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POLITICAL PROCESSES IN THE CHACH OASIS DURING THE PERIOD OF TURKISH KHANATE

Annotation: The article tries to cover the political processes that took place in the Chach oasis during the Turkish Khanate. In the early Middle Ages, the Chach oasis had a special dominance between the Syrdarya and Amudarya oases and the neighboring oasis states. At this time, Chach had his own ruling dynasties, which had a place in the political life of the region and participated in a number of political alliances. In particular, the Chach rule, which significantly interfered in the political life of the Western Turkic Khanate, established embassy relations with the Chinese Empire, and became an active participant in anti-Arab coalitions, has a special place in the history of the region. In particular, the relations between Chach and the Western Turkic Khanate are very strong, which can be seen only in the example of the formation of two Turkic dynasties in the oasis in connection with the Khanate.

Keywords and expressions: Chach oasis, Turkish khanate, Hephthalites, tegin, tudun, Western Turkic khanate, Chinese chronicles, Tabari, “tudun malik ash-Shosh”, Shuturkat.

ТУРК ҲОҚОНЛИГИ ДАВРИДА ЧОЧ ВОҲАСИДА КЕЧГАН СИЁСИЙ ЖАРАЁНЛАР

Аннотация: Мақолада Турк ҳоқонлиги даврида Чоч воҳасида кечган сиёсий жараёнларни ёритишга ҳаракат қилинган. Илк ўрта асрларда Сирдарё ва Амударё оралиғи ва унга қўшни ҳудудлардаги воҳа давлатлари орасида Чоч воҳаси ўз мавқеига эга алоҳида ҳукмдорлик бўлган. Бу пайтда Чочнинг ўз бошқарувчи сулолалари бўлиб, улар минтақа сиёсий ҳаётида ўз ўрнига эга бўлишган ва бир қатор сиёсий иттифоқларда иштирок этишган. Хусусан, Ғарбий Турк ҳоқонлиги сиёсий ҳаётига сезиларли даражада аралашган, Хитой империяси билан элчилик алоқалари ўрнатган, арабларга қарши коалицияларнинг фаол иштирокчисига айланган Чоч ҳукмдорлиги минтақа тарихида ўзига хос ўринга эга. Айниқса, Чоч билан Ғарбий Турк ҳоқонлиги орасидаги муносабатлар жуда қалин бўлиб, бу нафақат воҳада ҳоқонлик билан алоқали равишда иккита туркий сулола ташкил топгани мисолида кўринади.

Таянч сўз ва иборалар: Чоч воҳаси, Турк ҳоқонлиги, эфталитлар, тегин, тудун, Ғарбий Турк ҳоқонлиги, Хитой йилномалари, Табарий, “тудун малик аш-Шош”, Шутуркат.

ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ В ЧАЧСКОЙ ОАЗИСЕ ВО ВРЕМЕНА ТУРЕЦКОГО ХАНСТВО

Аннотация: В статье делается попытка осветить политические процессы, происходившие в оазисе Чач во времена Турецкого ханства. В раннем средневековье Чачский оазис занимал особое положение между Сырдарьинским и Амударьинским оазисами и соседними оазисными государствами. В это время у Чача были свои правящие династии, которые имели место в политической жизни региона и участвовали в ряде политических союзов. В частности, правление Чача, которое существенно вмешалось в политическую жизнь Западно-Тюркского ханства, установило посольские отношения с Китайской империей и стало активным участником антиарабских коалиций, занимает особое место в истории региона. В частности, отношения между Чачем и Западно-тюркским ханством очень крепкие, что можно увидеть только на примере образования двух тюркских династий в оазисе в связи с ханством.

Ключевые слова и выражения: Чачский оазис, Турецкое ханство, эфталиты, тегин, тудун, Западно-тюркское ханство, китайские хроники, Табари, «тудун малик аш-Шош», Шутуркат.

