The Chinese Writing System in Orkhon Monuments: Research, Translations, Significance, Problems

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Abstract

It is well known that a lot of work is done in the development of the Orkhon monuments from foreign Orientalists, and domestic scientific research of historians and literary critics. In this context, these monuments are assembled from former studies which are largely re-created "Complete Atlas of the Orkhon monuments" (prepared M. Zholdasbekov and K. Sartkozhauly, Astana, 2005). Nevertheless, in this area a lot more work has to be done. One of these issues – the Chinese writing system in Orkhon monuments.

Keywords: Chinese writing system, Orkhon monuments, translations, Turkic written records

Introduction

We must not forget that then, with such adverse conditions, known in the history of ancient Turkic time, there was also an association with the modern wars of aggression, and mistrust between the Turkic Khanate and the country Tabgash (China). There were, especially in relation to the issue before us, essentially positive aspects that have contributed to the reproach between the two people. It is possible when considering the division into several periods and a study of these documents, stretched from the time of detection of the monuments and their Chinese history until today, its more than a century (Klyashtorny S.G., 2003; Klyashtorny S.G., Savinov D.G., 2005).

We attribute this first; late XVII periods - early XVIII centuries, with the time of the initial opening of the Turkish records, and by the end of XIX, the existence of written records in China since the beginning of obtaining information. There is a write up by G. Aidarov that "Turkological in the literature of the ancient Turkic records the very first postions were given to the mayor of the city of Amsterdam N. Vidzen" (Aydarov G., 1990, 12 p.). At the very least, there should not arise any question among the scientists about the existence of secret recordings. The presence of the Chinese writing system (kanji) known in the art, took a significant part of the tombstone, which is in the description of N.M. Yadrintsev that "All three sides runic stone full of records, and the surface, staring at the west side are Chinese records". At that time, the purpose of
writing into monuments, the Chinese literature, and the reasons behind this were not well understood.

Materials and Methods

In this study, along with general descriptions of Chinese records, there are some significant scientific informative signs, giving forecasts. The paper, is entitled "Monument to the Kul-Tegin" by G. Aydarov, the research work is devoted mainly to study the Turkic written records, "On the monument is an ornamented Chinese record in 732 of the Chinese Emperor Hien Tsung." Here is a brief content of translated Chinese monument. One sentence in Chinese says "Letter Kul-Tegin died". To the content and meaning of the text, as well as for the understanding of readers, each column is numbered, but it is not translated. There is evidence that "Chinese words in the monument Kul-Tegin has not been translated into the Kazakh language and studied" (Aydarov G., 1995).

It can be described as the second period. In fact, at the end of the XIX century in the way of discovering the first mystery, in those times the famous Danish scientist Vilgelma Thomsen was of great help; he studied the Chinese records, learned the purpose for which they were written in Chinese characters. It has such information in M. Zholdasbekov "Asyl arnalar" ("Precious veins"). It is said that (right to left) in solving the "key" area in Orkhon monument records, there are 38 labels, looking for consonants, vowels equivalent. It's inherently proven to support, in the context of the Chinese language in and the names of people. "Since that time, the text of the monument, written in Chinese, was read from the text that became known alongside the names of the people who have made this text monument and their rulers" (Aydarov G., 1995). In our opinion, despite the reading at this time Chinese records, there was no full scientific translation.

By the third period of development of Chinese writing in the Kul-Tegin monument we include translations of this writing on foreign languages that will be correctly born in mind first of all, the exceptional importance of the research and its value. The article of Kyzylorda father and son, T. Ensegenuly and S. Tokbolat says: "On one of the pages of the monument dedicated to Kul-Tegin Chinese record - the official words spoken on behalf of the State are considered to have historical significance. So pay attention to this text, find out, with what desire and interest it is written, ignoring the value that is in the life of the two people and this is a testament to the culture of ancient literature of the neighboring country, if you do not evaluate this text - it will be of irreparable disadvantage to reach this deciphering, said the monument Kul-Tegin. You should read the Chinese records, to understand and mentally weigh and draw conclusions" (Ensegenuly T., Tokbolat S., 2012; Kormushin I.V., 2004). After that, these spoken words would be understood and the importance of the translation of the Chinese records. Now we will try, based on all available information, to make an overview of how the Chinese characters were originally transferred to others, except for the Kazakh, languages. In this respect, on this issue, based on the words of G. Aidarova that "Chinese records were first hello in Russian, French, then German, English and later Turkic languages" (Aydarov G., 1995; Avrutina A.S., 2011), in the wake of this, we consider the history of translation.

