

THE LAKES AND RIVERS MENTIONED IN THE INSCRIPTIONS OF KOK TURKS

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Abstract: As it is known, when the history is defined, the place element must also be considered. For this reason, historians focus not only on time but also on place and social results while they are talking about past events. The written sources in the language Kık Tırks are the most precious Works of our history of Central Asia where a-thousands-year old Turkish history took place and still Turks live there. One can run across these Works in a wide area, beginning from China on the east, to the middle and North Europe on the west. Although there been thousands of rivers and lakes over the elder Turkish land. In this study, it was tried to find out the original place of the lakes and rivers that are mentioned at the inscriptions of the Kık Tırk and Uygur period and their historical importance was taken into consideration in a short manner. For this reason an alphabetical order has been followed up.

Key Word: Turkish Inscriptions, Turkish Lakes, Turkish Rivers

As it is known, when making description of history, location concept is taken into account, too. Relation to this, historians have been emphasized on not only the time but also the location and the social results when mentioning pheomenons at past. Kık Tırk briefs undoubtly hold the first place among valuable works of our history on Centrial Asia where today is inhabited by Tırks and where Turkish history has gone by for thousands of years. These have seen at a wide geography which begining from China at East, extending to the middle and north of Europe at west¹.

Especially, in the said study, we try to emphasize the historical importance and places of the lakes and rivers which are mentioned in epigraphs belonging Kık Tırks and Uygurs.

Ancient Tırks called the lake as "kıl". In other words the format of -k was spoken. For the rivers or big rivers, it was generally called "уғьз".

Ak Sub: It was recorded as *Kaşuy* in the early transcriptions of Şine Usu Inscription, but we think that it is necessary to read this name as "Ak Sub". Ak Sub which is mentioned at the time of conflicts² between the brother of Moyun 3or and Tay Bilge Tutuk, must be doubtless at north side of Lake of Ubsu. Today a south-branch of Ka-kem bears the name of Aksu³. Nonetheless, that we learn from the inscription that the conflicts of two brothers came true around Selenge, this place is the northwest sides of Selenge. Moyun 3or enclosed Tay Bilge Tutuk at 3ıgıltr Kıl with coiling Ak Sub⁴. As is known, from this conflicts, Moyun 3or will be first past the post and head the Uygur Khaganate.

Ak Termel: When we look at the history of Kık Tırks, in 710, it is point at issue that a big wartime of the army of khaganate onto Kırğızs. When China, On Ok and Kırğızs turned on Kık Tırks, eminent statesman Tunyukuk, thought day and night, decided to beat Kırğızs firstly with arranging a war plan. To reach Kırğızs, it is necessary to pass beyond the Mountains of Kugmen. But

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¹ Even we supposed that ancient Scandinavian and German inscriptions' origins are associated with Turkish alphabet.

² See, **Şine Usu Inscription**, East side, 6. line: *Sekizin ay eki yangıka 3ıgıltr Kılte, Aksub kezь sьngьşdim.*

³ In a research which we conducted before, even if we joined Aksu which is the branch of Agriculture River today in East Turkestan with Ak Sub, in our later research wee see that this is impossbible. See, S.Gımez, "Kık Tırkze Yazıtlarda Gezen Yer Adları", **Tırk Kьltьrь**, 34/453, Ankara 2001, p.25-26.

⁴ S.Gımez, **Uygur Tırkleri Tarihi ve Kьltьrь**, 2. edition, Ankara 2000, p.27.

because of the snow, the all roads was closed but it was thought that from Az's soils, it can be possible to go there and it was moved along Anı River. After a difficult struggle Ak Termel was passed beyond nevermore the guide who conducted to army was punished because he confounded the road, onto khan's behest, it was commanded for soldiers moving more quickly⁵. As a result of this military expedition, Kırğız was exposed to a sudden attack, as a major part of them were killed, their khan was cut out, too⁶.

Ak Termel, being mentioned during the wars with Kırğız, must be close to Anı River, and a branch of Yenisey River. And today it is said that to reach upward of Anı River, it is passed through a river which is called as Ak Sug or on Ak⁷.

Anı Sub: Sometime 710, because of China's hostility towards On Oks and Kık Tırks, as the text we gave above, we welcome Anı River with its name⁸. With regard to this military expedition in the Inscription of Tunyukuk, when going to Kırğız because of the snow, the all roads was closed but it was understood that from Az's soils, it can be possible to go there and it was moved along Anı River⁹. Anı, in question here, is a part of Abakan being a branch of Yenisey¹⁰.

Arkar Başı: The south part of Şine Usu, in the first line, passed after Irtiş, Kargu and Kem rivers. According to this, Arkar Başı, is the one of head of the rivers which stream in Irtiş River¹¹. In 752, it is the point of issue that a Tokuz Oguz-Kırğız accord against Uygurs. As being understood from The Inscription of Şine Usu, 3ikler who is predicated on Kırğız is hinged on this alliance and it is made arrangements to take a swing at Uygurs¹². After that to this alliance, three Karluk sizes attended, too. Uygurs who had heard beforehand their conduct, firstly making three Karluk obey, then make Cikler come to heel, sent onto 3ikler a tutuk with işbara and tarkans¹³.

Balıkliḡ: We see the name of this river with the help of the situations of year 752, too. As we bring out above, Uygurs face with the oppositions of Kırğız, Karluks and 3iklers. At this time, Oguzs and Tırks in China come into action against them, too. Uygurs' army was about 3000 people. But they succeed to beat their enemies. Then, Uygurs cause them to prepare camp (otag) Moyun 3or at the junction of Orkun and Balıklı Rivers. It was taken a swing at Cigils probably near Abakan, at shores of Yenisey¹⁴. When we look at his information which is mentioned in The Inscription of Şine

⁵ See, **Tunyukuk Inscription**, I. Stone, East side, 6-7. line; North side 1-2. lines: *Kuḡmen yolu bir ermiş tumaş tiyin işidip "bu yolın yorisar yaramazı" tidim yirzi tiledim 3ıllıḡ iz eri bultum işidim: "Az bir yolu Anı birle...bir at orukı ermiş anın barmış nngar aytıp bir atlıḡ barmış" tiyin "ol yolın yorisar anı" tidim sakıntıḡ kaganıma ıttıntım s̄b yorıtdım "at altın" tidim Ak Termel keze ogurkalatdım.*

⁶ S.Güme3, **Kık Tırk Tarihi**, 2. edition, Ankara 1999, p.56-58.

⁷ L.P.Potapov, "O Narode Bıkliyskoy Stepı", **Tyurkologizieskiye Issledovaniya**, Moskova-Leningrad 1963, p.290-291; Güme3, **the article above**, p.26.

⁸ Güme3, **i.b.**, p.56-57.

⁹ See, **Tunyukuk Inscription**, I. Stone, East side, 6-7. line; *Anza sakıntıḡ: "ilk Kırkızka s̄bleser yig ermiş" tidim Kuḡmen yolu bir ermiş tumaş tiyin işidip "bu yolın yorisar yaramazı" tidim yirzi tiledim 3ıllıḡ iz eri bultum. işidim: "Az bir yolu Anı birle...bir at orukı ermiş".*

¹⁰ Güme3, **i.b.**, p.57.

¹¹ Güme3, **the article above**, p.27.

¹² See, **Şine Usu Inscription**, South side, 1. line:...s̄b Karluk tapa...Kem Kargu...İrtiş Uḡbzig Arkar Başı...anta er kamaş...yanta sallap kezdim bir yegirminz ay sekiz yegirmike...yolukdım...

¹³ Güme3, **Uygur Tırkleri...**, p.31.

