

ERISTOLAR GENRE: A MATTER OF STUDYING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

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ANNOTATION

The article draws the history of a letter into the scope of research and focuses on its theoretical and practical study. The letter was written between the Bukhara Ashtarkhani and the Safavid rulers of Iran. King Abbas's reply to Nadr Muhammad Khan's letter testifies to the history of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The king wrote to the khan that the conditions associated with the cooling of the climate had caused him to be unable to deliver the "requested horses". The persistence of the cold climate has been shown to be one of the factors contributing to the strained relations between states in the region.

Keywords: epistolary genre, letter, khan, protocol, main part and eschatocol, invokatio, intitulation, inscription, salute

INTRODUCTION

Special historical sciences play a special role in conducting historical research. One of the important directions of the special historical sciences is the field of diplomacy, and the study of letters and showing their place in history is one of the main tasks of this field.

Letters, which are a small part of the epistolary genre in scientific and literary literature, are small in size, but play an important role in revealing large-scale issues and in studying the history of correspondence. The terms letter, letter, noma refer to the message sent from one address to another. An important aspect of the study of letters as a source is that it reflects a certain historical period and the lifestyle, socio-economic and political life of the people who lived in it.

In order to study a letter, it is first necessary to determine whether it is an official document. Ashtarkhani and Safavid rulers in the study of our interests we focus on the study of an official name written in the middle.

The letter is among the documents "Asnod-i az ravabet-i Iran bo manoteq-i az Osiyo-yi Central" and "On Iran's relations with the Central Asian region". Chapter 2, Letter 4 of the book, published in Tehran, is written on the subject of the "Desire of the Horse." № This letter is from the Manuscript Fund No. 2722. Haydar ibn Abu Abul Qasim Abu Ghali written with a dash. It is well known that the history of the Middle Ages is seen as a period when conflicts were raging and wars were at an all-time high. Naturally, in such historical processes the need for horses and horses increased. Based on economic demand and supply, the letter between the rulers of the two countries was written on the subject of "horse desire".

Scientific literature created for the study and analysis of official documents, methods of studying official documents in parts by foreign scholars and it is advisable to study the

document in the form of a form, based on the analysis of the source. The letter is divided into protocol, main part and eschatocol parts.

The part of the letter called the protocol is conditionally divided into four parts. The first part of the invocation (invokatio) begins with praising the Creator, bearing witness to His unity and existence, and asking Him for help in every matter.

The intitulation part of the letter serves to determine who sent the document. The inscription "King Abbas before" confirms that the letter was written by the ruler. Letters written by the rulers reveal information about public administration.

Document inscription part helps to determine to whom the document was sent. The protocol part of the letter states that the notice was addressed to Nadr Muhammad Khan. It is known from the text of the letter that good neighborly and friendly relations were established between the King of Iran and the Khan of Bukhara.

In the salute of the document, King Abbas addressed Nadr Muhammad as "a high-ranking, honorable and just man of great justice, a man of honor and dignity!" he appealed. Such epitaphs, typical of the Oriental letter, contributed to the successful realization of the aims and interests of the party to whom the letter was addressed.

The main text of the letter was divided into several parts. Theoretically, in the preamble, Nadr Muhammad's name is glorified as "the light of the Sultanate, the light of the state, the successor of the world-famous Genghis Khan's throne. "May His grace, justice, and glory increase!" expressed a wish. The epitaphic approach typical of the Oriental letter ensured the continuity of historical traditions.

In the letter, Shah Abbas I took the khan of Balkh (junior khan) Nadr Muhammad close to him and called him "my brother". This closeness serves several purposes. "May Allah Almighty raise the level of our kingdom, bless our high iqbals, the level of our relations with prayers, and adorn it with peace and tranquility!" The letter continued.

In the promulgation section of the official document, he said, "The purpose of our letter is to establish and strengthen the foundations of friendship.

The greeting is full of pure heart and sincerity, and the purpose of sending it is to unite in accordance with the rules of love, and in the caravan of love to celebrate unity, oneness, devotion and vibration in unity. The goal of elevating the glory of the state and uniting the country seems to resonate with the breath of the ruler.

Throughout the text, it is stated that the letter came through a high-ranking Nadir devonbegi. The Safavid ruler emphasized that the established cooperation "does not need any description or definition."

According to the embassy tradition, it is clear from the text of the letter that various gifts were sent in addition to the letter: "Allah is Merciful to His servants!

We hope that you will not return what we have sent to the reception of the ruler, (if you accept them) it will shine as if it shines a light on our kind and sincere hearts".

