

**Russian transcript:**

Туркменистан имел 24 рода туркмен. Теке, Йомут, Алили, Арсары...Гоклен, ну вообще 24 рода. Вот эти рода...мало того что с внешними врагами воевали, то ещё и между собой, ну Чингизхан использовал это. И в концовке Джалалиддин один остался, со своим только племенем и проиграл. Но сам хотя жив остался, ушёл в Индию, где возглавил индийские войска, ну индусы тоже наверно слышали что такой воин хороший...Чингизхан из его потомства никого не оставил...хотя Чингизхану...э, Джалалиддина воины успели, ну выкинули жену в реку, честь спасали, а сына, младшего сына Чингизхан в плен захватил и уничтожил, при этом сказав, "В живых оставлять нельзя, потомство таких мусульман вырежет моё". Поэтому и никого не оставил, почистую. Хотя потом на Индию когда повернули, услышали что Джалалиддин во главе индусских войск стоит и повернули назад, не стали воевать, монголы, к Индии они не подошли...ну поэтому. А во времена Александра Македонского...там...Александр Македонский когда дошёл до Амударьи, в то время массагеты были, это предки. Сейчас территория Узбекистана, Туркменистана, Казахстана, Таджикистана, жили массагеты, на право...бережье Амударьи, войска массагетов стоял и ждал, если Александр Македонский переправляется туда, то ему конец было бы, поэтому он поворачивает назад в сторону Индии. А на правую сторону он не смог перейти. Хотя эти территории он завоевал, но не то что завоевал он так гонялся за шахом Ирана...по пути завоёвывал государства, тот метался, от него убегал...в этом смысле. А так история, я же говорю история очень...всё время войны, войны.

**English translation:**

Turkmenistan had 24 families [groups] of Turkmen. Teke, Yomut, Alili, Arsari...Goklen -- well, in total, 24. All these families...fought not only with the enemies from outside but with each other as well. Well, Genghis used it [for his own benefit]. And finally Jalalitdin was left alone, only with his own tribe, and lost. Though he himself survived, went to India, where he ruled Indian forces. Well, probably, the Indians had heard that he was such a [great] warrior...Genghis Khan did not leave any one of his [Jalalitdin's] descendants alive. Though Genghis Khan...eh...the warriors of Jalalitdin made it on time, well, [they] threw his wife [Jalalitdin's] into the river; they were saving the [her] honor, but his youngest son was captured and killed by Genghis Khan, saying [Khan], "It is no good to leave them alive, the descendants of such Muslims will kill mine." That's why he did not leave anybody alive at all. Though, when they returned to India later, when they heard that Jalalitdin was at the head of the Indian forces, they turned back, [and] did not fight. Mongols, they did not go to India...that's why. During the time of Alexander the Great...then...When Alexander the Great reached Amu Darya, then there were *massagets* [tribes]; these are ancestors. *Massagets* used to live in the territories of today's Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan .... On the right...bank of Amu Darya, *massaget* forces stood and waited; if Alexander the Great would turn to that side, then it would be the end of him, [and] that's why he turned back towards India. And he could not get onto the

right side. Though he conquered these territories, well not really conquered ... he was later Persian Shah...and on his way he conquered countries; the latter was running, escaping from him...like this. And the history, as I said, the history is very...wars and wars all the time.

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