Discussion and Results

Using an outdoor Wilhelm Thomsen and V.V. Radlov, Academician in 1894 for the first time carried out the translation into Russian language version of the text given in the Latin alphabet. And according to Thomsen, in his translation which he would declare only in 1895. The newly published translation of this monument to Academician S.E Malov. Despite the fact that these translations mainly relate to the ancient Turkic writing when translating the main text from time to time due to the need, and conducted in respect to certain parts of the Chinese text. For example, between W. Thomsen and I, we found entries revealing secret old Turkic in which the text of the names of people and using more common line fragment beginning
in the study reached translational activity (Zhaldasbekov M., 1990; Amanjolov A.S., 2002; 2003).

A very important event was the transfer of records of the Chinese into English - one of the world languages, has received the most widespread recognition and is considered the language of science and is accepted worldwide. This work fell to the share of oriental languages by specialist E.H. Parker (Parker E.H., 1896). In the last decade of the last century, moving Orkhon recording into Turkish collection, specialist English Hadith Erturkan made literary heritage of the Turkish language is translated E.H. Parker Chinese entry in the monument Kul-Tegin. Transfer Features E.H. Parker - translation preserving the meaning of the free, not a verbatim transcription of the Chinese records. (Ensegenuly T., Tokbolat S., 2012).

If you look closely at the available records of the Chinese copies of the text in the monument Kul-Tegin, it can be clearly noticed that there were not some Chinese signs. On this fact, if a translation of the Chinese characters in the monument Kul-Tegin treated cautiously, without causing confusion, and the monument Bilge Kagan feels like it can cause great damage to Chinese records, their understanding (this will be discussed in more detail in the analysis of these records) . Another additional data collected materials.

As a fourth stage of the review Chinese records in Orkhon monuments, we take the text translated into the Kazakh language.

As noted above G. Aidarov Chinese entry in the monument Kul-Tegin, - one of the mysterious written records, to this day not been translated into the Kazakh language and have not been evaluated in a separate study. All-Türkologists scientists who have studied Orhon recording, raise the question of the ancient Turkic runic writing on these stone walls, but do not give certificates fallen completely to the second flat surface of the monument to Kul-Tegin Chinese records. Almost all scientific orientalists did not thoroughly express an opinion on the Orkhon monuments of Kül-Tegin, Bilge Kagan, having carried out the translation of Chinese entries and their meaning rasskryvaya (Aydarov G., 1995).

In this regard, one of the first split ice Karzhaubaev Sartkozhauly who has worked in Mongolia for many years on the study of Turkic monuments, including those considered and Chinese records, then moved to Kazakhstan and continued the case.

In the chapter on the Chinese text of the monument to Kul-Tegin, he warns that they are written in the ancient Chinese language and written vertically from top to bottom from right to left. K. Sartkozhauly recalled that data from right to left in the bottom of the figures indicate the order of each text line, and the numbers given on the left, top to bottom represent the ordinal number of each line Character (Zhaldasbekov M., Sartkozhauly K., 2005). This method for the first time took Garifolla Aydarov.

* Unfortunately, this work is not the first for the Republic of Kazakhstan, which has a huge research potential, and having a limited capacity of our compatriots - scientists from Mongolia and China. And to approach such a prestigious their implementation must be boundless love for Turkish-Kazakh culture.

Let's try to bring some Chinese string entries in the translation of the text of K. Sartkozhauly and give them an explanation. For example, 9-16 II line characters are translated as follows: "Unless the Lord and people will find a common language on the mainland will be a great unity." This Turkic explanation to the Chinese is not alien to the concept of Heaven, close to the meaning of the Lord (remember the phrase "Middle Kingdom" in relation to the Chinese earth) therefore offers it makes sense to note that during the connection of feelings of religious and faith of man on earth is the unity and peace of mind.

In the years 17-22 Chinese characters translated thus: "Yin and yang are divided by their chi (strength, breathing phenomenon)". As has long been the tradition, according to the laws of nature, and of course there are contradictions and confrontations. For example, written in ancient times, the first work of the religious Chinese
beliefs are; The Book of Wisdom as "Ching" good equated light, evil - the darkness, are shown as symbols of the sun - "Jan" moon - "Yin", ie bringing the good is called "Yan "opposing him -" Yin ". However, the transparency of this conclusion by F.S. Bykov becomes stable, "according to an ancient dictionary "Shoven", choose the most valuable early characters" in "and" yang ") - dark and light side of the mountain, darkness and light. Dualism ties "yang" and "John" expresses the interaction of heaven and earth, sun and moon, heat and cold, light and dark, male and female, etc." (Bykov F.S., 1960).