¹⁴ See, **Şine Usu Inscription**, South side, 8-10. lines:...Tabgazdaki Oguz-Tırk taşıkmış anta katılmış anta beyler...biş ȳbz kedimlig yadag bi eki şaşıp kelti k̄ngim kulım bodunıḡ tengri yer anta ayu birti anta sanzđım...Karluk tapa tezıp kirti anta yana t̄şıp Orkun Balıklıḡ beltirinte el ırḡinin anta ırḡipen itidim...

Usu, Balıklıg is the branch of Orkun, it is understood that probably it is a place in the middle of this big river¹⁵.

Bolzu: Both being name of a river, probably a branch of Irtiș, and it is probable that an another geographic location. There are people who conjoin it with River Urungu¹⁶. We see the name of Bolzu in four big inscription¹⁷. At the beginning of 8th age, Türgișes who are from On Oks, trapped by Chinese Empire, Kırğızs and their relatives Siks opposed Kık Türk Khaganate. The big stateman Tunyukuk not sleeping at night and not sitting whole day, paralysed all his enemies one by one. In the epigraphs it is lastly mentioned about the war with Türgișes¹⁸. In the Inscriptions of Kıl Tigin and Bilge Kagan, getting over Altun Yış and getting through Irtiș River, like Kırğızs, it is suddenly raided over Türgișes. Even if the army of Türgiș kagan assaulted Kık Türks at Bolzu, Kıl Tigin marked his bravery here, too and seized in propria persona from Türgiș kagan's ministers, Az Tutuk. The kagan So-ko¹⁹, who was leader of them was killed with his family and then Türgiș community was subjected is said²⁰. Against So-ko (maybe Saka) who is said that he has an army with 300.000 soldiers, there is a betrayal or misfortune here. His brother Bırg went over to Kapgan Kagan through his community is inferiority in numbers and he wasn't delegated authority in administration. Bırg who leded the armies of Kık Türks conducted to call to order again Ili Valley, Mountain Tarbagatay and north of Mountain Tanrı which is under control of his brother So-ko. But Kapgan Kagan killed Bırg, brother of Soko, thinking that he would distress ahead²¹. Indeed, a brother who cheats his big brother can easily counter himself. Kapgan took into account this situation.

Türgiș war which is given in summary at Inscriptions of Kıl Tigin and Bilge Kagan was told in detailed included the events after and before the war as Kırğız wartime at Tunyukuk Inscription. Tunyukuk said that Altun Yış and Irtiș Oguz was driven through with big difficulties, Kık Türks' armies reached Bolzu when day broke, investigation levers announced that Türgiș armies met in Yarıș Yazı and Türgiș commands which gathered here was about 100.000 people²².

Burgu: Tay Bilge Tutuk, elder brother of Moyun 3or, is commemorated with his wars in Şine Usu Inscription. Although Moyun 3or invites his brother and his partisans for lots of time, he can not convince them and after one more war in 15th of june; getting possession of a considerable amount of animals and people, his military occupies the region from the west (or back) of Selenge to the Şip

¹⁵ S.Gümez, "Şine-Usu Yazıtı'nda Gezen Yer Adları Üzerine", *Belleten*, LXIV/240, Ankara 2001, p.433.

¹⁶ Bolzu is said that it is today Bolunkoy Town. See, R.Giraud, *L'Empire des Turcs Celestes*, Paris 1960, p.178-179; L.N.Gumilev, *Hazar Zevresinde Bin Yıl*, Trans. A.Batur, İstanbul 2001, p.165.

¹⁷ See, *Kıl Tigin Inscription*, East side, 37. line; *Bilge Kagan Inscription*, East side, 28. line; *Tunyukuk Inscription*, I. Stone, North side, 35. line; *Şine Usu Inscription*, South side, 1-2. lines.

¹⁸ Gümez, *Kık Türk Tarihi*, p.56-58.

¹⁹ We see the name of Sou-ko (or So-ko) which is related with Türgiș seize. It can be probably connection with Saka. Turghish So-ko (Saka) after calling himself as kagan, he arranged some invasions to such as Kuza, Aksu and Kaşgar which is today in East Turkestan.

²⁰ See, *Kıl Tigin Inscription*, East side, 36-38. lines; *Bilge Kagan Inscription*, East side, 27-28. lines: *Ol yulka Türgiș tapa Altun Yışığ toğa Irtiș Uğözığ keze yorıdımız Türgiș bodunıg uda basdıımız Türgiș kagan sısı Bolzuda otza borza kelti şıngışdıımız Kıl Tigin başıg boz at binip tegdi başıg boz at (anta ulti)... ikisin ızı altuzdı anta yana kirip Türgiș kagan buyrukı Az Tutukıg eligin tuttı kaganın anta ılörtümüz ilin altımız Kara Türgiș bodun kop izikdi.*

²¹ See, J.M.Deguignes, *Hunların, Türklerin, Moğolların ve daha sair Tatarların Tarih-o Umumisi*, Vol. II, İstanbul 1924, p.469-472; E.Chavannes, *Documents sur les Tou-Kiue [Turcs] Occidentaux*, Petersburg 1903, p.77-78; E.Baytur, *Şinçan'daki Milletlerin Tarihi*, Pekin 1991, p.363; Gümez, *i.b.*, p.56-60.

²² See, *Tunyukuk Inscription*, I. Stone, North side, 11. line; II. Stone, West side, 1. line: *Altun Yışığ yolsuzın aşdıımız Irtiș Uğözığ kezıgsızın kezdıımız tın katdıımız Bolzuka tang ıntırb tegdıımız tılıg kelırtı sabı antag: "Yarıș Yazıda on tımen sı terilti" tir.*

Başı in the south of Yılan Kol²³. It is also mentioned in Terhin Inscription, it is one of the rivers that Moyun 3or existed²⁴. Although it is claimed that Burgu, which is mentioned above, is called as Ka Kem²⁵, we do not think so, because they are far from each other. Also it is mentioned in Terhin Inscription after Sekiz Selenge, Orkun, Togla, Sebintırdı and Kargu rivers, so it should be a river near to them, probably.

3ıgıltır Kıl: We see in Şine Usu Inscription that; by going around Ak Sub, he wars with Moyun 3or's brother against to Tatars, taking Tay Bilge Tutuks side in the Keyre Başı and Ёзбъркъ in 15th of the month mercilessly, and then he chases them, we think that it is in the region around the sources of the Selenge River²⁶. In our opinion, the name of 3ıgıltır Kıl is cherished as Зıldır Гцль in Anatolia. The war of the brothers mentioned above occurs probably in 748-749²⁷.

3us Başı: Oguzs riote in the late times of life of Kapgan Kagan who is the famous sovereign of Кцк Търк²⁸. It is told in the Kıl Tigin Inscription that Oguzs belong to his clan, they turn against to him since the ground and sky intermixed, and they wars against Oguzs five times in a year²⁹; and in Bilge Kagan Inscription it is told as Tokuz Oguzs are belong to their own clan and again Oguzs turn against to him since the ground and sky are intermixed and jealousy of Oguzs, but there are four wars³⁰. This region is the 3rd war's place against Oghuzs. Turkish People's neglection is told during this war. It is informed that the people who will die return to life and one of the tribes of Tonga Yılpagut is sieged and maltreated in the funeral of Tonga Tigin³¹. We believe that this place is around the Togla River.

