

FROM THE HISTORY OF RELATIONS OF THE KARAKALPAKS WITH THE UZBEKS

Tleumuratova N.M.

Professional development and retraining regional center of Public education of Karakalpakstan Republic.

ABSTRACT

This article is about the relations study of the Karakalpakhs with the Uzbeks and the historiography of Karakalpakstan, taking into consideration of ethnic-cultural relations of Karakalpakhs with the neighbor people in the 18th and beginning of the 20th century.

Key words: people of Central Asia, works A.N.Samoylovich, P.P.Ivanov, S.P.Tolstov, T.Jdanko, S.Kamalov and other historians.

INTRODUCTION

At the present time one of the most high-priority tasks standing before scientific workers is forming and developing of national self-consciousness and revival of Central Asian peoples' cultural values, and also studying of historical-cultural relation between the people of Central Asia. The first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. A. Karimov paid a special attention to this problem. In his speech at the second session of Oliy Majlis he called the creative intelligentsia spokesman for studying and propaganda of historical friendship of Central Asia people. “Just imagine that our homeland is Turkistan – a big house, a great household, a great family, how comfortable and abundant the household will be”. The conclusion is simple: the most actual task of nowadays is to form a single economic, spiritual, political environment in Central Asia. I think that it's time to attract the creative intelligent Zia's attention to this problem. They must evoke the feeling of historical unity and idea of great sacred Turkistan. In his speeches our first president I. A. Karimov mentioned specially the relations of Uzbek and Karakalpak people, considering himself as the son of not only of Uzbek people, but also Karakalpak people. Taking everything to consideration, we are responsible for creating new works on history of Uzbek-Karakalpak relations.

There have been written not so many generalizing works describing the historical and cultural relations of Turkic – people with other countries and regions. The same we may say about the historiography of Karakalpakstan, taking into consideration of ethnic-cultural relations of Karakalpakhs with the neighbor people in the 18th and beginning of the 20th century.

Studying the cultures of people makes closer countries. The distance between cultures shortens a little space is left for national enmity and primitive chauvinism. At the same time, the study of cultural relations is a separate field of science, which allows to open deep historical roots of friendship and brotherhood of people and helps to keep the peace between peoples.

It's desirable to mention that at present time the study of relations between people is the most important thing. We see the ignorance of this matter leads to cruel and bloody conflicts on national ground. In this case scholars should research the process of development of relations between people especially the people who are close to each other on the fields of ethno genesis, language, folklore and religion.

As it was mentioned above many scientific works were devoted to historical-cultural relations of Uzbek-Karakalpak people.

In in whole all works including their source materials, it deserves attention in further research.

In the 20th century scholars began to pay attention to historical and cultural relations of Karakalpak people with neighboring people. The problems of history and culture of Karakalpak people were depicted on the works of historians published in 1930s of the 20th century. In 1930s of 20th century famous orientalist A. N. Samoylovich, P. P. Ivanov wrote the history of Karakalpak people.

Khorezm archeological and ethnographical expedition made a huge contribution to solving of this problem.

Russian orientalist P. P. Ivanov studied the history of Karakalpak people of the 18th century and the beginning of 20th century. He was one of the most active researchers of the history of Central Asia of 16th and 19th centuries. In 1930s he actively studied the history of Karakalpak people alongside with the other scholars.

Has first work in this field was “study of the history of the Karakalpaks”. Above mentioned Russian researchers paid a great attention to foreign political events in the history of Karakalpaks. For example, in the last work of P. P. Ivanov, there were given the separate facts on cultural life of the Karakalpaks, highlighting the value of folklore works of the Karakalpak people. But not having known the language and traditions of these people. The authors could not study the problems of cultural relation with neighboring people: Uzbeks, Kazakhs and so on... [3;394]

The most important work was the work of Khorezm archeological and ethnographical expedition under the leadership of S. P. Tolstov, who made research, works in Karakalpakstan in 1930s nad 1940s of the 20th century.

The expedition opened new pages of the history of Karakalpak eople for the science. In these works of the expedition member T. A. Jdanko were mentioned a lot of information on the culture of the Karakalpak people with Central Asian people.

