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Early Sources and Analysis of Ancient Turkish Tribes

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Abstract:

The study of the distant past means building the future. Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the great statesman of the United Kingdom during World War II, said, "History is the politics of the past and politics is the history of the present." Those who say that there is no future, how true these words are, and that the nation that forgot yesterday has no future, encourage every young generation of history lovers to study the history of the homeland and the nation.

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The history of nations and peoples formed over thousands of years, which began with the subjugation of the history of nations, was easily written as they wished and tried to convince the whole nation to this day. It is an unforgivable mistake to call human history a free-spirited pest. I would suggest two. Today, a lot of scientific work is being done on the Turks and the Turkic peoples. What is the history of the Turkic peoples formed over the centuries? What is the history of the Turkic peoples? What is the history of the Turkic peoples? In short, today's Turkic peoples are the original heirs of the ancient Turks, or, as some historians have suggested, simply the Turks. For many years, research has been carried out to find answers to these questions by members of other tribes and clans who are not involved. The history of the original Turks dates back to the Bronze Age. The Chinese, who lived as the closest neighbors to the ancient Turks. In conclusion, there are still many unsolved mysteries about the Turks, which have a history of 3.5-4 thousand years. According to the theory of European scientists, there are many sources that prove that nomadic pastoralists are called human pests. In fact, today The first factor that prevented them from surviving was the fact that the items they used were leather, wood, and woolen fabrics. , or in most cases the most convenient accommodation for cattle-breeders who have not built stone houses is nomadic pastures. In fact, in terms of art, nomadic grass is also a great discovery in human history. In addition, woolen garments are beautifully embroidered. I can say that comparing the nomadic and the sedentary population with each other in terms of culture is absolutely an idea. Both categories should be evaluated on the basis of their conditions. If we look at it from the perspective of the nomadic and sedentary population, there are

always cultural exchanges, trade and so on. I think that a historian should be able to evaluate culture and art correctly, first of all.

It is no secret that the word Turk, which means power, unites several peoples and nations under its own name.

First, there are two legends about the Turks' appearance among the tribes, and according to the first legend, after the death of Attila the Huns, the locals exterminated them and cut off their limbs and threw them into the swamp, leaving only a 9-year-old boy alive. When the wolf finds out that the child is alive, the wolf kills him. The wolf escapes to the Altai. 10 cubs are born in a cave. According to legend, the Hakans of the Junjans were connected with the mother wolf of the Turks when they were given a place in the mines.

According to the second legend, the Turks said that they were descended from the wolf tribe of the local So tribe. The second lands on the banks of the Chusa River, the third on the banks of the Chusa River. Ashin's son Tyu was subjugated to Junjan and Tele Chele during the reign of Ashyn's soldiers. In Soviet literature, the Turks appeared in the Altai Mountains in the 5th century and in a short period of time occupied the territories stretching from the Far East to the mouths of the Don and Volga rivers. According to archeological sources, the steppes of Kazakhstan, grain, diniper, and volga rivers flowed from the western Urals to the west of southern Siberia. It has been proven several times before science that they are the oldest descendants of the Turks, not the East Iranian-speaking tribes. Soviet historian Lev Gumeliv admits that his "Hununu" Turks were found in ancient Chinese sources in 1764 BC, then in 824 and 304 BC. Professor Abolt Khodjaev In the Old and Middle Chronicles of the Ancient Chinese Kingdom, information about the Turks is given. It can be said that the Aryans mentioned in the Avesta also come in the free meanings when it comes to the free meanings of the Aryans. It should be borne in mind that they lived in the same area, of course, later Hular occurs in Chinese sources under the name dingxu, and on the basis of Russian sources comes to us with the term tangus. The western part of the Hula is divided into two tribes, the Rungs and the Dilar. The history of the Han dynasty, divided into mountain rung (shan rung) and forest rung (ling rung). They are called tele or chele. Now we generalize them and call them Uyghurs. In the West, they are called Turks. In Chinese sources, they are called gavche, which means "bloody." In short, as the letter falls, it begins to be called tele or chele dingling, di, tele, and chele are common descendants of hu.

Historian Lev Gumeliv's work on the ancient Turks is the first comprehensive work on the Turkic peoples. Barthold's creation of his work without regard to scientific work leads to a number of livingistic and philological errors and omissions. Lev Gumeliv connects the word Ashin with the Mughal word "chini" and writes in its place the meaning of respect in Chinese. How can the grammar of two languages be in one word? wolf "translates. People belonging to the Ashina dynasty are called tuk-yu, and Gumeliv sees the word turkut in the word, and again emphasizes that it is a mu'ulcha suffix, which proves that he was unaware of the "Old Turkic Dictionary" published by VV Bartold at that time. V.V. that the anterior and posterior suffixes in modern Turkic languages should be added later than other languages. Barthold had proved that in order for a word to be a sign of the grammar of two languages in a philological sense, its speakers must be bilingual. After the period of the Turkish Khanate, a number of monuments were found, in which runic mysterious blue Turkish inscriptions were found on various inscriptions. The script, also known as the Blue Turk script, is a type of writing that spread to Central Asia, East Turkestan, and Mongolia. The Blue Turkish inscription is also known as the Urhun Enasoy inscriptions because it was found mainly in the basins of the Urhun Enasoy rivers. The Danish scholar Thomson and the Russian scholar Radlov manage to read and translate

these inscriptions. The Blue Turkish script, like the Arabic script, is written from right to left, and consists of a total of 38 characters and 38 letters. The Urhun Enasay inscriptions are divided into groups such as the Lena Bay, the Mongols, Central Asia, East Turkestan, and Eastern Europe. mainly tombstones i.e. written monuments dedicated to deceased rulers. These monuments have not ceased to be studied to this day. Of course, the history of the Turkic peoples has not been fully elucidated. that it did not live for many years in a place like the population, and that its main way of life was nomadic, so it could leave almost no cultural heritage.

Conclusion. The history of the Turkic peoples should be proud of its 4,000-year history.

In our further scientific work, we will try to prove to the whole world that the history of the Turkic peoples has its own civilization and that the modern Turkic peoples are the true heirs of the Turks. History is full of mysteries and mysteries.

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