

STUDY OF ANCIENT WRITTEN MONUMENTS BY RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS

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Abstract:

The following article describes the study of ancient written monuments by Russian scientists. Also, the study of examples of runic monuments written on stone, paper and various objects is indicated in chronological order.

written monuments, cultegin, Turkology, Altai period, pot age, V. Radlov, V. Thomsen, Gumilev, bitig.

After the monuments were found, the problem of reading and studying them became transverse. But for almost a century and a half, no one could do this. Finally, only in 1893, the first step was taken to study them¹. In the same year, Danish scientist Wilhelm Thomsen and Russian scientist V. Radlov read all the letters on the monuments. After that, their serious study began.

Monuments are scientifically studied by Turkic scholars from all over the world. After V. Thomsen and V. Radlov, P. M. Melioransky, H. N. Orkun, A. Gaben, S.E. Malov, I.A. Batmanov, A. I. Sherbak, J. Clouzon, A.S. Amanjолоv, I.V. Kormushin, Z.B. Aragachi, L.R. Kyzlasov, I.L. Kyzlasov, E.R. Ragdylon, S.G. Klyashtorny, I.V. Stebleva, I. Tekin, Najib Osim, G. Aidarov², Uzbek scientists A. Rustamov, G'Abdurahmonov, N. Rakhmonov studied. Runic monuments are not only carved in stone. There are also examples of them written on paper and various objects. For example, "Race letter" ("Tabirnama") is written on paper. It was found by the Hungarian scientist A. Stein in Dunhua, Eastern Turkestan (1907). Runic inscriptions were also found in the Talas Valley. It is an inscription on the rocks near the present-day city of Avliyoota and Taro. Runic inscriptions written on silver jugs were also found in Siberia. 2 jugs stored in the Hermitage (St. Petersburg) provide information about this. In the Minusinsk museum there are runic inscriptions written on leather, a mirror, a belt buckle, and many other runic inscriptions written on paper. Among the runic inscriptions found by Le Kock from Turfon (Eastern Turkestan) there are inscriptions in Old Persian.

In the gold dishes kept in the museum of Vienna (Austria) there are runic inscriptions, which are written in Bajan (Pecheneg) language. Samples of runic inscriptions written on wood are kept in the Hermitage. The French scientist O. Donner put forward his views on the formal similarities between the Orkhun alphabet and other alphabets, and tried to determine the similarities between the Greek and Asia Minor writing alphabets and the Orkhun alphabet. Thomsen responded to Donner's opinion as follows: "We must not forget

¹ Айдаров Г, Құрышжанов Ә, Томанов М. Көне түркі жазба ескерткіштерінің тілі, « Мектеп» нашриёти, Алматы-1971, -Б.12-14;

² Акилова М.Ф. «Фонетические и лексико-грамматические особенности башкирского языка в контексте влияния орхоно-енисейской письменности» дисс. работа, Уфа-2015, С.-13;

that between the time of our records and the time of those records there are a thousand and more years. Admittedly, these types of similarities are usually flashy but fleeting like a straw fire. After such signs are determined in other ways, the comparison with other alphabets can be the basis for finding the root of the writing"³. It can be seen that Thomsen already at that time paid attention to the differences between Turkic-runic inscriptions, in particular, to the differences in the alphabet of inscriptions found along the Enasoy and Orhun rivers. Thomsen Wilhelm Ludwig (born on January 25, 1842 in Copenhagen. Died in 1927.) Danish linguist, historian. He was a professor from Copenhagen (1887-1913). Foreign correspondent member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences (1894). He was the first to read the Orhun-Enasoy monuments and determined that they belong to the ancient Turkic languages. He created scientific works on the study of comparative-historical linguistics, Finno-Ugric and Turkic languages. Participated in the compilation of the dictionary of Danish dialects and the dictionary of the Swedish language. Author of the monograph "History of linguistics until the end of the 19th century". In this work, he managed to cover the process of the development of knowledge about the language in general, periodize it, and show the main principles of the development of linguistic thinking. Also, Thomsen proposed the current transcription of the title of the work based on the Uyghur manuscript of "Kutadgu Bilig" kept in the Vienna Library. This transcription has been adopted by many, including in Uzbekistan. It would not be a mistake to say that the basis of the view that the Turkic-runic writings developed independently of each other at present in Turkology actually appeared on the basis of V. Thomsen's theory. To date, views on the independent development of the Turkic-runic alphabet have placed serious tasks before source studies. The territorial approach to Turkic-runic writings, which has been dominant in Turkology, is giving way to the classification based on alphabetic features and the study of Turkic-runic writings based on these principles.

