

**FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY
DARAJALAR BERUVCHI PhD.03/2025.27.12.Tar.10.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY
KENGASH ASOSIDAGI BIR MARTALIK ILMIY KENGASH**

FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

MAMAJONOV XUMOYUN XOMIDJON O‘G‘LI

**TURKIYA RESPUBLIKASI TARIXSHUNOSLIGIDA AMIR TEMUR
HAYOTI VA DAVLATCHILIK FAOLIYATINING TADQIQ ETILISHI
(1923–2023-YILLAR)**

07.00.08 – Tarixshunoslik, manbashunoslik va tarixiy tadqiqot usullari

**TARIX FANLARI bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

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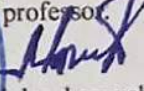
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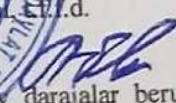
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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zaruriyati. Jahonda sodir bo'layotgan globallashuv tendensiyalari tobora keng makonlarni qamrab olayotgan bir vaziyatda Yevropa va Osiyo mintaqalaridagi integratsion jarayonlarning chuqurlashishiga imkon yaratgan Amir Temur hayoti, davlatchilik faoliyati hamda tarixiy merosini ilmiy jihatdan chuqur va kompleks tarzda o'rganish zarurati ortib bormoqda. Temuriylar davrida yuz bergan integratsion jarayonlar o'sha davr geopolitikasiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatgan bo'lib, bugungi globallashuv davrida mazkur tarixiy tajribani o'rganish dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Bugungi kunda jahondagi ko'plab ilmiy-tadqiqot markazlari hamda Turkiyadagi akademik muassasalarda Amir Temur shaxsi va uning davlatchilik faoliyati chuqur o'rganilmoqda¹. Xususan, turk olimlari tomonidan Amir Temur davrining turli yo'nalishlariga oid izlanishlar olib borilgan bo'lib, bu ilmiy faoliyat hozirgi kunda ham izchil davom ettirilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, dunyoning turli ilmiy markazlarida turkiyalik tadqiqotchilarning Amir Temur hayoti va siyosiy faoliyatiga bag'ishlangan ilmiy asarlari tobora ko'proq e'tibor qozonmoqda va ularning tahlili asosida yangi ilmiy yondashuvlar shakllanmoqda. Biroq hozirga qadar Turkiyada yaratilgan temuriylar davriga oid ilmiy izlanishlar tarixshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan kompleks tadqiq etilmagan. Shu sababli Amir Temur shaxsi va uning davlatchilik siyosatining Turkiya Respublikasi tarixshunosligida qanday konseptual asoslarda yoritilganini tahlil etish, temurshunoslikning jahon ilmiy maydonidagi taraqqiyot yo'nalishlarini aniqlashda muhim nazariy ahamiyatga ega.

Yurtimiz dunyo sivilizatsiyasining taraqqiyotiga salmoqli hissa qo'shgan buyuk ajdodlarimizni yetishtirib bergan. Prezident Sh.M.Mirziyoyev ta'kidlaganidek, "Milliy ruh – bu yengilmas kuch. Milliy ruh kuchli bo'lsa, iroda, jangovar salohiyat ham yuqori bo'ladi. Kelajakda harbiy bo'lishni orzu qiladigan botir farzandlarimiz milliy ruhni, muqaddas Vatan taqdiri uchun mas'uliyat tuyg'usini qayerdan oladi? Vatanimiz boy tarixidan, Amir Temur kabi buyuk ajdodlarimiz jasoratidan oladi"². Turkiya tarixshunosligida Amir Temur tarixiga oid tadqiqotlarni bevosita temuriylar davri manbalari bilan qiyosiy tahlil qilish bugungi tarixshunoslik oldidagi dolzarb masalalardan biridir. Bu nafaqat Amir Temur shaxsini chuqurroq anglashga xizmat qiladi, balki Temuriylar merosining global kontekstdagi o'rnini belgilashda ham muhim ilmiy asos yaratadi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, Turkiyada temurshunoslik yo'nalishining shakllanish bosqichlari hamda turk tarixchilarning Amir Temur haqidagi qarashlari haqida ilmiy tahlil olib borish muhim vazifadir. Biroq hozirgi kungacha mazkur masalaning to'liq o'rganilmaganligi mavzuning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

¹ Turk tarix jamiyati (Türk Tarih Kurumu): ttk.gov.tr, Islom tadqiqotlari markazi (İSAM (İslam Araştırmaları Merkezi)): isam.org.tr, Turkiya fanlar akademiyasi (TÜBA (Türkiye Bilimler Akademisi)): tuba.gov.tr, TÜBİTAK | Turkiya ilmiy va texnologik tadqiqotlar kengashi (TÜBİTAK | Türkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Araştırma Kurumu): tubitak.gov.tr, Kolumbiya | Harriman instituti Rossiya, Yevrosiyo va Sharqiy Yevropa tadqiqotlari (Columbia | Harriman Institute Russian, Eurasian, and East European Studies): harriman.columbia.edu.

² O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2019-yil 14-yanvardagi harbiy xizmatchilar bilan uchrashuvida so'zlagan nutqi // <https://pm.gov.uz/oz/lists/view/217>.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi “2022 – 2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi PF–60-son farmonidagi 71- va 77-maqsadlarni, 2020-yil 29-oktyabrdagi “Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi PF–6097-son farmon, 2022-yil 10-fevraldagi “Qadimiy yozma manbalarni saqlash va tadqiq etish tizimini takomillashtirishga doir qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida” gi PQ-126-son hamda 2022-yil 29-iyuldagi “Turkiy davlatlar bilan turizm sohasidagi hamkorlikni jadal rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-338-son qarorlarida, shuningdek, ushbu sohaga oid boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda mazkur dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish, ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” nomli ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Amir Temur shaxsi va davlatchilik faoliyati tarixini 1923–2023-yillarda o‘rgangan turkiyalik tadqiqotchilarning asarlari jahon tarixshunosligida turli ilmiy nuqtai nazarlardan tahlil etilgan. Ular hududiy va davriy tamoyillar asosida uch guruhga ajratilgan holda tadqiq etildi. Jumladan, birinchi guruhni G‘arbiy Yevropa va AQSHda yaratilgan tadqiqotlar, ikkinchi guruhni Turkiyaga qo‘shni bo‘lgan mintaqalarda yozilgan asarlar, uchinchi guruhni mustaqillik yillarida mamlakatimizda yaratilgan tadqiqotlar tashkil etadi.

Tarixshunoslik tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, 1923–2023-yillarda Turkiya Respublikasi tarixshunosligida Amir Temur shaxsi va davlatchilik faoliyatining o‘rganilishi bo‘yicha alohida tadqiqot olib borilmagan. Bu esa mazkur masalani o‘rganish ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan ahamiyatga molik vazifa ekanligidan dalolat beradi (masalaning tarixshunosligi I bobning birinchi paragrafida batafsil yoritilgan).

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta‘lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya Farg‘ona davlat universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 29-oktyabrdagi PF–6097-son “Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni asosida tasdiqlangan “Yo‘l xaritasi” doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi 1923–2023-yillarda Turkiya Respublikasida Amir Temur hayoti va davlatchilik faoliyatining o‘rganilishini tarixshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan tadqiq etishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

1923–2023-yillarda Turkiyada Amir Temur hayoti va davlatchilik faoliyatining o‘rganilishiga sabab bo‘lgan omillar hamda rivojlanish bosqichlarini ilmiy jihatdan tahlil etish;

Amir Temur hayoti va davlatchilik faoliyatini tadqiq etgan turkiyalik tadqiqotchilarning temurshunoslikning taraqqiy etishidagi o‘rnini ko‘rsatib berish;

1923–1991-yillarda Turkiyada temurshunoslikning vujudga kelishini tadqiq etish;

Mustafo Kamol Otaturkning Amir Temur shaxsiga munosabati hamda Amir Temurning Turkiya Respublikasining dastlabki yillaridagi darsliklardan o‘rin olishi masalasini tahlil qilish;

1991–2000-yillarda turkiyalik tadqiqotchilarning asarlarida Amir Temur tarixi yoritilishini tahlil etish;

2001–2023-yillarda Turkiyada yaratilgan tadqiqotlarda Amir Temur hayoti va davlatchilik faoliyati tarixining o‘rganilishi masalalarini yoritish;

Tadqiqot natijalari asosida yakuniy xulosalar chiqarish hamda ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida 1923–2023-yillarda Turkiya Respublikasida Amir Temur hayoti va davlatchilik faoliyati tarixining tadqiq etilishi belgilab olingan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini 1923–2023-yillarda Turkiya Respublikasida Amir Temur hayoti va davlatchilik faoliyatini tadqiq etishga bag‘ishlangan turkiyalik tadqiqotchilarning asarlari hamda tadqiqotlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot jarayonida obyektivlik, xolislik, izchillik tamoyillari, qiyosiy-tarixiy tahlil, mazmuniy tahlil, tizimlashtirish, muammoviy-xronologik tahlil kabi usullardan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

Turkiya Respublikasida (1923–2023-yillar) temurshunoslik uch bosqichda rivojlanganligi hamda uning birinchi bosqichi (1923-yildan XX asrning 70-yillariga qadar) milliy davlat qurish maqsadida vujudga kelgan turkshunoslik tadqiqotlari zahirida shakllanganligi, ikkinchi bosqich (XX asrning 70-yillaridan 1991-yilga qadar) Turkiyada tarix fanining metodologik jihatdan taraqqiy etishi ta’sirida Amir Temur tarixiga ilmiy va obyektiv yondashuv ortganligi, uchinchi bosqich (1991-yildan 2023-yilga qadar) O‘zbekiston mustaqillikka erishganidan keyin o‘zaro aloqalarning rivojlanishi natijasida temurshunoslik tadqiqotlarining son va sifat jihatidan yanada o‘sganligi hamda turk temurshunoslari guruhining shakllanganligi bilan izohlanishi dalillangan;

Mustafo Kamol Otaturkning Tug‘luq Temur Movarounnahrda harbiy harakat yo‘nalishini Amir Temur bilan maslahat qilganligi to‘g‘risidagi noto‘g‘ri qarashlari “Temur tuzuklari”ni fransuz sharqshunosi Lui-Matie Langle tomonidan amalga oshirilgan fransuzcha tarjimasiga tayanishi natijasida kelib chiqqanligi asoslangan;

Ismoil Aka Turkiyada Amir Temurni faqatgina sarkarda emas, balki davlat arbobi sifatidagi faoliyatini tahlil etuvchi tadqiqotlarni boshlab bergan, temurshunoslik ilmiy maktabini yaratgan tadqiqotchi ekanligi isbotlangan;

Omer Hallis Biyiktay Amir Temur va Sulton Boyazid o‘rtasidagi Anqara jangi Chubuq mavzesida bo‘lib o‘tganligi to‘g‘risidagi fikrlarni ilgari surgan ilk tadqiqotchi ekanligi dalillangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

O‘zbekiston va Turkiya kutubxonalari hamda ilmiy-tadqiqot bazalarida saqlanayotgan Amir Temur hayoti va davlatchilik faoliyatiga oid,

1923–2023-yillarda turkiyalik tadqiqotchilar tomonidan yaratilgan 40 dan ortiq asar aniqlanib, tahlilga tortildi.

Turk tarixshunosligida Sulton Boyazidning o‘g‘li shahzoda Ertug‘rul Amir Temur tomonidan o‘ldirilganligi haqidagi noto‘g‘ri qarashlar Laonikos Xolkokondilisning “Turklar tarixi” asaridagi xatoliklar natijasida kelib chiqqanligi asoslandi.

Tadqiqot mavzusi uchun muhim hisoblangan Faxriddin Masihiy al-Fushanjiyning “Ibretu’n-nazirin” asaridan mamlakatimiz tarixshunosligida ilk marotaba keng tarzda foydalanildi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi. Mamlakatimiz tarixini o‘rganishdagi yangi yutuqlar, samarali nazariy-metodologik usullarga tayanilganligi, Turkiyaning “Oliy ta’lim kengashi, nashr va hujjatlashtirish boshqarmasi milliy dissertatsiyalar markazi” bazasidagi turkiyalik tadqiqotchilar asarlaridan foydalanilganligi, tadqiqot mavzusi bo‘yicha natijalar respublika va xorijiy ilmiy nashrlarda hamda konferensiyalarda muhokama qilinganligi, tadqiqot natijalaridan kelib chiqqan taklif va tavsiyalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan asoslanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati shundan iboratki, Amir Temurning hayoti va davlatchilik faoliyatining Turkiya Respublikasida yaratilgan tadqiqotlarda qanday yoritilganiga e’tibor qaratilgan. Ushbu muammoni chuqur tahlil qilish orqali turk tarixshunosligining temurshunoslik sohasiga qo‘shgan hissasi, uning xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy-nazariy ta’siri o‘rganildi. Turkiyada Amir Temur tarixiga oid tarixiy qarashlar nafaqat mahalliy tarixiy tafakkur doirasida, balki jahon temurshunosligining shakllanishi va rivojlanishida muhim o‘rin egallaydi. Mazkur tadqiqot orqali Turkiya tarixshunosligida erishilgan ilmiy yutuqlar, mavjud kamchiliklar hamda bu kamchiliklarning sabablari tadqiq etildi. Bu esa, o‘z navbatida, jahon temurshunosligi rivoji uchun zarur bo‘lgan ilmiy asoslarni yanada mustahkamlash, tarixiy yondashuvlar xilma-xilligini tahlil qilish va yangi ilmiy qarashlarni shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati, Amir Temurning hayoti, harbiy-siyosiy faoliyati hamda davlat boshqaruvi tizimini chuqur o‘rganishga qaratilgan ilmiy izlanishlarga yangi ma’lumotlar va nazariy asoslar qo‘shilishi bilan belgilanadi. Ushbu dissertatsiyadagi umumlalashtirilgan ilmiy xulosalar va tahliliy natijalardan O‘zbekiston tarixiga oid davlat dasturlarini amalga oshirishda, ayniqsa, maktab, litsey hamda oliy ta’lim muassasalari uchun darsliklar yaratishda samarali foydalanish mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Turkiya Respublikasi tarixshunosligida Amir Temur hayoti va davlatchilik faoliyatining tadqiq etilishi (1923–2023-yillar) bo‘yicha qo‘lga kiritilgan natijalar, ilmiy xulosa va takliflar asosida:

Turkiya Respublikasida (1923–2023-yillar) temurshunoslik uch bosqichda rivojlanganligi hamda uning birinchi bosqichi (1923-yildan XX asrning 70-yillariga qadar) milliy davlat qurish maqsadida vujudga kelgan turkshunoslik tadqiqotlari zahirida shakllanganligi, ikkinchi bosqich (XX asrning 70-yillaridan

1991-yilga qadar) Turkiyada tarix fanining metodologik jihatdan taraqqiy etishi ta'sirida Amir Temur tarixiga ilmiy va obyektiv yondashuv ortganligi, uchinchi bosqich (1991-yildan 2023-yilga qadar) O'zbekiston mustaqillikka erishganidan keyin o'zaro aloqalarning rivojlanishi natijasida temurshunoslik tadqiqotlarining son va sifat jihatidan yanada o'sganligi hamda turk temurshunoslari guruhining shakllanganligi bilan izohlanishi to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlardan Farg'ona viloyati tarixi va madaniyati davlat muzeyi ekspozitsiyasini shakllantirishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Madaniy meros agentligining 2025-yil 13-avgustdagi 04-05/3275-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, ushbu materiallar muzeyning "Tarix" bo'limi fondini boyitishga hamda muzeydagi Amir Temur tarixiga doir xorijiy adabiyotlar va xorijiy tilda chop etilgan manbalarni ilmiylik va ishonchlilik jihatdan takomillashtirishga xizmat qilgan;

Mustafo Kamol Otaturkning Tug'luq Temur Movarounnahrda harbiy harakat yo'nalishini Amir Temur bilan maslahat qilganligi to'g'risidagi noto'g'ri qarashlari "Temur tuzuklari"ni fransuz sharqshunosi Lui-Matie Langle tomonidan amalga oshirilgan fransuzcha tarjimasiga tayanishi natijasida kelib chiqqanligi asoslanganligi to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni Farg'ona viloyati tarixi va madaniyati davlat muzeyi "Tarix" bo'limiga taqdim etilishi orqali muzey fondi yanada boyitildi (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Madaniy meros agentligining 2025-yil 13-avgustdagi 04-05/3275-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, ushbu materiallar mahalliy va xorijiy sayyohlarning Amir Temur tarixining 1923–2023-yillarda Turkiyada o'rganilishi bo'yicha yangi ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lishiga imkon yaratdi;

Ismoil Aka Turkiyada Amir Temurni faqatgina sarkarda emas, balki davlat arbobi sifatidagi faoliyatini tahlil etuvchi tadqiqotlarni boshlab bergan, temurshunoslik ilmiy maktabini yaratgan tadqiqotchi ekanligi asoslanganligi kabi ilmiy xulosalardan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston tarixi" teleradiokanalining "Taqdimot" va "Tarix maydoni" ko'rsatuvi senariysini shakllantirishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston tarixi" teleradiokanali davlat muassasasining 2025-yil 8-avgustdagi 01-33/607-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, ko'rsatuvning Amir Temur tarixini 1923–2023-yillarda Turkiya Respublikasida o'rganilishiga doir ma'lumotlar va ilmiy asoslangan fikrlarga boy bo'lishi ta'minlangan;

Omer Hallis Biyiktay Amir Temur va Sulton Boyazid o'rtasidagi Anqara jangi Chubuq mavzesida bo'lib o'tganligi to'g'risidagi fikrlarni ilgari surgan ilk tadqiqotchi ekanligi dalillanganligi to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlardan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston teleradiokanali" davlat muassasasi "O'zbekiston tarixi" telekanalining "Tarix maydoni" va "Taqdimot" ko'rsatuvlari ssenariysini shakllantirishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston" teleradiokanali" davlat muassasasining 2025-yil 8-avgustdagi 01-33/607-son ma'lumotnomasi). Foydalanilgan materiallar ko'rsatuvlarning qiziqarli va ilmiy-ommabop bo'lishi bilan bir qatorda, teletomoshabinlarga Amir Temur tarixi bo'yicha turkiyalik olimlarning qarashlarini yetkazib berilishiga xizmat qilgan;

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 5 ta ilmiy-nazariy konferensiya va seminarlarda, jumladan, 3 ta xalqaro hamda 2 ta respublika ilmiy-nazariy konferensiyalarida aprobatsiyadan o'tgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 13 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari uchun asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 8 ta maqola, jumladan, 5 tasi respublika va 3 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uchta bob, xulosa hamda foydalanilgan manbalar va adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning tadqiqot qismi 156 betni tashkil qiladi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning **kirish** qismida tanlangan mavzuning dolzarbligi asoslanib, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti aniqlangan. Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari, olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi asoslangan hamda ularning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy etilishi, ishning aprobatsiyasi va tarkibiy tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Tadqiqotning **“Turkiyada temurshunoslikning rivojlanish bosqichlari hamda mavzuning tarixshunosligi”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobida Turkiyada Amir Temur hayoti va davlatchilik faoliyatining tadqiq etilishiga ta'sir ko'rsatgan sabablar va omillar, rivojlanish bosqichlari hamda turkiyalik tadqiqotchilar tomonidan Amir Temur tarixiga bag'ishlab yaratilgan asarlar va bildirilgan fikr-mulohazalarning fanda o'rganilishi tahlil qilingan.

