

On The Problem Of Contacts Between Ancient Germanic And Turkic Peoples In Ancient Germanic Sources

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Abstract— The present article deals with the problem of the diachronic aspect of language contacts that had taken in Europe in the 1st millennium BC and the 1st millennium of our Era. The main acting forces here are ancient Germanic and Turkic tribes. All types of linguistic contacts are important material for determining the causes, processes and tendencies in the social and ethnic diversity or the formation and development of ethnicities or languages. As the material for the investigation we used the interpretations of ancient Scandinavian manuscripts, we could find some information about the earliest history of Germanic speaking tribes. This problem turned out to be very interesting due to the emergence of new facts concerning the History and ethnonyms of Germanic, and Turkic tribes and ethnic groups.

Keywords— language contacts, Germanic tribes, Turkic tribes, diachronic aspect, linguistic contacts, social diversity, ethnic diversity, ethnicity, language formation, language development.

I. INTRODUCTION

Contacts between languages require contacts between peoples speaking those languages or, conversely, contacts between peoples require contacts between their languages. We refer here to the contacts between ancient Germanic and Turkic tribes, clans, ethnic units, and so on. Firstly, we'll begin by giving some detailed information about the various contacts that took place in Europe in the first millennium BC and the first millennium AD. At this point, we consider the history of this issue on the material taken as sources belonging to that period or later centuries.

The main issue here is as follows:

- 1) Were there any direct contacts between the ancient Germanic tribes and the Turkic tribes at all?
- 2) What did the ancient Germanic peoples know about the ancient Turkic peoples?
- 3) What information did the ancient Turkic peoples have about the ancient Germanic peoples?
- 4) How true was the information of the ancient Germanic peoples or the ancient Turkic peoples about each other's way of life, customs, socio-economic, cultural and other spheres?

We will try to find answers to these questions in this article.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

We'll begin the solution to this problem by studying the sources created in ancient Scandinavia. We get these sources mainly from the book collected and published by E.A. Melnikova. [7]

The ancient Scandinavian monuments we are considering here belong to the VII-X centuries and they reflect the thinking, level of knowledge, interests and hobbies of that period. Therefore, their natural, secular knowledge is not free from interference with religious knowledge, such as religious events, ceremonies, incidents, religious interpretations, and biblical evaluation.

But in any case, we consider it our duty to use every piece of information that serves to illuminate the subject.

Ancient Scandinavian sources refer to the geographical location in Europe as "... In Europe, the easternmost part is called Scythia, which we call the Great Svitjod. There the first lived Magog, the son of Iapheth, the son of Noah."

Here, as we have just said, the image was carried to the prophet Noah. Two things are important to us here:

1) The name of Scythia is still mentioned in this IXth century's source.

2) Secondly, a lot has been written about the connection of Gog and Magog to the Turkic peoples. See, for example, N. Raxmonov's work. [11]

We will continue to explore the source.

"Trakia is that Grickland also lived there first, Firas, the son of Iapheth, the son of Noah. From him came the people who are called the Turks "

Note that we are now talking about Thrace, the Black Sea region, the Balkan Peninsula. It is said to have belonged to the Greeks at that time. What is important for us is that it is now assumed that Gog and Magog belonged to Firas, that is, the Turks. Note that the Turks did not claim that Noah was related to the Prophet, on the contrary, other Germanic peoples recognized the Turks as people born to a common ancestor. During this period, the Scandinavian languages were not yet divided into separate Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and other languages, all of which were called by a single name, the Northern language (Norske mål), and this language serves as a means of communication understood by all. We will continue to study the sources.

III. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

At the beginning of all reliable stories in the northern language, it is said that the North was inhabited by the Turks and people from Asia. Therefore, we can say with confidence that together with them the language that we call northern Germanic tribes came here to the north, and this language spread throughout Saxland, Danmork, and Svitiod (i.e., Germany, Denmark and Sweden), Norway and some parts of England. The head of this people was Odin, the son of Thor, he had many sons. Many people traced back their clan to Odin. He divided the land between his sons and made one of them a hoving. His name was Skjold, the one who took for himself the land called Danmork. And then those lands inhabited by people from Asia were called Godland, and the people were called Godyod" [godthiod], that is "The Land of the Gods".

Apparently, everything written here says things in the same direction — in which we do not find any logical contradictions or contradictory judgments.

According to several sources, Scandinavia came from a local continent; it is said that the peoples who called themselves the "As" migrated and "Godland" (from the land called the Land of the Gods) before they migrated.

Sweden (Svithiod) was called Mannheim, and Scythia is called Godhaim.

This may have corresponded to time of the migration of the Goths to the shores of the Black Sea in the early AD.