In Chinese records Kultegina monument, is at the heart of their ancient beliefs, some listed in these records places their thoughts on the current tradition given by the rules. Accordingly, some of the words are not direct, but through symbolic instructions. Of course, it is a philosophy created by ancient Chinese thinkers were developed relying on the wise conclusions of the geniuses of this country about natural phenomena and vital needs. Ancient Turkic philosophy also is related to the philosophy of the people. We can say that we are not talking about the imitative copying of every person, understanding the laws of nature, based on the established practice of life, it gives rise to philosophical thoughts and conclusions.

Note that in this regard there are similar rules of life of neighboring people engaged in the same kind of activity. For example, of course, the people involved directly are livestock forced to watch the weather, to relay the necessary life news. In particular, the nomads, including the Kazakh people, due to the fact that since ancient times, engaged in growing cattle and thoroughly recognize the mysteries of nature, shaped their wise thoughts, freely used by them in the course of life. Not outdated Kazakh traditional practices also arose as a result of these achievements.

Translations characters 1-29 IV line in Chinese records Kultegin actions of the Chinese rulers of the time given over to the following words: "Only during the time of King Tayzona became possible to calm the steppe. When His Majesty King in social customs and traditions were divided into eight parties that turned into victory.. in morals. And the birth of the external conditions in their state, deprived of the previous titles" (Zholdasbekov, M., Sartkozhau K., 2005).

Answering the question of who is the king of Tayzona referred to in the above passage of the Chinese written language, fully give substantial answers to expert historians and scientists (T. Ensegenuly, S. Tokbolat): "This is one of the kings who ruled in his time in the Chinese Empire. In more detail, was considered the grandfather Tayzona in those times in TanShuan area, write your text in the welcoming speech, that is, they have common roots accuracy of the data confirms the historian T. Abenayuly, pointing out the fact that the "ancestor" Tai-zones. "- king Tang, came out of a kind, that is kind of tan. The time for establishing his power - about 626-649 years. Judging from the data, in 626, the Tang Tai-zones in the decisive period of the struggle for power is strong partners Turks attack the government Chin. At the same time, Tan Tai zones united with the Turks, destroying enemies at the same time, he begins to reign. "This information can serve as a basis for such statements" (Ensegenuly T., Tokbolat S., 2012).

In this connection there is a question. If the period of 626-649 years is the king of the Chinese empire, and reigned Tan Tai zones, according to the exact historical data, during this period, fell Turkic khanate, again submitting tabgasham, returning to their allegiance -. Weighty truth "Then how to understand in given in the IV- V lines written passage that "Tai zones uspokoi kray ... provided the impetus to prosperity, reconciliation between fathers and children?" (Zholdasbekov M., Sartkozhau K., 2005). Indeed, the fall of the Turkic khanate and conversion of these data resulted in historical information, in the-first served as the direct cause of the rise to power and rule of the Chinese empire Tan Tai area. in terms of interpretation, the disclosure of the issue was born the opportunity to clarify some of these uncertainties. in more detail, according to the general formulation of researchers era of ancient Turkic khanate in the period 630-680 BC's ancient
Turks expressed a desire to become subjects to the Chinese Empire, more precisely, much earlier than in the year 630, it begins with the time of the reign of Tang Tai area. At the beginning of the seventh century the internal affairs of the Chinese empire and the administration of the country it submits to, it was not easy, namely at the end of 624 year tabgashi mastered all Kitaem. Also Turkic Khan Cat Elkhan, teaming with his nephew Shibobi, attacked and broke tabgashey resistance, forced their escape from the battle. The commander of the Chinese empire, Li Yuan was not a politician that anticipate rapidly jubilant over the situation in the country, due to which his desire for power has decreased. It proved that the wording of Lev Gumilyov that "on September 4 626 y., Li Yuan gives up the crown in favor of his son, Li Shi Min-Taytszunprinimaet post. What exactly will develop circumstances, was the biggest misfortune, fallen down on the head of the Eastern Turk Cat Elkhan" (Gumilyov L.N., 1994, p. 178). Taking Empire rule in their hands, Tai zones released from the genus Tan, in connection with the situation at the time will make your plans, make new reforms in the state administration. Most importantly, he found peace of mind in the field of foreign and domestic policy of the state, joined the people of the army, took over helping the aristocrats who will support him several facilitated conditions in the life of ordinary people, to keep the peace made possible self-dependent peoples, just trying to revolt and rebellion. The data say about this Chinese King, can be supplemented by such information the Chinese historian of the country, an ethnic Kazakh T. Abenayuly. In short, the emperor mainly went to management manipulation than the rule, in particular, in order to maintain peace of mind, in search of approaches to set the mood of the Turks, experiencing the fear of countless campaigns and raids, he has initiated in order to take their demands and wishes (Abenayuly T., 2003; 2004).

