

Mahmud Kashgari's Work "Devonu Lug'otit-Turk" and its Artistic Value Today

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ABSTRACT: The geographical information in "Devonu lug'otit turk" is very important. This is because the play describes the regions where the Turkic peoples live, and he is the author of the oldest Turkic map in the world. This map is the oldest and most important map of Asia in the 11th century, showing mountains, lakes, and rivers in geometric shapes, and the most important cities and tribes.

KEYWORD: food, ertmak, phonetics, grammar, folklore, sociolinguistics, brand.

Mahmud Kashgari added a map of the world (a circular image of the world) to the Devonu lug'otit turk. The map contains the names of the country, city, village, mountain, desert, pass, sea, lake, river, etc. A number of names that are not written on the map are explained in the text of the work. The map is mainly for the present-day Eastern Hemisphere. The play provides detailed information about 11th century cities, villages, seas, lakes, Turkic tribes and clans, the social status of the clans, their origin, names, internal clans and categories, their location, customs, and linguistic features. There is also information about animals and plants, their names, astronomical data, constellations and constellations.

Devonu lug'otit-turk is written in Arabic, and Arabic gestures (syllables) are used to pronounce more than 8,000 Turkic words correctly. Of course, the author had a hard time, because it was impossible to give Turkish sounds with Arabic letters and signs (alif, wow, yo). For long and short vowels, soft and hard sounds in Turkish, Mahmud Kashgari uses special characters (actions) or indicates the length at the beginning of a word with two alifs or 2 different signs for words that are pronounced differently: "Z" and "R" He put both kasra and damma on the letters, which means that these words were pronounced in two ways at that time: azmqluq - azuqluq, eritmak - erutmak. He explained the Turkish pronunciation of the Arabic letter b in the Devonu lug'otit-turk. Devonu lug'otit-turk explains first the horses and then the verbs. The order of the words is arranged according to the order of the letters in them (from 2 to 7 letters).

The orientalist S. Volin has shown that W. W. Barthold used the "Devonian dictionary-Turk" extensively in his scientific work. Linguist VI Belyaev writes about "Devonu lug'otit-turk": proves it. "The German orientalist K. Brockelmann translated Devonu lug'otit-turk into German in 1928. A photocopy of the Devonu lug'otit-turk manuscript was translated into Turkish by Rifat Kilisli (3

volumes; 1915-17) and later translated into Turkish by Besim Atalay (3 volumes; 1939-41) in Istanbul. The next Turkish edition of *Devonu lug'otit-turk* was published in 1957. was carried out. *Devonu lug'otit-turk* was second translated into Uzbek and published in 1960-63 with important commentaries. Published in 3 volumes by Fan Publishing House in Tashkent.

It is an immortal monument and includes knowledge of the language, literature, medicine, history, geography, ethnography, crafts and astronomy of the period.

The geographical information in the "*Devonu lug'atit turk*" is of great importance. This is because the play describes the regions where the Turkic peoples live, and he is the author of the oldest Turkic map in the world. This map is the oldest and most important map of Asia in the 11th century, showing mountains, lakes, and rivers in geometric shapes, and the most important cities and tribes. You know that the idea that the earth is round dates back to ancient times. Mahmud Kashgari developed the idea on a scientific basis. The map he created, which confirms the roundness of the earth, is very valuable for its time. However, it was not until the 16th century in Europe that Copernicus (1473-1543) proved that Mahmud Kashgari was right - the earth was round and revolved around its own axis. Mahmud Kashgari was a descendant of Yusuf Kadyrkhan, the ruler of the Qarakhanid state. This is reported in the "*Devonu lug'atit-turk*".

During the Qarakhanid period, literature in the Turkish language developed rapidly. Through his work on the dialects of Turkic languages, Mahmud Kashgari laid the foundation for the development of classical Turkish literature and poetry, folklore, developed and polished the literary language of the Turkic peoples. As a result, the main genres of Turkish poetry were formed, a system of metaphors and means of speech with a developed poetic vocabulary was born. It is no coincidence that Mahmud Kashgari is recognized around the world as the founder of the sociolinguistics of the Turkic language.

More importantly, *Devonu lug'otit turk* contains ideas and thoughts that reflect the fundamental interests of the Turkic peoples and the ways of further socialization of the individual and society. The multi-level philosophical and moral problems, and therefore the interdependence of wealth and knowledge, are deeply expressed.

Knowledge and wealth are like roses and daffodils

It doesn't bloom side by side.

Whoever has a lot of wealth has no knowledge,

He who has knowledge has no wealth.

This problem, which is mentioned in ancient Turkish poetry, the concept of the contradiction between knowledge and wealth, was relevant at that time. Commentary on this issue can be found in the legacy of many medieval poets, scholars, and thinkers. At the same time, it occupies a special place in the works of Mahmud Kashgari, the founder of the Turkic language and literature. Mahmud Kashgari reflects the reality in real life, encourages to live a productive life, to be honest, to acquire knowledge, to enjoy all the joys. *Devonu lug'atit turk* is of great historical and artistic significance, and at the same time it had a strong influence on the socio-spiritual life of the Turkic peoples and the Turkic world in general.

Very little is known about the life of Mahmud Kashgari in historical and historical-literary sources. It is known that he was born in early 1008 in the village of Opal near the city of Kashgar. He died in 1105 at the age of 97 and was buried in Opal. The mausoleum is called the Sagan of the Holy Master, it is visited by countless pilgrims and the thinker bows before the khaki.

