

THE ROLE OF THE TIMURID DYNASTY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TURKIC CIVILIZATION:
HISTORICAL, CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LINGUISTIC ASPECTS

Dilafuz Bakhtiyor kizi Igamberdiyeva¹, Bobir Bakhtiyor ugli Kurbanov², Madina Rustam kizi Kurbanova³

¹IP LLC "METSO", HR Generalist, Uzbekistan

²Enter Engineering Pte. LTD. Chief Specialist, Uzbekistan

³LLC "QUANTO Servicing", Administrator, Uzbekistan

Abstract

This article examines the role of the Timurid dynasty (1370–1506) in the development of Turkic civilization through the prism of historical, cultural, scientific, and linguistic aspects. The relevance of this work is due to the need to reconsider the contribution of the Timurids in the context of modern Turkological studies and the digital transformation of the humanities.

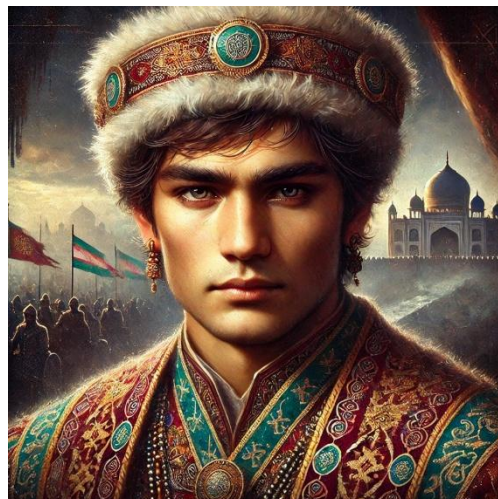
The aim of the study is a comprehensive analysis of the influence of the Timurids on state-building, science, culture, and linguistic processes in Central Asia. The methodology includes historical-comparative analysis, linguistic reconstruction, and the application of digital technologies (including AI) for processing historical data.

The practical significance of the work lies in the application of its results in historical science, linguistics, and cultural studies, as well as in educational programs aimed at preserving the Turkic heritage.

Keywords: *Timurids, Turkic civilization, Chagatai language, historiography, Ulugh Beg, Orta Turk, digital linguistics, artificial intelligence.*

Introduction

The historiography of medieval Central Asia demonstrates that state-building and cultural development processes were directly dependent on the activities of ruling elites and intellectual aristocracy. In this context, the period of Timurid rule (1370–1506) is of particular scientific interest as an era of systematic development of state institutions, exact sciences, architecture, literary language, and jurisprudence.



Amir Timur in his youth, recreated using an AI system.

Modern Uzbekistan, as the successor of a rich cultural heritage, has preserved unique evidence of the contribution of Timurid rulers, scholars, and poets to the formation of the Turkic civilizational model. This study presents a comprehensive analysis of the role of Amir Timur and his successors

in the development of linguistics, historical science, art, and exact disciplines, as well as examines modern trends in Turkological linguistics in the context of digital transformation.

1. The Genealogical Tree of the Timurids

Throughout the centuries-old history of our country, there have been many dynasties, but the most famous and long-lasting was the Timurid dynasty. Representatives of this dynasty ruled Transoxiana, Iran, Azerbaijan, Iraq, Afghanistan, and India for 468 years (1370–1506 and 1526–1858). Their rule left a deep imprint on the history of the peoples of these countries.

The great legacy left by Amir Timur was not properly appreciated or studied during the Soviet era. During this period, it was only permitted to write about Amir Timur in a negative light, condemning his name, personality, and activities. This was a result of the policies of the USSR leadership and later Russia, based on colonialism and great-power chauvinism, consistently pursued for almost 130 years. However, in other countries, especially in Europe, fundamental scientific works have been created about Amir Timur. Scholars such as Hilda Hookham, Hans Robert Roemer, Lucien Keren, Jean-Paul Roux, Beatrice Forbes Manz, and John Woods have published works on Amir Timur's life in England, Germany, the USA, and other countries.

2. A Brief Biography of Amir Timur Based on the Research of Turgun Fayziyev

Many foreign Russian-language websites, when covering the biography of Amir Timur, describe him as an extraordinarily talented military leader, proficient in several languages, and knowledgeable in many fields of science, art, literature, medicine, architecture, and more. At the same time, Russian-language sources often mistakenly claim that Amir Timur was illiterate and could neither read nor write. Modern research on archival materials by historian-Timuridologist Turgun Fayziyev has provided clarity on this issue.