Birinchi bobning birinchi paragrafi **“Turkiyada Amir Temur hayoti va davlatchilik faoliyatining o'rganilishiga sabab bo'lgan omillar hamda rivojlanish bosqichlari”** deb nomlangan. Amir Temur shaxsi hamda davlatchilik faoliyatining Turkiya jumhuriyatida o'rganilishiga sabab bo'lgan dastlabki omil bu milliy o'zlikni o'zida mujassam etgan turkiy davlat qurishga intilish edi. Milliy o'zlik hamda turkiy qadriyatlar asosida yangi respublika qurish harakati o'z navbatida o'lkada turkshunoslikka oid tadqiqotlarning boshlanishiga hamda rivojlanishiga sabab bo'ldi. Ya'ni Turkiya Respublikasining ilk yillarida temurshunoslik turkshunoslikka oid tadqiqotlar zaminida rivojlandi. Bu esa Turkiyada Amir Temur tarixiga doir dastlabki tadqiqotlarning paydo bo'lishiga zamin hozirladi. Reshat Ekram Kochuning “Temur va o'g'illari” nomli asari Turkiyada Amir Temur tarixiga bag'ishlangan birinchi tadqiqotdir³. Bu davrda, Temuriylar davlati 16 ta turkiy davlatlar qatorida Turkiyada maktab va litseyilar uchun chop etilgan darsliklardan ham o'rin olganligini ko'rish mumkin⁴. Turkiyada Amir Temur hamda Temuriylar davlati tarixi o'rganilishining rivojlanishiga sabab bo'lgan omillardan yana biri Sovet Rossiyasi hududidan bir qator turkiy ziyolilarning ko'chib kelishi bo'ldi. Bu esa Turkiya Respublikasining

³ Reshat Ekrem. Timur ve oğulları. – Istanbul: Muallim Ahmet Halit Kitaphanesi, 1933. – 64 s.

⁴ Mehmet Tevfik, Samih Rifat. Türk Tarihinin Ana Hatları. – İstanbul: Devlet Matbaası, 1930. – 622 s.

milliy o'zlikni targ'ib qilishi hamda turkiy asoslarga ko'ra yangi davlat qurish kabi sa'y-harakatlari bilan bir vaqtga to'g'ri keldi. Albatta, turkiy ziyolilarning Turkiyaga ko'chib kelishi bu o'lka turkshunoslari hamda hukumat vakillari tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlandi.

Turkiyada Amir Temur tarixi o'rganilishining ikkinchi bosqichi XX asrning 70-yillaridan 1991-yilga qadar bo'lgan davrni o'z ichiga oladi. XX asrning 70-yillaridan so'ng Amir Temur tarixiga ilmiy va obyektiv yondashuv ortdi. Ya'ni, bu davrga Amir Temur shaxsiga turli mafkuraviy va milliy qarashlar ta'sirisiz ilmiy yondashuv boshlangan davr sifatida baho berish mumkin. XX asrning 60-yillaridan boshlab Turkiyada yuz bergan siyosiy jarayonlar nafaqat ijtimoiy hayotga, balki ilmiy sohalarga, xususan, tarixshunoslik ilmining rivojiga ham sezilarli darajada ta'sir ko'rsatdi. XX asrning 70-yillarga kelib esa turkiyalik olimlar o'z ilmiy izlanishlarida milliylik bilan birga gumanizm, materializm kabi zamonaviy falsafiy yondashuvlarga ham murojaat qila boshladilar. Natijada tarixshunoslikda ko'p yo'nalishli, turli nazariy maktablarga asoslangan yondashuvlar shakllana boshladi. Bu o'zgarishlar temurshunoslik sohasida olib borilgan tadqiqotlarga ham o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatdi. Turkiya temurshunosligida yangi davrni boshlab bergan shaxs sifatida Ismoil Akani e'tirof etish mumkin. U o'zining "Amir Temurning bunyodkorlik faoliyati" nomli maqolasi bilan Amir Temurning bunyodkorlik faoliyati tarixiga e'tibor qaratgan ilk turk olimi edi⁵. Bu davrda Ilter Fugen⁶, Ahmet Halil⁷, Yashar Yujel⁸, Ender Joshqun⁹, Saffet Bilhan¹⁰ va Mehmet Chayirdag¹¹ kabi turk olimlarining Amir Temur hamda temuriylar tarixining turli yo'nalishlari bo'yicha o'z ilmiy qarashlarini e'lon qilib borganligini ko'rish mumkin. Yuqorida nomlari keltirilgan olimlar Amir Temurning harbiy faoliyatidan biroz uzoqlashgan holda, uning fan, madaniyat, qurilish hamda san'at sohasidagi faoliyati tarixini yoritishga harakat qiladi. Xususan, Saffet Bilhan tomonidan yozilgan "Temuriylarda ilm-fan siyosati" nomli maqolani Turkiyada Amir Temur hamda uning vorislari tomonidan ilm-fan rivojiga qilgan xizmatlari tahlil etilgan dastlabki maqola deyish mumkin¹².

Turkiyada Amir Temur va Temuriylar davlati tarixiga doir tadqiqotlarning rivojlangan bosqichi – 1991-yildan 2023-yilga qadar bo'lgan davrni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu davrda Sobiq Ittifoq parchalanganidan so'ng O'zbekiston mustaqil davlat sifatida vujudga keldi. Mustaqil O'zbekistonda Amir Temur tarixi qaytadan tadqiq etila boshlandi. O'z navbatida Turkiya davlati ham Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari, xususan, O'zbekistonga o'tmishi, tili, dini va kelib chiqishi bir ekanligini inobatga olgan holda asosiy hamkor davlat sifatida qaray boshladi. Bu hamkorlik madaniy

⁵ İsmail Aka. Emir Timur ve İmar Faaliyetleri // Türk Yurdu. – Ankara, 1968. Cilt VII, Sayı 1-2. – S. 27-28.

⁶ İlter Fügen. Doğu Anadolu'da Timur Devrinden Bir Yapı: Yelmaniye Medresesi // Anadolu. – Ankara, 1973. Sayı: 17. – S. 91-121.

⁷ Halil Ahmet. Sivas'ta Timurlenk Menkabeleri // Sivas Folkloru. – Sivas, 1974. Sayı: 19. S. 7-8.

⁸ Yaşar Yücel. Timur Tarihi Hakkında Araştırmalar // Belleten. – Ankara, 1976. Cilt: 40, Sayı: 158. – S. 249-286.

⁹ Ender Coşkun. Çelebi Mehmed'in Timur Han Adına Kestirdiği Sikkeler // Türk Nümizmatik Derneği Yayınları Bülteni. – İstanbul, 1977. Sayı: 2. – S. 17-18.

¹⁰ Saffet Bilhan. Timurlularda Bilim Politikası // Eğitim ve Bilim. – Ankara, 1983. 8 (46). – S. 18-23.

¹¹ Mehmet Çayırdağ. Timur-Yıldırım Bayezid'in Oğulları ve Bazı Beylikler Adına Basılan Akçelerden Oluşan Kayseri Müzesindeki Bir Define // Türk Dünyası Araştırmaları Dergisi. – İstanbul, 1986. Sayı: 45. – S. 57-84.

¹² Saffet Bilhan. Timurlularda Bilim Politikası // Eğitim ve Bilim. – Ankara, 1983. 8 (46). – S. 18-23.

yoʻnalishlarda ham vujudga keldi va bu aloqalarning tarixiy ramzi sifatida Amir Temur shaxsi tanlandi. Bundan tashqari, mustaqillikdan keyingi davrda turkiyalik ziyolilar Oʻzbekistondagi Amir Temur tarixiga doir birlamchi manbalardan foydalanish imkoniyatiga ega boʻldilar. Bu esa Turkiyada Amir Temur tarixiga doir tadqiqotlarning son va sifat jihatidan yanada yuqorilashiga hamda turk temurshunoslari guruhining vujudga kelishiga zamin hozirladi. Bu davrda “Temur tuzuklari”¹³, Ibn Arabshohning “Ajoyib ul-maqdur fi tarixi Taymur”¹⁴, Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiyning “Zafarnoma”¹⁵, Tojiddin Salmoniyning “Tarixnoma”¹⁶, Muhammad al-Husayniyning “Tarixi Kabir (Tarixi anbiyo va mulk)”, Fahriddin Masihiy al-Fushanjiyning “Ibretu’n-Nazrin”¹⁷, Tojiddin Hasanning “Jome ut-tavorixi Hasaniy”¹⁸, Muiniddin Natanziyning “Tarixi Muiniy”¹⁹ kabi koʻplab Temuriylar tarixiga doir manbalar turk tiliga tarjima qilindi. Turkiyada 1991-yildan keyingi davrda Amir Temur hamda Temuriylar davlati tarixi boʻyicha tadqiqot olib boruvchi olimlar guruhi yetishib chiqdi. Xususan, Hayrunissa Alan, Musa Shamil Yuksel, Halil Chetin, Ali Rizo Yagʻli, Ensar Majit kabi Amir Temurning harbiy yurishlaridan tortib, uning davlat boshqaruv tarixiga doir tadqiqotlar olib borgan hamda bu ishlarni hanuz davom ettirayotgan turk temurshunoslari paydo boʻldi.

Ushbu bobning ikkinchi paragrafi **“Turkiya tarixchilarining Amir Temur hayoti va davlatchilik faoliyatiga oid qarashlarini fanda oʻrganilishi”** deb nomlanib, turk tarixchilarining Amir Temur hayoti va davlatchilik faoliyatiga oid qarashlarining fanda oʻrganilishiga bagʻishlangan boʻlib, tadqiqotlar davriy va geografik jihatdan 3 guruhga boʻlib tahlil etildi:

Turkiya Respublikasiga qoʻshni davlatlarda olib borilgan tadqiqotlar. Oʻz tadqiqotlarida turkiyalik ziyolilarning Amir Temur hayoti va davlatchilik faoliyatiga doir asarlariga turlicha munosabat bildirgan olimlar yetarlicha topiladi. Gretsiya va Ozarbayjon olimlari tomonidan Amir Temur va Temuriylar davlati tarixiga bagʻishlab yozilgan asarlarda turk tadqiqotchilarining kitoblaridan keng foydalanganliklarini koʻrish mumkin. Turkiyalik fors tili mutaxassisi va tarjimoni Nejati Lugal tomonidan 1949-yilda Nizomiddin Shomiyning “Zafarnoma” asari fors tilidan turk tiliga birinchi marotaba tarjima qilingan²⁰. Aynan shu tarjima nusxasidan foydalangan holda, 1992-yilda ozar sharqshunos olimi Ziyoy Bunyodov tomonidan “Zafarnoma” asari ozar tiliga tarjima qilingan²¹. Grek tarixchisi Nilgun

¹³ Sahibkiran Emir Timur Muhammed Tarağay Bahadıroğlu. Timur’un Günlüğü – Tüzükât-i Timur. Hazırlayan: Kutlukhan Şakirov, Adnan Aslan. – İstanbul: İnsan Yayınları, 2004. – 160 s.

¹⁴ Ibn Arabshah. Acaibu’l Makdur (Bozkırdan Gelen Bela). Çevirmen: Ahsen Batur. – İstanbul: Selenge Yayınları, 2012. – 480 s.

¹⁵ Şerefüddin Ali Yezdi. Emir Timur (Zafername). Çevirmen: Ahsen Batur. – İstanbul: Selenge Yayınları, 2013. – 544 s.

¹⁶ Tacü’s-Selmani. Tarihnâme. Çeviren: İsmail Aka. – Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınları, 1999. – 177 s.

¹⁷ Mevlana Sefieddin Muhammed b. Mahmud b. Fahreddin Mesih el-Fuşenci. İbretü’n-Nâzirîn. Çevirmen: Ahmet Özturhan. – Efe Akademi Yayınları, 2021. – 146 s.

¹⁸ Tâcu’d-dîn Hasan b. Şihâb-ı Yezdî. Camiu’t Tevârih-i Hasenî Timur’dan Sonra Timurlular. Çevirmen: Fatih Bostancı. – Ankara: Divan Kitap, 2023. – 116 s.

¹⁹ Mu’ineddin Natanzî. Müntehebü’t-Tevârih-i Mu’inî (İskender Anonimi). Çeviren ve yayına hazırlayanlar: Ahmet Özturhan, Ahmet Korkmaz, Fatih Bostancı. – İstanbul: Bilgeoguz Yayınları, 2023. – 408 s.

²⁰ Nizamüddin Şami. Zafername. Çevirmen: Necati Lugal. – Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu, 1987. – 404 s.

²¹ Nizamüddin Sami. Zâfername. Türk dilinden tercüme ve qeydlar Z.M. Bünyadovundur. – Bakı: Elm, 1992. – 40 s.

Elam o'zining "1391-1421-yillarda Vizantiya va Usmoniylar o'rtasidagi aloqalar" nomli doktorlik dissertatsiyasida Amir Temur shaxsining ikki davlat o'rtasidagi munosabatlarga ta'sirini tahlil qilgan²². Nilgun Elam ushbu dissertatsiyasini tayyorlashda turk tilida chop etilgan usmoniy manbalaridan ham foydalanganligini ko'rish mumkin. Nilgun Elam o'z ishida Amir Temur faoliyati tarixiga g'arb tarixchilarining asarlari hamda usmoniy manbalari (turk tilida nashr etilgan nusxasi) asosida to'xtalib o'tadi. Xususan, muallif Oshiqposhshozodaning "Usmoniylar tarixi", "Tavorixi Ali Usmon" Neshrining "Jahonnoma" asarlariga tayangan holda, Germiyon, Monteshe, Aydin, Kastamonu va Erzinjon amirlari Amir Temur huzuriga borganligini hamda uni Sulton Boyazidga qarshi yurishga da'vat etganligini keltirib o'tadi.

G'arbiy Yevropa davlatlari va AQSH tarixshunosligidagi tadqiqotlar. XX asrning 80-yillaridan boshlab G'arbiy Yevropa va AQSH tarixshunosligida turk tadqiqotchilarining asarlaridan foydalanish o'sganligini ko'rish mumkin. Michele Bernardini,²³ Klaudio Lo Jakono²⁴, Ilker Evrim Binbash²⁵, Beatris Forbes Manz²⁶ kabi olimlar Amir Temurning Yaqin Sharq va Onado'li mintaqasida olib borgan harbiy harakatlarini yoritishda turk tarixchilarining izlanishlariga tayanganlar.

Mustaqillik davrida O'zbekistonda olib borilgan tadqiqotlar. 1991-yildan keyingi davrda yurtimizda turk tadqiqotchilari tomonidan Amir Temur va Temuriylar davlati tarixi bo'yicha yaratilgan tadqiqotlarni o'rganish hamda ilmiy jamoatchilik e'tiboriga taqdim etish uchun tarjima qilish harakatlari ham boshlab yuborildi. 1996-yilda Turkiyadagi temurshunoslik maktabi asoschisi Ismoil Akaning Amir Temur shaxsi va uning davlatchilik faoliyatiga bag'ishlab yozilgan asari "Buyuk Temur davlati" nomi bilan taniqli adib Tohir Qahhor tomonidan o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinadi²⁷. 1996-yilda Amir Temur tavalludining 660 yilligiga bag'ishlab chop etilgan "Amir Temur jahon tarixida"²⁸ va Temuriylar tarixi davlat muzeyi tomonidan chop etilgan "Amir Temur va temuriylar davri renessansi xorijiy tadqiqotlarda"²⁹ asarlarida hamda Ulug'bek Abdullayev³⁰, B.Usmonov³¹ o'z tadqiqotlarida turk olimlarning asarlariga keng o'rin berganligini ko'rish mumkin.

²² Nilgün Elâm. ΣΧΕΣΕΙΣ BYZANTIOY KAI ΟΘΩΜΑΝΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΑ ΕΤΗ 1391-1421. Διδακτορική Διατριβή Θεσσαλονίκη, 2010. – 261 σ. (Nilgun Elam. 1391-1421 yillarda Vizantiya va Usmonli munosabatlari. – doktorlik dissertatsiyasi Saloniki, 2010. – 261 b.)

²³ Michele Bernardini. Tamerlano Il conquistatore delle steppe che assogetto l'Asia dando vita a una nuova Civiltà. Roma: Salerno Editrice, 2022. – 566 p.

²⁴ Michele Bernardini. Tamerlano Il conquistatore delle steppe che assogetto l'Asia dando vita a una nuova Civiltà. Roma: Salerno Editrice, 2022. – P. 259-297.

²⁵ Ilker Evrim Binbaş. Intellectual Networks in Timurid Iran: Sharaf al-Din 'Alı Yazdı and the Islamic Republic of Letters. – London: Cambridge University Press, 2016. – 366 p.

²⁶ Beatrice Manz Forbes. The rise and rule of Tamerlane. – Cambridge University Press, 1989. – 252 p.

²⁷ Исмоил Ака. Буюк Темур давлати (Т.Қаҳҳор таржимаси). – Тошкент: "Ўзгирис", 1996. – 160 б.

²⁸ Амир Темур жаҳон тарихида / Масъул муҳаррир Ҳ.Қароматов. Тўлдирилган ва қайта ишланган иккинчи наشري – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2001. – 304 б.

²⁹ Амир Темур ва темурийлар даври реңессанси хорижий тадиқотларда/ Темурийлар тарихи давлат музейи. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2016. – 144 б.

³⁰ Абдуллаев У.О. Амир Темурнинг Яқин ва Ўрта Шарқдаги сиёсати. Ўқув қўлланма. – Тошкент, 2009. – 168 б.

³¹ Усмонов Б. Фарғона водийси Амир Темур ва темурийлар даврида. – Фарғона: "Фарғона" нашриёти, 2019. – 288 б.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **“1923–1991-yillarda Turkiyada Amir Temur hayoti va davlatchilik faoliyatining yoritilishi”** deb nomlanadi. Mazkur bobning **“Mustafo Kamol Otaturkning Amir Temur shaxsiga munosabati hamda uning Turkiya darsliklariga kiritilishi”** deb nomlangan birinchi paragrafida Mustafo Kamol Otaturkning Amir Temur shaxsiga munosabati va buning Turkiyada Amir Temur va Temuriylar davlati tarixi o‘rganilishiga ta’siri hamda Amir Temurning Turkiya maktab va litsey darsliklariga kiritilishi masalasi tahlil etilgan.