In the narration, which reveals the essence of the letter from the point of view of source studies, the name of Kamoliddin Budoqbek Qojor, a person who served in the establishment of cooperation, is mentioned. A personographic study of history certainly reveals the role of historical figures in relation to reality.

The king of Iran was very pleased with the need of the ruler of Balkh for the "black horses" described by the poets in the main content of the subject of the letter. It should be noted that the tradition of gifting a horse among the rulers is one of the centuries-old traditions.

King Abbas I commented on this situation: "... this year we have ordered to give all the stupid (black) horses for the service of the victorious soldiers". Assign tasks for delivery:

It was reported that a man had been sent to Qadagan (probably the place where the pedigree horses were kept) to "deliver you to the nobility". The letter, at the request of the horse, details the reason for the delay. "These horses are not yet 3 years old and have not been tamed," he said. On the other hand, "increased cold" is cited as the main reason.

At this point, it is natural to ask whether the number of horses in the territory of the Bukhara Khanate was small, and why the ruler of Iran was asked for a horse.

To find the answer to this question, we turn to the data of the work "History of Muqimkhaniy". The work provides an interesting account of the fact that Nadr Muhammad Khan was richer than other Ashtarkhan rulers. In the case of the same year, it is known that "the number of horses in his stable is 8,000, excluding the number of horses in the pastures". If the number of horses belonging to Nadr Muhammad Khan alone is the same, then it is not difficult to imagine that the number of horses in the Bukhara khanate was not small. In that case, what could be the need for a letter written "in the will of the horse"? "As far as we know, you love hunting" There is an idea that other sources make it clear that Nadr Muhammad spent a lot of time hunting.

Theoretically, the rule of etiquette (disposition) that must be followed by the participants of legal relations is that "we will send a single prepared black horse to you nobles." In addition to the horse, 2 birds of prey will be sent. This data confirms the above considerations.

If we focus on the second issue of the document under study, then the issue of climate cooling will be considered. If we look at the natural climate and history of the region, the third phase of the so-called Little Ice Age covers the beginning of the XVII-XIX centuries.

Researchers explain the causes of the Little Ice Age by the following events: an increase in the activity of volcanoes, its ash covering the sunlight, a decrease in solar activity (Maunder minimum), associated with slowing or even cessation of the thermochalin cycle.

Line 8 of the second page of the letter states the delay of what the ruler of Balkh had requested due to the cooling of the air. The results of our meteorological study of this period show that the temperature dropped by an average of 1.5 degrees Celsius when it was cold. This period, known as the Little Ice Age, lasted for decades.

The final part of the text of the letter (eschatokol) theoretically determines the date (datum) and place of reference. However, the place and date of the letter are unknown. However, based on other sources, it is believed that the letter was written between 1620 and 1625.

The concluding part of the letter ended with gratitude and good wishes. "For those who are loyal to the country and know it as unique (Nadr Muhammad Khan and his followers) have any important work to do in this area, let them address the representatives of this dynasty (the Safavids) without embarrassment, and we will help them to realize their efforts as much as possible. There was no room for exaggeration. May the sun of kingdom and iqbal shine in the sky of happiness and hope".

We note the italics of the letter: "If there is any important work in this area, it can be addressed to the representatives of this dynasty (Safavids) without embarrassment." Nadr Muhammad Khan came to the throne of Bukhara after Balkh and did not stay long. His son Abdulaziz was promoted to khan in Khojand. He was hunting on the Karshi side and then fled to Balkh. Through him he goes to the king of Iran Abbas. Nadr Muhammad Khan went to Isfahan with the help of the king of Iran and with their help he managed to establish his rule over Balkh for the second time. The far-sighted actions of the Iranian ruler have paid off in practice.

In conclusion, the study of the text of the epistolary genre as a historical source serves to reveal the principles of diplomatic relations between the two countries, as well as an important source in the study of socio-economic and political history of Central Asia.

Also, the analysis of the text of the letter shows that the aggravation of environmental problems in the XVII-XVIII centuries, the cooling of the climate in Central Asia and adjacent areas, this situation has long persisted. Climate change in the region has even emerged as one of the important factors influencing the deterioration of relations between states in the international arena.