İrlın: Although we can not determine the exact place of İrlın³²; by means of the war mentioned in the Şine Usu Inscription against Basmıls and Karluks in 752; we predict that it is in the Cungarya Region. Kagan of Uygurs Moyun 3or learn the plan of Oguzs against his clan, with a spy. Meanwhile, Basmıls are also turn against to him. But Uygurs defeat without giving any opportunity to them. And then they loot Karluks' goods. After looting the countries of Basmıls and Karluks, they defeat them one more time in Yogarı Yarış³³. They reach to their enemies in İrlın and Talakamın³⁴. Meanwhile, the Turkish people in China attack to Uygurs. Although Uygurs have 3000 soldiers, they achieve to defeat them³⁵.

²³ See, Şine Usu Inscription, East side, 2-3. lines: *Kentъ bodunım" tidim "udu keling" tidim kodup bardım kelmedi yize ertim Burguda yetdim tırtınz ay tokuz yangıka sngbşdim sanzdım anta ylkısın barımın kızın-koduzın kelırtım bışınz ay udu kelti Sekiz Oguz, Tokuz Tatar kalmatı kelti Selenge kidin Yılan Kol birdin singar Şıp Başına tegi zerig itdim.*

²⁴ See, Terhin Inscription, West side, 4. line: *Sekiz Selenge, Orkun, Togla, Sebintırdı, Kargu ve Burguda sularında konar güzırdım ben.*

²⁵ S.G.Klyastorniy, "Terhinskaya Nadpis", *Sovetskaya Tyurkologiya*, No 3, Baky 1980, p.94.

²⁶ See, Şine Usu Inscription, East side, 6. line: *Sekizinz ay eki yangıka 3ıgıltır Kulte Aksuy kezъ sngbşdim anta sanzdım anta udi yordım ol ay bış yegirmike Keyre Başı Ёзbırкъde (ёз-bir-eki) Tatar birle katı tokıdım singarı bodun izikdi.*

²⁷ Gümez, *Uygur Türkleri...*, p.26-27.

²⁸ Gümez, *Kuk Türk Tarihi*, p.63-65.

²⁹ See, Kul Tigin Inscription, North side, 4. line: *Tokuz Oguz bodun kentъ bodunım erti tengri yir bulgakın ёзбн yagı boltı bir yıka bış yolu sngbşdıımız.*

³⁰ See, Bilge Kagan Inscription, East side, 29-30. lines: *Tokuz Oguz mening bodunım erti tengri yir bulgakın ёзбн yagı bolt. bir yıka tırtı yolu sngbşdıımız.*

³¹ See, Kul Tigin Inscription, North side, 7. line; *Bilge Kagan Yazıtı*, Doğu tarafı, 30-31. satırlar: *Ёзбнз 3uş Başında sngbşdıım Търк bodun adak kamşatdı yablak boltazı erti oza yanya keligme sşsin agıtdım ıķbş ıltızi anta tirilti anta Tongra Yılpagutı bir oguşıg Tonga Tigin yogınta egire tokıdım.*

³² Gümez, *Uygur Türkleri...*, p.33.

³³ It is a part of Yarış Yazı (plato) and must be in the Cungarya area.

³⁴ The matter which is valid for İrlın is valid for this, too

³⁵ See, Şine Usu Inscription, East side, 12. line; South side, 1-9. lines: *...tokuz yangıka sş yoritdım...tutuk başın 3ık tapa bınga itdim İsi Yer tapa az er itdim kır tidim Kırkız kanı Kugmen irinte eb barkında ermiş yelmesin İsi Yeringerъ*

Irtiṣ: As known, it is among the rivers which are important for Asia and world. The sources of this river which is about 2970 km begin from Altays. As sensed, this river is the main component of Kimek legendary, too. It is believed that Cuci's grave, told as the founder of Khanate of Altun Orda, is near this river. As known that when Genghis Khan giving out the country among his sons, this area is given to Cuci³⁶.

As before we mentioned that, about 710 Kṛk Tṛks' armies had a conflict with Tṛgīṣhes who lived near The River of Irtiṣ³⁷. Tṛgīṣ war which is given in summary at inscriptions of Kṛl Tigin and Bilge Kagan was told³⁸ in detailed included the events after and before the war as Kırız wartime at Tunyukuk Inscription. Tunyukuk said that Altun Yıṣ and Irtiṣ Oguz was driven through with big difficulties, Kṛk Tṛks' armies reached Bolzu when day broke, investigation levers announced that Tṛgīṣ armies met in Yarıṣ Yazı³⁹ and Tṛgīṣ commands which gathered here was about 100.000 people. Some of the greats of Kṛk Tṛks wanted to go back before meeting with the enemy, but Tunyukuk said that Altun Yıṣ and Irtiṣ Ɔǵız were get over, God, Umay⁴⁰ and blessed country were with them and it was necessary not to be afraid of the most of enemies and 'Let's assault!'. As a result Kṛk Tṛk army proceeded to attack and defeated the armies of Tṛgīṣhes on the first day of war. On second day Tṛgīṣ soldiers bunched again and hammered but On Oks who jammed between Tunyuyuk and Bilge were dispatched. After this war, as we said above, Tṛgīṣ kagan, commandant and vizier were killed. After that, being sent news to On Ok community who composed the basic of country, they were made to come to heel⁴¹. In the inscriptions of Kṛl Tigin and Bilge Kagan, the reason of telling shortly the Tṛgīṣ war is probably Ini Il Kagan's being the leader of the army in this war. In inscriptions of Kṛl Tigin and Bilge Kagan, it is not mightily mentioned about Ini Il Kagan's activities because of seeing him as an adversary⁴².

*ıdımıṣ yelmesin mening er anta basmıṣ til tutmıṣ kanınga İsinge er kelti Karluk İsinge kelmedıḱ tidi...sḱ Karluk tapa...Kem Kargu...İrtiṣ Ɔǵızig Arkar Başı...anta er kamıṣ...yanta sallap kezdim bir yegirminz ay sekiz yegirmike...yolukdım Bolzu Ɔǵızde Bz Karlukıg anta tokıdım anta yana tḱṣdim 3ik bodunıg bingam sḱre kelti...zıtımın yayladım yaka anta yaladım 3ik bodunka tutuk birtim işbaras tarkat anta anzuladım...Kazluk Kṛlte...Taygun Kṛlte tiriltim bidgezi er anta ıtdım er kelti Kara Yotulkan kezip kelirti ben utru yorıdım...Karluk tapa er ıdımıṣ...izre ben *bulğayın timiṣ taṣdından...Basmıl yağıdıp ebimrḱ bardı anı izgermedim taṣdından Bz Karluk bḱ ıduk...biṣinz ay altı otuzka sḱngḱṣdim anta sanzıdım...toguru sanzıdım anta ıtrḱ Tṛgīṣ Karlukıg tabarın alıp ebin yulıp barmıṣ ebime tḱṣmıṣ...sekizinz ay ben udu yorıdım ebimin Ersegḱnte Yula Kṛlte kotım anta irtim...Yogarı Yarıṣda sḱsin anta sanzıdım ebi on kḱn ıngre ırkḱp barmıṣ anta yana yorıp tḱṣdim...İrlḱnte Talakamınta yetdim...Tabğazdaki Oguz Tṛk taṣıkımıṣ anta katılmıṣ anta beyler...biṣ yḱz kedimlig yadag bir eki ṣaṣıp kelti kḱngim kulım bodunıg tengri yer anta ayu birti anta sanzıdım*

³⁶ S.Ğımeṣ, **Tṛk Kṛltḱrḱnıṣ Ana Hatları**, Ankara 2006, p.15.

³⁷ Ğımeṣ, **Kṛk Tṛk Tarihi**, p.58.

³⁸ See, **Kṛl Tigin Inscription**, East side, 36-38. lines; **Bilge Kagan Inscription**, East side, 27-28. lines.

³⁹ Yarıṣ Yazı is Cungarya Plato which is between Tarbagatay and Tanrı Mountain. See, Ğımeṣ, **i.b.**, p.58.

