

East Part of the Turkish Ethnogeny Area as Constituent Scientific Discourse by al- H^uwārizmī

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Abstract

The goal of this research is scientific inquiry, selection, systematization and textual criticism of the information about the Turkish ethnos of the erudite of the Arabian Caliphate of the IXth – beginning Xth centuries, that is the supporters of the genre what is the most early in the Arabian geographical writing tradition which is expediently conditional as “astronomical”. “The book of the picture of the Earth” is the most early by time of its origin work of the “astronomical” genre of Arabian geographical writing tradition where is contained necessary us the information. This book written by mathematician, astronomer, geographer and historian Abū Ja’far Muḥammad ibn Mūsā al-H^uw-ārizmī under middle IXth century. Information about the Turkish linguistic ethnic group of the South part of East Siberia, steppes strip Mongolia and East Turkestan concentrates in the chapter “Places [on the map] which described bounds of the Countries” by this work. In particular, in this chapter was named “Country Isqūnīyā and it is the land at-turk” and “Country Isqūṭīyā and it is the land at-tuḡuzḡuz”. It is known in the period one’s original existence the ethnonym “Turk” was the self-name of the tribal community, which in the middle of the Vth century inhabited near from the South foothills of Altai that is central part Turkish ethnogeny area of that time. But about the middle of the VIth century Turkish Khanate was being formed which contains the “Orchonish” Turk of Mongolia, Altai and West Siberia. These circumstances predetermined the spreading of the ethnic appellation of the Turkish tribal formation to the population of this pre-state. It should be noted that important historical consequences of the great conquests of the Turkish Khanate, what took place about 70th years of the IV century were such mass settlement Turkish tribes the big territory, which extended to West to Caspian Sea and to South to East

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Turkestan and the mountain Tien-Shan and hence – territorial widening Turk linguistic environment in Central Asia to South to river Murgab and to the mountain range Kopetdag. As for the East part “Country Scythia” al-H^wārizmī basing himself realized at that time identified its inhabitants with contemporary of him Turkish ethnic communality which he indicated of the ethnonym “at-tuğuzğuz”. This information reflects such situation as took place after the going away of the Tokuz-oguz from the steppes of Mongolia to different directions and concentration these nomads within the bounds of separate regions of the “country Isqūṭīyā”, namely in Central Asia and in East Turkestan. But for all that the co-ordinate indicators of spatial location the “center” of the “Country Isqūṭīyā and it is the land at-tuğuzğuz” mentioned in “The book of the picture of the Earth” localize this country on Northern East from “The mountain Anārāyā”, which been identified with Great Altai.

Keywords: Arabian geographical writing tradition, Turkish ethnogeny area, East Siberia, the steppes of Mongolia, mountain Altai, Orchonish texts, Mountain Tien-Shan, river Murgab, Turkish tribes, Turkish Chaganate, Tokuz-Oguz, East Turkestan, Beşbalık, Lake Aral steppes.

Al-Huwārizmī Tarafından Kurucu Bilimsel Söylem Olarak Turk Etnojenya Bölgesi'nin Doğu Bölümü

Özet

Bu araştırmanın amacı, IX. yüzyıldan XI. Yüzyıldan itibaren Arap coğrafyası yazma geleneğinde erken türün destekçileri olan ve amaca uygun olarak “astronomik” olarak yazmaya şartlandırılmış Arap Hilafetinin Turk kökenli bilgilerinin hakkındaki bilgilerin bilimsel sorgulanması, seçimi, sistemleştirilmesi ve metinsel eleştirisidir. Dünya'nın resminin kitabı isimli eser Arap coğrafi yazı geleneğinin astronomik türde çalışmalarının en erken örneklerindedir ve bizim için gerekli bilgiler ihtiva etmektedir. Bu kitap matematikçi, astronom, coğrafyacı ve tarihçi Abū Ja'far Muḥammad ibn Mūsā ūl-Huw-ārizmī tarafından IX. Yüzyılın ortalarında yazılmıştır. Bu çalışma da “Ülkelerin sınırlarını tanımlayan yerler [harita üzerinde]” adlı bölüm Doğu Sibiryā'nın güney kesimindeki Turk dil etnik grubu, bozkır şeridi Moğolistan ve Doğu Turkistan bölgelerine yoğunlaşmıştır Özellikle bu bölümde o “Country Isqūnīyā ve turk'deki arazi” ve “Country Isqūṭīyā ve tuğuzğuz'daki arazi” olarak adlandırılmıştır. Kişinin asıl varoluş döneminde, etnik köken olan Turk'ün, V. yüzyılın ortalarında, o zamanın orta kısmı Turk köken alanı olan Altay'ın güney eteklerinin yakınında yaşayan kabile topluluğunun kendi adı olduğu bilinmektedir. Ancak VI. Yüzyılın ortalarında Moğolistan, Altay ve Batı Sibiryā'nın “Orhonik” Turkünü içeren Turk Hakanlığı kuruldu. Bu koşullar, Turk aşiret oluşumunun etnik görünümünün bu devlet öncesi nüfusa yayılmasını

