chapter 2 focuses on the international research on "Kutadgu Bilig," examining the initial studies and the broader implications of this research in Europe and Russia, including the intercultural dialogues it has inspired. Finally, Chapter 3 turns to the enduring legacy of Mahmud Kashgari, analyzing the global fascination with his work "Divanu Lugat-it Turk," its educational value, and its contribution to the understanding of Turkic culture and language.

As we embark on this journey through the annals of Turkic intellectual history, we are reminded of the enduring power of literature and language to unite diverse peoples and to illuminate the shared aspects of human experience. These ancient manuscripts are not only a testament to the scholarly and literary achievements of the Turkic world but also a beacon of wisdom and knowledge that continues to inspire and educate across cultures and epochs.



The legacy of ancient Turkic manuscripts is a testament to the rich literary and cultural heritage that has been instrumental in shaping the identity and history of Turkic-speaking peoples. These manuscripts not only provide insight into the social, political, and spiritual life of ancient Turkic societies but also serve as a bridge connecting the past to the present, allowing us to understand the depth and diversity of Turkic literary and intellectual traditions.

In ancient Turkic societies, literature was more than just a form of artistic expression; it was a crucial element of cultural identity and social cohesion. From the epic tales of heroes and gods to the intricate poems of love and loss, literature served multiple purposes: it was a repository of collective memory, a medium for moral and ethical instruction, and a source of entertainment and aesthetic pleasure.

Conclusion

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