⁴⁰ As a result of our search, we agree with the opinion that Umay is an angel or a Turkish heroine who lived B.C.. Maybe she is the female wolf herself. See, S.Ğımeṣ, "Umay Meselesi", **Tṛk Kṛltḱrḱ**, Num. 318, Ankara 1989, p.630-634; S.Ğımeṣ, "Drevnyaya Religiya Tyurok", **Şamanizm Kak Religiya: Genezis, Rekonstruktsiya, Traditsii**. Tezisi Dokladov Mejdunarodnoy Nauznoy Konferentsii, 15-22 avgusta 1992 g. Yakutsk 1992.

⁴¹ See, **Tunyukuk Inscription**, I. Stone, North side, 11. line; II. Stone, West side, 1-8. lines: *Altun Yıṣıg yolsuzın aṣdıımız İrtiṣ Ɔǵızig kezigsizin kezdimiz tḱn katdıımız Bolzuka tang ıtrḱrḱ tegdimiz tılıg kelḱrti sabı antag: "Yarıṣ Yazıda on tḱmen sḱ terilti" tir ol sabıg işidip; "beyler kopın yanalım arıg ubutı yig" tidi ben anza tir men; "ben Bilge Tunyukuk. Altun Yıṣıg aṣa keltimiz İrtiṣ Ɔǵızig keze keltimiz kelmiṣ alp" tidi tuymad. Tengri, Umay, ıduk yir-sub basa berti erinz "neke tezer biz ıḱḱṣ tiyin neke korkur biz az tiyin ne basınalım tegelim" tidim tegdimiz yuludımız ekinti kḱn kelti ıtrḱze kızıp kelti sḱngḱṣdıımız bizinte eki ızı singarṣa artuk erti Tengri yarlıkaduk bḱḱn ıḱḱṣ tiyin biz korkmadımız sḱngḱṣdıımız Tardıṣ ṣadra udi yayındımız kaganın tutdumız yabğusın ṣadın anta ılrḱti eligze er tutdumız ol ok tḱn bodunın sayu ıtdımız ol sabıg işidip On Ok beyleri bodunı kop kelti yḱḱḱnti.*

⁴² Ğımeṣ, **Kṛk Tṛk Tarihi**, p.59-60.

Furthermore, we meet the name of River Irтіş in Şine Usu's inscription. We see the geographic names like Kem which is mentioned at the south part of inscription, in the first line, then Kargu, after that Irтіş River and finally Arkar Başı. It is because of the accord which Tьrk tribes like Oghuzs, Kırghızs, Karluk, 3ik, Basmıl made against Uygurs⁴³.

Kanuy: We meet with this river in the Terhin Inscription⁴⁴. Moyun 3or bracing his rulership, after assigned yabgu and şad⁴⁵, made a mountain pasture in Tez Başı, at the wet part of Otьken, built the otak there, made his border there and lived the years between 750-753 there. At the east part of Tez Başı, there were rivers Kanuy and Кьньу⁴⁶. Here today must be at the south of Tuva and the branches slopped in Lake of Hayargas.

Kara Bulak: We have brushed above that Toghuz Oguzs and Kırghızs made an accord against the Uygurs in 752. They sent a delegate to Kırghızs sitting at Urьng Beg and Kara Bulak⁴⁷. Passing in this sentence, Urьng Beg and Kara Bulak were explained during the inscription's first evaluation as "gentle begs and herd bulukı"⁴⁸. But we estimate that this two words are the name of place and at the north of Abakan⁴⁹.

Kara Kьl: In Kьk Tьrk period, there exists a civil insurrection by "Az" people in 714 who are in the north region of Tannu-Ola and neighbours of Kırghız people. But they are again controlled by Kьk Tьrks. At the time of this war, Kьl Tigin gets the age of 41. In their defeat, Kьl Tigin's personal efforts play a great role. Kьl Tigin captures the Az's halberd by himself⁵⁰. The Kara Kьl in which the war with Az people takes place is in the west sides of Mongolia and in the south of Tuva. The year 715 is also a time when there are too many rebellions and cahos. Although his older age, Kapgan Kagan is in a inconsistent manner. He even send a delegate to the Emperor Hşьan-tsung in order to marry another chinese princess⁵¹. Meanwhile, his attitude towards the clans which are loyal to him has been changed.

Kargu: It is one of the seashores where Moyun 3or lived in an unsettled way⁵² after he brought the peace in the country in 752.

Kazluk Kьl: We come across two lake names in the south side and in the 2. and 3. lines of the Şine Usu Inscription. These are Kazluk and Taygun lakes. It is obvious that these lakes witnessed important histocil events. Unfortunately it is impossible to reveal these events as related parts of the inscription were disappered. These mentioned lakes must be one of the lakes in the west sides of

⁴³ See, *Şine Usu Inscription*, South side, 1. line: *Karluk tapa...Kem Kargu...İrtiş Uğbzig Arkar Başı...anta er kamış...yanta sallap kezdim bir yegirminz ay sekiz yegirmike...yolukdım Bolzu Uğbзде bз Karlukıg anta tokıdım anta yana tьşdim.*

⁴⁴ S.Gumez, "Terhin Yazıtının Tarihi Aзıdan Deęerlendirilmesi", *DTCF. Tarih Araştırmaları Dergisi*, 27/28, Ankara 1996, p.74.

⁴⁵ Gumez, *Uygur Tьrkleri...*, p.28-29.

⁴⁶ See, *Taryat-Terhin Inscription*, West side, 5. line: *yaylagım Uтьken kuzı kidin uzı Tez Başı ыngdьni Kanuy Кьньу...*
Also see, *Tez II Inscription*, South side, 2. line: *Tezig Kasar kurıg kontı zıt tikdi ыrgın yaratdı yayladı.*

⁴⁷ See, *Şine Usu Inscription*, East side, 10. line: *Yime yurtın yagıdıp gelmiş Brьng Begig, Kara Bulakıg anı olurmış Kırkız tapa er idmiş.*

⁴⁸ G.J.Ramstedt, "Zwei Uigurische Runeninschriften in der Nord-Mongolei", *Journal de la Societі Finno-Ougrienne*, 30, Helsinki 1913/18, p.23; H.N.Orkun, *Eski Tьrk Yazıtları*, Vol. I, İstanbul 1938, p.172.

⁴⁹ Gumez, "Şine-Usu Yazıtında...", p.431.

⁵⁰ See, *Kьl Tigin Inscription*, North side, 2-3. lines: *Az bodun yağı bolı Kara Kьlte sьngьşьdmiz Kьl Tigin bir kırk yaşıyur erti Alp Salzı akın binip oplayu tegdi Az ilteberig tutdı Az bodun anta yok bolı.*

⁵¹ Gumez, *Kьk Tьrk Tarihi*, p.63.

⁵² See, *Taryat-Terhin Inscription*, West side, 4. line: *Sekiz Selenge Orkun Togla Sebintьrdь Kargu Burgu ol yirimin subımın konar kьzer ben.*

Altun Yış which. In other words these lakes must be one of those locating in Karluk and Basmıl field⁵³. In addition to this, we also see the names Kazluk or Kazılık in the Dede Korkut stories. The mountain Kazılık locates in the south Kazakhstan. But when considered the location which is mentioned in the Dede Korkut stories it must be somewhere in the east Anatolia or in Caucasia field. Besides, it is also claimed that Caucasia range of mountains are recorded as Kazılık in Dede Korkut stories⁵⁴. Which means that, our ancestors bring out a geographical name from the Middle Asia to the west while they emigrate and they use it in the areas which they made their home.

