

The Work of “Abdullanoma” By Khofiz Tanish Bukhari as the Most Important Source of the History of the Uzbek People

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Summary: This article highlights the role of the work of Hafiz Tanish Bukhari “Abdullanom” as an important source reflecting the social, economic and political history of the Uzbek people in the 16th century with the help of historical and scientific literature.

Keywords: Uzbek, state, Abdullakhan II, Hafiz Tanish Bukhari, Bukhara, ruler, commander, statesman, science, culture.

In the medieval history of Uzbek statehood, in particular in the comprehensive development of the Bukhara Khanate, the role of the ruling, creative khan - Abdullahan II (1533-1598) is extremely incomparable. A representative of the Sheibanid dynasty, a major statesman, commander, educator of science, enlightenment, culture, Abdullahan II played a key role in the prosperity of the social, economic and cultural life of the Bukhara Khanate. Although his uncle Pir-Muhammad I (1557-1561) and his father Iskander Khan (1561-1583) were proclaimed as the supreme ruler, at the end of 1556, the current power was at the disposition of Abdullahan II [1]. In 1583, after the death of Abdullahan II's father Iskander Khan, he as a ruler began to rule the country on his own behalf [2]. During his reign, the urban planning of the Bukhara Khanate, literature and science was successfully developed. The city of Bukhara has become a center of culture and science. Abdullahan II died in 1598 in Samarkand. Abdullahan II, after Amir Timur, is considered to be the sole and last statesman who led a tough policy towards Dashti-Kipchak [1:Б.240].

During the reign of Abdullahan II, the territory of the Bukhara Khanate consisted of lands from Kashgar to the coast of the Aral and Caspian Seas, from Turkestan and Sairam to the eastern part of Khurasan [2:Б.32].

Abdullahan II is a great statesman who has made great and successful, as well as difficult efforts over the past two decades, setting as his main goal the unification of the country and the region destroyed as a result of the political split. [1:Б.240]. Abdullahan II not only led the political authorities, but also studied religious sciences, built huge libraries for his time, organized work in them on rewriting, repairing, and arranging handwritten works. During the reign of Abdullahan II, science was extremely developed. In particular, the development of history during the reign of this ruler is confirmed by such works as “Abdullanoma” (“Sharafnomayi shahi”) by Khofiz Tanish Bukhari (1584-1589), “Khaft iklim” by Amin Ahmad Razi (1583), “Tazkiroti Shuaro” by Mutribi (approx. 1593-95) with a world map.) and “Muzakkiri akhbob” by Khasanhodja Nisari.

Among these works, the work of “Abdullanoma” is especially important. “Abdullanoma” – “Sharafnomai Shahi” is a historical work dedicated to the history of Movarounnahr in the XVI century, written in Persian by Khofiz Tanish Bukhari from 1584 to 1590 years [2:Б.31].

The memoirs are written in rhymed prose (saj), the style of the language is very heavy, very rich in analogies and allegories. [3]. The author of the work “Abdullanoma” (“Sharafnomai shahi”) is a poet and an outstanding scholar-historian Khofiz Tanish al-Bukhari, born in 1549 in an influential family, in Bukhara [4]. His father, Mir Muhammad al-Bukhari, a prominent figure of Bukhara, a

close associate of Sheibani Ubaydullahan, left in the early 1550s for Kashgar and died there two years later. [5]Khofiz Tanish al-Bukhari is also known under the pseudonyms “Nahliy” and “Kiromiy”, owned many fields of science and was one of the leading scientists of modernity. According to his descriptions, when he started writing this work, he was 36 years old, and according to some sources - 33 years old. [3:Б.31].

As noted above, Khofiz Tanish Bukhari is one of the deeply and widely educated people of his time, in 1584, on the recommendation of Kulbobo Kokaldosh, a close person of Abdullahan Soni (1583-1598), he was accepted into the service of the khan and was appointed to the post of his personal eyewitness, historian, and held this position until the end of his life.

According to Maleho Samarkandi, Khofiz Tanish was poisoned by his wife in 1589[6]Basically, “Abdullanoma” includes political events that took place in Central Asia, Kazakhstan and partly in Afghanistan and Khurasan from the year of birth of Abdullahan II (940/1533-1534) to 997 (1588-1589). The 46-page preface is based on other earlier works, including a brief account of Abdullahan's origins and the political situation in Mongolia in the first quarter of the 15th and 16th centuries. [3:Б.4]. In the work you can find information about the relations between Movarounnahr and Turkey, India and Iran in the XVI century, as well as about trade relations with Russia [5:Б.156].

The author, during the writing the appendix of the work, used the information presented in the works of the scientist-historian Abu Bakir Narshahi (899-959) “The History of Bukhara”, Sheikh-ul-Islam Safiuddin Abubakir Abdulloh Balkhi “Fazoili Balkh”, Istakhri (850-934) “Kitob masolik ul-mamolik”, Juvai (1226-1283) “Tarihi jaon kushoy”, Rashiduddin (1247-1318) “Zhome ut-tavorikh”, Mirkhond (1433-1497) “Ravzat us-Safa”, Sharafuddin Ali yazdi (d. 1454) “Zafarname” and Muhammad Haidar (1499-1551) “Tarikh Rashidiy”. The events of the 30s and 60s of the 16th century are covered in a diary kept in the palace, based on oral information from elderly people who witnessed important political events, and the events of the 70s and 80s are based on accurate information collected by the author himself [7]. He described the battle between Nowruz Ahmad (Barakhan) and Abdullahan near Kasan in 955/1551 and described: “I heard about it from people who were at the scene and saw everything with their own eyes.” [3:Б.4].