At a time when the armies of the Turkish Khanate, which attacked the Hephthalites in the middle of the 6th century, conquered the Chach oasis together with Fergana, Ustrushana, Sughd and Bukhara, there was a dynasty subordinate to the Hephthalites. The khanate, which had been at war with the Sassanids in those years and was engaged in military operations in the North Caucasus, did not seem to interfere in the internal administration of the new territories until the end of the sixth century. However, by the beginning of the 7th century, the policy of the khanate towards Chach changed dramatically. The local ruler of this place, probably a representative of the Chjaovu dynasty, was killed by representatives of the Nye Khanate, and the administration of the oasis passed directly into the hands of the dynasty associated with the Khanate.

It is clear from these data that by 605, a major change had taken place in the political life of the Chach oasis, and in the same year a person named Tianchji, who had a free title in the administration of the oasis, was appointed viceroy by the khanate. Thus, with the assassination of Nye, the former ruler of Chach, the local dynasty of the oasis under the khanate, perhaps a dynasty that was a branch of the Zhao dynasty, was replaced by another dynasty, or the local dynasty lost its status and became a subordinate dynasty. By the way, the fact that Tegin Tianchji sent an ambassador to the Chinese palace in 609 as the ruler of Chach indicates that he was firmly established here and founded his own dynasty. This is confirmed by the fact that Chinese chronicles mention the title of the chief ruler of Chach between 740 and 750, as well as coins

minted in the VII-VIII centuries in the oasis with the words *tk'yn c'cynk γwβw* - “Chach ruler Tegin”.

Although there is no direct information about the origin of the Chach tribes in Chinese chronicles, based on the realities of that period, it can be considered that they belonged to the Ashina dynasty, the founder of the Turkish Khanate. First of all, this is evidenced by the fact that the name and title of Tegin Tyanchji were Turkic, especially the representatives of this dynasty, which was typical of the Khanate - had the title of Tegin. It is known that tegin was a title given to the sons and nephews of the Hakans in the Turkish system of government. Yu.F. According to Buryakov, Dele Tyanchji (Tegin Tyanchji) was of Ashina descent, and with his arrival in Chach, the rule of the Turkic dynasty began here. In our opinion, there is a soul in this idea as well - this person belonged to a branch of the Ashina dynasty - the Western Turkic khagans (Istami yabgu descendants). Because at that time only the representatives of the Ashina dynasty had free titles, and the khanate tried to strengthen its local authority by appointing princes to the administration of a province. This is evidenced by the appointment of Tegin Tianchji to the Chach administration by Sheguy Hakan (611-618), one of the rulers of the Western Turkic Khanate.

As discussed above, a few years after the 605 incident, Tianchji sent hair ambassadors to China in 609. So this prince by this time had become the ruler of Chach and had the right to send his ambassadors from here. At the same time, Chinese chronicles mention the names of four Chach rulers who ruled the oasis from 640 to 750, with the title tudun. The Tudun dynasty is mentioned in Tabari, almost identical to the Tegin dynasty allows you to calculate that in addition, the very occurrence of the phrase *tōwn c'cynk γwβ* - “the ruler of Chach Tudun” in coins of the VII-VIII centuries confirms this idea.

Doesn't the fact that there are separate dynasties like the Tegins and Tuduns in the Chach oasis at the same time indicate that there was dual rule in the oasis? If we look carefully at the written sources, as well as from the point of view of the essence of the methods and tools used by the Turkish khanate in governing its vassals, it turns out that this is not due to dualism, but to the peculiarities of the khanate. It is known that the title of tudun was used to refer to the representatives who were not directly related to the ruling house of the Turkish khanate, but mainly to the control of the rulers of the conquered lands and to the collection of taxes there. This allows Tegin to be considered the ruler of Chach, and Tudun the representative sent by the khanate to control him. The Khaganate, not only in Chach, but in preserving their old local dynasties in governing the dozens of oasis rulers under its control, had appointed representatives of a part of them to their house, as well as supervising representatives - Tudunlik or a similar nobility. In particular, along with the formation of a dynasty belonging to the Ashina dynasty as the main rulers of Fergana, the local dynasty was preserved, and at the same time the administration of Tutuklik was established. A similar situation is