Otaturk Turkiyada respublika boshqaruv tizimini o‘rnatgach, milliy davlat qurish jarayonida o‘zining yetakchilik faoliyati va hokimiyatini mustahkamlash hamda turkiy o‘zlikni keng yoyish uchun turklarning tarixidan hukmdor qidirdi. Har tomonlama muvaffaqiyatga erishish uchun Otaturk o‘zida Amir Temur bilan ba’zi umumiy xususiyatlarni ko‘rgan bo‘lishi mumkin. Amir Temur Otaturk izlagan hukmdor edi. Chunki o‘sha davrda yozilgan ba’zi asarlar bu qarashlarni tasdiqlaydi. Otaturkning Amir Temur haqida qay darajada bilim va tasavvurga ega bo‘lganligi Munir Hayri Egeli tomonidan yozilgan “Otaturkning noma’lum xotiralari” asarida³² ham o‘z ifodasini topgan. Otaturk Afg‘on harbiy vaziri Sulton Mahmudxonning Anqaraga tashrifi davomida uni Amir Temur hamda Sulton Boyazid o‘rtasida bo‘lgan jang maydoniga olib borib, sayohat qildiradi. Bu maydonni tanishtirar ekan, Otaturk Amir Temur qo‘shinining maxsus jangovar musiqasi borligi haqida ham ma’lumot beradi. Kitobdagi ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, Otaturk qaytishda “Tog‘ boshini tuman qoplamish” marshini past ovozda kuylay boshlagan. Sulton Mahmud Otaturkdan ushbu qo‘shiqni Amir Temur qo‘shinida ijro etilgan yoki etilmaganligi haqida so‘raydi. Otaturk esa o‘zi juda yaxshi ko‘rgan “Tog‘ boshini tuman qoplamish” marshini kuylayotganligini aytadi³³. Otaturk bu javobi bilan aslida Amir Temur qo‘shini singari o‘zining ham madhiyasi borligini va shuning uchun ular umumiy o‘xshashliklarga ega ekanliklarini bildirishga harakat qiladi.

Mustafo Kamol Otaturk ham qadimgi turkiy hukmdorlar faoliyatiga bag‘ishlab qoralamalar yozib borgan. Garchi u tomonidan yozilgan fikrlar matbuot yuzini ko‘rmagan yoki adabiyot sifatida nashr etilmagan bo‘lsa-da, uning shaxsiy kundaliklarida aks etganini ko‘rish mumkin. 2008-yilda Turkiya Bosh shtabi Harbiy tarix va strategik tadqiqotlar boshqarmasi tomonidan Otaturkning o‘z kundaligida turkiylar tarixiga bag‘ishlab yozgan ma’lumotlari “Turk tarixidan matnlar”³⁴ nomi bilan nashr etiladi. Otaturk o‘z kundaligida yozgan qoralamalarda Amir Temurga ham keng o‘rin beradi.

Otaturk ta’siri ostida turk tarixshunosligi Amir Temurni yanada ijobiy qiyofada tasvirlay boshladi, uning qiyofasini Usmonli saltanatini mag‘lub etgan salbiy qahramondan madaniy yutuqlarni o‘zida mujassam etgan hurmatli hukmdorga aylantirdi. Bu o‘zgarish muhim edi, chunki ilgari Usmoniylar davrida yaratilgan asarlarda Amir Temur Usmoniylar imperiyasi bilan bo‘lgan ziddiyatlari

³² M.H.Egeli. Atatürk’ün Bilinmeyen Hatıraları. – İstanbul: Güven Kitabevi, 1954. – S. 25-26.

³³ M.H.Egeli. Atatürk’ün Bilinmeyen Hatıraları. – İstanbul: Güven Kitabevi, 1954. – S. 25-26.

³⁴ Türk tarihi yazıları. Hazırlayanlar Dr. Öğ. Alb. Ahmet Tetik, Arş. Uzm. Ayşe Seven, Arş. Uzm. Melike Gürler. – Ankara: Genelkurmay Askerî Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt Başkanlığı Yayınları, 2008. – 117 s.

hisobga olingan holda, ko‘pincha unchalik ijobiy bo‘lmagan qiyofada tasvirlangan. Biroq, Otaturkning umumiy turkiy o‘zlikni yaratishga qaratilgan harakatlari bunday tarixiy shaxslarni qayta baholashga yo‘l ochdi.

1930-yilda “Turk O‘chog‘i Turk Tarixi Tadqiqot Jamiyati” tashkil etildi va tarixshunoslik tadqiqotlari institutsional miqyos kasb eta boshladi. Keyinchalik bu tashkilot “Turk tarixi tadqiqot jamiyati” nomini oldi. Bu tashkilot litseylarda tarix fani bo‘yicha asosiy darslik sifatida foydalanilishi ko‘zda tutilgan “Turk tarixining asosiy yo‘nalishlari” nomli loyiha sifatida tayyorlangan adabiyotni 1930-yilda yakunladi. O‘n bir bobdan iborat bu asarda dunyo tarixining qadimgi davridan boshlab to jumhuriyat davrigacha bo‘lgan davrdagi turklar tarixi haqida so‘z yuritiladi³⁵. Bu asarda turklarning O‘rta Osiyoda sivilizatsiyaga asos solganliklari, iqlim o‘zgarishi hamda boshqa faktorlar natijasida dunyoning turli nuqtalariga ko‘chib o‘tishlari va o‘zlari bilan birga dunyoga sivilizatsiyalarini tarqatganlari qisqacha bayon qilinadi. 1931-yilda Milliy Maorif Vazirligi tomonidan “Turk tarixining asosiy yo‘nalishlari (Kirish qismi)” nomli kitob nashr etildi va maktablarga tarqatildi³⁶.

Bevosita Otaturk rahbarligidagi jamiyat tomonidan tayyorlangan “Turk tarixining asosiy yo‘nalishlari (Kirish qismi)” nomli kitobning 17 sahifasi Temuriylar davlati va sivilizatsiyasi tarixiga bag‘ishlangan. Bu asarda 26 sahifada Usmonli tarixi va atigi 4 sahifada Saljuqiylar tarixi o‘rin olgan. Yuqoridagilarga asoslanib shuni aytish mumkinki, mualliflar yaratilayotgan tadqiqotda Amir Temurga alohida o‘rin bergan. Albatta, Amir Temurga bunday o‘rin berilishida Otaturk hamda uning asrandi qizi, “Turk tarixi tezisi” ni yaratish g‘oyasi muallifi bo‘lgan Afet Inanning ta’siri juda katta edi. Asarning 10-paragrafi bevosita Amir Temur faoliyati tarixiga bag‘ishlangan bo‘lib, bu paragrafda Amir Temurning kelib chiqishi va oilasi to‘g‘risida so‘z yuritiladi. Shuningdek, bu darslikda Amir Temurning turk ekanligiga ham alohida urg‘u beriladi.

Mazkur bobning **“1923–1991-yillarda Amir Temur hayoti va davlatchilik faoliyatining o‘rganilishi”** deb nomlangan ikkinchi paragrafida bu davr oralig‘ida turkiyalik tadqiqotchilar tomonidan Amir Temur tarixiga oid yaratilgan asarlar va ilmiy-tadqiqotlar tahlil etilgan.

Turkiya Respublikasida Amir Temur tarixiga doir birinchi ilmiy asar sifatida Omer Halis Biyiktayning “Temurning yetti yillik harbiy yurishida Anado‘liga safari va Anqara jangi”³⁷ asarini e’tirof etish lozim. Omer Halis Biyiktay harbiy bo‘lganligi bois,³⁸ yuqoridagi kitobini Amir Temurning harbiy faoliyati va jang taktikasi hamda boshqaruvi tarixiga doir qimmatli ma’lumotlarni beruvchi asarlardan biri deyish mumkin. Muallif Amir Temurning harbiy shaxsiyatiga baho berar ekan, uni dunyodagi oz sonli jahongirlar ichida ham ajralib turuvchi sarkarda sifatida e’tirof etadi. Xususan, o‘tmishning buyuk hukmdorlari bilan solishtirar ekan, Amir Temur Aleksandr Makedonskiy kabi taxt vorisi sifatida dunyoga

³⁵ Mehmet Tefvik, Samih Rifat. Türk Tarihinin Ana Hatları. – İstanbul: Devlet Matbaası, 1930. – 622 s.

³⁶ Türk Tarihi Tetkik Cemiyeti. Türk tarihinin ana hatları (methal kısmı). – İstanbul: Devlet Matbaası, 1931. – 87 s.

³⁷ Ömer Halis Bıyıktaş. Yedi Yıl Harbi İçinde Timur’un Anadolu Seferi ve Ankara Savaşı. – İstanbul: Askeri matba, 1934. – S. 4.

³⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%96mer_Halis_B%C4%B1y%C4%B1ktay.

kelmaganligini, Napoleon kabi yagona xalq va millat sifatida shakllangan davlatning hamda tayyor tartibli qo'shinning boshiga kelmaganligini, aksincha, barcha muvaffaqiyatlarga yuksak zakovati hamda harbiy boshqaruvi natijasida erishganligini alohida ta'kidlab o'tadi³⁹. Turk tarixchisi Omer Halis Biyiktayning Amir Temur va Sulton Boyazid o'rtasida 1402-yilda yuz bergan mashhur Anqara jangining geografik joylashuvi masalasidagi fikrlari diqqatga sazovor. U turk tarixshunosligida birinchi bo'lib jang Chubuq mavzesida bo'lganligini Usmonli manbalari bilan bir qatorda nemis sayyohi Johann Schiltbergerning xotiralariga tayanib asoslagan. Biyiktay o'z tadqiqotida o'sha davr tarixchilarining keng tarqalgan fikrlaridan biri – jangning Bent darasida bo'lib o'tgani haqidagi qarashlarini rad etadi. U o'zining dalillarida jang davomida Sulton Boyazid qo'shini joylashgan hududda suv resurslari tanqis bo'lgani haqida turli tarixiy manbalarda uchraydigan ma'lumotlarga e'tibor qaratadi. Biroq, Bent darasi Mo'g'on va Amir ko'llariga juda yaqin joylashgani bois, bu hududda suv tanqisligi bo'lishi mantiqan mumkin emas, degan xulosaga keladi. Shuningdek, Biyiktay jangning Chubuq mavzesida bo'lganligi haqida bir qancha dalillarni keltiradi. Jumladan, u xalq orasida saqlanib qolgan og'zaki rivoyatlarga asoslanib, jangning Chitag'on, Menadir, Bahodir va Bo'g'rek kabi tepaliklar atrofida kechgani haqida ma'lumot beradi. Bu esa jang geografiyasining aynan shu hudud bilan bog'liqligini ko'rsatishini ta'kidlaydi. Bundan tashqari, Biyiktay Amir Temurning harbiy amaldorlaridan biri bo'lgan Eson Bug'a nomi bilan bog'liq qishloq hamda Sulton Boyazidni asir olgan shaxs nomi bilan atalgan Mahmuto'g'lon qishlog'ining bugungi kunda ham Chubuq mavzesiga yaqin joylashganligi, Anqara jangining aynan ushbu hududda kechganini isbotlovchi muhim tarixiy-geografik dalil sifatida qayd etadi⁴⁰.

XX asrning 70-yillariga qadar Turkiyada temurshunoslik borasidagi tadqiqotlar asosan Amir Temurning harbiy yurishlari, davlat boshqaruvi hamda Turkiya tarixiga bevosita aloqador bo'lgan Onado'li va Yaqin Sharq mintaqalariga qaratilgan harbiy harakatlari doirasida olib borilgan edi. Bu tadqiqotlarda Amir Temurning siyosiy va harbiy salohiyati, yurishlarining oqibatlari va ularning Turkiya tarixiga ta'siri ko'proq qalamga olinardi. Ismoil Aka esa bu doiraviy yondashuvdan chiqib, Amir Temurning boshqa faoliyat sohalariga, xususan, bunyodkorlik va me'morchilik tarixiga e'tibor qaratgan ilk turk olimlaridan biri sifatida e'tirof etiladi. U o'zining "Amir Temur va bunyodkorlik faoliyati" nomli maqolasida Sohibqironning shaharsozlik, infratuzilma va ilm-fan taraqqiyotiga qo'shgan hissasini tarixiy manbalar asosida yoritib bergan. Bu esa turk temurshunosligida Amir Temur shaxsiyatining faqat harbiy va siyosiy emas, balki madaniy-iqtisodiy qirralarini ham o'rganishga yo'l ochdi⁴¹. Bu davrda Ismoil Aka tomonidan Temuriylar davlati tarixining turli yo'nalishlarini qamrab olgan ko'plab

³⁹ Ömer Halis Biyiktay. Yedi Yıl Harbi İçinde Timur'un Anadolu Seferi ve Ankara Savaşı. – İstanbul: Askeri matba, 1934. – S. 4.

⁴⁰ Ömer Halis Biyiktay. Yedi Yıl Harbi İçinde Timur'un Anadolu Seferi ve Ankara Savaşı. – İstanbul: Askeri matba, 1934. – S. 70-74.

⁴¹ İsmail Aka. Emir Timur ve İmar Faaliyetleri // Türk Yurdu. – Ankara, 1968. Cilt VII, Sayı 1-2. – S. 27-28.

ilmiy maqolalar yaratilganligini ko‘rish mumkin⁴². Turkiyalik tadqiqotchi Nazmiya To‘g‘onning “Temur zamonida aristokrat turk ayoli” nomli maqolasini Turkiyada temuriy malikalar tarixiga bag‘ishlangan birinchi ilmiy tadqiqot sifatida e‘tirof etish lozim⁴³.

Turk tarixshunosligida Amir Temur tarixi bo‘yicha tadqiqot olib borgan olimlardan biri Yashar Yujel hisoblanadi. Yashar Yujelni Turkiyada Amir Temur tarixi bo‘yicha birinchi monografiya yozgan shaxs deyish mumkin. Uning 1989-yilda “Amir Temurning Yaqin Sharq – Onado‘li safarlari va natijalari (1393-1402)” nomli monografiyasi nashr etiladi. Muallif ushbu asarida Amir Temurning Yaqin Sharq hamda Onado‘li mintaqasiga qaratilgan yetti yillik safari, bu safar vaqtida bu o‘lkalardagi iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy-siyosiy vaziyatni yoritishga harakat qiladi⁴⁴. Muallif asarining kirish qismida Amir Temur shaxsiga qisqa bir shaklda to‘xtalib o‘tadi. Amir Temur davlatiga ta’rif berar ekan, madaniy jihatdan turk-fors, huquqiy asos o‘laroq turk-mo‘g‘ul, siyosiy-diniy jihatdan esa islom-mo‘g‘ul an‘analarini o‘zida mujassam etgan imperatorlik bo‘lganligini qayd etib o‘tadi⁴⁵.

Tadqiqotning uchinchi bobi **“1991–2023-yillarda Turkiyada temurshunoslikning taraqqiy etishi”** deb nomlangan. Mazkur bobning birinchi paragrafi **“1991–2000-yillarda Amir Temur tarixining o‘rganilishi”** deb nomlanib, 1991–2000-yillar oralig‘i Turkiya tarixshunosligida Amir Temur shaxsi va uning davlatchilik faoliyatiga nisbatan munosabatda muhim burilish davri bo‘lgan. Bu davr Turkiya siyosiy va madaniy hayotida yangi g‘oyalar hamda milliy o‘zlikni yangicha talqin etish istagi bilan xarakterlanadi. Aynan shu o‘zgarishlar fonida Amir Temur siymosi tarixiy-afsonaviy obrazdan haqiqiy tarixiy shaxs sifatida, chuqurroq va manbashunoslik asosida tahlil etila boshlagan.

Juneyt Kanat 1996-yilda “Mamluklar va Temuriylar munosabatlari (1382-1447)” nomli dissertatsiyasini tayyorlagan⁴⁶. Muallif o‘z tadqiqotida Amir Temur hamda Mamluklar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar hamda ularning natijalari, ikki davlatdagi munosabatlar vujudga kelishidan avvalgi siyosiy vaziyatlarga ham qisqacha to‘xtalib o‘tadi. Muallif nafaqat Temuriylar davlatida, balki Mamluklar davlatida yaratilgan manbalarni ham tadqiqotiga jalb etganligi bois, ikki davlat o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarning yangi qirralarini ochib bera olgan. Muallif Al-Maqriziy ma’lumotlariga tayangan holda, ikki davlat o‘rtasidagi aloqalar 1385-yilda Amir Temurning Sulton Barquqqa elchi yuborishidan boshlanganligini

⁴² İsmail Aka. Timur’un Ölümünden Sonraki Hâkimiyet Mücadelelerine Kısa Bir Bakış // A.Ü.D.T.C.F. Cumhuriyetin 50. Yıl Dönümünü Anma Kitabı. – Ankara, 1974. – S. 383-390; Timur’un Ölümünden Sonra Güney İran’da Hâkimiyet Mücadeleleri // Atsız Armağanı. – İstanbul: Ötüken Yayınevi, 1976. – S. 3-15; Timur’un Ankara Savaşı (1402) Fetihnamesi // Türk Tarihi Belgeleri Dergisi. – Ankara, 1981. Sayı 15. – S. 1-23; Timur Ve Timurular Devleti (1370-1507) // Tarihte Türk Devletleri. – Ankara, 1987. Cilt II. – S. 553-558; Timurular Devleti // Doğuştan Günümüze Büyük İslam Tarihi. – İstanbul, 1988. Cilt II. – S. 181-300.

⁴³ Nazmiye Togan. Temur Zamanında Aristokrat Türk Kadını // İslam Tetkikleri Enstitüsü Dergisi. – İstanbul, 1973. Cilt V. – S. 135.

⁴⁴ Yaşar Yücel. Timur’un Ortadoğu – Anadolu Seferleri Ve Sonuçları (1393-1402). – Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu, 1989. – 152 s.

⁴⁵ Yaşar Yücel. Timur’un Ortadoğu – Anadolu Seferleri Ve Sonuçları (1393-1402). – Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu, 1989. – S. 2.

