O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI FANLAR AKADEMIYASI
TARIX INSTITUTI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.02/30.12.2019.TAR.56.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

TARIX INSTITUTI

DILAFRUZ XUSAN QIZI AXMEDOVA

MING – MANG‘IT – QO‘NG‘IROT SULOLALARINING RASMIY YOZISHMALARI TARIXIY MANBA SIFATIDA

07.00.08 – Tarixshunoslik, manbashunoslik va tarixiy tadqiqot usullari

Tarix fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertasiyasi
AVTOREFERATI

Toshkent, 2025

UO‘K: 94(575.1):930.25(575.1)

Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertasiyasi avtoreferati mundarijasi

Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD)

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Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertasiyasi mavzusi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestasiya komissiyasida B2023.4.PhD/Tar1753 raqam bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.

Dissertasiya O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Tarix institutida bajarilgan.

Dissertasiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o‘zbek, ingliz, rus, (rezyume)) da Ilmiy Kengash veb-sahifasida (www.fati.uz) hamda "ZiyoNET" axborot-ta'lim portalida (www.ziyonet.uz) manzillariga joylashtirilgan.

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Yetakchi tashkilot:	**Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universiteti**

Dissertasiya himoyasi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Tarix instituti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalarini beruvchi DSc.02/30.12.2019.Tar.56.01 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2025-yil "17" sentyabr soat 14:00 dagi majlisida bo‘lib o‘tadi. Manzil: 100060, Toshkent shahri, Shahrisabz tor ko‘chasi, 5-uy. O‘zR FA Tarix instituti, 8-qavat, majlislar zali. Tel.: (+99871) 233-54-70; faks: (+99871)233-39-91, e-mail: info@fati.uz).

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Dissertasiya avtoreferati 2025-yil "2" sentyabr kuni tarqatildi.
(2025-yil "2"sentyabr 13- raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi bilan

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasining annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Bugungi globallashuv va ko‘p qutbli dunyo sharoitida xalqaro siyosiy jarayonlar davlatlar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarning shakllanishi va rivojlanishida diplomatik aloqalar hamda rasmiy yozishmalar muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Davlatlar o‘rtasida munosabatlar ildizining mavjudligi hujjat yuritish tizimi va mamlakatlarning davlatchilik an’analarining tarixiy asoslari hamda tashqi aloqalar institutini amaldagi holatini ko‘rsatadi. Ular bugungi kunda davlatlararo integratsiya jarayonlarini o‘sishiga va hamkorlikni yangi bosqichga olib chiqishga xizmat qiladi.

Dunyoning turli ilmiy markazlarida rasmiy hujjatlar asosida Turkiston tarixini xususan, Buxoro, Xiva va Qo‘qon xonliklarida boshqaruv tizimi, yer-suv munosabatlarini tadqiq etish, xonliklarning Rossiya, Qozoq juzlari, Hindiston, Eron, Usmoniylar bilan diplomatik aloqalarini yoritish, tarixiy-adabiy muhitning shakllanishi hamda madaniy rivojlanishda hukmron sulola vakillarining yuritgan ichki va tashqi siyosati ta’sirini ochib berish, shuningdek, Rossiya imperiyasi tomonidan xonliklarning bosib olinishi masalalari borasida ishlar olib borilmoqda. Shuningdek, Turkiston xonliklarining o‘zaro aloqalari tarixini yorituvchi rasmiy yozishmalarda xonliklarda xalqaro hujjat yuritish tizimi, sulolalar o‘rtasidagi siyosiy masalalar, hududiy mojarolar mohiyati va bunga ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi tashqi kuchlarning omili, hukmdorlarning Rossiya imperiyasiga qarshi ittifoqqa kirishganligiga doir tadqiqotlar dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Yangi O‘zbekistonda tarixiy tadqiqotlarni yangi bosqichga olib chiqish borasida amalga oshirilayotgan sa’y-harakatlar qatorida nodir asarlar va hujjatlarni o‘rganish va ularni ilmiy muomalaga kiritishga alohida ahamiyat berilmoqda. Bu boradagi ishlarni yanada takomillashtirish maqsadida hukumat tomonidan “tarixiy-madaniy merosimiz namunalarini har tomonlama chuqur o‘rganish, tarixiy xotira davomiyligini ta’minlash, yozma manbalar bo‘yicha ilmiy ishlar tadqiqini kengaytirish va chuqurlashtirish hamda ularni asl matn va ilmiy izohli tarjima shakllarini nashr etish”[1] kun tartibiga qo‘yilgan. Shu jihatdan, Turkiston xonliklari o‘zaro aloqalarini yorituvchi ko‘plab hujjatlarning tadqiqotga tortilishi o‘zbek davlatchiligi tarixini har tomonlama yoritish, keng jamoatchilikka targ‘ib qilishga yordam beradi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 20-sentyabrdagi PF 5834-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida arxiv ishi va ish yuritishni takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni, 2023-yil 11-sentabrdagi PF-158-son “O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasi to‘g‘risidagi Farmoni, 2017-yil 24-maydagi PQ-2995-son “Qadimiy yozma manbalarni saqlash, tadqiq va targ‘ib qilish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi, 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi PQ-2789-son Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati, ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish, boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari va sohaga oid boshqa me’yoriy-huquqiy

[1] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “Qadimiy yozma manbalarni saqlash tadqiq va targ‘ib qilish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi 2995-son Farmoni // https://lex.uz/docs/3211987

hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy – ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Mavzuning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Ming – Mang‘it – Qo‘ng‘irot sulolalarining o‘zaro aloqalari tarixi kam o‘rganilgan masalalardan hisoblanadi. Shunday bo‘lsada, mavzuga doir ayrim ma’lumotlar ba’zi maqola va tadqiqotlarda uchraydi. Mavzuga doir ishlarni muammoviy jihatidan 2 guruhga bo‘lish mumkin: *1) xonliklarning siyosiy-elchilik munosabatlariga doir tadqiqotlar; 2) iqtisodiy-savdo munosabatlar tarixiga doir ilmiy ishlar.*

Birinchi guruh – siyosiy-elchilik munosabatlari tarixida *elchilik qabul marosimlari va harbiy ittifoq* masalasi M.Sodiqov, Sh.Vohidov, F.Otaxonov, N.Polvonov, A.Shioya, N.Allayeva, Sh.Mahmudov va J.Polvonov tadqiqotlarida o‘z aksini topgan[2]. F.Otaxonov, N.Polvonovlar “Shohnomayi nusratpayom” asari asosida Buxoro amirligiga qarshi Xiva – Qo‘qon xonliklarining harbiy ittifoqini ko‘rsatib bergan. Sh.Mahmudov va A.Shioya maqolalarida Buxoro – Qo‘qon xonliklarining yuz-qirq urug‘lari qo‘zg‘olonlariga qarshi kelishuvlari haqida so‘z yuritilgan. Xonliklarning *chegara hudud mojarolari* masalasiga oid Q.Munirov, D.Ahmedova, O.Mutalov, R.Yu. Pochekayev, A.Xoliqulov, H.Nazirova va A.Berdiyevlarning ilmiy ishlarida[3] Marv, Chorjo‘y uchun Xiva – Buxoro o‘rtasida ziddiyatlar kelib chiqqanligi manbalar asosida ko‘rsatib berilgan. A.Malikov va

[2] Содиқов М. Бухоро амирлигида элчилик муносабатлари // Мозийдан садо. – 2002. – № 4 (16). – Б. 26-29; Отахонов Ф. Қўқон ва Хива хонликлари ўртасида 1821 йилда тузилган ҳарбий иттифоқ ва унинг оқибатлари (“Шоҳномайи нусратпаём” маълумотлари таҳлили) // Ўзбекистон тарихи. – 2012. – № 2. – Б. 24-34; Худоёрхонзода. Анжум ат-таворих (Тарих юлдузлари). Форс-тожик тилидан ўзбек тилига таржимон ва изоҳлар муаллифи Ш. Воҳидов. – Тошкент: Фан ва технология, 2014. – Б. 312-318; Shioya A. An Encounter between the Qing Dynasty and Khoqand in 1759–1760: Central Asia in the Mid-Eighteenth Century // Front. Hist. China. – 2014. – 9(3). – P. 384-408; Полвонов Н. 1806-1842 йилларда Хива хонлиги ва Бухоро амирлиги ўртасидаги сиёсий ва дипломатик алоқалар // Ўзбекистонда элчилик хизмати тарихидан: талқин ва таҳлил. – Тошкент, 2016. – Б. 189-201; Аллаева Н. Хива хонлигининг дипломатияси ва савдо алоқалари (XVI – XIX асрлар). – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2019. – Б. 165-246; Маҳмудов Ш. Қўқон-Бухоро муносабатларида Жиззахнинг аҳамияти // Хоразм Маъмун академияси ахборотномаси. – 2023. – № 12/5. – Б. 103-105; Polvonov J. Xiva xonligida saroy qabul marosimlari (Qo‘ng‘irotlar sulolasi hukmronligi davrida): tarix fan. bo‘yicha fal. dok. (Phd) diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2024. – 57 b.

[3] Муниров Қ. Хоразмда тарихнавислик (XVII – XIX-XX аср бошлари). – Тошкент: Ғофур Ғулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 2002. – Б. 130-144; Аҳмедова Д. “Фирдавс ул-иқбол”да Хива хонлиги ташқи алоқаларининг акс этиши // Шарқшунослик. – 2002. – № 11. – Б. 50-58; Муталов О. Хива хонлиги Оллоқулихон даврида. 1825-1842. “Риёз уд-давла” қўлёзма асари асосида: тарих фан. ном. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2003. – Б. 119-133; Полвонов Н. 1806-1842 йилларда Хива хонлиги ва Бухоро амирлиги ўртасидаги сиёсий ва дипломатик алоқалар // Ўзбекистонда элчилик хизмати тарихидан: талқин ва таҳлил. – Toshkent, 2016. – B. 189-201; Почекаев Р.Ю. Включение бухарского эмирата и Хивинского ханства в таможенную черту Российской империи (1895 г.) // Право. – 2016. – № 3. – С. 172-184; Холиқулов А. Бухоро амирлигининг ташқи сиёсий алоқалари (XVIII асрнинг иккинчи ярми – XIX аср ўрталари) – Тошкент: Firdavs shoh, 2022. – 268 б; Назирова Ҳ. Қўнғиротлар сулоласи тарихнавислигида Муҳаммадризо Огаҳийнинг “Зубдат ут-таворих” асари: тарих фан. бўйича фал. док (PhD). дисс. – Тошкент, 2022. – Б. 109-128; Berdiyev A. XVIII-XIX asrlarda O‘rta Osiyo xonliklarining tashqi diplomatik aloqalari tarixi: tarix fan. bo‘yicha fal. dok (Phd)… diss. avtoref. – Qarshi, 2023. – 52 b.

S.Isroilovlar tomonidan O‘ratepa, Jizzax hududlari uchun Buxoro va Qo‘qon xonliklari o‘rtasidagi kurash bir necha o‘n yillar davom etganligi ta’kidlangan[4]. Shu o‘rinda, N.Allayevaning “Xiva xonligining savdo va diplomatik aloqalari”ga oid tadqiqotida[5] xonliklar o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro elchilik va iqtisodiy aloqalar mohiyati, bahsli masalalari hamda ittifoqchilik harakatlari yuzasidan ilgari surilgan yondashuvlar mazkur dissertatsiyaning ilmiy-nazariy asosini shakllantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etdi.

Iqtisodiy-savdo munosabatlar aks etuvchi ikkinchi guruhga D.Razoqov, D.Valiyeva, Y.Avazov, Z.Madrahimov, R.Alimova, F.Ochildiyevlarning tadqiqotlari kiradi[6]. Ularning ishlarida savdo karvon yo‘llari, mahsulot turlari, Buxoroning geografik va tranzit hudud sifatidagi ahamiyati, hamda Qo‘qon – Xiva xonliklari o‘rtasida savdo aloqalari tabiiy va sun’iy to‘siqlar bo‘lishiga qaramay, faol olib borilganligi ta’kidlangan.

Xonliklarning umumiy tarixi yoki mintaqadagi siyosiy vaziyatni yoritishga bag‘ishlangan ishlar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ularda Turkiston xonliklari o‘zaro munosabatlarining ba’zi jihatlarigina yoritilgan. Mavzuga oid manbalar yetarli darajada ilmiy muomalaga tortilmaganligi bois, uchta xonlik aloqalari tarixi haligacha kam o‘rganilgan masalalardan bo‘lib qolmoqda[7]. Vaholanki, katta hajmdagi birlamchi manbalar, jumladan, rasmiy yozishmalar Buxoro – Xiva – Qo‘qon aloqalarining hali ochilmagan jihatlarini tadqiq etish imkonini beradi.

Shu jihatdan, mavzuning manbashunoslik masalasiga e’tibor qaratib, hujjatshunoslik, xususan, xonliklarning diplomatik aloqalariga doir yozishmalarning ilmiy muomalaga tortilganlik holati borasidagi fikr mulohazalarni keltirib o‘tish o‘rinlidir. Ushbu yo’nalishdagi ishlarni 2 guruhga bo‘lish mumkin. 1) *hujjatshunoslik tadqiqotlari; 2) ilmiy muomalaga tortilgan hujjatlarga doir ishlar.*

1) Hujjatshunoslik tadqiqotlari: “Xiva xonlari devonxonasi” hujjatlarini tadqiq etgan A.L. Kun va P.P. Ivanovlar ularni ikki turga: birinchisi, kirim-chiqim, vaqf mulk hujjatlari; ikkinchisi diplomatik yozishmalarga bo‘lib o‘rgangan[8]. M.Yo‘ldoshev mazkur xonlik hujjatlarini 14 guruhga ajratib (12-guruhda Xiva –

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[4] Маликов А. Взаимоотношения между Бухарским эмиратом и Кокандским ханством в 1830-1842 гг. (по данным Российских архивных источников) // Ўзбекистонда элчилик хизмати тарихидан: талқин ва таҳлил. – Тошкент, 2016. – С. 241-252; Исроилов С. Об отношениях Бухарского эмирата с Кокандским ханством // Вестник Педагогического университета. – 2017. – С. 288-299.

[5] Аллаева Н. Хива хонлигининг дипломатияси ва савдо алоқалари (XVI-XIX асрлар)... – Б. 165-246.

[6] Разоқов Д. Бухоро хонлигининг ташқи савдо алоқалари (XIX асрнинг 60-90 йиллари): тарих фан. ном. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1994. – Б. 155-161; Валиева Д. XIX асрнинг биринчи ярмида Бухоро ва Хиванинг ташқи иқтисодий алоқаларига доир (Архив ҳужжатлари асосида) // Шарқшунослик. – 1997. – № 8. – Б. 162-169; Авазов Й. Бухоро амирлигининг ташқи иқтисодий алоқалари (XIX-XX аср бошлари) // Мозийдан садо. – 2007. – №1. – Б. 42; Мадраҳимов З. Қўқон хонлигида савдо муносабатлари тарихи. – Тошкент: Янги нашр, 2014. – Б. 70-83; Алимова Р. Ўрта Осиё хонликларининг қўшни давлатлар билан дипломатик ва савдо-иқтисодий муносабатлари (XVI-XX аср бошлари рус тарихшунослиги ва манбалари асосида). – Тошкент, 2017. – 147 б; Ochildiev F.B. The second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century trade relations of the Bukhara Emirate with the Khiva // In International Scientific and Current Research Conferences 2022, June. – PP. 1–7.

[7] Маннонов Б. Ўзбек дипломатияси тарихи муаммолари // Шарқшунослик. – 1993. – № 4. – Б. 120-131; Ўзбек хонликлари тарихшунослиги. – Тошкент: Низомий номидаги ТДПУ, 2011. – 92 б.

[8] Кун А.Л. Поездка по Хивинскому ханству в 1873 г. // ЗИРГО. Т. 10. – Санкт-Петербург, 1874. – С. 47-58; Иванов. П.П. Архив хивинских ханов XIX в. – Ленинград, 1940. – С. 9.

Buxoro – Qo‘qon xonliklari munosabatlari), ularni alohida o‘rganish kerakligini ta’kidlagan[9]. Yu.Bregel va P.Sartorilar davlat boshqaruvida hujjatlarning ahamiyati, ularning saqlanishi, tarkibiy qismlari borasida so‘z yuritib, ularga yopishtirilgan “etiket qog‘oz”lar ish yuritish tizimini yengillashtirishga xizmat qilishini qayd etgan[10]. N.Toshev Xiva xonligida ish yuritish tizimi, hujjatlarning tili va munshiy, kotiblarning ish faoliyati haqida ma’lumotlar bergan[11]. “Buxoro amirligi Qushbegi arxivi” (I-126-jamg‘arma) hujjatlarini O.D. Chexovich mazmunan 34 turga, G.Ostonova 11 bobga (3 bob – Buxoro amirligining xorijiy mamlakatlar bilan munosabatlariga oid xabarlar) bo‘lgan[12]. “Qo‘qon xonlari arxivi” yer xo‘jaligi, soliq va kirim-chiqim daftarlaridan iboratligi N.N. Pantusov va A.L. Troitskayalar ishlarida qayd etilib, xalqaro aloqalarga oid hujjatlar saqlanib qolmaganligi sababini hokimiyat almashinuvi bilan izohlangan[13]. Shuni alohida ta’kidlash lozimki, hujjatshunoslik sohasiga katta hissa qo‘shgan O. Chexovich, B.Kazakov, U.Abdurasulov, S.G‘ulomov, O‘.Sultonov va O.Klichev kabi olimlarning izlanishlari[14] dissertatsiya doirasida tadqiqotga tortilgan hujjatlarni o‘rganishda nazariy jihatdan muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘ldi.

Abu Rayhon Beruniy nomidagi Sharqshunoslik instituti qo‘lyozmalar fondidagi “Sharq qo‘lyozmalari to‘plami”[15] yozishmalarni o‘rganishda asosiy yo‘lko‘rsatkich hisoblanadi.

2) Ilmiy muomalaga tortilgan hujjatlarga doir ishlar “Xiva xonlari devonxonasi”ning (I-125 jamg‘armasi, 2-ro‘yxat) 226, 228, 229-yig‘majildlaridagi Buxoro amirining o‘g‘li Abdumalik to‘raga doir hujjatlarni o‘rgangan Sh.Toshovaning izlanishlari kiradi. Olima hujjatlarni Abdulazim Somiyning “Tuhfayi shohiy” asari ma’lumotlari bilan qiyoslagan[16]. N.Allayeva “Abdumalik to‘raning Xiva xoniga yozgan maktubi” ma’lumotlarini Abdulazim Somiyning

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[9] Йўлдошев М. XIX аср Хива давлат ҳужжатлари / Масъул муҳаррир М. Йўлдошев – Тошкент: ЎзССР ФА, 1960. – Т. II. – 404 б.

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[12] Чехович О.Д. Задачи среднеазиатской дипломатики // Народы Азии и Африки. – 1969. – № 6. – С. 75-82; Остонова Г.Ю. Қўшбеги архиви Бухоро тарихини ўрганишда асосий манба (XIX-XX аср бошлари) // Шарқшунослик. – 2002. – № 11. – Б. 22-34.

[13] Пантусов Н.Н. Архив Кокандского Хана // Туркестанские ведомости, 1876. – № 12; Троицкая А.Л. Каталог архива Кокандских ханов XIX века. – Москва: Наука, 1968. – С. 4.

[14] Чехович О.Д. Задачи среднеазиатской дипломатики … – С. 75-82; Казаков. Б.А. Документальные памятники Средней Азии. – Ташкент: Узбекистан, 1987. – С. 87; Абдурасулов У. Централизованное правосудие и общественное посредничество в Хорезме: анализ документов канцелярии ясаулбаши // Марказий Осиё тарихи замонавий медиевистика талқинида. (Профессор Розия Мукминова хотирасига бағишланган монография). – Тошкент, 2013. – С. 223-240; Ғуломов С. “Иншо” мажмуалари маълумотларининг аутентлиги хусусида (Амир Темур номи билан хатлар мисолида) // Марказий Осиё тарихи замонавий медиевистика талқинида. (Профессор Розия Мукминова хотирасига бағишланган монография). – Тошкент, 2013. – Б. 257-269; Султонов Ў. Мусулмон мамлакатлари дипломатикаси. Ўқув қўлланма. – Тошкент: Наврўз, 2019. – 188 б; Кличев О. Россия императори сиёсий агентлиги ва Бухоро амирлиги ўртасидаги ёзишмалар Россия-Бухоро муносабатлари тарихини ўрганиш манбаси: тарих фан. бўйича фал. док (PhD). дисс. – Тошкент, 2018. – 155 б.

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“Tarix-i salotini mang‘itiya” va Ogahiyning “Shohid ul-iqbol” asarlari bilan solishtirgan. Olima 240-yig‘majilddagi Qo‘qon xoni Sulton Sayyidxon va Xiva xoni Muhammad Rahimxon II yozishmalarini “fragmentar, ya’ni uzuq-yuluq xususiyati voqealarning yaxlit manzarisini hosil qilish imkonini bermasligini ta’kidlab, manbalarni qiyoslab o‘rganish”ni tavsiya etgan[17]. S.Matkarimova Xiva – Buxoro o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar muhabbatnomalarda aks etilganligini keltirgan[18].

