



HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE SUGHD OASIS DURING THE PERIOD OF THE WESTERN TURKIC KHANATE

Shohruz Muradov

Master Student Karshi State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This in the article Sug'd oasis to history about scientific studies and in them reflection delivered ideas about data given being they are one how many to groups divided described .

KEYWORDS: Western Turkic Khanate, Sugd , Historiography.

INTRODUCTION

In the early Middle Ages, many studies were conducted on the history of Sughd, among which there are relatively few studies on the history of Sughd during the Western Turkic Khanate. Most of the researchers studying the history of pre-Islamic Central Asia briefly touch upon the relations between Sughd and the Khaganate in some places and focus on the internal affairs of the oasis.

Special research on the pre-Islamic history of Sughd began in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. During this period, more attention was paid to the history of Sughd in the works of English scientists V. Tomashek, H. Gibb, German orientalist Y. Marquardt, French Chinese scholar Ye. Chavann, famous Russian historian VVBartold. During a period of more than half a century, from the 30s of the 20th century to the 90s of this century, such Soviet historians as SGKlyashtorny, LNGumilev, OISmirnova, VALivshits, LIALbaum, A. Belenitsky, SKKabanov , including Central Asian scholars B. Gofurov, G. Historians and archeologists such as Goibov, Ye.V.Rtveladze, R.Sulaymonov, and M.Ishakov focused on the issue of Sughd and its rulers and their management by the Khaganate.

During the years of independence, the number of Uzbek researchers such as A. Askarov, Ye.V. Rtveladze, R. Sulaymonov, M. Ishakov expanded, Sh.S. Kamoliddin, A. Khojaev, LSBaratova, J. Ilyasov, A. Malikov, A. Otakhojaev, A. It is necessary to mention that researchers such as Rayimkulov, G. Boboyorov, A. Kubatin, B. Goyibov pay much attention to the political relations between Sughd and the West Turkic Khanate in their research .

In recent years, the study of the history of Sughd in connection with the history of the Khaganate has been greatly expanded abroad, including the researches of French scientists P. Schuven, F. Grene, J. De la Wesser, German Z. Stark, American JKSkeff, Japanese Yo. can be shown.

V. Tomashek, one of the founders of Western Sug studies, was one of the first to focus on several oases in the oases in his study entitled "Sugdiyona" published in 1877, he also paid some attention to issues related to the establishment of the Western Turkish Khaganate rule over them and the history of that period. In particular, his opinion about the origin of Gurak, who ruled Samarkand in 710-738 and was related to the Afshins of Ustrushona, has not lost its value to this day.

Y. Marquardt, who focused extensively on the political history of the dominions located between Amudarya and Syr Darya, in particular, in pre-Islamic Sughd, in his research conducted between 1901 and 1938, based on Chinese, Arab, Persian, Armenian, Turkish, and Syriac sources, found local dynasties in this historical land and their relations with the Turkish Khanate. covered such issues quite widely.

E. Shavann, on the basis of Chinese annals, revealed the political history of the principalities in Sughd, in particular, Samarkand, Kesh, Nakhlahz, and the ways in which they were managed by the Khaganate, during the period of the Turkish Khaganate. He is also one of the first researchers who used information from many Arabic language sources in his research.

VV Barthold, who studied the history of Sughd mainly on the basis of written sources in Arabic and Persian, partly in Chinese and other languages, in particular, on the basis of information from the works of Arab-Persian geographers who came to Central Asia in the 9th-12th centuries, the location of each historical- geographical region in the oasis, the origin of the ruling dynasties, while illuminating the location of ancient cities, they also touched on aspects related to the Khaganate. He also focused on the vassal administration of the Turkic khanate, and in his "Old Turkic Inscriptions and Arabic Sources", In scientific studies such as "New Researches on the Orkhun Inscriptions", he also covered the history of the Turkic Khanate and in some places also paid attention to the Western Turkic Khanate. Assessing the place of the Khaganate in history, the researcher said, "Even if the Western Turkic state was not at the level of the Mongolian state of later times, it entered into cultural relations with various peoples and to some extent mediated between the culture of the Far East and the culture of West Asia. That's why he emphasized that major Chinese scholars of Europe were mainly interested in the history of the Western Turkic state.

In this place, VV Bartold's "E. Shavann compared the information given in Chinese sources about the Western Turks with information from Byzantine, Armenian, and Arabic sources. Western Turks did not leave any information about themselves. It is only known that until today only some small tomb books and epitaphs have survived from them. Considering that the researcher carried out his research almost a century ago, he was quite right.

Soviet scientists such as OISmirnova, VALivshits, LIAlbaum, A. Belinitskyi studied the history of Sughd on the basis of written sources and archaeological (epigraphic, numismatic and archaeological) materials. Among them, the researches of B. Gofurov, G. Goibov, Ye. V. Rtveladze and other scientists can be added. Among the Soviet researchers, OISmirnova's researches are especially distinguished. As one of the scientists who paid attention to the socio-political and non-cultural processes of the pre-Islamic history of Sughd, it is noticeable that she tried to reveal the role of the Turks in the life of the oasis on the basis of many examples. On the basis of Chinese, Arab-Persian and numismatic materials, OISmirnova compiled a table of the names and titles of the rulers of the Sughd oasis, as well as the chronology of the years of rule, and this table is still a guide for researchers.