⁴⁶ Cüneyt Kanat. Memluk-Timurlu Münasebetleri 1382-1447. Doktora Tezi. – İzmir: Ege Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 1996. – 283 s.

hamda yuqoridagi manbada elchilik tafsilotlari batafsil keltirib o'tilmaganligini yozadi⁴⁷. Shuningdek, Juneyt Kanat Suriya noibi tomonidan Amir Temurning josusi qo'lga tushirilganligini, bu josus so'roq davomida yana uch nafar sherigi mavjud ekanligini tan olganligini qayd etadi. Muallif bu ma'lumotlarga tayangan holda, Amir Temurning 1401-yilda Suriyani egallashini 14 yil avval reja qilinganligini aytib o'tadi⁴⁸. Bundan tashqari, muallif Ibn Qozi Shuhba ma'lumotlariga tayanib, josusning ismi Davlat Hoja ekanligini hamda bu josus Barquqqa Amir Temurning askariy quvvati haqida ma'lumot berib uning 140 ming kishilik qo'shini mavjudligi, bundan 20 ming jangchi yaroqliligi haqida yozadi. Muallif qo'shimcha qilib, Ibn al-Furotda yuqoridagi raqamlar 240 mingga 30 ming hajmida keltirib o'tilganligini qayd etadi⁴⁹. Juneyt Kanat Al-Maqriziy ma'lumotlariga tayanib, Amir Temur vafot etishidan oldin bir guruh kekxa yoshli insonlarni Makka shahriga elchi qilib yuborganligini va bu elchilar 1405-yil 26-iyunda Makka shahriga yetib kelganliklarini keltirib o'tgan. Muallif Makka amiri Sharif Hasan ularni qarshi olganligini, bu elchilar Amir Temurning Ka'baga kisva yuborish niyati bor ekanligi haqida ma'lum qilganliklarini qayd etadi. Ammo, muallif bunday tarixiy voqea Amir Temur tarixchilari tomonidan qayd etilmaganligi bois, bu ishni haqiqatdan biroz yiroq ekanligini yozadi⁵⁰.

Haqiqatan ham, Amir Temurning Ka'baga kisva yuborish maqsadi haqida Temuriylar davlatida yaratilgan manbalarda ma'lumot uchramaydi. Lekin, Shohruh Mirzo bu ishni qilishga harakat qiladi va Mamluklar bilan bu borada uzoq yillar muzokaralar ham olib borganligi ma'lum. Balki Shohruh Mirzoda otasining istaklari natijasida Ka'baga kisva yuborish g'oyasi tug'ilgan bo'lishi ehtimoli mavjud.

1991-yildan keyingi davrda Turkiyada Amir Temur faoliyati nafaqat tadqiqotchilar, balki harbiy soha vakillari tomonidan ham tadqiq etilganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. 1995-yilda Turkiya Harbiy Vazirligi, Bosh shtab harbiy tarix va strategik tadqiqotlar boshqarmasi tomonidan "Anqara maydoni muhorabasi" nomli kitob nashr etilgan⁵¹. Mazkur kitob Anqara jangidan avval ikki davlatning tashqi siyosiy aloqalari bayoni bilan boshlanib, Amir Temurning shaxsiga ham qisqacha to'xtalib o'tar ekan, ota tomonidan avlodlari Chingizxon avlodlariga borib taqalishi haqida ma'lumot keltirilgan⁵². Shuningdek, mazkur kitob Anqara jangini faqatgina harbiy tomondan emas, balki mazkur jangga ta'sir ko'rsatgan siyosiy, geografik, ijtimoiy faktorlar ham tahlil etilganligi bilan ham ahamiyatlidir. Xususan, Sulton Boyazid oz muddatda katta hududlarni zabt etgan bo'lsa-da, turli

⁴⁷ Cüneyt Kanat. Memluk-Timurlu Münasebetleri 1382-1447. Doktora Tezi. – İzmir: Ege Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 1996. – S. 43.

⁴⁸ Cüneyt Kanat. Memluk-Timurlu Münasebetleri 1382-1447. Doktora Tezi. – İzmir: Ege Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 1996. – S. 46.

⁴⁹ Cüneyt Kanat. Memluk-Timurlu Münasebetleri 1382-1447. Doktora Tezi. – İzmir: Ege Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 1996. – S. 64.

⁵⁰ Cüneyt Kanat. Memluk-Timurlu Münasebetleri 1382-1447. Doktora Tezi. – İzmir: Ege Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 1996. – S. 209.

⁵¹ Fethi Ünsal, İhsan Gürsoy. Ankara meydan muharebesi. – Ankara: Genelkurmay Askerî Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt Başkanlığı Yayınları, 1995. – 152 s.

⁵² Fethi Ünsal, İhsan Gürsoy. Ankara meydan muharebesi. – Ankara: Genelkurmay Askerî Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt Başkanlığı Yayınları, 1995. – 152 s.

xil madaniyat va jamiyatlarni o'zida mujassam etgan bu davlatda to'liq hamjihatlik hamda o'zaro integratsiyaning mavjud emasligi jang natijalariga ta'sir ko'rsatgan omillardan biri sifatida keltirib o'tilgan⁵³.

Bu davrda Amir Temur tarixi bo'yicha tadqiqot olib borgan izlanuvchilardan biri Kadriye Figen Vardardir. Kadriye Figen tomonidan "Temuriylar davri koshin san'atining davr va muhit ichida baholanishi" nomli doktorlik dissertatsiyasi tayyorlangan⁵⁴. Bu tadqiqotda Amir Temur shaxsi va davlatchilik faoliyati to'g'risida deyarli ma'lumot uchramaydi. Asosan, Amir Temur hamda uning vorislari hukmronlik qilgan hududlarda koshin san'atining rivojlanishi, jamoat binolarining bezatilishi hamda Usmoniylar qurilish-bezak san'ati bilan qiyosiy tahlil etilganligini ko'ramiz⁵⁵. Kadriye Figen o'z tadqiqotida qisqa shaklda Amir Temur davlatining siyosiy tarixiga ham to'xtalib o'tadi. Muallif Amir Temurning birinchi rafiqasi hamda Jahongir Mirzoning onasi sifatida Nermish Oqani ko'rsatadi. Lekin muallif bu fikrlarini hech qanday manbaviy asosga bog'lamaydi⁵⁶.

So'nggi bobning ikkinchi paragrafi "**2001–2023-yillarda temurshunoslik taraqqiyoti**" deb nomlangan. Bu davr Turkiyada Amir Temur va temuriylar davri tarixi yoritilishida rivojlanish bosqichi bo'ldi. Chunki bu davrda Amir Temur shaxsi va uning davlatchilik faoliyati tarixiga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlar son va sifat jihatidan ancha o'sganligini ko'rish mumkin. 1991-yilga qadar bo'lgan davrdagi tadqiqotlarda asosan Amir Temurning harbiy yurishlari hamda Onado'li va Kichik Osiyo mintaqasiga safarlari tarixi turkiyalik temurshunoslarning tadqiqot obyekti bo'lgan bo'lsa, 2000-yildan keyingi davrda Sohibqiron faoliyatining turli yo'nalishlari hamda boshqaruvining o'ziga xos jihatlari turkiyalik tarixchilarning tadqiqotlarida o'z aksini topa boshladi.

2000-yildan keyingi davrda Turkiyada Amir Temur tarixi bo'yicha tadqiqotlar son jihatdan ko'pligi bois, tadqiqotlarni xususiyatidan kelib chiqqan holda turkumlashtirib o'rganish maqsadga muvofiq. 1) Amir Temur biografiyasiga oid tadqiqotlar, 2) Harbiy yurishlari va strategiyalariga doir tadqiqotlar, 3) Siyosat va davlat boshqaruvi masalalariga doir tadqiqotlar, 4) Amir Temur davrida madaniyat, san'at, ilm-fan va din bilan bog'liq tadqiqotlar, 5) Amir Temur va Sulton Boyazid munosabatlari tarixiga oid tadqiqotlar.

Bu davrda yaratilgan bir qator tadqiqotlarda Amir Temur shaxsiyati bo'yicha qisqacha yondashgan tadqiqotchilarni ko'rish mumkin. Hayrunissa Alan o'zining "Bo'zqirdan jannat bog'chasiga Temuriylar (1360-1506)" nomli asarida Amir Temurning kelib chiqishiga to'xtalar ekan, u Turklarning beyi, musulmonlarning amiri, mo'g'ullarning kuyovi Amir Temur Ko'ragon va Temur Bek edi, deya

⁵³ Fethi Ünsal, İhsan Gürsoy. Ankara meydan muharebesi. – Ankara: Genelkurmay Askerî Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt Başkanlığı Yayınları, 1995. – S. 19-20.

⁵⁴ Kadriye Figen Vardar. Timurlu Çini Sanatının Çağı ve Çevresi İçinde Değerlendirilmesi. Doktora Tezi. – İstanbul: İstanbul Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 1996. – 437 s.

⁵⁵ Kadriye Figen Vardar. Timurlu Çini Sanatının Çağı ve Çevresi İçinde Değerlendirilmesi. Doktora Tezi. – İstanbul: İstanbul Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 1996. – 437 s.

⁵⁶ Kadriye Figen Vardar. Timurlu Çini Sanatının Çağı ve Çevresi İçinde Değerlendirilmesi. Doktora Tezi. – İstanbul: İstanbul Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 1996. – S. 4-5.

ta'riflaydi⁵⁷. Bundan tashqari, Tarkan Suchikar⁵⁸, Izzatulloh Zaki⁵⁹, Harun Chetin⁶⁰, Halil Chetin⁶¹, Ahat Andijon⁶², Ahmad Shimshirgil⁶³ kabi turk tarixchilari Amir Temur va Temuriylar davlati tarixiga doir tadqiqotlarida Amir Temurning shaxsiyati hamda uning bolalik vaqtlariga qisqacha to'xtalib o'tishgan.

Vizantiya manbalari asosida Amir Temur shaxsiyati va faoliyatini tadqiq etgan olimlar orasida turk tarixchisi Mustafa Dashning ilmiy izlanishlari alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Mustafa Dash Vizantiya tarixchilari va cherkov manbalari asosida Amir Temur shaxsining Vizantiya tarixshunosligida qanday tasavvur etilganini tahlil qiladi. Mustafa Dash Vizantiya tarixchilarining Amir Temur haqidagi qarashlari, unga berilgan siyosiy va madaniy tavsiflar hamda Anqara jangidan keyingi munosabatlarni chuqur o'rganadi⁶⁴.

Amir Temur harbiy faoliyati tarixi bo'yicha tadqiqot olib borgan turk tarixchilaridan biri Ensar Majitdir. U o'zining "Temuriylar davlatining askariy tashkiloti" nomli tadqiqotida Amir Temur va uning vorislari davridagi qo'shin tuzilishi, qurollanish, harbiy taktikalar hamda jangdan keyingi amaliyotlar tarixiga batafsil to'xtalib o'tadi⁶⁵.

Ahad Andijon Amir Temurning Hindistonga yurishi sabablarini tahlil qilar ekan, mazkur harbiy yurishning faqat diniy g'oya yoki siyosiy beqarorlik bilan izohlanishini yetarli emas deb hisoblaydi. Muallifning qayd etishicha, temuriylar davri tarixchilari Nizomiddin Shomiy hamda Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy Hindiston yurishini kofirlar ustiga yurish tushunchasi bilan izohlashga harakat qilgan bo'lsalar-da, bu qarash Amir Temurning aynan Hindistonni nishon sifatida tanlashiga to'liq javob bermaydi. Ahad Andijonning fikricha, Hindistonga yurishning asosiy sabablaridan biri Pirmuhammad Jahongir boshchiligidagi qo'shinlarning Mo'ltan qamali vaqtida muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchrashi bilan bog'liq edi. Muallifga ko'ra, shu sababli u avval rejalashtirilgan Xitoy yurishini vaqtincha to'xtatib, Hindistonga shaxsan yurishga qaror qilgan. Ahad Andijon ushbu masalaga doir hind va boshqa ko'plab tarixchilar ma'lumotlarini qiyosiy tahlil qilib, Amir Temurning Hindiston yurishi ko'proq temuriylar siyosiy mavqeyini saqlab qolish, harbiy nufuzni tiklash va Shimoliy Hindistonda nazoratni mustahkamlash maqsadlari bilan bog'liq bo'lganini ta'kidlaydi⁶⁶.

Turkiyadagi yirik temurshunos olimlardan biri Ali Rizo Yag'li "Temuriylar davlatida vazirlar va vazirlik tashkiloti" nomli tadqiqotida Temuriylar davlati boshqaruv faoliyati tarixiga batafsil to'xtalib o'tgan⁶⁷. Ali Rizo Yag'li

⁵⁷ Hayrunnisa Alan. Timurlular – Bozkırdan Cennet Bahçesine 1360-1506. – İstanbul: Ötüken Neşriyat, 2007. – S. 31.

⁵⁸ Tarkan Suçikar. Emir Timur Yıldırım Bayezid. – İstanbul: Kripto Basın Yayınları, 2016. – 319 s.

⁵⁹ İzzetulloh Zeki. Emir Timur dönemi bilginleri. – İstanbul: Çizgi kitabevi yayınları, 2021. – 127 s.

⁶⁰ Harun Çetin. Emir Timur ve İslam. – İstanbul: IQ Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık, 2017. – 160 s.

⁶¹ Halil Çetin. Ankara Savaşı ve Anadolu Seferi. – İstanbul: Yeditepe Yayınevi, 2012. – 240 s.

⁶² Ahat Andican. Emir Timur: Tarih, Siyaset, Miras. – İstanbul: Selenge Yayınları, 2019. – 930 s.

⁶³ Ahmet Şimşirgil. Otağ 2 – Emir Timur. – İstanbul: Timaş Yayınları, 2017. – 336 s.

⁶⁴ Mustafa Daş. Bizans Kaynaklarında Timur İmajı // Tarih İncelemeleri Dergisi. – İzmir, 2005. Sayı 2. S. 43-58.

⁶⁵ Ensar Macit. Timurlu Devletinin Askeri Teşkilatı. Yüksek Lisans Tezi. – Erzurum: Atatürk Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 2012. – 195 s.

⁶⁶ Ahat Andican. Emir Timur: Tarih, Siyaset, Miras. – İstanbul: Selenge Yayınları, 2019. – S.204-206.

⁶⁷ Ali Rıza Yağlı. Timurlu Devletinde Vezirler ve Vezirlik Kurumu. Doktora Tezi. – Ankara: Ankara Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 2014. – 436 s.

tadqiqotining “Temuriylar davlati va uning tuzilmasi” deb nomlangan birinchi bobi Temuriylar davlatidagi harbiy va saroy lavozimlari, boshqaruv strukturasi hamda mintaqalardagi boshqaruv masalalari tarixiga bag‘ishlangan⁶⁸.

Bu davrda ko‘zga ko‘ringan temurshunos olimlardan yana biri Muso Shamil Yuksaldir. U o‘zining “Temuriylarda din va davlat munosabatlari” nomli tadqiqotida Temuriylar sulolasining siyosiy hokimiyati hamda islom dini asosidagi ijtimoiy nazorat mexanizmlari qanday uyg‘unlashganini chuqur tahlil qilinganligini ko‘rish mumkin⁶⁹. Muallif Amir Temurning diniy qarashlari otasining ta’siri va e’tibori ostida shakllanganligiga e’tibor qaratadi. Shuningdek, mazhab masalasida Amir Temurning sunniy ekanligini, ba’zi xorijlik olimlar uning shia mazhabida ekanligini qabrtoshida Hazrati Aliga bog‘langan nasabnomaga tayanib da’vo qilayotganliklarini, lekin uning butun faoliyatida sunniy ekanligini isbotlovchi ko‘plab dalillar mavjud ekanligini qayd etadi⁷⁰.

Izzatulloh Zaki o‘zining “Amir Temur davri olimlari” nomli asarida Amir Temurning ziyolilar bilan munosabatlari hamda Temuriylar davrida ilm-fan taraqqiyoti tarixiga to‘xtalib o‘tadi⁷¹. Izzatulloh Zakining mazkur asari olti bo‘limdan iborat bo‘lib, Amir Temurning olimlar, oriflar, tarixchilar, vazirlar, shoirlar, san’atkorlar va tabiblar bilan munosabatlari hamda ularga qaratgan e’tibori har bir bobda alohida tahlil etilganligini ko‘rish mumkin. Muallif Amir Temur qayerga harbiy safar qilsa, mintaqadagi olimlar bilan suhbat o‘tkazishni sevishini va ularni o‘z poytaxti Samarqandga da’vat etganligini yozadi. Zaki Amir Temur harbiy yurishlari chog‘ida ham ko‘plab ilm ahli unga hamrohlik qilganligini, Mavlono Abduljabbor shunday ulamolardan biri ekanligini hamda bu ulamo Amir Temurning O‘rta Sharq va Onado‘li mintaqalariga qilgan safarlarida imom, tarjimon sifatida faoliyat olib borganligini yozadi. Muallif uning Amir Temur saroyidagi o‘rnini Imomi A‘zamga qiyosan “Ikkinchi No‘mon” shaklida atalishi hamda Sohirqironning ilmiy munozaralarida hakam sifatida tanlanganidan ham bilish mumkinligini qayd etadi⁷².

Turk tadqiqotchisi Tarkan Suchikar Amir Temur va Yildirim Boyazid o‘rtasidagi murakkab diplomatik munosabatlarni turli manbalar asosida sinchiklab tahlil qiladi. Muallif ikki buyuk hukmdorning o‘zaro yozishmalari, elchilar orqali olib borilgan muloqotlari, siyosiy nutqlari va bu harakatlarning zamiridagi siyosiy maqsadlarni manbashunoslik asosida ochib beradi. Muallif o‘z asarida Amir Temur va Boyazid o‘rtasidagi diplomatik tanglik bir tomonlama keskinlik emas, balki ikkala tomonning shaxsiy xarakteri, siyosiy mafkurasi va davr sharoiti bilan bog‘liqligini ko‘rsatadi. Uning ta’kidlashicha, Yildirim Boyazid diplomatiya qoidalariga doimo rioya qilmagan, vaziyatga qarab o‘zining murosasiz, ba’zida esa haddan tashqari shaxsiy hissiyotga asoslangan tutumlarini namoyon qilgan. Bu hol, ayniqsa, Amir Temurning elchilariga javoban yuborilgan haqoratli va tahdidli maktublarda yaqqol ko‘rinadi. Suchikar Yildirimning elchilarni kamsitishi,

⁶⁸ Ali Rıza Yağlı. Timurlu Devletinde Vezirler ve Vezirlik Kurumu. Doktora Tezi. – Ankara: Ankara Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 2014. – S. 57-121.

⁶⁹ Musa Şamil Yüksel. Timurlularda Din-Devlet İlişkisi. – Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu, 2009. – 252 s.

⁷⁰ Musa Şamil Yüksel. Timurlularda Din-Devlet İlişkisi. – Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu, 2009. – S. 26-31.

⁷¹ İzzetulloh Zeki. Emir Timur dönemi bilginleri. – İstanbul: Çizgi kitabevi yayınları, 2021. – 127 s.

⁷² İzzetulloh Zeki. Emir Timur dönemi bilginleri. – İstanbul: Çizgi kitabevi yayınları, 2021. – S. 28-31.

sovg'alarni rad etishi, hattoki elchilarning soqollarini olish kabi tahqirli amallarni buyurishini o'zining mag'rurligi, siyosiy raqibni yengish istagi va kuchni namoyish qilish vositasi deb baholaydi⁷³.

