International Journal of Central Asian Studies Volume 19. 2015

# Ethnogenesis and Ancient Turkic Runic Scripts

**Saurykov Yerbolat**
Taraz University, Kazakhstan

**Abstract:** Nowadays for the Turkic-speaking peoples the main problem is searching runic writing in monuments not from the historical writing; here it indicates from the culture of Huns', Saks', Altays' period. In Central Asia the first big nomad Hun Empire was based in III BC. This big empire settled down from Baykal till Tibet, from Central Asia till Huang He River in China, they are many years ruled in this territory. Hun tribes applied for Altay speaking tribes, but in its structure it is included different speaking tribe union and mini races. According to the result weakness of different condition like these Union tribes joined with Turkic Ethno-genesis, here the joining process is began.

At the beginning I BC in the land of Eurasia ethnic changes began. For this evidence Turkic tribes created state, a new process of development is begun. At half of I BC clearly shown that peoples' society become well both politically and geographically increased that's why several states appeared. More precisely on the territory southern Siberia, Central Asia, Volga and North Caucasus, Eastern Turkic Khanate than Western Turkic Khanate, Turgesh Khanate was created last one created Aral Oghuz Khanate. This Union in history is known as an ancient Turkic epoch. In history without losing its peculiar, constantly developing Turkic language is a base of our modern Turkic language. Also our Kazakh language is a part of the dynamically developed Turkic language. Foundation of Turkic language is a basic and proceeding of the writing culture. Turkic tribes' monument and special stone's

writings for the youth future is a valuable heritage and it is like a mirror of the past.

**Keywords:** Ethno genesis, Ancient Turkic genesis, Turkic Khanate, Turkic runic monuments, Turkic ancient letters

When we are going to talk about the beginning human history's development of society at first we review of ancient human century, ancient history. Original human, tribes, tribe union, people and nation are from clarifying human beings development levels, from these connections we can formulate the problem of language. After many centuries developing the language from ancient tribes and nowadays the language are getting the level of nation's language according to this, we know that the science of language has several actual problems. In society related languages have some dynamical rising levels such as tribe's language, tribe union language.

In the science of study of Turkic languages is the main part – ancient Turkic ethno genesis and the problems which are connected with the developing of ancient Turkic language. Only, after deciding the problems, the present days' Turkic nation's ancestors, the period life of Turkic nations, pre-history of the language and the connection with nations, traditions and customs, ancient ethno genesis, of course, it is difficult to research and formulate ancient Turkic language.

The giving problem is not only historians or philologists, scholars of culture and language, it is hard to solve the problem of different thoughts and "academic" schedules. Every science has the developing process, but it must be investigated, after it, we can get the results.

We want to call the important work on this sphere is Kazakhstan's historian Yu. A.Zuev, he wrote in his dissertation about ancient Turkic legendary (Zuev, 1967). He investigated the sources of

ancient Chinese chronicles and science of study of Turkic languages, in the sphere of history he was specialist in Turkic philology and also, used all his opportunities as Sinologist. For example, he said value remarks about pronouncing the Chinese hieroglyph to ancient Turkic names (ethnoma, toponym, anthroponomy). The structure of each language has the different pronouncing and writing, his compliance with the requirements of language has to think deeply on this problem. Till to it, thoughts and minds demand to rethink them again. For example, some tribe's succession mentioned, at first, in the nation yusun was giving the connection with Turkic of the family Khan ashina.

However, it was not the difference between the language and anthropological types of ancient South Siberia's nation and the nation who lived in Kazakhstan's land, but, unfortunately, some scholars gave unusual thoughts about these facts.

According to archeological facts, the nations who lived in the lands of South of Siberia and Kazakhstan, who had cattle-breeding, agriculture, were the tribes of the Bronze Age and first ancient Asian nomad ( Asian "Scythian" or Saki) type of European race of South Siberia. We must mention those tribes of Saki VII-IV centuries' names, the position of living, life tradition, ethnical description and language were separate from each other. Let's gave the prove thought about "Scythian" - Saki tribes language of famous historian - Turkic philologist A.N. Bernshtam: "Ethnical problem of Scythian is not out of question of hypothesis. Argue between the study of Turkic science and Iranism is ancient as orientalism. The decision of these problems is in the archeological materials" (Bernshtam, 1947: 148).

