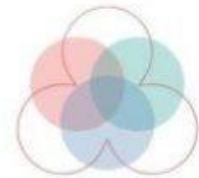


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OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS PUBLISHING

Volume 03, Issue 01, January, 2025

WEB OF HUMANITIES

Journal of Social Science and Humanitarian Research



ISSN (E): 2938-3803
IFSIJ JIF: 8.570
SJIF 2025: 6.631



<https://webofjournals.com>



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Vol. 3 No. 1 (2025): WOH
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THE WORK "ARK BUKHARI" IS AN IMPORTANT HISTORICAL SOURCE FOR THE STUDY OF THE BUKHARA ARK

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Abstract:

This scientific article expresses the concepts of general information about the work of "Ark Bukhari". The history of the writing of this valuable work is described in a different way from other works. This work is comprehensive and based on historical facts, and its authors were able to describe the structure and internal life of the Ark in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in an impartial and correct political assessment.

Keywords: Ark, M.S. Andreev, O.D. Chekhovich, museum, expedition, Nasiriddin Tora, "obkhana", Pisarchik, kanakhana, Lunin, Ahmad Donish.

Introduction

Bukhara, as a country rich in historical heritage, has long been the center of research. In particular, historical buildings that have been erected for centuries have been studied as an object of research of scientists. One such historical object is the Bukhara Arch. The Ark as a very historical place has been studied a lot and works have been created. The most valuable of such works is "Ark Bukhari", written under the authorship of Mikhail Stepanovich Andreev and Olga Dmitriyevna Chekhovich. It was published in Tajikistan in 1972 by Donish. The work is made up of 162 pages, contains general information about the Bukhara Arch, a description of the schematic plan of the Arch, the Jami Mosque, the southern half of the arch, about the Salome and adjacent buildings, about the Khan courtyard and the buildings on it, about the Coronation Hall, treasury activities, the Horde, the residences of the princes and guards, the northern half of the Arch, Tupchiboshi buildings and workshops, day of the emir of Bukhara, the materials about Bukhara during the last emirate period, the system of relations between the Emir and the judges, the postal system, the veins of the Hakim in the capital, as well as the efforts to form a regular army in Bukhara, covered a huge number of topics related to Bukhara and Ark.

Materials and Styles

This work is the product of a new expedition organized in 1940 to study the history, topography, ethnography and judicial system of Bukhara. This expedition was led by M.S. Andreev in charge. Although the scientific expedition to study the territory began in 1940, its results saw the face of publication in the 60s of the XX century. In fact, it would not be a mistake to say that the expedition in question was founded in 1936. Because in the same year M.S. Andreev takes part in an expedition organized by the Museum of Art of Özssr and accidentally falls into his hands on



part of the map of the Bukhara ark fortress. It was presented by Ibrahim Hafizov of Bukhara (Ibrahim Hafizov worked as a night watchman in the Ark under the last Emir). From then on, M.S. In Andreev, interest in this area arises because until now, not a single tourist had perfectly described the Inner Life of the Ark and the cultural life there in his works. He would rely on what Hafizov said to gain insight into the historical buildings in the Ark and its historical topography. M.S. Andreev was very aware that if older otahons also passed through the universe, there would be no trace left of the Ark's architecture, topography, and final fate.¹ Therefore, it is planned to return and fully implement this work. M., taking into account the above, S. Andreev organizes a scientific expedition studying Bukhara of 1940. In this work, he is assisted by the history faculty team of the University of Central Asia. The Art Museum of the USSR, on the other hand, directs the costs of the expedition to their research on the following topics:

1. O.D. Chekhovich – "land relations in Bukhara in the XIX – XX centuries", "tables of trade and dairy farming in Bukhara";
2. M.S. Yusupov - "Court and judicial system", "Army", "administration";
3. N.V. Rusinov - "crafts and craft workshops in Bukhara";
4. L.I. Rempel - "historical topography of Bukhara in the XIX-XX centuries";
5. M.S. Andreev – "the arch of Bukhara in the late XIX – early XX centuries", "one day of the Emir of Bukhara".²

Results and Discussions

All data collected as a result of the expedition was necessary to be brought to the state of a holistic collection. This group included engineer F.V. Elisevich also expresses his sympathy for membership. Because much earlier he conducted a geological survey of Bukhara and wanted to prepare a paper on the geological state of the Bukhara arch and include it in the collection. The fact that all members of the expedition were fluent in the local language also contributed to the positive shift in the expedition's work as Yusupov was born in Bukhara and was well acquainted with the cultural life of the people.

