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HISTORICAL SOURCE AS A LEGACY OF THE PAST

Abstract: There is a speech in this article about the works "Tavorikhi Guzida" from not the famous author. The historical party of the work is stated.

Key words: Works, author, people history, ethnography, source, structure, Persian, Uyghur, specific features of spelling, basmal, descendant, chronicle, aspect, conclusions, fine release, critical text, facsimile, article.

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Introduction

The third option — "Book of the Chosen Dates of a Victory" is represented to us preferable. All composition is imbued with this idea. It speaks about triumph Mahommed Shaybani-hana, about his final statement in Central Asia. The composition is begun in a month of a dzhumad is scarlet-avval 908 g x. which first falls on November 2, 1502. The latest events described in "Tavarikh...", 909 g x., i.e. in April — May, 1504 took place in a month storageeyes. Writing is complete, therefore, between 1504 and 1510 as in 1510 Mahomed Shaybani-han died. Most likely, date of completion of writing of the composition also needs to be considered 1504.

The composition is known in two lists, one of which is stored in Lo Ying by Academy of Sciences of the USSR, another — in the British museum. When writing "Tavarikh..." many compositions in Persian created in Iran and Central Asia during an era after the Mongolian invasion were used. Among them Tavarikh-i are called "dzhakhan-eat-and Mengu-han ibn Tuluy-han" under which the known composition means probably Is scarlet ad-Din Ata-Malika Dzhuvayni "Tavarikh-i of a guzida-ya Islamshakh Gazan-hannyn of a kyza" what it is probably necessary to translate as "The chosen chronicles devoted to the daughter Islamshakh Gazan-hana" which, obviously, are meant as "Tavarikh-i of a guzid" Hamdallakh Mustaufi Kazvini, by "Muntakhab-i of a

dzha-ma" and "Tavarikh-i shahs", last of which was written for Ulugbek-mirza. It is possible that names of two last compositions in the text "Tavarikh..." are divided by the union mistakenly and here in fact only one work — "Muntakhab-i Dzhami ' — and tavarikh-and Shahs" under which the known composition Rasheed of ad-Din "Dzhami at-tavary" means is mentioned. However in that case there is not clear Ulugbek-mirze's dedication. Most likely, under "Tavarikh-i shahs" some special composition really means. Were used as well the compositions written by the Mongolian letter Mongolian bakhsh. Perhaps, the compositions written by the Uigur alphabet and in Uyghur mean here as Tavarikh explains partly specifics of spelling.

A.M.Akramov considers that the author "Tavarikh..." also Zafar-name to ad-Din Schami's Bottoms used and "Matla' the expert-sa' Dine va Majma' is scarlet-bakhrayn Abu ar-Razzaka Samarkandi. "Tavarikh-i of a guzida-ya to a nusrat-nama" consists of a basmala, author's introduction, the history Oguza and Turkic and Mongolian tribes, history Chinghiz khan and his descendants, genealogical chingizid in which Shaibang, Tuka-Timur and Chagataya' descendants are brought to time of writing of the composition, and history Mahomed Shaybani-hana. Special paragraphs for the description of Abu I-Hayr-khan, the brother Mahomed Shaybani-hana Mahmoud Bakhadur-sultan, the son Mahomed Shaybani-hana Mahomed Timur sultan are selected.

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Also some data from history of the Emir Timur contain in the composition. Contents of the composition, in particular the last part devoted Mahomed Shaybani-hanu are strictly edited with the purpose to show actions of this khan to the best advantage and vice versa, it to present rivals in light unseemly. So, for example, it is said that Taragay, the father of the Emir Timur, was at Chagataidov a keeper of barns; and his name is compared with a Turkic verb of a container — "to sow", than the attempt to cast a shadow on origin of timurid becomes, having proved to such way their "mean" origin. Timurida of various ranks mirzam expressly are called that had to indicate, according to the author, their lower situation in comparison with khans and sultans, descendants Chinghiz khan.

Both manuscripts which reached our time are defective, they corresponded, probably, from the manuscript in which sheets were killed. Separate parts in both lists lack. In general London list fuller, than Leningrad. Besides two main lists "Tavarikh..." several reduced versions of these chronicle which contain the short addition which is leading up statement of events about day of death Mahomed Shaybani-hana and which are illegally attributed to various persons reached our days. One of these options in translation into Russian and in east text was published by I.Berezin. The composition is poured by verses, parables Mahomed Shaybani-hana, expressing in the spirit of Muslim piety in different occasions. Connection of separate parts of the composition has character artificial, joining between them and transition from one to another are not fulfilled literaturno. The narration has the tone raised, geroiko-epic.

Special comparative research of the first parts "Tavarikh..." (the history Oguza, Turkic and Mongolian tribes, history Chinghiz khan and his closest descendants, history of the Emir Timur) it was not undertaken. It is quite probable that researchers will be able to find in these parts of much valuable. For history of the Kazakh people have important value the section on life and activity Mahomed Shaybani-hana and family trees of dzhuchid. Family trees very detailed, sometimes they allow to cover in a new way origin of some branches of chingizid, in particular —

finally to resolve an issue of origin of a dynasty of the Kazakh khans and to open the related relations between them that has important value for the interpretation of the facts of history of the Golden Horde and the state educations which arose on its ruins as the source study base of this period cannot prompt often from where there was this or that person and what its actions are based on. They contain names of the Kazakh khans and sultans to the first half of the 16th century, for example, names of sons and daughters the Chipmunk khan and Barack khan. On these family trees is established that the Weight and Dzhanibek were not native, but second cousins.

In "Tavarikh..." it is told about the provision which developed in East Dasht-i Kipchak's steppes after Abu l-Hayr-khan death on Girey and Dzhanibek's actions in these steppes. Mumammad Shaybani-hana with the Kazakh and mogulsky khans for possession of the cities on Cheese Darya is especially in detail told about fight. The composition contains also many news on the social and economic relations, the political system, the tribal list of nomads of East Dasht-i Kipchak and so forth.

"Tavarikh-i of a guzida-ya to a nusrat-nama" was described by Rieu, R.G. Mukminova, S.A. Azimdzhanova 16, B.A.Akhmedov, authors of the catalog of Turkic manuscripts of LO YING of Academy of Sciences of the USSR. S.K. Ibragimov who published in translation into Russian small fragments from it 20 which are published in the new translation as a part of extraction from now "Tavarikh concerned in the works of this composition..." in the present collection. A tireless researcher of the chronicle is A.M. Akramov who published a number of articles in which the manuscript "Tavarikh-i of a guzida-ya to a nusrat-nama" and contents of the chronicle are analyzed from the different parties and in various aspects and which contain many new and valuable conclusions. He possesses the fine edition of all composition which united the critical text and the facsimile and supplied with extensive articles on the history of studying of the chronicle and competently executed textual notes.

Data from "Tavarikh..." V.V.Bartold, A.A.Semyonov, K.I.Petrov, all above-mentioned and other authors used in the works.

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