

CultureTalk Uzbekistan Video Transcripts: <http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu>  
**About the History of Uzbekistan**

**Uzbek transcript:**

Q: Umuman O'zbekiston tarixi haqida qisqacha gaprisangiz. Umuman bu narsani unutibmiz.

F: Ha.

Q: tarixdan...bilimiz...chuqur bilim shart emas, nimalarni bilasiz. Nima degan bo'lardingiz, umuman qanaqa ma'lumot bergan bo'lardingiz.

F: O'zbekiston tarixi juda boy tarixlardan biri deb hisoblayman. Chunki O'zbekiston tarixi hafaqat O'zbekiston, balki butun O'rta Osiyoni...O'rta O'siyoga tarqab ketgan. Avvalda, Movorounahrda ...demak shu avvalgi Osiyoda Buxoro Xonligi, Xiva Xonligi va

Q: Qo'qon

F: Qo'qon Xonligi...Buxoro Amirligi, Xiva Xonligi va Qo'qon Xonligi bo'lgan. Asosiysi, asosiysi shu bo'lgan va eng kattasi endi balkim yanglishayatgandirman, Buxoro Amirligi bo'lgan. Eng kattasi Buxoro Amirligi bo'lgan. Bular avvaldan O'zbek xalqi juda kuchli xalq, urushib-urushib kelgan xalq, kuchli xalq...tarixini so'radingizda O'zbekistonni...ana, bundan tashqari, endi O'zbekistonni avalambor albatta nimalar ruslardan oldin Chingizxon nima bosib olgan O'zbekistonni, lekin bizlarda O'zbekistonda katta nom qoldirgan bu Amir Temur. Amir temur siyosati qanday bo'lgan, Amir Temur siyosati bu hafaqat balki bosib olish, balki o'sha xalqqa, xalqda, masalan, Buxoro, aytaylik Samarqandni, Samarqandni, masalan, olgan keyin, masalan, ba'zi xonliklardan olgandan keyin, o'sha Samarqandni rivojlantirgan. Bundan tashqari...

Q: Madaniy markaz...

F: madaniy markazga aylantirgan. Boshqa o'lkalarni ham shunday., boshqa o'lkalarni ham. U o'zi O'zbekistondan, Amir Temur, Toshkentda katta haykali bor, nimani, Oq Uyni oldida Jacksonni haykali bor menimcha, Oq uyni oldida, Jacksonni haykali menimcha,

Q: Ha, bitta haykal bor.

F: Bundan kattaroq, bizada bronzadan qilingan Amir Temurni haykali bor, mustaqil nima,

Q: Amir Temur xiyoboni

F: Amir Temur xiyoboni Toshkentda. Juda katta qurilgan, juda dahshatli qurilgan. Demak,

Q: Shunday haykal yana Shaxrisabzdayam bor juda kattasi, tik turgani, keyin yana Samarqanddayam bor juda katta u yerda o'tirgani, o'tirgan holatda.

F: Xa, o'zi Shaxrisabzda tug'ilgan, ha? Xo'ja Ilg'or qishlog'idami? Ha. xo'sh, ana. Endi juda ko'p amirliklar xonlar o'tgan O'zbekistonda, ko'p o'zlaridan me'moriy yodgorliklar qoldirib ketganlar. Masalan, Somoniylar. Bizda Somoniylar maqbarasi bor, 9-10 asrlar, maqabara haligacha ta'mirlanmagan, shunday, qanday qurilgan shunday turibdi. O'sha Somoniylar davrida eng shu gullab yashnagan davri bo'lgan Buxoroda. Chunki ular mana bu nimalarni soliqlarni ba'zisini umuman yo'qotib tashlagan, ba'zisini juda kam, juda kam soliq qilgan. Bojlarni qisqartirgan, kamaytirgan, ilm, ma'rifat, madaniyatga ko'proq e'tibor bergan, shuning uchun Samoniylar juda ardoqlanib keladi. Bundan tashqari bizlarda Bobur, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, Shayboniyxon bilan urushgan paytda 1501 yillarda, birinchi marta yutgan, ikkinchi marta yutqazgan. Keyin shundan keyin Bobur Afg'onistonga ketadi. Afg'onistondan keyin Hindistonga o'tadi.

### **English translation:**

K: Could you briefly talk about the history of Uzbekistan? We completely forgot about it.

F: Yes.

K: From the history...your knowledge...no need for deep knowledge, whatever you know. What would you say? What kind of information would you give?

F: I consider Uzbek history [to be] one of the richest histories. Because history of Uzbekistan is not only Uzbekistan, but the whole Central Asia...it is spread all over Central Asia. Firstly, in Maverounnahr...so, in Asia there was former Bukhoro khanate, Khiva khanate, and...

K: Kokan

F: Kokan, khanate...there were Bukhoro khanate, Khiva khanate, and Kokan, khanate. This was the most important...and the biggest, maybe I am wrong, was Bukhoro Emirate. The biggest was Bukhoro Emirate. From the past Uzbek nation was very strong, a fighting and very strong people...you asked [about] the history of Uzbekistan...so, besides, Uzbekistan was firstly conquered by Chengizkhan before Russians, however we consider, in Uzbekistan we consider [that] Tamurlane contributed a lot [to our history]. How was the policy of Tamurlane? Tamurlane's policy was not only to conquer, but to [bring to] that nation, for example, Bukhoro, let's say, Samarqand, for example after conquering Samarqand, [or] after conquering some khanates, he brought prosperity to Samarqand. Besides...

K: The center of culture.

F: [He turned it] into the center of culture. He did the same thing to other countries, other countries too. He is originally from Uzbekistan, Amir Timur, there is a statue for him in Tashkent. There is, I think, Jackson's statue in front of the White House, Jackson's statue, in my opinion, in front of the White House.

K: Yes, there is a statue there.

F: There is a bigger bronze statue of Amir Timur in Independence [square].

K: In Amir Timur Public garden.

F: Amir Timur Public garden in Tashkent. It is very big, of enormous size, so...

K: There is the same kind of statue for him in Shakhrisabz, big one, where he is standing, and there is one in Samarqand, where is sitting, in sitting position.

F: Yes, he was born in Shakhrisabz, right? In the village of Khoja Ilgor? Yes, well, so. Well, there were many emirates and khanates in Uzbekistan. They left many historical monuments. For example, the Samanids. We have Samanids mausoleum, [which dates from the] ninth and tenth centuries, the mausoleum has not been restored [hasn't needed restoration], it is still the way it was built. Samanids [rule] period was when Bukhoro prospered the most. Because they demolished some these...taxes, they decreased some of them to very little. They cut...decreased duties [taxes], paid greater attention to science, enlightenment and culture, that's why Samanids are very much favored. Besides when Babur, Zehireddin Muhammad Babur was in war with Sheybani Khan in 1501, he defeated first time, but lost second time. After that Babur goes to Afghanistan, after Afghanistan he goes to India.

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