

HYPERLIZE OF TAMERLANAN'S PERSONALITY OR HISTORICAL EVENTS IS HISTORICAL AS A FOUNDATION OF THE MAIN PARADIGM

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Abstract: *the focus of the article is a scientific and philosophical exposure of imaginary historical realities, which are rooted in the current ideological conjuncture, aimed at intensifying nationalism and xenophobia. The object of the study of the article presented is the identity of the ferocious Turkic commander and conqueror, Tamerlane, who had a significant influence on the history of the West and the East. Expenses of historical distortion are exposed through the scientific conclusions of the most famous historians and anthropologists. The correlation of ethnic self-awareness and pride with a chauvinistic phenomenon is argued.*

Keywords: *Tamerlane's personality hyperbolization, the unreality of historical events, the Mongoloid origin of Tamerlane, chauvinism.*

ГИПЕРБОЛИЗАЦИЯ ЛИЧНОСТИ ТАМЕРЛАНА ИЛИ ИРРЕАЛЬНОСТЬ ИСТОРИЧЕСКИХ СОБЫТИЙ КАК ФУНДАМЕНТ ГОСПОДСТВУЮЩЕЙ ПАРАДИГМЫ

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*ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ НИЗАМИ, ТАШКЕНТ,
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Аннотация: *В центре внимания статьи-научно-философское осмысление мнимых исторических реалий, уходящих корнями в современную идеологическую конъюнктуру, направленную на интенсификацию национализма и ксенофобии. Объектом исследования представленной статьи является личность свирепого тюркского полководца и завоевателя Тамерлана, оказавшего значительное влияние на историю Запада и Востока. Расходы на историческое искажение выявляются через научные выводы самых известных историков и антропологов. Доказывается связь этнического самосознания и гордыни с шовинистическим феноменом.*

Ключевые слова: *гиперболизация личности Тамерлана, нереальность исторических событий, монголоидное происхождение Тамерлана, шовинизм.*

Any great person who has left a loud trace in history has a certain range of counter-dictorial properties, to ignore which does not allow the totality of scientific achievements. No matter how disgusting and oppressive the truth is, it is necessary to take it in its most authentic form, freeing itself from various kinds of aggravations and dulcination. Detecting deliberate distortions of historical reality, reflected in diametrically opposite information of a binary complex of documents. Non-bias and objectivity are the main criteria of any scientific character, only a qualified specialist who is not interested in the general picture of historical events of a particular epoch can be proud of. Subjective interpretation, motivated by patriotic aspirations, not only distorts historical realities, but also generalizes surrogate values, misleading the incompetent public. The hyperbolization of national heroes contributes to the emergence of national pride, conditioned by the belief in blood kinship, awakening in a person uncharacteristic of his claims. Imagining himself a descendant of a great commander, having tried on the armor of his great ancestor, they think that they have some direct relation to these or other achievements and victories. The scientific disavowal of historical elements, which destroys existing representations, is caused only by exclamations and unfamiliarity.

An example of such a phenomenon is the personality of the famous Turkic commander and conqueror, Tamerlane, who had a significant influence on the history of the West and the East. Garnished with features unusual for him and veiled by illusory ideas, he lost his true historical appearance. It is necessary to free and clean this historical figure from the thick layer of apocryphal dust.

Serious grounds for doubts about the authenticity of certain sources, declaring unreliable information, break out.

In order to establish the authenticity of the burial and give a documentary portrait of Tamerlane in 1941, excavations were carried out in the mausoleum of Gur-Emir, to the tomb of the dynasty of the Temurids. The expedition discovered five burial places: Tamerlane, his sons Shahrukh and Miranshakh, his grandsons Ulugbek and Muhammad-Sultan.

The famous Soviet anthropologist, Doctor of Historical Sciences, the author of the method for restoring the appearance of a person on the basis of skeletal remains - Mikhail Mikhailovich Gerasimov, after conducting a series of definite manipulations, writes:

"We have a Mongol! Do not be shrewd enough to see typical Mongoloid traits in Timur's skull: bright brakifalia, apparently flattened face, considerable width and height. All this is as well as possible connected with written documents that testify to the origin of Timur from the genus of barlasas. "

Images of the great conqueror, which we can ascertain now do not correspond to reality. Being an authentic Mongolian, Tamerlane is portrayed with features alien to him.

Anthropologist Gerasimov states:

"Time has not preserved any of the somewhat plausible images of Timur." Numerous miniatures, mostly of Iranian and Indian origin, extremely dissimilar and, moreover, dated to much later times, can not be taken as reliable."

The overwhelming majority of Central Asian historians, enslaved by the patriotic spirit, do not accept conclusions in favor of the Mongoloid origin of Tamerlane.

Does ethnicity play an important role in the recognition and respect of certain historical persons?

The average Turk, inspired by his historical heritage, to which he has nothing to do, loses the last illusive hope, loses the only occasion for pride. The depreciation of feats as a consequence of the rupture of ethnic threads. We have before us a radical patriotic ideology, rooted in such social phenomena as nationalism, chauvinism and racism. What kind of tolerance can we talk about, if the foundation of the dominant ideology is destructive landmarks?

Disavowing negative and repulsive features, which are present in every reformer, become the apogee of excessive presumption and prejudice. Every historian, a priori, is a liar. The whole world history is the solvation of the contraction and expansion of the scam and falsehood, erecting mirages of past eras.

Tamerlane, being of Mongoloid origin, was no different in terms of his cruelty and bloodthirstiness from Genghis Khan.

In 1387, during the siege of the Hulaguite Iran, Tamerlane beheaded 70,000 civilians in the city of Isfahan, erecting a huge pyramid of skulls.

In 1389, in Sebzavar, Tamerlane gave the order to lay the broken brick and lime of living people thrown into the ditch.

In 1398, during a campaign to India, Tamerlane destroyed 100,000 prisoners, despite the fact that he had the opportunity to send them to his historical homeland in Central Asia.

In 1401, when the conquest of Baghdad, Tamerlane gave orders to decapitate 90,000 civilians. By tradition, 120 towers were built from the unfortunate.

Subjective interpretation, motivated by patriotic aspirations, not only distorts historical realities, but also generalizes surrogate values, misleading the incompetent public. The overwhelming majority of Central Asian historians, enslaved by unfounded arguments, do not accept the conclusions of external historical sources in view of diametrically opposed information about this or that historical event.

The deformation of the whole-content mode of the historical cycle forms the conditions in which the available chronological information loses its value. The establishment of the authenticity of an event is associated with a system of dominant ideological paradigms that hinder the impartial presentation of the material. The most clearly presented position is revealed in the Francis Bacon quotation: "The less the story is true, the more it gives pleasure."

Hyperbolization of national heroes contributes to the emergence of national pride, which has a destructive influence in society. Imagining himself a descendant of a great commander, having tried on the armor of his great ancestor, they think that they have some direct relation to these or other achievements and victories. Arthur Schopenhauer as precisely as possible defined the essence of national-patriotic feelings in the following passage: "The cheapest pride is national pride. She discovers in the subject infected by her a lack of individual qualities that he could be proud of; otherwise, he would not have resorted to what is shared by many more millions of people. Who has great personal dignity, he, constantly observing his nation, first of all, will notice its shortcomings. But a wretched man, who has nothing to be proud of, clings to the only possible and is proud of the nation to which he belongs; he is ready, with a feeling of affection, to protect all its shortcomings and stupidity. " [1]

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