M.Xayrullayev tahriri ostida chop etilgan “O‘zbek diplomatiyasi tarixidan” to‘plamidan “Amir Haydar maktublari” va “Xiva solnomalari”dagi uch xonlik munosabatlariga doir ma’lumotlar o‘rin olgan[19]. M.Sefatgul va K.Nobuakilar tomonidan Amir Haydarga tegishli ayrim insho to‘plamlarini nashr qilganlar[20]. “Maktubot, munshaot va manshurot” to‘plamida Buxoro – Xiva munosabatlarini tadqiq etgan G.Sultonova maktublarni davlatlar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni diplomatik yo‘l bilan hal qiluvchi muhim vosita ekanligini ta’kidlagan[21]. B.Ismoilova “Maktuboti amir Haydar ba Said Ahmad naqib xo‘ja” insho majmuasining bir necha hujjatlarida Buxoroning Qo‘qon bilan munosabatlariga oid ma’lumotlar keltirilganligini qayd etgan[22]. Mazkur mavzuning o‘rganilishi Turkiston xonliklari o‘rtasidagi aloqalarga doir yozishma hujjatlar manbashunoslik nuqtai-nazaridan hali yetarlicha tadqiq qilinmaganligini ko‘rsatadi.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim yoki ilmiy tadqiqot muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Tarix institutining “O‘zbek xalqi va davlatchiligi tarixi (eng qadimgi zamonlardan hozirgacha)” o‘n jildlik akademik ilmiy asari doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi Ming – Mang‘it – Qo‘ng‘irot sulolalari o‘rtasidagi yozishmalar va nodir hujjatlarni muhim tarixiy manba sifatida ilmiy muomalaga kiritish hamda Buxoro, Xiva, Qo‘qon xonliklari o‘zaro aloqalariga doir yangi ma’lumotlarni ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

o‘zbek davlatchiligi tarixida muhim o‘rin tutgan Ming – Mang‘it – Qo‘ng‘irot sulolalarining o‘zaro aloqalarini yorituvchi yozishmalar va qimmatli hujjatlarni aniqlash, jamlash, tahlil qilish, ularning manbaviy ahamiyatini ko‘rsatib berishga qaratilgan:

o‘zaro yozishma - hujjatlarni turkumlash va tavsiflash;

manbalar, jumladan, maktublarni tashqi (paleografik) va ichki (diplomatika) belgilariga ko‘ra tahlil qilish;

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[17] Аллаева Н. Хива хонлигининг дипломатияси ва савдо алоқалари (XVI-XIX асрлар).... – Б. 165-246, 434-436.

[18] Маткаримова С. Хива хонлигининг Қўнғиротлар сулоласи даври тарихшунослиги (XIX-XXI аср боши): тарих фан. ном. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2010. – Б. 34.

[19] Ўзбек дипломатияси тарихидан (тарихий очерк ва лавхалар). М.М. Хайруллаев таҳрири остида. – Тошкент, 2003. – Б. 333-341.

[20] Sefatgol M. Persian Historical Epistles from Iran and Mawara an-nahr, The Safavids, the Uzbeks, and the Mangits, with an edition of selected epistles. – Tokyo: Research Institute for Language and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA), 2006. – P 400-403; K. Nobuaki. Persian Documents: Social History of Iran and Turan in the fifteenth to nineteenth centuries. / K.Nobuaki. – London and New York: Taylor&Francis e Library. – 2003. – 189 p.

[21] Султонова Г. Расмий ҳужжатларда Бухоро ва Хива муносабатлари акс этиши: талқин ва таҳлил // Мерос. – 2019. – № 1. – Б. 73-84.

[22] Исмоилова Б. История Бухарского эмирата (второй. пол. XVIII-сер.XIX вв.) – Худжанд: Нури маърифат, 2005. – С.29-30.

Buxoro va Xiva xonliklari o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro yozishmalarni tadqiq qilish;

Xiva va Qo‘qon xonliklari munosabatlarini tadqiq etishda rasmiy maktublarning ahamiyatini ko‘rsatish;

Buxoro va Qo‘qon xonlarining o‘zaro aloqalariga doir hujjatlarni aniqlab, qiyosiy o‘rganish;

Rossiya imperiyasi bosqini arafasida uchta xonlik o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar, o‘lkadagi siyosiy voqealar tafsilotlarining yozishmalarda aks etishini ochib berish;

Rossiya imperiyasining harbiy harakatlari, bosqinchilik siyosati va uning oqibatlarini rasmiy hujjatlar orqali kengroq dalillash.

Tadqiqot obyekti sifatida Turkiston xonliklari o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro munosabatlarni aks ettiruvchi rasmiy hujjatlar belgilab olindi.

Tadqiqotning predmetini O‘zbekiston Milliy arxivi va O‘zR FA Abu Rayhon Beruniy nomidagi Sharqshunoslik institutida, Xiva shahrida Nurullaboy saroyi muzeyi va Buxoro viloyat Axborot kutubxona markazlarida saqlanayotgan hujjatlar, insho to‘plamlari, tarixiy asarlarda keltirilgan maktublar, ularning paleografik, diplomatik belgilari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiyada tizimlashtirish, miqdoriy, mazmuniy, qiyosiy, tanqidiy, hujjatlarning tashqi va ichki belgilariga ko‘ra hamda tarixiy rekonstruktiv tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

Ming – Mang‘it – Qo‘ng‘irot sulola vakillari o‘rtadagi munosabatlarni mustahkamlashda “sulolaviy nikoh” vositasidan foydalanilganligi va yozishmalarning *unvon* qismida hukmdorlarning bir-birlariga nisbatan “birodar”, “tog‘a” va “ini” kabi murojaatlari tomonlarning “ustunlik yoki tenglik” darajasi hamda manfaatdor qo‘shnichilik siyosatini yuritganligi dalillangan;

Xonliklarda turli ichki yozishmalardan farq qiluvchi xalqaro hujjat yuritish tizimi shakllangan bo‘lib, tashqi aloqa uchun hukmdorlarning maxsus muhri (Buxoro amirligida *dumaloq kungura hoshiyali*, Xiva xonligida *yulduzsimon dumaloq*, Qo‘qon xonligida *ko‘zasimon va cho‘qqili bodomsimon*) qo‘yilganligi va bu diplomatik munosabatga kirishuvchi tomonning rasmiy maqom-mavqeini hamda hujjatning tasdig‘ini anglatuvchi diplomatik ramz ekanligi aniqlangan;

Qo‘qon xonligi hujjatlari orasida shaxslarning mavqei va darajasini aniqlab beradigan muhrlar mavjud bo‘lib, jumladan, mingboshi sifatida tilga olingan Musulmonqulining qo‘shbegi mansabida ham xizmat qilganligi va u ma’lum vaqt quyiroq maqomda bo‘lsa-da, davlat boshqaruvidagi ta’sirini hamda xalqaro hujjatlarga muhr qo‘yish vakolatini saqlab qolganligi dalillangan;

maktublar mazmun-mohiyatiga ko‘ra do‘stlik va birdamlikni ifodalovchi: ixlosnoma *(ishonch bildirish)*, istimolatnoma (*da’vatnoma*), sadoqatnoma, muhabbatnoma*,* tahniyatnoma (*tabriknoma*), fathnoma; hamda ziddiyat va qarama-qarshilikni bildiruvchi: ma’ziratnoma *(uzr so‘rash)* va sulhnoma kabi maktub turlariga bo‘linishi hamda bu maktub turlari Buxoro, Xiva va Qo‘qon xonliklari o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar rivojini belgilovchi vosita ekanligi dalillangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat: O‘zbekiston Milliy arxivining I-125-jamg‘armasida saqlanayotgan 150 ga, I-126-jamg‘armasidagi 10 ga, I-715-jamg‘armasidagi 10 ga yaqin, Abu Rayhon Beruniy nomidagi

Sharqshunoslik instituti qo‘lyozmalar fondidagi 292/I raqamli “Maktuboti amir Haydar”, 289 raqamli “Munshoat, maktubot, yorliqot”, 299/I raqamli “Majmuayi Maktubot va manshurot”, 300/III raqamli “Munshoat va yorliqot”, 5604/XXIV raqamli “Munshoat va yorliqot” insho to‘plamlaridagi mavzuga oid xat-hujjatlar tahlil qilinib, ularning turlari va tarixiy-manbaviy xususiyatlari ochib berilgan; yuqoridagi barcha hujjatlar diplomatika, siyosiy-harbiy, tarixiy geografik va sfragistik ma’lumotlarga boy bo‘lib, o‘rganilayotgan davr bo‘yicha yangi tadqiqotlar uchun manba bo‘lib xizmat qilishi aniqlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi ishda tarix va manbashunoslik fanlarida e’tirof etilgan yondashuv va usullar qo‘llanilganligi, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy arxivida hamda Abu Rayhon Beruniy nomidagi Sharqshunoslik institutida saqlanayotgan xat-hujjatlar, qo‘lyozmalar, ko‘p turdagi tarixiy adabiyotlar, boshqa ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar vakillarining tadqiqotlaridan foydalanilganligi, dissertatsiyada keltirilgan xulosa, taklif va tavsiyalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi hamda tadqiqot jarayonida olingan natijalarning vakolatli davlat muassasalari tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati arxiv hamda qo‘lyozmalar fondida saqlanayotgan ko‘plab noyob hujjatlarning ilk bor maxsus tadqiqot obyekti sifatida yaxlit tahlilga tortish orqali xonliklarning Turkistonda hokimiyatini markazlashtirish va chegaralarini kengaytirishga intilishi va bu yo‘lda qo‘shni xonliklar bilan ziddiyatlashuvi, tashqi xavf oldida esa birlashishga harakat qilganliklari kabi ilmiy-nazariy yondashuvlarning ilgari surilgani bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundan iboratki, xonliklarining o‘zaro aloqalarini o‘rganishda va ularning Rossiya imperiyasi tomonidan bosib olinishi tarixi bo‘yicha ilmiy ishlar olib borishda, Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta’lim tizimidagi o‘quv muassasalarining ijtimoiy-gumanitar yo‘nalishlarida xonliklar va mustamlaka davri bo‘yicha maxsus kurslar tashkil etishga, o‘quv qo‘llanmalar yaratish va metodologik yondashuvlarni takomillashtirishga xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.

Ming – Mang‘it – Qo‘ng‘irot sulolalarining o‘zaro aloqalariga doir yozishmalarni o‘rganish doirasida to‘plangan ma’lumotlar, ilmiy taklif va xulosalar asosida: hukmdorlar o‘rtadagi munosabatlarni mustahkamlashda “sulolaviy nikoh” vositasidan foydalanilganligi va yozishmalarning *unvon* qismida hukmdorlarning bir-birlariga nisbatan “birodar”, “tog‘a” va “ini” kabi murojaatlari tomonlarning “ustunlik yoki tenglik” darajasi hamda manfaatdor qo‘shnichilik siyosatini yuritganligi oid ma’lumotlardan “O‘zbekiston tarixi” telekanalida namoyish etilgan “Qismat” ko‘rsatuvining ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining “Ma’rifat” ijodiy birlashmasi davlat muassasining 2025-yil 6-fevraldagi 01-33-53-son ma’lumotnomasi). Tadqiqot natijalari xonliklar o‘rtasidagi diplomatik aloqalar tarixiga doir yangi ma‘lumotlar bilan boyitgan.

Xonliklarda turli ichki yozishmalardan farq qiluvchi xalqaro hujjat yuritish tizimi shakllanganligi va tashqi aloqa uchun hukmdorlarning maxsus muhri (Buxoro amirligida *dumaloq kungura hoshiyali*, Xiva xonligida *yulduzsimon*

dumaloq, Qo‘qon xonligida *ko‘zasimon va cho‘qqili bodomsimon*) qo‘yilganligi hamda bu diplomatik munosabatga kirishuvchi tomonning rasmiy maqom-mavqeini shuningdek, hujjatning tasdig‘ini anglatuvchi diplomatik ramz ekanligi haqidagi ma’lumotlar PZ-20170928402 “O‘zbekistonning o‘rta asrlar tarixi rasmiy hujjatlarda: muammoli jihatlar, talqin va tahlil (VII-XIX asrning birinchi yarmi)” mavzusidagi loyiha doirasida foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasining 2025-yil 4-fevraldagi 3/1255-395-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijalar o‘zbek davlatchiligi tarixining muhim bosqichi bo‘lgan xonliklar davrida hujjat yuritish va muhrlarning tashqi aloqalardagi o‘rni haqidagi ma’lumotlarni boyitishga xizmat qilgan.

Qo‘qon xonligi hujjatlari orasida shaxslarning mavqei va darajasini aniqlab beradigan muhrlar mavjud bo‘lib, jumladan, mingboshi sifatida tilga olingan Musulmonqulining qo‘shbegi mansabida ham xizmat qilganligi va u ma’lum vaqt quyiroq maqomda bo‘lsa-da, davlat boshqaruvidagi ta’sirini hamda xalqaro hujjatlarga muhr qo‘yish vakolatini saqlab qolganligi to‘g‘risidagi ma‘lumotlardan “O‘zbekiston tarixi” telekanalining “Mavzu” ko‘rsatuvining ssenariysini tayyor-lashda foydalanildi (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining “Ma’rifat” ijodiy birlashmasi davlat muassasining 2025-yil 6-fevraldagi 01-33-53-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijalar xonlik boshqaruv tizimidagi unvon va mansablarining faoliyati va vakolati haqidagi bilimlarni kengaytirishga xizmat qilgan.

Buxoro, Xiva va Qo‘qon xonliklari o‘rtasidagi yozishmalar mazmun-mohiyatiga ko‘ra, do‘stlik va birdamlikni ifodalovchi: ixlosnoma *(ishonch bildirish)*, istimolatnoma (*da’vatnoma*), sadoqatnoma, muhabbatnoma, tahniyatnoma (*tabriknoma*), fathnoma; hamda ziddiyat va qarama-qarshilikni bildiruvchi: ma’ziratnoma *(uzr so‘rash)* va sulhnoma kabi maktub turlariga bo‘linishi hamda bu maktub turlari sulolalar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar rivojini belgilovchi vosita ekanligiga oid xulosalardan PZ-20170928402 “O‘zbekistonning o‘rta asrlar tarixi rasmiy hujjatlarda: muammoli jihatlar, talqin va tahlil (VII-XIX asrning birinchi yarmi)” mavzusidagi loyiha doirasida foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasining 2025-yil 4-fevraldagi 3/1255-395-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijalar xonliklar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni yorituvchi hujjatlarni ilmiy muomalaga kirishiga imkon beradi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari yuzasidan 7 ta, jumladan, 2 ta xalqaro va 5 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 19 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 7 ta maqola, jumladan 3 ta respublika miqyosida va 4 ta xorijiy jurnallarda nashr qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uchta bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan manba va adabiyotlar ro‘yxati hamda ilovadan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning tadqiqot qismi 156 betni tashkil etadi.

DISSERTASIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida tanlangan mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslanib, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari ko‘rsatilgan, uning O‘zbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiya ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mos kelishi, natijalarning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy ahamiyati bayon qilingan. Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy etilishi, ishning aprobatsiyasi, nashr etilganligi haqida ma’lumotlar, dissertatsiya tuzilishi ko‘rsatilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning 1-bobi “**Turkiston xonliklarining o‘zaro munosabatlariga doir yozishmalarning manbashunoslik tahlili”** deb nomlanib, unda Xiva, Buxoro va Qo‘qon xonliklari rasmiy yozishmalarining manbashunoslik tahlili asosida ularning tashqi-paleografik va ichki-diplomatika xususiyatlari ochib berildi. *“Yozishmalarning tashqi (paleografik) belgilari”* deb nomlangan birinchi paragrafda, davr tarixiga doir rasmiy yozishmalar saqlanayotgan O‘zbekiston Milliy arxivi (150 dan ortiq) va Abu Rayhon Beruniy nomidagi Sharqshunoslik instituti (10 ga yaqin) va Xiva “Nurillaboy saroyi” muzeyi (3 ta), Buxoro viloyati Axborot kutubxona markazidagi (1 ta) hujjatlar tashqi belgilarining (qog‘oz turi, xati, yozuv ashyolari, murhlar) tavsifi berilgan.

Tadqiqotga tortilgan hujjatlar *asl, nusxa, insho majmualari va tarixiy asarlar tarkibidagi maktub* turlaridan iborat. A*sl hujjatlar* – O‘zMA, I-125 “Xiva xonligi devonxonasi” 1 va 2-ro‘yxat, 220-244-yig‘majildlar[23], I-126-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat “Buxoro qushbegi arxivi”[24] dagi hukmdordan hukmdorga yozilgan 30 dan ortiq maktublar tahlil qilindi[25]. Bundan tashqari, davlat boshlig‘i yoki mansabdor shaxslarga vakillar tomonidan yuborilgan 100 dan ortiq yozishmalar o‘rganildi. I-1043-jamg‘arma “Qo‘qon xonligi arxivi”[26] ish yuritilishiga oid yozishmalar tadqiqotga tortildi. Qo‘qon xoni Xudoyorxon (1845-1875) va Musulmonquldan Xiva xonlariga yuborilgan maktublar *nusxa* turiga kiradi[27].

Insho majmualari – Abu Rayhon Beruniy nomidagi Sharqshunoslik institutining № 289 “Maktubot, munshaot va manshurot”[28], № 5604/XXIV “Munshaot va yorliqot”[29], № 292/I “Maktuboti Amir Haydar”[30], № 300/III “Munshaot va yorliqot”[31], № 302/II “Inshaot”[32], № 299 “Majmuayi munshaot va manshurot[33] ” jamg’armalarida amir Haydar (1800-1826) ning Xiva xoni Muhammad Rahimxon I (1806-1825) va Qo‘qon xoni Umarxon (1810-1822)ga yuborilgan maktub matnlari o‘rganildi. Davr yozishmasini saqlab qolish uchun yozilgan bu insho majmualari tarixiy manba sifatida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. *Tarixiy asarlar tarkibidagi yozishmalar* ham tadqiqotning muhim qismi sanalib,

[23] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 220-244-ishlar.
[24] O‘zMA, I-126-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 219-ish, 1-4 varaqlar; 220-ish 1-2-varaqlar; 1272-ish, 1-varaq; 1273-ish, 1-25-varaqlar.
[25] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 220-ish 1-24-varaqlar; 240-ish, 1-3 varaqlar. 241-ish, 1-varaq.
[26] O‘zMA, I-1043-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 2738-ish.
[27] Xiva, Nurullaboy saroyi muzeyi, № 48, 49, 52. 1-varaqlar
[28] O‘zR FA ShI. Qo‘lyozma raqami 289. 194 a, 195a-195b-varaqlar.
[29] O‘zR FA ShI. Qo‘lyozma raqami 5604/XXIV. 642b, 643a, 645a, 645b, 646a, 646b, 647a, 647b varaqlar.
[30] O‘zR FA ShI. Qo‘lyozma raqami 292/I. 3a, 3b, 5a 5b, 6a, 6b,7a varaqlar.
[31] O‘zR FA ShI. Qo‘lyozma raqami 300/III, 3b, 4a, 6a, 6b, 7a, 7b, 8a varaqlar.
[32] O‘zR FA ShI. Qo‘lyozma raqami 302/II 57b, 58a, 58b, 59a, 59b, 60a, 60b, 61a, 61b varaqlar.
[33] O‘zR FA ShI. Qo‘lyozma raqami 107a–109a, 134b, 135a, 166b, 167b varaqlar.

muarrixlar o‘z asarining ishonchlilik darajasini oshirish uchun rasmiy hujjat va nomalardan foydalanganlar[34].

Tarixiy yozishmalarning tashqi belgilariga ko‘ra, qog‘oz turi, o‘lchami, xati (yozuv turi), tili, yozuv ashyolari va muhrlari tahlil qilindi. Yozishmalar aksar hollarda Qo‘qon qog‘oziga yozilgan. Hukmdorlar o‘rtasidagi yozishmalar qog‘ozlari sifati qalin, eni 20-24 sm, bo‘yi 22-40 sm. o‘lchamda bo‘lgan. Mehtar, qushbegi va devonbegilarga o‘z vakillari yuborgan hisobotlari oddiy va shildiroq qog‘ozga yozilib, eni 14-30 sm, bo‘yi 20-55 smni tashkil qilgan. Qog‘oz bezaklari siyosiy jarayonlar ta’sirida o‘zgarishlarga uchragan. Xonliklar davrida ish yuritish ashyolari – qalam, siyoh, qalam tozalagich – “kordi qalam taroshi”, “qalamtarosh”, “qalamkat”(suyak yoki shoxdan yasalgan qalam o‘tkirlagich) “mistar” (qog‘oz tagiga qo‘yiladigan chiziqli qog‘oz va “abr” (shimgich) lardan foydalanilgan[35]. Mazkur vositalar yozishmalarni talab darajasida amalga oshirilishini ta’minlagan.

Yozishmalar shakl jihatidan bir-biridan katta farq qilmay, tafovut uning yozilish tili bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan. Qaysi tilda yozilishidan qat’iy nazar, *unvon* qismida: 1) hukmdorning martabasiga mos *oliyjoh, rafi’joygoh* kabi sifatlar; 2) qahramon shaxs (*shohi Jamshid, Iskandarnishon va Xorazmshoh*)ga qiyos etish; 3) samoviy kuchlar nomlari (Surayyo, Qaysar) bilan ta’riflangan[36]. Munshiylarning mahorati chiroyli so‘zlar va maqtovlarni o‘rinli ishlatishi bilan baholangan.