Given as a sign of the Chinese ruler, flexible policy September 23 626 Cat Elkhan with a hundred people toward Chang-anu Emperor, leading a huge army approached the Wei River, invited to fight Khan-enemy and saying about the breach of promise last non aggression and finally agreed to end the war, cunning seized "In this battle, you will be difficult to win" (Ensegenuly T., Tokbolat S., 2012). Transparency in this case becomes defined in the facts mentioned in the XIV chapter entitled "Eastern Khanate" by Lev Gumilyov "Ancient Turks", "On that day they will make an amicable agreement on cooperation, in honor of this on the bridge will sacrifice the white-horse. Then the Turks return to their villages and at the request of the Emperor will send all captured" (Ensegenuly T., Tokbolat S., 2005).

The VI -VIII lines pages monument full Chinese records, encouraged family shrines sons Kutlyg - pokoynogoKyl-Tegin and Hagan Bilge-charity parents druzyam.V rest of IX-XIV lines, noting the friendship Kul-Tegin the kingdom Tang, regretting that did not have time for a short life to carry distant dreams and noble goal, having made as a sign of his father's love, will express the wish that this column was a sign of the future relationship with the Tang (Ensegenuly T., Tokbolat S., 2012).

After Chinese records of Kul-Tegin Karzhaubay Sartkozhfully considered Bilge Kagan testifying receipt which is the third in scope and content as part of Orkhon monuments.

Bilge Kagan - often referred to in ancient Turkic writing as the eldest son Kutlyg / Elteris Kagan, brother of the famous world-famous Turkic army commander. According to some historical data called Mogilyan.Bilge Hagan was born at the end of the year 683 and died in late 734 or early 735 goals.

Monument Bilge-Kagan is located approximately 60 km from the temple Buddhas Erdeni - Zu along Lake Orkhon in Mongolia .. Its height - 3m 45cm, width - 1m 74cm, thickness - 72cm.

For the first time revealed the monument in 1889, presented it to the public the most intimate friend of the Kazakh scholar Ciocan Valikhanov, a famous Russian poet, N.M. Yadrintsev.

G. Aydarov said of some of the features of the monument Bilge Kagan: "Outlined in a listed event, their value, artistic side close to the events
narrated in Kul-Tegin, but in spite of this, both the monument cannot in any case be considered as one, these are two different rarity.

Different sides of the monument is almost entirely decorated with ancient Turkic records. On one side of his records over time, grown old because of the impact of natural phenomena for many years inside, very degraded and poorly preserved. These records are called in the literature Turkological cholesterol. There is not a lot of records, only 20 words are made up of 78 characters. Near these records have tabgashey recording. The records indicated tabgashey brief historical significance of the monument Bilge Kagan and at what time the monument was installed.

On the second side of the monument is located, most of the ancient Turkic records. These recordings are composed of 41 lines. These records are called in the literature Turkological recording HA named over these records Khan built the sign. In the continuation of this sign there are records from the 15 lines, these records are called HB. Thus, the four sides of the monument are decorated in addition to the graph consisting of 26 Chinese characters and the ancient Turkic writing. Apart from the above there are two entries record, called the XI and XII. The first 23 entries word consisting of 86 characters in the second entry has 16 words made up of 68 characters (G. Aydarov, 1990).

Chinese written characters, consisting of 26 count, Bilge Kagan in the monument located at 39 lines. They must have been about a thousand words (ieoroglifs), of which three-fourths part, or 75 percent broken, disappeared until today only 281, ie 25 per cent survived. Therefore it is very difficult to read the entire text fully preserving some sense. Only in columns, preserved 5-10 words, you can more or less find some of the graph: 2 Count - 15-20 characters Sanlan went to the reception; 17-24 offered as a prayer asking for rain during a drought through sacrifice and then hordes historian recorded with the changes; 3-Count - 13-19 from around the world, three generations of the way like a king ... 31-38 is qualified; He shines and have the grandeur of a royal power. Market horses ... 5 9-11 grafa- Take (? Took) into the hands of Hagan 13-19 When (country) become stronger by joining forces, drove the first, 24 reveal 16-Count - 10-17 twenty second year in the kingdom of Great kayuan Tan, 31-38 frightened with grief (most likely heard the news of the death of Khan), 18 - Count - 1-8 beneficial properties of the mind and talent, inquiring about the overall situation, through it ... I wish ... 10-30 land domestically - it spreads outside, and from the very beginning to the end was the same, at death had its own rules. I am deeply imbued in Zhong (Confucius). He ... 22 -graph - 1-8 thus providing chroniclers (optional burn to a tombstone) got the obituary. 23-Count - 17-23 reassured the distant wilderness motivation, protection of citizens ... 24-Count - 1-8 creative feats to save memory storage idols .., 25-Count - 31-33 23 yuan (Kai), 26 - Count -1 set (Zholdsbekov M., Sartkozhauly K., 2005).