observed in the administration of Tokharistan. In particular, while Tokharistan was ruled by the Yabgu, who belonged to the Ashina dynasty, the main dynasty in the country, in some small administrations the rule of local dynasties was retained, but the Tuduns were sent as representatives to control and collect taxes. In particular, several Bactrian documents mention local dynasty representatives in Rub (Northern Afghanistan), a small kingdom within Turkestan, and regularly refer to an official with the title Tudun. In any case, the Tuduns were representatives of the khanate sent directly to the places, which regulated the compatibility between the vassal rule and the central authority. Otherwise, it is difficult to explain the appointment of a deputy-tudun to control the dynasties of Ashina dynasty, which are directly related to the khanate in the administration of such administrations as Chach, Fergana, and Turkestan.

Shi-go van Tele, the ruler of Chach, who repeatedly sent ambassadors to China in the 740s, is referred to in Chinese chronicles as "Techin, the ruler of Chach." Deputy Governor Tudun. It appears that ,egin is the ruler of Chach, and tudun is the deputy ruler (or secondary ruler) of Chach. It is known from the contents of the annals that the name of this tudun was Inay Kulug. We also think that Bahodur (Mohedu), who took an active part in the political life of Chach during 713-740, comes in different proportions in the Chinese chronicles, which should also clarify this issue. In particular, the French orientalist E. In Chinese chronicles, Shavann translates the phrase related to Bahadur Tudun in the form *roi étranger du royaume de Che* - “the foreign ruler of Shi / Choch”. Hence, the fact that one of the two persons with the title of Tudun associated with Chach (Bahodur; 713-740) is mentioned as a “foreign ruler” and the other (Inay Kulug; 740) as a “deputy ruler” shows that the Tudun were not literally Chach rulers. It should be noted that the issue of legitimacy (legitimization of power) underlies such naming of the Chach tribes. For example, long before these events, in 605, a representative of the Khaganate was appointed to the administration of Chach, and the fact that the representatives of this dynasty were directly from the Ashina dynasty ensured the legitimacy of their rule.

Nonetheless, in Chinese chronicles, the description of events related to Chach in 640-740 is not tags, but mainly mentions of tuduns, and the fact that Tudun is embodied as the main person in matters related to Chach in the A-14 digital document requires its own explanation. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the fact that in Arabic sources directly related to this issue (works of Tabari, Beruni) there is information about the rulers of Shosh - "tudun malik ash-Shosh". First of all, the Tudun related to Chach, first mentioned in Chinese chronicles, is not directly the ruler of the oasis, but one of the Western Turkic khagans, Elbi Tulu (Ibi Dulu) khagan, his rival, another Western Turkic khagan, Ishbara yabgu-khagan (Shabolo shehu- it should be noted that the hair sent against kexan) was recorded as a military officer.

Although the Tegin dynasty was originally descended from the Ashina dynasty, which gave them the right to remain the chief dynasty of the oasis until the 750s, Shi-go van Tele in Chinese chronicles ("Tegin the Chach") and the phrase Shi-go Fu-wan ("Deputy Ruler of Chach") associated with the Tudun testifies - the current power was in the hands of the Tudun dynasty. As mentioned above, in any case, the fact that the Tuduns were directly represented by the Khagans until the 650s, and gained the trust of the Chinese from the last years of the 650s, must have given them a status advantage.

