

Uyghur people

Radlov has the legend of an origin of Uyghur people, according to which in ancient times in Gaoshan area, which are the lands of Uyghur people, called Gulin and where two rivers Tohula and Selenga takes their origin. Suddenly sunlight began to stream from the tree that grew on mountain in this interfluvium. People came there to look at the miracle. The tree was not only poured out bright light, but also was convex like a pregnant woman. Five sons were born from this tree and people started to call them Divine. They brought and grew up them and gave them names such as Sunkartegin, Koturtegin, Tugeltegin, Ortegin and Bukategin, and the last one was their khan.

The name "tegin" designate noble princely origin, "white bone" ("blue blood"). Through thirty generations Iouluntegin became khan, who for many years was at war with the khan of the country called Tan. And forced them marry princess Chingling to his son Iouluntegin.

These Tang hani his people most likely Tatans or Tatars, so Tang khan - the Tatar khan. They lived on Peli-Puli Mountain. It is translated, as mountains where the woman was the possessor. Near them there were Cheli-takh Mountains. It is translated as Celestial mountains, and in Kazakh it means as the destiny enjoined. Also there are mountains called Huli Taha, which means happy mountains. A man who was sent by insidious Tan Khan saw this mountain and decided to dump the rock at the top of this mountain, so that people will lose happiness.

He paid Ioyluntegin considerable amount for this rock and as could not carry away the rock, made fire round it, shattered the rock and dragged it off in parts by stretcher. The wild beasts living round this rock made noise, birds shouted, animals growled, and Ioyluntegin after seven days got sick and died, and everyone who ascended on a khan's throne also died. And then the people moved from this damned place to Besbalyk or to Besshatyr, to five fortresses, in the north. Under the Pole star they had a river A-chu, or Aksu, in the West - Wu-Dong Kashi, that is Hotan or Kashgar, in the east of Xi fan or Tibet. They had such territory. This movement happened in 970 years before the Bar-Chizhu tegin was the khan.

Thus, V. Radlov's version that people from a tree do not have any criticism. Even thus there is only that circumstance that Bodanzhar of the khan was the son Bukahang. The matter is that Abulgazi Bahadur the khan testifies that Bodanzhar had two sons - Buka and Toka. This of Buka is Buka Tegin, and Toka is Toka Tegin, and the statement that divine light proceeded from a tree and from it children were born, only exposes their mother of Alangu as a liar and some loose behavior ...

Literature:

Shezhire – The family tree of Kazakhs from Shakarim Kudayberdiyev's book "The family tree of Turkic people, Kyrgyz, Kazakhs and their khans". Almaty, "Kazakhstan" and "Sana" publishing houses, 1991.

Translated into Russian language by Orynbay Zhanaydarov