

# Relationship Between Turks And Japanese

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**Abstract:** This article focuses on the fact that people living on the planet are actually related genetically and the distribution of people on the planet on certain lands and the genetic relationship between the Japanese and Uzbeks. It is also mentioned in the book of Mahmud Qashqari that Nukh's prophet son Yofas's nine sons generation who lived in the land of Turan. It was also analyzed that Japarqo (Japan) was part of that region, which means that they were a relative of Tur and Turks. As well as those of Japan who founded the original place of interest of Surkhan Valley, and some of them have long ago commented on the escape from here to the Far East.

**Index Terms:** The Globe, people, Mahmud Koshghariy, Prophet Nuh, Nuh's son Yofas, Tur, Turon, map, Japan, aynas, Budd temple, Surkhandarya, Ayritom, Japanese military prisoners, Uzbeks.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The nations that are now on earth are essentially one-parent families and connected through each other's kin. Scientific evidence has been presented in various historical books. In particular, the great scientist Mirzo Ulugbek wrote in his work: "It is obvious that all these people are one of the descendants of Noah in the world [1]. This commentary is characterized by its full relevance to religious and secular sources. Mirzo Ulugbek had a library that contained the largest and unique books of that time. There were two major reasons for this statement. The first is "Ulugbek Mirzo's father Shakhrukh Mirzo had a rich library and stored the books of the world famous scientist and poets. From his youth Ulugbek spent much of his time in this library [2]. This fact has stimulated the young Ulugbek's heart to science. The second is "Amir Temur, in one of his trips to Asia Minor, occupied Bursa with the oldest and richest library. Temur ordered the library to be moved to Samarkand. Later, this great wealth - the library was transferred to Ulugbek Scientific School"[3]. The donation made the Ulugbek school in Samarkand a success and an invaluable achievement.

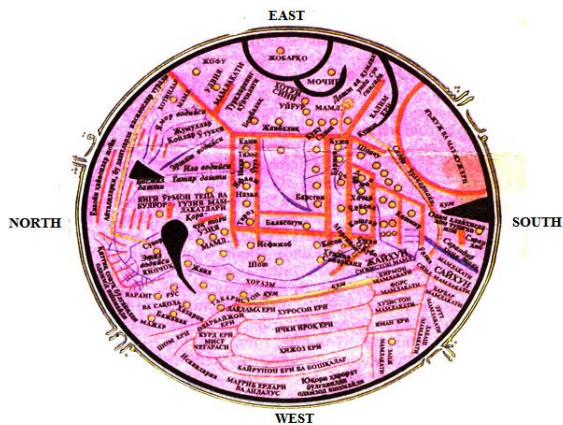
## 2 THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Scientists have always been interested in the prevalence and location of people on the planet. The scholars of the Muslim world commented on the books of Mahmud Kashghari, Nosiruddin Rabghuzi, Mirzo Ulugbek and Abulghazi Bakhodirkhon. Their scientific explanations were substantiated and expanded in proportion and harmony. Mirzo Ulugbek tells the following story of the return of people who survived the flood to land by the use of Nuh's (Peace be upon him) ship. "There was no survivor except Noah, his wife, and their sons, Som, Hom, Yofas, and Noah [4]". Then, Noah's sons were told how they were to divide the property.

"Sham, Jazira, Iraq, Persia, Khorasan, Azerbaijan, and most of the Vasatiya authorities were given to Som", that's way he was called "Abulajam"[5], "The land of Maghrib and Khabash, Zanakh, India Islands, Hindu Sind, and Sudan was given to Hom", Hom bin Noah was called "Abulhind"[6]. Noah Alavaj said, "Turonzamin and Turkistan are saved for you, Yofas. That's why it's called Abut-Turk" [7]. Rabghuzi wrote of those who returned from the ship of Noah: "They were seven people survived in the flood: Noah, his sons and his three brides. Other people passed away. After that Noah sent his sons to the earth's special places. The son of the eldest son Hom was sent to Persia, the middle-aged Som to Persia, the third Yofas ... Som is the father of the Arab and the ancestor. Hom was sent to India, the Indians, the Khabashs, most of the descendants were of his. He sent Yofas in the Turkistan province" [8]. The scientist explained the information previously known through a brief commentary. Abulgazi Bakhodirkhan describes the situation of those who got off the ship: "Everyone was sick. Noah and his brothers, their three sons and their daughters-in-law, recovered. All those other people passed away. Then Noah sent his three sons to their provinces. Hom sent his son to India. Som sent her son to Iran. He sent Yofas to the North Pole...Yofas went to Itil and Yoyik rivers [9]. This explanation is similar in content to the previous ones. This explanation is similar in content to the previous ones. The difference is that Noah's wife was also survived. Mir Alisher Navoi, reflecting on the world languages, confirms the advent of Noah's three sons:" Then, the language of three, that was authentic and prestigious, and with the pearl of tongues, the adventure of the adventures of each and every one of them is great. But it is the source of the original Turkic, Persian, and Hindi languages that three sons, Noah, and Som, and Hom, Noah, were sons of the Prophet Nuh (Peace be upon him) [10]. Since Mahmud Kashghari was the first to compile and a dictionary of Turkic words, only Noah, the great-grandfather of the Turkic peoples, mentioned Noah's youngest son: "The Turks are actually twenty tribes. They all go to Turk, the son of Noah's son Yofas"[11]. Noah's son Yofas was also called Tur, and the owner of the territory called Turan. Mahmud Kashghari has the following commentary for a complete picture of Turan: "The length of the Turkish cities from Greek to Mochin ranges from five thousand to eight thousand farsah (6-8 miles)"[12]. This description illustrates the vast territory of Turan. The decrees of the great and powerful Amir Temur began with the following comment: "We are the property of Turan, the Emir is Turkestan, and we are the chief of the great nation of Turk! An insight into this issue is also found in Mirzo Ulugbek's book "The history of the four

