

STUDY OF THE SCIENTIFIC WORKS OF V.V. BARTOLD ON THE HISTORY OF TURKEY

Khasanov Sharofidin Shayhidinovich

*A teacher of the Academic Lyceum of the Samarkand
City Ministry of Internal Affairs*

Annotation: *In this article, in the late 19th - early 20th centuries, efforts to research the history of Central Asia by orientalists intensified. As a result of a series of researches, the history of the country, which has been undiscovered and little studied for centuries, has been brought into scientific discussions. In this scientific process, V.V. Barthold also has his place. Academician V.V. Bartold (1869-1930) is a skilled source scholar, famous Turkologist, world-renowned orientalist, one of the scientists who made a great contribution to the study of the history of Central Asia, especially Samarkand. The works on the history of the peoples of the East, created by the scientist, have gained wide fame in the scientific world and serve to demonstrate to the whole world the great achievements in the science of Oriental studies.*

Key words: *historical sources, Petersburg University, Muller, Eduard Meyer, Movarounnahr*

At the end of the 19th - beginning of the 20th century, efforts to research the history of Central Asia by orientalists intensified. As a result of a series of researches, the history of the country, which has been undiscovered and little studied for centuries, has been brought into scientific discussions. V.V. Barthold also has his place in this scientific process. Academician V.V. Bartold (1869-1930) is a skilled source scholar, a well-known Turkologist, a world-renowned orientalist, one of the scientists who made a great contribution to the study of the history of Central Asia, especially Samarkand. The works on the history of the peoples of the East, created by the scientist, have gained wide fame in the scientific world and serve to show the great achievements in the science of Oriental studies to the whole world.

The attention to the exemplary life and scientific activity of Orientalist V.V. Barthold has not waned since the time he lived and worked until now. Vasily Vladimirovich Barthold was born on November 15, 1869 in the city of Petersburg, Russia, in a family of Russified Germans (bourgeois). (In 2019, the 150th anniversary of V.V. Bartold's birth was widely celebrated). The scientist's father (originally from Riga) was stockholder Vladimir Vasilyevich Barthold, and his mother, Emma Yegorovna, was the daughter of the owner of a St. Petersburg bank. According to the scientist, his mother's grandfather, a great Lutheran pastor, immigrated to Russia from Hamburg.

The N.P. Ostroumov archive fund of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan contains 277 correspondences written with the Islamic scholar on various topics during the years 1893-1930, which further clarify the life and scientific activity of the

orientalist V.V. Barthold. The archival documents consist of the scientist's correspondence with N.P. Ostroumov from his first acquaintance to the end of his life, and provide detailed information about the biography and deep friendship of both parties. These documents are rich in information about the socio-political and scientific life of Central Asia.[1]

The idea that it is necessary to engage in in-depth study of sources about Central Asia during trips to foreign countries completely covered V.V. Barthold. In one of his letters to Barthold Rosen, he wrote: "Applying the laws of historical development developed for European history, no one has ever tried to study a rational part of the history of Central Asia using the comparative method." "It is hard to imagine creating a more serious academic course on the history of Central Asia... now. It goes without saying that I cannot create this (the history of Central Asia), but I hope to at least somehow prepare it with my works (if I don't die and I'm healthy)".[2]

V.V. Barthold's scientific interests are confirmed by his activities in the study of texts in Turkish, Persian, Arabic languages, international law, political economy, Eastern history, history of Semitic peoples, Turkish, Armenian languages, Persian, Indian, Jewish literature.

Since his student days, V.V. Bartold has been engaged in translations from Arabic and Persian into Russian, and from Russian into Turkish. In 1899 Stanley Lan-Pool's translation of Muslim Dynasties was published with many corrections by Barthold. V.V. Barthold graduated from the university with honors in 1891 and started working at this place in 1892. In 1900, after defending his dissertation on the topic "Turkistan during the Mongol invasion" (parts 1 and 2, St. Petersburg, 1898-1900), V.V. Bartold received the scientific degree "Doctor of Oriental History". After that, the scientist became a famous orientalist. The dissertation defense will be held on November 19 (December 2), 1900 at the meeting of the Faculty of Oriental Languages of St. Petersburg University. At that time, V.V. Barthold's research, which was the basis of his dissertation, was published in two parts: the first part - "Texts" - was published in 1898, and the second part - "Researches" - was published in 1900.