As a synonym of the ethnonym Godthiod is given in Gotuthiod, - Gautathid. This thing signifies the connection, or rather the generality, between the Goths and the Gauts.

"Magog is named as the ancestor of the peoples inhabiting the Great Svitjod (Great Scythia). Isidore in this context calls Scythia; Magog, from whom the Scythians and Goths are believed to have originated".

“The first region in Europe is Lower Scythia, which begins at those large swamps that are called Meotida, and it lies between the Danubian rivers (i.e. Danube) and the northern sea near Germany. The first part of Scythia is called Alania, and next to it Dacia and Gothia” [ibid., 11, 147].

"Hunaland is the land of the Huns, located in Southeast Europe, east of Germany."

“Massagete - Massagetes, a collective name used by ancient authors for the Transcaspian and Aral Sea tribes. In medieval geography, its significance was expanded and transferred to the nomadic tribes of the Northern Black Sea region; they often referred to Alans” [ibid., 211]

It can be seen that these data were taken from ancient Scandinavian geographical and partly religious sources and reflect the level of scientific knowledge of that period. Although they were created in the X-XII centuries, the geographical considerations including the time of more than ten centuries.

The last point is about Massagets. We do not pay attention to this issue, as it is a very controversial issue and is not directly related to the issues discussed in our study, although they are also among the most important moments in the history of the Turkic speaking tribes.

What interests us is the familiar terms used in one place: The Turks, the Hunns (or Gunns), the Scythians, the Scythian tribes in their application to a region.

Another important moment in this history is the theory that the Scandinavians, or more precisely the Germanic tribes were originated in Asia. In Scandinavian Sagas and other sources, this thing is covered in much more detail. These were created in the XII-XIV centuries. It is interesting to note that Christianity has been the dominant religion for centuries, and at a time when all aspects of society were organized on the basis of Christian dogma, such “Goths and Scythians (later Gunns) were the children of the same father, they are related peoples with kinship, that is having a common origin. Here, although we do not pay attention to the religious color of these attitudes and thoughts, nor do we set aside whether the Gog and the Magog have ever lived in history, it seems a bit strange from the point of view of 21st century ideology that different peoples are related to each other.

This is natural, because almost 30 centuries have passed since the Germanic speaking peoples migrated from Asia to the north of Europe, and in these 3,000 years there have been so many events in the history of the peoples of the world, Eurasia, that the end of the chain of events is about to disappear. In conclusion, we can say the following.

1. In historical sources written in the languages of the Germanic peoples, the theory that the Germanic peoples migrated from Asia to Europe is a correct theory, and this migration took place from the tenth to the fifth century BC. About this M. Adji, L. Gumilev, A. Askarov and others testify. [8; 9; 3; 4; 1]

2. The peoples who took part in this migration called themselves Arians (Aryans). The word was pronounced differently in the languages of different tribes (asian- azian- arian - as- az - ar).

In areas where the phenomenon of rotathism did not occur, they were called as, aslar, azlar. When these peoples reached the center of Europe, the ancestors of the Greeks living in Central Europe at that time were forced to move south and leave Central Europe to the Aryans. The Greeks occupied the islands where they now live. A group of Aryans conquered the Apennine Peninsula from the Etruscans. The Greeks, who clashed with the Assyrians and knew well from which side and from which continent they came, called the continent in the east “Asia”. At the time, they still had no idea how big that continent was.

The Greeks did not know that they called these peoples, the land of the Assyrians.

The word "As" means "eagle" in ancient Turkic language “Aslar” means "peoples with an eagle on their flag." The eagle was used as a symbol of the "god in the sky."

On the origin of the As and Aryans, L.N. Gumilev expresses an opinion. A single nation, Zoroaster (Zoroastrian in the European tradition), split in two when it created its religion. The first group accepted Zoroaster's challenge and was called the Aryans. [3]

The second group did not accept the teachings of Zoroastrianism and remained so-called rebels (Asiy “osi” in Turkic). In other words, the population was divided into two large groups. Believers (Aryans) and non-believers (Asians). (So far there is this

division: [eg.: a disobedient slave). According to Gumilev, the division caused a conflict between the two peoples, and the Aryans headed west, while the Asians began to dominate Central and Northeast Asia. [3]

We cannot agree with L.N. Gumilev because Zoroastrianism is a religious doctrine known only to the Iranian and Turkic peoples. It is known outside of Central Asia, neither in Europe nor in North or East Asia. [3]

