

Transkripsiya: *Vzə kök: t^əngri: ^asra: y^ag^{bi}z: y^ər: qyl^{bi}nt^uqda: ^akin ^ara: kisi: og^lyl: qyl^{bi}nm^{bi}s:*

Meaning: "When the blue sky was created above and the brown earth below, the son of man was created between the two."

According to the information, the ancient Turks made sacrifices to the gods under the patronage of the Holy Earth and Water in spring and autumn. Sacrifices were made on mountain tops. They saw the mountain as sacred and protected from enemies. Turkic peoples lived with the idea that the owners and guardians of Earth and Water are not earthly people, but the spirits of ancestors. Surrendering the land and water to the enemy was equivalent to surrendering the spirit of the ancestors to the enemy. That is why every inch of land of the Motherland is considered sacred, and the Holy Earth-Water is considered the god of goodness. However, by the order of the Blue God, Earth-Water sometimes punished people for their sins. The earth is represented by the color symbol of brown (black on some tablets) and green.

Yo-kan is one of the powerful helpers of the Holy Earth-Water in the middle world. The reason for this is that he lived in the center of the "tree of life" growing in the middle of the world. For the ancient Turks, the tree was the creator, protector of the whole world, people, and a symbol of life and eternity. According to the mythological imagination, the height of such a tree was close to the upper world, that is, to God. Mountain, lake (generally bodies of water) and forest spirits were considered assistants to the sacred Earth-Water. For example, in Turkic-runic written monuments, Otukan forest is said to be the center of the Turkic khanate. Because the ancient Turks imagined Otukan as the center of the earth. In general, Otukan has risen to the level of a symbolic image of the forest cult. East, South, West, North are defined relative to this center.

The ideas of the ancient Turks about the mythological image of Earth and Water and the beliefs related to it were the factors for the formation of inscriptions as written literature. Childless women asked for children by sprinkling wine and water on dry rivers and pleasing the spirits there. It is mandatory not to throw dirty things into the water and to keep it clean. The aforementioned spirits protected Turks from enemies and other evil spirits. So, it would be correct to conclude that all these traditions and beliefs are embodied in the image of the Holy Land and Water.

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