

## THE TYPES OF DISEASES AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION IN THE WORKING OF MAHMUD KASHGARI' "DEVONU LUG'ATI-T-TURK"

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**Abstract:** In the article analyzed the types of diseases and their classification in the working of Mahmud Kashgari' "Devonu lug'ati-t-turk". As we know Mahmud Kashgari, a great linguist of the Turkic peoples who lived almost a thousand years ago, in his work "Devonu lug'ati-t-turk" ("Dictionary of Turkic words") (XI century) not only provided a lot of information on language and ethnography, but also on the medicine of Turkic peoples. It is obvious that it has stopped for a long time. Interestingly, a significant proportion of medical words and terms found in the Devonian Dictionary-it-Turkish (hereinafter Devon - N.R.) have survived almost unchanged in many Turkic languages, especially Uzbek. brings clarity to many dark aspects of medical history.

**Key words:** classification, great linguist, medicine, developing, formation, terms, concept.

Mahmud Kashgari, a great linguist of the Turkic peoples who lived almost a thousand years ago, in his work "Devonu lug'ati-t-turk" ("Dictionary of Turkic words") (XI century) not only provided a lot of information on language and ethnography, but also on the medicine of Turkic peoples.

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Devon has been studied by linguists, historians and scholars for almost 100 years. Many researchers have conducted a number of studies on the origin, structure, and construction forms of words in a work.

The words and terms related to medicine in Devon are found only in some studies, and there are almost no works on the words related to various diseases in the work [see. Bayat 2003: 103-122; Lighter 2015; Hauenschild 1994: 25-100; Masattaş 2020: 1348-1358; Seat 2016: 195-212].

According to the work, the ancient Turks used the words "disease", "illness", "pain" in the sense of "pain", and the words and terms associated with various diseases in "Devon" can be categorized as follows:

**1. The skin diseases:** 1) *ala "ola, pes", cloth "cloth, swelling", bull "bull", inaku "dabba", sputum "measles", swelling "swelling", wart "wart", soknagu "tumor*

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*between the nail and the flesh", temraku "Temratki", tersgak "elbow, terskay, terskan", measles "measles", back "wound type", smallpox "smallpox", smallpox "smallpox", urra "churra, dabba", chor "churra".*

**2. The diseases associated with coldsiq "hiccup, iyq", heat "fever", elpinmak "cold, touch", throat "flu", fever "fever", whip "fever".**

**3. The infectious diseases: yellow fever, malaria, malaria, malaria, yellow fever.**

**4. The internal diseases: Diarrhea, heartache**

**5. The mental illness: laughter, epilepsy**

**6. The diseases of the body: fat "fat", ketu "lame, crippled, crippled", lame "lame, amputated".**

Given the form and meaning of such words and terms associated with diseases common in the Middle Ages, it is noteworthy that many of them have a purely Turkish basis. Measles is associated with the spread of red sores on the human body, while jaundice is associated with yellowing of the face and eyes. Also, the origin of the word "fever" is a rise in body temperature, body heat, elpinmak "hand touch, colds" on the basis of the hand, wind-related conditions, and the word "seizure" on the basis of various movements in humans, occasional movements, such as being caught and stopped.

Childbirth is a word derived from the ancient Turkish verb *tolganmaq* "torment, torment" [see. Kashgari II: 280]. At the heart of the word *tumagu* "tumov" is the ancient Turkish word *tum* "cold", *tumlitmaq* "cool down" [see. Kashgari I: 324; Kashgari II: 397]. Today, the formation of the word "district" in the Uzbek language is also associated with the ancient Turkish word "tum" (cold), which is based on the meaning of "cold, the cooling of the air." In addition, the word "hiccup, iyq" in the form of *iq* in Devon can be considered as a sound imitation.

A significant part of the names of the diseases found in Devon can be found in the Turkish literature of that period. In particular, Yusuf Khas Hajib, who lived almost at the same time as Mahmud Kashgari, in his book *Qutadg'u Bilig* (Knowledge That Leads to Happiness), mentions several of the names of the diseases mentioned above [Yusuf Khas Hajib 1971]. In this play, the common name of the disease is *ig*, pain, and emphasis is placed on a healthy lifestyle.

In the Middle Ages, when Mahmud Kashgari lived, a significant portion of the Turkic peoples were nomadic pastoralists, living in more extensive pastures. The Devon The proportion of disease names found in is not very high. However, the relatively more common names of diseases related to colds, flu, such as malaria, fever, typhoid, herpes, are associated with a more extreme climate in the Eurasian latitudes inhabited by Turkic peoples.

Although various diseases, especially epidemics such as plague and plague, were common in urban and densely populated areas in the Middle Ages, such a situation was rare in nomadic and semi-nomadic pastoralists. This was due to the weather conditions at the time, which varied according to the extent to which sanitation was observed in the cities. The clean air of the vast pastures and the constantly windy climates prevented the spread of infectious diseases. The fact that

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this situation is reflected in the work of Mahmud Kashgari can be seen in the following statements of this linguist:

“Sleep, sleep neng - everything that is thrown away, forgotten. That is why lazy people are called "sleeping people". Among the Oguzs, those who do not leave their cities and do not fight are also called sleeping. Lazy means abandoned” [Kashgari III: 2].

It is obvious that the Turks glorified continuous movement, respected active, diligent people in daily life, inactive, lazy people could not find a sufficient place in society and used the term "lying", ie "lying, lazy". It should be noted that even today in the South Khorezm dialect of the Uzbek language the word yatag means "lazy, lazy" [OXSHL 1971: 128], the root of this word goes back to the word yatuq in the Kashgari period.

Another interesting aspect of the Devonian words and terms related to various diseases is that, unlike most examples of medieval Eastern literature, plague, plague, and, in general, epidemics are rare in the play. This reinforces the view that such diseases were less prevalent among the Turkic peoples.

Although Mahmud Kashgari only mentions similar diseases in some places, it is understood that the information he cites is related to animals. The linguist, referring to the word yut, refers to it as "a natural, yut that kills animals from the cold in winter" [Kashgari III: 156].

Interestingly, Devon does not contain much information about pandemic diseases, such as plague and plague, which in the Middle Ages were considered the most terrible disaster for mankind. As mentioned above, this is due, on the one hand, to the geography of the distribution of the Turkic peoples, and, on the other hand, to the healthy way of life of the Turks. The fact that Devon has a lot of information about healthy living, treatment and medicinal herbs also supports this view.

In short, the information in the Devonu lug'ati-t-turk, a rich treasure of the Turkic language, is valuable not only as a historical source for our language, but also as an important source of information about the healthy lifestyle and daily life of our ancestors.

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