O‘rta asr musulmon hujjatshunosligi an’analarida “Qur’oni karim” oyatlari va hadislariga alohida urg‘u berilgan. Jumladan, yozishma matnida “الحمد الله والمنة” – (Alhamdulillah val-minnah) kalimasi uchraydi. Hokimiyatga yangi hukmdorning kelgani ma’lum qilinib, qo‘shni hududlarga yuborilgan maktublarga oldingi hukmdorning vafoti munosabati bilan “fotihaxonlik” bildirilib, “كُلُّ نَفْسٍ ذَآئِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ” – “har bir jon o‘limni totuvchidir”[37] – deb, javob qaytarilgan.

Yozishmalardagi muhrlar hujjatning rasmiyligini tasdiqlaydi. Tadqiqotda Buxoro amiri Nasrullohning (1827-1860) ("امیر نصرالله سید", "امیر نصرالله بن امیر حیدر", "الحکم بعدل") 15 ta muhr izi va amir Muzaffarning (1834-1885) ("سید امیر مظفر") 9 ta muhri, Xiva xoni Sayyid Muhammadxonning (1855-1865) "سید محمد بن محمد رحیم خان غازی", "ال ملک الله") 4 ta muhri, Qo‘qon xonlari Xudoyorxon ("خدایارخان بن شیر محمد علی خان") va Sulton Sayyidxonning (1863-1865) ("محمد سلطان سید بهادرخان") 3 ta muhr izlari tadqiq etildi[38]. Bu o‘rganishlar Buxoro amirligida dumaloq kungura hoshiyali, Xiva xonligida yulduzsimon dumaloq, Qo‘qon xonligida ko‘zasimon va cho‘qqili bodomsimon muhrlar amalda bo‘lganligini ko‘rsatadi.

“Yozishmalarning ichki belgilari va maktub turlari: umumiy va xususiy jihatlari” deb nomlangan ikkinchi paragrafida, rasmiy yozishmalar

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[34] Мунис ва Огаҳий. Фирдавс ул-иқбол. Масъул муҳаррир ва туркум муаллифи Ш.Воҳидов. – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2010. – Б. 10.

[35] Семёнов А.А. О среднеазиатской бумаге. (Сорта среднеазиатской бумаги, ее производтсво и способы окраски) // Известия отделения обшественных наук АН Тадж.ССР – Душанбе. –1963. – № (32). – С. 5; Ахунджанов Э.А. Письменная и книжная культура Узбекистана. Древность. Средние века. – Ташкент, 2015. – С 412.

[36] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 222-ish, 1-2-varaqlar.

[37] Qur’oni karim. Ankabut surasi, 57-oyat: "كُلُّ نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ ثُمَّ إِلَيْنَا تُرْجَعُونَ" – (Har bir jon o‘limni totajakdir. So‘ngra Bizgagina qaytarilursiz). Muhammad Sodiq Muhammad Yusuf “Qur’oni Karim va o‘zbek tilidagi ma’nolari tarjimasi” – Toshkent: Hilol nashr, 2018. – B. 78.

[38] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 220-ish, 1,2,4,6,8,17,18,20-varaqlar; 240-ish, 1-2-varaqlar.

“*sultoniyyat”*,*“tavqiot”* deb yuritilib, ular ichki tuzilishiga ko‘ra, *“alqob”* (ulug‘lovchi so‘zlar), *“ahvol”* (maktub maqsadi), *“ad’iya”* (duolar)ga bo‘lingan [39]. O.D. Chexovich hujjatlarni “*iftitax”* - افتتاح - (kirish), “*matn”* - متن - (asosiy qism) va “*xotima”* خواتم (yakunlovchi qism) kabi qismlarga tasniflab o‘rgangan [40]. B.A. Qozoqov *“protokol”, “asosiy qism” va “xotima*” kabilarga ajratgan[41].

Yozishmalaning murojaat qismi to‘rt qismdan tashkil topgan: 1) *hamd-nat* - bo‘lib unda, yaratganga hamd-u sanolar keltirilgan: (هو الخير) – “Xayrli Alloh”, (هوالحیی) – “U Tirikdir”, (حق سبحانه تعالی) – “Haq Subhana taolo”. Hujjatning yon tomonida qiyalatib, hukmdor (ظل الله تعالی) – “Allohning yerdagi soyasi” deb yozilgan. 2) Xatni yuboruvchi shaxs haqida ma’lumot keltirilgan. 3) Maktubni oluvchi shaxsning ismi qayd etilgan. Yozishmalarda yaqin qo‘shnichilik aloqalarini saqlashda qarindoshlik munosabati bog‘langanligi “tog‘amiz”, “birodarmiz”, “og‘amiz” kabi murojaatlarda kuzatiladi. Jumladan, Buxoro amiri Nasrulloh Xiva xonlariga: “tag‘oyi giromi Rahimqulixon”, “birodari giromi Sayyid Muhammadxon” deb murojaat qilgan. Qo‘qon xonlaridan Xiva hukmdorlariga yuborilgan xatlarda: “giromi al-qadr oliy martabat”, “barodari voloyi qadri oliyshon” kabi jumlalar yozilgan. 4) Yozishmalarning salomlashuv qismi: “ba’d az tablig‘i kalom...”, “ba’d az eblog‘i kalom...” kabi so‘zlar bilan boshlangan.

Yozishmalarning asosiy qismida aniq masalalarga e’tibor qaratilgan bo‘lib, xavfsizlikni ta’minlash maqsadida asosan xabarni “elchining o‘zidan eshitishini” ma’lum qilgan. “E’lon qilish” – qismida ikki davlat holati haqida xabar berilgan. “Bayon etish” bo‘lagida xat yuboruvchining faoliyati yoki harbiy harakatlarining sabablari tushuntirilgan. Maktublarning so‘nggi “xotima” qismidan hujjat tuzilgan vaqt va muhr o‘rin olgan. Yozishmalar vazifasiga ko‘ra, “ixlosnoma”, “istimolatnoma”, “sadoqatnoma”, “muhabbatnoma” (do‘stlik va hamjihatlik), “tahniyatnoma” (tabriknoma), “fathnoma” (g‘alabalar xabarini yetkazish), “ma’ziratnoma” (uzr so‘rash), “sulhnoma” (uzr so‘rash) turlarga ajratilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi “**Ming – Mang‘it – Qo‘ng‘irot sulolalarining o‘zaro yozishmalari (18-yuzyillik o‘rtalaridan – 19-yuzyillik o‘rtalarigacha)”** deb nomlanib, unda Turkiston xonliklari o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar ichki va tashqi omillar ta’sirida rivojlanishi va mazkur jarayonlarda yozishmalarning siyosiy harakatni yo‘naltiruvchi vosita ekanligi ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan.

“Buxoro – Qo‘qon munosabatlariga oid yozishmalar tahlili” deb nomlangan birinchi paragrafda Ming va Mang‘it sulolalari vakillari hokimiyatni qo‘lda tutish va mamlakat hududini kengaytirish maqsadida o‘zaro munosabatlarga kirishib, goh ittifoqchi, goh raqib sifatida yozishmalar olib borganligi tahlil qilingan. Muhammad Rahimbiy va Erdonabiy (1753-1762) o‘rtasida O‘ratepa hududidagi yuz va qirq urug‘lari noroziligiga qarshi harbiy ittifoq tuzish masalasi shular

[39] Хасанова З.Ш. Соми и теория эпистолярного стиля в Таджикской литературе XIX в: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. ист. наук. – Душанбе, 1976. – С. 11.; O‘zR FA ShI. Qo‘lyozma raqami 293, مناظر الانشاء Manozir al-insho (Risolayi insho) 2-132 b; Qo‘lyozma raqami 294 مناظر الانشاء Manozir al-insho (kotib: Qori Rahmatulloh Buxoriy). 14-127 b; Qo‘lyozma raqami 4353.تنزیه الانشاء Tanzix al-insho. 2-111 b.

[40] O‘zMA, R-2678-jamg‘arma. 1-ro‘yxat, 162-ish. “Введение в исламское делопроизводства”.

[41] Казаков. Б.А Документальные памятники Средней Азии. … – С 56.

jumlasidan[42]. Doniyolbiy otaliq (1758-1785) va Erdonabiy davrida manjurlarning Turkiston xonliklariga 1761-1765-yillardagi bosqinchilik yurishi oqibatida ittifoq tuzilib, afg‘on hukmdori Ahmadshoh Durroniydan 1762-yili harbiy yordam so‘ralgan[43]. Qo‘qon va Buxoro amirligi o‘rtasida O‘ratepa va Xo‘jand hududlari bilan bog‘liq ziddiyat Norbo‘tabiy (1763-1798) va Shohmurodning (1785-1800) muzokara va yozishmalarida o‘z aksini topgan.

19-yuzyillikning boshlarida Buxoro amiri Haydar va Qo‘qon xonlari Olimxon (1798-1810) va Umarxon (1822-1842)lar o‘rtasidagi diplomatik yozishmalarda asirlarni ozod qilish asosiy masalala bo‘lgan[44]. Muhammad Alixon (1822-1842) va amir Nasrulloh o‘rtasida dastlab savdo bitimlari borasida muzokaralar olib borilgan bo‘lsa-da, shaxsiy manfaatlar tufayli munosabatlar keskinlashganligi yozishmalardan ayon bo‘ladi. Xudoyorxon va amir Nasrulloh o‘rtasidagi yozishmalarda chegara viloyatlar – Xo‘jand va O‘ratepa masalalari aks etgan. 1847-yil Musulmonquli Xo‘jand uchun bo‘lgan jangda “qalbaki xat-ruqa” tayyorlab, jangning oldi olingan. Bundan ko‘rinadiki, yozishmalar ta’sir ko‘rsatish kuchiga ega bo‘lgan. Xudoyorxon 1853-yilda qipchoqlarga qarshi va 1863-yili Sulton Sayyidxondan hokimiyatini olish maqsadida amir Muzaffardan yozma yordam so‘ragan va o‘z singlisi hamda onasini qo‘shib, amir huzuriga yuborgan[45].

Amirlikdan mustaqil bo‘lishga intilgan Shahrisabz hokimi Hakimbiy kenagas Mallaxondan (1858-1862) yordam so‘ragan. General-leytenant N.A. Ladijenskiy Orenburg korpusi harbiy vaziriga yuborgan xabarnomasida amirning Shahrisabzga harbiy harakatlari samara bermasligiga ularning Qo‘qon xoni tomonidan qo‘llanilayotganligi sabab qilib ko‘rsatilgan [46] . Natijada, Mallaxon amirga Boboxo‘ja shayxulislom Konibodomiy orqali “nasihatnoma” yuborgan va Qozoqbuloq[47] chegara hududi sifatida belgilangan[48].

Yozishmalarda Rossiya imperiyasining bosqini, Qo‘qon xonligidagi ichki kurash hamda hokimiyat talashuvlari o‘z aksini topgan. Xususan, amir Muzaffarning Aliquli amirlashkarga qarshi harbiy harakat uyushtirib, Xudoyorxonning qayta hokimiyat tepasiga kelganligi to‘g‘risidagi maktub davr voqealarini ochiqlaydi[49]. Tahlil qilingan yozishmalar Buxoro va Qo‘qon xonligi o‘rtasidagi ziddiyatli munosabatlar sabablarini ochib berishga xizmat qiladi.

“Buxoro – Xiva xonliklarining o‘zaro yozishmalari” deb nomlangan ikkinchi paragrafda Mang‘it va Qo‘ng‘irot sulolalari o‘rtasida olib borilgan yozishmalar tahlil qilingan. Buxoro – Xiva xonliklari o‘rtasidagi dastlabki munosabatlar tashqi omillar va turkman qabilalarining bosqinchilik harakatlari sabab bir xil kechmagan.

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[42] Мулло Ҷумъақулӣ Хумулӣ ва асари ӯ асари ӯ “Таърихи Хумулӣ” (муқаддима, нусхабадал, эзоҳот, мулҳақот). Табдили матн аз Ш.Воҳидов, Ф.Ансорова. – Бухоро: “BUKHARA HAMD PRINT”, 2025. – С. 78-79; Mahmudov Sh. Qo‘qon – Xiva o‘rtasidagi elchilik aloqalari (19-yuzyillik) // https://www.bukhari.uz/?p=41832.

[43] Бабабеков Х. Народные движения в Кокандском ханстве и их социального-экономические и политические препосылки (XVIII-XIX вв.). – Ташкент: Фан, 1990. – С. 31-32.

[44] O‘zR FA ShI. Qo‘lyozma raqami 292/I, 5b, 6a, 6b, 7a-betlar; inv № 289. 194 a, 195a-195b varaqlar; Qo‘lyozma raqami 5604/XXIV. 646a, 646b, 647a, 647b varaqlar; Qo‘lyozma raqami 300/III, 7a varaq; M Sefatgol. Persian Historical Epistles… – P 400-403.

[45] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 224-ish, 1-varaq.

[46] O‘zMA, I-715-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 25-ish, 360-varaq.

[47] Qo‘qon xonligining g‘arbiy chegarasidagi hudud.

[48] Мирзо Олим Маҳмуд ҳожи. Тарихи Туркистон. – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2008. – Б. 26

[49] Xiva, Nurullaboy saroyi muzeyi, № 48. 1-varaq.

Muhammad Amin inoq (1770-1790) va Doniyolbiy otaliq o‘rtasidagi aloqalar mohiyatan ittifoqchilik kabi ko‘rinsa-da, turkmanlarning harakatlari ular o‘rtasidagi ziddiyatlarga sabab bo‘lgan. Amir Shohmurod (1758-1800) va Avazbiy inoq (1790-1804) davrida Buxoroga siyosiy boshpana izlab kelgan afg‘on shahzodasi Mahmud (1800-1803)ning Xivaga ketishi ikki davlat o‘rtasida qarama-qarshilikni yuzaga keltirgan[50].

Eltuzarxon (1804-1806) va amir Haydar davrlarida turkman jamoalari tomonidan xonlik karvonlariga hujumlari hamda Marv va Chorjo‘y hududlariga da’vogarlik masalasi munosabatlarning darz ketishiga olib kelgan[51]. Amir Haydar vaziyatni o‘nglash maqsadida Muhammad Rahimxon I ga yo‘llagan maktubida “Xivadan Hasanmurod otaliq, Qandumbek yuzboshi elchi bo‘lib kelganligi, birgalikda yakdillik harakat qilishi” ask etgan[52]. Biroq, Buxoro amirligida yuz bergan xitoy-qipchoqlar qo‘zg‘olonining (1821-1825) qo‘shni xonliklar tomonidan rag‘batlantirilishi munosabatlarni yana keskinlashtirgan. Qo‘zg‘olon yetakchilari Odinaqul va Ma’murbiylar Qo‘qon xoni Umarxonga Samarqand va Buxoroni bosib olish taklifini bildirgani, xonning Is’hoq devonbegi ibn Mahmudxon boshchiligida 10000 sipoh, 200 to‘pchi va 10 ta to‘p qo‘shib yuborgani hamda Muhammad Rahimxonning 1236/1821-yil sha’bon oyida Umarxonga “*Samarqand va butun Miyonqol o‘zbeklarining hukmdori*” deb murojaati qilgani qo‘shni xonlar qo‘zg‘olonga befarq bo‘lmaganligini ko‘rsatadi[53]. Xiva xonining 1822-yilda Chorjo‘yga yurishi va “*Ma’murbiy va Odinaqul, sizlar Samarqand tomondan amirni bezovta qilinglar, men bu tomondan Buxoroni egallayman*”, – degan maktubi yuqoridagi fikrlarni tasdiqlaydi[54].

Marv uchun bo‘lgan janglar amir Nasrulloh va Ollohqulixon (1825-1842) hamda Rahimqulixon (1842-1845) davrlarida davom etib, Marv hokimlari Soatquli sardor va Niyoz Muhammadning turkman qabilalari tomonidan o‘ldirilishi, isyonkorlarni Buxoro amiri qo‘llab-quvvatlashi ziddiyatlarni kuchaytirgan. Amir Nasrullohning elchisi Abdulhodiyxo‘ja tomonidan Xiva bilan tuzilgan kelishuv bitimi asir olingan Qorli yuzboshi va Abdurahmonlarni ozod qilish sharti bilan amalga oshirilganligi yozishmada o‘z aksini topgan[55].

Yozishmalar Amir Nasrulloh va Rahimqulixon o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarga Shahrisabz va Kitob bekliklaridagi kenagaslarning isyonlari ta’sir ko‘rsatib, bunga Rahimqulixon va Qo‘qon xoni Sheralixon (1842-1845) kenagas isyonlarini qo‘llab turgani sabab bo‘lganligini ko‘rsatadi. Amirning o‘z elchilari – Mullo Rahmonberdi mudarris va Rahmatulloh mahramlar orqali Rahimqulixonga yuborgan fathnomasida *“kenagas jamoasi haddidan oshib ketdi va ular ustiga yurish qilib, Yakkabog‘ va ba’zi hududlarni o‘z taxti tasarrufimizga oldik”,*

[50] Мунис ва Огаҳий. Фирдавс ул-иқбол… – Б. 171; Низомиддинов И. Ўрта Осиёнинг чет эл Шарқи билан муносабатлари (Бухоро амирлигининг Ҳиндистон, Афғонистон ва Эрон билан бўлган муносабатлари тарихидан). – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон ССР Давлат нашриёти, 1961. – Б. 87.

[51] Мунис ва Огаҳий. Фирдавс ул-иқбол… – Б. 192-196.

[52] O‘zR FA ShI. Qo‘lyozma raqami 289; 302/II; 300/III.

[53] Иванов П.П. Восстание китай-кипчаков в Бухарском ханстве 1821—1825 гг. Источники и опыт их исследования // Труды Института востоковедения. XXVIII. – Москва-Ленинград: Издательство Академии наук СССР, 1937. – С. 109.

[54] Исмоилова Б. История Бухарского эмирата (второй.пол.XVIII-сер.XIX вв.) … – С.256-257.

[55] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 220-ish, 3-varaq.

deyilgan[56]. Yana bir tashqi kuch – afg‘on hukmdori Do‘st Muhammadxonning (uning ortida ingliz hukumatining rag‘bati bor edi) Rahimqulixon va Sheralixonga maktub yozib, isyonchilarni qo‘llashi qo‘zg‘olonning uzoq vaqt davom etishini ta’minlagan. Oqibatda, amir bu hududga 30 yil mobaynida 32 marta yurish qilgan.

Muhammad Amin va amir Nasrulloh o‘rtasida 1846-1847 yillarda hududlar masalasida ziddiyatli vaziyatlar bo‘lib tursa-da, munosabatlar bir qadar iliqlashgan. O‘rtadagi muhabbatnomalar keyingi davr hukmdorlari uchun yaxshi qo‘shnichilik poydevori bo‘lib xizmat qildi[57]. Amir Nasrulloh va Sayyid Muhammadxon davrida munosabatlar ma’lum muddat yaxshilandi. Buni Avazbekmurod mirob va Odina Murodlar tomonidan amirga yetkazilgan Xiva xonining “muvolifatnomai nomiy” – do‘stlik nomasidan ko‘rish mumkin. 1272/1856-yilda Nasrulloh maktubga javoban Sayyid Muhammadxonni taxtga o‘tirganligi bilan tabriklab, Odina Murod kelishidan oldin *“biz ot ustida edik, Shahrisabz, Kitob va O‘rtaqo‘rg‘on hududlari egallanib, amirlik tasarrufiga kiritdik”* – deb, xabar qilgan[58].

Amir Muzaffar (1860-1885) davriga kelib, Shahrizabz hududidagi avj olgan muxolif kuchlarning harakatlari bir qadar bostiriladi. Amir bu haqida 1277/1860-1861-yilda Sayyid Muhammadxonga maktub yuborib, Hisor qal’asi va Ko‘lobdagi qarshi kuchlar ustidan g‘alabani qo‘lga kiritganini fathnomasida bildiradi. Maktubni Yaxshi Murod dorug‘a yetkazib “muborakbod” etib, “fotihaxonlik” izhor qiladi[59]. Muhammad Rahimxon II taxtga o‘tirgan vaqtda amir Muzaffar “muboraknoma” bitib, Shohxo‘ja sadr, Avaz Murodbiy hamda Muhammad Muso mutavallilar elchi qilib yuborilganligi qayd etilgan[60]. Maktub matnlari ta’ziya bildirish va yangi hukmdorning qutlash an’anasini saqlangan holda, hukmdorlar fathnomalar yuborish orqali o‘z siyosiy qudrati va nufuzini namoyon qilgan.