Because many of the signs were broken, records erased, changed beyond recognition, try to make a meaningful scheme broken above the chain of words. It is as follows: In connection with the death of Bilge Kagan power kingdom Tang expressed deep condolences. Calling the special properties of the mind and talent of Bilge Kagan, the achievement of peace and wealth of all the people in the days of his rule, appreciating mutual respect with China, "instructs the obituary" (Zholdsbekov M., Sartkozhauly K., 2005) chroniclers (for additional entries in the monument).

Why Chinese characters entered into a written monument of Kul-Tegin? Who ordered them to write down who wrote? For the appearance of any object and its implementation is one or more reasons. So, what purpose in the monument Kul-Tegin Chinese written record, what is said in them, which raises issues? When these recordings appeared on the rock, what their genre? In 2003-2004, during the "Kazakhstan-Zaman" to these questions I tried to answer in the two articles living in China Kazakh scientist Tleuberdi Abenayuly, made a written translation tabgashey (ancient Chinese) on a rock, staged Kul-tegin. Arguing that
the impetus for the birth of such requests (on the order of texts written in Chinese), Kyzylorda scientists (T. Ensegenuly, S. Tokbolat) grouped them in four situations. We quote them in full:

"First, do not just writing Dren, attracting attention, and specifically done on a large stone wall. In fact, to do this, push the superiority of power.

Secondly, of course, dignity of the Turks is criticized, and the glory of the commander, the world’s first built the Turkic empire on one side of the monument Batyr Kultegin carried out the recording of the Chinese strong spirit of the Turks, who fought for the freedom of this people and achieved victory (Golden P.B., 2010).

Third, Kul-Tegin, Turks freed from subordination of the Chinese empire, in which they were fifty years, again returned them to their lost ground, made a campaign against the dominant countries, it has been made significant. All is carved on the first flat surface of the stone, dedicated to batyr. According to the narrative Bilge kagan, if it were not for Cul-tegin, a Turkic people could remain in operation and disappear. In the second part of the monument written in the 31th and 32th parts have confirmation of this great feat of Kul-Tegin. His feat enthusiastically set out in writing the following lines:

"Gains and fifty thousand soldiers
Ten troops of Tabgashey, we fought.
Kultegin with foot troops attacked.
Ten armed forces.
Together with the leaders of their subdued "

Clearly, that it makes us think of the reader and the location of the Chinese writing on the back of the marble stone of zhyrau-epos.

Fourthly, the Chinese writing system, got on one side of the monument dedicated to Kultegin - official word spoken on behalf of the State, is considered to be literate, having historical significance. Consequently, it shall be deemed of irreparable disadvantage, if attention is not paid to the text, not to find out, with what desire, interest, he wrote that it is not understood, the importance in the life of the two countries and to assess the fact that the text is a witness to the ancient writing and to the culture of the neighboring country. In achieving this goal, read the Chinese characters in the monument Kul-Tegin, realizing mentally weighed, it was necessary to draw conclusions (Ensegenuly T., Tokbolat S., 2012; Lovell J., 2007).

In 2003, living in China, our compatriot historian Tleuberdi Abenayuly, first by making the translation of ancient Chinese writing in the monument Kul-Tegin the Kazakh language, published in the newspaper "Kazakhstan-zaman». He further revised the need of work study, added, gave further explanation. The following year, newly published in the same edition. This was a significant work that opens the way to read this mysterious writing. If you bring this evidence, these entries in the monument Kul-Tegin made in the language of the text on the stone tabgash. Anyone who reads Chinese cannot understand this. The construction of the ancient Chinese text on the stone are summarized as follows: the records are read from right, starting from the top and down, then these entries on the left end down. All this writing is made up of 14 count. During the publication of the translation in the paper edition of the author has replaced the word "water" in the word "graph" (Abenayuly T., 2003).

