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THE STUDY OF CONTROL SYSTEM OF CHACH'S OASIS BY FOREIGN RESEARCHERS IN EARLY MIDDLE AGES

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ABSTRACT

In this article the basic attention are concentrated on the study of control system of Chach's oasis, reforms that were carried out by Khakans in control system of oasis that were analyzed by foreign researchers in a scientific way. As well, the appearance of Turkish dynasties in control system of oasis including the representatives of main dynasty of Tegens and their deputies of Tuduns and were studied their careers and titles. In this article foreign researchers as E. Shavan, F. Gren, É. De Vassier, American J.K. Skef, German researcher Z. Stik, Hungarian orientalist K.I. Bekvis, Turkish orientalist and historians Z. V. Tugon, E. Esin and E. Ekrem had scientifically analyzed the expressed opinions regarding to the management of oasis.

KEYWORDS: *Tegin, Tudun, Chach, hierarchy, Chabish, Kay-Yuan, Suy-shu, Bey-shi, Tan-shu, tibetan, khakan, turkish(tyurk), management, vassal (foundation), system, reform, Chach's sovereign(ruler), Khun.*

INTRODUCTION

In the 6th-8th centuries, the socio-political and ethno-industrial processes in Central Asia attracted not only our local researchers, but also foreign orientalist and scientists, historians. In particular, while Western researchers are studying this period in Central Asia, they still pay attention to the Amu Darya and Sirdarya gap and the adjacent territories of Sagda, Ferghana, Ustrushon, Bukhara, Tukharistan, Khorezm, and one of the Chach's oasis governments.

In the early Middle Ages, the view of the leadership of the Chach government and the origin of the government of the oasis dynasties were expressed in a number of foreign publications, between them are mainly separated by the research of Shawan, F. Gren, E. De Vasier, the

American J. K. Skeff, the German researcher Z. Stik, Hungarian orientalist K. I. Bekvis, Turkish orientalist and historians Z. V. Tugon, E. Esin, and E. Ekrema.

Scientists conducted scientific research based on written sources, especially information from Chinese chronicles. And also, they were able to clarify the history of the oasis mainly in the field of coverage of the Turk khanate and achieved coverage of many problems that could not be identified until today. Among them, one of the first who study the history of Central Asia based on Chinese sources was the scholar E. Shawann, and in the early twentieth century in his monograph "Documents on the History of the Western Turks" during the translation of Chinese datum, which reflected the political history of the Chach's oasis in the early Middle Ages, compared Arabic and Persian information and expressed his opinions on the activities of the titular lords of Tudun who were sent as representatives from the Khakans to Chach.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The countrymen of E. Shawan F, Grene and E de la Vassier relatively in the coming years carried out their research, especially during the analysis of the Sagdian documents of the Mug Mountain, in the 720s, an ambassador Fatufar was sent by the Sagdian ruler Devashtich and documents were translated into French, a letter under the cipher A-14 which was addressed to their ruler, especially focused on the political processes in the Oasis for the same period. These researchers analyzed the phrases "Ruler of Chach", "Tudun of Chach", "hun" that are found in this document, the latter two were associated with Turkic Khakanism. The American researcher J. K. Skeff mainly based on the information of the Chinese chronicles, focused on the reforms in the administration of its most recent Turkic rulers (khakanstvo) governance, tried mainly to cover the issue well in the example of the Chach government. According to him, the leadership of the governance was very well formed, and the special representative who was sent as representative of Khakans-tuduns was recognized as a Turk by origin.

The German historian Z. Stark, based on the resources of various languages and archaeological materials, highlighted the history of the ancient Turks, the rulers who were originally related to the Ashin tribes from the Chach oasis. According to him, the Turki administration ruled Chach, Ferghana and Tukhoristan, as well as probably Bukhara directly by appointing representatives from their descendants. Some foreign researchers, especially J. K. Skaff, de la Vaissiere, Grenet F, Stark S, Z. although they expressed their important new opinions about the political management of the Chach oasis, it is also noted that during the reign of the dynasty, some unified approaches were made. Especially, if Stark defines the Turkic titles under the rule of vassal rulers not by a specific system and is evaluated as just a coincidence or belonging to the time. On the other hand, J. K. Skaff, stressed that the titles of the Chach Tudun dynasty were in the Turkic language, and the names were non-Turkic. However, the opinion of both researchers was not studied in depth, unfounded, not scientifically analyzed, expressed without comparing the data that are given in different languages and did not pay serious attention to numismatic materials, and it was also noted and explained to several researchers that several issues such as "specific era system non-Turkic names" were used in that period.