Ushbu bobning *“Yozishmalarda Qo‘qon va Xiva munosabatlarining aks etishi”* deb nomlangan uchinchi paragrafida, ikki sulola o‘rtasidagi siyosiy, iqtisodiy hamkorlik masalalari diplomatik yozishmalar orqali tahlil qilingan. Ming va Qo‘ng‘irot sulolalarining hokimiyat tepasiga kelishi, xonliklarning geostrategik joylashuvi, iqtisodiy holati, tashqi tahdidlardan himoyalanish va mustaqilligini saqlab qolishga intilishi ularni bir manfaat yo‘lida birlashishini taqozo qilgan. Qo‘qon va Xiva xonliklari o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar qo‘ng‘irotlar hokimiyatga kelgunga qadar ham mavjud bo‘lib, ularning Eron shohi Nodirshohga qarshi ittifoqi manbalarda eslatiladi[61]. Qo‘qon xonligi va Xitoy davlati munosabatlarining keskinlashishi[62] oqibatida Abdulkarimbiy Nodirshoh qo‘shinlariga qarshi kurashga qo‘shilmay, betaraf turishga majbur bo‘lgan. Sulola vakillari “xon” rutbasini

[56] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 220-ish, 4-varaq.
[57] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 221-ish, 15-varaq; Муҳаммад Юсуф Баёний. Шажарайи Хоразмшоҳий. Сўз боши: Н. Жумаев, И. Адизова. – Тошкент: Ғ. Ғулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат, 1994. –Б. 34-35.
[58] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 220-ish, 8-varaq; Муҳаммад Ризо Эрниёзбек ўғли Огаҳий. Асарлар 6-жилд. Гулшани давлат (Давлат гулшани). Нашрга тайёрловчи, изоҳлар муаллифи ҳамда форсий матнлар таржимони А Ўрозбоев. – Тошкент: Шарқ, – 2019. – Б. 44,60.
[59] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 220-ish, 13-varaq.
[60] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 220-ish, 20-varaq.
[61] Худоёрхонзода. Анжум ат-таворих (Тарих юлдузлари)… – Б. 110.
[62] Мирзо Олим Мушриф. Ансоб ас-салотин таворих ул-хавоқин: “Султонлар насаби ва хоқонлар тарихи” (Қўқон хонлиги тарихи). Нашрга тайёрловчи А.Матғозиев, М. Усмонова: Сўзбоши муаллифи А. Матғозиев. – Тошкент: Ғ. Ғулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 1995. – Б. 15.

olgandan so‘ng, faol elchilik aloqalari yo‘lga qo‘yadi. Olimxon Chimkent, Sayram, Turkiston va Rossiya imperiyasiga boruvchi savdo yo‘llarini egallashi hamda Umarxonning Dashti Qipchoqning katta qismini qo‘lga kiritishi Xiva bilan chegaradosh bo‘lishini ta’minlagan.

Manbalarda 1806-yilda Eltuzarxon va amir Haydar o‘rtasidagi jang oqibati Xiva va Qo‘qon xonlari aloqalarini yanada yaqinlashtirdi. Olimxonning O‘ratepa tomonga bosqinchilik harakati amirni ortiga qaytishga majbur qilib, Xiva xoniga yordam bergan. Tashqi kuchlarni hisobga olib Olimxon Turkistonni yagona davlatga birlashtirishga qarata “*Turkiston bu kichik mamlakat, Farg‘ona, Buxoro va Xorazm bir nechta xonni sig‘dira olmaydi. Xonlar orasidan bir nafarini rahbarlikka tanlab, ittifoq bilan hukumat tuzish”*ga chorlagan[63].

Muhammad Rahimxon I Turkiston hamda Dashti Qipchoq hududlarini fath etganligi munosabati bilan Umarxonga muboraknoma yuborgan[64]. Shuningdek, Buxoroga qarshi munosabatini *“men tomonga marhamat nazarlari bilan ishora qilib, Buxoro podshohining ahvolini xarob qilishga amr qilsalar, ularni tag-tugi bilan yulib tashlardim”* [65] so‘zlari orqali bildirgan. Ikki xonlik o‘rtasidagi Buxoroga qarshi ittifoqchilik siyosati amirlikdagi og‘ir vaziyatlarda o‘z ta’sirini yaqqol namoyon qiladi. Bu 1821-yilda ko‘tarilgan xitoy-qipchoq qo‘zg‘oloni chog‘ida Xiva qo‘shinlarining Chorjo‘yga yurishini qo‘llagan Umarxonning o‘z askarlarini Buxoro hududlariga yuborganligi misolida ko‘rinadi.

Iqtisodiy munosabatlar va elchilar xavfsizligini ta’minlash ikki sulola vakillari uchun birdek muhim edi. Qo‘qon elchilari Mir Qurbon (1820)[66], xoji Ro‘zibek (1847)[67] va sayyid Yoqubxo‘ja naqiblarni (1853)[68] Usmoniylar davlatiga Xiva (Axal va Kuchan) chegaralaridan xavfsiz o‘tkazib qo‘yilganligi to‘g‘risida Xolmuhammadning Muhammad Aminxonga bergan hisobotida aytib o‘tilgan[69].

Ming va Qo‘ng‘irot sulolalari bir-birining hokimiyatini tan olganligini ixlosnomalar orqali ma’lum qilgan. Sheralixon taxtga o‘tirganida Qorabosh dodxohni Urganchga yuboradi[70]. Rahimqulixon hukmdorni tabriklab, do‘stligini bildiradi. Ular o‘rtasida almashilgan istimolatnomalarda Buxoro amirligiga qarshi bir-birini qo‘llab turganligi ko‘rinadi. Amir Nasrulloh Qo‘qon xonligiga hujumi arafasida Sheralixonning *“hozir ayni yordam beradigan paytingizdir. Xo‘jand ustidagi Buxoro qo‘shinni tor-mor qilsak”* degan murojaatiga [71] Xiva xoni Rahimqulixon “*biz Buxoro tomonga qo‘shin tortib, bir farsax yerigacha bosqin uyushtirdik. Siz ham vaqtni boy bermasdan, otlaning”*[72]*,* deb javob qaytargan.

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[63] Худоёрхонзода. Анжум ат-таворих (Тарих юлдузлари).... – Б. 115.
[64] O‘sha asar. – B. 156.
[65] Отахонов Ф. Қўқон ва Хива хонликлари ўртасида 1821 йилда тузилган ҳарбий иттифоқ... – Б.24-34.
[66] Муҳаммадҳакимхон тўра. Мунтахаб ат-таворих. (Хўқанд, Бухоро тарихи, саёҳат ва хотиралар). Форс тилидан таржимон, муқаддима, изоҳлар муаллифи Ш. Воҳидов. – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2010. – Б. 378.
[67] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 240-ish, 2-varaq.
[68] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 240-ish, 1-varaq.
[69] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 244-ish, 2-varaq.
[70] Муҳаммадҳакимхон тўра. Мунтахаб ат-таворих. ... – Б.122.
[71] Зафарномайи Хусравий. Форс-тожик тилидан таржимонлар, изоҳ ва кўрсаткичлар муаллифлари Ш.Воҳидов, Ш.Жўраев. Масъул муҳаррир ва туркум муаллифи Ш.Ҳ. Воҳидов. – Тошкент, 2011. – Б. 146.
[72] Муҳаммадҳакимхон тўра. Мунтахаб ат-таворих. … – Б. 675.

Tadqiqotga tortilgan hujjatlarda fathnoma maktublari mavjud bo‘lib, Xudoyorxonning Muhammad Aminxonga hijriy 1263/1846-1847-yilda yozgan maktubida “*arkoni davlat O‘ratepadan 8 tosh o‘tib, Yom, Zomin va Jizzaxni musoxara etib, mang‘it jamoasidan 4 lak qo‘yi, 10 ming tuya va 9 ming ot va 15 ming piyodani olib, hisobsiz mollari yuz ming mang‘itni bandi-asir qildik*”, deb bayon qilingan [73] . Musulmonqul tomonidan shu yilda Muhammad Aminga yuborilgan maktubda “*Qoshg‘arni xitoy va kofirning dam tig‘idan o‘tkarib, ularning nopok qadamidan o‘lkani pok qildik*” deb xabar qilingan[74]. Xudoyorxon 1283/1866-1867-yilda hokimiyatni qayta qo‘lga kiritganligini Muhammad Rahimxon II ga fathnoma orqali ma’lum qilgan[75]. Bu kabi yozishmalar xonlarningi yaxshi qo‘shnichilik siyosatini olib borib, bir-birini qo‘llab turganligini ko‘rsatadi.

“Diplomatik yozishmalar va boshqa turdagi hujjatlarda Rossiya imperiyasining Turkiston o‘lkasiga bosqini masalasining aks etishi” deb nomlangan uchinchi bobida Rossiya imperiyasining Turkiston xonliklariga bosqinchilik harakatlari ochib beriladi. Ushbu bobning “*Xat-hujjatlarda mintaqadagi siyosiy vaziyat tafsilotlari”* deb nomlangan birinchi paragrafida 19-yuzyillikning o‘rtalarida mintaqada yuz bergan siyosiy jarayonlar, xonliklarda mustaqillikni saqlab qolish umidi, xonlar o‘rtasida “ogohlantiruv”, “yordam so‘rab qilingan murojaat” va “ittifoq” mazmunidagi maktublar sonini ortishiga sabab bo‘lganligi tahlil qilingan. Masalan, Xudoyorxonning Rum xalifasi Abdulmajiddan (1839-1861) yordam so‘rab yuborilayotgan elchisi Xoji Ro‘zibekni Xiva hududidan o‘tkazib qo‘yilishi Muhammad Amindan so‘ralgan. Musulmonqulining 1263/1847-yilda Muhammad Aminga yozgan maktubida: *“o‘rusdan odam kelib, sizga tobe yurtga qo‘rg‘on solmoqchi va sizga tobe elatlarni o‘ziga indirib olmoqchi ekan”,* degan ogohlantiruv xabarlari yetkazilgan[76].

Mallaxon ham tashqi xavf oldida Sayyid Muhammadxon bilan harbiy ittifoq tuzishga kirishgan. Ogahiyning asarida bu davrda o‘nga yaqin elchilik aloqalari amalga oshirilganligi qayd etilgan [77] . 1859-yil 28-noyabrida ular o‘rtasida shartnoma tuzilgani va qishda (Yangi) daryo muzlaganda rus qo‘shinlari ustiga yurish qilishga kelishib olinganligi yozishmalarda o‘z aksini topgan[78]. Tadqiqotga tortilgan hujjatlar Rossiya imperiyasining Qo‘qon xonligi hududlarini bosib olishiga oid tarixiy asarlarni to‘ldiradi[79]. Xususan, yozishmalarda Toshkent ishg‘ol etilishi vaqtida Xiva xoni Sayyid Muhammadxonning Sulton Sayyidxonga yuborgan elchisi Do‘st Niyoz mahramning rus qo‘shinlari tomonidan qo‘lga olinishi bilan bog‘liq uchta maktub ma’lumotlari o‘rin olgan[80].

1865-yilda Sulton Sayyidxon Sayyid Muhammadxonga maktub yozib, Rossiya imperiyasiga qarshi kurashish uchun Rumdan yordam olish maqsadida yuborilgan Qo‘qon elchisi Sayyid Yoqubxonni o‘z hududidan o‘tkazishni so‘ragan.

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[73] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 240-ish, 2-varaq.
[74] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 241-ish, 1-varaq.
[75] Xiva, Nurullaboy saroyi muzeyi, № 48. 1-varaq.
[76] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 241-ish, 1-varaq; Xiva, Nurullaboy saroyi muzeyi, № 52. 1-varaq.
[77] Муҳаммад Ризо Эрниёзбек ўғли Огаҳий. Шоҳиду-л иқбол. Нашрга тайёрловчи Н. Шодмонов. – Тошкент: Муҳаррир, 2009. – Б. 66.
[78] O‘zMA. I-715-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 22-ish. 442-443-varaqlar.
[79] O‘zMA, I-715-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 25-ish, 499-500 varaq; I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 225 ish, 10-varaq.
[80] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 242-ish, 6-7-varaqlar; 221-ish, 28-varaq.

Bu xususida axborot yozishmada: "*Xo'qandning Rumga ketgan elchisi Qobul ustidan Buxoroga keldi. Ayturlarkim, uch xat xalifadan keltirub turur. Biri amirga, va yana biri Xo'qandg'a va biri hazratimga (Sayyid Muhammadxon)"* deyilgan[81]. Ayni vaqtda Usmoniylar davlati amaliy yordam ko'rsata olmasa-da: "*o'rus kofir qotil yovdur, hamma musulmonlar bir bo'lsunlar. Agar ojiz kelsalar afg'on hokimi yordam bersun. Lekin, bir toifa farangi (inglizlar) afg'on hokimig'a siporesh qilmoqda, daryoning boshida qo'rg'on solib, lashkar qo'yinglar, ondin so'ng urush qilinglar",* deb tashqi vaziyatdan ogohlantirgan. Masalaning yechimi sifatida afg'on hukmdori amir Muzaffarga "*amirlik muzafotida Panja degan joyga qo'rg'on solsak, o'rus elini bandi qilsak deb, shu yerni amir xatti yorliq qilib bersa"* deb yozganida, amir javoban: *"joy bo'lsa berdim, turkmanga unvon berdik xizmat qilmadi, qozoq to'rasiga unvon berdik xizmat qilmadi, hatto, o'g'limiz bizga bosh qo'shmadi"* deb, vaziyatni ma'lum qilgan[82].

Ushbu bobning *"Harbiy harakatlarni aks ettiruvchi yozishmalar"* deb nomlangan ikkinchi paragrafida Rossiya imperiyasining Turkiston xonliklariga bosqinchilik harakatlari, xonlar o'rtasiga solingan nizolar va tazyiq masalalari yozishmalar asosida ko'rsatib berilgan. Rossiya imperiyasi qo'shinlari Qo'qon xonligiga qarashli hududlarni bosib olgandan so'ng, vaziyatdan xavfsiragan Buxoro amiri o'z chegaralarini mustahkamlashga kirishadi. Yozishmalarda "*Buxorodagi mulla, oxun va raislar arizanoma yozib, amirga g'azo qilmoq jamiyki musulmonlarg'a farzi ayndur. Avval o'zingiz chiqing, bo'lmasa ulamolarning birisini bizlarg'a sardor qilib bering*", degan murojaati amirni kurashga undadi[83]. Shundan so'ng, amir Jizzax qal'asini mustahkamlash va mudofaani kuchaytirish maqsadida 100 ming tangadan ortiq mablag' ajratib, Jizzaxga g'alla va shunga o'xshash narsalar yetkazib berayotganligi xabar qilingan[84].

Xivalik josuslarning Muhammad Rahimxonga yuborgan xatidan ma'lum bo'ladiki, Rossiya ma'murlari kuch ishlatish bilan bir qatorda, turli diplomatik hiylalarni ham qo'llagan. Unda yozilishicha, rus qo'mondonlari Hisor hokimi Yoqubbekka "*Sening asling qizilbosh, qadimdan qizilbosh o'rusga tomirdur. Agar sening tadbiring bilan o'lkani olsam, boshdan oyoq Buxoroni senga berurman*", deb va'da qilgan[85]. Bundan tashqari, rus bosqiniga qarshi kurashgan Abdumalik To'ra faoliyati bilan bog'liq o'ndan ortiq yozishmalar ham mavjud[86].

Imperiya qo'shinlarining harbiy harakatlari hukmdorlarni pragmatik siyosat yo'lini tutishiga majbur qilgan. Amaldorlar amirga "*Xorazm sari qochmoq dushman qo'liga tushmoqdan yuz karra xunuk ishdir, asir olinmoq – omonlik va nekbaxtlik keltirur*", deb sulh tuzishga undaganlar[87]. Xatlarda Shukurbiy inoqning

[81] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 221-ish, 12-varaq.
[82] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 222-ish, 7-varaq.
[83] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 220-ish, 12-varaq.
[84] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 220-ish, 11-varaq.
[85] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 225-ish, 18-varaq.
[86] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 226-ish, 1-varaq; 228-ish, 5-varaq; 229-ish, 1-varaq; 225 ish, 1-varaq, 225-ish, 18-varaq; Мӣрзā 'Абдал'азӣм Сāмӣ. Та'рӣх-и Салāтӣн-и Мангӣтӣйа (История мангытских государей). Изд. текста, предисловие, перевод и примечания. Л.М. Епифановой. – Москва: Издательство восточной литературы, 1962. – С. 90.
[87] Мирза Абдулазим Сомий. Манғит султонлари тарихи ёки Бухоро хонлигининг инқирози. Шарқ юлдузи. – № 3-4. – Б. 137.

“*Xiva, Qo‘qon va Qobulga elchi jo‘natib, ulardan ko‘mak so‘rash”* xususidagi maslahatiga amir “*men lashkarim bilan yenga olmagan kuchni ular qanday yengsin*?” deb, ilojsizlikdan rus elchisiga 5 arava tilloni berganligi qayd etilgan[88].

Buxoro amirligi mustamlamlakaga aylantirilgach, uning tashqi siyosati ham imperiya ma’murlari nazoratiga o‘tdi, bu yerga kelgan elchilar haqida imperiya ma’murlariga xabar qilinadigan bo‘ldi[89]. Amir Angliyadan kelgan elchilari Abbos xo‘ja va Dilxonlarga “*o‘rusning savolidan qutulish*” uchun “*o‘zlarini xasta ko‘rsatsinlar*” deb, ular olib kelgan xat mazmuni va muhrni o‘zgartirishga harakat qilganligi rus ma’murlari nazoratidan himoyalanishga urinishdan dalolat beradi.

Rus hukumati Xiva xonligini yakkalatib, amir orqali unga bosim o‘tkazishga uringan. Bir maktubda general-gubernator K.P.fon Kaufman Buxoro amiriga G‘ijduvon orqali Xiva hududiga yurish qilishini[90] va Usti qal’asida savdoxona ochish maqsadi borligini amirga bildiradi. Amir general-gubernatorga Yaxshi xo‘ja elchisi orqali “*Urganj davlati birla oramiz oshnoliqdur, agar Usti olib qo‘yilsa, ikki davlat o‘rtasida muxolifat paydo bo‘ladi*”, deb xonliklar o‘rtasida adovat paydo qilmasligini so‘raydi[91]. 1873-yilgi Gandamiyon shartnomasiga ko‘ra, Xiva xonligi Rossiyaning yarim mustamlakasiga aylanib, mustaqilligini yo‘qotdi va tashqi aloqalardan uzib qo‘yildi. Lekin, xonliklar o‘rtasida imperiyaga qarshi kurashish uchun harakatlar davom etdi. 1875-yilda Qo‘qon xoni Nasriddinbek amir Muzaffarga murojaat qilib, o‘zining taxtga chiqqanini va amirdan imperiya qo‘shinlariga qarshi kurashda qo‘llab-quvvatlashini so‘raydi[92].

1914-1918-yillarda bo‘lib o‘tgan Birinchi jahon urushida Rossiya imperiyasiga qarshi kurashgan Germaniya va Usmonli davlati Buxoro va Xiva xonliklariga imperiya siyosatga qarshi chiqishga undovchi maxfiy xabarlar yuborgan[93]. Sovet hokimiyati o‘rnatilgan dastlabki yillarda esa mazkur xonliklarning tashqi siyosatidagi harakatlarida mustaqil davlat barpo etishga intilish yaqqol kuzatiladi. Xususan, ular sovet bonlariga qarshi choralar ko‘rib, qog‘oz pullarini ishlab chiqarish yo‘lida hamkorlik qilishga uringan[94]. Bu esa 1918-yilda Xiva yasovulboshisi Davlat Muroddan Buxoro amirligi devonbegisiga yuborilgan maktubda o‘z tasdig‘ini topadi. Mazkur maktubda Xiva xonligida manat nomli pul birligini chiqarish uchun Buxorodan qog‘oz so‘ralganligi qayd etilgan[95]. Bundan xulosa qilish mumkinki, Turkiston xonliklari o‘rtasidagi yozishmalar va siyosiy aloqalar 1920-yilgacha davom etgan. Xonliklarning mustaqillik sari intilishlari va o‘z yo‘lini izlashga bo‘lgan harakatlari aks etgan mazkur tarixiy yozishmalar mustamlakachilik siyosatining mohiyatini anglash va tarixiy haqiqatni tiklash uchun muhim manba bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

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[88] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 225-ish, 18-varaq.
[89] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 220 a -ish, 4-varaq.
[90] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 220 a -ish, 4-varaq.
[91] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 224-ish, 5-varaq.
[92] Зиёев Ҳ. Россиянинг Қозон, Астрахан, Сибир, Қрим, Кавказ ва Туркистонга тажовузи ва ҳукмронлигига қарши курашлар (XVI асрнинг иккинчи ярми – XX аср бошлари) – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2012. – Б. 297.
[93] O‘zMA, I-3-jamg‘arma, 2-рўйхат, 177-ish, 2, 24-26-varaqlar.
[94] O‘zMA, R-25- jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 120-ish, 101-102-varaqlar.
[95] O‘zMA, I-126- jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 1272-ish, 1-varaq.

XULOSA

Ming – Mang‘it – Qo‘ng‘irot sulolalari o‘rtasilagi o‘zaro yozishmalarni o‘rganish, muammoning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati hamda dolzarbligidan kelib chiqqan holda quyidagi xulosalarga kelindi:

1. O‘tmishga nazar – (retrospektiv) tahlil asosida tadqiq etilgan yozishmalar, ayniqsa ularning qoliplari (formulyarlari) hukmdorning ismi (rutbasi, unvoni) – *alqob*, maktub yozilayotgan vaziyat yoki umumiy holat – *ahvol,* duolar qilish – *ad’iya* singari tarkibiy qismlardan iboratligi maktub yozish qoidasining an’anaviy tarzda davom etganligini va yozma muloqotning o‘ziga xos qoidalariga rioya qilinganligini tasdiqlaydi. Xon, amir va boshqa shaxslarga qo‘llanilgan unvonlar ularning martabasi va mavqeini anglatuvchi ko‘rsatkich bo‘lib, xonliklardagi diplomatik etiket va yozishma qoidalarini namoyon etadi. “Birodar”, “tog‘a” va “ini” kabi murojaatlarning ishlatilishi qarindoshlik va yaqin qo‘shnichilik siyosatini olib borganligini ko‘rsatadi.

