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Abstract. The Karakhanid state (9th-12th centuries) was one of the most important cultural centers in Central Asia. During this period, Islamic culture flourished, science developed, and many historical monuments were built. Works such as Yusuf Khos Hojib's "Qutadgu Bilig" and Mahmud al-Kashgari's "Divan Lugat at-Turk" represent the spiritual heritage of the Karakhanid era. Madrasahs and libraries were established, emphasizing education and learning. The development of architecture and applied arts also indicates the cultural rise of this period.

Keywords: Karakhanid state, culture, science, Islamic culture, historical monuments, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Mahmud al-Kashghari, madrasa, library, architecture, applied arts.

Introduction. The Karakhanid state covered a vast territory from the Karakum Desert in the west to Lake Lobnor in the east, and from Lake Balkhash in the north to the Amu Darya in the south. The ethnic composition of the population was also complex, with some speaking Turkic, others Persian and Arabic. In addition, their social life was not uniform. The geographical conditions, economic foundations, and laws of the places where they lived were different.

The Karakhanids' nomadic Turkic origins, their occupation of many cities, and their important position in trade between China and the rest of the Islamic world led to the establishment of several cities in the region's mountain ranges. These high-altitude cities flourished above the lowland farming zones during the early decades of Karakhanid Islamization and geographic expansion. In 2011, the archaeological remains of the city of Tashbulak in the Malguzar Mountains of eastern Uzbekistan were excavated. Founded in the late 19th century, it flourished under the Karakhanids in the early 11th century.

was one of the first Muslim dynasties to emerge in Central Asia, and its culture was based on a synthesis of Islam and local Turkic traditions. During this period, the Karakhanids made significant contributions to the development of science, literature, art, architecture, and culture. The following highlights important aspects of Karakhanid culture.

Literature and science

Literature and science flourished during the Karakhanid period. Islamic sciences, philosophy, mathematics, astronomy, and other fields developed. The following scientists and writers became famous for their works during this period:

1. Yusuf Khos Hajib – author of "Kutadgu Bilig". This work is a philosophical-poetic epic about state governance, justice, and morals
2. Mahmud Kashgari – in his work "Devonu Lug'otit Turk", he studied the richness of Turkic languages and their linguistic characteristics.¹

These works constitute an important part of the cultural heritage of the Karakhanid period and served as a source of knowledge for subsequent generations. It is known that Mahmud Kashgari (XI) was also considered worthy of the same title. The function of the palace was carried out by the following departments: the manager of palace affairs, which we now consider protocol duties, the service of receiving guests (its head was called "Biruk", and it is possible that this term is related to "Bayruq"), the treasurer (ag'ichi), the kitchen manager (oshchi), the juicer, the service of providing beds and clothes, the service of organizing hunting (kushchi), and others. A specially selected military unit (guard), whose task was to ensure the security of the supreme ruler and serve faithfully in the path of his policy, was also included in the system of administration of the palace.²

Architecture

During the Karakhanid period, the art of architecture in Central Asia reached a new level. The architecture of this period developed under the influence of Islamic culture, and the following monuments were created: Ozgen Madrasah and Minaret (in the territory of present-day Kyrgyzstan). Burana Minaret (Chuy Valley, Kyrgyzstan).

These monuments are decorated with intricate geometric patterns and Arabic inscriptions, testifying to the high culture and art of their time.

Applied arts, especially pottery and handicrafts, were developed. The decoration of dishes, weapons, and clothing was distinguished by its unique patterns. Jewelry made of gold³ and silver are bright examples of Karakhanid art.

Pottery: Ceramic products decorated with various shapes and beautiful patterns are widespread.

Jewelry: Jewelry made of gold and silver demonstrates the high level of Karakhanid applied art.

Textiles: The production of skirts, carpets, and silk fabrics gained great importance

Language and cultural ties

The Turkic languages were the main means of communication in the Karakhanid state, but Arabic and Persian were also widely used in science and religious life. Their geographical location led to the development of trade and cultural relations, which

¹Karimov O., Muminov I. – "Culture of Central Asia in the Middle Ages". Tashkent: Sharq, 2004.