Kem: Kem, also known as The River Yenisey (Enese), which has an important place in the history and culture of Türk is seen in some tablets. In inscription of Bilge Kagan, when Bilge is 26 in the year of 709, they advance towards 3iks⁵⁵ who have been cooperating with Kırğız, by passing through the Kem River and in the war held in İrpen⁵⁶ the 3iks army has been dispersed and defeated⁵⁷. At the end of the same military expedition the Azs have been taken in control.

We see the name Kem again, in the Uighur period with 3ik's rebellion. In 750, Uyğur Khan beats them and in 751, he makes the marquee established in the west of Kasar which is probably the west side of Tez River. According to these event told in the east side and in the ninth line; he spends the rest of the summer here, make his tablet written and makes a small battle with Tatars⁵⁸.

The total extent of the River Yenisey is 3800 km. Its sources start in the north of Mongolia. It is overflowing and takes place in Turkish groups especially in Hakas, Tuva and Altay.

Kergъ: As it is known, after their father Kutluk Bilge dies, there has been a huge struggle between the Uighur's tigin (prince) Moyun 3or and his brother Tay Bilge Tutuk. Although there does not exist too much information in Chinese sources, in Kırk Turkish documents this struggle is told in details. Moyun 3or tries to persuade his brother and his followers but fails⁵⁹. So he sends his army from Yılan Kol to Şıp Başı near Selenge and they come from Sakış⁶⁰ on foot. The battle has continued until the 29th day of the fifth month. He captures his brother in Selenge River and brings him to his knees. For that reason, in his inscription Moyun 3or says that the society has been ruined and dead as they followed bad people⁶¹. We assume that Kergъ which is mentioned here takes place in the north of Selenge⁶².

⁵³ Gumez, the article above, p.432.

⁵⁴ O.Ş.Gükyay, *Dedem Korkudun Kitabı*, İstanbul 1973, p.336.

⁵⁵ See for 3iks, S.Gümez, "Kırk Türkçe Kaynaklarda Gezen Boy ve Kavimler Üzerine: 3ikler", *Türk Kültürü*, 32/370, Ankara 1994.

⁵⁶ İrpen must be located between the south of Kuğmen Mountains and the Yenisey's tributary streams of Eleğes and Kemzik.

⁵⁷ See, *Bilge Kagan Inscription*, East side, 26. line: *Altı otuz yaşına 3ik bodun Kırkız birle yağı bolı. Kem keze 3ik tapa sölädim İrpen te sängöşdim säsın, sanzdım.*

⁵⁸ See, *Şine Usu Inscription*, East side, 7-10. lines: *Bars yılka 3ik tapa yorıdım ekinti ay tırt yegirmike Kemde tokıdım ol yıl ol bodun izikdi anta Kasar kurdan ırgın ititdim zıt anta tokıdım yay anta yayladım yaka anta yakaladım belğemin bitigimin anta yaratıdım anızp ol yıl kızıñ ilgerı yorıdım Tatarıg ayıdım tabışkan yıl bişin ayka tegdim ulu yılka İtken Yış başında Sängöz Başında iduk baş kidinte Yabaş Tokuş beltirinte anta yayladım ırgın anta yaratıdım zıt anta tokıdım bing yıllık tımen kınlık bitigimin belğemin yassı taşka yaratıdım.*

⁵⁹ Gumez, *Uygur Türkleri...*, p.26-27.

⁶⁰ It must be located in the same area with Kergъ.

⁶¹ See, *Şine Usu Inscription*, East side, 2-5. lines: *... ebin barkın yılkıñ yulımadın kıyın aydım turguru kotım kentı bodunım tidim udı kelin tidim kodıp bardım kelmedi... Selenge kidin Yılan Kol birdin singar Şıp Başına tegi zerig itdim Kergın Sakışın Şıp başın yare kelti... Selenge tegi zerig itdi bişin ay tokuz otuzka sängöşdim anta sanzdım Selengeke sika sanzdım yazı kılım ıkkı Selenge kodı bardı ben Selenge keze udı yorıdım sängöşde tutıp on er itdim Tay Bilge Tutuk yablakın kızıñ bir eki atlıg yablakın kızıñ kara bodunım ıltın yetdin yana izik ılmezi yelmezi sen tidim yize işig kızıg ebirgil tidim.*

⁶² Gumez, "Şine-Usu Yazıtında...", p.430.

Keyre Başı: We see this name Keyre both mentioned in the north side of Şine Usu Inscription in the seventh line and Keyre Başı with Ёзбъркь (or Three-One-Two). Nothing has been discussed about Keyre Başı and Ёзбъркь so far. However, as we analyse the location names in later lines, they have to take place in the south-east of Ongin Lake⁶³. In 739-40, there has been an On Uyğur alliance, and being tied to his father Kıl Bilge, Moyun 3or comes into operation in the parts which belong to Kık Türk Khan. He reunites with his father's army in Keyre, Keyre Başı and in Ёзбъркь and in the snake year (741) he causes to a chaos in Turkish lands⁶⁴.

Kık İng: In 687, the Turkish army under the control of İl-teriş, moves toward Ordu Balık, the center of İtken, which belongs to Oguzs. Meanwhile, Chinese and Kıtans have been allies of Oguzs. As they always do, Chinese and Kıtans has left their ally alone⁶⁵. 3000 Oguz soldiers walking with their draught animals and cows, come across 2000 Kık Türk soldiers and according to Kık Türk belief, they have been defeated as God let it be⁶⁶. In this war held in Togla edge, the ruler of Oguz Baz Kagan has been killed (687). We also know that this mighty commander of Oguz has a son named as Tengri⁶⁷. But we don not have any information about whether he has taken part in these Kık Türk battles or not. We can say that this boy, for whom a stone has been written may have been killed just before the last battle of Kık Türks. If he had joined Kık Türk battles, his name must have been mentioned in the Orkun Inscriptions. But we do not see such a name.

Consequently, Kık İng generally has been asociated with Ongin River by researchers⁶⁸.

Къньу: We see this name in the west side of Terhin Inscription in the fifth line. While giving information about the geography around him, Moyun 3or mentions Kanuy and Къньу⁶⁹. We have tried to tell the locations of these rivers in Kanuy subject.

Orkun: It is the most important river of the Turkish culture and history. Its name derives from the combination of "Or" and "Kun/Кън". It possibly means the staff and the center of the society. It almost circuits the lenght and breath of Holy İtken. Just for a drop of its water, Turkish people have died for centruies. It is 1130 km long and it is the main tributary of Selenge River. It creates the most available and fertile soils of Mongolia for animal breeding. The Kık Türk Inscriptions which are accepted as the most important monuments for Turkish history, take place in Orkun river basin. The location where the inscriptions stand still has a strategic importance. Here is the enterence of Orkun valley from the east door and it is also where the first handicap for the biggest enemy, China develops⁷⁰.

The name of Orkun can be seen in the Şine Usu and Terhin Inscriptions. The Uyğur state made a battle with Basmıl and Karluk in 752. In this battle, when Moyun 3or Kagan beats two Türk clans and make his tent constructed in the mounth of Orkun and Balıklı Rivers, we come across this

⁶³ Gumez, the article above, s.428.

⁶⁴ See, Şine Usu Inscription, North side, 6-7. lines: *Sb yorıtdı uzimin ıngre binga başı ıdı Keyrede ıngdin yantaz...ızgerip yana yorıdım Keyre Başında Ёзбъркьде kan sbsi birle katıldım.*

⁶⁵ Gumez, Kık Türk Tarihi, p.46.