önceden belirlemiştir. IV.yüzyılın 70. yıllarında gerçekleşen Turk Hakanlığının büyük fetihlerinin önemli tarihsel sonuçlarının, Batı'ya Hazar Denizi'ne ve Güneye uzanan geniş bir bölge olan Turk kabileleri olduğu söylenmelidir. Doğu kısmında “Country Scythia” gelince, o zamanlar gerçekleri temel alan -l-Huw-irizmī, yerleşimcilerini “at-tuğuz-ğuz” etnik isminden vazgeçtiği çağdaş Turk etnik komünitesi ile tanımladı. Bu bilgi, Tokuz-oguz'un Moğolistan bozkırlarından farklı yönlere gittikten sonra ortaya çıkan durumu yansıtır ve bu göçebeleri “İsqūtīyā” ülkesinin ayrı bölgelerinde, yani Orta Asya'da ve Doğu Turkistan'da yoğunlaştırır. Ancak tüm bunlar için, mekansal konumun koordinat göstergeleri “İsqūtīyā ülke merkezi” ve “Dünya resminin kitabı” bölümünde bahsedilen toprak-tuğuzğuz toprakları ve bu ülkeyi “Dağ Anārāyā”, Büyük Altay ile özdeşleştirildi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Arap coğrafi yazı geleneği, Turk etnogeny bölgesi, Doğu Sibiryā, Moğolistan bozkırları, Altay Dağı.

In modern time ethnic appellation “Turk” turned into the linguistic concept what designates all but none a peoples of today which lasting of for a period of the traditional development of the Asian civilization master a language well-known as “Turkish” but they have different ethnic origin. This language is one of the ancient languages in the history of humanity: together with a pre-Mongolian and a pre-Tungus languages pre-Turkish language originated from an ancient Altaian pre-language. Ancient ethnic groups had spoken this language and had inhabited lands of the East Siberia, the steppes of Mongolia and adjacent to its regions for the time that precedes an origin early civilization [22, s. 94 – 121; 23, s. 65 – 83; 24, s. 151 – 167]. In due course it had formed an area within this territorial space limit which was densely populated by Turk linguistic ethnic groups. Taking into consideration that previously mentioned ethnic groups not only had spoken common pre-Turk language but had similar indication ethno historical development too, we are offering defined the territory their inhabitation as a common “Turkish ethnogeny area” and will bring this concept in Turcology as in the capacity of detached subject of the scientific researchers. It is traced within the limits of this area the origin the term “Turk” as ethnic appellation which had the form “τουρκοι” in the Byzantine writing documents at the VIth century [4, c. 576; 13, c. 88, 91, 97]. So, the goal of this research is scientific inquiry, selection,

systematization and textual criticism of the information about the Turkish ethnos of the erudite of the Arabian Caliphate of the IXth – beginning Xth centuries, that is the supporters of the genre what is the most early in the Arabian geographical writing tradition which is expediently conditional as “astronomical”.