In the works of T. A. Jdanko were firstly analyzed the problems of history and the ethnography of Karakalpak people, their ethno and cultural relations, society system, household, spiritual culture and so on... [2;298]

There was published a collective work of ethnographer of Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent, Nukus and other cities.

Academician S. K. Kamalov devoted his many works to the studying of history and culture of the Karakalpak people of the 17th and the 19th centuries. In his works we find new facts from the biography of Karakalpak poet Jien Jiraw, the author of “Posqan el” (Ruined people).[4;266]

The first time in the historiography of Karakalpakstan became the main object of research works of Andrianova B. V. [1;354]

Ethnographer L. S. Tolstova made a great contribution to learning the culture relation of the Karakalpak people with other neighboring people. L. S. Tolstova all her life collected ethnographic and folklore materials of Karakalpaks living in Karakalpakstan, Zarafshan and Fergana valley. In her research works she highlighted great importance of historical folklore for studying ethno genesis and cultural relations.

L. S. Tolstova was one of the initiators in publishing the compilation of scientific works of ethnographers “Ethnic history and folklore”. It was published by the workers of Ethnography Institute of Russian Science of Academy. There were the articles of famous ethnographers and also L. S. Tolstova’s article “Historical folklore of the Karakalpaks as the source for studying ethno genesis and ethno-cultural relations of these people”.

From 1950 years, L. S. Tolstova began studying the history of local groups of the Karakalpaks, who lived in the neighboring regions of Uzbekistan, especially in Fergana valley, Samarkand, Bukhara regions and also Karakalpakstan. These materials have been very interesting up to date. After long research works L. S. Tolstova published her work “Karakalpaks outside Khorezm oasis”. There were mentioned rich and interesting materials showing spiritual and material culture of the Karakalpak people.

Her work “Historical legendry of South Aral” depicts ancient historical and cultural relations of Karakalpaks.

There were also published the works of other historians, especially A. Koshanov’s ones. He is a participator of many collective works on history of Karakalpaks.

The research work was written by PH D. K. Mambetov on the basis of public and literally legendary PH D. N. Japakhov wrote articles on history of Uzbek-Karakalpak relations.

Karakalpak folklorists made a great contribution to folklore heritage of the Uzbek and Karakalpaks.

A voluminous compilation of Karakalpak folklore deserves a great attention. Here we can fin many interesting materials on folklore relations of Karakalpak people with the folklore of Uzbek people.

Academician of Uzbekistan Ya. G. Gulyamov devoted his research to the history of irrigation system of Khorezm. He wrote many facts about the participation of the Karakalpak people in the irrigation construction in Khorezm oasis.

M. Muminov paid a great attention to the problems of Karakalpak literature from the point of philosophy. He worked on the problem of social and political points of view of Uzbek people from the ancient time till the beginning of 20th century.

He wrote valuable ideas on history of social and political ideas of Karakalpak people. He specially highlighted the influence of Uzbek philosophers on works of Karakalpak writers as Berdakh, Ajiniyaz and other classics of Karakalpak literature.

The works of professor A. S. Sadykov play a great role in studying historical and cultural relations of Khorezm people. In his work there were depicted social-economic life of Khiva Khanate at the end of the 19th –beginning of the 20th century. there was also depicted the influence of Russian culture on public education, culture, Russian teachers, doctors, engineers, activities in Khiva Khanate.

In the works devoted to the ethnography of Uzbekistan, especially in the works of K. Shaniyazov there were depicted the problems of ethnic history of Uzbek people and their ethno-cultural relations. Professor I. Jabbarov has many scientific works on Uzbek ethnography, which developed the science of ethnography in Uzbekistan.

After the acquiring the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, our historians made many research works on history. There was created a three volume history of Uzbekistan depicting the new and the newest history.

Under the leadership of doctor of history science D. Alimova were held scientific seminars on Uzbek history. There was created a scientific magazine of Uzbekistan, where published valuable materials on homelands` history up to present. There was paid a minor attention to depicting historical and cultural relations of Uzbek and Karakalpak people. Even in collective works, there is no a special section or chapter about cultural interrelations.

Our article may be used in solving important and perspective scientific problems. Also our article may be used in other fields of ethnology and literature.

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