XULOSA

Turkiya Respublikasi tarixshunosligida Amir Temur hayoti va davlatchilik faoliyatiga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlarni qiyosiy-tahliliy o'rganish natijasida mavzuning yoritilish xususiyatlari, asosiy ilmiy yondashuvlar va qarashlar aniqlanib, quyidagi ilmiy xulosalar chiqarildi:

1. 1923–2023-yillar oralig'ida Turkiyada Amir Temur tarixining o'rganilishi uch bosqichda rivojlandi. Birinchi bosqich 1923-yildan XX asrning 70-yillariga qadar bo'lgan davrni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu davrda asosan Amir Temur shaxsi nisbatan milliy mafkuralar ta'siridan kelib chiqqan holda o'rganildi hamda tadqiq etildi. Chunki Turkiya bu davrda xalqaro va mintaqadagi siyosiy vaziyatdan kelib chiqqan holda milliy davlat qurishga intildi. Natijada, mamlakatda turkshunoslik g'oyalari rivojlandi. Turkshunoslik hamda Mustafo Kamol Otaturkning davlatchilik qarashlari ta'sirida Amir Temur shaxsi turkiy xalqlarning hukmdori sifatida o'rganildi.

2. Ikkinchi bosqich XX asrning 70-yillaridan 1991-yilga qadar bo'lgan davrni o'z ichiga oladi. XX asrning 60-yillaridan boshlab Turkiyada yuz bergan siyosiy jarayonlar nafaqat ijtimoiy hayotga, balki ilmiy sohalarga, xususan tarixshunoslik ilmining rivojiga ham sezilarli darajada ta'sir ko'rsatdi. XX asrning 70-yillariga kelib esa turkiyalik olimlar o'z ilmiy izlanishlarida milliy g'oya bilan birga gumanizm, materializm kabi zamonaviy falsafiy yondashuvlarga ham murojaat qila boshladilar. Natijada tarixshunoslikda ko'p yo'nalishli, turli nazariy maktablarga asoslangan yondashuvlar shakllana boshladi. Bu o'zgarishlar, shubhasiz, temurshunoslik sohasida olib borilgan tadqiqotlarga ham o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatdi.

3. Uchinchi bosqich (1991–2023-yillar) – O'zbekiston mustaqillikka erishganidan keyin o'zaro aloqalarning rivojlanishi natijasida temurshunoslik tadqiqotlarining son va sifat jihatidan yanada o'sganligi hamda turk temurshunoslari guruhining shakllanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

4. Turkiyada Amir Temur hayoti, harbiy-siyosiy faoliyati va davlat boshqaruvi tizimi tarixi bo'yicha yaratilgan asarlardan xorijlik olimlar tomonidan ma'lum darajada foydalanilgan bo'lsa-da, 1923–2023-yillarda Turkiya tarixshunosligida Amir Temur shaxsi va davlatchilik faoliyatining o'rganilishi bo'yicha muayyan bir tadqiqot olib borilmagan. Bu esa temurshunoslik sohasida Turkiya tarixshunosligining salohiyatini ilmiy asosda baholash, mazkur yo'nalishda yangi ilmiy izlanishlar olib borish, adabiyotlarni tizimli ravishda tahlil qilish va Amir Temur merosining Turkiya tarixiy tafakkuridagi o'rnini aniqroq belgilash zarurligini anglatadi.

⁷³ Tarkan Suçıkar. Emir Timur Yıldırım Bayezid XV-XVII. Yüzyıl Osmanlı Kroniklerinde Yıldırım Bayezid ve Timur Algısı. – Ankara: Panama Yayıncılık, 2018. – S. 172-177.

5. Mustafó Kamol Otaturkning Amir Temur shaxsiga nisbatan ijobiy munosabati Turkiya Respublikasida temurshunoslik yo‘nalishining shakllanishi va rivojlanishiga sezilarli ta‘sir ko‘rsatdi. Otaturk davrida Amir Temur siymosining maktab va litsey darsliklarida turkiy xalqlarning buyuk davlat arbobi va tarixiy qahramoni sifatida talqin etilishi, uning turk jamiyatidagi mavqeini yanada mustahkamladi. Natijada Amir Temur yangi turk davlatining tarixiy xotirasi va milliy o‘zligini shakllantirishda muhim ramziy timsollardan biriga aylanishi bilan birga, uning hayoti va davlatchilik faoliyatiga doir ilmiy tadqiqotlar, asarlar va tarjimalarning ko‘payishiga ham zamin yaratdi.

6. Turkiya Respublikasi tarixshunosligida temurshunoslik yo‘nalishining shakllanishi va taraqqiyotiga ijobiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatgan muhim omillardan biri — Amir Temur va Temuriylar davri tarixiga oid fors, arab va yunon tillaridagi birlamchi manbalarning, shuningdek, xorijiy tadqiqotchilar tomonidan yaratilgan zamonaviy ilmiy asarlarning turk tiliga tarjima qilinishi bo‘ldi. Mazkur tarjimalar turkiyalik tadqiqotchilarning mavzuga oid manbaviy va ilmiy adabiyotlar doirasini sezilarli darajada kengaytirib, Amir Temur shaxsi, uning davlatchilik faoliyati hamda Temuriylar davri siyosiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy jarayonlarini qiyosiy va kompleks asosda o‘rganish imkoniyatini yaratdi.

7. Turkiya Respublikasi tarixshunosligida shahzoda Ertug‘rulning vafoti, Yildirim Boyazidning “temir qafas”ga solinishi hamda Anqara jangining aniq joylashuvi kabi bahsli masalalar yuzasidan turli qarashlarning shakllanishi, eng avvalo, tadqiqotchilarning turli davr va tillarda yaratilgan manbalarni qiyosiy-tanqidiy asosda o‘rganishi, ulardagi ma‘lumotlarning ishonchlilik darajasini turlicha baholashi hamda tarixiy voqelikni manbalar asosida qayta talqin qilishga intilishi bilan izohlanadi.

8. Amir Temur tarixi bo‘yicha keng qamrovli tadqiqotlar an‘analarini shakllantirishda va ilmiy maktab yaratishda turkiyalik yetuk tarixchi olim, professor Ismoil Aka muhim o‘rin egallaydi. U Temurshunoslik sohasida nafaqat Amir Temurning harbiy faoliyatini, balki uning davlat siyosati, huquqiy islohotlari, ilm-fan va madaniyatni rivojlantirishdagi o‘rni, Temuriylar sulolasining siyosiy merosini ham ilmiy asosda tadqiq qilgan. Ismoil Akaning asarlari tarixiy manbalarni chuqur tahlil etishga tayanganligi, ko‘plab temurshunos olimlarni tarbiyalashga bevosita boshchilik qilganligi Turkiyada temurshunoslik maktabining shakllanishiga va ushbu sohaning mustaqil ilmiy yo‘nalish sifatida rivojlanishiga xizmat qilganligini ko‘rsatadi.

Olib borilgan tadqiqot natijalari va ilmiy xulosalardan kelib chiqib, quyidagi taklif va tavsiyalarni bildirishni lozim topdik:

1. Turkiya Respublikasi tarixshunosligida Amir Temur va Temuriylar davlatini tadqiq etishga bag‘ishlangan asarlar, dissertatsiyalar, ilmiy maqolalar va badiiy kitoblar bibliografiyasini yaratish;

2. O‘zbek va turk tarixchilarining birgalikdagi izlanishlarini muvofiqlashtiradigan, qo‘shma ilmiy loyihalar va konferensiyalarni tashkil etadigan maxsus raqamli temurshunoslik ilmiy platformasini tashkil etish;

3. 1923–2023-yillarda Turkiya Respublikasi tarixshunosligida Amir Temur hayoti va davlatchilik faoliyatining o‘rganilishi mavzusida fundamental monografik tadqiqot yaratish;

4. Usmoniylar arxivi hamda To‘pqopi saroyi arxivida Temuriylar tarixiga doir saqlanayotgan manba va adabiyotlar katalogini yaratish.

**ONE-TIME SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL ON THE BASE
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FERGHANA STATE UNIVERSITY

MAMAZHONOV KHUMOYUN KHOMIDJON UGLI

**STUDY OF THE LIFE AND STATEHOOD ACTIVITY OF AMIR
TEMUR IN THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
(1923-2023)**

07.00.08 – Historiography, source study and methods of historical research

ABSTRACT
of dissertation of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) on HISTORICAL SCIENCES

The theme of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation is registered by the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the number B2025.1.PhD/Tar2272

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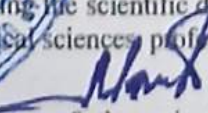
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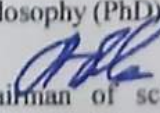
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INTRODUCTION (Abstract of the dissertation of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD))

The actuality and significance of the dissertation work. In a context where globalization trends occurring worldwide are increasingly encompassing broader regions, the need to scientifically and comprehensively study the life, statecraft activities, and historical legacy of Amir Temur who created opportunities for the deepening of integration processes in the European and Asian regions is steadily growing. The integration processes that took place during the Timurid era had a significant impact on the geopolitics of that period, and the study of this historical experience has gained particular relevance in today's era of globalization.

Today, the personality of Amir Temur and his state-building activities are being studied in depth in many research centres around the world as well as in academic institutions in Turkey¹. In particular, Turkish scholars have conducted research on various aspects of the Amir Temur period, and this scholarly activity continues consistently at present. At the same time, in various academic centres around the world, the scholarly works of Turkish researchers devoted to Amir Temur's life and political activity are attracting increasing attention, and new scholarly approaches are being formed on the basis of their analysis. However, to date, the scholarly studies produced in Turkey concerning the Timurid period have not been comprehensively examined from a historiographical perspective. Therefore, analysing the conceptual foundations on which the personality of Amir Temur and his state policy have been interpreted in the historiography of the Republic of Turkey is of significant theoretical importance in identifying the directions of development of Timurid studies in the global academic sphere.

Our country has produced great ancestors who made a substantial contribution to the development of world civilization. As President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev emphasized, "National spirit is an invincible force. If the national spirit is strong, willpower and combat potential will also be high. Where will our brave children, who dream of becoming soldiers in the future, draw their national spirit and sense of responsibility for the fate of the sacred Motherland from? They will draw it from the rich history of our Homeland and from the courage of our great ancestors such as Amir Temur."² A comparative analysis of studies on the history of Amir Temur in Turkish historiography directly with the sources of the Timurid period is one of the pressing issues facing contemporary historiography. This serves not only to gain a deeper understanding of the personality of Amir Temur, but also to create an important scholarly basis for determining the place of the Timurid legacy in the global context. From this point of view, conducting a scholarly analysis of the stages in the formation of the field of Timurid studies in Turkey, as well as the views of Turkish historians on Amir Temur, is an important academic task.

¹ Turkish historical society (Türk Tarih Kurumu): ttk.gov.tr, Centre for Islamic studies (İSAM (İslam Araştırmaları Merkezi)): isam.org.tr, Turkish academy of sciences (TÜBA (Türkiye Bilimler Akademisi)): tuba.gov.tr, The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye (TÜBİTAK) (TÜBİTAK | Türkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Araştırma Kurumu): tubitak.gov.tr, Columbia | Harriman institute Russian, Eurasian, and East European Studies): harriman.columbia.edu.

² The speech delivered by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, during his meeting with military servicemen on January 14, 2019 // <https://pm.gov.uz/oz/lists/view/217>.

However, the fact that this issue has not yet been fully studied determines the relevance of the topic.

This dissertation will, to a certain extent, serve the implementation of the tasks set out in Goals 71 and 77 of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-60 dated 28 January 2022, “On the Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026”, Decree No. PD-6097 dated 29 October 2020, “On the approval of the Concept of Science Development until 2030”, Resolution No. PR-126 dated 10 February 2022, “On additional measures for the improvement of the system for the preservation and study of ancient written sources”, Resolution No. PR-338 dated 29 July 2022, “On measures for the accelerated development of cooperation with Turkic states in the field of tourism” as well as other regulatory legal documents related to this sphere.

Compliance of the research with the priorities of the republic’s science and technology development. The research was carried out in accordance with Priority Area I of the development of science and technology of the republic, entitled “Formation of the system of innovative ideas in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and the democratic state and ways of their implementation”.

The level of study of the problem. The works of Turkish researchers who studied the history of Amir Temur’s personality and state-building activities during the period of 1923–2023 have been analyzed from various scholarly perspectives in world historiography. They were researched by being classified into three groups based on territorial and chronological principles. Specifically, the first group comprises studies produced in Western Europe and the USA; the second group consists of works created in regions neighboring Turkey; and the third group includes research generated in our country during the years of independence.

Historiographical analysis indicates that no separate research has been conducted on the study of the personality and statehood activity of Amir Temur in the historiography of the Republic of Turkey between 1923 and 2023. This demonstrates that investigating this issue is a task of significant scientific and theoretical importance (the historiography of the issue is covered in detail in the first paragraph of Chapter I).

The connection of the study with the research plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation was carried out in accordance with the scientific research plan of Ferghana State University within the framework of the “Roadmap” approved on the basis of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD–6097 dated October 29, 2020, “On the Approval of the Concept for the Development of Science until 2030”.

The purpose of the research is to investigate the study of the life and statehood activity of Amir Temur in the Republic of Turkey between 1923 and 2023 from a historiographical perspective.

Tasks of the research:

to scientifically analyze the factors and developmental stages that prompted the study of the life and statehood activity of Amir Temur in Turkey between 1923 and 2023;

to demonstrate the role of Turkish researchers who investigated the life and statehood activity of Amir Temur in the advancement of Timurid studies;

to investigate the emergence of Timurid studies in Turkey between 1923 and 1991;

to analyze Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's attitude toward the personality of Amir Temur and the inclusion of Amir Temur in the textbooks of the early years of the Republic of Turkey;

to analyze the coverage of the history of Amir Temur in the works of Turkish researchers between 1991 and 2000;

to shed light on the issues concerning the study of the history of the life and statehood activity of Amir Temur in research produced in Turkey between 2001 and 2023;

to draw final conclusions based on the research results and develop recommendations of scientific and practical importance.

The object of the research is defined as the investigation of the history of the life and statehood activity of Amir Temur in the Republic of Turkey between 1923 and 2023.

The subject of the research consists of the works and studies of Turkish researchers dedicated to investigating the life and statehood activity of Amir Temur in the Republic of Turkey between 1923 and 2023.

Research methods. The principles of objectivity, impartiality, and consistency, as well as the methods of comparative-historical analysis, content analysis, systematization, and problem-chronological analysis, were employed in the course of the research.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

it has been substantiated that Timurid studies in the Republic of Turkey (1923–2023) developed in three stages, which are characterized as follows: the first stage (from 1923 to the 1970s) emerged within the framework of Turkological research initiated for the purpose of national state-building; the second stage (from the 1970s to 1991) saw an increased scientific and objective approach to the history of Amir Temur influenced by the methodological advancement of historical science in Turkey; and the third stage (from 1991 to 2023) experienced further growth in both quantitative and qualitative aspects of Timurid studies alongside the formation of a distinct cohort of Turkish Timurid scholars as a result of developing bilateral relations after Uzbekistan attained independence;

it has been substantiated that Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's erroneous views regarding Tughlugh Timur consulting Amir Temur on the direction of military operations in Mawarannahr arose as a result of relying on the French translation of the "Institutes of Timur" (Tuzuk-i Timuri) executed by the French Orientalist Louis-Mathieu Langlès;

it has been proven that Ismail Aka is the researcher who initiated studies in Turkey analyzing Amir Temur's activities not only as a military commander but also as a statesman, thereby establishing a scientific school of Timurid studies;

it has been demonstrated that Umer Halis Bıyıktai was the first researcher to put forward the view that the Battle of Ankara between Amir Temur and Sultan Bayezid took place in the Chubuk area.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

More than 40 works on the life and state-building activities of Amir Temur, produced by Turkish researchers between 1923 and 2023 and preserved in libraries and research databases in Uzbekistan and Turkey, were identified and analyzed.

It was substantiated that the erroneous views in Turkish historiography regarding the killing of Prince Ertughrul, the son of Sultan Bayezid, by Amir Temur resulted from inaccuracies in Laonikos Chalkokondyles' work "The History of the Turks".

The work "İbretü'n-nazirin" by Fakhriddin Masihiy al-Fushanjiy, which is considered important for the research topic, was extensively used for the first time in the historiography of our country.

Reliability of the research results. The reliability of the research results is substantiated by reliance on new achievements in the study of the history of our country and effective theoretical and methodological approaches; the use of works by Turkish researchers available in the database of the National Dissertation Center of the Council of Higher Education, Publications and Documentation Department of Turkey; the discussion of the research findings in national and international scholarly publications and conferences; the implementation of proposals and recommendations arising from the research findings in practice; and the validation of the obtained results by authorized organizations.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results. The scientific significance of the research results lies in focusing on how the life and state-building activities of Amir Temur have been covered in studies conducted in the Republic of Türkiye. Through an in-depth analysis of this issue, the contribution of Turkish historiography to the field of Temur studies and its scientific and theoretical impact at the international level were examined. Historical views on Amir Temur's history in Türkiye occupy an important place not only within the framework of local historical thought but also in the formation and development of global Temur studies. Through this research, the scholarly achievements attained in Turkish historiography, the existing shortcomings, and the causes of these shortcomings were investigated. This, in turn, serves to further strengthen the scholarly foundations necessary for the development of global Timurid studies, to analyze the diversity of historical approaches, and to form new scholarly perspectives.

The practical significance of the research results is determined by the contribution of new information and theoretical foundations to scholarly studies aimed at an in-depth examination of the life, military-political activities, and system of state governance of Amir Temur. The scholarly conclusions and analytical results generalized in this dissertation may be effectively used in the

implementation of state programs related to the history of Uzbekistan, particularly in the preparation of textbooks for schools, lyceums and higher educational institutions.