2. Yozishmalarda ko‘rinishi va shakliga ko‘ra (hukmdorlarda – doira, mansabdorda – to‘rtburchak), ichki va tashqi siyosatda bir-biridan farq qiluvchi alohida muhrlar qo‘llanilgan. Buxoro amirligida tashqi aloqalar uchun dumaloq kungura hoshiyali, Xiva xonligida yulduzsimon dumaloq, Qo‘qon xonligida ko‘zasimon va cho‘qqili bodomsimon muhrlar amalda bo‘lganligini bildiradi.

3. Maktublar mazmuniga ko‘ra, ixlosnoma, istimolatnoma, sadoqatnoma va muhabbatnoma (do‘stlik va hamjihatlik), tahniyatnoma (muborakbod etish – tabriknoma), fathnoma (g‘alabalar xabarini yetkazish), ma’ziratnoma (uzr so‘rash) va sulhnomalar tomonlarning maqsad va munosabatlarini namoyon qiladi. Shuningdek, jimjimador so‘zlar, maqtovlar, yuborilgan sovg‘a-salomlar tavsifi davlatlar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni mustahkamlashga xizmat qiluvchi muhim bir vosita bo‘lib, maxfiy kelishuv yoki ommadan sir tutiladigan masalalar xavfsizlik maqsadida elchilar orqali og‘zaki tarzda yetkazilgan.

4. Ming – Mang‘it – Qo‘ng‘irot sulolari o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar asosan chegara hududlar (Xiva-Buxoro o‘rtasida: Marv va Chorjo‘y; Buxoro-Qo‘qon o‘rtasida: O‘ratepa, Jizzax; Qo‘qon-Xiva o‘rtasida: Sirdaryoning quyi oqimi) masalasida bo‘lgan. Xivadagi turkman urug‘larining Buxoro amiri tomonidan, Buxorodagi xitoy-qipchoq va kenagaslarning harakatlari Xiva hamda Qo‘qon xonlari tomonidan, Qo‘qondagi ichki nizolar Buxoro amiri tomonidan qo‘llab-quvvatlanganligi bois, Turkiston hukmdorlarining bir-biriga yuborgan “fathnoma” mazmunidagi xatlari ularning o‘z kuch-qudratini namoyon etuvchi siyosiy-diplomatik hujjat sifatida xizmat qilgan.

5. Yozishmalarda aks etgan masalalardan Xiva Qo‘ng‘irotlari tomonidan Orol hududlaridagi isyonkor kuchlarning to‘la bo‘ysundirilishi va Qo‘qondagi Ming sulolasi hukmdorlari Qozoq juzlarining Sirdaryo quyi oqimidagi chegaradosh hududlarni qo‘lga kiritishi bilan xonliklarining davlat chegaralari tutashib, har sohada yaqin munosabatlar yo‘lga qo‘yilgani kuzatiladi. Xususan, ikki xonlik iqtisodiy tranzit savdo va elchilar almashinuvida “ko‘prik” vazifasida bir-biriga

yon bosgan hamda umumiy dushman deb qaralgan Buxoro amirligiga qarshi ittifoqchilik qilgan.

6. 19-yuzyillik o‘rtalaridan boshlab xonliklar o‘rtasidagi yozishmalarda muhim o‘zgarishlar, xususan Rossiya imperiyasining bosqinchilik siyosati va mintaqadagi holat haqidagi ma’lumotlar ko‘plab uchraydi. Ularda Rus hukumati xonliklarni ketma-ket bosib olishga qaratilgan puxta reja tuzganligi ma’lum bo‘ladi. Shuningdek, Rossiyaning xonliklar siyosiy, iqtisodiy hayotiga ta’sir ko‘rsatib, siyosiy bosim o‘tkazganligi josuslik xatlari va elchilarning hisobot maktublarda o‘z aksini topgan.

7. 20-asr boshlarida Xiva va Buxoro amirliklari Rossiya imperiyasi tomonidan tashqi siyosat yuritish huquqidan mahrum etilgan bo‘lsa-da, Birinchi jahon urushi va mintaqadagi siyosiy vaziyat ularning mustaqil tashqi siyosatga intilishlariga zamin yaratdi. Germaniya va Usmonli imperiyalarining musulmon davlatlarini Rossiyaga qarshi kurashga undovchi tashviqotlari ham bu jarayonda muhim omil bo‘ldi. Buxoro va Xiva hukmdorlarining Sovet hokimiyatiga qarshi ittifoqlar tuzishga va mustaqil pul siyosatini yuritishga harakatlari ularning siyosiy mustaqillikka erishish istagini aks ettiradi. Buxoro va Xiva xonliklarining bu yo‘lidagi so‘nggi urinishlari siyosiy beqarorlik, tashqi bosim va ichki ixtiloflar tufayli muvaffaqiyatsiz yakunlandi.

8. Tarixiy xat-hujjatlar faqatgina o‘tmishdagi voqealarni tasvirlamaydi, balki ularning siyosiy tafsilotlari bugungi kunda davlat boshqaruvi, diplomatiya va mintaqaviy integratsiya uchun nazariy asos va amaliy saboq bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Ular mintaqa kelajagida xavfsizlik, barqarorlik va hamkorlikka asoslangan siyosiy yondoshuvlar shakllanishi uchun istiqbolli yo‘nalishlarini belgilab beradi.

Tadqiqot doirasida chiqarilgan xulosalar asosida quyidagi **tavsiya va takliflar** ishlab chiqildi.

1. Sulolalar o‘rtasidagi rasmiy yozishmalarni ilmiy-tanqidiy matnini nashr etish va izohli lug‘atlar tuzish zarur, ular keyingi tadqiqotlar uchun asos bo‘ladi.

2. Uch sulola o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarga doir hujjarlarning chet el arxiv va kutubxonalarida saqlanayotgan nusxalarini jamlash hamda yaxlit ma’lumotlar bazasini yaratish lozim. Ular voqealarni keng qamrovli, qiyosiy hamda obyektiv talqin qilish imkonini beradi.

3. Xonliklar o‘rtasidagi yozishmalarda Afg‘oniston, Usmoniylar davlati, Rossiya va Angliya davlatlarining siyosiy va diplomatik ta’siri kuchli bo‘lganligi sababli, ushbu tashqi omillarni har tomonlama va tizimli ravishda o‘rganish, ularni mavjud arxiv manbalari asosida qiyosiy tahlil qilish zarur. Bu xonliklararo munosabatlarning xalqaro geosiyosiy muhitdagi o‘rnini aniqlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL DSc.02/30.12.2019.TAR.56.01 AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT THE INSTITUTE OF HISTORY OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

INSTITUTE OF HISTORY

DILAFRUZ KHUSAN KIZI AKHMEDOVA

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE MING – MANGIT – KONGRAT DYNASTIES AS A HISTORICAL SOURCE

07.00.08 – Historiography, source studies and historical research methods

ABSTRACT
of the dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in historical sciences

Tashkent – 2025

The theme of the dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) is registered by the number B2023.4.PhD/Tar1753 of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The dissertation was conducted at the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (resume)) on the website of the Scientific Council (www.fati.uz) and on the information-educational portal "ZiyoNET" (www.ziyonet.uz).

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The defense of the dissertation will be held at the meeting of the Scientific Council DSc.02/30.12.2019.Tar.56.01 awarding scientific degrees at the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan at "14" o'clock on "17" september 2025. (Address: 100060, Toshkent city, Shahrisabz Street 5. The Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Floor 8, Conference Hall. Tel.: (+99871) 233-54-70; fax: (+99871)233-39-91, e-mail: info@fati.uz).

The dissertation is available at the Information resourse centre of Fundamental library of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan (registered No.13). (Address: 100170, Tashkent city, Ziyolilar Street 13). Tel.: (+99871) 262-74-58; fax: (+99871) 262-34-41).

The abstract of the dissertation was distributed on "2" septemper, 2025.
(Protocol registry of 13 on "2" september, 2025).

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of the dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD))

The relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In the condition of globalization and multipolar world of today, international political processes play an important role in the formation and development of relations between states, diplomatic relations and official correspondence. The existence of the roots of relations between states are the evidence of the system of document management and the historical foundations of the statehood traditions, as well as practical existence of the institution of foreign relations. Today, they serve to promote the growth of interstate integration processes and bring cooperation to a new level.

Studying the history of Turkestan, particularly, the administrative system and land and water relations in the Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand khanates on the basis of the official documents in the different scientific centres of the world, elucidation of the diplomatic relations of the khanates with Russia, Kazakh people, India, Iran, and the Ottomans, revealing the influence of the domestic and foreign policies of the ruling dynasties on the formation of the historical and literary environment and cultural development, as well as researches are being carried out on the issues of the conquest of the Turkestan khanates by the Russian Empire. Also, the research on the official correspondence covering the history of the mutual relations of the Turkestan khanates, the system of international document management in the khanates, political issues between dynasties, the nature of territorial conflicts and the factor of external forces influencing them, and the alliance of the rulers against the Russian Empire are of urgent importance.

Among the efforts being made to bring historical research to a new level in the new Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to the study of rare works and documents and their introduction into scientific circulation. In order to further improve the works in this field, "comprehensive and in-depth study of the models of our historical and cultural heritage, ensuring the continuity of historical memory, expanding and deepening the study of scientific works on written sources, and publishing them in the original text and in the form of scientific explanatory translations"[96] have been put on the agenda by the government. In this regard, the inclusion of numerous documents that cover the relations between the Turkestan khanates in the study will help to comprehensively illuminate the history of Uzbek statehood and promote it to the general public.

This dissertation research will serve to a certain extent in implementing the tasks set forth in the decree DP-5834 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 20, 2019 "On measures to improve archives and records management in the Republic of Uzbekistan", the Presidential Decree No. DP-158 on September 11, 2023, "On the Strategy 'Uzbekistan – 2030'", the resolution RP-2995 "On measures to further improve the system of preservation, study and promotion of ancient written sources" on May 24, 2017, the resolution RP-2789 "On measures to further improve the activity of the Academy of Sciences,

[96] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Qadimiy yozma manbalarni saqlash tadqiq va targ'ib qilish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 2995-son Farmoni // https://lex.uz/docs/3211987

organization, management and financing of scientific research works" and other regulatory legal documents related to the field.

Correspondence of the research to the priorities of the Republic's development of science and technology. The dissertation was conducted within the framework of the priority area of the development of science and technology of the republic I "Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an informational society and a democratic state".

The scope of study of the problem. The history of the relations between the Ming – Mangit – Kongrat dynasties is one of the least studied issues. However, it is possible to come across some information on the topic in some articles and research works. The works related to the topic can be divided into 2 groups: *1)research on the political-embassy relations of the khanates; 2) scientific works on the history of economic-trade relations*.

In the first group – in the history of political-embassy relations the issues of *embassy reception ceremonies and military alliances* are reflected in the research works of M.Sodiqov, Sh.Vohidov, F.Otakhonov, N.Polvonov, A.Shioya, N.Allayeva, Sh.Mahmudov and J.Polvonov[97]. F.Otakhonov, N.Polvonov showed the military alliance of the Khiva and Kokand khanates against the Bukhara Emirate on the basis of the work "Shohnomayi nusratpayom". In the articles of Sh.Mahmudov and A.Shioya the agreements of the Bukhara and Kokand khanates against the uprisings of the clans "yuz-qirq" are discussed. On the issue of *border conflicts of the khanates*, K.Munirov, D.Ahmedova, O.Mutalov, R.Yu.Pochekayev, A.Kholikulov, H.Nazirova and A.Berdiyev showed in their scientific works[98] that

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[97] Содиқов М. Бухоро амирлигида элчилик муносабатлари // Мозийдан садо. – 2002. – № 4 (16). – Б. 26-29; Отахонов Ф. Қўқон ва Хива хонликлари ўртасида 1821 йилда тузилган ҳарбий иттифоқ ва унинг оқибатлари ("Шоҳномайи нусратпаём" маълумотлари таҳлили) // Ўзбекистон тарихи. – 2012. – № 2. – Б. 24-34; Худоёрхонзода. Анжум ат-таворих. (Тарих юлдузлари). Форс-тожик тилидан ўзбек тилига таржимон ва изоҳлар муаллифи Ш. Воҳидов. – Тошкент: Фан ва технология, 2014. – Б. 312-318; Shioya A. An Encounter between the Qing Dynasty and Khoqand in 1759-1760: Central Asia in the Mid-Eighteenth Century // Front. Hist. China. – 2014. – 9(3). – P. 384-408; Полвонов Н. 1806-1842 йилларда Хива хонлиги ва Бухоро амирлиги ўртасидаги сиёсий ва дипломатик алоқалар // Ўзбекистонда элчилик хизмати тарихидан: талқин ва таҳлил. – Тошкент, 2016. – Б. 189-201 Аллаева Н. Хива хонлигининг дипломатияси ва савдо алоқалари (XVI – XIX асрлар). – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2019. – Б. 165-246; Маҳмудов Ш. Қўқон-Бухоро муносабатларида Жиззахнинг аҳамияти // Хоразм Маъмун академияси ахборотномаси. – 2023. – № 12/5. – Б. 103-105. O'sha muallif. Qo'qon – Xiva o'rtasidagi elchilik aloqalari (19-yuzyillik). https://www.bukhari.uz/?p=41832; Polvonov J. Xiva xonligida saroy qabul marosimlari (Qo'ng'irotlar sulolasi hukmronligi davrida): tarix fan. bo'yicha fal. dok (Phd) diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2024. – 57 b.

[98] Мунировқ. Хоразмда тарихнавислик (XVII – XIX-XX аср бошлари). Тошкент: Ғофур Ғулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 2002. – Б. 130-144; Аҳмедова Д. "Фирдавс ул-иқбол"да Хива хонлиги ташқи алоқаларининг акс этиши // Шарқшунослик. – 2002. – № 11. – Б. 50-58; Муталов О. Хива хонлиги Оллоқулихон даврида. 1825-1842. "Риёз уд-давла" қўлёзма асари асосида: тарих фан. ном. ... дисс. – Тошкент, – 2003. – Б. 119-133; Полвонов Н. 1806-1842 йилларда Хива хонлиги ва Бухоро амирлиги ўртасидаги сиёсий ва дипломатик алоқалар // Ўзбекистонда элчилик хизмати тарихидан: талқин ва таҳлил. – Тошкент, 2016. – Б. 189-201; Почекаев Р.Ю. Включение бухарского эмирата и Хивинского ханства в таможенную черту Российской империи (1895 г.) // Право. Журнал Высшей школы экономики. – 2016. – № 3. – С. 172–184; Холиқулов А. Бухоро амирлигининг ташқи сиёсий алоқалари (XVIII асрнинг иккинчи ярми – XIX аср ўрталари) – Тошкент: Firdavs shoh, 2022. – 268 б; Назирова Ҳ. Қўнғиротлар сулоласи тарихнавислигида Муҳаммадризо Огаҳийнинг "Зубдат ут-таворих" асари: тарих фан. бўйича фал. док (PhD). дисс. – Тошкент, 2022. – Б. 109-128; Berdiyev A. XVIII-XIX asrlarda O'rta Osiyo xonliklarining tashqi diplomatic aloqalari tarixi: tarix fan. bo'yicha fal. dok (PhD) diss. avtoref. – Qarshi, 2023. – 52 b.

conflicts arose between Khiva and Bukhara for the territories of Marv and Chorjoy. A.Malikov and S.Isroilov noted that there were several decades of struggles between the Bukhara and Kokand khanates for the territories of Uratepa and Jizzakh[99]. In this regard, it is worth noting that the approaches put forward in N.Allayeva's research on "Trade and Diplomatic Relations of the Khiva khanate" [100] on the nature of mutual diplomatic and economic relations between the three khanates, controversial issues and alliance movements played an important role in forming the scientific and theoretical basis of this dissertation

The second group representing *economic and trade* relations includes the scientific works of D.Razakov, D.Valieva, Y.Avazov, Z.Madrakhimov, R.Alimova, F.Ochildiev[101]. In their works the importance of trade caravan routes, types of products, the importance of Bukhara as a geographical and transit region, and the fact that trade relations between the Kokand and Khiva khanates were actively carried out despite the natural and artificial obstacles are emphasized.

The analysis of the research works devoted to covering the general history of the khanates or the political situation in the region shows that only some aspects of the relations between the khanates of Turkestan were covered in them. since the sources have not yet been sufficiently scientifically processed, the history of relations between the three khanates still remains one of the least studied issues[102]. However, a large volume of primary sources, including official correspondence and a complex of various types of documents, enable us to study important aspects of the Bukhara-Khiva-Kokand relations that have not yet been revealed.

In this regard, it is appropriate to focus on the issues of source studies of the topic and provide comments on the state of scientific circulation of correspondence in documentary studies, in particular, on the diplomatic relations of the khanates. They can be divided into 2 groups: 1) *research of documentary studies* 2) *the scientific works on the documents that driven into a scientific circulation.*

1) *research of documentary studies:* A.L. Kun and P.P. Ivanov, who studied the documents of the "Khiva Khans' Office", divided them into two types: 1) income and expenditure, vaqf (endowment) property documents, 2) diplomatic

[99] Маликов А. Взаимоотношения между Бухарским эмиротом и Кокандским ханством в 1830-1842 гг. (по данным Российских архивных источников) // Ўзбекистонда элчилик хизмати тарихидан: талқин ва таҳлил. – Тошкент, 2016. – С. 241-252; Исроилов С. Об отношениях Бухарского эмирата с Кокандским ханством // Вестник Педагогического университета. 2017. – С. 288-299.

[100] Аллаева Н. Хива хонлигининг дипломатияси ва савдо алоқалари.... – Б. 165-246.

[101] Разоқов Д. Бухоро хонлигининг ташқи савдо алоқалари (XIX асрнинг 60-90 йиллари): тарих фан. ном. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1994. – Б. 155-161; Валиева Д. XIX асрнинг биринчи ярмида Бухоро ва Хиванинг ташқи иқтисодий алоқаларига доир (Архив ҳужжатлари асосида) // Шарқшунослик. – 1997. – № 8. – Б. 162-169; Авазов Й. Бухоро амирлигининг ташқи иқтисодий алоқалари (XIX-XX аср бошлари) // Мозийдан садо. – 2007. – №1. – Б. 42; Мадраҳимов З. Қўқон хонлигида савдо муносабатлари тарихи. – Тошкент: Янги нашр, 2014. – Б. 70-83; Алимова Р. Ўрта Осиё хонликларининг қўшни давлатлар билан дипломатик ва савдо-иқтисодий муносабатлари (XVI-XX аср бошлари рус тарихшунослиги ва манбалари асосида). – Тошкент, 2017. – 147 б; Ochildiev F.B. The second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century trade relations of the Bukhara Emirate with the Khiva // In International Scientific and Current Research Conferences 2022, June. – PP. 1–7.

[102] Маннонов Б. Ўзбек дипломатияси тарихи муаммолари // Шарқшунослик. – 1993. – № 4. – Б. 120-131; Ўзбек хонликлари тарихшунослиги. – Тошкент: Низомий номидаги ТДПУ, 2011. – 92 б.

correspondence[103]. M. Yuldashev divided the documents of the khanate into 14 groups (group 12 contains relations between the Khiva-Bukhara-Kokand khanates) and emphasized that they should be studied separately[104]. Y. Bregel and P. Sartori noted about the importance of documents in state administration, their preservation, and their components, and mentioned that the "labels" attached to them serve to simplify the paperwork system[105]. N.Toshev provided information about the administrative system of the Khiva Khanate, the language of the documents, and the activities of scribes and secretaries[106]. The documents of the "Archive of the Kushbegi of the Bukhara Emirate" (fund I-126) were divided into 34 types by O.D. Chekhovich, and 11 chapters (chapters 3-reports on the relations of the Bukhara Emirate with foreign countries) by G.Ostonova[107]. in the works of N.N. Pantusov and A.L. Troitskaya it is noted that the "Archive of the Kokand khans" consists of land management, tax and income and expenditure ledgers, which is explained by the fact that documents related to international relations were not preserved due to the change of government[108]. It should be noted that the research of such scholars as O.Chekhovich, B.Kazakov, U.Abdurasulov, S.Gulyomov, U.Sultanov, who made a great contribution to the field of documentary studies[109] was of great theoretical importance in studying the documents studied within the framework of the dissertation.

"The Collection of Correspondence of the East"[110] in the fund of the manuscripts of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhan Beruni is the main guide in the study of correspondence.

2) The scientific works on the documents that were driven into the scientific circulation includes the investigations of Sh.Toshova who studied the documents about Abdumalik Tora, the son of the Bukhara emir, in the files 226, 228, 229 of

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[103] Кун А.Л. Поездка по Хивинскому ханству в 1873 г. // ЗИРГО. – Т. 10. – Санкт-Петербург, 1874. – С. 47-58; Иванов. П.П. Архив хивинских ханов XIX в. – Ленинград, 1940. – С. 9.

[104] Йўлдошев М. XIX аср Хива давлат ҳужжатлари / Масъул муҳаррир М. Йўлдошев – Тошкент: ЎзССР ФА нашриёти, 1960. – Т. II. – 404 б.

[105] Брегель Ю.Э. Документы архива хивинских ханов по истории и этнографии каракалпаков. – Москва: Наука, 1967– 539 с; Sartori P. Seeing Like a Khanate: On Archives, Cultures of Documentation, and Nineteenth-Century Khwārazm. // Journal of Persianate Studies. – 2016. – 8:2. – P. 228–257.