Those scientific writings that belong this gene are the attempts of the creating the astronomically and mathematical model of the world, the so-called “the picture of the Earth” / *صُورَةُ الْأَرْضِ* /, especially its “inhabited quarter” / *رُزْقُ الْمَغْمُورِ* /. The present fact conditioned the peculiarities of the richly pithiness of the source material, which contains the information about the countries remote from the borders of the Arabian Caliphate, namely: co-ordinate indexes of the geographical setting of this countries, headstreams and estuaries of rivers and descriptions the lines of seacoasts and the contours of islands that was made by way of location the points of the co-ordinates. This data had been showed at correlation of named geographical localities to the system conditional latitude areas designating of the appellation “climate” / *الإقْلِيمِ* /. “The book of the picture of the Earth” / *كِتَابُ صُورَةِ الْأَرْضِ* / is the most early by time of its origin work of the “astronomical” genre of Arabian geographical writing tradition where is contained necessary us the information. This book written by mathematician, astronomer, geographer and historian Abū Ja‘far Muḥammad ibn Mūsā al-H^uwārizmī shortly after deal of Caliph Abū Ja‘far Hārūn al-Wāṭiq bi-llāhi ibn Mu‘taṣim (842 – 847) [14, III, p. 1364; IV, p. 968; II, p. 9], that is under middle IXth century. This book is the retelling of the information what is available in the geographical treatise by ancient erudite of the IIth century Klavdy Ptolemaei well-known as “Geographical Adviser” / ἡ γεωγραφικὴ σφῆγγις / with the addition to its al-H^uwārizmī which represents as the achievement Arabian science in the realm of mathematical and astronomical knows as realities contemporaneous this erudite and known of Arab of that time [27, p. 1070; 29, II, p. 978 – 979].

Information about the Turk linguistic ethnic group of the South part of East Siberia, steppes strip Mongolia and East Turkestan concentrates in the chapter “Places [on the map] which described bounds of the Countries” / *الْمَوَاضِعُ الَّتِي تُكْتَبُ فِيهَا حُدُودِ الْبُلْدَانِ* / [16, s. 104 – 105] by “The

book of the picture of the Earth” / كِتَابُ صُورَةِ الْأَرْضِ /. In particular, in this chapter was named “Country Isqūnīyā and it is the land at-turk” / بِلَادُ إِسْقُونِيَا وَهِيَ أَرْضُ التُّرْكِ / and “Country Isqūṭīyā and it is the land at-tuḡuzḡuz” / بِلَادُ إِسْقُوْتِيَا وَهِيَ أَرْضُ التُّغَزُّزِ /. This information appears the result of the reinterpretation of the available in the Klavdy Ptolemaei work descriptions the great countries of East Europe and Asia. Among it named two “country” meant of one appellation, namely: “Scythia along this side of the mountain Imaus” / Σκυφία η εντὸς Ἰμαίου ορους / [15, VI, 9, 14] and “Scythia along that side of the mountain Imaus” / Σκυφία η εκτὸς Ἰμαίου ορους / [15, VI, 9, 15]. It is expediently underlines primarily in the ancient literature, from the work by Greek historian Gerodot (inter 490 – about 425) the term “Scythia” / Σκυφία / defined the territory locates between rivers Don and Danube which receives one’s own appellation from the ethnonym “Scythian” / Σκυφαί / – the Grecian collective name of the native population of the steppes Danube – Don interfluve [6, I, 105, IV, 1, 5, 8, 11 – 21, 28 – 31, 48 – 53, 58 – 82, 99 – 101, 110, 123 – 129, V, 24, VII, 10]. But Klavdy Ptolemaei was on the realities at the same time of his life meant these expanses of the steppes what extends from South by Ural to Lower Danube of the common name knows for him of the nomadic ethnic group, which inhabits that expanse of the steppe, namely: “Sarmatia” / Σαρματια /. In addition, divided the “Sarmatia” in two separate countries – “European Sarmatia” / Σαρματια ἢ εν Ἑυρώπη / and “Asian Sarmatia” / Σαρματια ἢ εν Ἀσία /. With reference to the appellation “Scythia”, it was transferred by Klavdy Ptolemaei to the territory locates to East from “Asian Sarmatia” that is to the territory where is located contemporary Kazakhstan, Altai, Tuwinia, Mongolia [8, c. 65]. According to our opinion the information of some ancient author about inhabitancy of the nomadic group of the Scythian not only in South Black Seaside but near Caucasus and in the huge territory space of Asia what extended far to North [12, I, c. 115 – 126]. Besides, in the work Gerodot’s the available is the version about the great motherland of the Scythian. In conformity of that version which ancient erudite reckons at the only true variant Scythian under the thrust of the Massaged had went off from behind Volga steppes to westwards and had came to steppes Danube – Don interfluve inhabited by Cimmerians in that time [6, IV, 11]. The importance is turned out such circumstance that Klavdy Ptolemaei