Implementation of the research results. Based on the results, scholarly conclusions, and recommendations obtained from the study of the life and statecraft activities of Amir Temur in the historiography of the Republic of Turkey (1923–2023):

information concerning the fact that Timurid studies in the Republic of Turkey (1923–2023) developed in three stages, and that its first stage (from 1923 to the 1970s) was formed on the basis of Turkological studies that emerged with the aim of building a national state, the second stage (from the 1970s to 1991) was characterized by the growth of scholarly and objective approaches to the history of Amir Temur under the influence of the methodological development of historical science in Turkey, and the third stage (from 1991 to 2023) was marked by the quantitative and qualitative growth of Timurid studies research as a result of the development of mutual relations after the independence of Uzbekistan, as well as by the formation of a group of Turkish Timurid scholars, was used in shaping the exposition of the Fergana Regional Museum of History and Culture (reference No. 04-05/3275 dated August 13, 2025, of the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan). As a result, these materials contributed to enriching the collection of the museum's "History" department and to improving the scholarly quality and reliability of foreign literature and sources published in foreign languages on the history of Amir Temur held by the museum;

information substantiating that Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's erroneous view that Tughlugh Temur consulted with Amir Temur regarding the direction of military operations in Movarounnahr originated from reliance on the French translation of Temur Tuzuklari prepared by the French orientalist Louis-Mathieu Langlès was presented to the "History" Department of the Fergana Regional Museum of History and Culture, thereby further enriching the museum's collection (reference No. 04-05/3275 dated August 13, 2025, of the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan). As a result, these materials enabled local and foreign tourists to gain new information on the study of the history of Amir Temur in Türkiye during the period of 1923–2023;

scientific conclusions, including the substantiation that İsmail Aka was the researcher who initiated studies in Turkey analyzing Amir Temur not only as a military commander but also as a statesman, and who established the scholarly school of Timurid studies, were used in developing the scripts for the programs "Taqdimot" and "Tarix maydoni" of the "O'zbekiston tarixi" television and radio channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan (reference No. 01-33/607 of August 8, 2025, issued by the state institution "O'zbekiston tarixi" television and radio channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan). As a result, the programme was enriched with information and scientifically grounded views on the study of the history of Amir Temur in the Republic of Türkiye during the period of 1923–2023;

information substantiating that Umer Halis Bıyıktaş was the first researcher to advance the view that the Battle of Ankara between Amir Timur and Sultan Bayezid I took place in the Chubuk area was used in developing the scripts for the programs “Tarix maydoni” and “Taqdimot” of the “O‘zbekiston tarixi” television channel of the state institution National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan (reference No. 01-33/607 dated August 8, 2025, issued by the state institution “O‘zbekiston” television and radio channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan). The materials used contributed not only to making the programs engaging and popular-scientific in nature, but also to presenting to television viewers the views of Turkish scholars on the history of Amir Timur;

Approbation of the research results. The research results were tested at 5 scientific-theoretical conferences and seminars, including 3 international and 2 republican scientific-theoretical conferences.

Publication of the research results. A total of 13 scholarly works on the topic of the dissertation have been published. Eight articles, including 5 in republican journals and 3 in foreign journals, were published in scholarly editions recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations.

The structure and size of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of used sources and literature. The total volume of the work is 156 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **introduction** of the dissertation, the relevance of the chosen topic is substantiated, and the purpose and objectives, as well as the object and subject of the research, are defined. The scientific novelty and practical results of the research, the reliability of the obtained results, their theoretical and practical significance, the implementation of the research results into practice, and information regarding the approbation and structural composition of the work are also presented.

The first chapter of the research, entitled “**Stages of development in Timurid studies in Turkey and the historiography of the subject**”, analyzes the causes and factors that influenced the study of Amir Timur’s life and statecraft in Turkey, the stages of its development, as well as the scientific scholarly review of the works and opinions produced by Turkish researchers on the history of Amir Timur.

The first paragraph of the first chapter is entitled “**The factors that led to the study of the life and statehood activities of Amir Timur in Turkey and the stages of its development**” The initial factor that led to the study of the personality and statecraft activities of Amir Timur in the Republic of Turkey was the aspiration to build a Turkic state embodying national identity. The movement to establish a new republic on the basis of national identity and Turkic values, in turn, led to the emergence and development of Turkological studies in the country.

Thus, during the early years of the Republic of Turkey, Timurid studies developed within the framework of Turkological research. This created the foundation for the emergence of the first studies on the history of Amir Temur in Turkey. The work *Temur va o'g'illari* by Reşat Ekrem Koçu is the first study devoted to the history of Amir Temur in Turkey³. During this period, it can be observed that the Timurid Empire was also included among the 16 Turkic states in textbooks published in Turkey for schools and lyceums⁴. Another factor that contributed to the development of the study of the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid Empire in Turkey was the migration of a number of Turkic intellectuals from the territory of Soviet Russia. This coincided with the efforts of the Republic of Turkey to promote national identity and to build a new state on Turkic foundations. Naturally, the migration of Turkic intellectuals to Turkey was supported by Turkologists and government representatives in the country.

The second stage in the study of the history of Amir Temur in Türkiye covers the period from the 1970s to 1991. From the 1970s onwards, a more scholarly and objective approach to the history of Amir Temur became increasingly evident. In other words, this period can be regarded as the beginning of a scholarly approach to the personality of Amir Temur free from the influence of various ideological and national perspectives. The political processes that took place in Turkey beginning in the 1960s had a significant impact not only on social life, but also on scholarly fields, particularly on the development of historiography. By the 1970s, Turkish scholars had begun to turn in their research not only to nationalism, but also to modern philosophical approaches such as humanism and materialism. As a result, multidirectional approaches based on various theoretical schools began to emerge in historiography. These changes also influenced research conducted in the field of Timurid studies. Ismail Aka may be recognized as the figure who initiated a new era in Turkish Timurid studies. Through his article entitled "The Constructive Activities of Amir Temur," he became the first Turkish scholar to draw attention to the history of the constructive activities of Amir Temur⁵. During this period, it can be observed that Turkish scholars such as İlter Fügen⁶, Ahmet Halil⁷, Yaşar Yücel⁸, Ender Coşkun⁹, Saffet Bilhan¹⁰ and Mehmet Çayırdağ¹¹ published their scholarly views on various aspects of the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid Empire. The above-mentioned scholars, moving somewhat away from the military activities of Amir Temur, attempted to highlight the history of his activities in the fields of science, culture, construction, and art. In particular, the article entitled

³ Reşat Ekrem. *Timur ve oğulları*. – İstanbul: Muallim Ahmet Halit Kitaphanesi, 1933. – 64 s.

⁴ Mehmet Tevfik, Samih Rifat. *Türk Tarihinin Ana Hatları*. – İstanbul: Devlet Matbaası, 1930. – 622 s.

⁵ İsmail Aka. *Emir Timur ve İmar Faaliyetleri // Türk Yurdu*. – Ankara, 1968. Cilt VII, Sayı 1-2. – S. 27-28.

⁶ İter Fügen. *Doğu Anadolu'da Timur Devrinden Bir Yapı: Yelmaniye Medresesi // Anadolu*. – Ankara, 1973. Sayı: 17. – S. 91-121.

⁷ Halil Ahmet. *Sivas'ta Timurlenk Menkabeleri // Sivas Folkloru*. – Sivas, 1974. Sayı: 19. S. 7-8.

⁸ Yaşar Yücel. *Timur Tarihi Hakkında Araştırmalar // Belleten*. – Ankara, 1976. Cilt: 40, Sayı: 158. – S. 249-286.

⁹ Ender Coşkun. *Çelebi Mehmed'in Timur Han Adına Kestirdiği Sikkeler // Türk Nümitatik Derneği Yayınları Bülteni*. – İstanbul, 1977. Sayı: 2. – S. 17-18.

¹⁰ Saffet Bilhan. *Timurlularda Bilim Politikası // Eğitim ve Bilim*. – Ankara, 1983. 8 (46). – S. 18-23.

¹¹ Mehmet Çayırdağ. *Timur-Yıldırım Bayezid'in Oğulları ve Bazı Beylikler Adına Basılan Akçelerden Oluşan Kayseri Müzesindeki Bir Define // Türk Dünyası Araştırmaları Dergisi*. – İstanbul, 1986. Sayı: 45. – S. 57-84.

“The Policy of Science and Scholarship under the Timurids” written by Saffet Bilhan can be regarded as the first article in Türkiye to analyze the contributions of Amir Timur and his successors to the development of science and scholarship¹².

The developed stage of research in Turkey on the history of Amir Timur and the Timurid Empire covers the period from 1991 to 2023. During this period, following the collapse of the Soviet Union, Uzbekistan emerged as an independent state. In independent Uzbekistan, the history of Amir Timur began to be reexamined. At the same time, the Turkish state also started to regard the Central Asian states, particularly Uzbekistan, as principal partner countries, taking into account their common past, language, religion and origin. This cooperation also developed in cultural spheres, and the personality of Amir Timur was chosen as a historical symbol of these relations. In addition, during the post-independence period, Turkish intellectuals gained the opportunity to use primary sources related to the history of Amir Timur preserved in Uzbekistan. This created the foundation for both the quantitative and qualitative growth of research on the history of Amir Timur in Turkey and for the emergence of a group of Turkish Timurid scholars. During this period, many sources on the history of the Timurid period were translated into Turkish, including “Temur tuzukları”¹³, Ibn Arabshah’s “Ajoyib ul-maqdur fi tarixi Taymur”¹⁴, Sharaf ad-Din Ali Yazdi’s “Zafarnoma”¹⁵, Taj al-Din Salmani’s “Tarixnoma”¹⁶, Muhammad al-Husayni’s “Tarixi Kabir (Tarixi anbiyo va mulk)”, Fakhriddin Masihiy al-Fushanjiy’s “İbretü’n-Nazrin”¹⁷, Tajiddin Hasan’s “Jome ut-tavorixi Hasaniy”¹⁸, and Muiniddin Natanzi’s “Tarikh-i Muini”¹⁹. After 1991, a group of scholars conducting research on the history of Amir Timur and the Timurid Empire emerged in Turkey. In particular, Turkish Timurid scholars such as Hayrunnisa Alan, Musa Şamil Yüksel, Halil Çetin, Ali Rıza Yağlı and Ensar Macit emerged, conducting research ranging from the military campaigns of Amir Timur to the history of his state administration, and they continue these studies to the present day.

The second paragraph of this chapter is entitled **“The scholarly study of the views of Turkish historians on the life and statecraft activities of Amir Timur”** and is devoted to the scholarly examination of the views of Turkish historians concerning the life and statecraft activities of Amir Timur. The studies were analyzed in three groups according to chronological and geographical principles:

¹² Saffet Bilhan. *Timurlularda Bilim Politikası // Eğitim ve Bilim*. – Ankara, 1983. 8 (46). – S. 18-23.

¹³ Sahibkiran Emir Timur Muhammed Tarağay Bahadıroğlu. *Timur’un Günlüğü – Tüzükât-i Timur*. Hazırlayan: Kutlukhan Şakirov, Adnan Aslan. – İstanbul: İnsan Yayınları, 2004. – 160 s.

¹⁴ İbn Arabşah. *Acaibu’l Makdur (Bozkırdan Gelen Bela)*. Çevirmen: Ahsen Batur. – İstanbul: Selenge Yayınları, 2012. – 480 s.

¹⁵ Şerefüddin Ali Yezdi. *Emir Timur (Zafernâme)*. Çevirmen: Ahsen Batur. – İstanbul: Selenge Yayınları, 2013. – 544 s.

¹⁶ Tacü’s-Selmani. *Tarihnâme*. Çeviren: İsmail Aka. – Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınları, 1999. – 177 s.

¹⁷ Mevlana Sefiaddin Muhammed b. Mahmud b. Fahreddin Mesihî el-Fuşenci. *İbretü’n-Nâzirîn*. Çevirmen: Ahmet Özturhan. – İstanbul: Efe Akademi Yayınları, 2021. – 146 s.

¹⁸ Tâcu’d-dîn Hasan b. Şihâb-ı Yezdî. *Camiu’t Tevârih-i Hasenî Timur’dan Sonra Timurlular*. Çevirmen: Fatih Bostancı. – Ankara: Divan Kitap, 2023. – 116 s.

¹⁹ Mu’ineddin Natanzi. *Müntehabü’t-Tevârih-i Mu’ini (İskender Anonimi)*. Çeviren ve yayına hazırlayanlar: Ahmet Özturhan, Ahmet Korkmaz, Fatih Bostancı. – İstanbul: Bilgeoğuz Yayınları, 2023. – 408 s.

Research conducted in the countries neighboring the Republic of Türkiye. There are many scholars who, in their own research, have expressed differing views regarding the works of Turkish intellectuals on the life and statecraft activities of Amir Temur. It can be observed that scholars from Greece and Azerbaijan made extensive use of the books of Turkish researchers in their works devoted to the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid Empire. In 1949, Necati Lugal, a Turkish specialist and translator of the Persian language, translated Nizam al-Din Shami's *Zafarnama* from Persian into Turkish for the first time²⁰. Using this particular translation, in 1992, Azerbaijani Orientalist scholar Ziya Bunyadov translated the work *Zafarnama* into Azerbaijani²¹. The Greek historian Nilgün Elam, in her doctoral dissertation entitled "Relations Between the Byzantines and the Ottomans from 1391 to 1421" analyzed the influence of the personality of Amir Temur on relations between the two states²². It can be observed that Nilgün Elam also used Ottoman sources published in Turkish while preparing this dissertation. In her work, Nilgün Elam discusses the history of the activities of Amir Temur on the basis of the works of Western historians as well as Ottoman sources (in their Turkish-language published versions). In particular, relying on Aşıkpaşazade's "History of the Ottomans" and "Tevarikhi Ali Osman", as well as Neşri's "Cihannüma", the author notes that the amirs of Germiyan, Menteşe, Aydın, Kastamonu and Erzincan went to the court of Amir Temur and encouraged him to campaign against Sultan Bayezid I.

Research in the historiography of Western European Countries and the United States. Since the 1980s, the use of works by Turkish researchers in the historiography of Western European countries and the United States has increased. Scholars such as Michele Bernardini²³, Claudio Lo Jacono²⁴, Ilker Evrim Binbaş²⁵, and Beatrice Forbes Manz²⁶ have relied on the research of Turkish historians in their coverage of Amir Temur's military campaigns in the Middle East and Anatolia.

Research conducted in Uzbekistan during the period of Independence.

After 1991, efforts were also initiated in our country to study and translate into Uzbek the research produced by Turkish scholars on the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid Empire in order to present them to the attention of the scholarly community. In 1996, the work by Ismail Aka, the founder of the Temur studies school in Türkiye, devoted to the personality of Amir Temur and his state-building activities, was translated into Uzbek by the renowned writer Tohir Qahhor

²⁰ Nizamüddin Şami. *Zafername*. Çevirmen: Necati Lugal. – Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu, 1987. – 404 s.

²¹ Nizaməddin Sami. *Zəfərnəmə*. Türk dilindən tərcümə və qeydlər Z.M. Bünyadovundur. – Bakı: Elm, 1992. – 40 s.

²² Nilgün Elām. ΣΧΕΣΕΙΣ BYZANTIOY KAI ΟΘΩΜΑΝΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΑ ΕΤΗ 1391-1421. Διδακτορική Διατριβή Θεσσαλονίκη, 2010. – 261 σ. (Nilgun Elam. 1391-1421 yıllarda Vizantiya va Usmonli munosabatlari. – doktorlik dissertatsiyasi Saloniki, 2010. – 261 b.)

²³ Michele Bernardini. *Tamerlano Il conquistatore delle steppe che assogetto l'Asia dando vita a una nuova Civiltà*. Roma: Salerno Editrice, 2022. – 566 p.

²⁴ Michele Bernardini. *Tamerlano Il conquistatore delle steppe che assogetto l'Asia dando vita a una nuova Civiltà*. Roma: Salerno Editrice, 2022. – P. 259-297.

²⁵ Ilker Evrim Binbaş. *Intellectual Networks in Timurid Iran: Sharaf al-Din 'Alı Yazdı and the Islamic Republic of Letters*. – London: Cambridge University Press, 2016. – 366 p.

²⁶ Beatrice Manz Forbes. *The rise and rule of Tamerlane*. – Cambridge University Press, 1989. – 252 p.

under the title “The Great State of Temur”²⁷. It can also be observed that the works “Amir Temur jahon tarixida”²⁸, published in 1996 on the occasion of the 660th anniversary of Amir Temur’s birth, and “Amir Temur va temuriylar davri renessansi xorijiy tadqiqotlarda”²⁹ published by the State Museum of the History of the Timurids, as well as the studies of Ulughbek Abdullaev³⁰ and B.Usmonov³¹, made extensive use of the works of Turkish scholars.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled **“The coverage of the life and statehood activities of Amir Temur in Turkey during 1923-1991”** In the first paragraph of this chapter, entitled **“Mustafa Kemal Atatürk’s attitude toward the personality of Amir Temur and his inclusion in Turkish textbooks”** the attitude of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk toward the personality of Amir Temur, its influence on the study of the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid Empire in Turkey, as well as the issue of Amir Temur’s inclusion in Turkish school and lyceum textbooks, are analyzed.

After establishing the republican system of government in Türkiye, Atatürk sought a ruler from Turkish history in the process of building a national state in order to consolidate his leadership and authority and to promote Turkish identity more broadly. To achieve comprehensive success, Atatürk may have seen certain similarities between himself and Amir Temur. Amir Temur was the ruler Atatürk was seeking, as some works written during that period confirm these views. The extent of Atatürk’s knowledge and perception of Amir Temur is also reflected in Munir Hayri Egeli’s work “The Unknown Memoirs of Atatürk”³². During the visit of the Afghan Minister of War Sultan Mahmud Khan to Ankara, Atatürk took him on a tour of the battlefield where the battle between Amir Temur and Sultan Bayezid I had taken place. While introducing the battlefield, Atatürk also provided information about the existence of a special military music of Amir Temur’s army. According to the information in the book, on the return journey Atatürk quietly began to sing the march “The Mountaintop Has Been Covered with Fog”. Sultan Mahmud Khan asked Mustafa Kemal Atatürk whether this song had been performed in the army of Amir Temur. Atatürk replied that he was singing the march “The Mountaintop Has Been Covered with Fog,” which he greatly admired³³. Through this response, Atatürk was in fact attempting to convey that, just like the army of Amir Temur, he too had his own anthem and that therefore they shared common similarities.

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk also wrote draft notes devoted to the activities of ancient Turkic rulers. Although the views written by him were neither published in

²⁷ Исмоил Ака. Буюк Темур давлати (Т.Қаҳҳор таржимаси). – Тошкент: “Ўзгўлпон”, 1996. – 160 б.

²⁸ Амир Темур жаҳон тарихида / Масъул муҳаррир Ҳ.Кароматов. Тўлдирилган ва қайта ишланган иккинчи нашри – Тошкент : Шарқ, 2001. – 304 б.

²⁹ Амир Темур ва темурийлар даври ренессанси хорижий тадқиқотларда/ Темурийлар тарихи давлат музейи. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2016. – 144 б.

³⁰ Абдуллаев У.О. Амир Темурнинг Яқин ва Ўрта Шарқдаги сиёсати. Ўқув қўлланма. – Тошкент, 2009. – 168 б.

³¹ Усмонов Б. Фарғона водийси Амир Темур ва темурийлар даврида. – Фарғона: “Фарғона” нашриёти, 2019. – 288 б.

³² М.Н.Егели. Atatürk’ün Bilinmeyen Hatıraları. – İstanbul: Güven Kitabevi, 1954. – S. 25-26.

³³ М.Н.Егели. Atatürk’ün Bilinmeyen Hatıraları. – İstanbul: Güven Kitabevi, 1954. – S. 25-26.

the press nor issued as literary works, it can be observed that they were reflected in his personal diaries. In 2008, the information written by Atatürk in his diary concerning the history of the Turks was published by the Turkish General Staff Directorate of Military History and Strategic Studies under the title “Texts from Turkish History”³⁴. In the draft notes written in his diary, Atatürk devoted considerable attention to Amir Temur.