Kashgari's work, he says, is "composed in a special order that no one has ever written before and no one knows." It contains many rules of grammar, grammatical, morphological, lexical and semantic features. The work is written simply to make it easier for users. It explains the ancient Turkish alphabet, phonetic laws and spelling rules. The dictionary describes the traditions of Turkish word formation, including word order, verb forms, and word etymology. The author points out that the book consists of a chapter, an introduction and a conclusion. In each section, nouns and verbs are separated for convenience. The play explains more than 7,500 Turkish words and phrases. Devonu lug'atit turk covers both literary language and basic Turkic dialects. that is, special attention is paid to the all-Turkish literary language. This is a strong proof of how widespread and strong the Turkish literary language was in the Islamic region at that time.

The dictionary includes the names of hundreds of people, cities and villages, country names, geographical terms such as river, mountain, pasture, valley, gorge, road, pass, lake, stream, various tribes, clans, ethnic groups, planets, stars, seasons are mentioned. The work is accompanied by a map of the world compiled by Mahmud Qashqari and a circular image of the world. At its center is Central Asia. This map, an example of 11th-century geography, is a testament to Kashgari's encyclopedic knowledge.

Mahmud Kashgari traveled to many cities and villages inhabited by Turkic tribes to create Devonu lug'atit turk. During his 14-year journey (ca. 1057 to 1071), he collected extensive historical material. In his book, the great scholar grouped more than 6,800 Turkic words (110 territories, lakes and rivers, 40 names of peoples and tribes), and commented on them in Turkish. The book contains 242 poems, 262 proverbs and sayings. Surprisingly, the 875 words, 60 proverbs and sayings he used have entered our modern Turkic language without any changes.

In his introductory remarks, Mahmud Qashqari writes: "I saw Falak establish a state on Turkish soil. Falak called these peoples" Turks "and placed them under state rule. The rulers were Turks and the power was in their hands, they ruled the people. They were strong, they fought side by side, and the Turks were able to avoid evil. To avoid the Turks, every wise man tried to follow them. In order for the Turks to support them, they had to speak their language. " These ideas were expressed in the 11th century about the Qarakhanid state. Indeed, "Devonu lug'atit turk" is an encyclopedic work. He enriched the Turkish Islamic culture and raised it to a high level.

Mahmud Kashgari called for the observance of law and order, as well as the value of life as a priceless blessing, and repeatedly glorified science. In a word, "Devonu lug'atit turk" has become a unique monument with all its spiritual and artistic features, a epic about the history of the Turkic peoples.

The main idea of the work is focused on one philosophical idea. He stressed the importance of glorifying the country, uniting the Turkic peoples, and establishing the principles of social justice. The 700-page Devoni lug'atit turk is considered to have made a significant contribution to the development of world culture and science. The only and the oldest copy of the manuscript is from 1226 and is kept in the National Library of Turkey. Mahmud Kashgari proved that the Turkic language is no less important than the Arabic language. More than a decade has passed since the creation of the ancient monument of language and literature, the Devonu lug'atit turk. It is still a unique source in the study of the history of the Turkic peoples. The name of the great scientist, Turkish lexicographer, grammarian and dialectologist Mahmud Kashgari is valuable for all those interested in the history of the Turkic peoples. We see that Mahmud Qashqari was a man of encyclopedic knowledge and ability who surpassed his time and created a unique dictionary that has no analogues in the world. It is difficult to imagine modern Turkology without this work. Its peculiarity is explained by the fact that it is the first historical-comparative study. Readers around the

world are still very interested in this work. Its full translation was made in Turkey. Currently, the work has been translated into English, German, French, Uyghur, Kazakh, Azerbaijani, Turkmen, Uzbek and Russian. Most of the material was used in a dictionary of ancient Turkic languages published in Germany. The Ancient Turkic Dictionary, published in the last century, is based on the Devonian Dictionary of the Turks. Mahmud Kashgari's creative heritage is being studied in detail in Uzbekistan. In particular, scientists of the Institute of Language and Literature of the Republican Academy of Sciences, based on the work "Devonu lug'atit turk" collected the following valuable information:

- ✓ *Vocabulary, a certain type of vocabulary;*
- ✓ *Information on the location of the Turkic peoples;*
- ✓ *Grouping of Turkic languages;*
- ✓ *Information on historical phonetics and grammar;*
- ✓ *Information on Turkish poetry, folklore;*
- ✓ *Information on comparative linguistics;*
- ✓ *Information on the basics of Turkish sociolinguistics, etc.*

It should be noted that the scientists of the institute under the leadership of Professor S. Mutallibov translated the work into Uzbek and published it in four volumes. (Tashkent, "Fan" publishing house, 1967). Currently, a number of scientific articles and pamphlets on this topic have been published. The Manuscripts Fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan contains manuscripts by Mahmud Kashgari.

There are many passages in Devon: the word "tamga" in the sense of a network of water flowing into the sea, lakes and valleys includes the following verse:

The water of the stamp will flow out and pass through,

It is enough to control the excess.

Meaning: This network of water spreads to and around the mountain. There, cypress trees grow like rows of horses.

In conclusion, it is more than a hundred years since the discovery of this work, which provides detailed information about the life of Turkic tribes, clans and peoples living in a large part of the globe. During this period, the text of the work, translations into different languages were published several times. Hundreds of studies have been published, dissertations have been defended, scientific collections and monographs have been published on the features of Devon and the life of Mahmud Kashgari.

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