3. A group of people who called themselves Aryans after the rise of Central Asia and Altai, Siberia, South Asia, India, present-day East Turkestan, to be more precise they lived in the area up to the Great Wall of China. They all spoke Turkish. Then a large group of Ases migrated to Europe. When the Assyrians came to Europe, they encountered Indo-European-speaking peoples here in Central and Southern Europe, Northern and Eastern Europe, i.e., Proto-Greek, Proto-Roman, Proto-Celtic, Proto-Slavic, and others. The peoples who have been in contact with these peoples for nearly a thousand years have moved from Turkic languages to Indo-European languages under the influence of the above substrate. The reasons for this were:

- a) The influx of Ases (now Aryans) from Asia was a one-time migration, much smaller than the population of the new area.
- b) Constant contact with other language-speaking peoples, mixed marriages led to the functional decrease of their own language by future generations.
- c) The common ethnic culture that unites the Aryans, their customs, the unity of the region and their way of life and the spirit of aggression did not allow them to be broken, annihilated, assimilated among other peoples.
- d) The new language formed in them was now a language that had partially mastered Indo-European grammar and 30% of the vocabulary and had its own pronunciation features, i.e. the language we later called the Proto-Germanic language. Characters that are not observed at all in other Indo-European languages, i.e. features peculiar only to Germanic languages: i.e. the first consonant shift, the second consonant shift, Rhotacism, the dynamic stress in the first syllable, and so on. were formed during this period and in this environment.

4. The Ases, who remained in the old territories, continued to live in their territories, preserving their language. Many other Indo-European-speaking peoples living in the area became Turkicized. Eg: *alan*, *sarmat*, etc. The period of Turkish khanates began in Southern Europe, Northern, Central and East Asia. From the Balkan Peninsula to the Great Wall of China, from the forests of Tyumen to the Indian Ocean, all the lands became the lands of the Turkic or As-speaking peoples. Naturally, in such a large area, development will not be in the direction of integration, but in the direction of differentiation. On the other hand, the larger the area, the larger the boundaries. The number of bordering states, as well as their people and language, will be so large and diverse. As a result, someone calls one nation: as, another, Scythian, hunn, massaget, hunnu, syunnu, turk, tu-kyu, Guy shyuan, kushan, sak, ephthalite, abdal, polovets, pecheneg, bajnak, and so on. In other words, the same, monolingual people were named as all the neighbors knew, as they married, and as their phonetic structure of their language allowed. [2, 234]

As for the fate of the element "*as*", which was the basis for the above details, this element became *as* > *az* > *ar* - *ar* as a result of rhotacism and is now additionally preserved in many Turkic ethnonyms: Bulgar, Tatar, Avar, Hungar, etc.

In the Avesta, the Khorezm state was called "Ayrian-Vaedia" (called the land of the Aryans). [2, 234]

Given that Ayrian is <arian <asian, the name means "the land of the Ases."

The suffix -as is also preserved in the words Yofas, keneges, khakas. Based on the above, we continue the etymology.

Osian <ausian <akusian <akuzian <oguzian vaedj (land of the Oghuzs).

It follows that the word Iran and the name of the country are derived from the names of the peoples of the Turan, that is, the word Iran is the land of the Ases.

According to ancient Germanic sources, the Scandinavian peoples begin with Odin.

Odin was the son of Thor. If we know that it is a narrow mountain, it will not be a long distance from Tur to Turk and Turan. The same Avesta speaks of the Tur that ruled the East. Tur was the son of Faridun. The country inhabited by the Turks is called the citizen of Turan, and the suffix Turan (plural -on) -k means young, young, strong. Tur + k = young man.

This is only natural if we take into account that wars are fought in battles, mostly by young warriors, and that many men in such a lifestyle die before they reach old age. In G. Shoniyozov's works one can find the necessary wide and detailed information.

In the 3rd century AD, tribes called Goths appeared in ancient sources in the north of the Black Sea. The Goths were Germanic tribes who came to this land from the southern part of Scandinavia. Along their way, they formed an alliance called the Union of Tribes, which included the Sarmatians, Alans, Turks, and others.

As early as the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, the Goths began to play a major role in the political life of the Black Sea region. From the beginning of the 3rd century, the Goths began a long struggle with the Romans, which lasted for almost 600-900 years, during which the Germans and Turks lived together in various spheres of life, including allies, armies, compatriots, religions and territories. This long-term cooperation has left its mark on the language of both tribes, peoples and nations.

