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Tulkin Dustboboevich Khudoykulov
TDPU Shahrisabz branch
humanities department,
PhD candidate of historical sciences

HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL SOURCES IN THE STUDY OF KOKAND KHANATE

Abstract: The article provides information about the creativity and lifestyle of mature representatives of the Kokand Khanate and Palace historians who lived from the XVIII century to the middle of the XIX century. Some data on the accumulated experience of these historians during their travels are analyzed through their works.

Key words: scientific environment, Uratepa, historiography, research, local historians, White Mosque.

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Introduction

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Scientific research of the history of the Uzbek statehood, factual assessment of it and creative use of the accumulated experience is of great importance in the socio-political and cultural development of the Independent Republic of Uzbekistan. Therefore, a comprehensive study of the history of Uzbekistan, in particular the history of Uzbek statehood, which had become an integral part of world civilization by the end of the 20th century, has risen to the level of Public Policy.

One of such scientific directions that requires urgent research is the comparative analysis and objective study of socio - political, economic, historical and cultural processes taking place in the Uzbek khanates based on sources. At the same time, the study of the works of local historian scientists, their scientific analysis, the creation of the history of statehood on the basis of an objective assessment of the content, value and significance of these works are some of the important scientific requirements of today.

Main part

The study and scientific analysis of the socio-political, economic and cultural life of the Kokand Khanate, making conclusions on their basis are

noticeably connected with local manuscript. The work “the history of Shahruhiy” by MulloNiyaz Muhammad Khokandi, which has been studied to this day and is the main source for the study of the history of the Kokand Khanate, is one of such works.

The study of the history of “the history of Shahruhiy” was primarily developed by B.V.Lunin.[1] The existence of the work was determined in 1876 year. The B.V.Lunin described only the history of the beginning of the work on the research “the history of Shahruhiy”. However, the work had been translated by N.N.Pantusov and V.V.Bartold by the last quarter of the XIX century, and also its publication illustrated its importance in the development of Oriental Studies. Initially, the research done by N.N.Pantusov and V.V.Bartold on the work is not shown at large scale.

New research on “the History of Shahruhiy” is connected with G.A.Kalpakovsky. He had two versions of historical work. These were two manuscripts of the work, one of which was not complete. By the end of 70ies of the XIX century the existence of “the history of Shahruhiy” in Oriental Studies of western Europe had become known. As soon as the existence of the work was revealed N.N. started to publish it from his account. [2] He compiled a new text of the work for this. The text was published, but the new edition was the repetition of one of the

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previous works. N.N. Pantusov slightly changed the text while preparing the work for publication. The degree, feature and specific cases of such intervention were not indicated in them. It is known that the source contradicts the scientific principles of the publication and decreases its significance. Orientalists considered that science in this style was not deviated from strict rules, and criticized it fairly. Publication in 1899 in Kazan University Press was carried out without any translation under the name "Taarih Shahrokhii: the history of Fergana owners, the work of Mulla Niyaz Muhammad ibn Ashur Muhammad from Kokand, published with N.N. Pantusov". This work is rich in various errors and omissions, but it still remains a valuable resource for researchers.

The importance of this publication can be re-evaluated because it takes a certain place in the study of the history of Central Asia. For example, the English Orientalist D.Ch. Bauldjer's articles such as "The Khudayarkhan and Abdurahman Oftobachi" were published in 1880 and demonstrated that the knowledge of orientalist about the Kokand Khanate was not enough because the sources of khanate historiography school were almost unused in the work.

The work "A Brief History of the Kokand Khanate" by V.P. Nalivkin was published alongside with "the History of Shahruhiy". This work ("the History of Shahruhiy" was not applied in it) relies mainly on the data of the Kokand historiography. It has not lost its substantive value yet. However, these works are not analyzed because they do not follow necessary scientific requirements, even the simplest ones. Accordingly, the researcher N.I. Veselovsky decided to write his own review on these works very strictly: "we face not only the manuscripts on the "Brief History of the Kokand Khanate", but also information that is not yet known to us at all (quotes). If N.N. Pantusov did not publish one of the local chronicles with the name "the History of Shahruhiy", we would not understand any of their features". This opinion indicates that the scientist had positively mastered the publication and significance of the work, or the historiography of Kokand. According to the content of the publication of the work, sometimes the first works of a partial speech of excerpts were carried out and translated into Russian. The placement of the translation from the fragment "About the invasion of the Native man by the Russians" by Bartold into "Turkistan Register" in 1898 can be an example here. In addition, the work informs us about the caravan sent by Alimkhan to Russia through South Kazakhstan at the beginning of the XIX century, the conquest of the White Mosque by Russian troops, the long wooden battle (1860), the events of 1861 – 1865 in the territory of South Kazakhstan and Tashkent, and the events of Fergana in 1862 – 1863, 1865 – 1866 (the passage of Russian troops[3] Furthermore, at the end of this publication,

a brief explanation was given to the events that occurred in the Kokand Khanate between 1867-1871.

It should be noted that the researcher scientist N.G. Malitsky used "the History of Shahruhiy" at a large scale. He translated a number of passages about the March of the Ruler of Tashkent Yunuskhodzha to Ferghana at the beginning of the XIX century and the conquest of the lands of Tashkent by Alimkhan.[4] Later (in 1899) V.V. Bartold published an excerpt from his story "The History Of Shahruhiy", which briefly describes one-third of the source text on the internal political events that took place in the Khanate between 1845 and 1865.

There is a contribution of the researcher scientist E.B. Bekmakanov in investigating the parts of the work, as well. He provided several data describing the invasion of the Kokand armies in the XIX century to the south of Kazakhstan and the translation of three pieces about Alimkhan.[5] In addition, if A.M. Mukhtarov translated 3 not so large parts about how Alimkhan's troop plundered Uratepe,[6] the works of R.N. Nabiev give information about the reasons for the creation of "the History of Shahruhiy", the uprising in Tashkent in 1847, some events that took place in the Fergana between the first half of the XIX century and the events related to irrigation and construction of Khudayarkhan, and separate phrases. The value of the work, carried out by the scientists, is that there is the translation of the answers for the questions that interest us along with the original text.

Thus, "the history of Shahruhiy" has not yet been fully translated. In general, the translation of approximately the ninth part of the work was published. Therefore, a large part of this work is not included into wide scientific application. Translations are made to achieve a narrow aim. In most cases, only the published text was used. In our opinion, some translations do not give the original content exactly. Hard-to-translate pieces and poems are omitted in them. All of this makes the study more likely to re-translate some of these pieces in the future.

Conclusion

In conclusion, rich layer of Kokand literature atmosphere is composed by its historical works. It is known that more than 30 works of historical content were created in poem and prose, in Tajik and Uzbek languages by the representatives of the Kokand School of historiography. World history in historical works local history is illuminated starting from Adam ("Muntakhabut-tavorix", "history jahonnamoyi", "history of the Jadids of Tashkent"). In many works, the history of Kokand is explained from its beginning to the period of its authors. Among them there are works that describe events truthfully and consistently.

Although most of the poets and poetesses who lived and worked in the Kokand Khanate created works of traditional genres and themes, in the works of some poets the dreams, feelings and reveries of the

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folk of social contentare reflected. There were healthy discussions and arguments among palace poets,

historians and those, who lived and worked among the folk. It was considered natural.

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