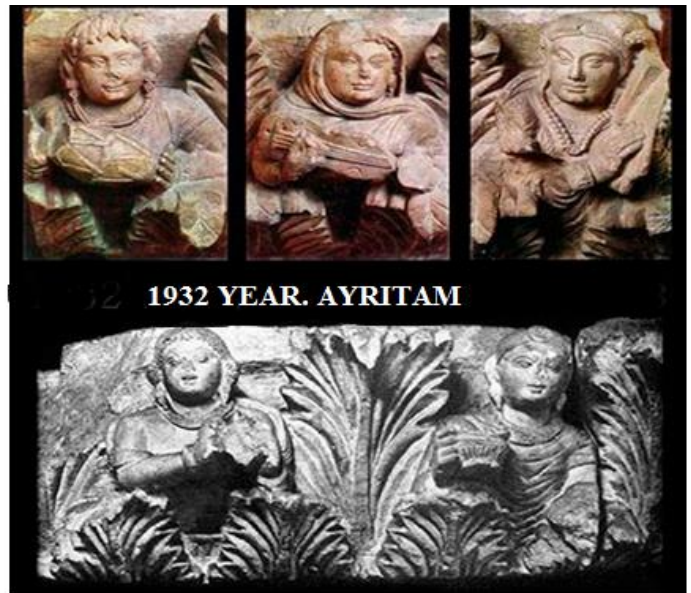
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ulus". Noah gave Turan and Turkistan to Yofas, that is, Abut Turk [13]. Information related to this comment is also found in other scientific works. The name of the leader of the Turks, that is, the head of the nation, is "kon", "koon", "khakan", "khan" (khan), formed as a result of the following historical changes. Mahmud Kashghari has commented on this term as follows: Khan-is the largest Turkic leader. The children of the Alp Er Tunga (Afrasiab) are called khan .Alp Er Tunga was called khakan. There is a long story about this naming event [14]. In summary, all dynasties associated with the name "khan" belong to Turks. Mahmud Kashghari provided a map of Turan, the homeland of the peoples of Yofas (Tur). While giving the map of Turan, Makhmud Kashgari provided a complete overview of the area where the species (i.e., the descendants of the nine sons of Yofas) lived.



It is also found in Mirzo Ulugbek's book "Tarih-i arba' ulus" (The History of the Four Nations 1425): "Khak Subkhan Taolo gave nine sons to Yofas (Peace be upon him): The first is Turk, the second is Khibroz, the third is Saklob, the fourth is Urus, the fifth is Munsak, the sixth is Chin, the seventh is Gumori, the eighth is Koz, the ninth is Mozukh [15]". Mahmud Kashghari also included Jobarco (Japan) in Turan territory. From this we can conclude that Japan was a part of the Turon, and the Japanese are the neighboring country of Turks. Professor Noumon from the University of Muiyunkhin also put forward a scientific view that the Japanese are kinship with the Turks [16]. Turs are nations that have made a major contribution to world civilization and have managed to create and rule the world's great empires. Kutji, naiman, kiot, kungirat are the ancestors of the turs. There are special reasons for this great intelligence to reach this level. At the heart of Kutjietnonim is the "kut" (happiness), which is caused by the addition of a word-formation. This seed is considered to be the descendants of the great Kutluk, which led the Turks to freedom, that is, the Eltarish Khakan. The name of the khokan appears in Chinese sources in the form of Gudulu [17]. The fact that Kutkhan rebelled against the Chinese occupation and later renamed Eltarish is also given by the Turkish scientist Nasimkhan Rakhmon [18]. The name of Nayman is the name of the brother of Kutuk. Kiot, kongirats were descendants of Bilga Hagan (son of Mungulkhon in Chinese chronicles, [19] whose name is mungul, which later changed to an Arabic term in Mongolian pronunciation). Kutji, Naiman, kiot and kongirat seeds skillfully ruled the Great Turan, the Great Turkic khakan, the Khan Empire, the Kayonian Empire, the three Great Mungular Empires, the Ottoman Empire and other Turkic