⁶⁶ See, Tınyukuk Inscription, I. Stone, South side, 8-9. lines: *Kık İngbıg yoguru İtken Yısgaru ıdıztım ingek kılkin Toglada Oguz kelti sbsi ız bing ermiş biz eki bing ertimiz sngbşdmiz Tengri yarlıkadı yayındımız ıgızke tıştı yayınduk yolta yime ıltı.*

⁶⁷ We see the name of Kagan's son in the Inscription of Hangita-Hat. See, S.Gumez, "Türk Tarihinin Kahramanları: 13-Baz Kagan", Orkun, Num. 64, İstanbul 2003).

⁶⁸ Gumez, "Kık Türkçe Yazıtlarda Gezen...", p.33.

⁶⁹ See, Taryat-Terhin Inscription, West side, 5. line: *yaylagım İtken kuzı kidin ız Tez Başı ıngdını Kanuy Къньу...*

⁷⁰ S.Gumez, "Orkun", Orkun, Num. 46, İstanbul 2001.

name⁷¹. After the peace has been established in the country, he says that he has an unsettled life along the coasts of Sekiz Selenge, Orkun, Togla, Sebintırdı, Kargu and Burgu⁷².

Sebintırdı: We see its name in the Terhin Inscription⁷³. It must be one of the tributary of Selenge. When considering the locations of the names which are mentioned, we see that they are all in the south of Baykal and are around the Selenge River⁷⁴.

Sekiz Selenge: It is again one of the lakes where Moyun 3or has spent his time and thanks to the available agricultural environment this name is mentioned with Orkun, Togla, Sebintırdı, Kargu and Burgu⁷⁵.

Selenge: In the south-east of Yenisey and in the soils of Holy Цткен there is Selenge and there is its biggest tributary Orkun. Orkun and Selenge; they are like a mother and a son and they disembody to The Lake Baykal⁷⁶. The name Selenge can be seen in the Terhin Inscription, in the west side and in the fourth line. As mentioned above, this name is seen with Sekiz Selenge and again, in the Şine Usu Inscription, it is told as one of the summer pastures and winter quarters of Moyun 3or Kagan⁷⁷. Besides, in this inscription we come across with Selenge when he reminds the battles he has made with his brother Tay Bilge in Tutuk in 748-749. He has probably come down on his brother and his followers at the coast of Selenge and has beaten them⁷⁸. Meanwhile, we assume that his brother Tay Bilge Tutuk has been killed⁷⁹.

Apart from this, towards the end of Moyun 3or period, there has been established a city at the coast of Selenge River named as Bay Balık⁸⁰. That's why we see the name Selenge River. The ruins of this city which has been built by Sogdlu and Chinese constructors, still exist today⁸¹.

In the Bilge Kagan Inscription, the name Selenge is seen due to the events of Uighur. When Kıl Tigin and Bilge get the crown, the chaos in the Kık Türk country has not been finished yet. The first battle of Bilge Kagan takes place along the Selenge River towards the end of 716 in Kargan Kısıl. It is against Uygur İl-teber. The Uygur country has been separated and the İl-teber of Uygur has run away to the east with his men⁸². The Uygurs has caused a huge damage here and because of this, they could not act in an inappropriate way against Kık Türk (Aşina/ Вугль) families⁸³.

⁷¹ See, *Şine Usu Inscription*, South side, 8-10. lines: ...*Tabgazdaki Oguz Türk taşımış anta katılmış anta beyler...biş yız kedinlig yadag bir eki şaşıp kelti kengim kulım bodunig tengri yer anta ayu birti anta sanzıdım...Karluk tapa tezip kirti anta yana tşıp Orkun Balıklıgı belitirinte el ırğının anta ırğipen ititdim...*

⁷² See, *Taryat-Terhin Inscription*, West side, 4. line: *Sekiz Selenge Orkun Togla Sebintırdı Kargu Burgu ol yirimin subımın konar kızı ben.*

⁷³ See, *Taryat-Terhin Inscription*, West side, 4. line: ...*Цткен eli tegiresi ikin ara ılgam tarıglagım Sekiz Selenge Orkun Togla Sebintırdı Kargu Burgu ol yirimin subımın konar-kızı ben.*

⁷⁴ Gümez, "Kık Türkçe Yazıtlarda Gezen...", p.34.

⁷⁵ See, *Taryat-Terhin Inscription*, West side.

⁷⁶ Gümez, "Orkun", s.32; Gümez, "Şine-Usu Yazıtında...", s.428.

⁷⁷ See, *Şine Usu Inscription*, North side, 2. line: *Цткен tegresi eli ikin ara olurmış subı Selenge ermiş.*

⁷⁸ Gümez, *Uygur Türkleri...*, s.26-27.

⁷⁹ See, *Şine Usu Inscription*, East side, 2-4. lines: *Kentı bodunım" tidim "udu keling" tidim kodup bardım kelmedi yize ertim Burguda yetdim tırtınz ay tokuz yangıka sngışdım sanzıdım anta yulkısın barımın kızın koduzın kelırtım bışınz ay udu kelti Sekiz Oguz Tokuz Tatar kalmatı kelti Selenge kidin Yılan Kol birdin singar Şıp Başına tegi zerig itdim Kergın Sakışın Şıp başınz yre kelti...Selenge tegi zerig itdi bışınz ay tokuz otuzka sngışdım anta sanzıdım Selengeke sıka sanzıdım yazı kılım ıkışı Selenge kodı bardı ben Selenge keze udı yorıdım.*

⁸⁰ Gümez, *the book above.*, s.37-38.

⁸¹ See, *Şine Usu Inscription*, West side, 5. line: *Sugdık Tabgazka Selengede Bay Balık yapıtı birtim.*

⁸² See, *Bilge Kagan Inscription*, East side, 37. line: *Selenge kodı yorıpan Kargan Kısıla ebin barkın anta bozdım...Uygur il-teber yızze erin ilgeri tezip bardı.*

⁸³ Gümez, *Kık Türk Tarihi*, s.68.

Şıp Başı: This name is mentioned in the Şine Ucu tablet as a result of Moyun 3or's battles with his brother tay Bilge Tutuk⁸⁴. It must be somewhere in the east side of Selenge⁸⁵.

Taygun Kıl: We have already informed that Tokuz Oguz, Kırgız, Karluk and 3ik have made an alliance against Uygurs in 752. As it is written in the Şine Ucu Inscription, after Moyun 3or has brought 3iks to their knees he appoints işbara, tarkan and tutuk to them, he gathers his army in Taygun Kıl and finds out the intention of Karluk's and Basmıl's and he finally makes a battle with them⁸⁶. We support the idea that the Taygun Kıl mentioned here must be one of the lakes in the fields of Basmıl/ Karluk, in the west sides of Altun Yış⁸⁷.

Tez Başı: After Moyun 3or has strengthened his authority, in the tablets written for him he says that he establishes a state tent in the west side of Tez River and stays here from 750 to 753⁸⁸. This event is both mentioned in detail in the Terhin Inscription and in the Tez II Inscription⁸⁹. From this point we can say that the surroundings of the tez River have been used in summer by the Khan. The real capital of the city is Ordu Balık (Karabalsagun) on Orkun River.

Today, the Tez River exists in the border of Mongolia and it flows to Ubsu Kıl. As understood from the documents, the Tez River tribes have always been one of the most important streams in which Turks have lived. This place has also been important for Uygurs. The Uygur leaders have lived around this water in the first years of the Khan's root. And here they have established the most important sources of Turkish culture and and history.