تاریخ: تاریخ
فرستاده: شاه عباس اول
گیرنده: شریعت خان وی بخ
موضوع: درخواست اب
کتابتی که نواب گیجی شاه به شاه محمد خان وی بخ نوشته، حضرت رفیع مزارت سلطنت و جلال پادشاه کوت و حالت دستگاه حکمت و حشت ایام علیجاد نور حکمة سلطنت و اقبال تور حجیفه دولت و اقبال جالی اوریگ چهابنای و از مردم چنگیزخانی المخصوص به مزید عروضت الملک شاه سما للسلطنه و الجلاسه و الشوكه ره العدله والغیره والامانه اخنوی ام شاه محمد خان ضاعف الله تعالی مدارج سلطنت و اقباله ایام یوم الحشر و المیزان را تحد عدوات و اوقایات احباب آئین که ابلاغ آن موجب تبیه می خلت و وداد پاک و صحیفه تعبیات زایکات طوفت قریب که ارسال آن باعث تهدید قواعد محنت و اتحاد گردد با قوایل مسحت و یگانگی و روز اجل دعافت و یکنکل شکن و مهدی داشته همگی هفت و چهلگی پست ممالی طورت متوجه انتظام اسایب سلطنت و اقبال و الیام موجودات دولت و اقبال آن صادع صادعه جاده و حلال است شاهد مقصود در پیشگوی قبول گزندانه روف و بالباد و بعد از مکثت شفیر میر می گرداند که شاه عزیر شاهمه که در این ولا مسحور و قفت پنهان گزرت دستگاه عده، الاجاه و الاعاظم هر یار در دیوبن پیگی است ارسالی پاکه بود در خوشتن هنگام اسراری مختصر مهرا اگنی گردید، اخبار شترست آثار صحت ذات عدمی الحال و اطلاع ایام احوال رسول پسندیده خصال و یکیکی ذات و حسن سلوک و خوبی صفات او که قی الواقع قابل هرگونه تزییت و قاتم قابلیش از آرایش تعریف و توصیف مستغنى است و الهمه مراده افت و دوستی و نژادی از اشناق و مهربانی که رفت پنهان کمال الدین بوداق بیک فناجر از آن شفاهه اسلامیان نهاده اند موجب شمول اقامه سرور و نشاط و باعث و قور خاور و اسلام



سده سلطنتی

گشته روابط خصوصیت و اتحاد تأکیدی تاریخی بالات و از اشعاری که در باب طلب اسب سپاه ایلخ از روی پیگانگی نموده بودند، نهایت شکننگی خاطر و اتسابط بالعن و ظاهر روی داده محبت بر صحبت از زود خواهش ضمیر میر مهر نموده آن است که پیوسته همین شیوه مرضیه را سلوك داشته مرغوبات خاطر اور را ای غایله پیگانگی انتهای نمایند چون درین سال اسپان ایلخ کامل را به هنرمندوه قسمت قرموده بودیم کسی به تذکر تمام فرستادم که آنچه در این خانه های خاصه شریفه موجود باشد به نظر اشرف رسانند که هر چه قابل سواری آن فارس مضمون بختیاری بوده باشد فرستاده شود بنابر آنکه اسپان مذکوره سه ساله و کم سواری بودند و از شدت سرما ناتوانی داشتند فرستادن آنها را موقوف داشتیم که انشا الله تعالی امتحان نموده بفرستید و یک راس اسب سپاه ایلخ مخل خاصه شریفه را که آزموده باشک راس اسب الله دیگر عجالتا فرستادیم و چون مذکور شد که آن حضرت از شکار شفاف مخصوصاند و عالی جناب سلطنت و جلالات مأاب ایهت نصفت متاب سلاطنه سلطان عظام شاهزاده خواجه این کرام شاهین گرای خان شش دست ششاد از ایلچیان اروس که به جهت خوندگار روم می بردند گرفته فرستاده بود و چهار دست آن سقط شده و دو دست آن که یکی طویقون است در این وقت رسیده بوده هر دو را ارسال داشتیم دور تیست که پسند طبع شرف اند مرجوانکه همواره به ارسال رسیل و رسابل مهرک سلطنه مصادقت و پیگانگی و رایخ خانله مغایر و پیگانگی بوده هر یهی که درین حدود داشته باشد بی تکلفانه به منسویان این دوستان و لایت شان رجوع نمایند که حسب الامکان در انجام آن سعی به تقویت رسانند زیاده اهلناب ننموده تیر سلطنت و اقبال از افق آمال طالع و لامع باد.^۱

۱. سچع (الات)، سخنه خطی ف ۲۷۷۲ آنکه ذکر مهدی سپاهی (مؤلف حجرین ای اقسام ایوانانی) مربوط به آغاز پادشاهی شاه سلطنتی شاه عباس دوم صفوی.