divided great motherland of the “Country Scythia” in two parts by mythical range, what was called “Imaus” / Ἰμαίου ὄρους / [15, VI, 14, 3]. The real basis for apprehensions the ancient geographers about South part those mountains is reputed Himalayas and for apprehensions about its North part – Tien Shan and Altai. Taking into account that al-H^uwārizmī following Klavdy Ptolemaei divided “Country Scythia” in two parts too. These parts of “Country Scythia” had differed one another at the designation its population different ethnonym. It is expediently notes that part “Scythia” what is adjacent to “mountain Imaus” from West and reaches the lands where now days are situated Kazakhstan, Kirgizstan and mountain Altai.

It conformity by al-H^uwārizmī West part of “Scythia” is settled ethnos designating this erudite of the appellation “at-turk” / التُّرْكُ /. It is important to have in mind the circumstance that of this appellation Arabian definite article “al-” / الـ / is adds to the name, which is began with “solar” letter “ta” / ت /. As a result of that is happened the assimilation of the definite article by this “solar” consonantal sound that is to say instead of the sonorous sound “l” / ل / is pronounced “solar” consonantal sound ت. Thus, without definite article this appellation has the sounding “Turk” / تُرْكُ /. As, for the origin of the appellation “Turk” it turned out that it is Arabian rendering the ethnonym “Turk”. The availability of this ethnonym is retraced in the Chinese and Byzantine writing documents of the VIth century [4, c. 576; 13, c. 88, 91, 97]. For all that the origin this ethnonym was connected with formation in the region Phin-lian (West part of the Chinese province Shen-cy) the “clan Ashina” on the basis of the consolidation of different Mongolian families. After the joining in 439 this region with Chinese Empire of North Vey leader Ashina together with five hundred families mowed off to North, to South foothills Altai. That territory was of the past Turkish ethnogeny area [5, I, c. 221]. The “clan Ashina” finding oneself in the Turk linguistic environment during century had been assimilated with local inhabitant. The Chinese define scions of the “clan Ashina” the appellation “tou-kieue” which is identified with the term “Turk-üt”. A few specialists considered that the first part this appellation was of aged Turkish word “Turk” which was translated as “sturdy”, “strong”, “robust”, and second its part, that is “üt”, was of Mongolian suffix of the plural [26, s. 122; 9, c. 46 – 47; 7, c. 105 – 106].

However we consider the most correctly version according to the phonetic complex ethnonym what we investigate that “T-R-K”, is being traced in the written source of Old-Egypt which have own origin since 1400 B.C. In particular at that time Egyptians named ethnical appellation “Turuška” comers which were migrating from Central Asia over country Şumerrians to the East Aegean Sea coast. The same phonetic complex is being traced in the Chinese chronicles the period for a ruling of the Turkish the House Çu (1400 – 400 B.C.) [25, s. 398 – 399]. The earliest mention of a full form this ethnonym is existed in the hand lettering on a rock had been found on the territory of Kazakhstan. There is such contend of this inscription is such: “türök” (“türük”, “törük”). This word contains two parts: that are “tür”, “tör” (concrete appellation ethnonym) and “ök”, “ük” (it is “sky”). In due course in the world “türök” was happened the fall of a vowel sound indicating by letter “ö”, and ethnic appellation was being began pronounced as “Turk” [18, s. 1115]. As for the part “ök” of this word, it changed to an attribute marked of the Derivative Adjective from the Noun “sky”, that is “gök” (“Celestial”). Through an addition to the ethnonym “Turk” the suffix of the plural “ler” arises finally identification of the investigated ethnos, namely “Gök Türkler” that is “sky Turk”. In conformity with another version the word “gök” was being used by ancient Turk for a mark of the East part world and, therefore combination of words “Gök Türkler” has meaning “East Turks” [25, s. 398 – 399]. In connection with the explanation we are rating that the definition so called “sky Turk”, which led a nomadic life in the Lover Volga river country from the total number of the Turk nomadic grouping [19, p. 36; 20, p. 50 – 53] is mistaken opinion, even because initial period of the formation of the Turkish ethnos the concept “color”, “bent” was non-existent separately from concrete objects and phenomena.

