

Uzbek transcript:

Q: Xo'sh, umuman, O'zbekiston haqida, tarixi haqida gapsak, menimcha shu O'zbekiston va ruslar...Sovet Ittifoqi davridagi O'zbekiston, umuman ruslar bilan bo'lgan munosabat haqida gapirish kerak deb o'ylayman. Xo'sh bu haqida nima deb bilasiz?

F: Xo'sh, ruslar umuman qanday qilib kelib qolishgan, bu Amir Olimxon menimcha, Amir Olimxon ko'proq davriga borib taqaladi. Bu yigirmanchi asrlarning boshi, umuman boshida. Amir Olimxon juda boy badavlat, amir bo'lgandan keyin ...lekin dunyoqarashi yevropacha edi. O'zi Sankt_Peterburg, Rossiyada o'qib kelgan. Ana hozir qishki qarorgohi bor , yozgi qarorgohi bor, yozgi qarorgohida shu elchilar olib kelgan, keyin oz'i nimadan Peterburgdan olib kelgan nimalar ham bor, muzlatgich, keyin, Sitorai-Mohi-Xossada, keyin,

Q: Yevropa jihozlari,

F: Hm, jihozlar, har xil rasmlar olib kelgan. Kamin* o'sha yerda qurdirgan nimalari bor, har bir uyda nimasida...lekin bir narsaga e'tibor bermagan Amir Olimxon...uni Rossiya bosib olishi mumkin edi. Shu yana bundan tashqari, o'sha vaqtlarda Frunze, Frunze Rossiya bilan aloqasi juda yaxshi edi Frunzeni...endi juda tarixga kirib ketmaymiz,lekin ba'zilar aytishicha, Frunzeni ruslar aldagan. Frunze qanaqadir sulh tuzib kelgandan keyin Amirni oldiga, shu Arkka kirmasdan oldin, uning orqasidan ruslar bosib keladi. Ruslar bosib keladi bu shu bir ming to'qqiz yuz o'ninchidanmi, o'n beshinchi yillarmi shunaqa...shular balkim atrofida.

Q: davrida,

F: Ha davrida, o'ziz** ham bilasiz, shular davrida, va Amir Olimxon, u hamma Buxoroliklar, yosh Buxoroliklar deb atalardi, hamma hayron bo'ladi, samolyotlar, nimalar bilan, umuman qo'shin, qo'shin bilan keladi,

Q: Askarlar bilan,

F: Ha, askarlar...Buxoro ahli, xalqi hali bunaqalrni ko'rmabdi. Barcha xalqlarda bo'lgan narsalar bo'lgan ruslarda, masalan, lekin Buxoro xalqida eski miltiqlar, eski nima, porox, nima bilan kukun nima bilan, kukundan nima qilinadigan nimalar, porox bilan.

Q: Zamonaviy qurollar

F: Ha, yo'q edi, yo'q edi hech qaysi. Shuning uchun Rossiya bemalol Buxoroni bosib oladi. Amir Olimxon Afg'onistonga uch ming askar, uch ming odami bilan, odamlar xalq ham bor o'sha yerda, uch ming kishi bilan qochib ketadi va Afg'onistonda vafot etadi.

Menimcha, ha, Afg'onistonda vafot etadi...uning o'g'illari, nevaralari aytishlaricha har dunyoning har burchagida, bittasi Angliyada, nevarasi bittasi Germaniyada, nima bir nevarasi...endi yaqinda keyin yana bir Germaniyada Alimov degan bir, aytishadiki u ham, u ham bir

Q: Amir Olimxonga borib taqaladi.

F : Ha, taqaladi, uni nevarasi, lekin u albatta hech narsani bilmaydi, nima qilmaydi, chunki yosh bo'lgan, eslolmaydi, yosh bo'lgan albatta. Lekin u bilan hozircha aloqalar bor, bor. Shu ruslar bosib olganada keyin, endi hamma joy ruslashib ketdi, hamma joy, hamma yoq. Lekin tartib, intizom, keyin...

Q: madaniyat

F: Madaniyat olib kelindi. Albatta,

Q: Ha, Ruslar tomonidan?

F: Ruslar tomonidan, ha, shuning uchun men o'ylayman barcha nimalar, endi madaniyat, madaniyat nima uchun bizlarda har bitta narsaga e'tibor berishadi. Har bitta narsaga, masalan, odamning qanday yurish-turishiga, qanday kirib kelishiga, qanday gapirishiga, salomlashishiga, qanday ovqat yeyishiga, hammasiga e'tibor berishadi. Bu ruslardan qolgan deb o'ylayman.

Q: O'zbeklarda madaniyat bo'lmagan deb o'ylaysizmi?