According to the scientist, in the second part of the work, he tries to answer the questions: "What determines the history of the country before the arrival of the Mongols, what did the Mongols bring to Turkestan, and how did the conquest of the country happen?" Although, according to the name of this research work of the scientist, it should cover the history of Central Asia on the eve of the Mongol invasion, chronologically, the work begins with the coverage of the ancient history of Turkestan.

V.V. Bartold worked as the secretary of the Russian Committee established in 1903 for the study of Central and Eastern Asia. In 1904, he carried out archaeological excavations around Samarkand, and in 1906, he was appointed as an extraordinary professor at St. Petersburg University. In 1910, he was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1913, he was elected an academician in the field of "Literature and History of Asian Peoples".

A.Yu.Yakubovsky reflects on the attempt by the Orientalist scientist to prove that the history of the East has a special place in world history and describes his scientific activity as

follows: "Without the history of the East from the school of V.V. Bartold V.R. Rosen, it is impossible to create a true world history and fully reveal the laws of the historical development of mankind. , drew the conclusion. Like other students of Rosen, Barthold appreciated the cultural achievements of the peoples of the East. It recognized the influence that culture had on European culture during the ancient and medieval period and tried to show this influence in the facts of the history of nations and in the visual arts, architecture and other areas of cultural life.

During the years 1893-1928, V.V. Bartold made seven trips to Central Asia in order to study the history of the country. At first, in Tashkent in 1893-1894, that is, during his first trip to Turkestan, V.V. Bartold closely cooperated with "Turkistansky vedmost" and "Okraina" newspapers. In order to clarify issues related to manuscript sources, he was often invited by the Turkestan Archeology Association to lecture at higher educational institutions in Tashkent.

In 1893, V.V. Bartold's first scientific expedition to Central Asia included artist and ethnographer S.M. Dudin. They arrived in Tashkent in the summer of that year, and after resting here for a few days, they left for Avliyo Ata (now Jambul). That year, they only managed to see Sayram, Shymkent, Saint Father and their surrounding attractions, as well as Talos Valley. The main goal of this trip was to "in addition to the written information about the past of this country, to collect information about the traces of settlements of ancient peoples and to give as brief a description as possible of the ruins of ancient cities and fortifications".[4]

Large and serious generalized works on the history of Central Asia have not yet been created, and at that time scientists had very few factual materials to create such a work.

V.V. Barthold was an excellent scientist with excellent qualities typical of real scientists. His life and work can be an example for research scientists. B.V. Lunin's opinion about the scientist is particularly noteworthy: "Barthold always considered time strictly, devoted all his energy and energy to scientific work, and tried to use every hour and every minute effectively. He was a very energetic person. Barthold hated idle chatter on unnecessary topics , and his attitude towards random people wandering around in the world of science was harsh and intolerant.

In addition, BVLunin cites the opinions of a number of scientists about V.V. Barthold in his work. Among them, professor A.Yu.Yakubovsky writes about his mentor VVBarthold: "He had an excellent memory that turned into a story and the ability to work, which turned him into a clockwork mechanism." This description of A. Yu. Yakubovsky further strengthens the content of warm views expressed by several scientists in relation to V.V. Barthold. Academician N. Ya. Marr emphasized that Barthold would not forgive anyone's hypocrisy, even if it was his own brother.

During the 1902 visit, V.V. Bartold visited Ashkhabad, Samarkand, Ko'kan, Margilon, Andijan and Osh in addition to Tashkent, and paid attention to many manuscripts stored in these cities and related to various fields of science. looked carefully. For example, in Tashkent, he had the privilege of getting acquainted with several public institutions and

libraries belonging to private individuals. They get to know the special collection of manuscript works founded in the Turkestan National Library (1870). At that time, this collection consisted of only 281 volumes. In his scientific report, V.V. Bartold included two of these works: Ghiyaziddin Ali Jahonigir Amir Temur's campaign to India in 1398-1399. He touched upon "Ruznoma-i Ghazovot-i Hindustan" (1399-1403) and "Chingiznoma" (beginning of the 16th century), written by the Khorezm historian O'tamish Haji.[5]

"Not everyone could have known right away that Barthold was a kind-hearted, open-hearted, humble, loyal friend to his colleagues in science, a caring mentor to young scientists," B.V. Lunin's views are in line with V. F. Minorsky's memories: "In the field of work, Barthold is a knowledgeable, loyal friend and someone's friend." He was the first to support his talent and initiative." In both descriptions, the scientist's high respect for human value and science is emphasized.