Togla: This stream which Mongolians call as Tuul and which we call as Togla is one of the east tributaries of Orkun. It is recorded in Bilge Khan, Tunyukuk and Terhin Inscriptions. We see that first the events happened during the reuniting of İl-teriş, Tunyukuk and Kapgan's are told and then the battle on Togla is described. About the defeat of Uygurs battle taking place on Togla in 687, it is written that; "the army has been sent to Цткен Yış by going through Kık İng, 3000 Uygur soldiers who have been walking with their burden animals and cows come across with 2000 Kık Türk army and according to Kık Türk beliefs they have been defeated as God let it be"⁹⁰.

We also see this stream through Oguz battles in 715⁹¹. It is understood that at the end of this battles which are lasted in 716, Oguz have been beaten badly and some of them have run away to China. This defeat must be hard for them. Of course there are many reasons why China has

⁸⁴ See, *Şine Ucu Inscription*, East side, 3-4. lines: *Sekiz Oguz Tokuz Tatar kalmatı kelti Selenge kidin Yılan Kol birdin singar Şıp Başına tegi zerig itdim.*

⁸⁵ Gumez, "Şine-Ucu Yazıtında...", s.430.

⁸⁶ See, *Şine Ucu Inscription*, South side, 2-5. lines: *3ik bodunıg bingam s̄re kelti...zitımın yayladım yaka anta yaladım 3ik bodunka tutuk birtim işbaras tarkat anta anzuladım...Kazluk Kulte...Taygun Kulte tiriltim bid̄ḡzi er anta utdım er kelti Kara Yotulkan kezip kelirti ben utru yorıdım...Karluk tapa er idmiş...işre ben bulgayın timiş taşdından...Basmıl yağıdıp ebimr̄ bardı anı izgermedim taşdından b̄z Karluk b̄z iduk...bişinz ay altı otuzka s̄nḡşdım anta sanzdım..."*

⁸⁷ Gumez, the article above, s.432.

⁸⁸ See, *Taryat Terhin Inscription*, West side, 1-2. lines: *Tengride Bolmuş İl Etmiş Bilge Kagan İl Bilge Katun atıg atanıp Цткен kidin uzınta Tez Başında ırğın anta etiıdım zit anta yaratıdım bars yılka yılan yılka eki yıl yayladım ulu yılka Цткен ortusında S̄nḡz Başkan iduk baş kidininte yayladım ırğın bunta yaratıdım zit bunta tokıdım.*

⁸⁹ See, *Tez II Inscription*, South side, 2. line: *Tezig Kasar kurıg kontı zit tikdi ırğın yaratdı yayladı.*

⁹⁰ See, *Tunyukuk Inscription*, I. Stone, South side, 8-9. lines: *Kık İnḡg yoguru Цткен Yışgarı udıztım ingek kıl̄kin Toglada Oguz kelti s̄si b̄z bing ermiş biz eki bing ertimiz s̄nḡşdımiz Tengri yarlıkadı yayındımız ūḡzke t̄şti yayınduk yolta yime ılti.*

⁹¹ See, *Bilge Kagan Inscription*, East side, 29-30. lines: *Tokuz Oguz mening bodunım erti tengri yir bulgakın ьз̄n yağı boltı bir yılka tırtı yolı s̄nḡşdımiz ang ilki Togu Balıkda s̄nḡşdımiz Togla Ūḡzig ȳzeti kezip s̄s..."*

welcomed Turkish tribes repeatedly. First of all it is easy to benefit from Turk tribes of which have been lack of the idea of unity⁹².

In the Terhin Inscription, as we mentioned before it is counted among the locations which Moyun 3or has cultivated⁹³.

Tokuş: We learn from the Şine Usu Inscription that in 751 Moyun 3or has probably spent his summer around Ubsu Kıl⁹⁴ and in the mouths of streams called as Yabaş and Tokuş⁹⁵.

Türgi-Yargun Kıl: Probably, there is a Bayırku military expedition by Kık Türk army in 705 or '06. In this time, Ulug Irkin's of Bayurku's⁹⁶ has turned into an enemy, and in the battle which has been held in Türgi-Yargun Kıl they been defeated⁹⁷. This battle is not mentioned neither in Bilge Khan's nor in Chinese sources. At the end of this battle, Ulug Irkin has hardly survived⁹⁸. We assume that the mentioned lake must be somewhere close to Togla.

Uzuz Kıl: We come across with this lake's name for the first time in the Tez II Inscription which has been established for Moyun 3or's son Buğ Khan⁹⁹. In the light of this inscription, it is understood that the struggles in 687 between Kık Türk and Tokuz Oguz are referred. About the events which have happened when Baz Khan have been killed in 687, it is said in the Tez II and in the Terhin Inscriptions that: "There has been an sudden attack by the leader of mischief maker and they have been thrown to Uzuz Kıl. Bedi Bersil and Kadir Kasar have reached there. My people have made a huge battle in there..."¹⁰⁰; "...The notables of them have been thrown to Uzuz Kıl. Kadir Kasar, Bedi Bersil, Yatız Oghuz..."¹⁰¹ We have made all the necessary information about these people mentioned here in our The Uygur History and Culture Book¹⁰². For this reason, Uzuz Kıl must also be somewhere around Togla River.

Yabaş: We have talked about this river when we are explaining Kem and Tokuş. This river which has been told through the event between 750-751, must be disemboque to the same spot with Tokuş¹⁰³.

⁹² Gımeş **Kık Türk Tarihi**, s.63-65.

⁹³ See, **Tryat-Terhin Inscription**, West side, 4. line: *Sekiz Selenge Orkun Togla Sebintırdı Kargu Burgu ol yirimin subımın knar kızı ben.*

⁹⁴ Gımeş "Kık Türkçe Yazıtlarda Gezen...", s.35.

⁹⁵ See, **Şine Usu Inscription**, East side, 9-10. lines: *Ulu yıka Cıtken Yış başında Sıngız Başında ıduğ baş kideinte Yabaş Tokuş beirinte anta yayladım ırğın anta yaratıdım zıt anta tokıdım bing yıllık tımen kınlik bitigimin belğimin yassı taşka yaratıdım.*

⁹⁶ Bayırku, which is mentioned as one of the clans of Tuluş is also possible to see in the federation of Tokuz Oghuz. They were living in the east of Kık Türks and in the north of Oghuz's and The River Togla. The name Bayırku which is transcribed as Pa-ye-ku in Chinese, is written as Bayarbo and Bayarkata in the Tibetan tablets. For further information see, S.Gımeş, "Kık Türkçe Kaynaklarda Gezen Bayırkular", **DTCF. Tarih Araştırmaları Dergisi**, 16/26, Ankara 1994.

⁹⁷ See, **Kıl Tigin Inscription**, East side, 34. line: *Anta kisre Yir Bayırku Ulug Irkin yağı bolı anı yanyıp Türgi Yargun Kılte bozımız Ulug Irkin azkına erin tezıp bardı.*

⁹⁸ Gımeş **Kık Türk Tarihi**, s.55.

⁹⁹ Check for the Inscription of Tez II, S.Gımeş, "Buğ Kagan'ın Yazıtı: Tez II", **Türk Dnyası Tarih Dergisi**, Num. 124, İstanbul 1997.

¹⁰⁰ See, **Tez II Inscription**, North side, 3-4. lines: *...buzuk başın akıza Uzuz Kılke atlıgın tıke barmış... Bedi Bersil Kadir Kasar ara barmış ol bodunım keng kerişdi...*

¹⁰¹ See, **Tryat-Terhin Inscription**, East side, 2. line: *...bodunı akıza barmış Uzuz Kılke atlıgın tıke barmış Kadir Kasar Bdi Bersil Yatız Oğuz...*

¹⁰² Gımeş, **Uygur Türkleri...**, p.19-20.