Amir Timur was born on April 9, 1336, in Uzbekistan near the city of Shahrissabz.

According to the traditions of his time, Amir Muhammad Taragay appointed trainers and teachers for his son, who taught him horseback riding, hunting, writing, and Islamic rules. As a result, young Timur was sent to a madrasa at the age of seven. By the time he entered the madrasa, he knew the alphabet perfectly, could read and write, and, in addition to his native Turkic language, was also fluent in Persian. However, many Russian scholars wrote that Amir Timur was illiterate, and this belief was widely accepted as “truth.” Further in-depth research by T. Fayziyev showed that Amir Timur was one of the most educated rulers of his time. He was a leader who deeply understood the importance of science for the development of the country and respected scholars and their work [1].

Amir Timur was well-versed in medicine, mathematics, natural disasters, architecture, urban planning, history, and more. The great Arab philosopher Ibn Khaldun, who had the honor of conversing with Amir Timur, stated that the ruler was deeply familiar with the history of the



Turkic, Arab, and Persian peoples and had managed to reconcile the most complex aspects and contradictions of religious, secular, and philosophical issues. Furthermore, according to Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, Amir Timur's main council compiled a work titled "Manzumayi Turk," and during the writing process, Amir Timur himself reread each section multiple times, corrected certain passages, and edited the text. When additional evidence was needed, he sent special scholars to the locations of events to clarify and ensure the historical accuracy of the accounts. He also demanded objective descriptions of events from his chroniclers.

3. Historical and Cultural Heritage of the Timurid State

3.1. Political and Administrative Reforms of Amir Timur

Timur ibn Taraghai (1336-1405) - an outstanding statesman and military leader, founder of the Timurid dynasty - implemented a large-scale administrative reform, creating a centralized empire that unified the territories of Maverannahr, Khorasan, Iran, and Northern India. Contemporary research (Faiziev, 1994; Woods, 1990) refutes the long-established Soviet historiographical thesis about Timur's illiteracy, demonstrating his profound education and proficiency in several languages [1,2].

Of particular significance was the system of court historiography established by Timur. Court chroniclers such as Nizam al-Din Shami, Hafiz Abru, and Sharaf al-Din Yazdi developed a new historiographical paradigm, recorded in fundamental works such as the "Zafarnama" ("The Book of Victories") [3,4].

3.2. Scientific and Cultural Achievements of the Timurid Era

Under the Timurids, Samarkand transformed into a leading scientific and cultural center of the Islamic world, where the following institutions operated:

- Ulugh Beg Observatory (1420-1449) - a unique scientific complex that surpassed its European counterparts;
- A system of madrasas (Ulugh Beg, Shir-Dor) with rich libraries;
- Art workshops that advanced traditions of miniature painting and calligraphy, among others.

Timurid rulers patronized scholars (Al-Khwarizmi, Qadi-zade Rumi), poets (Hafez Shirazi, Alisher Navoi), and architects, creating conditions for the synthesis of Turkic and Persian cultural traditions [5,6].

4. Linguistic Processes in the Timurid State

4.1. Formation of the Chagatai Literary Language

The Chagatai (Old Uzbek) language, formed on the basis of the Karluk dialect with active influence from Persian vocabulary, became the official language of administration and literature. Its standardization was completed in the 15th century, thanks to the works of Alisher Navoi ("Muhakamat al-Lughatayn") [6].

4.2. Legal Linguistics and Language Policy

Legal documents of the Timurid period were drafted under strict bilingual conditions (Persian and Turkic languages). A notable example is the 1378 charter, which regulated the rights of the descendants of Abu Muslim in Khorezm [7].

5. Modern Studies of Turkic Linguistics

5.1. The "Ortaturk" Project: Theory and Practice

At present, we are witnessing the emergence of a multipolar world in which local civilizations play key roles. One such civilization is the Turkic civilization, which unites peoples with common historical roots and a desire for cooperation in solving shared problems.

One of the crucial steps in strengthening ties between Turkic peoples was the creation of the Ortaturk intermediate Turkic language under the leadership of Prof. B.R. Karimov.