Indeed, this ancient Chinese written language is made on the stone on each box. To sense and meaning of the text, as well as its interpretation was clear to the public, T. Abenayuly entry in each box are numbered. Of course, that kind of work before him as numbered G. Aydarov, we wrote above. Believing found that each count in the text consists of 36 lines of writing. It was the best method at the time found Gubaydulloy Aidarov to organize and it's not to be confused with each other.

Thus, the author gave some explanations of each column in the modern Chinese language, arranged in the continuation of reading in the Kazakh and translation. Thus, the author has made the second page of the monument to Kul-Tegin kitsyko-Kazakh dictionary text. This is - the result of long study, important work, born in painstaking labor. Not rotating the language to say that the
ancient Chinese record first set in stone ... thoughts completely preserved and translated perfectly. Proof of this there are several factors.

Firstly, some of the letters written on the stone tabgash were lost due to commotion and time of exposure and the nature of natural influences. In this we can see from the translation made by K.Sartkozhauy. This is quite thorough formulation Tleuberdi Abenayuly: "Around 437 letters records 34 letters completely disappeared Since 18 letters are spoiled in varying degrees, it is difficult for their recognition of a few more letters in the present size format, the number of lines from the side lines of the samples did not fully comply... the fact that is particularly difficult in translation: the missing 34 letters had to recover mentally you have made the analysis features of the text, thinking the system Then conducted a study of manners to keep his word, the compound of the Chinese characters, emphasis, rhythm, however, would be superfluous to say that brought the... varinat unmistakable in appearance. This can not be done" (Abenayuly T., 2003).

Second, the translation of these have come down from the ancient centuries of written records should be aware of existing for a long time tradition of this nation, beliefs, culture, religion, social status, and ancient history. Obviously, if you do not start with such comprehensive knowledge, sufficient training, research, translation work is not satisfactory. Especially the religious culture of the past centuries, outlook, based on the highest level, all running things, future goals were realized only through the ancient religion and their own convictions of the people, the philosophical system. In this regard, we noted that K. Sartkozhauy spoke of the philosophical works of the world-famous Chinese philosophers Laozi, Confucius and Tao, considering their translations. The transfers and T. Abenayuly clearly visible support him on the works of philosophers.

T. Abenayuly in the article "A New Look at the monument writing Kul-Tegin", raising the question that is not easy in the translation of the Chinese written language to understand the meaning of signs, words, writing, indicating the difficulty of determining the meaning of these words: "In part, there are cases where the meaning of some letters shows a good sense of the second, in contrast, - evil or - bad manners" (Abenayuly T., 2003). To solve these mysterious words in the Chinese writing to the rescue once again come to the ancient beliefs and rules of this nation.

During order of Chinese writing in the monument Kul-Tegin T.Abenayuly, expressing the idea that there are words that are even more difficult to understand, non-comic words, ironic, close to the jocular, with obscure meanings, he writes: "However, as a diplomat, in some words there and hooks for example, "it is the two of us," added the words "just zhyn." Here, "zhyn" refers to the word "I", which was used only to kings. for example, the letter "day" at the beginning. this means . "barymta", "prisoners" In addition, we can consider two options: first - tabgashy then though and were considered to Kaganate knew that its dominance gradually umenshaetsya and these trying "song to deliver a pleasant owner hatkera" - became interested in the use of such a word.. The value of these words in quotation marks, reinterpreted and express assumption, few drew attention T.Abenayuly interpreter. It is evident that at the time, ancient Chinese empire by helping to establish the complex of kul'tigir not to decrease in numbers and its dominance, and on one side of the memorial stone left their writing. However, there it is, the main clue to these playful words is as follows: in ancient times the Chinese, several times suffering the devastating attack by the ancient Turks suffered, by the way, it is known from historical data. After experiencing such a state of destruction, tabgashy called ancient Turks "barbarians," "Wild." Rather, due to the fact that their language is used to such humiliating words, in his own way tabgashi anciently ancient Turks labeled as "savages".

In this regard, among tabgashey called "savages" to the Turks was established habit. Proof of this is written by Lev Gumilyov, outlines the situation between the Chinese and the ancient Turks ". 618 year, not only for the Chinese people, but also for the whole of Asia was a turning date
great ruler Li Shi-min changed the old concept of confrontation" civilized "Chinese and wild nomads the notion of close association and cooperation, would intertwine these cultures. Looked at positively imperial policy Ju-Bo and believed firmly that everything will fall into place, restore peaceful life with savage neighbors. " It is noticeable that tabgashi accustomed to the word of ridicule, and Chinese writing Cul-Tegin monument they added.

