

TURKIY DAVLATLAR HARBIY MEROSIDA JANGCHI RUHI VA QAHRAMONLIK KODEKSI

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Annotatsiya

maqolada turkiy xalqlarning davlatchilik an'analari, harbiy madaniyati va ma'naviy merosi, turkiy davlatlar harbiy merosida jangchi ruhi va qahramonlik kodeksi, qadimgi turkiy davlatlar va sulolalar harbiy an'alaridagi ma'naviy mezonlar, jangchi kodeksi va qahramonlik dostonlari, jangchi ruhi, askarning jang maydonidagi xulq-atvor qoidalari, **Go'kturk bitiklari, Og'uznoma, Alp Yer To'nga dostoni, Qutadg'u bilig, Alpomish dostonlari** to'g'risida fikr va mulohazalar yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar

jangchi ruhi, turkiy jangchi, ma'naviy sifatlar, turkiy xalqlar, jangchi ideali, jasorat, aql va tafakkur, himmat va saxiylik, yelga sadoqat, alplik fazilati, adolatda qat'iyat, harbiy intizom, vaqt va makon, jasorat va mardlik

ВОИНСКИЙ ДУХ И КОДЕКС ГЕРОИЗМА В ВОЕННОМ НАСЛЕДИИ ТЮРКСКИХ ГОСУДАРСТВ

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Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются традиции государственности, военная культура и духовное наследие тюркских народов, воинской дух и героический кодекс в военном наследии тюркских государств, духовные критерии в военных традициях древнетюркских государств и династий, воинский кодекс и героический эпос, воинской дух, правила поведения воина на поле боя, надписи Гёктюрк, Огузнаме, эпос Алп Эр Тонга, Кутадгу Билиг и эпос Алпомыш.

Ключевые слова

воинской дух, турецкий воин, духовные качества, тюркские народы, идеал воина, мужество, интеллект и мышление, самоотверженность и щедрость, преданность народу, благородство, решимость в справедливости, воинская дисциплина, время и пространство, мужество и храбрость

MILITARY SPIRIT AND CODE OF HEROISM IN THE MILITARY HERITAGE OF THE TURKIC STATES

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Abstract

The article examines the traditions of statehood, military culture and spiritual heritage of the Turkic peoples, the military spirit and heroic code in the military heritage of the Turkic states , spiritual criteria in the military traditions of the ancient Turkic states and dynasties, the military code and heroic epic, military spirit, rules of conduct for a warrior on the battlefield, **the inscriptions of Gokturk , Oguzname, the epic of Alp Er Tonga , Kutadgu Bilig and the epic of Alpomysh .**

Keywords

military spirit, Turkish warrior, spiritual qualities, Turkic peoples, warrior ideal, **courage, intellect and thinking, dedication and generosity, devotion to the people, nobility, determination in justice, military discipline, time and space,** courage and bravery

Nowadays, in a context of intensifying confrontation in the global information and cyberspace for the human mind and heart, especially that of the younger generation, the issue of effectively introducing advanced information and innovative technologies into the activities of the Armed Forces, developing military science through a deep study of our great ancestors' rich military heritage, and enhancing the national and combat spirit among military personnel remains highly relevant. In this regard, our esteemed President Shavkat Mirziyoyev was absolutely right when he stated: "National history must be created with spirit. Otherwise, it will have no educational impact. It is essential that we teach our youth to learn lessons from history, to draw conclusions, and to equip them with historical knowledge and historical thinking."

Every nation has its own leaders, guides, heroic champions, patriotic and loyal sons-its sultans and kings. Through their social and political activities, exceptional intellect and wisdom, and military command skills in leading armies, they transform the fate of both a society and the people living within it. Such individuals remain utterly uncompromising toward any external “instructions” or pressures. They mobilize all their strength and capability to protect their people and homeland from enemies like the apple of their eye, sparing neither wealth, life, honor, nor their family in this path. They maintained strict discipline within their troops and demonstrated immense heroism for the homeland. Putting aside personal interests, fame, and glory, they lived as a remedy for the nation’s sorrow. They set in motion the factors that would lead their homeland and nation toward new, globally resonant social, military-political, economic-cultural, and spiritual horizons.