According to the author, for the unification of world nations and the preservation of cultural diversity, it is necessary to develop a system of intermediate languages for related linguistic groups [8]. This would help establish a global intermediate language for intercultural and international Prof. B.R. Karimov communication, information gathering and analysis, as well as global education. Such a universal language would be key to solving many global problems and fostering the spiritual enrichment of all local civilizations and peoples.

The innovative concept of the intermediate Turkic language (Ortaturk) aims to create a unified linguistic space while preserving national languages. The methodology includes [8-10]:

- The application of comparative research methods
- The use of digital technologies for linguistic data processing
- The development of a coordinated terminological system. Karimov's ideas, aligned with the ideology of Turkism and serving the interests of Turkic peoples, contribute to the development of the Turkic civilization.

5.2. Digital Linguistics and Artificial Intelligence

The successful creation of a universal auxiliary language is possible thanks to modern information technologies and the use of artificial intelligence (AI) systems.

Modern machine learning technologies allow:

- Automating translation processes between Turkic languages
- Conducting corpus analysis of historical texts
- Modeling linguistic evolution processes [11, 12]

Artificial intelligence is a complex of computer programs capable of analyzing, reasoning, critically thinking, and processing vast amounts of diverse information. It can be applied in various fields of human activity, including linguistics.



With the help of neural networks connecting people worldwide, it is possible to access vast knowledge from the past and present, as well as the knowledge of each individual. As each part of the system acquires new knowledge, the entire artificial intelligence system continuously improves itself.

AI systems are capable of solving logical problems, exploring linguistic issues, performing simultaneous translation from one language to another, generating natural language texts on a given topic, and improving their quality.

Conclusion

The Timurid era represents a unique period of synthesis between state-building, scientific progress, and cultural flourishing. Turkic civilization has left an indelible mark on world culture, history, and literature. Its legacy continues to shape the global community to this day. During the Timurid era, it contributed to the development of Turkic poetry and literature.

The Chagatai Old Uzbek language reached its peak in Maverannahr in the 15th century and in the Bukhara Khanate during the reign of the Uzbek Shaybanid and Janid dynasties, spanning the 16th to 18th centuries.

Under the rule of Amir Timur, architecture, applied arts, and miniature painting flourished, along with Islamic jurisprudence and court historiography. For millennia, Turkic civilization has been developing its languages, literature, and writing systems, creating unique cultural values. The Turkic language was a widely recognized international language for several centuries, significantly influencing the development of global literacy.

The Middle Turkic language, developed by Professor B.R. Karimov, ensures the equality of all Turkic languages among themselves. Each Turkic nation has the right to use its native language as the state language in its national state and actively develop it, considering its closeness to the language of its ancestors.

Modern AI systems address a wide range of tasks. They enable the automation of most processes that were previously accessible only to the human mind. According to experts, in the coming decades, self-improving computer systems will be developed, contributing to a deeper study of linguistics and the further development of Turkic local civilization.

Modern linguistic research, building upon the traditions of Turkic linguistics, demonstrates the continuity of scientific paradigms from medieval scholars to the digital age.

References

1. Faiziev T. Genealogical Tree of the Timurids. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1994. - 412 p.
2. Woods J.E. The Timurid Dynasty. - Bloomington: Indiana University, 1990. - 298 p.
3. Sharaf ad-Din Ali Yazdi. Zafarnama. - Tashkent: Shark, 2001. - 480 p.
4. Akhmedov B.A. Historical-Geographical Literature of Central Asia. - Tashkent: Fan, 1985. - 212 p.
5. Hafez Shirazi. Divan-e Hafez. - Tehran: Amir Kabir, 2010. - 672 p.
6. Navoi A. Mukhakamat al-Lughatain. - Tashkent: Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, 2003. - 184 p.
7. Muminov I.M. Legal Documents of the Timurid Era. - Tashkent: Fan, 1987. - 176 p.
8. Karimov B.R. Linguistic Foundations for Creating the Middle Turkic Language. - Tashkent: Fan, 2019. - 328 p.
9. Karimov B. Ortaturk: Linguistic Integration Model. - Istanbul: IRCICA, 2022. - 210 p.
10. Karimov B.R. The Turkic Linguistic Space in the 21st Century. - Ankara: TIKa, 2021. - 184 p.
11. Jurafsky D., Martin J.H. Speech and Language Processing. - 3rd ed. - Pearson, 2020. - 1024 p.
12. Russell S., Norvig P. Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach. - 4th ed. - Pearson, 2021. - 1136 p.