²Yusuf Khos Hajib Qutadgu bilig.T., 1991, p. 9

³History and cultural heritage of the Karakhanid state - tarix.uz website.

strengthened close ties with the cultures of China, India and Iran. **Development of science**

During the Karakhanid period, science was highly developed, this process was associated with the influence of Islamic culture. The state supported science and education , and achievements were achieved in the following areas:

Philosophy and theology

Islamic philosophy, theology (aqida), and jurisprudence (fiqh) developed. Many scholars wrote works on Sharia law and religious matters. Sufi philosophy gained strength, with the Sufis playing a key role in this direction.

Lexicography and linguistics

Mahmud Kashgari: He introduced the world to the richness of the Turkic languages by writing the work "Devonu lug'otit turk ". This work provides valuable information not only on linguistics, but also on the life, customs and culture of the Turkic peoples of that period.⁴

Mathematics and astronomy

During the Karakhanid period, scientists also conducted research in the fields of mathematics and astronomy. This process was mainly associated with the scientific heritage of the Muslim world. The historiography of the Karakhanid period is of great importance in studying the socio-political, cultural and economic development of Central Asia in the Middle Ages. A number of historical sources and works of scholars play a key role in the study of this period. State system and administration: The Karakhanids were divided into two parts, ruled by two dynasties (Eastern and Western Karakhanids). This division caused problems in governing the state.⁵

Economic development: During the Karakhanid period, trade along the Silk Road flourished. Cities, bazaars , and caravanserais became economic centers.

Political history: The Karakhanids had complex diplomatic relations with other states. Political ties with the Samanids ⁶and Seljuks are particularly important.

Modern research

continues through the work of a number of researchers, including scholars from Central Asia, Turkey , and Europe. Archaeological research and analysis of manuscript sources provide a broader and more accurate picture of this period.⁷

need more detailed materials or other resources on this topic , please let me know.

Religion and Sufism

⁴Kayumov M. – “The Karakhanid State and Their Culture”. Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2010.

⁵Bosworth CE – The Ghaznavids and the Karakhanids. Cambridge University Press, 1994.

⁶Bartold VV – “History of Turkestan Culture”. Tashkent: “Fan” Publishing House, 1968

⁷Kayumov M. – “The Karakhanid State and Their Culture”. Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2010.

The Karakhanids were one of the first Turkic dynasties to adopt Islam as the state religion. This process had a great impact on cultural and social life. Mosques and madrasas played a key role in propagating Islamic teachings. Sufi traditions developed, and Sufi schools were established. These schools strengthened moral⁸ and spiritual education among the people .

Trade and cultural relations

controlled trade routes across Central Asia , which greatly contributed to cultural exchange. The Silk Road strengthened cultural⁹ and economic ties with China, India, and Iran. Through trade, the art, technology , and traditions of other peoples were adopted.

Conclusion. The culture of the Karakhanids was formed as a result of the fusion of Turkic and Islamic civilizations, and this period has its place in history with the development of science, literature, architecture and art. This cultural heritage is still deeply studied and appreciated today.

The Karakhanid period is characterized by the rise of science and enlightenment among the Turkic peoples. Yusuf Khos Hajib's work "Kutadgu Bilig" and Mahmud Kashgari's book "Devonu Lug'otit Turk" are considered the highest cultural monuments of this period. They served not only as scientific works, but also as important spiritual and political guides for their time.

was one of the political powers of its time and made a huge contribution to the cultural development of the peoples of Central Asia. Successes in the fields of science, literature, architecture and crafts placed this state in an important place on the stage of history. Today, the culture of the Karakhanid state is not only of historical value, but is also studied as the basis of modern Uzbek culture. Their rich cultural heritage occupies an important place in the historical memory of our peoples.

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⁸Yusuf Khos Hajib – “Qutadgu Bilig” (Literary Heritage of the East). Tashkent: 2001.

⁹Islamic Art of Central Asia – islamicartonline.net.