F: Bor edi, bor edi, o'zbeklarda madaniyat bor edi, lekin yangi bu kabi narsalar ruslar tomonidan olib kelindi. Shu aytganizday, o'zbeklar madaniyati juda kuchli edi. U vaqtlarda hatto boshqa nimalarda, ko'pgina mamlakatda yo'q edi munaqa nima narsa, madaniyat degan narsa yo'q edi.

Q: Sharqona madaniyat.

F: Ha, shaqrona madaniyat, shuning uchun, lekin ruslar albatta ko'p narsani olib kelishdi bizlarga, endi bilmayman, endi bosqinchilikning asosiy sababi oltin bo'lsa kerak. Aytishlaricha Amir Olimxonning yeti tog'i bo'lgan oltindan, uchtasi tolpilgan, to'rtasi hali topilmagan, haligacha. O'sha uchun Germaniyadagi nevarasi bilanmi, o'g'li bilanmi, endi nevarasi bilan...yo chevarasimi, aloqalar juda ko'p, juda kuchli, shundan borib so'radilarki, balkim sen bilarsan. U aytdiki bunaqa narsalarni umuman bilmayman. Shu kabi narsalar.

English translation:

K: Well, in general, if we speak about Uzbekistan, its history, in my opinion, Uzbekistan and Russians... Uzbekistan during the Soviet Union, I think we have to talk about the relationship with Russians. Well, what can you say about this?

F: Well, how did the Russians come? It was Emir Alimkhan. It goes back to Emir Alimkhan's period. It is the beginning of twentieth century, the beginning. Emir Alimkhan, was very rich...of course he was an emir, but he had a European world outlook. He studied in Saint Petersburg, Russia. There is his winter palace, summer palace; he used to bring ambassadors to his summer palace. Then there he had things he brought from Petersburg, a refrigerator, in Sitorai Mokhi Khossa, the...

K: European appliances.

F: Hmm, he brought appliances, different paintings. There he built a fireplace in each room...but Emir Alimkhan didn't pay attention to one thing...that Russia could invade him [his land]. So, besides, at that time Frunze... Frunze had a good relationship with Russia. Frunze...let's not go deep into the history, but as some people say, Russians deceived Frunze. Frunze came to reach truce with Emir, but before he was able to enter the Ark [Emir's palace], Russian troops came behind him. Russians intruded [into the country] and this happens around 1910 or 1915...maybe sometime around this.

K: This period...

F: Yes, this period, you know it too, around this period, and Emir Alimkhan, and all the people of Bukhoro, they used to be called the Young Bukharians, get [got] surprised, they come [came] with planes, with that, just with an army, come [came] with an army.

K: With troops.

F: Yes, with troops...the people of Bukhoro had never seen anything like this before. The Russians had everything all the nations had, for example, but the people of Bukhoro [had], old weapons, that, with gunpowder, the things with gunpowder...

K: Modern weapons.

F: Yes, there was no, there was none of them [modern weapons]. That's why Russia easily conquered Bukhoro. Emir Alimkhan ran away to Afghanistan with his three thousand warriors, his three thousand men, there were ordinary people among them, and he died in Afghanistan. I think, yes, he dies in Afghanistan... as they say, his sons, grandchildren live in different parts of the world, one lives in England, one of the grandchildren lives in Germany, one of them...and recently in Germany there was another Alimov, they say he is also...

K: Related to Emir Alimkhan.

F: Yes, related, his grandson, but, he doesn't know anything, doesn't do [remember], because he was young, cannot remember. He was young, of course. But there are some contacts with him now. So after the Russians invaded, everything got russified, everywhere, every place...but the order, behavior, then...

K: Culture.

F: Culture was brought, of course...

K: By the Russians?

F: By the Russians, yes, that's why, I think, everything, culture, culture, why our people pay attention to every single thing. Every single thing, for example, people's behavior, how they come in, how they speak, they way they greet, they way he eats, they pay attention to everything. I think we got it from the Russians.

K: You think Uzbeks did not have culture?

F: They had, they had, Uzbeks had culture, but new, these kinds of things were brought by Russians. As you said, Uzbek culture was very strong. At that time other nations did not have even such kind of culture.

K: Oriental culture.

F: Yes, oriental culture, that's why. But Russians brought a lot of things to us. I do not know, the main reason for the invasion was probably, gold. As they say Emit Alimkhan had seven mounds of gold, three of them were found, but the rest, four have not been found yet, up to now. That's why they have a lot of very strong ties with his son, or grandson, or maybe, even great grandson and they asked him, "probably you know". He said, he said he "doesn't know anything at all". Things like this.

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