dynasties. In the tribes where these tribes were headed, there was a well-regulated state system. The modern Japanese (aynly or 'ayinli) found in modern Japan is also a part of the kongirat seeds. Each section is subdivided into two large sections: 1) okunli: beshbola, oytamgali, oktana, cho'ranva and so on; 2) koratunli:kuvuk, kochay, munsar, yomgurchi and others [19]. The ayns were very smart and intelligent people. There are some proverbs and sayings in the Uzbek folklore about the same people: "Ayns have friendship with the crow", "Ayns know the language of the crows", "Although it is not hungry it licks the hollow of its hand". The original residence of the Indians is the Kashka and Surkhan oasis, and some of them have moved here from the Far East. The original place of residence of the Ayns was the Kashkakh and Surkhan oasis, and some of them moved from here to the Far East [20]. The historical connection to Central Asia is also confirmed by the ruins of the Buddhist temple [21] found in the ruins of the ancient city of Ayritom, located 18 miles east of Termez, Surkhandarya. Buddhism, one of the main religions of the Kushan kingdom, dominated in Uzbekistan, enriched with the national values and traditions of the peoples of Central Asia, spread through Japan and China in the 6th century. Ancient



Buddhist temples found in Uzbekistan are in common with the temples of modern Japan [22]. The territory of present-day Japan has been spread by the Mongolian people from the southeast Asia in the 2nd millennium BC. On the eve of the first millennium BC, ethnic groups, the majority of whom were ethnic, were formed [23]. Current scientific explanations also confirm the existence of ayn in Japan. Ayns - Native people living on Hokkaido, Japan. Some twenty thousand people speak Ain. They were busy with fishery and farming. Believers believe in Buddhism [24]. Turs and Turkic nations have long been busy with a hobby for gardening and farming. Our great grandfather Amir Temur built nine gardens around the city of Samarkand ("Boghi balang", "Boghi bekhisht", "Boghi davlatobod", "Boghi Dilkusho", "Boghi jahonnomo", "Boghi Maydon", "Boghi nav", "Boghi chinari", "Boghi shamol") [25]. In addition, Uzbeks also have ceremonies such as, tulips and flowers festivals. Sayfidin Jalilov, an Uzbek tourist who visited the cities and villages of Japan and observed their lives, writes

that the Japanese admire the hard work and the nature. He notes that planting trees, planting flowerbeds, and preserving and reproducing the green nature in general have become a sacred tradition for the Japanese [26]. Uzbek historian Isa Jabbarov explains that horticulture and viticulture are the oldest occupations of Uzbeks. Of course, it is common to take care of flowers (roses, basil, henna, etc.) in every yard and grow nuts in the mountains [27]. These comments confirm the similarity of the Uzbek people and the Japanese people in their outlook, hard work and daily life. In his work "Devonu Lughatit Turk", Mahmud Kashghari commented on the language of Japanese (jobaric): "But their language is not known because of the separation of Macharini and the great sea" [28]. However, some words in both languages today are similar: shinju [29] - jinju (inju) (pearl), khiza [30] - tizza (knee), anna [31] - shunday (so), baba [32] - buvi (grandmother), chizu [33] - chizgi (map), oba-xola, amma (aunt). A book about the memory of the Japanese military men who came to Uzbekistan after World War II was published. It contains stories and memories of Japanese captives. It contains stories and memories of Japanese captives. The kindness, mercy, and kindness shown by the Uzbek people to the Japanese captives are described in detail. Former Japanese Ambassador Ukeru Magosaki writes: "An old, familiar person told me this". It was not easy to Japan prisoners. I would have pity on them and always try to give them food, but the guards would not let. I felt sorry for them, I felt sorry for them." Former military prisoner Yamazaki Kinzaburo remembers that days as the following: Now I want to tell you about a man I have never met in Tashkent. He was an old Uzbek man. He was a watchman on the man-made railroad and I became friends with him. He had a rifle beside him ( while he is resting). He would call me and hand me a bowl of goat's milk and say, "Eat, my son, eat" - with a smile. His face was hearty and he had white beard. Imai Ichio, a former prisoner of war, remembers: There was a girl in our brigade. He was a very kind person and brought apricots every morning. Former prisoner Watanabe Yutaka remembers: We were given a melon. No one in Japan knew that fruit melon at that time. More than 50 years have passed since I returned to my homeland, but I have never come across such melons in Tokyo's largest supermarkets. But there are melons in Shidzuoka Prefecture. It looks like a rugby ball. The melon was mostly white, but there were some in the color blue. The melons weighed 5-6 pounds and were very sweet. I told this to my relatives and close friends in Japan, but not everyone believed that. These melons were really delicious and sweet. I think Uzbek melons are probably the most delicious melons in the world. Its amazing taste still stays in my mouth. From the above, it is clear that the Uzbek people did not regard the Japanese captives as enemies. This may be seen first as the imbalance of the image and of the biography, and, secondly, the reflection of the ancient kinship.

#### 4 CONCLUSION

To summarize, Uzbeks and Japanese are close-knit and friendly nations. Evidence for this is also found in historical books. The present generation is responsible for expanding these brotherly bonds.

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