

Turkic language: the epoch of Genghis Khan

When ancient steppe nomads created their first nation, they hoped that it would be eternal. Their wise precept was left for descendants on stone. The most important postulate of ancient Turkic people says that if a nation preserves its unity and amity, it will live forever.

In written documents, which have been preserved since Genghis Khan Epoch, only Turkic texts in old Uyghur script, which was adopted by Genghis Khan himself, can be found. History left us a very important source of knowledge — archeological finds, i.e. household objects, coins, weapons, and adornments, which eloquently specify life of our ancestors.

Bichurin N.Y., relying on great amount of self-translated Chinese sources, claimed, that since I thousand B.C., inhabitants of Kazakhstan and a part of Central Asia had been using Turkic language. According to the data of Altay Amanzholov, so far about 200 runic inscriptions made in Old Turkic have been discovered in Mongolia, Siberia and Zhetysu, also similar runic inscriptions in Turkic language have been discovered in Europe: Ukraine, Hungary and Scandinavia. Two stone steles with inscriptions in Chinese and Uyghur (Turkic) languages were found in Mongolia, they were constructed 100 years after Genghis Khan death (these findings prove that Turkic language was used as an official language even after his death.

Main and principal source for studying Genghis Khan Epoch is a masterpiece of Mongolian culture and literature “The Secret History of the Mongols” written approximately in 1240, in Turkic language and Uyghur script. It is necessary to note, that title for this chronicle appeared only in the XIX century; translators made their contribution to Genghis Khan’s chronicle and for more than one hundred years historians have been persistently and tirelessly searching for any tribe on the territory of Mongolia, which would bear the tide “Mongol”. Modern nomads, living in Mongolian steppes, call themselves Khalkha-Mongols, which makes big difference. So what language did the “Genghis Khan Mongols” speak, considering, that modern Khalkha-Mongols do not understand the language of their great ancestor. This is a principal question of the History.

L.N. Gumilyov wrote in his books “Millennium around Caspian Sea” and “Ancient Turks”, that Turks used to call their Great Empire “Eternal El”, accentuating its stability in comparison with Tiele tribal unions and wild Rouran horde.

Professor, specialist in Turkic philology Karzhaubay Sart-kozhauly in his book “Great Khaganate” wrote, “It is known, that in 522, after victory over the Rouran, Turks started to call their empire ‘Mangi El (‘Eternal el’) and their ruler “El Khagani”.

Thus, “Turks called their state «Eternal El». Constant need for uniting into hordes and creating states, served for forming basis of Turkic ideology. By virtue of this ideology, Turks created dozens of empires and khanates.”

Anatoly Oloventsov applies a list of irrefutable facts, i.e. archeological sources:

1. Genghis Khan Stone, dated 1224-1225, the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. Inscription on the stone is written in Turkic language, Uyghur script, praising Mongols’ victory over sartauls (Khwarezm). Triple translation of the inscription was made by Napil Bazylkhan, Candidate of Philological Sciences, currently he works as a scientific associate in the Institute of Oriental Studies, Almaty. N. Bazylkhan took part in publishing the third volume of “Kazakhstan History according to Mongolian sources”, which includes documents of the Genghis Khan Epoch, written in Turkic language.

- II. Guyuk Khan State seal (1246-1248), put on the letter to St. Innokentiy IV, Pope, written in Uyghur script, in Turkic language. It is kept in the Vatican archive.
- III. Another important artefact of the Uyghur script in Mongolia is paizi, i.e. tablets of authority for ambassadors and officers. They were found during archeological excavations in Crimea, on the shores of Dnieper and Volga, in Siberia, Mongolia and China. Found paizi are silver, gilded and golden, depending on the owner's rank. The translation technology stayed the same: written in Turkic language and Uyghur script.

According to the preliminary count made by professor Bazylkhan, more than 1500 primary words and 24000 derivative stems, registered in Mongolian and Kazakh dictionaries, are cognate.

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