The expedition began in 1940 and lasted until the summer of 1941. With the beginning of the German war on the USSR, the work of the expedition also slows down, which later stops. After the war, M.S. Andreev wanted to continue his research, but he would die in 1947. For this reason, his book "The Arch of Bukhara", which contains the results of the study of the Bukhara arch, was published after his death.

The work uses a number of eastern and foreign sources in highlighting the history of the Ark. Works such as "khazoyin ul-ulum", "history of Bukhara", "Ubaydullanoma", "history of Abulfayzhan", "study of arki Bukhara", "tuhfai Khan", "history of Salimiy" also used the works of Bartord, Sadridin Ayniy, Rempel, Sudakova, Masson, Ahmad Donish to obtain valuable information.

Ark Bukhari "on the personality, genealogy and creative work of Nazareth ibn Muzaffar, author of his "Studiti arki Bukhara", along with references from other works. S. Andreev and O.D. Chekhovich States some of his information. According to them, Nazareth ibn Muzaffar

¹ Аъзам Болтаев, Ойбек Ражабов. XX аср 40-йиллари Бухорода ташкил қилинган илмий экспедиция. Ўтмишга назар 4 жилд, 6 сон. 32 - 35 - б.

² Андреев М.С., Чехович О.Д. Арк Бухары. – Душанбе: Дониш, 1972. – 10 - б



during his emirate permanently forgave without going beyond the arch, and here he had a courtyard as well as a personal library. The author's son, Arabkhan, married the daughter of Amir Olimkhan, but he, like his father, did not have the right to exit beyond the Ark. The fact that naziriddin Toara's nickname is "the reins of the Torah" was a sign that he was close to the Emir.³ Another notable aspect is that the work depicts the 200 arcs in a detailed manner. For example, the image of the "office" is given as the starting 8 address of the arch. It is noted that it is located on "... the five narrow, damp cabinet rising sides on the left side, at the entrance to the gate, behind the left canopy, along the West Bank on the valley side...", one of five rooms with ventilation holes made at the top of their walls. The word "obkhana" means "water chamber (for water)". Also, "... according to the bukharians' explanation, such a name comes from the moisture that was in this room. Water was never stored here. There were criminals in the lobby. Specially prepared for lighter crimes than in the canteen..." . Of the Abbey, Sadriddin Ayniy describes "the Emir has a medicine, there is a minor, there is a cauldron, there is another "Abbey", there is a hell named "Cannery", other than this dungeon "...⁴

This work, in addition to displaying the perfect image of the Arch, also depicted household and everyday life in the palace separately in the section "one day of the Emir". Andreev, relying on his research and the information of the elderly bukharians, writes in the form of a semi-fantastic story depicting the Emir's daily routine at court and the social life of the palace. But against happiness, it was the result of a scientific pursuit. But many critics do not perceive it as a scientific work. Because in the work there was no political image of the emir as the ruler of the East. We can show two reasons – the fact that the Emir paid very little attention to such political affairs and was given a lot of household and entertainment, or that the emir had no knowledge of his political life of the common people, and that any ambassadors and travelers from abroad were kept secret of political life, kept under very strict control. This document is stored in the folder number 75 at Andreev's Institute of history under the Academy of Sciences of the Tajik SSR. The science story "one day of the emir" was published in the 1940s by N.M. Edited by Goldberg, the latter is attached to this work

Conclusion

This book will be prepared for publication in 1960-1963 . Editor-A.K.Pisarchik and O.D. Chekhovich-revises all materials. The necessary text of information on the arch of Andreev was edited, eliminating many repetitions. A.K.Pisarchik compiled an index of proper names and terms for the entire text of the book. B.V.Lunin, on the other hand, examined the manuscript and gave some valuable advice. The work has not yet captured the value of the original. The reason is that the events in the work are written based on the facts of evidence and the most reliable sources. In addition, objectivity and concretism are clearly thrown into kōz in the work. The presence of such works is a huge contribution to the formation of our truthful concepts about history.

³ Саййид Мухаммад Носир ибн Музаффар. Тахикоти Арки Бухоро. Тошкент. " Тафаккур " - 2009. - 4 6

⁴ <https://uz.wiktionary.org/wiki/obkhona>

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