[106] Тошев Н. По следам дворцовой библиотеки: Рукописная культура в Хорезме при Конгратах. Вена. 2023. – С. 360.

[107] Чехович. О.Д.Задачи среднеазиатской дипломатики. – Народы Азии и Африки. – 1969, –№ 6, – С. 75-82; Остонова Г.Ю. Қўшбеги архиви Бухоро тарихини ўрганишда асосий манба (XIX-XX аср бошлари) // Шарқшунослик. – 2002. – № 11. – Б. 22-34.

[108] Пантусов. Н.Н. Архив Кокандского Хана // Туркестанские ведомости, 1876. – № 12; Троицкая А.Л. Каталог архива Кокандских ханов XIX века. – Москва: Наука, 1968. – С. 4.

[109] Чехович О.Д. Задачи среднеазиатской дипломатики… – С. 75-82; Казаков. Б.А. Документальные памятники Средней Азии. – Ташкент: Узбекистан, 1987. – С 87; Абдурасулов У. Централизованное правосудие и общественное посредничество в Хорезме: анализ документов канцелярии ясаулбаши // Марказий Осиё тарихи замонавий медиевистика талқинида. (Профессор Розия Мукминова хотирасига бағишланган монография). – Тошкент, 2013. – С. 223-240; Ғуломов С. "Иншо" мажмуалари маълумотларининг аутентлиги хусусида (Амир Темур номи билан хатлар мисолида) // Марказий Осиё тарихи замонавий медиевистика талқинида (Профессор Розия Мукминова хотирасига бағишланган монография). – Тошкент, 2013. – Б. 257-269; Султонов Ў. Мусулмон мамлакатлари дипломатикаси. Ўқув қўлланма. – Тошкент: Наврўз, 2019. – 188 б; Кличев О. Россия императори сиёсий агентлиги ва Бухоро амирлиги ўртасидаги ёзишмалар Россия-Бухоро муносабатлари тарихини ўрганиш манбаси: тарих фан. бўйича фал. док (PhD). дисс. – Тошкент, 2018. – 155 б.

[110] Собрание восточных рукописей академии наук Республика Узбекистан. Т. XIII. (История) / Составители: Д.Ю. Юсупова, П.Р. Жалилова. – Ташкент: Фан УзССР, 1998, – С. 391-434.

“Khiva khans' Office” (fund I-125, list 2). The scholar compared the documents, with the information in Abdulazim Somi’s work “Tuhfayi Shahiy”[111]. N.Allayeva compared the information in “Abdumalik Tora's Letter to the khan of Khiva” with Somi’s works “Tarikh-i Salatini Mangitiya” and Ogahi’s works “Shahid ul-Ikbol”. The scholar recommended a comparative study of the correspondence between Sultan Sayidkhan of Kokand and Muhammad Rahimkhan II of Khiva in file 240, noting that their fragments, i.e., disjointed nature does not allow for a holistic picture of events[112]. S.Matkarimova[113] cited the fact that the relations between Khiva and Bukhara were recorded in the letters “Muhabbatnama”.

The collection of “From the history of Uzbek diplomacy” published under the editorship of M. Khayrullaev contains information about the relations of the three khanates from the “Letters of Amir Haydar” and the “Chronicles of Khiva”[114]. M.Sefatgul and K.Nobuaki[115] published some essay collections related to Amir Haydar. In the collection of “Maktubot, munshaot va manshurot” G.Sultanova, who studied Bukhara-Khiva relations, emphasized that letters are an important tool for resolving diplomatic issues[116]. B. Ismoilova noted that in several documents of the essay collection “Maktuboti amir Haydar ba Said Ahmad naqib khodja” the information about Bukhara’s relations with Kokand[117].

The connection of the research with the research plans of the Higher Education or Scientific-research Institution where the dissertation was conducted. The dissertation was conducted within the framework of the ten-volume academic scientific work “History of the Uzbek people and statehood (from the most ancient times to the present)” of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The aim of the research is to drive the correspondence and rare documents between the Ming – Mangit – Kongrat dynasties into a scientific circulation as an important historical source and reveal the new information on the relations between the Bukhara, Khiva, and Kokand khanates.

The tasks of the resarch:

to identify, collect, analyze correspondence and valuable documents that clarify the relationships between the Ming – Mangit - Kongrat dynasties, which played an important role in the history of Uzbek statehood, and to demonstrate their value as a source;

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[111] Тошова Ш. Мирзо Абдулазим Сомийнинг “Туҳфайи шоҳий” асари тарихий манба сифатида: тарих фан. бўйича фал. док (Phd) дисс. – Тошкент, 2022. – Б. 78-79.

[112] Аллаева Н. Хива хонлигининг дипломатияси ва савдо алоқалари (XVI-XIX асрлар)... – Б. 165-246, 434-436.

[113] Маткаримова С. Хива хонлигининг Қўнғиротлар сулоласи даври тарихшунослиги (XIX-XXI аср боши): тарих фан. ном. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2010. – Б. 34.

[114] Ўзбек дипломатияси тарихидан. (тарихий очерк ва лавхалар) / М.М. Хайруллаев таҳрири остида. – Тошкент, 2003. – Б. 333-341.

[115] Sefatgol M. Persian Historical Epistles from Iran and Mawara an-nahr, The Safavids, the Uzbeks, and the Mangits, with an edition of selected epistles. – Tokyo: Research Institute for Language and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA), 2006. – P 400-403; K. Nobuaki. Persian Documents: Social History of Iran and Turan in the fifteenth to nineteenth centuries / K.Nobuaki. – London and New York: Taylor&Francis e Library. – 2003. – 189 p.

[116] Султонова Г. Расмий ҳужжатларда Бухоро ва Хива муносабатлари акс этиши: талқин ва таҳлил // Мерос. – 2019. – № 1. – Б. 73-84.

[117] Исмоилова Б. История Бухарского эмирата (второй.пол. XVIII-сер. XIX вв.) – Худжанд: Нури маърифат, 2005. – С.29-30.

to categorize and describe the correspondence - documents;

to analyze the sources, particularly letters, according to external (paleographic) and internal (diplomatic) characteristics;

to analyze the correspondence between the Bukhara and Khiva khanates;

to show the importance of official letters in studying the relations between the Khiva and Kokand khanates;

to identify and comparatively analyze the documents on the relations between the khans of Bukhara and Kokand khanates;

to reveal the relationship between the three khanates on the eve of the invasion of Russian Empire, and the reflection of details of political events in the country in the correspondence;

to extensively prove the military actions of the Russian Empire, its policy of invasion and its consequences through official documents .

The object of research is the official documents reflecting the mutual relations between the Turkestan khanates.

The subject of the research is the documents, essay collections, letters cited in historical works, and their paleographic and diplomatic characteristics stored at the National Archives of Uzbekistan and the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhon Beruni of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, at the Nurullaboy Palace Museum in Khiva, and the Bukhara Regional Information Library Center.

The methods of the research. The dissertation employs methods of systematization, quantitative, content, comparative, critical, and historical-reconstructive analysis, as well as examination based on the external and internal characteristics of the documents.

The scientific novelty of the research consists of the following:

It is proven that the representatives of the Ming – Mangit – Kongrat dynasties used the “dynastic marriage” to strengthen mutual relations and in the part *the titles (epithets)* in the correspondence the addressings such as “brother”, “uncle”, and “younger brother” used by the rulers determine the degree of “superiority or equality” of the parties and that they conducted beneficial neighbourhood policy.

It is defined that there established a system of international document management that differed from various internal correspondence in the khanates, special seals of the rulers (*round merlon framed seals* in the Bukhara Emirate*, star-shaped round seals* in the Khiva khanate, and *jug-shaped and almond-shaped seals with a peak* in the Kokand khanate) were used for external relations, and that this was a diplomatic symbol signifying the official status of the party entering into diplomatic relations and the confirmation of the document;

It is proven that there were the seals among the documents belonging to the Kokand khanate that determined the position and rank of the people, particularly, that Musulmankuli, who was mainly mentioned as a mingbashi, served as a kushbegi (head vizier or official of similar stature in a khan's court), and although he held a lower status for a certain period of time, he retained his influence in state administration and the authority to seal international documents.

It is proven that the letters were divided into types according to their content: letters of friendship and solidarity: ikhlosnama (*letter of trust*), istimolatnama (*letter of invitation*), sadoqatnama, muhabbatnama, tahniyatnama (*letter of congratulations*), fathnama; and letters expressing conflict and contradiction: ma'ziratnama (apology letter) and sulhnama, and that these types of letters were a means of determining the development of relations between the Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand khanates.

The practical results of the research are as follows: about 150 letters stored in the fund I-125 of the National Archive of Uzbekistan, about 10 in the fund I-126, about 10 in the fund I-715, and the essay collections such as "Maktuboti Amir Haydar" 292/ I, "Munshoat, maktubot, yarlıqat" 289, "Majmuayi Maktubot va manshurot" 299 / I, "Munshoat va yarlıqat" 300 / III, "Munshoat va yarlıqat" 5604 /XXIV in the manuscript fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhon Beruni of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan were analyzed within the framework of the research, and their types and historical and source characteristics were revealed; It is determined that all of the above documents are rich in diplomatic, political-military, historical, geographical, and sphragistic information and can serve as a source for new research on the period under study.

The reliability of the research results is determined by the fact that the work used approaches and methods recognized in the disciplines of history and source studies, the use of letters, documents, manuscripts, various types of historical literature, and research by representatives of other social and humanitarian sciences stored in the National Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhon Beruni of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the implementation of the conclusions, proposals, and recommendations presented in the dissertation into practice, and the approval of the results obtained in the research process by authorized state institutions.

Scientific and practical significance of the research. The scientific significance of the research results lies in the fact that for the first time, many unique documents stored in the archives and manuscripts fund were subjected to a comprehensive analysis as a special object of research, which allowed us to understand the intention of the khanates to centralize their power in Turkestan and expand their borders, and their conflicts with neighboring khanates on this way, but they tried to unite in the face of external threats.

The practical significance of the research results is that they serve to study the interrelations of the khanates and conduct scientific work on the history of their conquest by the Russian Empire, to organize special courses on the khanates and the colonial period in the socio-humanitarian directions of educational institutions in the higher and secondary specialized education systems, to create textbooks, and to improve methodological approaches.

The implementation of the research results.

On the basis of the information, scientific proposals and conclusions collected within the framework of the study of correspondences on the mutual relations of the Ming – Mangit – Kongrat dynasties:

the data on the fact that the representatives of the Ming – Mangit – Kongrat dynasties used the "dynastic marriage" to strengthen mutual relations and in the part *the titles (epithets)* in the correspondence the addressings such as "brother", "uncle", and "younger brother" used by the rulers determine the degree of "superiority or equality" of the parties and that they conducted beneficial neighbourhood policy were used in the preparation of the script for the program "Qismat" broadcast on the TV channel "History of Uzbekistan" (Reference 01-33-53 of the state institution of the "Ma'rifat" creative association of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan on February 6, 2025). The results of the research enriched the history of diplomatic relations between the khanates with new information .

The data on the fact that that there established a system of international document management that differed from various internal correspondence in the khanates, special seals of the rulers (*round merlon framed seals* in the Bukhara Emirate*, star-shaped round seals* in the Khiva khanate, and *jug-shaped and almond-shaped seals with a peak* in the Kokand khanate) were used for external relations, and that this was a diplomatic symbol signifying the official status of the party entering into diplomatic relations and the confirmation of the document were used within the framework of the project PZ-20170928402 on the topic "Medieval history of Uzbekistan in official documents: problematic aspects, interpretation and analysis (the first half of the VII-XIX centuries)" (Reference 3/1255-395 of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 4, 2025). The results served to enrich information about document management and the role of seals in foreign relations during the khanate period, which was an important stage in the history of Uzbek statehood.

The data on the fact that there were the seals among the documents belonging to the Kokand khanate that determined the position and rank of the people, particularly, that Musulmankuli, who was mainly mentioned as a mingbashi, served as a kushbegi, and although he held a lower status for a certain period of time, he retained his influence in state administration and the authority to seal international documents were used in the preparation of the script of the program "Mavzu" of the TV Channel "History of Uzbekistan". (Reference 01-33-53 of of the state institution of the "Ma'rifat" creative association of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan on February 6, 2025). The results of the research served to expand knowledge about the activities and powers of ranks and positions in the administration system of the khanate

The conclusions on the fact that the correspondence between the Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand khanates were divided into types according to their content: letters of friendship and solidarity: ikhlosnama (letter of trust), istimolatnama (letter of invitation), sadoqatnama, muhabbatnama, tahniyatnama (letter of congratulations), fathnama; and letters expressing conflict and contradiction:

ma'ziratnama (apology letter) and sulhnama, and that these types of letters were a means of determining the development of relations between dynasties were used within the framework of the project PZ-20170928402 on the topic "The medieval history of Uzbekistan in official documents: problematic aspects, interpretation and analysis (the first half of the VII-XIX centuries)" (Reference 3/1255-395 of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 4, 2025). The results allowed to introduce the documents illuminating relations between the khanates into scientific circulation.

Approbation of research results. The results of this research were discussed at 7 scientific and practical conferences, including 2 international and 5 republican.

Publication of research results. On the topic of the dissertation total 19 scientific works were published of which 7 articles were published in scientific publications recommended for publication by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of the main scientific results of the doctoral dissertation, including 3 of them were published in republican journals and 4 abroad.

The structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of introduction, three chapters, conclusion, the list of used sources and literature, and an appendix. The research part of the dissertation is 156 pages .

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **Introduction** part the relevance and necessity of the research topic is based, the aim and tasks of the research are shown, its correspondence to the priority areas of science and technology of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the scientific novelty and practical significance of the results are explained. Information on the implementation of the research results into practice, approbation of the work, publications, and the structure of the dissertation are provided.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled **"Source-based analysis of correspondence on the mutual relations of the khanates of Turkestan"**, in which the external-paleographical and internal-diplomatic features of the official correspondence of the Khiva, Bukhara and Kokand khanates are revealed according to the source-based analysis.

In the first paragraph entitled *"External (paleographic) characteristics of correspondence"* the external characteristics of the documents (paper type, handwriting, writing materials, seals) at the National Archive of Uzbekistan (more than 150), the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Raykhan Beruni of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan (about 10), the archive of the "Ichan Qala" reserve-museum of Khiva (3), and the Information Library Center of Bukhara region (1), where the official correspondence on the history of the period kept in, are described.

The documents under the study include *originals, copies, essay collections and types of letters contained in historical works*. *Original documents* – more than 30 letters written from ruler to ruler at the UzNA, I-125 "Khiva khanate Office"

List 1 and 2, files 220-244[118], fund I-126, List 1 “Bukhara Kushbegi Archive”[119] were analyzed[120]. More than 100 correspondence sent by representatives to rulers or officials were studied. Correspondence related to the proceedings of the fund I-1043 “Kokand khanate Archive”[121] was studied.

The letters sent from the khan of Kokand Khudayarkhan (1846-1875) and Musulmankul to the khans of Khiva are included in the *copies*[122].

In the *Essay collections* – No. 289 “Maktubot, munshaot va manshurot”[123]of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhan Beruni, No. 5604/XXIV “Munshaot va yorliqot”[124], No. 292/I “Maktuboti Amir Haydar”[125], No. 300/III “Munshaot va yorliqot”[126], No. 302/II “Inshaot”[127] and No. 299 “Majmuayi munshaot va manshurot”[128] the texts of letters sent by Amir Haydar (1800-1826) to Muhammad Rahimkhan I (1806-1825) the khan of Khiva and Umarkhan (1810-1822) the khan of Kokand were studied. These essay collections written to preserve the correspondence of the period are of great importance as a historical source.

The correspondence included in historical works is also an important part of the research, and historians have used official documents and letters to increase the credibility of their work[129].

Historical correspondences were analyzed according to their external features, including paper type, size, script (writing style), language, writing tools, and seals. The correspondences were mostly written on Kokand paper, of medium thickness and thinness. The quality of the letters written between the rulers was thick, 20-24 cm wide, 22-40 cm long in size. The reports sent by their representatives to the Mehtar, Kushbegi, and Devanbegi were on simple and thicker paper, 14-30 cm wide, and 20-55 sm long. The paper decorations underwent changes under the influence of political processes. During the khanate, stationery items - pen, ink, pen cleaner – “cordi pencil sharpener”, “pen knife”, “kalamkat” (pencil sharpener made of bone or horn), "mistar" (thick paper with dark lines placed under the paper), and "abr" (sponge) were used[130]. These technical tools provided the fulfillment of correspondence at the required level.

The correspondences did not differ much in form, the difference was related to their writing language. Regardless of the language in which they were written,

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[118] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 220-244-ishlar.
[119] O‘zMA, I-126-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 219-ish, 1-4 varaqlar; 220-ish 1-2-varaqlar; 1272-ish, 1-varaq; 1273-ish, 1-25-varaqlar.
[120] O‘zMA, I-125-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘yxat, 220-ish 1-24-varaqlar; 240-ish, 1-3-varaqlar. 241-ish, 1-varaq.
[121] O‘zMA, I-1043-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 2738-ish.
[122] Xiva, Nurullaboy saroyi muzeyi, № 48, 49, 52. 1-varaqlar.
[123] O‘zR FA ShI. Qo‘lyozma raqami. 289. 194 a, 195a-195b-varaqlar.
[124] O‘zR FA ShI. Qo‘lyozma raqami. 5604/XXIV. 642b, 643a, 645a, 645b, 646a, 646b, 647a, 647b-varaqlar.
[125] O‘zR FA ShI. Qo‘lyozma raqami. 292/I. 3a, 3b, 5a 5b, 6a, 6b,7a-varaqlar.
[126] O‘zR FA ShI. Qo‘lyozma raqami. 300/III, 3b, 4a, 6a, 6b, 7a, 7b, 8a-varaqlar.
[127] O‘zR FA ShI. Qo‘lyozma raqami. 302/II 57b, 58a, 58b, 59a, 59b, 60a, 60b, 61a, 61b-varaqlar.
[128] O‘zR FA ShI. Qo‘lyozma raqami. 299. 107a–109a, 134b, 135a, 166b, 167b-varaqlar.
[129] Мунис ва Огаҳий. Фирдавс ул-иқбол ... – Б. 10.
[130] Семёнов А.А. О среднеазиатской бумаге. (Сорта среднеазиатской бумаги, ее производтсво и способы окраски) // Известия отделения обшественных наук АН Тадж.ССР – Душанбе. –1963. – № (32). – С. 5; Ахунджанов Э.А. Письменная и книжная культура Узбекистана. Древность. Средние века. – Ташкент, 2015. – С 412.

the title (epithet) part included: 1) adjectives appropriate to the ruler's rank, such as "*oliyjoh", "rafi'joygoh"; 2)* comparisons with a heroic figure (*Shohi Jamshid, Iskandarnishon and Khorazmshoh); 3)descriptions with the names of heavenly powers (Surayyo, Qaysar)* [131]. The skill of the scribes was assessed by the appropriate use of beautiful words and praise.

In the traditions of medieval Muslim documentary studies, special emphasis was given on the verses of the "Holy Quran" and hadiths. The words " الحمد الله والمنة " – (Alhamdulillah wal-minnah) can be found in the text of the correspondence. A letter was sent to neighboring regions informing them of the new ruler who had come to power. In connection with the death of the previous ruler, "fatihakhan" was expressed and the letters were returned with the words "كُلُّ نَفْسٍ ذَآئِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ" – "every soul will taste death" [132].

The seals on the correspondence confirm the authenticity of the document. In the research 15 seals indicating the identity and lineage of the Bukhara emirs Nasrullah ("امير نصرله سيد", "امير نصرله بن امير حيدر", " and 9 seals of ("الحكم بعدل" the) emir Muzaffar" سيد امير مظفر"), 4 seals of the Khiva khan Sayid Muhammadkhan ("سيد محمد بن محمد رحيم خان غازى", "ال ملك الله"), 3 seals of the Kokand khans Khudoyarkhan (1845-1875) ("خدايارخان بن شير محمد على خان") and Sultan Sayidkhan ("محمد سلطان سيد بهادرخان") were studied[133]. These studies show that in the Bukhara Emirate, a round merlon framed seal, in the Khiva khanate, a round star-shaped seal, in the Kokand khanate, jug-shaped and peaked almond-shaped seals were in use.

In the second paragraph entitled *"Internal characteristics of correspondence and types of documents: general and specific aspects",* it is indicated that official correspondences were called "*sultaniyyat"* or *"tawqiyat"* and according to the internal structure, the correspondence were divided into *"alqob"* (words of praise), *"ahvol"* (the purpose of writing the letter), *"ad'iya" (blessings at the end of the letter)* [134]. O.D. Chekhovich noted that the documents should be divided into "*iftitakh"* - افتتاح - (introduction), "*matn"* - متن - (main part) and "*khotima"* خواتم (ending part)[135]. B.A. Kazakov divided it into such parts as the *"protocol",* the *"main part"* and the *"end"*[136].

The addressings part of the correspondence consisted of four parts: **1)** *hamd-nat – "invocation"* part, praises are given to the Creator: (هو الخير) – "Good Allah", (هو الحيى) – "He is Alive", (حق سبحانه تعالى) – "Haq Subhana ta'ala", (هو الخيرالله تعالى) – "Good Allahu ta'ala", (هو العزيز الحكم) – "He is the All Mighty and the Judge". On the side of the document, the ruler is glorified as (ضل الله تعالى) – "The shadow of

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[131] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 222-ish, 1-2-varaqlar.