A.N. Kononov describes Bartold as "a scientist who skillfully combined the philological accuracy of the translation with the unique artistic features of the manuscript." Here it is important to note that V.V. Barthold, who knows Arabic, Persian, Tajik, old Uzbek and other eastern languages perfectly, followed the path of hard scientific work during his life.

The former secretary of the Turkestan branch of the Russian Geographical Society NP Archangelsky recalls: "Vasily Vladimirovich's care for Turkestan students studying in Petersburg at that time should be noted."

According to SF Oldenburg and I. Yu. Krachkovsky, the works written down by the encyclopedist are of universal importance. His range of interests was extremely wide and he was interested in more people than anyone else. He was not only a scientist, but also a fiery public figure.

V.V. Barthold came to Turkestan again in 1916 and visited the cities of Kokan, Samarkand, Bukhara and Chirchik in addition to Tashkent, and got to know the monuments of ancient culture, as well as private collectors. Because identifying and studying ancient manuscripts related to the history of Turkestan was the main goal of the scientist from every page. For example, when he was in Tashkent, he looked at the manuscripts stored in the personal library of A.A. Semyonov and Baqijonboy and others. At that time, V.V. Bartold paid special attention to the valuable work "History" written by Shah-Mahmud Churos, which tells about the socio-political history of Eastern Turkestan in the 15th-16th centuries, kept in the library of Baqijonboy.

In addition, he participates in the scientific and organizational work of the University of Turkestan, founded in 1920 in Tashkent. He was in charge of establishing the Eastern Department at the university and providing it with qualified personnel. Ancient and medieval history of Turkestan in the Faculty of History and Philology. From IV century to AD. He taught history up to the 19th century, participated in scientific discussions of graduate students and students.

V.V. Barthold became familiar with the conservation of ancient monuments and the extent of the works being carried out in Samarkand and Shahrisabz and participated in the meetings of the above-mentioned committee. At the same time, in his spare time, the

scientist continues to get acquainted with manuscripts in public and private libraries, both in Tashkent and in other cities. He expressed his opinion about the newly discovered works.

V.V. Barthold's last trip to Turkestan was in 1927-1928 at the University of Turkestan, the Kazakh Higher Pedagogical Institute and other scientific research institutions. The history of Turkestan from the Mongol occupation to the 19th century. studied history. The works of the Central Asian Committee for the Study of Ancient Monuments, Art and Nature, and Local History Societies. [6]

The famous orientalist VVBartold died on August 19, 1930 in his homeland. He was buried in the Lutheran cemetery in Smolensk. More than 400 scientific works were published during 42 years of VVBartold's scientific activity. In 1963-1977, the scientist's scientific heritage was published in nine volumes. VVBartold's works are diligently read by expert scientists, local historians, museum workers, teachers, and all people interested in the history of Central Asia in general, the Near and Middle East in particular, and the peoples of Central Asia. The scientist's works received a wide positive response in his time and were translated into various languages of the world: English, German, French, Spanish, and a number of European languages, as well as Uzbek. [7]

REFERENCE:

1. B.V. Lunin. The life and activities of VV Barthold, a scholar of the peoples of Central Asia. -T: Science. 1970
2. B.V. Lunin. The life and activities of VV Barthold, a scholar of the peoples of Central Asia. -T: Science. 1970
3. B.V. Lunin. The life and activities of VV Barthold, a scholar of the peoples of Central Asia. -T: Science. 1970
4. Akhmedov. Lessons from history. -T: Teacher 1994 -5-11 p.
5. B. Akhmedov. Lessons from history. -T: Teacher 1994 -5-11 p.
6. B. Akhmedov. Lessons from history. -T: Teacher 1994 -5-11 p.
7. B.V. Lunin. The life and activities of V.V. Barthold, a scholar of the peoples of Central Asia. -T: Science. 1970