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### MAKHMUD KASHGARI-BARSKANI'S ROUND MAP OF THE WORLD IN KYRGYZ LANGUAGE

*This article describes the translation from the original into the Kyrgyz language of a round map of the world created by the eminent Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani who lived in the Karakhanid Kaganate, the most cultured and highly educated country in the Middle Ages. The map was translated in the full version from the original.*

*When translating the round map of the world, we have used various sources, starting from its original version in Arabic, used published books of famous authors, studied and compared versions of the map in Turkish, Russian, Chinese and English, consulted with other specialists and linguists. We have made improvements and updates to previous versions of the translated map. As a result, the round map of Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani was presented in its entirety, just like the original version. The Kyrgyz version of the Round map of the world was tested by the State Agency for Intellectual Property and Innovation under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic and was awarded the appropriate Certificate.*

**Key words:** *names of lands, a round map, the original, historical and cultural heritage.*

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### МАХМУД КАШГАРИ-БАРСКАНИНИН ТЕГЕРЕК КАРТАСЫ КЫРГЫЗ ТИЛИНДЕ

*Бул макалада Орто кылымдардагы эң маданияттуу жана илим-билимдүү мамлекеттердин бири болгон Карахандар кагандыгынын гүлдөгөн доорунда жашаган жана эң көрүнүктүү эмгекти мурастан кеткен Махмуд Кашгари-Барсканинин Тегерек картасын кыргыз тилине анын түп нускасынан которууда жүргүзүлгөн изилдөө иш-аракеттер, ал бүтүн көрүнүшүндө толугу менен которулгандыгы жөнүндө баяндалды.*

*Тегерек картаны которууда биз анын араб тилиндеги түп нускасынан баштап ар түрдүү булактарды, мисалы, таанымал авторлордун басылып чыккан китептерин колдонуп, картанын түрк, орус, кытай жана англис тилдериндеги варианттарын изилдеп, бири-бири менен салыштырып, башка адистер жана тилчилер менен кеңешип иш алып бардык. Тегерек*

картанын котормосунун мурунку версияларына тактоолорду жана жаңылыктарды киргиздик. Натыйжада, Махмуд Кашгари-Барсканинин Тегерек картасы түп нускасындай бүтүн жана толук берилди. Тегерек картанын кыргызча варианты Кыргыз Республикасынын Министрлер кабинетине караштуу Интеллектуалдык менчик жана инновациялар мамлекеттик агенттигинин текшерүүсүнөн өтүп, ага тийиштүү Күбөлүк ыйгарылган.

**Өзөктүү сөздөр:** жер аталыштары, тегерек карта, түп нуска, тарыхый жана маданий мурас.

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## **КРУГЛАЯ КАРТА МИРА МАХМУДА КАШГАРИ-БАРСКАНИ НА КЫРГЫЗСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

*В данной статье описывается перевод с оригинала на кыргызский язык круглой карты мира, созданной выдающимся фольклористом, учёным-энциклопедистом Махмудом Кашгари-Барскани, который жил в Караханидском каганате, самой культурной и высокообразованной стране Средневековья. Карта переведена с полной версии оригинала.*

*При переводе круглой карты мира использованы различные источники, начиная с ее оригинальной версии на арабском языке, использовали изданные книги известных авторов, изучили и сравнили версии карты на турецком, русском, китайском и английском языках, консультировались с другими специалистами и лингвистами. Мы внесли улучшения и обновления в предыдущие версии перевода карты. В результате круглая карта мира Махмуда Кашгари-Барскани была представлена в целостном варианте, как первоначальная версия. Кыргызская версия Круглой карты мира прошла проверку Государственного агентства по интеллектуальной собственности и инновациям при Кабинете Министров Кыргызской Республики и был выдан соответствующий Сертификат.*

**Ключевые слова:** названия земель, круглая карта, оригинал, историческое и культурное наследие.

During the reign of the Karakhanid kaghanate, the knowledge and artistic culture of the Turkic-speaking peoples flourished. The Karakhanid period was the age of science and knowledge as the pinnacle of Turkish civilization, the beginning of the formation of deeply and closely interrelated agriculture and nomadic cultural civilizations. Abu Ali Husayn ibn Abdullah ibn al-Hasan ibn Ali ibn Sina (Avicenna), Omar Khayyam Nishapuri, Abu Rayhan Muhammad ibn Ahmed al-Biruni, Abu Nasr Muhammad ibn Muhammad al-Farabi in the 10th and 12th centuries. He was motivated by the spread of Islam in the Karakhanid state in the tenth century and the consequent increase in the number of educated people who knew the Arabic script. This situation led to the emergence of the first works in the Turkish language, such as “Kutadgu bilig” (“Blessed Knowledge”) by Yusuf Balasagyn, “Divanu Lugat at-Turk” (“Dictionary of Turkic languages”) by Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani.

Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani, a prominent scientist and thinker who lived in the heyday of Turkish civilization, was born in Barskan in 1028/29 and the year of his death is unknown. His life and activities were closely connected with the ruling circles of the Karakhanid dynasty. His grandfather, Muhammad Buura Kara-khan, was the founder of the Karakhanid

kaghanate (940–1212), Satuk Abd-al-Kerim Buura Kara-khan, his father, was founder and Al-Husayn ibn Muhammad, was the ruler (emir) of Barskan. He later moved to Kashgar, the second capital of the Karakhanid dynasty. Full name of Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani: Mahmud ibn al-Husayn ibn Muhammad al-Kashgari al-Barskani. Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani, a native of Barskan (near present-day Barskoon) on the southern shores of Lake Issyk-Kul, a descendant of the founders and rulers of the Karakhanid khaganate, was the first prominent ethnographer-encyclopedist in the history of the Turkic-speaking peoples and a great figure known throughout the world as a folklorist, historian and geographer.

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Here it is necessary to give a brief explanation of the centers of the Karakhanid state. Originally, the palace of Arslan Khan, the ruler of the Chigil tribe, was located in Balasagun, so Balasagun was one of the three capitals of the Karakhanid state from 940 to 1040, and until 1130 it was the capital of the East Karakhan Khaganate. Kashgar is home to the court of Buura Khan, the ruler of the Yagma tribe. Therefore, Kashgar was one of the three capitals of the Karakhanid dynasty in 940–1040. Later, in 1130–1211, it was the capital of the East Karakhanid kaghanate. Uzgen, one of the three capitals of the Karakhanid state, was originally the tribal palace of Ali Arslan Khan's descendants. The city of Uzgen was rarely given the status of the capital, only during the reign of some khans. The city of Samarkand was the capital of the Western Karakhanid dynasty from 1040 to 1212. Karakhanid, the state language of the Karakhanid state, spread throughout the kaghanate and became a common Turkic language, while Persian gained the status of interethnic communication.

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Of the two scholarly works of Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani written between 1072 and 1077, only one has survived – *Divanu Lugat at-Turk* (Dictionary of Turkic Languages). According to the original manuscript, this work was first fully translated from ancient Turkic into Turkish in 1226. The book was published only in the early twentieth century. Turkish scholars consider this work to be the first comparative-historical study that is more than seven centuries ahead of its time. *Divanu Lugat at-Turk* is currently available in Turkish, English, Uyghur, Uzbek, Kazakh and Russian.

For us, the historical-geographical round map of Issyk-Kul, Kungei and Terskei Ala-Too, the town of Balasagun in Sary-Ozen Chui, the center of the world created by Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani, is of great scientific interest.

Issyk-Kul and its golden sandy, oily soil, Terskey Ala-Too and Kungei Ala-Too, Kyrgyz Ala-Too, Ile Ala-Too The Ust-Kamenogorsk (Kuznetsk) Ala-Too and Alashan Ala-Too in the eastern Sayan-Altai mountain system, and the Ili, Jieihun (Amu Darya) and Seikhun, which originate from them and the glaciers of the Tien Shan (Tenir-Too), Alai and Pamir mountain ranges. (Syr-Darya), Edil (Volga), Irtysh (Irtysh - left tributary of the Ob) rivers, Balasagun (Yellow River Chui valley - author), Barskan, Besh-Balyk, Jan-Balyk, Zharkent, Kashgar, Otuken, Samarkand, Sipejhab (Sairam), Suvar, Suyab, Talas, Taraz, Khorezm, Khotan and others. The major cities and the vast expanses of Turkish lands are shown.

It is still the only written monument to historians, linguists, folklorists and writers, as well as to those who consider themselves educated. *Divanu Lugat at-Turk* (Dictionary of Turkic Languages) provides accurate scientific information about the Turkic tribes of that period - their languages and the boundaries of their place of residence, their ancestry and place of residence.

In his work, Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani enumerated the Turkic peoples who were part of the Karakhanid Khaganate. He pointed out that the Turkic peoples included 20 tribes, each

of which was divided into several tribes, and warned readers that only large tribes were listed, and no small tribes were included. The author divides the Turkic tribes into two groups and lists them according to their location from west to east. “The Turkic tribes of Byzantium have been located around – the Bechenegs (Pechenegs), the Kypchaks, the Oguzs, the Yemeks, the Bashkirs, the Basmils, the Keils, the Yabaks, the Tatars, the Kyrgyz, and they were near Sin. Then there are the Chigils, Tuksis, Yagmas, Igraks, Jaruks, Chumuls, Uyghurs, Tanguts, Chinese, these are Sin, Tabgachs, and these are Machin. These tribes are located between the north and the south.” [2] Thus, Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani, who studied in Kashgar, Baghdad, and Damascus, the most prominent cultural centers of his time, and became a skilled scientist, traveled for many years and gained experience, wrote on what he saw and learned.

