

ANCIENT PAGES AND LITERARY HISTORICAL PEARLS FROM INDIAN TURKISH LITERATURE DISSERTATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WORLD

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Abstract

The ancient period centuries of Indian turks literature is studied in this thesis. In general, the Indian Turks literature is an unprecedented theme in Azerbaijani literary criticism. Since ancient times the Turkic tribes settled in the Indian territory. These tribes had a great influence on the formation of the ancient Indian culture. The religion of the ancient Turks who migrated to India was a Islam religion with belief a single God. They also had epic, mythological, saga poetry and prose works that corresponded to their religious world meeting.

Keywords: Indian turks, ancient times, literature, folklore, written literature

The Main idea that why we still don't know enough about this details, so what was happened during this time with our relations with Indian Turkcs literature.

The literature of the Indian Turkcs is a very ancient and rich literature. However, this literature has disappeared in the dusty pages of history, but now days new generation start to do their best about achivment in Indian Turkics literature. The ancient period of Indian turkcs and several Turkcs tribs life and historical literature is studied shotly in this thesis.

In the world of literature, it is common to come across genius Turkish gospels. This is especially

True of the history of the existence and being of the Turkic peoples on earth before AD.

Long before our era, the ancient Turks tribs loved and listened to nature and adorned their lands with bayats and idioms. These ancient wise sayings, folklore, folk tales, tales, epics will become the great literary foundation of this great nations in the years to come. Numerous colorful and traditional loving Turkish literature will be one of the favorite literatures of the whole world.

We clearly see and read about all traditions and literature of all turkic people. These bayats, idioms, percussion issues, proverbs, sayings that have been absorbed in to our blood memory. Wise sayings and our literature with a great past are talking where we come from. The Turkic lineage, which began in the Altai and continued to Asia and Central Asia, till Europe brought its valuable history, literature and culture to the present day. This profound knowledge will be passed on to future generation. Altai the original lineage is the birthplace of the Turkic people. The pearls of Turkish literature which has a great history way settled in India as well as in the lands of origin. The Turkic peoples lived in the geography of India long before our era.

At the same time, the Turkic peoples, who carry their spiritual heritage to this day, have remained faithful to their customs and traditions. In later years the Turkcs who come to India and the military commanders contributed to the preservation of the ancient Turkic heritage. Gaznavids, Harzemshaks, Gengiz empire, mogol tatar empire and finally commanded Teymur owner and ruler of seven worlds. These brave warlords are also attached great importance to literature. In addition to being a brave warlord, the great commander Teymur

valued literature, history, astronomy and culture. He brought Turkish culture, literary and the supreme love, honest and peace of Islam to the lands he conquered. Teymur was the supreme commander of his time. He was a historical figure who fought against injustice with his invincible army. Most of the rulers of Teymur's dynasty followed in the footsteps of their "Great Father" and left a deep mark on mankind. Most of them, in addition to valuing art, poetry and culture, were also engaged in art. Shah Babur from the dynasty of Teymur, Babur, a descendant of commander Teymur, the father of the great Turkic dynasty, was a Turkish Shah who settled in this region after his marches to India. In addition to the ancient Turkic traditions, Babur brought here the architecture of his culture, oral and written literary. At the same time, Babur brought here his masterpieces, poems and manuscripts of other Turkic scholars and writers, historical literature, as well as the compilation of Turkish oral and written folklore. In a word, India, an ancient country, has embraced this creativity and kingdom to penetrate its country. Cultures that have been simmering for centuries have not lost their historical value.

There are a lot of ancient pages and literary historical pearls in Indian Turkish literature.

Cultures that have been in this country simmering for centuries and not lost their meaning and beauty. It is possible to make extensive notes on the life and work of Indian Turks, as well as their literature, which has great historical literature. This is often found in English sources in foreign literature. We can give an example of this from a number of foreign literatures.