It is known in the period one’s original existence the ethnonym “Turk” was the self-name of the tribal community, which in the middle of the Vth century inhabited near from the South foothills of Altai that is center part Turkish ethnogeny area of that time. There are the evidences about this. There are the runic texts which was written on the pre-Turkish language in the middle of the VIIth century and discovered on the territory contiguous the river Orchon which has the head streaming the west part mountain range Hangay (Central Mongolia) [22,

s. 98]. Orchonish texts rendered an opportunity will have restored the ethnic appellations those Turkish tribal joining, which populated Mongolia steppes and the regions of the South part of East Siberia and the Turkestan contiguous to its. In particular, the Toguz-ogus lived close by Turk. They settled the steppes contiguous to the mountain range Hangay and to the river Orchon. The Ujguries dwelt to the North from the Toguz-ogus in the river Selenga basin. The Kirgizis inhabited to the North from the Turk in the upper waters stream of the river Yenisei basin. The Karlukies population to West from the Turk between the Altai and the upper waters stream river Irtysh. The Basmils was affined Turk and they settled to South from mountain range Mongolian Ala-Tau. The Turgeshies inhabited West from Basmils, on the land contiguous to the river Chu [23, s. 123, 171 – 172; 4, c. 579 – 580]. About the middle of the VIth century the tribal community of the Turk so much had been reinforced what they in the union with other Turkish tribes destroyed of the Jujans and revoked their power in the steppes of the East Asia in 552. After that Turk's head Bumin accepted a title of the supreme ruler – “il-chagan”. In this way took place the formation Turkish Khanate which contains the “Orchonish” Turk of Mongolia, Altai and West Siberia. These circumstances predetermined the spreading of the ethnic appellation of the Turkish tribal formation to the population of this pre-state. It should be noted that important historical consequences of the great conquests of the Turkish Khanate, what took place about 70th years of the IV century were such mass settlement Turkish tribes the big territory, which extended to West to Caspian Sea and to South to East Turkestan and the mountain Tien-Shan and hence – territorial widening Turk linguistic environment in Central Asia to South to river Murgab and to the mountain range Kopetdag [11, c. 31; 4, c. 583 – 590]. This territory what situated to West from Altai correlates of one's geographical position with “Scythia along this side of the mountain Imaus” by Klavdy Ptolemaei and so in conformance with “Country Isqūniyā and it is the land a-turk” by al-H^uwārizmī.

As for the Eastern part “Country Scythia” which to Klavdy Ptolemaei's opinion situated to “that side of the mountain Imaus” according to the Orchonish texts its inhabitants was consisted of the ancients Turk linguistic nomadic tribes Mongolian steppes and the upper preachers of the Yenisei. But, al-H^uwārizmī basing himself realizes

at that time identified the inhabitants of this part “Scythia” with contemporary of him Turkish ethnic communality which he indicated of the ethnonym “at-tuguzğuz” / التُّغُزُّغُزُّ /. It is exposes what correct reading this ethnonym had been reinstatement thanks to the leading the Orchonish texts and it represents the conjunction of two words namely of the numerical determinative “tokuz”, that is “nine”, and of the ethnic appellation “oguz”. As for the latter then the reasoning being extended in accordance with it the first basis this appellation was the word “or” (“tribe”, “kin”). The term “or-ush” (“kinsman”, “tribes-man”) has its origin form of this basis. Thus, this combination of words have the meaning “nine kinsman tribes” which the numerical determinative is usage for the designation of the tribal union [10, c. 84; 3, c. 54]. Such tribal union known as II Turkish Khanate according to the Orchonish texts was being made of Turk in the territory of Mongolia in 682. Information about tokuz-oguz is “own people” of Turk chagan leave to have possibility to assume that as himself chagan as the ruling clique this pre-state formation at its ethnic origin belonged to this ethnic formation. But in the Orchonic texts was mentioned also those Tokuz-oguz which was at enmity with chagans II Turkish Khanate. This tribal grouping inhabited on the lands locating to North from range Hangay [4, c. 579]. Turk linguistic Ujguries in alliance with the tribal unions of the Karluk and Barsil was begin the war against the II Turkish Khanate in 742. At that time II Turkish Khanate was considerably weakened through struggle for the throne which was begun after the death chagan Bilge in 734. Lastly Turk was being defeated and II Turkish khanate finished one’s being in 744. Since that time ruler of Mongolia was transferring the Ujguries, which founded own state formation there, known as the Ujgurian Khanate (745 – 840) [30, s. 1 – 65].