Although dozens of generations have passed since then, the names of the lands shown on the Round Map tell us about the cities, palaces, towers, fortresses and temples built by our ancestors in the Middle Ages and earlier, and not only in the Middle Ages. We get convincing historical and geographical information about the existence of the notion of roundness, the location of states. Thus, as a result of this invaluable work of Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani, the leading scholar of the Turkic world, they did not disappear.

The round map of the wise philosopher and scientist Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani differs in the location of geographical objects. Instead of Mecca, then considered the “center of the world”, he placed the sacred Issyk-Kul and his hometown of Barskan. The map does not show the location of the Kyrgyz, but the text mentions the Kyrgyz several times and states that the Kyrgyz state is located in the north-eastern part, where Turkic-speaking tribes live. Thus, Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani's Round Map clearly shows the wideness of the vast territory inhabited by the Kyrgyz and other Turkic-speaking peoples since ancient times.

Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani in his Round Map marked with his own hand the lands and territories occupied by the ancient Turkic tribes over a wide area from the Far East to Western Europe. The round map shows the eastern, western, northern and southern parts of the world. In addition to the territories inhabited by Turkic tribes on the map, Japan (Jabarka), Jafu, China (Masin / Machin / Manchuria) in the Far East, the Franks in the far west, the Kipchaks on the Volga, the Ethiopians in the Southwest, the Hindus and Sindras in the South, etc. The presentation confirms the depth and breadth of the geographical knowledge of the wise scientist.

“I have mapped all the tribes mentioned above. Most of the area inhabited by the Turkic peoples from Rome to Machine is five thousand miles long and three thousand miles wide, for a total of eight thousand miles. I marked them on a round map of the earth so that they would know”, wrote Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani. If we assume that 1 Persian farsakh of the earth is equal to 5549 m, then the wise scientist-cartographer was able to travel to all the lands of the Turkic tribes living in such a vast area and map each of them and describe their traditions, cultural and economic features and relationships. The very fact that he set a great goal for himself deserves deep respect and appreciation. That is why this unique round map of the world has always aroused great interest in the scientific community. This Round Map was created by Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani in 1074, so it is the oldest and earliest Turkish map.

Very little is known about Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani, but the following is a well-written characteristic of himself: My descendants are brave warriors. I traveled all over the tribes, villages, and steppes, learning and mastering the words and proverbs of the Turks, Turkmens, Oguzs, Chigils, Yagmas, and Kyrgyz in detail. Eventually, I mastered the words of each tribe. After studying and clarifying each of them for a long time, I compiled my own

dictionary and named it “Divanu Lugat at-Turk” (“Divanu Lugat at-Turk”). There is no boasting or exaggeration in his self-esteem. Divanu Lugat at-Turk and its Round Map are indeed a priceless treasure, literary, ethnographic and historical-geographical heritage of centuries-old Turkish culture.

Mahmoud Kashgari-Barskani's Round Map was first developed by German scholars I. Markwart, K. Miller and G. Gansler, who published a special article entitled “The World Turkic Map of Kashgari”. They were followed by Russian scientists I. Krachkovsky, I. Umnyakov, V. Minorsky, A-Z. Validi, academician V. Bartold, Uzbek scientists S. Umurzakov, H. Khasanov, Kazakh scientist M.O. Auezov, Kyrgyz scientists O. Karaev and T. Chorotegin [20].

Chorotegin Tynchtykbek Kadyrmambet uulu, Kyrgyz orientalist, doctor of historical sciences, professor of the Kyrgyz National University wrote a book named “Divanu lugati-turk is an inexhaustible source”. The biography and creative activity of Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani, a prominent thinker and sage scientist who lived in the 11th century, During the Renaissance and created a great scientific work, is a fundamental work that has been intensively researched on a scientific basis [11].

The work of the sage Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani “Divanu Lugat at-Turk” (“Divanu Lugat at-Turk”) is an inexhaustible source of original ethnographic information and common Turkic languages on the history of the Turkic peoples of Central and Central Asia. This scientific publication of Tynchtykbek Chorotegin is a balanced scientific work, scientifically proven to be the most valuable scientific, cultural and spiritual heritage of human society, its great value, an invaluable historical source for the reader who seeks to know and master them [11].

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This unique work of Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani is also a fundamental work for the history of the languages of all Turkic peoples. Information can be obtained from various sources. Therefore, we tried not to ignore any of these sources. Another major reason for the importance of this work is that it provides the world's first round map created by a Turkish researcher. This map is simpler than the modern methods of mapping, based on the conditions, geographical knowledge and methods of the XI century. Of course, its uniqueness and value is that Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani created a map of the world, depicting the main areas and important cities inhabited by Turkic tribes and other peoples.