General references: Clifford Edmund, a research scientist at the University of Edinburgh, wrote a chronological book about the great Turkic world and the Turkic dynasty. Great information about commander Teymur and his dynasty during centuries. This chronological historical at the same time great literary book, which has a large and useful source, speaks about the leadership and management of the Turkish emperors in India and other countries for many years, as well as the achievements of scientific development. The literature of the Indian Turks occupies almost a wide place in English sources.

The literature of the Indian Turks is very ancient and rich. However, this literature disappeared in the dusty pages of history, studied in detail and did not receive its worthy literary-artistic and scientific-theoretical value in world literary criticism.

Thus, the literature of Indian Turks, examples of oral and written literature in the works of English-speaking writers, critics and research scholars have been studied as an integral part of all Indian literature, not as separate examples of Turkic-speaking Indian literature.

Sometimes these poets and writers, forgetting that they belonged to the Turkic nation, played a great role in the enrichment of all-Indian literature and culture. Some of these writers have written beautiful works in Turkish and some in Hind, Persian, Arabic and English. From time immemorial, Turkic tribes began to settle in India, Pakistan and Afghanistan. From time to time, these peoples also made great contributions to the formation of ancient Indian culture.

The Turks marched into the territory of ancient India from the borders of East Turkestan, Afghanistan and China and over time settled in these areas.

This time, they both brought their religious beliefs to the Indian subcontinent and mixed with the aboriginal Indians by accepting the local beliefs. The religion of the ancient Turks, who migrated to India, was the religion of the divinity, the belief in one God. They also had epics, myths, legends, folklore and works of poetry and prose appropriate to this religious world view. From the middle of the 1st millennium AD, divinity rose to the level of religion, which already a special system in Turkish through. The concept of a single God is the product of Turkish mythical.

The ancient Turks sources state that the khagan, his body guard usually worshiped God and asked from God help in returning victorious from their battles. These sources also reflect the idea that the khagan spoke to God from time to time and received instructions and was punished if did not follow this divine instruction. As a result of the strengthening of the idea of God over time, the transition from myth to religion, the khagan feels under the protection of God, confidently declares that he governs the people by his will and connects his real socio-political mission to the spiritual – divine source. Thus, it must be acknowledged that the Turkic khagans and the surrounding aristocracy were interested in the formation of divinity as a religion, in the development of divine clergy in various forms and in the propagation of this religion among the people.

In addition, the ancient Turkic-speaking peoples of India, although foreign to them, respected Buddhism, which was worshiped by the ancient Indians. Although Buddhism, the oldest world religion, originated in the middle of the millennium BC.

It began to spread among the Turks a thousand year later and Buddhist Turkish literature developed at about the same time as Manichaean Turkic literature. Gautama Buddha, the founder of Buddhism (in the sense of “enlightened”), is a historical figure, although his biography is full of legends.

Sources indicate that the real name of Gautama Buddha is Siddhartha. Gautama, the son of Suddokhoda, the ruler of the Shak (one of the ancient Turkic tribes of the Black Sea and the Caucasus), became a Buddha enlightened (taught) by God at the age of forty after enduring long sufferings. And becomes a saving force. The way salvation for every human being is the way of the Buddha.

In addition, the adoption of Islam under the influence of the Arab caliphate from the eighth century. As a result of these marches, the most powerful Turkic states of the time, such as the Karakhanids, the Gaznavids, the Gurlus, the Delhi Sultanate and finally the great Mogul Empire were established here. Even before the establishment of these states, Turkic tribes lived in India. Examples of this are the Indians, Pashtuns, Zing and other peoples who speak and write in non-Turkish language. Historical sources and sources prove this once again. During this period, the literature of Indian Turks was formed mainly under the influence of Turkish – Islamic culture and developed in two directions.

1. palace literature under the patronage of kings and sultans.
2. oral folk literature spread among the common people

The Turkish rulers in India paid a lot of attention to poetry, art, history and all scientific fields. At the same time, they appreciated literary reading and poetry. Even they themselves have created valuable works from each other.

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