The fact that the work of Khofiz Tanish Bukhori was completed in the 80s of the XVI century, says his contemporary Mutribiy (born in 1559). Mutribi also quotes that the last part of this work, by order of the khan, was written by Kazi Panda Zomini [4:Б.393].

The work provides information about the structure, military tactics and armament of the Shaibani army. In the XVI century, the Uzbek army maintained the order of battle during the periods of Genghis Khan and Timur, that is, according to Khofiz Tanish, it was formed by observing the rules and activities of the ancestors. The Uzbek army also consists mainly of Mammon (right wing), Maysara (left wing), core or fetters (Center). In front of the detachment were sentinels (an outpost or a small reconnaissance detachment), sentries (a special unit heading to the front and on the sides of the troops). The flanks, in turn, also had certain wings (chanoch) and an advance guard. The unit called the center (heart, gul), but served mainly as a reserve, made up a third of the entire army and was headed by one of the khans, sultans or emirs. The center also consists of several rows (centers), and those in the first row are called flag bearers (bearers of the Muslim banner). One of the sultans was also appointed head of the detachment next to the flag. For example, in the Battle of Farabi in 962, 1554-1555, Sultan Dustim commanded the standard-bearers of Abdullahan. The total number of the standard-bearing part is also given. For example, in 964/1556-1557, where the battle between Abdullahan and Tashkent hakim Darvish Khan in Ilonotti district is described in detail, the standard-bearer unit of Darvish Khan's army numbered 30,000 people. [3:Б.10].

The work is also rich in information about the remarkable buildings and artifacts of Movarounnahr, including Bukhara, Samarkand, Tashkent, Termez, Kulyab, Balkh, as well as the geographical location and topography of these cities. [5:Б.157] In “Abdullanoma” the author provides important information related to the construction of water structures in the khanate. In the autumn of 1582, Abdullah Khan, returning from Dashti Kipchak from a campaign against Baba Sultan, issued a decree on the construction in the Akchob gorge near the village of Jush in the Nurota ridge. That is, in the spring months, a large amount of flood waters accumulated here, but this water was almost not used in agriculture. Abdullahan ordered to gather flood waters and build a dam in the Akchob gorge. This is told by the author of “Abdullanoma”: Every spring there were many floods in this gorge, but there was not enough water for crops. So he ordered: “Let Ahmadali build a dam in this gorge in the form of the Milky Way, so that farmers can share the water collected there and irrigate crops. [8]. The improvement of villages and districts of Khuzor, Yangikent, Dong Kovchin, Karatikan of Kashkadarya region is also noted. [9].

The work presents information about the ethnic composition of the peoples of Movarounnahr, including the origin and traditions of Kangls, Kipchaks, dwarfs, Khalaj, Ogajirs, Urenkits, Kungrats, Orlots, Uighurs, Sulduz, Boyovuts, Dormons and other peoples. [3:Б.43-47] In his work, Khofiz Tanish gives valuable information about the political relations between the Baburid Empire (India) and Central Asia in the second half of the XVI century, as well as trade relations between Central Asia and Russia. [3:Б.9]. This work is one of the main sources of studying the political, social, economic and cultural life of the peoples of Movarounnahr in the XVI century. In 1942-1951, Uzbek orientalist S. Mirzaev (1885-1961) translated the work into Uzbek. B. Akhmedov supplemented and regularly republished it (1999-2000). At the end of the work, it was supposed to provide information about the noble qualities of Abdullahan II, his contemporaries, sheikhs, scientists, poets, ministers and emirs, as well as about buildings built during the time of Abdullahan II.

However, in the process of writing the work, the plan was changed - the first articles were added, and the conclusion was not written due to the untimely death of the author [7:Б.74].

There are many manuscripts of this work, two thirds of the original text have been translated into Russian by the St. Petersburg scientist M. Salokhiddinova. [6:Б.217]. The book was translated into Uzbek by Sadik Mirzoev in 1942-1952, and the last part by Y. Khakimdzhanov was translated into Uzbek in the 60s of the XX century. 1-2 volumes, with necessary corrections and comments, were published by B. Akhmedov in 1966 and 1969.

In 1995-1997, it was published by two books by B. Akhmedov with a preface and scientific comments. [5:Б.157]. Today, several copies of this work are kept in the Department of Oriental Manuscripts of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Only one of them is completed, and the others are in short versions of the work. This copy was copied by Muhammad Ghani in Bukhara at the end of the XIX century. It is known that copies of “Abdullanoma” are kept in London, in the British Museum and Iran. The copy kept in the British Museum was also perfect, as were the copies in Baku, Dushanbe and St. Petersburg and was translated by Mirza Koshmukhammad ibn Toshmukhamedbiy, a representative of the repressive family in January 19, 1236 (January 22, 1824). Two copies of the work are stored in Iran (rewritten in the XVIII century), but are incomplete [3:Б.6]. In a word, the work of Khofiz Tanish Bukhari “Abdullanoma” (“Sharafnomayi shahi”) is an important source of information about the Sheibanids dynasty. This work of the author contains valuable information about the history of not only the Uzbek people, but also the peoples of Central Asia.

The value of this work has not decreased over the centuries. Our time demands new scientific research on this work, reflecting the political, social, economic and cultural life of the Bukhara Khanate in the XVI century.

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