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## KOKTURK WRITING AND DIFFERENT IDEAS IN ITS STUDY

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### ABSTRACT

*This article discusses the peculiarities of the Kopturk alphabet, which existed in the early Middle Ages and was one of the main writings of the Turkish Khanate, and its importance in cultural life at that time. Although there are some sources on the use of writing in the Hunnic period, we do not know the exact meaning of this writing. therefore, the first known alphabet used by the Turks was the one widely used during the Kopturk period. So what is the blue alphabet? What are its features? The Kopturk alphabet, used by the ancient Turkic people, was later used by the Huns and Kyrgyz.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Kopturk Alphabet, Orkhon-Enasay Inscriptions, V.Tomsen, N.Yadrinsev, Turkic Peoples, Inscriptions.*

### INTRODUCTION

Our culture, which has been influenced by many civilizations throughout history, is also influenced by language. Over time, the use of the alphabet began to change according to the geography in which it was located. The Kopturk alphabet, known as the first alphabet used by the Turks, is similar in origin, although it is very different from the modern alphabet. So what is the blue alphabet? What are its features? The Kopturk alphabet, used by the ancient Turkic people, was later used by the Huns and Kyrgyz. Research has also shown that it was used by Turks who immigrated to Europe and by a group called Sekeller in 16th century Hungary.

### METHODS

The Kopturk alphabet and its origins are being studied. It is believed that pictures were used in the formation of this alphabet. This script is also very important for our culture because it was the main writing system used by the Turks.

This first Turkish alphabet, which was widespread during the Turkish Khanate, was used not only in writing but also in manuscripts. The so-called "East Turkestan Manuscripts" prove this. Apparently, this alphabet was used for some time during the Uyghur period, which came after the Kokturks. The Shine-Usu inscription, dated 759–760, and the Taryat inscription, discovered in recent years, illustrate this point. The Kokturk alphabet was also used by the Bulgarians, Khazars, Pechenegs, and Sekels with some modifications, and thus spread from Central Asia to the interior of Europe.

The emergence of the Turks as a political entity on the stage of history dates back to the centuries BC, the Hiungnu period. Although there are some sources on the use of writing in the Hunnic period, we do not know the exact meaning of this writing. therefore, the first known alphabet used by the Turks was the one widely used during the Kokturk period. In recent years, a two-line text written in the Kokturk alphabet found in a fortress near Issyk-Kul dates back to the 5th-4th centuries BC. Therefore, it must be acknowledged that the first Turkish inscription belonging to the Kokturks was found centuries before the establishment of the Turkish Khanate.

The Orkhon-Enasay inscriptions were first reported in the early 18th century by the Russian scientist S. Remezov, later by the Swedish scientist F. Stralenberg and the German scientist D. Messerschmidt. The fact that these inscriptions belonged to the Turkic peoples was first proved by the French scientist J. Abelremyza, and then by the Russian scientist N. Yadrinsev. In 1890, as a result of archeological expeditions along the Orkhon River under the leadership of N. Yadrinsev and V. Radlov, 2 atlases were published in 1892. The first Orkhon-Enasay inscriptions published in these atlases were read in November 1893 by the Danish linguist W. Thomsen. After Thomsen, Radlov compiled a transliteration and transcription of a text on a huge stone written in the eighth century in memory of the Turkish prince Kultegin and translated it into German. This material formed the first idea of the structure, phonetics, morphology and lexicon of the ancient Turkic language.

## RESULTS

There is no consensus among scholars on the origin of the Orkhon-Enasay inscription. It is widely believed that the inscription is derived from the Sogdian and Pahlavi scripts of the Aramaic script. The place and time of the appearance of the Orkhon-Enasay inscription are still unresolved. Due to some graphic features related to the place and time of its appearance, it has the options of orkhon, talas, yenisey. The oldest of these is the Orkhon version. These inscriptions are in harmony with the Turkic languages, are more perfect, and are somewhat easier to write and read than the Arabic script, after the Arab conquest of Central Asia, Kazakhstan, and many other places inhabited by the Turkic peoples. Arabic script is widespread in the countries.

Because the characters used in the alphabet were similar to the characters in the old Scandinavian script called Runic, they were considered runic characters and it was speculated that they may be related to this alphabet. However, Russian scholars such as Aristov have suggested that the symbols may have been derived from old Turkish brands. Jevat Emre suggested that the Kokturk script had the same roots as the Sumerian script. This is what can be said in the midst of various and even contradictory arguments, and in scientific circles Thomsen's opinion is considered widespread and well-founded. There are 38 letters in the alphabet, 4 of which are vowels. Stamps in the alphabet represent sounds. The sounds "ae", "i-1",

"ou", "ö-ü" are also used in the alphabet without separating them from each other. When writing text in this alphabet, spelling is done from right to left or from top to bottom without attachment. The text uses two dots to separate words.

## DISCUSSION

The Yenisei writing system contains more than 150 characters of the Orkhon alphabet, using a total of 38 letters of the Kokturk alphabet. The deleted characters are 38 in the Orkhon alphabet. Of the fourth, 34 are consonants. The main reason for the large number of consonants in the alphabet is that some letters are represented by two characters. Other features of the alphabet are:

- ❖ Each has two letters that give the sounds “y, t, s, r, n, l, g, d, b” depending on whether the vowel next to it is thin or thick.
- ❖ Double sounds have a pair of consonants. They can be used as "yn, nch, ik".
- ❖ Flours are used inseparably. It is written and read according to the harmony of the vowels.
- ❖ As in the Latin alphabet, non-adjacent blue letters are used separately.
- ❖ There is a big pause between the words. No more punctuation.
- ❖ The text is usually read from the right.
- ❖ Flours are not used much. If there are vowels, they are included in the first syllable. Subsequent vowels are not used when they are the same. Only the last letter is written with a vowel.
- ❖ There is no confusion in consonants. Thin and thick consonants can be used interchangeably.

The works written in the Kokturk alphabet cover the Uyghur and Kokturk periods. The inscriptions are usually tombstones, and the remains of the Uighur Turks are mostly considered to belong to the Mani and Buddhist religions.

The inscriptions are also called bengu stones, and these stones were erected to build a monument after the death of the recipients of the state message and the khagans. Inscriptions from the Kokturk period:

- Kokturk inscriptions
- Monument to the Nightingale
- Kultegin monument
- Bilga Hakan monument

It is known that the technique of printing the book was used in the Uyghur period. There are many stories about the period. The Kokunch Theater is one of them. In general, the excitement and national consciousness in the works of the Kokturk period are not reflected in the writings of this period. The inscriptions are usually found in the form of tombstones.

Groups of the Orkhon-Enasay inscription such as Lena Baikal, Yenisei, Mongol, Altai, East Turkestan, Central Asia, and Eastern Europe have been identified. Russian and European scholars such as V. Thomsen, V.V. Radlov, P.M. Melioransky, A.A. Polovtsev, G. Geikel, S.E. Malov, L.N. Gumilyov, D. Nemet have made a great contribution to the study of the Orkhon-

Enasoy inscription. Academicians G.Abdurahmanov and A.Rustamov and professor N.Rakhmonov from Uzbek scholars also studied the Orkhon-Enasay script and carried out certain researches. The study of these monuments continues to this day.

## CONCLUSION

In short, some lexical units and grammatical forms of the Orkhon-Enasay script are found in modern Uzbek, Uyghur, Azerbaijani, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Turkmen, Karakalpak, Tatar, Bashkir, Karachay, Bulgarian and other Turkic languages. The Orkhon-Enasay script is a valuable source for studying the history, culture, ethnography, language and history of Turkic languages.

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