An analysis of historical and evolutionary sources shows that since ancient times, problems related to instilling vital and professional skills into the hearts and minds of soldiers on the basis of knowledge and enlightenment have attracted the attention of the most advanced members of society, scholars, great thinkers, and sages. For this reason, this issue has been studied separately, and based on analyses, recommendations were provided and implemented in the practice of those times.

The statehood traditions, military culture, and spiritual heritage of the Turkic peoples occupy a special place in historiography. The ancient Turkic tribal confederations and state structures relied on the warrior spirit – **the ideology of bravery**¹¹² to maintain their military-political stability, power, and cultural unity. This ideology encompassed not only military tactics and practical training but also a broad range of philosophical and ethical standards. The warrior spirit was reflected in all aspects of life in Turkic states: in state governance, in clan and tribal relations, in the rules of conduct on the battlefield, and in heroic epics and written monuments.

Writing scientific articles on the topic “The Warrior Spirit and Heroic Code in the Military Heritage of Turkic States” has shown that this subject is broad in scope. The study and analysis of the historical and cultural values of Turkic peoples, particularly their military traditions and concepts of heroism, are of significant importance for enhancing the combat spirit of military personnel. The scientific article examines the following key aspects of Turkic military culture:

The “Töre” Ethical Code: The “Töre” (Customary Law) held a crucial place in the lives of ancient Turkic warriors. This was a code of honor and customary law,

112 Гумилев Л. Н., Древние тюрки, М., 1967.

encompassing virtues such as obedience, discipline, patriotism, loyalty, and courage.

The Concept of Heroism: In the oral literature of Turkic peoples, including works such as the “Book of Dede Korkut”, the ideals of heroism occupy a central place¹¹³. Jangchilarning jismoniy va ma’naviy jasorati qahramonlikning asosiy ko’rinishi sifatida talqin etiladi.

Military Traditions and Symbols: The military tactics of the ancient Turks were primarily shaped by the influence of the nomadic lifestyle, centered around the use of horses. Sacred symbols such as the Bozqud (Gray Wolf) held a significant place in Turkic mythology.

The Influence of Islam: By the 9th-10th centuries, with the adoption of Islam by Turkic tribes, their military traditions and concepts of heroism merged with Islamic teachings. Honorific Islamic military titles such as “Ghazi” became part of the national heroic lexicon.

The Military System and Warrior Ideal of Ancient Turkic States. The military structure of ancient Turkic states was a complex and, at the same time, highly effective mechanism. War was seen as a decisive factor in the political and cultural development of Turkic statehood. The nomadic life of Turkic tribes naturally endowed them with military-strategic thinking. The formation of powerful states clearly demonstrates how advanced the military organization of the Turkic peoples was.

The Fundamental Principles of the Military Structure. The military structure in the Göktürk, Uyghur, Karluk, and subsequent dynasties was based on the following principles: The Decimal System (ten, hundred, thousand, tümen) – the division-based command of warriors. The Authority of Conquerors and Supreme Commanders – the unity of military and political leadership. The Relay Station System – the capability for rapid movement of military cavalry. The Self-sufficient Warrior – the Turkic warrior possessed skills in archery, horseback riding, hunting, and horse breeding¹¹⁴.

The Psychological Portrait of the Turkic Warrior. Historical sources describe the Turkic warrior not only as physically strong, but also as extremely tolerant, humane, and a person who valued justice above all else. The warrior was required to possess the following spiritual qualities:

Loyalty to Oaths - Remaining faithful to the oath sworn for the Homeland and the people, without betraying it; Fair Treatment of Friend and Foe - Being just towards both friends and enemies, treating even an enemy’s character and person

¹¹³ N. Rahmonov. «O’g’uznoma» (yoki xoqon haqida doston). «Sharq Yulduzi» jurn. 1987

¹¹⁴ Бернштам А. Н., Социально экономический строй орхон-енисейских тюрок в ВИ ВИИИ вв., Л., 1946

with fairness; Self-sacrifice for the Benefit of the State and the People - Prioritizing the interests of the state over personal gain, being selfless, not accumulating worldly wealth, not acting cowardly, and not sparing even one's own life when necessary;

A Heartfelt Hatred of Lies and Treachery - Adhering to the principle of truthfulness, not deceiving one's comrades-in-arms, always speaking the truth and acting upon it in practice¹¹⁵. These qualities formed the warrior ideal of the Turkic peoples, which has endured for centuries and has been passed down as a legacy to future generations.