With the exception of some evidence, the sources do not contain any information that the Tegin dynasty was involved in any political event related to Chach in the first half of the VIII century. Although the name and title of the Chach ruler, who went to war with the Tang Empire in 750 and was eventually taken to his palace by the Chinese and killed there, are not mentioned, it can be assumed that he was from the Tegin dynasty. According to the chronicles, after such treatment of the Chinese, Na Guy Chabishi, the son of the Chach ruler, who cut ties with them and considered the Tang Empire as his main enemy, asked the Arabs for help, and in 751 the Chinese were severely defeated in a battle between Talas and the Tang Empire. K.I. According to Bekvis, the name of this Chach ruler, who appears in Chinese chronicles in the form of Chabishi, is restored in the form of Chabish, and it is not actually a name, but is associated with the title of Turkish chabish (chavush). According to the researcher, this ruler was the son of Inal (Inay) Tudun Kulug, the second ruler of Chach, and was an ally of the Turgash khagans against China as the ruler of the dynasty associated with the Turgash dynasty. However, in 751, he and his allies, along with Turgash Khan and Tibetan generals, were captured by the Chinese commander Gao Xiangji and taken to the capital, Chang'an, where they were executed by imperial order in front of the capital's Kayuan Gate. After that, the son of the late Chach ruler Chabish, Ziyod b. Salih appealed to al-Khuzayna for help, and the result was the famous Battle of Talas in 751. Apparently, the victorious Arab armies, in addition to the oasis rulers who assisted them in this battle, took Chach under their control and turned it into a subjugated kingdom.

At this point, it is necessary to dwell on another issue related to the ruling dynasties of Chach. American researcher J. K. While Skeff writes that the Choch tribes are Turkic and that this is also evident in the fact that some of them have Turkish names, he points out that the name of the Chach ruler found in Chinese chronicles in the form of Inay tudun Kyuyle (Juyle) is not Turkish. In fact, the epithet-name, Külüg, which is a common name in the hierarchy of the Kyuyle Turkish Khanate, is a Chinese translation of the word "glorious, famous, famous." In addition, a major expert on Tibetan sources of this period, K.I. According to Bekvis, the name of this Chach deputy / assistant ruler is Turkish, his original Inal Tudun Kulug is restored. Thus, almost all of the Chach tuduns had Turkish names, namely: Gan tutun (Ton tudun; 658), Mohedu tutun (Bahodur tudun; 713-740), Inay tutun Kuele (Inay tudun Kulug; 740).

An analysis of the titles in the Chach administration system of this period shows that the traditions of the Turkish khanate system were also reflected in the oasis. First of all, the compatibility of written sources and numismatic materials, that is, the existence of the control of tags and tuduns in the oasis, confirms this. According to Chinese and Arabic sources, the titles of shad and tarkhan, typical of the khanate, were also used in the oasis. According to Chinese chronicles, one of the last independent rulers of the Western Turkic Khanate, Ashina Helu (the Great), the fifth generation of Istami Yabgu, and his son Shiyun sought refuge in 657 after being defeated by Su Din-fan, a general of the Tang Empire. They worship the presence of shu-ju shad. While they are in Chach, they go to Inal Dahan, the governor of Sudu (Shuturket). Inal tarkhan, who initially greeted the parents well, then catches them and hands them over to Shu-ju shad. In turn, Shu-ju shad hands Ashina Helu and her son over to the Chinese general, who sends them to the Chinese emperor. It appears from this information that the ruler with the title of shad was the main ruler of Chach, while the tarkhan was subordinate to this ruler as the ruler of one of the cities in the oasis. It is highly probable that this Shu-ju shad belonged to the Tegin dynasty, which had ruled Choch for 605 years. The issue becomes even clearer when it is assumed that during the Turkish khanate, the titles tegin and shad were applied only to officials belonging to the ruling household of the khanate, more precisely to princes. Another important aspect of the matter is that the Chach rulers had the titles of shad and tegin, which by this time were the third most important in the rule of the khanate. Because at that time, these titles existed among the rulers of the oasis, except for the dynasties of Fergana (630-750), Tokharistan Yabgugi (620-750), Kabul Teginshahs (640-870), apart from the central administration of the khanate. The rulers of Tokharistan also had the right to receive these titles because they belonged to the Ashina dynasty. In fact, the title shad, typical of the central government of the Turkish khanate, was applied mainly to the princes of the khanate - the tegins, who had their own army and became known as shad when they were appointed viceroy of a country. Hence, the chief rulers of Chach were also entitled to receive the title of shad, which was free and higher, because they belonged to the Ashina dynasty.