Especially, as G. Boboyorov notes, during the Turkic governance (Khakanstvo), the use of the Turkic titles of khakans, and their use was observed in vassals. If, as they wrote, they were evaluated according to the specific systems of the era, then the rulers who wished to optional order those titles related to them Khakans, that is, despite their levels could choose at will,

would be used in a mixed way. Including this the researcher drew attention to non-Turkic names and reached evidence on the basis of different sources that according to the Chinese chronicles the origin of the names of 3 -Tuduns was pure Turkic.

As we mentioned above Chawannes E. He is one of the first researchers who during the translation into French the information of the first Middle Ages according to the Chinese chronicles relating to the political history of the Chach oasis "Bei Shi", "Sui Shu" and "Tang Shu", was one of the first Western researchers who paid attention to the data from Arabic sources

During the translation, it is noticeable how this researcher successfully analyzed the information from the chronicles. In spite of this, F. Grenet and E Le de Vasseur made several mistakes even if they were informed by the research of Chavannes from these chronicles. In particular, when they analyzed the Sagd document A-14, the Chinese data translated from Shawann's side the full phrase-Shi-Guo Wang- "Deputy ruler of Chacha Tudon" Shi-Guo Wang T'ele, that is, in the sentence "Ruler of Chacha Tegin" missed the word "Tegin" gives in the form of Shi-Guo Wang "Ruler of Chacha" and this in turn becomes the cause of confusion of several historical events. That is, according to Chinese sources, despite the fact that it was the ruler of Chacha who was Tegin, it caused confusion that as a result of the omission of this title, because of these researchers, they did not determine the owner of which title is the head of the Chach dynasty, and which ones are vice versa.

As a result, not finding a solution to this issue was overlooked. In the following, the researcher G Boboyarov, who at one time drew attention to this question, noted that F.Grene and E de la Vasier made a mistake, in fact, that during the reign of Chacha, the head of the dynasty was the Tegin, and the secondary dynasties were the Tudun, which were given not only according to Chinese sources(Shi-Guo Wang- "Deputy ruler of Chacha Tudun" Shi-Guo Wang T'ele " Ruler of Chacha Tegin») that is, he accepted that the titles of the hierarchy are military administrative rule (khakanstvo) as the status of "tegin"-(prince), and "tudun" - (representative).

For a more detailed coverage of this period, the Tibetan source was the distinguished specialist K. I. Bekvis, who explored topics that were insufficiently studied related to the history of the Chach Oasis rule. Especially according to the researcher on the Chinese chronicles, it was the rulers of Chach Tegin and Tudun who were Turkic names, in fact, they were mentioned in the form of Inal Tudun Kulug. And also, According to the Chinese chronicles, the name in the form of Cha-bi-shi is restored in the form of the name of the Chach ruler Chabish, and in fact it was not a name, in Turkic chabish (chovush) referred to military titles. According to the researcher, this ruler was a minor ruler of Chach, was the son of Inal Inai Tudun Kulug, was noted as an ally of the Turgash Khakanstvo and as a manager of the Turgash Khakanstvo who opposed China. Later, in 751, his allies Hakan Turgasha and together with the Tibetan military leaders Byd were detained by the Chinese commander Gao Xiangzhi, and was carried to the capital Chang'an and there, by order of the emperor, was executed near the "Gate of Kai Yuan" of the capital. After this incident, the son of the late ruler of Chacha Chabish asks for help from the head of the Arab garrison in Samarkand, Zied ibn Solih al Khuzain, against the Chinese, and as a result, coming in 751, the Great War of Talas will happen. Apparently, the defeated Arab armies took under their care those whom they helped during this war and the rulers of the oasis, including Chacha, were undoubtedly able to turn them into a subordinate government. Because after this war comes the end of khakanstvo (rule) and as a result, khakanstvo faces a crisis.