[132] Qur'oni karim. Ankabut surasi, 57-oyat: "كُلُّ نَفْسٍ ذَآئِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ ثُمَّ إِلَيْنَا تُرْجَعُونَ" – (Har bir jon o'limni totajakdir. So'ngra Bizgagina qaytarilursiz). Muhammad Sodiq Muhammad Yusuf "Qur'oni Karim va o'zbek tilidagi ma'nolari tarjimasi" – Toshkent: Hilol nashr, 2018. – B. 78.

[133] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 220-ish, 1,2,4,6,8,17,18,20-varaqlar; 240-ish, 1-2-varaqlar.

[134] Хасанова З.Ш. Соми и теория эпистолярного стиля в Таджикской литературе XIX в: автореф. дисс. ... канд. ист. наук. – Душанбе, 1976. – С. 11; O'zR FA ShI. Qo'lyozma raqami 293, مناظر الانشاء Manozir al-insho (Risolayi insho) 2-132 b; Qo'lyozma raqami 294 مناظر الانشاء Manozir al-insho (kotib: Qori Rahmatulloh Buxoriy). 14-127 b; Qo'lyozma raqami 4353.تنزيه الانشاء Tanzix al-insho. 2-111 b.

[135] O'zMA, R-2678-jamg'arma. 1-ro'yxat, 162-ish. "Введение в исламское делопроизводства».

[136] Казаков. Б.А Документальные памятники Средней Азии … – С 56.

Allah on earth". **2)** Information about the sender of the letter is indicated in the "*intitulation"* part. **3)** Information about the "recipient" of the letter is given in the "*inscription"* part. In correspondence, the connection with kinship in maintaining close neighborly relations is observed in addresses such as "uncle", "brother". The emir of Bukhara, Nasrullah, addressed the khans of Khiva with phrases such as: "tag'oyi giromi Rahimqulixon", "tag'oyi giromi Muhammad Aminxon" "birodari giromi Sayid Muhammadxon". In the letters sent by the khans of Kokand to the khans of Khiva, addresses such as: "giromi al-qadr oliy martabat", "barodari voloyi qadri oliyshon" can be found. **4)** In the greeting part of the correspondence ("salute"), the following sentences were addressed to the addressee: "ba'd az tablig'i kalom...", "ba'd az eblog'i kalom".

The "Main Part" of the correspondence focused on specific issues, and to ensure security the purpose was to "hear from the ambassador himself". The "publication" part reported on the situation of the two countries. The "narration" *part* explained the activities or reasons for the military actions of the sender (addressee). The ending "eskhatokol" part of the correspondence contained the place and time of the document, the final part of the document, and the seal. According to the function, the correspondences were divided into "ikhlasnama", "istimalatnama", "sadaqatnama", "muhabbatnama" (friendship and solidarity), "tahniyatnama" (congratulations), "fathnama" (delivering news of victories), "ma'ziratnama" (apology), "sulhnoma" (making peace).

In the second chapter of the dissertation entitled **"The correspondence of the Ming – Mangit – Kongrat dynasties (from the mid-18th to the mid-19th centuries)** it is indicated that the relations between the khanates of Turkestan developed under the influence of internal and external factors, and that letters were a means of directing political action in these processes.

In the first paragraph entitled "*Analysis of correspondence on Bukhara-Kokand relations"* it is analyzed that the Ming and Mangit dynasties entered into relations with each other in order to maintain power and expand the territory of the country, and corresponded each other sometimes as allies, sometimes as rivals. Among them was Muhammad Rahimbiy and Erdonabiy's forming a military alliance against the protests of yuz and kirk clans in the Uratepa region[137]. During the reign of the Doniyalbiy Atalik (advisor to a khan) (1758-1785) and Erdonabiy (1753-1762), an alliance was formed as a result of the Manjurs invasion of the Turkestan khanates in 1761-1765, and military assistance was requested from the Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Durrani[138]. The conflict between the Kokand khanate and Bukhara emirate regarding the Uratepa and Khujand regions was reflected in the negotiations and correspondence of Norbotabiy (1763-1798) and Shahmurad (1785-1800).

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[137] Мулло Ҷумъақулӣ Хумулӣ ва асари ӯ асари ӯ "Таърихи Хумулӣ" (муқаддима, нусхабадал, эзоҳот, мулҳақот). Муҳаррири маъсул: Г. Шарипова. Табдили матн аз Ш.Воҳидов, Ф.Ансорова. – Бухоро: Нашриёти "BUKHARA HAMD PRINT", 2025. – С. 78-79; Mahmudov Sh. Qo'qon – Xiva o'rtasidagi elchilik aloqalari (19-yuzyillik) // https://www.bukhari.uz/?p=41832.

[138] Бабабеков Х. Народные движения в Кокандском ханстве и их социального-экономические и политические препосылки (XVIII-XIX вв.). – Ташкент: Фан, 1990. – С. 31-32.

At the beginning of the 19th century, the issue of releasing prisoners was one of the main issues in the diplomatic correspondence between the Emir of Bukhara, Haydar and the khans of Kokand, Olimkhan (1798-1810) and Umarkhan (1822-1842) [139]. Although relations between Muhammad Alikhan (1822-1842) and Emir Nasrullah (1826-1860) were initially based on trade agreements, it became clear in the correspondences that the relations became strained due to personal interests. In the correspondences between Khudayarkhan

and Emir Nasrullah the border issues of Khujand and Uratepa were reflected. In 1847, Musulmankuli prepared a "fake letter" to prevent the battle from taking place. Khudayarkhan appealed to Emir Muzaffar for help against the Kipchaks in 1853 and to seize power from Sultan Sayyidbek in 1863. It is said that Khudayarkhan sent one of his sisters and his mother to the Emir with the intention of strengthening these diplomatic relations[140].

Khakimbiy kenagas, the governor of Shakhrisabz, who was trying to gain independence from the Bukhara Emirate, asked for help from Mallakhan. In a message sent to the military minister of the Orenburg Corps by Lieutenant General N.A. Ladyzhensky, it was stated that the emir's military operations against Shakhrisabz were ineffective and that the people of Shakhrisabz were supported by the khan of Kokand [141]. As a result, Mallakhan wrote "advice letters" to the emir and sent them by Eshan Babakhoja Sheikhulislam Kanibadami and the Kazakbulak[142] region became a border area[143].

In the correspondence the invasion of Russian Empire, internal struggles for the throne in Kokand khanate were reflected. In particular, the letter about Amir Muzaffar's military actions against Aliquli Amirlashkar (commander of the army) and the return of Khudayarkhan to the throne reveals the events of the period[144]. The analyzed correspondences serve to reveal reasons for the conflicting relations between Bukhara and the Kokand khanates.

In the second paragraph, entitled "*Correspondence between the Bukhara and Khiva khanates"* the correspondence between the Mangit and Kongrat dynasties are analyzed. The initial relations between the Bukhara and Khiva khanates were not smooth due to external factors and the invasions of Turkmen tribes. Although the relations between Muhammad Amin Inaq (1770-1790) and the Daniyalbiy Atalik (advisor to a khan) (1758-1785) seemed to be essentially allied states, the acts of the Turkmens caused conflicts between them. The departure of the Afghan prince Mahmud (1800-1803), who had come to Bukhara seeking political asylum

[139] O'zR FA ShI. Qo'lyozma raqami 292/I. 5b, 6a, 6b, 7a-varaqlar; Qo'lyozma raqami 289. 194 a, 195a-195b varaqlar; Qo'lyozma raqami 5604/XXIV. 646a, 646b, 647a, 647b varaqlar; Qo'lyozma raqami 300/III. 7a varaq; M Sefatgol. Persian Historical Epistles … – P 400-403.
[140] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 224-ish, 1-varaq.
[141] O'zMA, I-715-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 25-ish, 360-varaq.
[142] Qo'qon xonligining g'arbiy chegarasidagi hudud.
[143] Мирзо Олим Маҳмуд ҳожи. Тарихи Туркистон. – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2008. – Б. 26
[144] Xiva, Nurullaboy saroyi muzeyi, № 48. 1-varaq.

during the reign of Amir Shahmurad (1758-1800) and Avazbiy Inaq (1790-1804) to Khiva caused conflicts between the two states[145].

During the reigns of Eltuzarkhan (1804–1806) and Amir Haydar, the attacks by Turkmen tribes on the caravans of the khanates, as well as territorial claims over the regions of Marv and Charjuy, led to a deterioration in their mutual relations[146]. Emir Haydar sent a letter to Muhammad Rahimkhan I in order to restore relations. It said: "Hasanmurad Atalik and Qandumbek Yuzbashi have arrived from Khiva as ambassadors, and they will act together unanimously"[147]. However, the encouragement of the Chinese-Kipchok uprising (1821-1825) in the Bukhara emirate by neighboring khanates further exacerbated the conflicts. The fact that the leaders of the uprising, Odinakul and Mamurbiy, suggested the khan of Kokand, Umarkhan conquering Samarkand and Bukhara, and that the khan sent 10,000 soldiers, 200 artillerymen and 10 cannons under the leadership of Is'haq Devanbegi ibn Mahmudkhan, and the letter of Muhammad Rahimkhan to Umarkhan in the month of Shaban 1236/1821, *addressing him as "the ruler of Samarkand and all of the Uzbeks of Miyanqol"* indicate that the neighbouring khanates were not indifferent to the uprising[148]. The march of the Khan of Khiva on Charjoy and his letter saying, "Mamurbiy and Odinakul, you harass the emir from the Samarkand side, and I will come from this side and conquer Bukhara" confirms the above-mentioned[149].

The battles for Marv continued during the reigns of Emir Nasrullah and Allahqulikhan (1825-1842) and Rahimqulikhan (1842-1845), and the killing of the Marv governors Soatquli Sardar and Niyaz Muhammad by Turkmen tribes, and the support of the rebels by the Emir of Bukhara intensified the conflicts. It is reflected in the correspondence that the agreement made by Emir Nasrullah's ambassador Abdulhadiykhoja with Khiva was implemented on the condition of releasing the captured commander Qorli yuzbashi and Abdurahman[150].

The relations between Amir Nasrullah and Rahimqulikhan were affected by the rebellions of the Kenagas in the Shahrisabz and Kitab principalities, which was due to the fact that Rahimqulikhan and the khan of Kokand Sheralikhan (1842-1845) supported the Kenagas rebellions. In the "fathnama" that Amir sent to Rahimqulikhan by his ambassador Mulla Rahmanberdi mudarris (teacher) and Rahmatullah Mahram, it is said: *"The Kenagas community exceeded the bounds, and for this reason we marched on them and made them repent. We took Yakkabagh and some territories under our control"* [151]. Another external force – the Afghan ruler Dost Muhammadkhan (with the encouragement of the British

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[145] Мунис ва Огаҳий. Фирдавс ул-иқбол… – Б. 171; Низомиддинов И. Ўрта Осиёнинг чет эл Шарқи билан муносабатлари (Бухоро амирлигининг Ҳиндистон, Афғонистон ва Эрон билан бўлган муносабатлари тарихидан). – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон ССР Давлат нашриёти, 1961. – Б. 87.

[146] Мунис ва Огаҳий. Фирдавс ул-иқбол… – Б. 192-196.

[147] O'zR FA ShI. Qo'lyozma raqami 289; № 302/II; № 300/III.

[148] Иванов П. П. Восстание китай-кипчаков в Бухарском ханстве 1821—1825 гг. Источники и опыт их исследования // Труды Института востоковедения. XXVIII. – Москва-Ленинград: Издательство Академии наук СССР, 1937. – С. 109.

[149] Исмоилова Б. История Бухарского эмирата (второй.пол.XVIII-сер.XIX вв.) … – С. 250-251.

[150] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 220-ish, 3-varaq.

[151] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 220-ish, 4-varaq.

government behind him) sent a letter to Rahimqulikhan and Sheralikhan supporting the rebels which ensured the uprising to continue for a long time. As a result, sources mention that Amir Nasrullah marched there 32 times over the course of 30 years.

Despite the territorial tensions between Muhammad Amin and Amir Nasrullah in 1846–1847, relations warmed up somewhat. The "muhabbatnama" (friendshish and solidatory) letters between them served as the foundation for good neighborly relations for the rulers of the subsequent period[152]. The relations improved for a certain period during the reign of Amir Nasrullah and Sayid Muhammadkhan (1855-1865). It can be seen in the "muvolifatnomai nomiy" – "letter of friendship" of the Khiva khan delivered to the emir by Avazbek Murad Mirab and Odina Murad. In response to the letter 1272/1856, Nasrullah congratulated Sayid Muhammadkhan on his "ascension to the throne" and reported that before Odina Murad arrived, "we were on horseback" and "the territories of Shahrisabz, Kitab and Urtakurgan were captured and brought under the control of the emir"[153].

During the rule of Amir Muzaffar (1860-1885) the actions of the opposition forces that had flared up in the territory of Shakhrisabz were suppressed somewhat. In 1277/1860-1861, the Emir sent a letter to Sayid Muhammadkhan, in which he reported in his "fathnama" (delivering the news of victory) that he had won a victory over the opposing forces in Hisar fortress and Kulob. Yakhshi Murad dorug'a delivered the letter to the governor and "congratulated" him, declaring "victorious"[154]. It is noted that when Muhammad Rahimkhan II (1864-1910) ascended the throne, Amir Muzaffar wrote a "mubaraknama" letter (congratulations) and that Shahkhoja Sadr, Avaz Muradbiy and Muhammad Musa Mutavalli were sent as ambassadors[155]. The texts of the letters preserved the tradition of expressing condolences and congratulating the new ruler, and the rulers demonstrated their political power and influence by sending fathnamas.

In the third paragraph entitled *"Correspondence between the Kokand and Khiva khanates"* of this chapter, the issues of political and economic cooperation between the two dynasties are analyzed through diplomatic correspondence.

The rise of the Ming and Kongrat dynasties to power, geostrategic location of the khanates, their economic situation, protection from external threats and maintaining their independence required them to unite in common interests. Relations between the Kokand and Khiva khanates existed even before the Kongrat dynasty came to power, and their alliance against the Iranian Shah Nadirshah was mentioned in the sources[156]. Due to the exacerbation of relations between the

[152] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 221-ish, 15-varaq; 226-ish, 1-varaq; Муҳаммад Юсуф Баёний. Шажарайи Хоразмшоҳий. Сўз боши: Н. Жумаев, И. Адизова. – Тошкент: Ғ. Ғулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат, 1994. –Б. 34-35.

[153] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 220-ish, 8-varaq; Муҳаммад Ризо Эрниёзбек ўғли Огаҳий. Асарлар 6-жилд. Гулшани давлат (Давлат гулшани). Нашрга тайёрловчи, изоҳлар муаллифи ҳамда форсий матнлар таржимони А Ўрозбоев. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2019. – Б. 44,60.

[154] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 220-ish, 13-varaq.

[155] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 220-ish, 20-varaq.

[156] Худоёрхонзода. Анжум ат-таворих (Тарих юлдузлари)… – Б. 110.

Kokand Khanate and the Chinese state[157], Abdulkarimbiy did not join the fight against Nadir Shah's troops, and had to remain neutral. After receiving the status of "khanate", the representatives of the dynasties established active diplomatic relations. Olimkhan's capture the the territories of Chimkent, Sayram, Turkestan and the main trade routes to the Russian Empire, and Umarkhan's capture of large areas of the Dashti-Kipchak ensured being bordered on Khiva.

It is stated in the sources that in 1806, the consequence of the battle between Eltuzarkhan and Emir Haydar further strengthened the relations between The khans of Khiva and Kokand. Olimkhan's attempts of invasion of Uratepa forced the emir to return back and help the khan of Khiva. Taking into account the external forces, Olimkhan attempted to unite the khanates of Turkestan into a single state, stating that *"Turkestan is a small country, namely Fergana, Bukhara and Khorezm cannot accommodate more than one khan. It is necessary to elect one of the khans and emirs of this region to lead and form a government in alliance"*[158].

Muhammad Rahimkhan I sent a "mubaraknama" letter (congratulations) to Umarkhan on the occasion of the conquest of the territories of Turkestan and the Dashti Kipchak[159]. He also expressed his attitude towards Bukhara, saying, *"...if you looked at me with your eyes of mercy and ordered me to destroy the state of the Bukhara, I would tear them up by the roots with the grace of God."* [160] The "policy of alliance" of both khanates against the Bukhara emirate clearly manifested its effect in difficult situations in the emirate. This is evident in the case that Umarkhan, who supported Khiva troops marching to Charjoy, sent his army to Bukhara during the Chinese-Kipchak uprising in 1821.

Economic relations and ensuring the safety of ambassadors were equally important for the representatives of both dynasties. The safe transfer of the Kokand ambassadors Mir Kurban (1820) [161] , Khoji Ruzibek (1847) [162] and Sayid Yokubkhodja naqib (1853)[163] to the Ottoman state through the regions of Khiva (Akhal and Kuchan) is mentioned in the report of Khalmuhammad to Muhammad Aminkhan[164].

The Ming and Kongrat dynasties recognized each other's authority through "Ikhlosnama" (expressing confidence). When Sheralikhan ascended the throne, he sent Karabash Dadkhoh to Urgench[165]. Rahimkulikhan congratulated the ruler and expressed his friendship. In the "Istimalatnama" letters (winning over to one's side) they exchanged we can see that they supported each other against the Bukhara Emirate. On the eve of Amir Nasrulla's attack on the Kokand khanate, in

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[157] Мирзо Олим Мушриф. Ансоб ас-салотин таворих ул-хавоқин: "Султонлар насаби ва хоқонлар тарихи" (Қўқон хонлиги тарихи). Нашрга тайёрловчи А.Матғозиев, М. Усмонова: Сўзбоши муаллифи А. Матғозиев. – Тошкент: Ғ. Ғулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 1995. – Б. 15.

[158] Худоёрхонзода. Анжум ат-таворих (Тарих юлдузлари)… – Б. 115.

[159] O'sha asar. – B. 156.

[160] Отахонов Ф. Қўқон ва Хива хонликлари ўртасида 1821 йилда тузилган ҳарбий иттифоқ... – Б.24-34.

[161] Муҳаммадҳакимхон тўра. Мунтахаб ат-таворих.... – Б. 378.

[162] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 240-ish, 2-varaq.

[163] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 240-ish, 1-varaq.

[164] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 244-ish, 2-varaq.

[165] Муҳаммадҳакимхон тўра. Мунтахаб ат-таворих. – Б.122.

reply to Sheralikhan's letter *saying, "Now is the time for you to help and support. Perhaps, with all our efforts, we can crush the Bukhara army near Khujand and throw it further away,"* [166] Khiva khan Rahimkulikhan replied as "*We have withdrawn an army to Bukhara and have launched a raid as far as one farsakh of land (farsakh – about 3 or 3½ miles (6 km)/equal to 12000 steps). You also, without wasting time, set out".*[167]

There are fatkhnama letters in the documents under study, and the letter from Khudayarkhan to Muhammad Aminkhan written in 1263/1846-1847 states: "*we, high state officials, passed 8 tosh (stones) (Tosh (stone) – a unit of distance. The riders of the emir (khan) put a stone every 8000 steps of foot when measuring the length of the distance) from the state of Uratepa, conquered Yom, Zamin and Jizzakh, plundered the Mangit community, took 4 lak (400000) cattle, 10 thousand camels and 9 thousand horses and 15 thousand infantry, and captured several hundred thousand Mangit with their countless goods"* [168]. In the letter sent by Musulmankul to the khan of Khiva Muhammad Amin in this year it is stated as: *"Having saved Kashgar from the clutches of the Chinese and the infidels, we cleansed and liberated the land from their unclean steps*"[169].

Khudayarkhan informed Muhammad Rahimkhan II that he had regained power in 1283/1866-1867 again by his fatkhnama letter[170]. Such correspondences show that the khans supported each other by pursuing a policy of good neighborship.

In the third chapter entitled **"Reflection of the issue of the Russian Empire's invasion of Turkestan in diplomatic correspondences and other types of documents"** the Russian Empire's policy of aggression against the khanates of Turkestan is revealed.

In the first paragraph of this chapter entitled "*Details of the political situation in the region in the letters and documents,* it is analyzed that the political processes taking place in the region in the mid-19th century, the hope of maintaining independence in the khanates resulted in the increase in the number of letters between the khans containing "warnings", "appeals for help" and "alliances". For example, Muhammad Amin was asked to allow Khoji Ruzibek, the ambassador of Khudayarkhan, who was sent to ask for help from the Caliph of Rome Abdulmajid (1839-1861), to pass through the territory of Khiva. In the warning letters of Musulmankuli to Muhammad Amin in 1263/1847 warning messages as *"..a man from Russia has come and wants to build a fortress in your country and subjugate your peoples"*[171] were delivered.