Both V. Thomsen and V. Radlov prepared for publication large Orkhun records, in particular Kultegin, Bilga khakhan, Tonyuquq inscriptions. Vasily Vasilievich Radlov was born on January 5, 1837 in Berlin. He lived in Russia from 1858 until the end of his life. Radlov's life and scientific activity are conditionally divided into 3 periods:

1. During the Altai period (1859-71), Radlov studied the languages of the Turkic peoples of Altai and Western Siberia, collected materials related to the languages, folklore, ethnography, and archeology of these peoples and conducted preliminary processing.

2. During the Kazan period (1871-84), his major work on the phonetics of Turkic languages was "The hybrid grammar of Northern Turkic languages. Part II. Phonetics" published in German in Leipzig (1882-83).

³ Записки восточного отделения, С.Петербург-1894, Том-VIII «Дешифровка орхонских и енисейских надписей» 328 стр.;

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3. During the Petersburg-Petrograd period (1884-1918), Radlov's name was published in 4 volumes of 24 booklets, «Opyt slovarya tyurkskikh narechiy» (Opyt slovarya tyurkskikh narechiy). This fundamental work covers 70,000 vocabulary items found in more than 40 Turkish languages.

V.V. Radlov was a participant in Altai, Siberia, Kazakhstan, Central Asian expeditions in 1860-70, the leader of the research of Orkhun monuments in 1891, the organizer of Turfon research in 1898, he was one of the first to read the Turkish Orkhun-Enasoy script; He founded the study of this work by publishing the copy of the 11th century written relic "Kutadgu Bilig" in the Vienna library with Uyghur script and the German translation (1891-1910).

During his 60-year scientific career, Radlov covered all areas of Turkic studies and made a great contribution to the development of Turkic studies with his works in Russian and German. After V. Radlov, the scientific researches of S. E. Malov can be mentioned. In particular, it should be noted that S.E. Malov's books "Pamyatniki drevnetyurkskoy pismennosti", "Eniseyskiy pismennost tyurkov", "Pamyatniki drevnetyurkskoy pismennosti Mongolii i Kirgizii" contributed to the development of Turkology.

In these books, S.E. Malov paid attention not only to the decipherment of inscriptions and language features, but also to the paleography of Turkic-runic inscriptions. Sergey Efimovich Malov (born January 28, 1880 in Kazan, died September 6, 1957 in Leningrad). Russian linguist, Orientalist-Turkologist, correspondent member of the Former Union Academy of Sciences (1939). He translated and published collections of ancient Turkish writings. Malov was a specialist in Arabic, Persian and Turkish languages. At the beginning of his career, he studied Chulim Turks. After graduation, he worked as a librarian at the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Malov studied the languages and customs of the Turkic peoples (Uighurs, Salars, Sarts and Kyrgyz) living in China. He collected rich materials on folklore and ethnography, and also found ancient valuable manuscripts, namely the Uyghur manuscript "Golden Sutra", the most important work of Uyghur Buddhist literature of the Middle Ages, which he later published in collaboration with V.V. Radlov. In 1910, he found a complete version of "Golden Light" in China (Gansu). In 1917, S. E. Malov became a professor of Kazan University and head of the numismatic collection. At the same time, he studied the ethnography and dialects of the Volga Tatars, and was one of the first researchers of the Tatar dialect. In 1929, Malov discovered the Talas script - the third known version of the ancient Turkic runic alphabet. At the beginning of 1931, Malov was sent to the Department of Oriental Studies to register books, newspapers and manuscripts in Arabic, Persian and mainly Turkish languages. Working in the library gave him the opportunity to get acquainted with the literature in Turkish languages in an exclusive and uncensored form. In 1933, after the communist government began to transfer the writings of the Turkic peoples to the Latin alphabet, Malov left the Department of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Former Soviet Union. In 1939, he was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Former Soviet Union on Language and Literature. During the Second World War, Malov worked as a professor at