Although there is no special research about the history of the early Middle Ages of the Chacha oasis, however, it is possible to mention some foreign scientists who have studied some questions about the history of the oasis. Especially among them, Turkish researchers occupy a special place. In particular, in the 60-70 years of the last century, the orientalist and historian Z. V. Tugon, the learned art historian E Esin, during the definition of the history of the Turkic people, drew attention to the Chach oasis, the opinion expressed by them occupies a special place in history. And also when Z. V. Tugon E. Esin highlighted the historical side of the widespread depiction of animals in the visual art of the Turks before the Islamic period, in the territories of Ettisuv and Sirdarya, and also paid special attention to the widespread depiction of a lion and a leopard. The researcher links and interprets the depiction of lions on metal and ceramic objects, as well as on numismatic materials found on traditional Turkic reigns with the beginning of the spread of Buddhism. According to him, the image of animals like (tunga) tiger, leopard, and snow leopard was considered as a symbol of courage during the reign of the Turkic Khakanstvo and the names of these animals were used as the names of rulers or titles. And e.Esin believes that the appearance of the image of the tiger in the art of Central Asia and the Far East, can be associated with the culture of the peoples of the oasis of Sind and Hind. According to him, since the tiger was not found in Central Asia, China and the Far East, in ancient eras, the tiger motif is very rare among the arts of this continent. However, in these territories, with the spread of Buddhism, the image of a lion as a totem (ongon) began to spread) the family is related to the Buddha. As a proof to his opinions, the researcher recalled as an example that the discovery of lion sculptures from the districts of Shivet-Ulan (Mugulistan), are very similar and close to the shape of the image of lions from the Sind region. As the researcher emphasizes, in appearance they are very close to the model of Buddhist culture on the image of a lion found on the pillars of the Sarnat monument. It is very true that the finds from the Tashkent oasis with images of a lion on metal objects are related to the Turkic Khakanism, and it should be noted that it is very similar to the images of a lion on the stone monuments of Shiven-Ulan.

Among the Turkish researchers mentioned above are Z. V.Tugon, E. Esin, E. Ekrem can pay attention to the study and how they relatively studied more about the political and ethno-cultural processes that took place in the Chach oasis during the Turkic rule. Some in the form of exceptions among these scholars in their research, referring directly to Chinese, Arabic, Persian sources conducted research and from local sources especially, due to the fact that they are not well informed with documents in the Sagdian language and numismatic materials, used the data that are associated with the Turkic dynasties under the control of the Chach oasis, the source is limited only to information. It should be mentioned, in contrast to other researchers among them, E. Esin was one of the first to pay attention to numismatic materials, especially relying on Chach coins, and it is worth noting the research conducted by O. and Smirnov, as well as the remarkable notification of Turkish researchers about scientific news.

In the coming years, Uzbek researchers, especially from historians and numismatic scholars, as a result of the dehumidification of a number of scientific publications in Turkey, dozens of Turkish historians and Turkologists have expressed interest in the history of the Turkic peoples of the Chacha oasis, should be noted as they express their opinions on this issue. In particular, if we are pleased with the publication of scientific articles by archaeologists, numismatists, and historical scientists in 2002 from Uzbek researchers like L Baratova, A. Malikov, G. Boboyarov in Ankara, and in 2007 we are proud that in Ankara the study of G. Baratova was published. Boboyarov

mainly consisted of Chacha coins, a huge study called "Catalog of coins of the Turkic Khakanstvo". And also, as a result of the publication of a dozen articles by this researcher about the ancient Turkic coins of Chacha in the Turkish scientific conference, the appearance of the interest of applicants about the history of the Chacha oasis is noticed.

At the same time, although more information is found in written sources, with the exception of a number of Uzbek historians, it should be noted that Turkish and researchers from other countries do not pay enough attention to questions concerning the place of the Chach oasis in the history of the Turkic Khakanstvo, especially related to Khakanstvo with the history of the Turkic dynasty during the reign of the oasis. It should also be noted that the location of Zhabgukat in Chacha is the center of the government of one of the Western Turkic khakanstv, the minting of Khakan coins is in the Chacha oasis, it should be emphasized that not enough attention is paid to such issues as the system of government of the Chacha oasis, and many other issues that have remained without solutions and are still waiting for solutions.

CONCLUSION

In short, as a result of the research of some foreign researchers in the early Middle Ages, the political and social history of the Chacha oasis came to the conclusion:

Foreign researchers, especially among them, French, German, Hungarian, American researchers, who made a significant contribution to the history of the Chacha oasis

Their research was mainly based on various written sources and partly on archaeological materials, which significantly covered the history of the oasis.

There are scientific achievements and news in the work of foreign researchers, along with the fact that the ideas are quite reasonable, there is an opinion that is expressed one-sided.

CONCLUSION

In general, in the early Middle Ages, in the Chacha oasis among the Amu Darya-Sirdariya as it existed in other historical and geographical regions (in fact, oasis), it represented a typical form of oasis government, that is, there were several small governments at the same time, and as they all obeyed in a large kingdom. However, these processes were not an obstacle to the economic and cultural development of the oasis. As a result, the existence of separate engravings for minting coins in the OASIS, as well as the fact that representatives of the Turkic dynasty, who were under the control of the Chocha, sent an ambassador to a foreign country (China), indicates that his position is incredibly great.

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