Also, the researcher found out that the coins of the pre-Islamic Sugdian oasis and a number of other coins with Sugdian inscriptions contain many Turkish titles and stamps, and such scientific achievements will greatly help in shedding light on the issue of vassal management during the Khaganate period. OISmirnova's article dedicated to pre-Islamic titles in Central Asia paid special attention to Turkic and Sugdian titles, and the researcher looked at the issue more on the example of the Sughd oasis. In addition, it is noteworthy that he was one of the first to

read the Sugdian documents of Mugh Mountain and in the process of translating them into Russian and providing them with scientific explanations, he also extensively touched upon the administration of Sugd and the participation of Turkic and Sugdian yelats in it.

A part of the research directly related to the management of Sughd during the period of the Western Turkic Khanate belongs to VA Livshits. In the researcher's article entitled "Panch Rulers (Sugdians and Turks)" in the VII-VIII centuries, focusing on the ethnic origin of the governing class of the Panch rulership, the titles used in management, the Turkic dynasty was formed here in connection with the Khaganate, one of them in the Mugh documents as the "Panch King" The mentioned Chakin Chor Bilga yekani, Panch ruler Devashtich (709-722) was the son-in-law of this dynasty with the title of Turkic "chor" and revealed issues such as his participation in the administration on the basis of numismatic materials, Sugdian documents and Arabic sources. Also, researcher OI Smirnova, while reading the Mugh mountain Sugdian documents and translating them into Russian with scientific comments, has focused a lot on the Sugdian administration and the traditions of the Sugdian-Turkish statehood here

LI Albaum, who has carefully studied the wall paintings of Afrosiyab (Samarkand), emphasizes that many representatives of the Turkish ruling class meet in these wall paintings, and writes that in the 650s there was a change in the administration of Samarkand, as a result of one of the Western Turkic khagans, Yuquq Dulu khagan, who left his deputy in Sughd, the administration was transferred to the hands of the Turkish dynasty.

Archaeologist LS Baratova, who studied the history of Sughd on the basis of numismatic materials, studied the coins of rulers such as Samarkand and Panch and tried to clarify the relations between Sughd and the Turkic khanate based on them. In his large article published in Germany, the researcher touched upon the issue of Turkish administration in Sughd, and it is commendable that he delivered ancient Turkish coins in Sughd language to foreign scholars. Also, in his article dedicated to the meeting of the title "khaqan" on the coins of Sughd, he paid attention to the intermingling of the traditions of Turkic and Sughd statehood in the oasis.

REFERENCES

1. Barthold W. V. Drevnetyurkskie nadpisi i arabskie istochniki // Sochineniya , V. - M., 1968. - S. 284 -311; Barthold W. V. Novye issledovaniya ob orkhonskikh nadpisyakh // Sochineniya . - M. , 1968. - Tom V. - S. 312-328.
2. Barthold VV Orta Asya Türk Tarihi Dersleri. - Ankara, 2004. - S. 11 .
3. Barthold VV Orta Asya Türk Tarihi Dersleri... - S. 11.
4. Gafurov B. G. Tajik, drevneyshaya, drevnyaya i srednevekovaya istoriya. - M.: Nauka, 1972; Pugachenkova G. A., Rtveladze E. V. Northern Bactria - Tokharistan . Essay on history and culture of antiquity and middle ages. - T.: Science, 1990 ; Goibov G. Rannie Pokhody Arabov v Srednyuyu Aziyu. - Dushanbe : Donish, 1989; Baratova L. S. Drevnetyurkskie monety Sredney Azii VI -X vv. (typology, iconography, historical interpretation) .: Author. d is candy. ist. science - T.: IVANRUZ 1995 .
5. Smirnova O.I. Ocherki iz istorii Sogda. - M., 1970. - C. 275-281; Smirnova O.I. Catalog of Sogdian coins. Bronze. - M. , 1981. - C. 423-428.
6. Smirnova O.I. The catalog of the Sogdian monet... - S. 5, 21-24 , 50-59.
7. Smirnova O. I. Zametki o sredneaziatskoy titulature // EV . - Moscow - Leningrad, 1961. - V yp . 14. - S. 55-70.

8. Sogdiyskie documents s gory Mug . Chtenie. Perevod. Commentary. Vyp . III . Hozyaystvenny e documents. Chtenie, perevod i kommentarii M. N. Bogolyubova and O. I. Smirnova. - M.: Izd -vo vostochnoy lit -ry, 1963 ; Smirnova O.I. Ocherki trail story Sogda ... - C. 199-203, 228-233.
9. Livshits V.A. Praveteli Pancha (Sogdiytsy i Turki)// Narody Azii i Afriki. #4. - M.: Nauka, 1979 . - S. 56 -69 .