The author of these Chinese records translated by dividing them into three parts. The word translated roughly, are given in brackets. The first part, that is, the initial name of the script consists of 9 characters and translation of the first 5 digits navolit the idea - "the late Eternal stone torus". Or, you can assume the translation of the record as a "citizen of the late Eternal stone." There is obviously using the word "torus" for the sake of reverence. Translations next 4 digits give the recognizable concept of "dedication to the king." Then the Chinese characters shown on the stone with the name "Eternal late torus stone", then this script is given as a greeting word of the king and attractions.

The late Torah, the second son Kutlyg Kagan, was the favorite of today's brother Bilge Kagan. Their brotherly love spread rapidly and has surpassed otvazhnot people. Who would have thought that this would happen today! His ancestor - Estemi, was a man to bow before the brothers, courteous towards adults. Kutlyg late father, on the contrary, paid attention to the youngest, who was a compassionate man. Their descendants in whatever time, were noble. So he strengthened their friendship and knew the laws. In the neighboring town on the western border Suyab wanted to convey my warmest words of gratitude as a son of the grace of God. Because I warned that his honesty, would accelerate their movement. Now if there is a different feeling, except the state of expression of mourning for the dead! The late torus, being the son of Hagan, Hagan also like a son. So between us, kindness, godfather and son should continue for a long time without interruption. Because the relationships between brothers cannot even break the death. To show his love for his son and the sadness, he established a solid monument on the grave. Let late in the arms of eternal sleep, day after day, year after year, listening to a song is easy!

In the third part of the Chinese written language, that is, in the 14th verse in the book devoted to the expression of grief Kul-Tegin, dates listed as "20 chronicles Kai Yuan great kingdom Tan, the end of the year, sheep, beginning of the year monkeys, 10-month. Get rich new jehdda month at noon." Translators (Sartkozhauly K., Abenayuly T.) time value specified here explain that "This is the modern chronology which begins with 732 years." This specified time is true, historical data. Kultegin was born in the year 685 and died in 731 year. There is evidence that he dedicated a memorial complex that was completed in the following year. The Chinese writing system in the monument Kul-Tegin in 732 was already presented on the stone. Because in the dedication of the young Chinese ruler since the country said: "That is in the embrace of eternal time." Therefore, a person who has transferred to the recording stone in Chinese, saw the completion of the construction of the monument Kultegin and moved the text on the stone.

Two authors (K. Sartkozhauly, T. Abenayuly) found matching the records of the family of rulers Turkic khanate in the Chinese written language monument Kul-Tegin: "The late Torah, the second son Kutlyg Kagan, was the favorite of today's brother Bilge Kagan Their brotherly love quickly spread to Okurzhnost. His threats beat people. Who would have thought that this would happen today!" Encountered in ancient Chinese writings of land titles, addresses made visible in this translation. For example, in the made T. Abenayuly literary heritage have written such lines: "The neighboring town on the western border of the wonderful parliamentary elections - near Suyab sama wanted to give warm thanks to the mercy of the Almighty as a son." About the names of T. Abenayuly who wrote that "in Chinese writing there are three more names one of them - The city" Chu-ue "The translation we have designated as" Suyab "And do
the translation of the Chinese writing E.H. Parker area on the border of the region attributed to Tarbagatai this problem will find its solution in the future thorough research experts themselves these names show that in the era of Kaganate conclude a truce between the Chinese and Turks Kok land. Kazakh people living the region since ancient times . in this regard, we can say: a comparative reading of the three transfers related to Chinese writing, it is noticeable that E.H. Parker, trying to preserve the meaning of each word in ancient Chinese writing, with a strong attention to accuracy, translation done by making further explanation.

What genre of ancient Chinese writing in Orkhon monuments?

When reading translations monuments Kul-Tegin and Bilge Kagan made Sartkozhauly K. and T. Abenayuly texts, making analysis, after understanding their nature, think about the question, what genre they appear to be. You remember immediately post-treatment anthem, said on the first page of this monument to Kul-Tegin the ancient Turkic runic alphabet, on behalf of Bilge Kagan, specially carved for the Turkic people on the surface of the stone walls. In particular, the Chinese writing system, not only to express condolences, sorrow of separation for the dead, the royal address to the young - diplomacy. Many researchers give a definition of "condolence". So if Karzhaubaik Sartkozhauly writes: "On behalf of the Emperor Bilge Kagan I gave a letter of condolences to the expression" then sawed Bazylhan reports that "On the second page of the Chinese written text with an expression of sympathy." Of course, it is not through ignorance, this situation stems from the fact that the Chinese writing system to date has not been translated because of a lack of information about this script, since there are no specific studies that provide scientific conclusions.