Under the influence of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, Turkish historiography began to portray Amir Temur in a more positive image, transforming his portrayal from a negative figure who defeated the Ottoman state into a respected ruler embodying cultural achievements. This change was significant because, in works produced during the Ottoman period, Amir Temur had often been portrayed in a relatively negative light, taking into account his conflicts with the Ottoman Empire. However, Atatürk’s efforts to foster a shared Turkish identity paved the way for the reassessment of such historical figures.

In 1930, the “Turkish Hearth Turkish History Research Society” was established, and historiographical studies began to acquire an institutional character. Later, this organization became known as the “Turkish Historical Research Society.” In 1930, the organization completed a work prepared as a project entitled *The Main Directions of Turkish History*, which was intended to be used as the principal textbook on history in lyceums. This work, consisting of eleven chapters, discusses the history of the Turks from the ancient period of world history up to the Republican era³⁵. This work briefly explains that the Turks laid the foundations of civilization in Central Asia and, as a result of climate change and other factors, migrated to various parts of the world, spreading their civilization together with them. In 1931, the Ministry of National Education of Turkey published and distributed to schools a book entitled “*The Main Directions of Turkish History (Introduction)*”³⁶.

Seventeen pages of the book entitled “*The Main Directions of Turkish History (Introduction)*”, prepared directly by the society under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, were devoted to the history of the Timurid Empire and its civilization. In this work, Ottoman history occupies 26 pages, while the history of the Seljuks is covered in only 4 pages. Based on this, it may be stated that the authors gave special attention to Amir Temur in the study they produced. Naturally, the influence of Atatürk and his adopted daughter Afet İnan, the author of the idea of creating the “Turkish History Thesis,” was extremely significant in granting such prominence to Amir Temur. The tenth paragraph of the work is directly devoted to the history of the activities of Amir Temur, discussing his origin and family. In addition, this textbook places particular emphasis on the Turkic identity of Amir Temur.

In the second paragraph of this chapter, entitled “**The study of the life and statehood activities of Amir Temur during 1923-1991**” the works and scholarly

³⁴ Türk tarihi yazıları. Hazırlayanlar Dr. Öğ. Alb. Ahmet Tetik, Arş. Uzm. Ayşe Seven, Arş. Uzm. Melike Gürler. – Ankara: Genelkurmay Askerî Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt Başkanlığı Yayınları, 2008. – 117 s.

³⁵ Mehmet Tevfik, Samih Rifat. Türk Tarihinin Ana Hatları. – İstanbul: Devlet Matbaası, 1930. – 622 s.

³⁶ Türk Tarihi Tetkik Cemiyeti. Türk tarihinin ana hatları (methal kısmı). – İstanbul: Devlet Matbaası, 1931. – 87 s.

studies on the history of Amir Temur produced by Turkish researchers during this period are analyzed.

As the first scholarly work on the history of Amir Temur in the Republic of Turkey, it is necessary to recognize Ömer Halis Bıyıktay's work "The Anatolian Campaign and the Battle of Ankara during Temur's Seven-Year Military Campaign"³⁷. Since Ömer Halis Bıyıktay was a military figure³⁸, the above-mentioned book may be regarded as one of the valuable works providing information on the military activities, battle tactics, and command history of Amir Temur. While evaluating the military personality of Amir Temur, the author recognizes him as a commander who stood out even among the few great conquerors of world history. In particular, while comparing him with the great rulers of the past, he emphasizes that Amir Temur was not born as an heir to the throne like Alexander the Great, nor did he come to lead a state already formed as a unified people and nation with a well-organized army like Napoleon Bonaparte, rather, he achieved all of his successes through his exceptional intellect and military leadership³⁹. The views of the Turkish historian Ömer Halis Bıyıktay regarding the geographical location of the famous Battle of Ankara, which took place in 1402 between Amir Temur and Sultan Bayezid I, are noteworthy. He was the first in Turkish historiography to substantiate, on the basis of Ottoman sources as well as the memoirs of the German traveler Johann Schiltberger, that the battle took place in the Chubuk area. In his research, Bıyıktay rejects one of the widespread views among historians of that period – that the battle occurred in the Bend Gorge. In presenting his arguments, he draws attention to information found in various historical sources stating that there was a shortage of water resources in the area where Sultan Bayezid's army was stationed during the battle. However, since the Bend Gorge is located very close to the Mogan and Amir lakes, he concludes that it would logically have been impossible for there to have been a shortage of water in that region. Furthermore, Bıyıktay presents a number of arguments supporting the view that the battle took place in the Chubuk area. In particular, relying on oral traditions preserved among the local population, he notes that the battle occurred around hills such as Chitagan, Menadir, Bahadır, and Bo'grek. He emphasizes that this demonstrates the direct connection of the battle's geography with this region. In addition, Bıyıktay records that the village associated with the name of Eson Buga, one of Amir Temur's military officials, as well as the village of Mahmutoglan, named after the person who captured Sultan Bayezid, are still located near the Chubuk area today, and he considers this an important historical-geographical piece of evidence proving that the Battle of Ankara took place precisely in this region⁴⁰.

³⁷ Ömer Halis Bıyıktay. *Yedi Yıl Harbi İçinde Timur'un Anadolu Seferi ve Ankara Savaşı*. – İstanbul: Askeri matba, 1934. – S. 4.

³⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%96mer_Halis_B%C4%B1y%C4%B1ktay.

³⁹ Ömer Halis Bıyıktay. *Yedi Yıl Harbi İçinde Timur'un Anadolu Seferi ve Ankara Savaşı*. – İstanbul: Askeri matba, 1934. – S. 4.

⁴⁰ Ömer Halis Bıyıktay. *Yedi Yıl Harbi İçinde Timur'un Anadolu Seferi ve Ankara Savaşı*. – İstanbul: Askeri matba, 1934. – S. 70-74.

Until the 1970s, research on Timurid studies in Turkey was mainly conducted within the framework of Amir Temur's military campaigns, state administration, and military operations directed toward the Anatolian and Near Eastern regions that were directly connected with the history of Turkey. These studies primarily focused on Amir Temur's political and military capabilities, the consequences of his military campaigns, and their impact on Turkish history. İsmail Aka, however, moved beyond this limited approach and is recognized as one of the first Turkish scholars to draw attention to other spheres of Amir Temur's activities, particularly the history of his constructive and architectural undertakings. In his article entitled "Amir Temur and His Constructive Activities," he illuminated, on the basis of historical sources, Sahibqiran's contributions to urban development, infrastructure, and the advancement of science. This opened the way in Turkish Timurid studies for the examination not only of the military and political aspects of Amir Temur's personality, but also of its cultural and economic dimensions⁴¹. During this period, it can be observed that İsmail Aka produced numerous scholarly articles covering various aspects of the history of the Timurid Empire⁴². The article entitled "The Aristocratic Turkish Woman in the Time of Temur" by the Turkish researcher Nazmiya Togan should be recognized as the first scholarly study in Turkey devoted to the history of Timurid princesses⁴³.

One of the scholars who conducted research on the history of Amir Temur in Turkish historiography was Yaşar Yücel. Yaşar Yücel may be regarded as the first person in Turkey to write a monograph on the history of Amir Temur. In 1989, his monograph entitled "Amir Temur'un Yakın Doğu-Anadolu Seferleri ve Sonuçları" (1393–1402) was published. In this work, the author attempts to illuminate Amir Temur's seven-year campaign directed toward the Near East and Anatolia, as well as the economic and socio-political situation in these regions during the course of the campaign⁴⁴. In the introduction to his work, the author briefly discusses the personality of Amir Temur. While describing Amir Temur's state, he notes that it was an empire that embodied Turkic-Persian culture, Turkic-Mongol legal foundations, and Islamic-Mongol political and religious traditions⁴⁵.

The third chapter of the research is entitled **"The development of Timurid studies in Turkey in 1991–2023"**. The first paragraph of this chapter is entitled **"The study of the history of Amir Temur in 1991–2000"**, and the period between 1991 and 2000 served as a significant turning point in Turkish historiography regarding the attitude toward Amir Temur's personality and his

⁴¹ İsmail Aka. Emir Timur ve İmar Faaliyetleri // Türk Yurdu. – Ankara, 1968. Cilt VII, Sayı 1-2. – S. 27-28.

⁴² İsmail Aka. Timur'un Ölümünden Sonraki Hâkimiyet Mücadelelerine Kısa Bir Bakış // A.Ü.D.T.C.F. Cumhuriyetin 50. Yıl Dönümünü Anma Kitabı. – Ankara, 1974. – S. 383-390; Timur'un Ölümünden Sonra Güney İran'da Hâkimiyet Mücadeleleri // Atsız Armağanı. – İstanbul: Ötüken Yayınevi, 1976. – S. 3-15; Timur'un Ankara Savaşı (1402) Fetihnamesi // Türk Tarihi Belgeleri Dergisi. – Ankara, 1981. Sayı 15. – S. 1-23; Timur Ve Timurlular Devleti (1370-1507) // Tarihte Türk Devletleri. – Ankara, 1987. Cilt II. – S. 553-558; Timurlular Devleti // Doğuştan Günümüze Büyük İslam Tarihi. – İstanbul, 1988. Cilt II. – S. 181-300.

⁴³ Nazmiye Togan. Temur Zamanında Aristokrat Türk Kadını // İslam Tetkikleri Enstitüsü Dergisi. – İstanbul, 1973. Cilt V. – S. 135.

⁴⁴ Yaşar Yücel. Timur'un Ortadoğu – Anadolu Seferleri Ve Sonuçları (1393-1402). – Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu, 1989. – 152 s.

⁴⁵ Yaşar Yücel. Timur'un Ortadoğu – Anadolu Seferleri Ve Sonuçları (1393-1402). – Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu, 1989. – S. 2.

statecraft. This period is characterized by new ideas in the political and cultural life of Turkey and the desire for a new interpretation of national identity. Against the backdrop of these specific changes, the figure of Amir Temur began to be analyzed more deeply and on a source-critical basis as an actual historical figure, rather than a historical-legendary character.

In 1996, Cüneyt Kanat prepared his dissertation entitled “Mamluk-Timurid Relations (1382–1447)”⁴⁶. In his research, the author briefly addresses the relations between Amir Temur and the Mamluks, their outcomes, as well as the political situations prior to the emergence of relations between the two states. Since the author incorporated sources produced not only in the Timurid state but also in the Mamluk state into his research, he was able to reveal new facets of the relations between the two states. Relying on the information of Al-Maqrizi, the author writes that relations between the two states began in 1385 when Amir Temur sent an envoy to Sultan Barquq, and that the above-mentioned source does not provide detailed information about the embassy⁴⁷. Cüneyt Kanat also notes that a spy of Amir Temur was captured by the governor of Syria, and that during interrogation the spy admitted that he had three other companions. Based on this information, the author states that Amir Temur’s plan to conquer Syria in 1401 had in fact been conceived fourteen years earlier⁴⁸. In addition, relying on the information of Ibn Qadi Shuhba, the author writes that the spy’s name was Davlat Khoja and that he informed Sultan Barquq about Amir Temur’s military strength, stating that he possessed an army of 140,000 men, of whom 20,000 were battle-ready warriors. The author further adds that in Ibn al-Furat these figures are given as 240,000 and 30,000 respectively⁴⁹. Relying on the information of Al-Maqrizi, Cüneyt Kanat also notes that before his death Amir Temur sent a group of elderly men as envoys to the city of Mecca, and that these envoys arrived there on June 26, 1405. The author records that the Amir of Mecca, Sharif Hasan, received them, and that the envoys announced Amir Temur’s intention to send a kiswah to the Kaaba. However, the author writes that since this historical event was not recorded by historians of Amir Temur, it appears to be somewhat removed from historical reality⁵⁰.

Indeed, information about Amir Temur’s intention to send a kiswah to the Kaaba is not found in sources produced within the Timurid Empire. However, it is known that Shahrukh Mirza attempted to carry out this act and conducted negotiations with the Mamluks on this matter for many years. It is therefore possible that the idea of sending a kiswah to the Kaaba arose in Shahrukh Mirza as a result of his father’s wishes.

⁴⁶ Cüneyt Kanat. *Memluk-Timurlu Münasebetleri 1382-1447. Doktora Tezi.* – İzmir: Ege Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 1996. – 283 s.

⁴⁷ Cüneyt Kanat. *Memluk-Timurlu Münasebetleri 1382-1447. Doktora Tezi.* – İzmir: Ege Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 1996. – S. 43.

⁴⁸ Cüneyt Kanat. *Memluk-Timurlu Münasebetleri 1382-1447. Doktora Tezi.* – İzmir: Ege Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 1996. – S. 46.

⁴⁹ Cüneyt Kanat. *Memluk-Timurlu Münasebetleri 1382-1447. Doktora Tezi.* – İzmir: Ege Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 1996 – S. 64.

⁵⁰ Cüneyt Kanat. *Memluk-Timurlu Münasebetleri 1382-1447. Doktora Tezi.* – İzmir: Ege Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 1996. – S. 209.

After 1991, it can be observed that the activities of Amir Temur in Turkey were studied not only by researchers, but also by representatives of the military sphere. In 1995, the Turkish Ministry of Defense, through the General Staff Directorate of Military History and Strategic Studies, published a book entitled “The Battle of the Ankara Plain”⁵¹. This book begins with an account of the foreign political relations of the two states prior to the Battle of Ankara and also briefly discusses the personality of Amir Temur, providing information that his paternal lineage traced back to the descendants of Genghis Khan⁵². In addition, this book is significant because it analyzes the Battle of Ankara not only from a military perspective, but also in terms of the political, geographical, and social factors that influenced the battle. In particular, it is noted that although Sultan Bayezid I conquered vast territories within a short period, the lack of complete unity and mutual integration within a state composed of diverse cultures and societies was one of the factors that affected the outcome of the battle⁵³.

One of the researchers who conducted studies on the history of Amir Temur during this period was Kadriye Figen Vardar. Kadriye Figen prepared a doctoral dissertation entitled “Evaluation of Tile Art in the Timurid Period within Its Historical Context and Environment”⁵⁴. In this study, almost no information is provided regarding the personality and statecraft activities of Amir Temur. Rather, the research mainly analyzes the development of tile art in the territories ruled by Amir Temur and his successors, the decoration of public buildings, and a comparative study with Ottoman architectural and decorative art⁵⁵. Kadriye Figen also briefly touches upon the political history of Amir Temur’s state in her research. The author identifies Nermish Oqa as the first wife of Amir Temur and the mother of Jahangir Mirza. However, the author does not connect this view to any source-based evidence⁵⁶.

The second paragraph of the final chapter is entitled “**The development of Timurid studies during 2001–2023**”. This period became a stage of development in the study of the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid era in Turkey. This is because during this period the number and quality of studies devoted to the personality of Amir Temur and the history of his statecraft activities increased considerably. Whereas in studies conducted before 1991 the military campaigns of Amir Temur and the history of his expeditions to Anatolia and Asia Minor were mainly the objects of research for Turkish Timurid scholars, after 2000 various

⁵¹ Fethi Ünsal, İhsan Gürsoy. Ankara meydan muharebesi. – Ankara: Genelkurmay Askerî Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt Başkanlığı Yayınları, 1995. – 152 s.

⁵² Fethi Ünsal, İhsan Gürsoy. Ankara meydan muharebesi. – Ankara: Genelkurmay Askerî Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt Başkanlığı Yayınları, 1995. – 152 s.

⁵³ Fethi Ünsal, İhsan Gürsoy. Ankara meydan muharebesi. – Ankara: Genelkurmay Askerî Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt Başkanlığı Yayınları, 1995. – S. 19-20.

⁵⁴ Kadriye Figen Vardar. Timurlu Çini Sanatının Çağı ve Çevresi İçinde Değerlendirilmesi. Doktora Tezi. – İstanbul: İstanbul Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 1996. – 437 s.

⁵⁵ Kadriye Figen Vardar. Timurlu Çini Sanatının Çağı ve Çevresi İçinde Değerlendirilmesi. Doktora Tezi. – İstanbul: İstanbul Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 1996. – 437 s.

⁵⁶ Kadriye Figen Vardar. Timurlu Çini Sanatının Çağı ve Çevresi İçinde Değerlendirilmesi. Doktora Tezi. – İstanbul: İstanbul Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 1996. – S. 4-5.

aspects of Sahibqiran's activities and the distinctive features of his administration began to be reflected in the studies of Turkish historians.

Since the number of studies on the history of Amir Temur in Turkey increased significantly after 2000, it is appropriate to examine these studies by classifying them according to their characteristics.

1) Studies related to the biography of Amir Temur. 2) Studies concerning his military campaigns and strategies. 3) studies on issues of politics and state administration. 4) studies related to culture, art, science, and religion during the period of Amir Temur. 5) Studies concerning the history of relations between Amir Temur and Sultan Bayezid I.

It can also be observed that in a number of studies produced during this period, researchers briefly addressed the personality of Amir Temur. In her work entitled "From the Steppe to the Garden of Paradise: The Timurids 1360-1506", Hayrunnisa Alan, while discussing the origin of Amir Temur, describes him as the bey of the Turks, the amir of the Muslims, and the son-in-law of the Mongols, Amir Temur Gurgan and Temur Beg⁵⁷. In addition, Turkish historians such as Tarkan Sucikar⁵⁸, İzzatullah Zaki⁵⁹, Harun Çetin⁶⁰, Halil Çetin⁶¹, Ahat Andican⁶² and Ahmet Şimşirgil⁶³ also briefly touched upon the personality and childhood of Amir Temur in their studies devoted to the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid Empire.

Among the scholars who studied the personality and activities of Amir Temur on the basis of Byzantine sources, the scholarly research of the Turkish historian Mustafa Daş holds particular significance. Mustafa Daş analyzes how the personality of Amir Temur was perceived in Byzantium and in Byzantine historiography on the basis of Byzantine historians and church sources. He deeply examines the views of Byzantine historians concerning Amir Temur, the political and cultural descriptions attributed to him, as well as the relations that developed after the Battle of Ankara⁶⁴.

One of the Turkish historians who conducted research on the history of the military activities of Amir Temur is Ensar Macit. In his study entitled "The Military Organization of the Timurid State", he examines in detail the structure of the army, armament, military tactics, and post-battle practices during the reign of Amir Temur and his successors⁶⁵.

While analyzing the reasons for Amir Temur's campaign to India, Ahat Andican considers it insufficient to explain this military expedition solely through religious ideas or political instability. According to the author, although Timurid

⁵⁷ Hayrunnisa Alan. *Timurlular – Bozkırdan Cennet Bahçesine 1360-1506*. – İstanbul: Ötüken Neşriyat, 2007. – S. 31.

⁵⁸ Tarkan Suçikar. *Emir Timur Yıldırım Bayezid*. – İstanbul: Kripto Basın Yayınları, 2016. – 319 s.

⁵⁹ İzzetulloh Zeki. *Emir Timur dönemi bilginleri*. – İstanbul: Çizgi kitabevi yayınları, 2021. – 127 s.