According to first nomad's (Sak) language has a lot of wrong thoughts; also, some scholars want to connect the languages hindi - iran or iran language in the Bronze Age that people from South Siberia and Kazakhstan spoke on these languages. To tell the truth, to the statement that ancient people from Altay and Zhetisu spoke only hindi - iran

(ariyan) the nations who have the same language and historical relationship (general), we have to analyzed it.

However, we have not direct facts that people who lived in this area were ancient (autochthon) and may be they had spoken in hindi - iran language, it is not proved. According to all of these, we had facts about Saki fortification which had many proved things. Because, writings which had found in Saki fortification, it was connected with Turkic runic alphabet. We analyzed and gave our scientifically points of view to people about the most ancient Turkic writings which were found on the coast of Irtysh and Ile Rivers.

Moreover, till nowadays the origin of the word Saki is not identified. This word in ancient Persian writings mentioned as *Saka,* and in Chinese writings as *Sakse.*

According to ancient Chinese writings III-I B.C. wrote about tribe union such as usus (uysun), kanguy (kangly), yuchzhy, they lived in Saki's lands. But theirs language is another problem.

At this period in the Middle Asia was another tribe Gyun (chinesse khunnu, syunnu) who had the great majority to uysun nation who moved to Tian-Shan and Zhetisu, yuchzhy nation built in Amu Darya new state Kushan, and kanguy tribes moved to the coast of Syr. Investigation facts to these tribes' language showed that gyun used Turkic language. But, if we pointed only ancient Turkic ethnogenesis, it would not be right. Because, we had some real facts about heir of Saki and ancient yusun and they were spoken on Turkic language.

Investigator N.A. Aristov proved from Chinese writings that yusun tribe union's rulers spoke on Turkic language (Aristov, 1986: 71).

Their main argument - in Chinese writings gave the names of titles of ancient yusun in turkic language (kun beg, ulug, tarkan and etc). According to it, we need use Yu. A. Zuev's saying: "Presence of Turkic words in the language of ancient yusun III-I centuries A.D. had some doubts to whole soviet historical literature to the points of view as named

"the study of Turkic languages" of people native to the region of Kazakhstan and Middle Asia gyun (Chinese: Syunnu), beginning to 1 B.C." (Zuev 1957: 73).

In Chinese writings we met some facts, after centuries of yusun nation; they connected several Turkic language tribes, VI-VIII c. B.C. and ancient Turkic state ruled ashina with Turkic. As we suppose, yusun ethnonyms *us* root of the word is compared with Turkic word *us* or *as.* In the dictionary of Mahmud Kashkary gave such as "powerful, eagle". And, in VIII century's Tonykok monument gave the word turk as *esir bodun* – "Turkic eagle people" (it means that the word esir in the language of tuva ezir – has the same meaning with the word "eagle") in ashina this word has the meaning of Turkic people's ruler. Also, in prince of Kultegin's monument had the picture of eagle, after looking at it, we may think about the real things of before giving facts.

According to it, "*turkish (*Turkish, turkic) to speak about the meaning of words, it is the name of Turkic state, ethnical terminology, it is the first meaning of "strong, powerful" in ancient yugur monument writings which were saved, they had like this explanation wrote professor A.S. Amanzholov (2008: 30-31).

In Mahmud Kashkary's dictionary the word turk igit, it means "adult, boy". And, in present Kyrgyz language *turkish* word means "stout, fat" (very stout turkish).

In general ethnical (tribe, people, nation) formation the language – is the deciding mark. And, the role of language in the society is very high: having the relationship, message of the mind, the developing process of cognition, also the mark of ethnos, so it has ethnical meaning. When we are going to talk about ethnical action of the language, of course, it is structure as general ethnical group, its developing, and power to act it.

To tell the truth, every language could be ethnical, also, has relationship between tribes and nations, it may be the reason of to be together or not.

The ending period of late Stone Age - the Brazen Age (B.C. IV-III thousand years), the Bronze Age (B.C. III thousand years ending and 1 thousand years beginning) about the language of tribes who lived in South Siberia and in the land of Kazakhstan, in detail we had no information about the language which they used. In spite of this, some scholars had another meaning that in the Bronze Age ancient tribes may be spoken in hindi –iran or iran language, these ethno groups could be hindi – iran tribes. But, that it was not without reason and about it investigated many years Kazakh's scholar, academician A. Kh. Margulan and he published his point of view in his writings such as: "It was not without reason of points of view that culture of Karasaks and it may rise on the basis of out of influence, and statement about iran language tribes of epoch the Bronze Age and early Saki time" (Margulan, 1979, p. 21).