¹⁰³ See, **Şine Usu Inscription**, East side, 9-10. lines: *Ulu yıka Cıtken Yış başında Sıngız Başında ıduğ baş kideinte Yabaş Tokuş beirinte anta yayladım ırğın anta yaratıdım zıt anta tokıdım bing yıllık tımen kınlik bitigimin belğimin yassı taşka yaratıdım.*

Yar Цгъз: This is one of the rivers mentioned in the Şine Usu and Terhin Inscriptions' north and east sides in eighth lines. Before Moyun 3or prevents Ozmiş's actions who is the last Kık Türk Khan; he has come across with Kutlug Yabgu who has come through Kara Kum on top of Ыз Tuglıg Türk Bodun's¹⁰⁴ and he has got rid of him at the end of these battles¹⁰⁵. After the defeats of Karluk, Basmıl and Uygurs against Kık Türks, they have chosen Basmıl's leader as the Khan and gone through some political divisions. The leader of Uygur has begun governing the east part and Karluk's İl-teber has begun governing the On Ok country. Meanwhile: "Ozmiş Tigin has become the khan of Kık Türks. In the sheep year (743) Moyun 3or advances towards him. Unfortunate Ozmiş Tigin has been captured and there has been a huge shock for Kık Türk folks. In 743 the Kık Türk Khan Ozmiş has been killed and his head has been sent to China capital¹⁰⁶.

Yar Цгъз, which we see in the two tablets by the mention of same events, is told to be in the north of Huang-ho¹⁰⁷.

Yaşıl Цгъз: It is the river which is also called as the Yellow Water. Actually, it is one of the natural borders between Turks and Chinese. It is understood that it is Yaşıl Цгъз mentioned in the Tunyukuk Inscription, which is one of the Kık Türk Inscriptions¹⁰⁸. It is noticed in Kul Tigin and Bilge Khan inscriptions by military expeditions to China. In this case¹⁰⁹, it is recorded that: "I with my uncle Khan sent army to Yaşıl Цгъз in the east, to Şantung lowland, to Temir door in the west, and to Kırgız by going through Kımen. We made 25 invasions in total. We made war for thirteen times¹¹⁰.

Yılan Kol: We think that it is one of the parts of Selenge as we understand from the Şine Usu Inscription¹¹¹. The reason of this river's taking part in the tablet has been explained in the related parts above.

Yinzy Цгъз: This is also one of the most rivers of Türk geography. This river which is now called as Sir Derya, was named as Yinzy Цгъз meaning The Pearly River. In the history, the part between Amu Derya and Sir Derya is called as Maveraʼnnehir. It also forms some parts of the oldest soilds in which Türks have settled. Especially due to the farm policies applied in the Soviet times some changes have been made on Sir Derya's and Amu Derya's water basins which flows to Aral. That's why there has been a decrease in the water level of both rivers¹¹².

As we learn from the Orkun Inscriptions, there has made an Temir Kapı invasion to take control of Sogds. In the Kul Tigin Inscription it is written that; an army has been sent to Temir Kapı by passing Yinzy Цгъз in order to take control of Sogds¹¹³. In the Tunyukuk Inscription this event is

¹⁰⁴ See for the Three Tuglıg Turk Bodun, Gümeş, *Uygur Türkleri...*, p.22-23.

¹⁰⁵ See, *Şine Usu Inscription*, North side, 8. line; *Terhin Inscription*, East side, 8. line; *Kara Kum aşmış Kuğırde Kımır Tagda Yar Цгъзде Ыз Tuglıg Türk Bodunka yitinz ay turt yigirmike...anta tokıttırdım.*

¹⁰⁶ Gümeş, *Uygur Türkleri...*, s.23.

¹⁰⁷ L.Bazin, "Notes de Toponymie Turque Ancienne", *Acta Orientalia*, 36/1-3, Budapest 1982, s. 60.

¹⁰⁸ See, *Tunyukuk Inscription*, I. Stone, East side, 1-2. lines: *Türk bodun kılınalı Türk Kagan olurgalı Şantung Balıkka Taluy Цгъзке tegmiş yok ermiş kaganıma ıtnıp sь ilttim Şantung Balıkka Taluy Цгъзке tegьrttdim Ыз otuz balık sıdı.*

¹⁰⁹ Gümeş, *Kık Türk Tarihi*, s.50-52.

¹¹⁰ See, *Kul Tigin Inscription*, East side, 17-18. lines; *Bilge Kagan Inscription*, East side, 15. line: *Ezim kagan birle ilgerь Yaşıl Цгъз, Şantung Yazıka tegi sьledimiz kurıgaru Temir Kapıgka tegi sьledimiz Kuğmen aşа Kırkız yiringe tegi sьledimiz kamagı biş otuz sьledimiz Ыз yigirmi sьngьsьdmiz.*

¹¹¹ See, *Şine Usu Inscription*, East side, 3. line: *Selenge kidin Yılan Kol birdin singar Şıp Başına tegi zerig itdim.*

¹¹² Gümeş, *Türk Kьltьrьnьn...*, s.15

¹¹³ See, *Kul Tigin Inscription*, East side, 39. line: *Sogdak bodun iteyin tiyin Yinzy Цгъzig keze Temir Kapıgka tegi sьledimiz.*

told by saying: the army has reached Temir Kapı by passing Yinъ Цгъz and arriving Holy Ek Tag in which The son of Tinsi is buried¹¹⁴. And Bilge Khan says while mentioning his invasions that: " he has sent forth his army 'till Temir Kapı in the west"¹¹⁵. We also see similar expressions in the Kıl Il 3or's Inscription¹¹⁶.

Yula Kıl: We come across this water's name, again in the Şine Usu Inscription in the course of events in 752. As we know, Moyun 3or Khan has also made battles against Tьrgiъ and Karluks. For this reason he must have left his loads in Yula Kıl before he went to Yoganı Yarıъ lowland around Cungarya area and about this event in his tablet he says that: "ebimin Ersegъnte Yula Kılte kotım"¹¹⁷. We assume that Ersegъn and Yula Kıl must be a place before arriving to Cungarya¹¹⁸.

We have tried to determine the locations of thirty-eight lakes and rivers. Besides we have paid attention to put emphasis on these lakes and rivers' historical importance. Of course there are thousands of other lakes and rivers in old Turkish countries. Although these names which have become known in Turkish documents, are attempted to be changed it will be their title forever.

Эртний Түрэг бичгүүдэд дурдагдах нуур, мөрнүүд

Товчлол: Эртний Түрэгийн нутагт олон мянган гол мөрөн, нуурууд бий. Энэ удаад бид эртний Түрэг бичигүүдэд дурдагдах гучин найман гол мөрөн, нуурын байршилийг тогтоон, түүхэн ач холбогдолыг тодорхойлох гэж оролдлоо. Иймд цагаан толгойн үсгийн дараалалаар гол мөрөн, нуурын нэрсийг жагсаасан болно.

¹¹⁴ See, **Tunyukuk Inscription**, II. Stone, West side, 9. line: Yinъ Цгъzig keze Tinsi oglı yatıgma bengъlig Ek Tagıg ertъrtim.

¹¹⁵ See, **Kıl Tigin Inscription**, South side, 4. line; **Bilge Kagan Inscription**, North side, 3. line: Kurıgaru Yinъ Цгъzig keze Temir Kapıgka tegi sъledim.

¹¹⁶ See, **Kıl İz 3or Inscription**, East side, 4. line: Yinъ Цгъzig keze Temir Kapıgka Tezikke tegi sъngъsъdkde.

¹¹⁷ See, **Şine Usu Inscription**, South side, 6. line: Evimi Ersegъn'deki Yula Kıl'de bıraktım.

¹¹⁸ Гүмез, "Şine-Usu Yazıtında...", s.432.

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