It would be wrong to say that there is no material, no source left about the contacts of these peoples. According to Herodotus, a large number of peoples living in large areas north of the Black Sea and to the east of it were Cimmerians [12, 12]. Lived in the II-I millennia. According to Herodotus, "all the territory later occupied by the Scythians belonged to the Cimmerians." There is a lack of logic in Herodotus' opinion here. Because a people who have lived in a large area for more than a thousand years will suddenly disappear throughout the region, and in the same places, where only God knows where they came from, a nation will emerge and continue the behavior, lifestyle and politics of previous nations. Such a view is entirely scientifically erroneous. Not only Herodotus, but also the historians who followed him, made the mistake of not being able to imagine the object of their study - that is, how great the nation was. Because of the size of the area in which they live, they are still considered a different people.

Returning to the Cimmerians, e.g. Assyrian inscriptions of the X-VII-VI centuries tell about the people called "gimirroy". According to these records, the Cimmerians invaded Middle Asia from the north of the Black Sea through the Caucasus to Asia Minor and conquered Urartu, Assyria, and Lydia. The Cimmerians reached the border of Egypt. Interestingly, in one of the two manuscripts describing these events, the people are referred to as "Cimmerians" and in the other as "Scythians." In the Bible, these military expeditions are called "the peoples of the north" and are considered by God to be a punishment sent to the peoples of the North for the increase of disobedience and non-respect to Gods among the people of this country.

These nations are also mentioned in Homer's Iliad (Song XIII, lines 1-7). In addition to all its previous features, they were given the epithet "a people of the righteous." If we remember that the Turkic-Hun-Scythian peoples were called the most just people in the history of the peoples of Europe and Asia, it becomes clear who the Cimmerians and Arshakites were. It is worth mentioning here that the Cimmerians were called Arshakis by the Iranian peoples. Because if we analyze the word "*arshak*", it can be interpreted as *ar* (*er*) and *shak* (*sak*), that is, "the male representative of the Sak tribe". According to the same sources, the Arshakis consisted of 7 large tribes: im / or em, imok, tatar, bayandir, kipchok, hidkhaz and islands. [11, 10]

Here we return to the topic shown at the beginning of the monograph. That is, is there a connection between the ancient Germanic and Turkic peoples? the answer came. See: "Icelandic", the name of a Germanic-speaking people, is mentioned among the Turkic peoples? How did the name of the islandic come here? Or is it a random phonetic match? No, it's not a simple, random coincidence at all. The lexical meaning of the word "Iceland" is "ice-covered land, a people living in such lands" and the corresponding people in the Turkic languages "Tungus" belong to the group of Tungus-Manchur languages of the Altaic language family. The word *tungus* is called "*tun* + *oguz*" — that is, *oguz* living in the area where the North Pole is located. This shows that the ancient Scandinavian written monuments did not write in vain about the kinship of the ancient Germanic and Turkic peoples.

Now let us listen to what they have to say about the origin of the Scythian peoples. According to them, the Scythian tribe began with the first man named Targitoy. Targitoy had three sons. Targitoy> Torgitoy> Turgitoy> turgits (a tribe called the Tyurkyuts in Russian sources.) Kulaksay was the third son of Targitoy.

Another hypothesis is that the Scythians were descended from Hercules. Hercules had 3 sons: Agafurs, Gelon and Scyth. This Scyth was the first king of these nations. In this case, it is necessary to remember the words of Kashgari "... The name of all tribes comes from the names of the people who founded those tribes" [2, 194]. A natural question arises, "As, where are the people now?" In response to this question, it should be noted that as a result of the process of rhotacism, it became as> az> ar, which became an appendix to the end of the Turkic-speaking peoples: *Avar*, *Bulgar*, *Hungar*, *Madyar*, *Tatar*, *Khazar*, and so on. In the Avesto, the land of Khorezm is called Ayrian-Vaedia, the land of the Aryans. Exactly <arian <asian i.e. (the land of the ases). If we continue this etymologization, to it we have the following chain.

Asian <ausian <akusian <akuzian <oguzian <oguzian vaedia i.e. the land of the oxen. Hence the name "Iran". Turan came from the name of the people. This fact is further confirmed by the fact that the founder of the Scandinavian peoples was Odin, the son

of Odin was Thor. Tor is Tor, Tur, Tur i.e. Tur> Turan> turk. That Avesta mentions the name of Thor, who reigned in the East. The word Turan comes from the name of this king. It is a linguistically proven fact that the original name of the species was not Turk, but "Tur".

IV. CONCLUSION

Summarizing the above points, we can draw the following conclusions.

1. The idea that the Germanic peoples and the Turkic peoples are peoples descended from a single common ancestor is proved by historical facts.
2. When the Germanic peoples and the Turkic peoples existed as a common family, the Turkic peoples spoke the Turkic languages.
3. The adoption of Turkic languages by the Indo-European-speaking peoples e.g. It dates back to the third millennium, when a large group of Sumerians migrated from Mesopotamia to Siberia via Central Asia.

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