"Karasuk culture" which was mentioned before, had connection with South Siberia and the end of the Bronze Age, its given chronology of "Begazy-dandibay's culture" who lived in Central Kazakhstan. People who lived in South Siberia and Kazakhstan in Stone Age and the Brazen Age, the only book which is written the historical connections (Central Kazakhstan Begazy-dandibay's culture") is given many facts in this sphere.

The Bronze Age's general culture impressions in the land of Kazakhstan began in the Stone Age. That's why, iran or hindi - iran tribes in the Bronze Age settled in this land, and to supposed to migration facts, it is nonsense. Ancient people who mentioned in Turkic (proturkic) ethnos and language had no same proof, also, ancient Turkic origin of ancient Kazakh tribes autochthon were not ancient people in this sphere, it was a lie. According to it, "ethnozation" which said

ethnographers or knowing ethnos (agricultural – cultural types of ethnos) facts had on the basis of actions of language and communication. That's why, some scholars of ancient Turkic ethnos tribes used the term "turkization" (to be turkic).

About Turkic language at first was mentioned in ideographical writings which was found in South of Mesopotamia (from Schumer) IV-III B.C. Also, here it described first Schumer's language monuments had a lot of lexical accuracy with ancient Turkic language. German scholar F. Hommel said about the language of Schumer had connection with Altay language (Turkic, Mongol, and Tangos - manzhur) and he had support on soviet historian S.P.Tolstov. (Hommel, 1926: 21-22; Tolstov, 1948: 76)

But this prediction was not proved, but correspondence was not only accident. Because, languages and ethnos relationship between them, exchanges with words in the process of communication was well-known. That's why, first ancient Turkic tribes' languages might have influence to other neighbor tribes' languages. According to lexical accuracy, first ancient turkics (prototurkics) one part lived before five thousand years came to Mesopotamia (Schumer), as the result of it, had some levels of influence to the statement. According to Schumer writings gave clear explanation A.S. Amanzholov's works (Amanzholov, 1974: 65-71)

So, in Central Kazakhstan in Saryarka the river Kengir, the name of the river Kengir (Schumer) had the same pronunciation and it is not connection with language and tribes relationship. The names of land – water lives with people, and they moved to another place it may be lovely ancient tradition to name it again, it saved to nowadays.

Ancient historical thing which had been found in Central Kazakhstan (III century A.D. and VIII century A.D.) the level of culture of Kazakh and another Turkic nation's ancient century, it was proved the civilization of that time was very high. It is very important to Kazakh people and for future generation to investigate Kazakh nation's ethnos

and state, language and graphical system, historical-cultural and ethno political condition of it.

Nowadays science and national culture's developing levels has several political meanings. Famous Turkic runes writings are known to whole world and in Egypt had found Schumer's age writings were in the same century. Like this historical facts have our Turkic people and it is real investigations – the great duty in the science of study Turkic languages nowadays.

## References

**Zuev, Yu.A. (1967).** *Dissertation about ancient Turkic legendary (Ancient- Turkic genesis's legend as source of early Turkic history)*. Moscow: Nauka.

**Bernshtam, A.N. (1947).** *Ancient Turkic elements of ethnogenesis in Middle Asia*. Moscow-Leningrad: Soviet ethnography.

**Aristov, N.A. (1986).** *Notes on ethnical condition of Turkic tribes and population size of nations*. Moscow: Zhivaya starina.

**Zuev, Yu.A. (1957).** *To the question about language of ancient Yusun*. Almaty: Vestnik AN Kaz SSR. № 5 (146).

**Amanzholov, A.S. (2008).** *Turkic philology and history*. Pavlodar: Kazakhstan.

**Margulan, A.Kh. (1979).** *Culture of Begazdandibay of the central Kazakhstan*. Almaty: Gylym.

**Hommel, F. (1926).** *Ethnolohie des alten Orient*. Munhen.

**Tolstov, S.P. (1948).** *Ancient Horesm. Experience of historical-archeological investigations*. Moscow: Nauka.

**Amanzholov, A.S. (1974).** *Schumero Turkic accuracy and art hologram*. Sprach: Geschichte und Kultur der Altaischen Volker.

Received 24 Mar 2015, Screened 15 Sep 2015, Accepted 10 Nov 2015