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the Kazakh University and the Kazakh Pedagogical Institute in Alma-Ata. Malov is known as an expert on living and extinct Turkic languages of the former Soviet Union and neighboring countries. He wrote about 170 scientific articles on the language, folklore, history and ethnography of the Turkic peoples of Central and Western China, Mongolia, Central Asia and Kazakhstan, Siberia and the Volga region. He was the first to give a scientific description of a number of Turkic languages, discovered, studied and published many ancient Turkic written monuments, as well as participated in the creation of alphabet and spelling rules for the languages of the former Soviet Union nations, which historically did not have their own national writing system. Malov was one of the few scholars who was interested in the so-called "Sekler" alphabet among other rune-like alphabets of Eastern European countries for the purpose of conducting comparative studies. Another achievement of his is to come to the conclusion that different ethnic groups of the Kyrgyz khanate used runic inscriptions in Enasay. In 1952, S. E. Malov's work entitled "Enasoi script of the Turks: Texts and studies" was published, and the texts were included in this work regardless of their geographical location (Khakasia, Tuva, Mongolia). The work successfully combines paleographic, historical and socio-political approaches to the classification of monument alphabets. Malov had a very active scientific life. Participated in the preparation of encyclopedias, dictionaries and reference books. Malov is glorified as a symbol of Russian Turkic studies. His works are of great scientific importance.

Another Turkologist scientist L.N. Gumilev was born in 1912 in St. Petersburg. In 1948, he defended his candidate's thesis on the topic "Political history of the First Turkic Khanate", and in 1961, he defended his doctoral thesis on the topic "Ancient Turks". L.N. Gumilev's work "Ancient Turks" was created in the second half of the 20th century. The book objectively reveals that the Sogds (the Sogds themselves, the Khorezms, the Parkanians, the Sakas), who gained great importance in the ethnogenesis of the Uzbek people, were spiritually, economically, geographically, and socially very close to the Turks compared to the Persians, and played an important role in the political and spiritual life of the Turkish khanates.

The second part of the work is directly devoted to the topic of Kok-Turks and Uyghurs or the second Turkic khanate. After that, S.G. Klyashtorny's scientific research on monuments in Russian Turkology is noteworthy.

From the archaeological point of view, the works of I.L. Kyzlasov are of great importance. Igor Leonidovich Kyzlasov was born on August 28, 1951 in Moscow. Russian historian, archaeologist, doctor of historical sciences. Professor of Eurasian National University named after L. N. Gumilev (Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, 2007). Son of Leonid Romonovich Kyzlasov, brother of Irina Leonidovna Kyzlasova. In 1974, he graduated from the Faculty of History of Moscow State University. He wrote his candidate's thesis (1977) on the topic "Askiz culture, origin and development of Southern Siberia (X-XIV centuries)", in 1990 "Runic inscriptions of the Eurasian steppes. He defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic "Problems of source studies". During his school years, he

participated in archaeological research twice⁴. Later, he conducts active independent expeditions in the central regions of Russia, Khakassia, Tuva, Yakutia, Altai, Ukraine, Tajikistan, Bulgaria and other regions. The main areas of research were: the archeology of South Siberia and Central Asia, the history and culture of the Turkic peoples, the worldview of the ancient and middle ages, the Eurasian steppe runic writing (epigraphy and paleography).

In addition, written monuments were studied by I.V. Stebleva, I.V. Kormushin⁵, L.R. Kyzlasov, I.L. Kyzlasova. Their scientific activity laid the foundation for Turkology to become a solid science not only in Russia, but throughout the world. In particular, the formation of paleography as a subsidiary science of history in Turkology was caused by Orhun-Enasoy's views on the genesis of inscriptions. Their publications have not yet lost their value.

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⁴ Тугужекова В.Н., Кызласов Игорь Леонидович // Энциклопедия Республики Хакасия— Абакан, 2007.— 335 стр.

⁵ Акилова М.Ф. «Фонетические и лексико-грамматические особенности башкирского языка в контексте влияния орхон-енисейской письменности» дисс. работа. Уфа. -2015, -С.13;