And the ancient Chinese written language in Kul-Tegin monument, as written in the ancient Turkic alphabet hymn of appeal is as a treatment, in the language of the people written in stone ancient Chinese character script specifically for the Turkish people. Properly done so communication carries the name "Homage to the young king" at the top of the Chinese writing clearly engraved. The Chinese emperor, using a formal expression of sympathy, says: "We have tentatively agreed to be his own father and son." The fact that by Bilge Kagan entered into a settlement agreement on the implementation of this commitment, stressing the effectiveness of the results, while supporting the idea of the need to continue without modification of these objectives and agreed requirements, on a flat surface of the monument to Kul-Tegin it is specifically made to write it. Chinese Empire thus made no secret of the intention of domination. In writing the king of the empire with pleasure calls the descendants of the names that create power Bilge Kagan. But Tonykok name does not say, it is also the policy. It will be correct to say that in ancient Chinese writings fit into a small number of words a lot of sense, said beautiful words for a specific purpose, served wrapped in fictional thought, some of the complex issues related symbols, softening for perception - all this with reference to sympathy expression, beautifully served so it is a hymn - mourning, with political overtones (Bazylhan N., 2011).

Therefore there are questions requiring special call. Which king of this empire belongs to its appeal to the Chinese writing monument to Kul-Tegin? To give a precise answer to this question yet is difficult. When he died Kultegin, who at that time was governor of the Chinese empire? Note the monument Kul-Tegin Chinese records directly connected with the name of the king. Information researchers in this regard are sometimes contradictory. For example, G. Aydarov wrote that "the Chinese record on the surface of the monument is engraved with the emperor Hiuen-Tsung in 732". Known turkologist K. Sartkozhauly, researching the industry, gives the following information: "The Emperor of the Tang Empire Xuan Zong in accordance with the position of the Turkic khanate sent a letter on behalf of the Emperor of condolence Bilge Kagan through one of the commanders of the army of the Tang Empire Lyusyanya by adding Horde masters of six people.
Here, the name of another emperor. Many who studied Chinese writing T. Abenayuly proves that "the text written in the monument dedication king who ruled at that time in China, Tang Shuang zones". If so list, different opinions will continue. If you compare the data shown by Lev Gumilyov, are based on information T. Abenayuly. The study of this question, we used last information, considering it more accurate. Obviously, in used the last information of historical data to define their concept of experts.

In Chinese writing research of the Kul-Tegin monument and in the analysis of any following basic scientific conclusions: Attempts scientific justification through the comparative analysis of the translation issues such as translation into different languages of Chinese writing in the monument Kul-Tegin, the quality of the translation, the meaning of this translation for the Kazakh people, ie the impact on the relationship with the neighbors, the translation techniques, achievements and shortcomings in this area, also concluded with concrete evidence that the translation of the ancient written heritage without knowing the cultural achievements of this nation, its history, occupation, level of relations with other countries (Sadri M.A., 2002; Bartold V.V., 2002). It is impossible to make a full-fledged literary heritage. However defined, which provides goals and objectives for the location of the monument in writing tabgashy Kul-Tegin, a historical and political situation was the reason for such a decision.

In ancient Chinese writing in building their state of the Turks are not their heroic campaign, on the other hand, the road was open to that during the fall of the Turkic khanate in both sides reigned peace and peaceful coexistence.

Under the pretext of expressing his condolences to the king tabgashey dedication to young Turks he speaks of the desire to obey the empire and possibility of constructing calmness and the unity of life. In a study of the meaning of these questions are shown by scientific findings. In ancient Chinese writing the re-submission of the Turks is due to the Chinese as a model of peaceful life. The study conclusively formulated direct causes of the fall of the Turkic khanate owing to the policy of the ruler of the empire at that time to find a common language: the interest of Turks silk fabrics, beautiful products and enmity between the Turkic lords, hanami, people. Thus, if the first page of Kul-Tegin monument wrote a hymn of appeal to Kahanat his people, the next page of the monument is dedicated to the written appeal to the Turkic people of the king of the Chinese empire, taking advantage of condolence.

Conclusion

In conclusion we can say at the present time, according to Elbasy, repeatedly stressed to find our country in the Eurasian Union, it is not a political union, but mainly an economic union. Consequently, and with the West and with the East relations are based on a multi-vector policy. If so, our analysis of the Orkhon monuments Sartkozhauly K. and T. Abenayuly shows that in translations of Chinese writing by the Chinese rulers were Turks looks positive, it can be evaluated as a document that gives a great opportunity to bring together the countries of the Great Steppe and Celestial.

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