

## Ancient Turkic Inscriptions

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**Abstract:** Appearance of writing, its influence on the development of society, saving stories for eternity and transferring them to long distances, the writings used by ancient Turkic peoples - these are themes considered in this article.

**Key words:** Inscription, Pahlavi script, Aramaic script, Khorezmian script, Sogdian script, runic script, Orkhon-Enasay script, Uyghur script, Arabic script.

From the beginning of time, humanity has been in constant motion, in constant search. Modern archeological excavations also prove that Turkic peoples and their ancestors lived in all regions of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, before the Common Era. Mankind has made many achievements over the past period. Almost all the problems facing science have been solved and are being solved. But the greatest achievement of mankind (unprecedented) is associated with the invention of this record. The emergence of writing is the most important cultural discovery made during the development of human society. Writing has a unique role in the transmission of the rich literary heritage created by our ancestors. Were it not for writing, the rich literary heritage of our ancestors would not have reached us. The creation of writing, its improvement is the most important literary process in the development of society. Language at a glance is a stable, unchanging phonetic, lexical and grammatical system. In fact, language is a constant, ever-changing phenomenon. We know these changes in language through writing. Thanks to writing, we can observe the historical development of language and see the changes in our language in this historical process. The development of a language, the stages of its development, can only be known through writing. That is why the appearance of writing is important it makes a positive contribution to the

development of language. Through writing, we are able to immortalize events and happenings over long distances. We know from history that many people did not have their own script. But our ancestors had their own script from ancient times.

The emergence of the Turkic script dates back to ancient times. The historical written monuments written by our ancestors show that the Turkic peoples (our ancestors) had several excellent alphabetic inscriptions. These records are now called in several different ways. For example, runic script, Turkic script, Orkhon-Enasay script, Uyghur script and so on. The Turkish runic script contains up to 41 letters, which are written from right to left. This inscription is also called *dulbarjin* inscription in the East. The reason why this inscription is called runic is that it was difficult to read the memoirs written by our ancestors for several years and was called mysterious. William Thomsan is able to read and concludes that these memoirs belong to the Turkic peoples. Academician V.V. Based on Radlov's research and the discovery of V. Thomsan, it is possible to read fifteen letters in these memoirs. Some lexical units and some grammatical forms typical of the Turkic runic script are still found in many Turkic languages, including Uzbek dialects. The written monuments written in this inscription are recognized as one of the largest cultural monuments of all Tuki peoples, including the Uzbek people. At the same time, this inscription shows that the Turkic peoples have the most ancient and advanced culture among the peoples of the world. Scholars do not agree on the origin of the Orkhon-Enasay inscription. According to its origin, this inscription goes back to the Aramaic script through the Sogdian and Pahlavi scripts. There are Orkhon, Enasay, Talas options due to some graphic features related to location and time. In addition to the Turkic runic script, our ancestors also used the Uyghur script, which contained 18 letters. This post is written from bottom to top. The

Uyghur script is widely used among the Turkic peoples, and written sources date back to the 15th century. It should be conditionally accepted that this script is called Uyghur script. Because this inscription is called in several sources, including Mahmud Kashgari's "Devoni lug'atit turk" in Turkish. Mir Alisher Navoi, the sultan of the word, also mentions the Uyghur script as a Turkish script. In Arabic-Persian sources we find that this inscription is called Uyghur script, Mongol script. Origin of the name of the Uyghur script In the XIX century, many expeditions were organized to East Turkestan, and in the Buddhist temples and some ruins there are many relics of the ancient Turkic peoples. Given the fact that Uyghurs lived there at that time, European scholars call this inscription Uyghur script, and the monuments are ancient Uyghur monuments. The origin of this inscription also goes back to the Sogdian script. The Uyghur script was more convenient than the Turkic runic script. However, in this record, one character represented several sounds. As a result, the complex sound structure of the language is fully reflected. The letters in the Uyghur script came in three different graphic forms, i.e., the shapes of the letters at the beginning, middle, and end of the word differed from each other. The Uyghur script is based on the Sogdian script as mentioned above. As far as we know, in the Sogdian language there is no difference in the consonant sounds, and in the text there is only a letter for the consonant. The Uyghur script, based on the Sogdian script, has the same feature, with consonant and non-consonant pairs of consonants represented by a single letter. This, of course, did not correspond to the phonetic features of the Turkic peoples. Because in the Turkic peoples the consonant and the consonant, the softness and hardness of the vowels were decisive of course, in view of the above, various additional symbols were later adopted in the Uyghur script to reflect these features in the script. Along with the Arabic script, the Uyghur script was fully practiced in the Karakhanid state. We see this in the works of that period. According to sources, this inscription was the basis of the Mongol script. In the Golden Horde and in the administration of the Timurid state, we see that various labels in the Uyghur script were written on the basis of this script.