During the Turkish Khanate, were there any local dynasties in the oasis besides the Turkic dynasties with the titles of tegin and tudun, or was their rule abolished with the emergence of these dynasties? Such issues are also one of the issues that need to be addressed in the history of Chach. The phrase *c'cynk ywβw* (“Ruler of Chach”) in Sogdian document A-14 refers to which Chach ruler is also a matter to be resolved. If we take into account that the “tudun” in the document and the secondary ruler (Shigo fuwan) mentioned in Chinese chronicles - tudun are one person or they belong to one dynasty, in the chronicles as the main ruler of Chach, i.e. Shi-guo Wang T'ele - “Chach ruler Tegin” the fact that the *c'cynk ywβw* in the Sogdian document is the same as that of the person quoted seems to have been greatly confirmed. However, the fact that this

document was written in the 720s, and the data in the Chinese chronicles dates back to the 740s, confuses the issue a bit. It is also necessary to take into account the coins with a clear stamp, which clearly show that they belong to a different dynasty from the dynasties of Chach Tegin and Choch Tudun, without Turkish titles, only the name of the ruler or dynasty and the phrase *c'cyнк γωβω* (Chach ruler).

Although the researchers did not mention the power of the Tegins in Chach, there were speculations that there was another local dynasty in the oasis at the same time as the Tudun government, which has not yet been sufficiently confirmed. In particular, V.A. Based on the Sogdian document A-14, Livshits argues that there was a dual government in the oasis, that is, on the one hand, the Tudun government with the viceroy of the Chinese Empire or the Eastern Turkic Khanate, with the residence of Tarband (Otrar) and with the local government with the residence of Shosh.

Numismatic data show that in the VI-VIII centuries the coins belonging to the rulers of the Chach oasis consisted mainly of 3 groups. In particular, the coins of the Chach Tegins, the chief ruling dynasty of the oasis, the seal -; Coins of the Chach Tuduns in the position of a secondary dynasty, stamp -; and local dynasty coins, which have relative power in the oasis, stamp -.

A brief look at the political processes that took place in the early medieval Chach oasis and the history of the ruling dynasties that existed here shows that during this period Chach was a separate political association, the rule of a particular oasis. If this rule was relatively small in the first quarter of the VII century, covering the territory of the Tashkent oasis, it became stronger in the 40s of this century and around the VIII century manifested itself as a large kingdom that expanded its territory to Otrar, Isfijob (Sayram), Taraz. It is known that Xuan Jiang (627/629-645), who visited the oasis around 630, in his notes described Chach in a relatively small width of 1000 lats, distinguishing Isfijob, Taraz and Otrar provinces from it. However, some Chinese sources state that Chach was bordered by Bola (Farob-Otrar) from the west, while the Tan-shu chronicle states that in the first half of the 8th century the north-eastern region of Chach was included as Tarozi and Mingbulak, ie the Western Seven. In the document -14, taking into account that Tarband (Farob - Shavghar) belonged to the Chach dynasty, it is clear that the Chach dynasty expanded considerably during this period.

Thus, in the early Middle Ages, the Chach oasis had a special dominance between the Syrdarya and Amudarya rivers and the oasis states in the adjacent territories. At this time, Chach had his own ruling dynasties, which had a place in the political life of the region and participated in a number of political alliances. In particular, the Chach rule, which significantly interfered in the political life of the Western Turkic Khanate, established embassy relations with the Chinese Empire, and became an active participant in anti-Arab coalitions, has a special place in the history of the region. In particular, the relations between Chach and the Western Turkic Khaganate are very strong, which can be seen not only in the formation of two Turkic dynasties in the oasis

in connection with the Khaganate, but also in the fact that the area became one of the administrative centers of the Khaganate.

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