The purpose was to study the Round Map in Divanu Lugat at-Turk in Arabic, Turkish and other languages. Since the analysis and interpretation of the names in the languages (Russian, English) by careful comparison and translation of the names into the Kyrgyz language without compromising the original meaning, the focus of our study was to place the full and complete translation of the Round Map into the Kyrgyz language. The digital list of place names translated from Arabic into Kyrgyz on the round map has been compiled very carefully and consistently. The exact location of some placenames has not yet been determined (for example, the city of Alevis or the city of Jafu, which we mistyped in our survey but corrected in our new survey has joined).

A number of sources, including Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani's in-depth study of the unique map, important information about the Round Map, and the names on the map in Arabic, Turkish, Russian, and Kyrgyz, have been researched to confirm the Kyrgyz translation of the map. The place names were translated into Kyrgyz by comparing their names in Arabic, Turkish, English and Chinese scripts. In addition, a number of references were provided, containing various opinions and predictions. As a result, for the first time, the Kashgari-Barskani Round Map in the Kyrgyz language was presented as complete as the

original.

In conclusion, the work of Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani “Divanu Lugat at-Turk” (“Dictionary of Turkic languages”) and its round map of the world is a unique indicator of the level of scientific thinking of the Turkic world in the Middle Ages.

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This is our most interesting and very responsible study on translation of the Kyrgyz version of the Round Map, of the “Divanu lugat at-turk” (“Dictionary of Turkic Languages”, 1072-1077) by Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani. Registration in the State Service of Intellectual Property and Innovation under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on April 17, 2018. We believe that this was the most honorable and responsible result of our scientific work for us, the authors of the Kyrgyz translation of the Round Map. Of course, this does not stop there. This scientific result of our research encourages and motivates us to take on the responsibilities of many other research activities in the field of development of scientific knowledge in the history of Kyrgyzstan.

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The first complete and complete translation of Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani's unique Round Map into Kyrgyz was given on page 5 of the textbook “History of Kyrgyzstan and the World”, published in 2018 according to the new educational standard for the 5th grade of secondary schools in the Kyrgyz Republic. The textbook is published in Kyrgyz, Russian, Uzbek and Tajik languages. The textbook “History of Kyrgyzstan and the World” is based on the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Education” and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2014. Prepared in accordance with the educational standard for the subject “History”, developed on the basis of Resolution No. 403 of July 21, “On approval of the State Education Standard for General Secondary Education in the Kyrgyz Republic” (O. Osmonov, Sh. K. Kerimova, G. K. Jyrgalbekova. History of Kyrgyzstan and the World. 5th grade. Textbook for secondary school. - B.: Computer Education, 2018. - 2018. - p. 208: ill.).

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In September 9-11, 2021 Republican Institute for Advanced Studies and Retraining of Pedagogical Workers under Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic, together with the Jety-Oguz district department of education of the Issyk-Kul region and the secondary school named after Eshmambet Kendirbayev conducted International Scientific and Practical Conference among students and teachers of general education institutions (schools, gymnasiums, lyceums), students and scientists on the topic: "Turkic World: Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani is an outstanding Turkologist and a great encyclopedist" on the basis of the secondary school named after Eshmambet Kendirbayev in the village of Barskoon, Jety-Oguz region. The Conference was attended by the Deputy Minister of Education. The international scientific and practical conference was attended by students and teachers, scholarly historians from the Republic of Turkey, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Belgium, as well as Kyrgyzstan. The International Conference was held in offline and online formats. At the plenary session and in the relevant sections of the Conference, the following well-known scientists were listened to: video messages from the Kashgari-Barskani expert, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor Chorotegin Tynchtykbek Kadyrmambetovich (author of the monographs “The work of Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani is an inexhaustible source”, etc.) and portrait painter Ibrahim Bakirov, who painted a portrait of Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani, Dr. Husnu Chagdash Arslan, senior lecturer at the Chukurova University of Adana in Turkey, professor at the Kyrgyz-Turkish University "Manas", candidate of historical sciences Tabaldyev Kubatbek Shakievich presented their scientific articles. In total,

32 scientific articles were listened to at the Conference.

Abdraeva Aigul Tolekovna, Deputy Minister of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic, candidate of philological sciences, took part in the International Scientific and Practical Conference. She shared her thoughts with the conference participants – students and teachers – about the life and tireless work of Mahmud Kashgari-Barskani.

All three authors attended the Conference and presented the full translation of the Map to the public. Dr. Husnu Chagdash Arslan made a presentation on uniqueness of the work, and the Round Map was gifted to the secondary school named after Eshmambet Kendirbayev.

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