For example, the certificate sent by Tokhtamishkhan to the Polish king Jagayla in 1393, and the certificate of Babur's father Umarshaykh Mirzo, written in 1469 in Margilan, were in Uyghur script. It is noteworthy that in the Uyghur script, along with Yusuf Khas Hajib's Qutadgu bilig, Ahmad Yugnaki's Khibatul Haqiq, and a number of ghazals and poems by Lutfi and Sakkoki were written in this script. From the above, it is clear that our ancestors also created many works in the Uyghur script, which is important in the study of our history, the study of our historical culture. Each of these inscriptions is to some extent related to the Aramaic script. These inscriptions were colorful, but from them came to us, mainly inscriptions on tombstones. These inscriptions were the most convenient among the inscriptions used by the Turkic peoples (including the Uzbek people). To date, more than 300 written monuments to these inscriptions have been found in various parts of Asia and Europe. Much of this inscription is engraved on rocks, tombstones, and stone statues. Some letters are found on metal utensils, ceramic pots, coins, and wood. The largest of the ancient Turkic writings is the Race Bit, which is 100 pages long. The most famous monuments inscribed in these inscriptions are the inscriptions in honor of Bilga Hakan, Kultegin, Tonyuquq, Moyinchur and Kuli Chara. The appearance of these inscriptions dates back to 1000 BC. The Sogdian script, which was the basis for the formation of the Turkic runic script and the Uyghur script, was formed in the 3rd-2nd centuries BC on the basis of the Aramaic script. The Sogdian script played an important role in the cultural and historical development of our country. This inscription is widely used in all spheres of social and cultural life of our ancestors. Through the Sogdian inscription we have received many unique written monuments written by our ancestors from the beginning of the 11th century AD. The Arabic script, used by our ancestors for more than 12 centuries, has been used alongside the Uyghur script for almost 800 years. The Arabic script is the youngest, relatively later branch of the Sami script. This writing began to be used before the advent of Islam. This inscription traces its origins to the Aramaic script through the botanical script. The Arabic script is also essentially a script. It is based on the Aramaic script of the last

centuries BC. The Nabothian script differs from the Aramaic script in the fineness of the lines, the frequent use of conjunctions, and the different appearance of the letters at the beginning and end of the word. There are two graphic representations of the Arabic script based on the Nabataean script. These are Kufic and Naskh letters. In the Kufic letter, the letters are capitalized and written almost separately. The Naskh letter was the basis of the biblical record. Later, many different forms of Arabic writing appeared (nastaliq, taliq, suls, etc.). Although our rarest written monuments in Arabic script have a thousand-year history, this inscription did not correspond to the phonetics and nature of the Turkic languages (Uzbek). Not only was the Arabic alphabet complex, but it could not express the specific sounds of the Turkic (Uzbek) languages. Some progressives, aware of these shortcomings of the Arabic script, expressed their negative attitude towards it. During the reign of our ancestor Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur in India, he created a letter written in various forms of Arabic script. In this script, the Arabic script is adapted for the expression of the Turkic language, and it is written in a subtle and subtle form. This inscription, invented by Babur, is called "Baburi's Behavior". However, such advanced measures were not implemented at that time and were ignored.

In short, through the above-mentioned records, we have received valuable and unique information about the history, culture, way of life and customs of the peoples of Central Asia, including the Uzbek people.

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