

## In the Creation of Mahmud Kashgari – Intangible Cultural Heritage and Folklore and Contributions to the Fields of Ethnography

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### ANNOTATION

This article talks about Folklore and Mahmud Kashgari's great contribution to this field. Looking at the history of collecting samples of Uzbek folklore, it is necessary to mention the name of the great linguist scientist Mahmud Kashgari. Because the fragments related to various genres of folklore, which our great ancestor brought in his dictionary, first of all, the state of Uzbek folklore, including the Turkic peoples, about a thousand years provides for comparison the most important facts about. The attachment of a map showing the geographical ideas of the 11th century shows that Koshgari is an encyclopedic scholar. Mahmud Kashgari's services in studying, collecting and passing on the culture of the Turkic peoples before Islam and the early Islamic era are extremely incomparable. His works in the fields of history, ethnography.

**KEYWORDS:** folklore studies, ethnography, oral works of peoples, love songs, pandnoms, odes, ghazals

### INTRODUCTION

Looking at the history of collecting samples of Uzbek folklore, it is necessary to mention the name of the great linguist Mahmud Kashgari. Because the passages related to various genres of folklore, which our great ancestor brought in his dictionary, are the most important about the state of Uzbek folklore, including the Turkic peoples, about a thousand years ago. presents the facts for comparison. Mahmud Kashgari lived in the 11th century, showed enthusiasm in collecting the oral works of the Turkic peoples, and founded the science of Turkic studies.

He is one of the founders and a mentor of scientists who made a great contribution to the development of this science. Mahmud Kashgari worked tirelessly for 15 years on his work "Devonu lug'otit turk", he traveled around the country and collected sources for many years. Kashgari's work, he himself said, "was never composed before and was not known to anyone. made in a separate order. He visited one by one the territory "starting from Upper China to Movarounnahr, Khorezm, Fergana, Bukhara". He carefully studied the clans and tribes living in this area, the people's way of life, occupations, residences, traditions, and their languages. As a result, he studied very carefully all the tribes that lived in such a large area and their languages, he was able to identify them perfectly.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The sources collected by Mahmud Kashgari made it possible to cover the language of that time, folklore, folk ethnography in a comprehensive manner, and secondly, it also opened the way to make thorough scientific conclusions. Ancient legends and narratives about the history of the Turkic peoples, about 300 proverbs and texts, wise words, and more than 700

lines of poetic fragments have appeared on the pages of this work. Most of the poetic pieces consisted of quatrains typical of the oral works of the Turkic peoples. However, about 150 of the poetic lines listed in "Devon" are masnavi, qasida, ghazal, and verse fragments of the "bayt" type typical of the poetry of the Islamic period, which Kashgari himself wrote. often called "byte". The book contains 7 epic epics, romantic songs, pandnoms, myths about the creation of the universe, poems, descriptions of natural landscapes, hymns and philosophical observations are found. In the samples of scientific poetry of the 8th-11th centuries listed in the Kashgari Divan, one can feel a tendency to take aruz weight to one or another level. Aruz's rajaz, ramal, munsarikh, khajaz, qarib, and mutakarib weights of Aruz were used in examples of Turkish poetry, especially rajaz bahri was widely used. They are common in Turkish folk poetry, and this is probably because it suits the nature of Turkish poetry.<sup>1</sup>.

## THE RESULT

Among several scientific works created by Mahmud Kashgari in the 11th century, only "Devonu lughotit turk" has survived. This work consists of 3 volumes and consists of 18 letters in the Turkish "Uighur" alphabet. Only one manuscript copy of the devan has reached us. The manuscript is kept in Istanbul. The book consists of two main sections: 1) introduction, 2) glossary. Mahmud Kashgari also collected the words mentioned in the examples of folk art, studied them with great endurance and how they were used in various genres. He also expressed his views on foreign words used in folklore<sup>2</sup>. He stops and explains about the tools used in life, the words used by means of objects, the names of various Chinese, Russian, Indian clothes, the names of foods, the names of medicines, and he sees which words can be used instead of them in the Turkish language. will pass. Collecting folktales, legends, proverbs, wise words, the seed, focuses on the tribal issue.

## DISCUSSION

Mahmud Kashgari explains his efforts to write Devan as follows: "I spent many years traveling around the cities, villages and pastures of the Turks, Turkmen, Oghuz, Chigil, Yagmo, Kyrgyz, and collected their dictionaries. , I studied and identified various language features. I did these things not because I don't know the language, but to find out all the little differences in these things. If not, I was one of their most advanced in language, one of the greatest experts, one of the wisest, one of the old tribes, one of the master spearmen in war work. The sources collected by Mahmud Kashgari made it possible to cover the language of that time, folklore, folk ethnography in a comprehensive manner, and secondly, it also opened the way to make thorough scientific conclusions. In the labor songs given in Devon, games related to labor,

## CONCLUSION

Scholars have noted that the artistic level of the poems in Devon is high, that the poets who created them were very educated, and had an elegant and deep artistic taste. In the work of Mahmud Koshgari, the world map is drawn in the form of a circle. Central Asia is located in its center. Cities such as Balasogun, Shosh, Uzgan, Isfijab, Margilon are indicated as being related to this region. The attachment of a map showing the geographical ideas of the 11th century shows that Koshgari is an encyclopedic scholar. Mahmud Koshgari's services in

<sup>1</sup>Murodova.M. Folklore and ethnography. "Alokachi", Tashkent - 2008. Pages 18-19.

<sup>2</sup>Murodova.M. Folklore and ethnography. "Alokachi", Tashkent - 2008. Page 17.

studying, collecting and passing on the culture of the Turkic peoples of the pre-Islamic and early Islamic eras are extremely incomparable. His history, ethnography, geography, language and literature, his works in the field of folklore studies have not lost their importance even today. The songs, proverbs and wise sayings in "Devonu lug'otit turk" are an ancient common literary monument of the Uzbek people as well as the peoples who speak Turkic languages.

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