In the ancient Turkic states, the military structure was considered the main pillar of society. Military power held a central place in the formation of Turkic statehood, and every male child was introduced to warrior training from a young age, learning the virtues of heroism. According to historical sources, warriors in the Göktürk state adhered to three main criteria: physical endurance, mental fortitude, and moral purity. These criteria, in turn, elevated the national and combat spirit of the warriors, enabling them to consistently achieve victory in battles and strengthen their loyalty and affection towards their commanders and fellow soldiers.

The Formation of the Warrior Ideal: The Turkic warrior ideal (alp/bahadur) is portrayed as a person skilled in battle, courageous, patriotic, and true to their word. This ideal is perfectly expressed in many monuments of the Turkic peoples, particularly in the Orkhon–Yenisei inscriptions. For example, the Kültegin inscription presents the following thought as the highest criterion of the warrior spirit: “I served day and night to preserve the honor of the Turkic people” (Kültegin Inscription). This quote demonstrates that the core essence of the warrior ideal is the defense of honor and duty.

The Philosophical Foundations of the Warrior Spirit (The Spirit of Alp): Alpism (Alplik) is the central ideological concept of Turkic spirituality. The word “Alp” in the ancient Turkic language means brave, courageous, powerful, and heroic. Throughout historical processes, this concept permeated not only the battlefield but all aspects of Turkic culture.

Tengrism and Warrior Ethics - At the heart of Turkic warrior philosophy lie the cosmological views of Tengrism. Faith in the will of Tengri instilled in the warrior a sense of fearlessness, duty-fulfillment, and the courageous acceptance of fate. The Orkhon inscriptions contain a very important idea: “Because Tengri granted power, I revived my people”.¹¹⁶ (Bilgə Qog'an bitigi)

¹¹⁵ А.М. Шербак. Огуз-наме. Мухаббат-наме. Л.: 1959.

¹¹⁶ Малов С. Е., Памятники древнетюркской письменности, М.—Л., 1951;

This citation shows that the activity of a Turkic leader and warrior was perceived not as political, but as a spiritual duty (refer to Table 1).

THE ETHICAL CODE OF ALPISM
Courage – overcoming fear, taking risks, and defending the honor of the
Wisdom and Strategic Thinking – in war, not only strength but also strategy.
Valor and Generosity – a strong person is obliged to protect the weak.
Faithfulness to One's Word – based on the principle that A man's word is his oath.

Table 1. The Ethical Code of Alpism.

Above, we examined the principle supported by four scientifically-grounded factors, which demonstrates that the activity of a Turkic commander and warrior is not political, but a spiritual duty. Indeed, in the armies of Turkic states, the ethical code of Alpism – the principles of courage, wisdom and strategic thought, valor and generosity, and faithfulness to one's word – consistently demonstrated the high moral character of the warrior and commander. It is precisely for this reason that the combat spirit was always maintained at a high level within the armies of the Turkic states of their time.

Furthermore, the Turkic warrior spirit is a broader spiritual concept than mere physical strength; it is based on the following philosophical principles:

Loyalty to Tengri – faith in a supreme power, and the responsibility to fulfill fate and duty. Loyalty to the People – defending the interests of one's own clan, tribe, and the entire Turkic community. The Virtue of Alpism – courage, strength, bravery, and justice. Preserving Honor and Dignity – responsibility for personal reputation and public trust¹¹⁷. This ideology serves as a fundamental pillar of Turkic state philosophy, manifesting itself both in military regulations and in cultural heritage.

In conclusion, it is worth stating that the military heritage of Turkic states is not merely about war and tactics, but a comprehensive spiritual and philosophical system. The warrior spirit, the virtue of Alpism, and the heroic code have occupied a central place in the culture of Turkic statehood and continue to exert their influence on the modern Turkic world. Today, in an ideological arena where global information confrontation and the struggle for the human mind and heart are intensifying, the study, analysis, and application of the warrior spirit and heroic code from the military heritage of Turkic states yields positive results in cultivating

¹¹⁷ Temur tuzuklari. – Toshkent: Sharq. 2018. – 144 b.

strong will, loyalty to the Homeland, and elevating the combat spirit among military personnel.

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