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## AGRICULTURE IN "DEVONU LUGATIT TURK"

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**ABSTRACT:** This article is about the Turks who were engaged in agriculture in the 11th century. We showed what types of crops the Turkish people grew in agriculture, what tools they used, and how they continue to do it in the traditional way today.

**KEYWORDS:** Mahmud Kashgari, "Devonu Lugatit Turk", miller, animal trainer, esku, ari, agriculture.

### INTRODUCTION

The great Turkish scientist, linguist, literary critic, folklorist, ethnographer Mahmud Kashgari lived and worked in the 11th century. In 1072-1074, he created the famous work "Devon Lugatit Turk". [2, c 15] The book covers all aspects of the life and activities of the Turkic peoples, so it can be safely called an encyclopedic work. Mahmud Kashgari laid the foundations of linguistics, literary criticism, folklore, ethnography, historiography, source studies and other modern sciences with his works. "Devon Lugatit Turk" is an indispensable source for studying the ethnography of the Turkic peoples in the Middle Ages. The book reflects their spiritual and material culture. It contains about two hundred proverbs and sayings, as well as beliefs, heroic songs, folk medicine, calendar knowledge and much more. [3]

### THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

All directions of economic activity are described, dozens of names of drinks and dishes are described, methods of their preparation are described. In this work we find the names of many items of clothing characteristic of that period, including headdresses. On the material of "Devonu Lugatit Turk" one can present a vivid picture of the economic activity of the Turkic peoples before Mahmud Kashgari and in his time. Lots of information about agriculture, cereals and legumes, animal husbandry and hunting. It is known that animal husbandry, especially sheep breeding, cattle breeding, horse breeding, camel breeding, etc., have played an important role in the life of the Turkic peoples since ancient times.

With the help of this brochure, we will try to analyze the information on agriculture provided by "Devon Lugatit Türk".

The work was considered one of the important sources in the study of the ethnology of the Uzbek people. The peoples living in the region have been engaged in agriculture since ancient times. Through "Devon Lugatit Turk" we can learn what agriculture was like at that time.

It is known from the history of agriculture that agriculture, especially dry and wet agriculture, is of particular importance in the life of the Uzbek people. All aspects of everyday life and activities of people were connected with agriculture. The former and current addresses of farmers, cultivated fields, reservoirs and springs are marked.

During the lifetime of the author, the agricultural sector occupied a leading position in Central Asia. We can learn this from the information about agriculture given in “Devon Lugatit Turk”.

The work used a special expression for a person engaged in agriculture, and he called him "tarigchi" [6, p. 260].

Cultivation is referred to as taridi in “Devonu Lugatit Turk”. He threshed millet. - he sowed wheat. [5, c 201] Harvest was harvested with a sickle. At that time, the sickle was called “orgok” [5, p 141]. The peoples who lived in the 11th century planted agricultural crops depending on the fertility of the soil, its color, fertility, or moisture. At that time, saline solonchaks were called tabiz [5, p. 345] and such lands were not cultivated. Fertile lands - soft lands are called kajirs [6, p. 380]. The farmer first cleared the land, turned it over and prepared it for sowing. This process is described in the work as "acid" [5, p 294]. After that, he plowed the land with a plow, a hoe and a yoke.

We see that wheat, which was the main crop of agriculture at that time, was called differently, because Mahmud Kashgari in his work provided information about different tribes that lived in this region. In “Devonu Lugatit Turk” there are such names as wheat ashlyk, tarig jukur budgai [6, p. 258] and ukur. The grown crop was separated from the ear using various tools. The tool used in such a process is called “escu”, [5, p. 149], the working tool used for winnowing grain is called “airi” [5, p. 146]. The one who threshes wheat and other grains, i.e. the miller, was called the Ogitchi [1, p. 252].

Measures were taken to protect the refined grain from various pests and insects, as well as to prevent its aging. At the time when the author lived, people stored grain in special places. First, they dug deep and placed the product so that it did not rot. This method was used by the peoples living in the deserts, where the hot summer lasts long and the winds are frequent. Until recently, people living in the deserts of Kashkadarya used such ropes. The pits in which wheat was stored were called “hama”. Later, after the advent of refrigerators, the use of such pits will lose its relevance. Mahmud Kashgari wrote about the use of such pits, and they were called ora [5, p. 115]. This indicates that people who lived in the 11th century knew different ways to store food. We also see that grain is stored in special warehouses. In the work, barns where grain is stored are described as tariglik [5, p. 461].

## CONCLUSION

The fact that the author himself lived among different tribes and saw information about them with his own eyes, increases the reliability of the source. The fact that agricultural processes in the 11th century have been preserved in some areas today proves that this “Devon Lugatit Turk” is one of the important sources for studying the traditional economy of the Uzbek people.

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