Previously mentioned events had brought considerable changes in the environment of the Tokuz-oguz. Some part of those tribes remained in Mongolia under rule of the Ujguries and gradually had been assimilated by the latter and the other under enforcement of the Ujguries made way to West and to South. The sequel of these movements arose two grouping of the Tokuz-oguz in the middle of VIIIth century. The first of its was between Balkhash, Sasicöl and Alacöl to North and ranges of the North Tien-Shan to South. As for the second grouping the Tokuz-oguz it was locating in the Turkestan, in the region

of Lake Beşbalık. The latter is known under the appellation “tshol” (in contemporary with the Chinese transcription – “tshu-jue”, what in translation means “sandy desert”) [4, c. 580; 3, c. 54 – 55]. Thus, at the last half VIIIth century consideration part of the Tokuz-oguz under enforcement of the Karluk’s moved on further from the South-East Kazakhstan to West, namely adjacent to Lake Aral and in the region of dawn stream river Syr-Daria. The process of assimilation with this tribes group of indigenous nomadic communities of Hungarian and Sarmatian origin began in the adjacent to Lake Aral steppes. Combination of words “Tokuz-oguz” through this assimilative process had lost own original meaning and since then had transformed onto common ethnic appellation of new nomadic ethnical community. Numerical determinative “tokuz” which was limiting number kindred tribes of the indicator the “nine” in conditions what were happened was not answered new realities already. Therefore it disappeared from ethnical appellation new Turkish tribal joining, which had assumed meaning “Rindred tribes”, that is “oguz” [11, c. 30; 1, c. 416; 2, c. 524].

Information about **أَلْتُّغْرُ غُزْ**, what are in “The book of the picture of the Earth” represents one of the most early mentioning in the Arabian geographical written tradition of the IXth – Xth centuries about this ethnical community. Identification of al-H^uwārizmī this Turk linguistic nomadic tribes group with inhabitants “Scythia along that side of the mountain Imaus” by Klavdy Ptolemaei reflects such situation as took place after the going away of the Tokuz-oguz from the steppes of Mongolia to different directions and concentration these nomads within the bounds of separate regions of the “country Isqūṭīyā”, namely in Central Asia and in East Turkestan. But for all that the co-ordinate indicators of spatial location the “center” / **وَسَطُهَا** / of the “Country Isqūṭīyā and it is the land at-tuğuzğuz” (longitude 143°0’ and latitude 59°30’) mentioned in “The book of the picture of the Earth” localize this country on Northern East from “The mountain Anārāyā” / **جَبَلُ أَنْارَايَا** / [16, s. 65], which been identified with Great Altai (longitude 122°10’ and latitude 59°10’ – longitude 123°40’ and latitude 54°25’) [17, I, s. 30, 31]. The truth of it is that the co-ordinate indicators of location the center “Country Isqūṭīyā – the land of the at-tuğuzğuz” are congruence with those what was presented in the work by Klavdy Ptolemaei but was being re-counted of al-H^uwārizmī according to the Arabian scientific

achievements contemporaneous of this erudite [15, VI, 14, 8]. In particular, it is nearly 828 astronomers of Arabian Caliphate calculated the quantity of degree the meridian of the Earth quite an accurateness what left the possibility of al-H^wārizmī to adept new principle of distances between separate points in his work [21, p. 81 – 88; 28, p. 112 – 118].

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