⁶⁰ Harun Çetin. *Emir Timur ve İslam*. – İstanbul: IQ Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık, 2017. – 160 s.

⁶¹ Halil Çetin. *Ankara Savaşı ve Anadolu Seferi*. – İstanbul: Yeditepe Yayınevi, 2012. – 240 s.

⁶² Ahat Andican. *Emir Timur: Tarih, Siyaset, Miras*. – İstanbul: Selenge Yayınları, 2019. – 930 s.

⁶³ Ahmet Şimşirgil. *Otağ 2 – Emir Timur*. – İstanbul: Timaş Yayınları, 2017. – 336 s.

⁶⁴ Mustafa Daş. *Bizans Kaynaklarında Timur İmajı // Tarih İncelemeleri Dergisi*. – İzmir, 2005. Sayı 2. S. 43-58.

⁶⁵ Ensar Macit. *Timurlu Devletinin Askeri Teşkilatı. Yüksek Lisans Tezi*. – Erzurum: Atatürk Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 2012. – 195 s.

historians such as Nizam al-Din Shami and Sharaf ad-Din Ali Yazdi attempted to explain the Indian campaign through the concept of a campaign against infidels, this interpretation does not fully explain why Amir Temur specifically chose India as his target. According to Ahat Andican, one of the main reasons for the Indian campaign was connected with the failure of the forces led by Pir Muhammad Jahangir during the siege of Multan. The author argues that for this reason Amir Temur temporarily suspended his previously planned campaign against China and decided to personally lead the campaign to India. By comparatively analyzing the information provided by Indian and many other historians on this issue, Ahat Andican emphasizes that Amir Temur's Indian campaign was more closely connected with preserving the political position of the Timurids, restoring military prestige, and strengthening control over Northern India⁶⁶.

One of the prominent Turkish scholars of Timurid studies, Ali Rıza Yağlı, in his research entitled "Ministers and the Ministry Organization in the Timurid State", examined in detail the history of administrative activity in the Timurid Empire⁶⁷. The first chapter of Ali Rıza Yağlı's study, entitled "The Timurid State and Its Structure," is devoted to the history of military and court positions, the administrative structure, and issues of regional governance in the Timurid state⁶⁸.

Another prominent scholar of Timurid studies during this period was Musa Şamil Yüksel. In his study entitled Religion and State Relations in the Timurid Period, it can be observed that he deeply analyzes how the political authority of the Timurid dynasty and the mechanisms of social control based on Islam were harmonized⁶⁹. The author draws attention to the fact that the religious views of Amir Temur were formed under the influence and guidance of his father. In addition, regarding the issue of religious affiliation, he notes that Amir Temur was Sunni, and that although some foreign scholars claim he belonged to the Shi'a sect based on the genealogy connected to Ali ibn Abi Talib inscribed on his tombstone, there is substantial evidence throughout his entire activity proving that he was Sunni⁷⁰.

In his work entitled "Scholars of the Period of Amir Temur", Izzatullah Zaki discusses the relations of Amir Temur with intellectuals, as well as the history of the development of science during the Timurid period⁷¹. This work by Izzatullah Zaki consists of six sections, and in each chapter the relations of Amir Temur with scholars, sages, historians, ministers, poets, artists, and physicians, as well as the attention he devoted to them, are analyzed separately. The author writes that wherever Amir Temur conducted military campaigns, he enjoyed holding discussions with the scholars of the region and invited them to his capital, Samarkand. Zaki also notes that many men of learning accompanied Amir Temur

⁶⁶ Ahat Andican. Emir Timur: Tarih, Siyaset, Miras. – İstanbul: Selenge Yayınları, 2019. – S. 204-206.

⁶⁷ Ali Rıza Yağlı. Timurlu Devletinde Vezirler ve Vezirlik Kurumu. Doktora Tezi. – Ankara: Ankara Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 2014. – 436 s.

⁶⁸ Ali Rıza Yağlı. Timurlu Devletinde Vezirler ve Vezirlik Kurumu. Doktora Tezi. – Ankara: Ankara Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 2014. – S. 57-121.

⁶⁹ Musa Şamil Yüksel. Timurlularda Din-Devlet İlişkisi. – Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu, 2009. – 252 s.

⁷⁰ Musa Şamil Yüksel. Timurlularda Din-Devlet İlişkisi. – Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu, 2009. – S. 26-31.

⁷¹ İzzetulloh Zeki. Emir Timur dönemi bilginleri. – İstanbul: Çizgi kitabevi yayınları, 2021. – 127 s.

during his military campaigns, and that Mawlono Abduljabbor was one such scholar, serving as an imam and translator during Amir Temur's campaigns to the Middle East and Anatolia. The author further points out that his position at the court of Amir Temur can be understood from the fact that he was referred to as the "Second Nu'man," in comparison with Abu Hanifa, and that he was chosen as an arbiter in Sahibqiran's scholarly debates⁷².

The Turkish researcher Tarkan Süçikar meticulously analyzes the complex diplomatic relations between Amir Temur and Yıldırım Bayezid based on various sources. The author reveals the mutual correspondence of the two great rulers, their communications conducted through ambassadors, political rhetoric and the underlying political objectives behind these actions on a source-critical basis. In his work, the author demonstrates that the diplomatic tension between Amir Temur and Bayezid was not a one-sided escalation, but rather intertwined with the personal character, political ideology and circumstances of the era of both parties. He emphasizes that Yıldırım Bayezid did not consistently adhere to diplomatic protocols, exhibiting an uncompromising and at times overly emotional posture depending on the situation. This state of affairs is particularly evident in the insulting and threatening letters sent in response to Amir Temur's ambassadors. Süçikar evaluates Yıldırım's degrading actions, such as humiliating the ambassadors, rejecting gifts, and even ordering the shaving of the ambassadors' beards, as a manifestation of his pride, a desire to overpower a political rival and a means of demonstrating power⁷³.

CONCLUSION

As a result of a comparative and analytical study of research devoted to the life and state-building activities of Amir Temur in the historiography of the Republic of Turkey, the specific features of the coverage of the topic, the main scholarly approaches and views were identified, and the following scientific conclusions were drawn:

1. The study of the history of Amir Temur in Turkey between 1923 and 2023 developed in three stages. The first stage covered the period from 1923 until the 1970s. During this period, the personality of Amir Temur was studied and researched mainly based on the influence of national ideologies. This was because Turkey, during this period, sought to build a national state based on the international and regional political situation. As a result, Turkological ideas developed in the country. Under the influence of Turkology and Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's views on statecraft, the personality of Amir Temur was studied as a ruler of the Turkic peoples.

2. The second stage covers the period from the 1970s to 1991. The political processes that took place in Turkey beginning in the 1960s had a significant impact not only on social life, but also on scholarly fields, particularly on the development of historiography. By the 1970s, Turkish scholars had begun to turn in their

⁷² İzzetulloh Zeki. Emir Timur dönemi bilginleri. – İstanbul: Çizgi kitabevi yayınları, 2021. – S. 28-31.

⁷³ Tarkan Süçikar. Emir Timur Yıldırım Bayezid XV-XVII. Yüzyıl Osmanlı Kroniklerinde Yıldırım Bayezid ve Timur Algısı. – Ankara: Panama Yayıncılık, 2018. – S. 172-177.

research not only to nationalism, but also to modern philosophical approaches such as humanism and materialism. As a result, multidirectional approaches based on various theoretical schools began to emerge in historiography. These changes also exerted their influence on research conducted in the field of Timurid studies.

3. The third stage covers the period from 1991 to 2023. During this period, following the collapse of the Soviet Union, Uzbekistan emerged as an independent state. As a symbol of the ancient history of independent Uzbekistan, the history of Amir Temur began to be reexamined. At the same time, the Turkish state also started to regard the Central Asian states, particularly Uzbekistan, as principal partner countries, taking into account their common past, language, religion, and origin. This cooperation also developed in cultural spheres, and the personality of Amir Temur was chosen as the historical symbol of these relations. In addition, during the post-independence period, Turkish intellectuals gained the opportunity to use primary sources related to the history of Amir Temur preserved in Uzbekistan. This created the foundation for both the quantitative and qualitative growth of research on the history of Amir Temur in Turkey and for the emergence of a group of Turkish Timurid scholars.

4. Although the works produced in Turkey on the life, military-political activities, and system of state administration of Amir Temur have been used to a certain extent by foreign scholars, no specific study was conducted in Turkish historiography between 1923 and 2023 on the study of the personality and statecraft activities of Amir Temur. This indicates the necessity of scientifically evaluating the potential of Turkish historiography in the field of Timurid studies, conducting new scholarly research in this direction, systematically analyzing the literature, and more clearly defining the place of Amir Temur's legacy within Turkish historical thought.

5. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's positive attitude towards the personality of Amir Temur had a significant impact on the formation and development of Temur studies in the Republic of Türkiye. During the Atatürk era, the portrayal of Amir Temur in school and lyceum textbooks as a great statesman and historical hero of the Turkic peoples further strengthened his status in Turkish society. As a result, Amir Temur not only became one of the important symbolic figures in shaping the historical memory and national identity of the new Turkish state, but also created the basis for an increase in scholarly studies, works, and translations devoted to his life and state-building activities.

6. One of the important factors that positively influenced the formation and development of Temur studies in the historiography of the Republic of Türkiye was the translation into Turkish of primary sources in Persian, Arabic, and Greek related to the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid period, as well as modern scholarly works produced by foreign researchers. These translations significantly expanded the range of source materials and scholarly literature available to Turkish researchers on the subject, creating an opportunity to study the personality of Amir Temur, his state-building activities, and the political, social, and cultural processes of the Timurid period on a comparative and comprehensive basis.

7. The emergence of differing views in the historiography of the Republic of Türkiye on such controversial issues as the death of Prince Ertugrul, the confinement of Yıldırım Bayezid in an “iron cage”, and the precise location of the Battle of Ankara can primarily be explained by researchers’ comparative and critical examination of sources produced in different periods and languages, their differing assessments of the reliability of the information contained therein, and their efforts to reinterpret historical events on the basis of these sources.

8. The distinguished Turkish historian and professor İsmail Aka occupies an important place in shaping the directions of comprehensive research on the history of Amir Temur and in creating a scholarly school. In the field of Timurid studies, he scientifically investigated not only the military activities of Amir Temur, but also his state policy, legal reforms, role in the development of science and culture, and the political legacy of the Timurid dynasty. The fact that İsmail Aka’s works were based on a deep analysis of historical sources, that he directly supervised the training of many scholars of Timurid studies, and that he contributed to the formation of a Timurid studies school in Turkey demonstrates his role in the development of this field as an independent scholarly discipline in Turkey.

Based on the conducted research results and scientific conclusions, we found it necessary to present the following proposals and recommendations:

1. Creating a bibliography of works, dissertations, scientific articles, and fiction books dedicated to the research of Amir Temur and the Timurid state in the historiography of the Republic of Turkey;

2. Establishing a dedicated digital scientific platform for Timurid studies that coordinates joint research between Uzbek and Turkish historians and organizes joint scientific projects and conferences;

3. Producing a fundamental monographic study on the subject of the study of Amir Temur’s life and statecraft in the historiography of the Republic of Turkey between 1923 and 2023;

4. Creating a catalog of sources and literature related to Timurid history preserved in the Ottoman Archives and the Topkapı Palace Archives.

**РАЗОВЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ НА ОСНОВЕ
НАУЧНОГО СОВЕТА ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ PhD.03/2025.27.12.Tar.10.01 ПРИ
ФЕРГАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

ФЕРГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

МАМАЖОНОВ ХУМОЮН ХОМИДЖОН УГЛИ

**ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ЖИЗНИ И ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ АМИРА ТЕМУРА В ИСТОРИОГРАФИИ
ТУРЕЦКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ (1923-2023 ГОДЫ).**

07.00.08 – Историография, источниковедение и методы исторического исследования

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по ИСТОРИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан за номером В 2025.1.PhD/Tar2272

Диссертация выполнена в Ферганском государственном университете.
Автореферат диссертации размещен на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) на веб-странице Научного совета (www.fdu.uz) и на Информационно-образовательном портале "ZiyoNET" (www.ziynet.uz).

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Защита диссертации состоится «28» 08 2026 г. в 9⁰⁰ часов на заседании разового Научного совета на основе Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней PhD.03/2025.27.12.Tar.10.01 при Ферганском государственном университете. (Адрес: 150100, город Фергана, улица Мураббийлар, Ферганский государственный университет, Факультет истории, 2-этаж, зал совещаний. Тел.: (99873) 244-44-02; факс: (99873) 244-44-93; e-mail: fardu_info@umail.uz, Ферганский государственный университет).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ферганского государственного университета (зарегистрирована за № ____). (Адрес: 150100, город Фергана, улица Мураббийлар, дом №19. Здание ИРЦ). Тел.: (99873) 244-44-94).

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования является историографический анализ изучения жизни и государственной деятельности Амира Темура в Турецкой Республике в период с 1923 по 2023 год.

Объектом исследования определено изучение истории жизни и государственной деятельности Амира Темура в Турецкой Республике в период с 1923 по 2023 год.

Предмет исследования являются труды и исследования турецких ученых, посвященные изучению жизни и государственной деятельности Амира Темура в Турецкой Республике в период с 1923 по 2023 год.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

доказано, что темуроведение в Турецкой Республике (1923–2023 гг.) развивалось в три этапа, при этом первый этап (с 1923 года до 70-х годов XX века) сформировался на основе тюркологических исследований, возникших с целью построения национального государства; второй этап (с 70-х годов XX века до 1991 года) характеризовался усилением научного и объективного подхода к истории Амира Темура под влиянием методологического развития исторической науки в Турции; третий этап (с 1991 года до 2023 года) объясняется дальнейшим количественным и качественным ростом темуроведческих исследований в результате развития взаимных связей после обретения Узбекистаном независимости, а также формированием группы турецких темуроведов;

обосновано, что ошибочные взгляды Мустафы Кемалья Ататюрка относительно того, что Туглук-Тимур консультировался с Амиром Темуром по поводу направления военных действий в Мавераннахре, возникли в результате его опоры на французский перевод «Уложений Темура», выполненный французским востоковедом Луи-Матьё Лангле;

доказано, что Исмаил Ака является исследователем, положившим начало трудам, анализирующим деятельность Амира Темура в Турции не только как полководца, но и как государственного деятеля, и создавшим научную школу тимуроведения;

документально подтверждено, что Омер Халис Быйыктай является первым исследователем, выдвинувшим тезис о том, что Анкарская битва между Амиром Темуром и султаном Баязидом произошла в местности Чубук.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе полученных результатов, научных выводов и предложений по исследованию жизни и государственной деятельности Амира Темура в историографии Турецкой Республики (1923–2023 гг.):

научные выводы о том, что Исмаил Ака является исследователем, положившим начало трудам, анализирующим деятельность Амира Темура в Турции не только как полководца, но и как государственного деятеля, и создавшим научную школу тимуроведения, были использованы при формировании сценариев передач «Taқdimot» («Презентация») и «Tarix maydoni» («Площадь истории») телерадиоканала «O‘zbekiston tarixi»

Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана (справка Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана, государственного учреждения телерадиоканала «O‘zbekiston tarixi» от 8 августа 2025 года № 01-33/607). В результате это обеспечило содержательность передач научно обоснованными мнениями и сведениями касательно изучения истории Амира Темура в Турецкой Республике в период с 1923 по 2023 год;

сведения о том, что темуроведение в Турецкой Республике (1923–2023 гг.) развивалось в три этапа, при этом первый этап (с 1923 года до 70-х годов XX века) сформировался на основе тюркологических исследований, возникших с целью построения национального государства; второй этап (с 70-х годов XX века до 1991 года) характеризовался усилением научного и объективного подхода к истории Амира Темура под влиянием методологического развития исторической науки в Турции; третий этап (с 1991 года до 2023 года) объясняется дальнейшим количественным и качественным ростом темуроведческих исследований в результате развития взаимных связей после обретения Узбекистаном независимости, а также формированием группы турецких темуроведов, были использованы при формировании экспозиции Государственного музея истории и культуры Ферганской области (справка Агентства культурного наследия Республики Узбекистан № 04-05/3275 от 13 августа 2025 года). В результате данные материалы послужили обогащению фонда «Исторического отдела» музея, а также совершенствованию в научном и достоверном отношении зарубежной литературы и источников на иностранных языках, посвящённых истории Амира Темура, представленных в музее;

сведения о том, что Омер Халис Быйыктай является первым исследователем, выдвинувшим мнение о том, что Анкарская битва между Амиром Темуром и султаном Баязидом произошла в местности Чубук, были использованы при формировании сценариев передач «Тарих майдони» и «Такдимот» телеканала «История Узбекистана» государственного учреждения «Телерадиоканал Узбекистан» Национальной телерадиокомпании Республики Узбекистан (справка государственного учреждения «Телерадиоканал Узбекистан» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана № 01-33/607 от 8 августа 2025 года). Использованные материалы способствовали не только повышению интересности и научно-популярного характера передач, но и донесению до телезрителей взглядов турецких учёных на историю Амира Темура;

сведения о том, что ошибочные взгляды Мустафы Кемаля Ататюрка о том, что Туглук-Темур советовался с Амиром Темуром по поводу направления военных действий в Мавераннахре, возникли вследствие опоры на французский перевод «Уложений Темура», выполненный французским востоковедом Луи-Матьё Лангле, были представлены в отдел «История» Государственного музея истории и культуры Ферганской области, благодаря чему музейный фонд был дополнительно обогащён (справка Агентства культурного наследия Республики Узбекистан № 04-05/3275 от 13 августа 2025 года). В результате представленные музеем материалы создали

возможность для местных и иностранных туристов, посещающих музей, получить новые сведения об изучении истории Амира Темура в Турции в 1923–2023 годах.

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

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

I bo'lim (part I; часть I)

1. Mamajonov X.X. Turk tarixshunosligida Amir Temur tarixining o'rganilishi va rivojlanish bosqichlari // "FarDU. ILMIY XABARLAR – НАУЧНЫЙ ВЕСТНИК. ФерГУ" ilmiy jurnali. – Farg'ona, 2023. – №6. – B. 373-376. (07.00.00. №32).

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https://www.academia.edu/168423289/SOME_THOUGHTS_AND_REFLECTIONS_ON_THE_STUDY_OF_THE_HISTORY_OF_AMIR_TIMUR_S_LIFE_AND_STATE_BUILDING_ACTIVITIES_IN_THE_HISTORIOGRAPHY_OF_THE_OTTOMAN_EMPIRE

10. Mamajonov Kh.Kh. The interpretation of Amir Temur's military campaigns in the work "alanchuq: a strong fortress in the middle ages" by turkish researcher Ensar Majit // Current approaches and new research in modern sciences International scientific-online conference. Volume 4, Issue 12, July-2025. – P. 36-39. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16602387>

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