Mallakhon also began to make a military alliance with Sayyid Muhammadkhan, in the face of external threats. It is stated in Ogahiy's work that

[166] Зафарномайи Хусравий... – Б. 146.
[167] Муҳаммадҳакимхон тўра. Мунтахаб ат-таворих… – Б. 675.
[168] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 240-ish, 2-varaq.
[169] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 241-ish, 1-varaq.
[170] Xiva, Nurullaboy saroyi muzeyi, № 48. 1-varaq.
[171] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 241-ish, 1-varaq; Xiva, Nurullaboy saroyi muzeyi, № 52. 1-varaq.

about 10 embassy relationships were carried out in this period of time[172]. It is stated in the correspondences that an agreement was made between them on November 28, 1859, and they agreed to march on the Russian troops when the (Yangidarya) river froze in winter[173]. The documents under study supplement the historical works on the conquest of the territories of the Kokand khanate by the Russian Empire[174]. In particular, the correspondences contained three letters informing about the capture of Dost Niyaz Mahram, the ambassador sent by the Khiva khan Sayyid Muhammadkhan to Sultan Sayyidkhan, by Russian troops during the conquest of the Tashkent region[175]

In 1865, Sultan Sayyidkhan wrote a letter to Sayyid Muhammadkhan, asking him to allow the Kokand ambassador Sayyid Yakubkhan to pass through his territory to ask for help from Rome to fight against the Russian Empire. In this regard, the information correspondence states the following: *"The ambassador of Kokand who went to Rome came to Bukhara via Kabul. They say that he has brought three letters from the caliph. One to the emir, one to Kokand, and one to His Majesty (Sayyid Muhammadkhan)".*[176] However, although the Ottoman state could not provide practical assistance: "*The Russians are infidel, murderous enemy. Let all Muslims be one, and if they are weak, let the Afghan governor help them. Let them respect the Afghan governor. However, a group of European (British) officials advised the Afghan governor to build a fortress at the head of the river first, raise an army, and then wage war*." As a solution to the problem, the Afghan ruler wrote to the emir Muzaffar saying, "*The Emir should give us this place as a token of gratitude in case we build a fortress at a place called Panja in the emir's province, and subjugate the Russians."* The emir replied informing about the situation: "*... I gave it to you the place, we gave a title to a Turkmen, but he did not serve, we gave a title to a Kazakh, but he did not serve, and even our son did not join us*[177].

In the second paragraph of this chapter entitled *"Correspondences reflecting military operations"* the Russian Empire's invasions of the khanates of Turkestan, the conflicts and oppression that occurred among the khans are described based on the correspondences.

After the Russian Empire's troops occupied the territories belonging to the Kokand khanate, the Emir of Bukhara, worried about situation, began strengthening his borders. In the correspondence, it is noted that "the alliance of mullahs, akhuns, qadis, and rais of Bukhara submitted a petition to the Emir stating: 'Waging jihad has become a personal obligation (farz-i 'ayn) for all Muslims. Lead us yourself, or appoint one of the ulema as our commander"[178].

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[172] Муҳаммад Ризо Эрниёзбек ўғли Огаҳий. Шоҳиду-л иқбол. Нашрга тайёрловчи Н. Шодмонов. – Тошкент: Муҳаррир, 2009.– Б. 66.
[173] O'zMA. I-715-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 22-ish. 442-443-varaqlar.
[174] O'zMA, I-715-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 25-ish, 499-500 varaqlar; O'zMA, I-125- jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 225 ish, 10-varaq.
[175] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 242-ish, 6-7-varaqlar; 221-ish, 28-varaq.
[176] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 221-ish, 12-varaq.
[177] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 222-ish, 7-varaq.
[178] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 220-ish, 12-varaq

This appeal compelled the Emir to take action. Subsequently, he allocated over 100,000 tangas to reinforce the fortress of Jizzakh and strengthen its defenses, and it is also reported that grain and other supplies were delivered to Jizzakh[179].

It has become known from the letter sent to Mukhammad Rahimkhan by the spies from Khiva that the Russian authorities, along with force, used various diplomatic tricks. As it stated, Russian commanders wrote to Yakubbek, the governor of Hisar, promising: "Your origin is Qizilbash, and from ancient times Qizilbash has been the root of the Russian. If I take the land with your initiative, I will give you the whole Bukhara from head to the end" [180]. Besides, There are more than ten correspondences related to the activities of Abdumalik Tora, who fought against military actions[181].

The military actions of the imperial troops forced the rulers to adopt a "pragmatic policy". The officials persuaded the emir to make an agreement saying: "*Fleeing to Khorezm is a hundred times worse than falling into the hands of the enemy, and being captured by the enemy brings safety and happiness.*"[182] The letters state that the emir, in response to the advice of Shukurbiy, "sending an ambassador to Khiva, Kokand and Kabul to ask for their support" said: "How can they defeat a force that I could not defeat with my army?" and he had to send 5 cartloads of gold to the Russian ambassador[183].

After the Emirate of Bukhara was turned into a colony, its foreign policy also came under the control of the imperial authorities, and the imperial authorities were notified about the ambassadors who came here[184]. the fact that the emir told his ambassadors, Abbaskhoja and Dilkhan, who came from England, that they should *"pretend to be sick"* in order to *"get rid of the questions of the Russians"* and tried to change the content of the letter and the seal they brought, indicates an attempt to protect himself from the control of the Russian authorities.

The Russian government tried to isolate the Khiva khanate and exert pressure through the emir. In a letter, the governor-general K.P.fon Kaufman informed the emir of Bukhara that he was marching through Gijduvan to the Khiva region[185] and intended to open a trading post in the Usti fortress. The emir requested the governor-general by his ambassador Yakhshikhoja not to raise an enmity between the khanates saying that *"There is a friendship relations with Urgench, and if Usti is taken away, there will be opposition between the two states"*[186].

According to the Treaty of Gandamiyon in 1873, the Khiva khanate became a semi-colony of the Russian Empire, lost its independence and was severed from

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[179]O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 220-ish, 11-varaq.
[180] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 225-ish, 18-varaq.
[181] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 226-ish, 1-varaq; 228-ish, 5-varaq; 229-ish, 1-varaq; 225 ish, 1-varaq, 225-ish, 18-varaq; Мӣрзӑ 'Абдал'азӣм Сӑмӣ. Та'рӣх-и Салӑтӣн-и Мангӣтӣйа (История мангытских государей). Изд. текста, предисловие, перевод и примечания. Л.М. Епифановой. – Москва: Издательство восточной литературы, 1962. – С. 90.
[182] Мирза Абдулазим Сомий. Манғит султонлари тарихи ёки Бухоро хонлигининг инқирози. Шарқ юлдузи. – № 3-4. – Б. 137.
[183] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 225-ish, 18-varaq.
[184] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 220 a -ish, 4-varaq.
[185] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 220 a -ish, 4-varaq.
[186] O'zMA, I-125-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 224-ish, 5-varaq.

foreign relations. However, efforts to resist imperial domination among the khanates continued. In 1875, Nasriddinbek addressed Emir Muzaffar, announcing his accession to the throne and asking the Emir for support in the fight against the imperial troops[187].

During the First World War in 1914–1918, Germany and the Ottoman Empire, who struggled against Russian Empire, sent secret messages to the Bukhara and Khiva khanates encouraging them to oppose imperial policy[188]. In the early years of Soviet rule, there were also clear manifestations of efforts within the foreign policy of these khanates aimed at establishing independent states. Particularly, they took measures against Soviet bonds and tried to cooperate in the production of paper money. [189]. This is evidenced by a 1918 letter from the Yasavulbashi (Chief of Security) of Khiva to the Devanbegi (Chief Minister) of the Emirate of Bukhara, in which it was noted that Khiva had requested paper from Bukhara to print a new currency named *manat* [190] . It can be concluded from this that written correspondence and political relations among the Turkestan khanates continued up until 1920. These historical communications, which reflect the intentions of the khanates for independence and their attempts to pursue an alternative path, serve as important sources for understanding the nature of colonial policy and for restoring historical truth.

CONCLUSION

Based on the study of correspondence between the Ming, Mangit and Kongrat dynasties, the scientific and practical significance and relevance of the problem the following conclusions are drawn:

1. The correspondence studied on the basis of the look to the past (retrospective) analysis, especially their forms (formulas) consisting of components such as the name (rank, title) of the ruler – *alqab*, the situation or general state in which the letter is being written – *ahval,* and prayers – *ad'iya*, confirms that the rule of writing letters continued in a traditional manner and that the specific rules of written communication were followed. The titles applied to khans, emirs, and other individuals in correspondences are an indicator of their rank and position, and reflect the rules of diplomatic etiquette and correspondences in the khanates. The use of addresses such as “brother”, “uncle”, and “brother-in-law” indicates that a policy of kinship and close neighborship was pursued.

2. According to their appearance and shape (round for rulers, rectangle for officials), separate seals were used for domestic and foreign policy. Correspondences indicate that in the Bukhara Emirate, a round merlon framed seal was used for external relations, in the Khiva khanate, a round star-shaped seal was used, and in the Kokand khanate, a jug-shaped and peaked almond-shaped seal was used.

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[187] Зиёев Ҳ. Россиянинг Қозон, Астрахан, Сибир, Қрим, Кавказ ва Туркистонга тажовузи ва ҳукмронлигига қарши курашлар (XVI асрнинг иккинчи ярми – XX аср бошлари) – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2012. – Б. 297.
[188] O‘zMA, I-3-jamg‘arma, 2-рўйхат, 177-ish, 2, 24-26-varaqlar.
[189] O‘zMA, R-25- jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 120-ish, 101-102-varaqlar.
[190] O‘zMA, I-126- jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 1272-ish, 1-varaq.

3. According to the content of the letters, letters of ikhlasnama, istimalatnama, sadakatnama and muhabbatnama (friendship and solidarity), tahniyatnama (congratulations), fathnama (delivering news of victories), maziratnama (apology), and sulhnama reflect the goals and relationships of the parties. Also, luxurious words, compliments, and descriptions of gifts and greetings sent in correspondences were an important tool for strengthening relations between countries, and secret agreements or matters kept secret from the public in letters were conveyed orally through ambassadors for security purposes.

4. The relations between the Ming – Mangit – Kongrat dynasties were mainly about border areas (between Khiva and Bukhara: Marv and Charjoy; between Bukhara and Kokand: Uratepa, Jizzakh; between Kokand and Khiva: the lower flow of the Syrdarya). Since the Turkmen tribes in Khiva were supported by the emir of Bukhara, the movements of the Chinese-Kipchak and Kenagas in Bukhara were supported by the khans of Khiva and Kokand, and the internal conflicts in Kokand were supported by the emir of Bukhara, the letters in the content of the "fathnama" sent by the rulers of Turkestan to each other served as a political-diplomatic document manifesting their power.

5. It can be observed from the the issues reflected in the correspondences that the rebellious forces in the Aral Sea were completely subjugated by the Khiva kongrats and the rulers of Ming dynasty in Kokand conquered the border areas of the Kazakhs in the lower reaches of the Syrdarya, which led to the convergence of the state borders of the khanates and the establishment of close relations in all areas. Particularly, the two khanates acted as a "bridge" in economic transit trade and the exchange of ambassadors, and allied themselves against the Bukhara Emirate, which was considered a common enemy.

6. From the mid-19th century, significant changes can be observed in the correspondence between the khanates, particularly, there is a lot of information about the Russian Empire's aggressive policy and the situation in the region. These documents reveal that the Russian government had developed a deliberate and strategic plan to successively annex the Central Asian khanates. Moreover, Russia's influence on the political and economic life of the khanates and the political pressure it exerted were reflected in espionage letters and ambassadors' reports.

7. Although the Khanates of Khiva and Bukhara were deprived of the right to conduct independent foreign policy by the Russian Empire at the beginning of the 20th century, the outbreak of World War I and subsequent political upheavals in the region created conditions for their renewed aspirations toward sovereign diplomacy. The propaganda efforts of Germany and the Ottoman Empire, which encouraged Muslim states to resist Russian dominance, also played a significant role in this process. The attempts by the rulers of Bukhara and Khiva to form alliances against Soviet power and to implement independent monetary policies reflect their desire to achieve political sovereignty. However, these final efforts by the khanates were ultimately unsuccessful due to political instability, external pressure, and internal discord.

8. Historical letters and documents not only depict past events but also contain political details that serve as both a theoretical foundation and a practical lesson for contemporary state governance, diplomacy, and regional integration. They outline prospective directions for shaping future political approaches in the region based on principles of security, stability, and cooperation.

On the basis of the conclusions drawn from the research, the following **recommendations and suggestions** were developed.

1. It is necessary to publish scientific and critical texts of official correspondence between dynasties and compile explanatory dictionaries, which will serve as the basis for further research.

2. It is necessary to collect and create a comprehensive database of documents on the relations between the three dynasties, which are stored in foreign archives and libraries. They will allow for a comprehensive, comparative and objective interpretation of events.

3. Since the political and diplomatic influence of Afghanistan, the Ottoman Empire, Russia, and England was strong in the correspondence between the khanates, it is necessary to comprehensively and systematically study these external factors and conduct a comparative analysis of them based on available archival sources. This is of great importance in determining the place of inter-khanate relations in the international geopolitical environment.

НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.02/30.12.2019.Tar.56.01 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ИНСТИТУТЕ ИСТОРИИ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

ИНСТИТУТ ИСТОРИИ

ДИЛАФРУЗ ХУСАН КИЗИ АХМЕДОВА

ОФИЦИАЛЬНАЯ ПЕРЕПИСКА МЕЖДУ ДИНАСТИЯМИ МИНГ – МАНГИТ – КУНГРАТ КАК ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЙ ИСТОЧНИК

07.00.08 – Историография, источниковедение и методы исторического исследования

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по историческим наукам

Ташкент – 2025

Тема диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан за № B2022.3.PhD/Tar1753

Диссертация выполнена в Институте истории Академии наук Республики Узбекистан.

Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) на веб-странице Научного совета (www.fati.uz) и на Информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNET» (www.ziyonet.uz).

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Защита диссертации состоится «17» сентября 2025 г. В 14 часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.02/30.12.2019.Tar.56.01. по присуждению ученых степеней при Институте истории АН Республики Узбекистан (Адрес: 100174, г. Ташкент, улица Шахрисабзкая, 5. Институт истории АН Республики Узбекистан. 8-этаж. Зал заседаний. Тел.: (99871) 233-54-70; факс: (99871) 233-39-91: e-mail: info@fati.uz Институт истории АН Республики Узбекистан.

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Фундаментальной библиотеке Академии Наук Республики Узбекистан (зарегистрирована за № 13). (Адрес: 100174, г. Ташкент, ул. Зиёлилар, 13 дом). Tel.: (+99871) 262-74-58; fax: (+99871) 262-34-41).

Автореферат диссертации разослан «2» сентября 2025 г.
(Протокол реестра рассылки № 13 от «17» сентября 2025 г.)

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Целью исследования является введение в научный оборот переписку между династиями Минг, Мангыт, Кунграт и редких документов как важный исторический источник, а также выявить новые сведения о взаимоотношениях Бухарского, Хивинского и Кокандского ханств.

Объектом исследования были определены официальные документы, отражающие взаимоотношения Туркестанских ханств.

Предметом исследования являются палеографические и дипломатические характеристики писем, а также историческая ценность дипломатической корреспонденции, цитируемые в документах, сборниках сочинений и исторических произведениях, хранящихся в Национальном архиве Узбекистана, Институте востоковедения имени Абу Райхана Беруни Академии наук Республики Узбекистан, в музее дворца Нуруллабай в городе Хиве и в Информационно-библиотечном центре Бухарской области.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

Обосновано, что для укрепления взаимоотношений между представителями династий Минг, Мангыт и Кунграт использовался инструмент «династического брака», а обращения в титульной части переписки, такие как «брат», «дядя» и «младший брат», свидетельствуют о степени «превосходства или равенства» сторон, а также о проведении политики взаимовыгодного добрососедства.

Выявлено, что в ханствах была сложилась система международного документооборота, отличавшаяся от разнообразной внутренней переписки, для внешних сношений использовалась особая печать правителей (в Бухарском эмирате – *круглая с зубчатой каймой,* в Хивинском ханстве – *круглая в форме звезды*, в Кокандском ханстве – в форме *кувшина и остроконечного миндаля),* являвшаяся дипломатическим символом, обозначавшим официальный статус стороны, вступающей в дипломатические отношения и подтверждавшая подлинность документа;

Обосновано, что среди документов Кокандского ханства имеются печати, определяющие статус и ранг лиц, в том числе установлено, что Мусулманкули, который упоминается как мингбаши, также исполнял обязанности кушбеги и, хотя в определённый период занимал более низкую должность, он сохранил своё влияние в государственном управлении, а также полномочие скреплять печатью международные документы.

Содержание и сущность писем позволяют классифицировать их на виды, выражающие дружбу и единство: ихлоснаме (выражение доверия), истимолатнаме (приглашение), садокатнаме, мухаббатнаме, тахниятнаме (поздравление), фатхнаме (сообщение о победах); а также на виды, отражающие противоречия и конфликты: маъзиратнаме (извинение) и сулхнаме (мирное соглашение). Обосновано, что данные типы писем служат средством, определяющим развитие отношений между Бухарским, Хивинским и Кокандским ханствами.

Методы исследования. В диссертации использованы методы систематизации, количественного, содержательного, сравнительного, критического, историко-реконструктивного анализа, а также расклад по внешним и внутренним характеристикам документов.

Внедрение результатов исследований.

На основе информации, научных предложений и выводов, собранных в рамках изучения переписки по вопросам взаимоотношений династий Минг, Мангыт и Кунграт: сведения об использовании «династического брака» для укрепления взаимоотношений между представителями династий Минг, Мангыт и Кунграт, об использовании обращений в титульной части переписки, такие как «брат», «дядя» и «младший брат», свидетельствующих о степени «превосходства или равенства» сторон, а также о проведении политики взаимовыгодного добрососедства были использованы при подготовке сценария программы «Кисмат», транслировавшийся на телеканале «История Узбекистана», были использованы (справочник Государственного учреждения «Маърифат» ижодий бирлашмаси» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана от 6 февраля 2025 года № 01-33-53). Результаты исследования обогатили историю дипломатических отношений между ханствами новыми данными.

Сведения о формировании в ханствах системы международного документооборота, отличавшейся от разнообразной внутренней переписки, а также об использовании для внешних сношений специальных печатей правителей (в Бухарском эмирате – *круглая с зубчатой каймой,* в Хивинском ханстве – *круглая в форме звезды*, в Кокандском ханстве – в форме *кувшина и остроконечного миндаля),* являвшихся дипломатическим символом, обозначавшим официальный статус стороны, вступающей в дипломатические отношения и подтверждавшая подлинность документа были использованы в рамках проекта PZ-20170928402 «Средневековая история Узбекистана в официальных документах: проблемные аспекты, интер-претация и анализ (VII – первая половина XIX вв.)» (справка № 3/1255-395 Академии наук Республики Узбекистан от 4 февраля 2025 года). Полученные результаты позволили расширить знания о документообороте и роли печатей во внешних отношениях в период ханств – важного этапа в истории узбекской государственности.

Сведения о том, что среди документов Кокандского ханства имеются печати, определяющие статус и ранг лиц, в том числе, что Мусулманкули, который упоминается как мингбаши, также исполнял обязанности кушбеги и, хотя в определённый период занимал более низкую должность, он сохранил своё влияние в государственном управлении, а также полномочие скреплять печатью международные документы были использованы при подготовке сценария передачи «Мавзу» телеканала «История Узбекистана» (справка № 01-33-53 Государственного учреждения «Маърифат» ижодий бирлашмаси» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана от 6 февраля 2025 года). Полученные результаты способствовали расширению знаний о

функциях и полномочиях званий и должностей в системе управления ханства.

Содержание и сущность писем позволяют классифицировать их на виды, выражающие дружбу и единство: ихлоснаме (выражение доверия), истимолатнаме (приглашение), садокатнаме, мухаббатнаме, тахниятнаме (поздравление), фатхнаме (сообщение о победах); а также на виды, отражающие противоречия и конфликты: маъзиратнаме (извинение) и сулхнаме (мирное соглашение). Выводы о том, что данные типы писем служат средством, определяющим развитие отношений между Бухарским, Хивинским и Кокандским ханствами были использованы в рамках проекта PZ-20170928402 «История Средневекового Узбекистана в официальных документах: проблемные аспекты, интерпретация и анализ (VII — первая половина XIX вв.)» (справка № 3/1255-395 Академии наук Республики Узбекистан от 4 февраля 2025 года). Полученные результаты способствуют введению в научный оборот документов, освещающих взаимоотношения между ханствами.

Апробация результатов исследования. Результаты данного исследования обсуждались на 7 научно-практических конференциях, в том числе 2 международных и 5 республиканских.

Публикация результатов исследования. По теме диссертации опубликовано всего 19 научных работ. В том числе, 7 статей опубликованы в научных изданиях, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан для публикации основных научных результатов докторских диссертаций, из них 3 статьи – в республиканских и 4 – в зарубежных журналах.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения, списка использованных источников и литературы, а также приложения. Исследовательская часть диссертации составляет 156 страниц.

E’LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO‘YXATI
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ

I bo‘lim (I часть; part I)

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Avtoreferat **“Markaziy Osiyoda jamiyat, gender va oila”** xalqaro ilmiy jurnali tahririyatida tahrirdan o‘tkazilib, o‘zbek, rus va ingliz tillaridagi matnlar o‘zaro muvofiqlashtirildi.

Bichimi: 84x60 1/16. «Times New Roman» garniturasi.
Raqamli bosma usulda bosildi.
Shartli bosma tabog‘i: 2,6. Adadi 100.

“SANBOOK EXCLUSIVE PRINT” XK bosmaxonasida chop etilgan.
Bosmaxona manzili: Toshkent sh., Yangihayot t., 5-qurilish hududi, 9-uy.