

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate to Ch'ing
Empire in the Mid-19th Century

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate
to Ch'ing Empire in the Mid-19th Century*

唐 屹

(作者為本校邊政所專任教授)

摘 要

該兩文牘是以當時中亞通行之察哈臺文書寫，原件係現存於故宮軍機檔中類此少數文牘之一。本文寫作是先敘述清朝與其藩屬浩罕汗國之關係及一八四七年浩罕入侵喀什噶爾之史實；隨後將原察哈臺文牘現代音譯之，並闡釋其字源、音韻及文法結構等。最後就史、文之研究與相關資料比較而結論之。

就史實而言，當時清國因內憂外患，國力衰退，邊臣治理不當，致使回疆動亂不已，而名為藩屬之浩罕心存僥倖，伺機擴張，所幸鴉片戰啓，東南兵燹，西北幸安；不然兩端兵禍，則國勢更蹙。道光對浩罕隱忍，而諄誡邊吏謹慎自衛之道在此。

就文字而論，浩罕伯克遣人令使臣按天朝規矩書寫文牘，宜就當時中亞政治社會環境認識之；不宜以歐西正統外交文牘習慣而論。分析該二文牘之語文結構後，知其與現今烏孜別克方言無甚差異。

本文是宣讀於一九八三年九月初在東京京都舉辦之「第三十一屆亞洲及北非人類科學會」，故以英文寫作。

I. Preface

Two diplomatic documents, written in the late Chaghatay language and sent from Khokend to the Ch'ing empire in the mid-19th century, with their Chinese translations and the related materials, are still preserved at the Chün-chi-tang 軍機檔 (the Archives of the Grand Council of States) of the National

* This paper has been presented at the 31th International Congress of Human Sciences in Asia and North Africa to be held in Tokyo and Kyoto, Japan, from 31 August to 7 September, 1983.

Palace Museum in Taipei. One is number 081391 (DA), measuring 42×26cm and its Chinese translation (DACT) number 081400; the other one is number 081402 (DB), measuring 26.5×25.7cm and its Chinese translation (DBCT) number is 081401. For convenience of discussion, cardinal numbers have been added on the right side of every line on the attached copies of both documents.

These two documents were transmitted and reported to the Tao-kuang Emperor (r. 1821-51) by the Ts'an-tsan Ta-ch'ên 參贊大臣 in Yarkend, I-shan' 奕山. There were many petitions or diplomatic documents sent from Khokend to Hui-kiang 回疆 (or Moslem Region) in the Ch'ing dynasty.² Unfortunately many of them cannot be found at the present time.

In the 28th year of the Tao-kuang Emperor's reign (1848-49), Khokendish delegates carrying petitions came to Hui-kiang three times. The first³ and second⁴ visits of Khokendish delegations are discussed in this article, the third and last one⁵ not being included.

II. General Background of the Sino-Khokendish Relationship to the End of Tao-kuang Emperor's Reign [1756-1851]

The Beylerbeyi or Lord of Khokend, Īrdina (Ê-êrh-tê-ni 額爾德尼), welcomed Ta-k'ê-t'a-na⁶ 達克塔納 who was ordered to pacify the Burut or Kîr-kîz⁷ (Pu-lu-t'ê 布魯特) tribes by General Chao-hui⁸ 兆惠. Ta-k'ê-t'a-na entered into Khokend City when Manchu forces were pursuing the rebel Hoja Jihan⁹ 霍集占 brothers, (the Big Hojam and Little Hojam), of Kashgar. Then Īrdina sent a chieftain named Toqto Mahmud (T'o-k'ê-t'o Ma-ha-mu 托克托瑪哈穆) to bring the tributary horses to Peking.

In 1760-61, Ch'ien-lung Emperor ordered Suo-no-mu Ch'ê-ling¹⁰ 索諾穆策凌 to carry an imperial edict to Khokend. Īrdina, with other Beks, welcomed him in the outer suburb of Khokend City, and completed the ritual of submission. Thus Khokend placed itself under the suzerainty of the Manchu empire¹¹.

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate to Ch'ing
Empire in the Mid-19th Century

Earlier, when two Hojas (the Hoja Jihan brothers or Burhan al-Din the Big Hoja and Hoja Jihan the Younger Brother) were escaping from the pursuit of the Manchu forces, the two sent their delegate to Khokend to find shelter; but Khokend did not answer them. Then they escaped to Badahsan and finally were killed by the ruler of Badahsan. The second son of the Big Hoja Burhan al-Din, Salih Hoja (Sa-mu-sa-k'ê 薩木薩克) escaped to Khokend. Khokend sheltered him thinking they had found a valuable commodity to be of use to them later¹².

In August 1820 Hoja Jihangir¹³, the second son of Salih Hoja, banded together the Buruts and invaded the China border area from Khokend¹⁴. In September 1824, after being defeated by Bayan Batur (Pai-yen Pa-t'u 伯顏巴圖) and other Chinese officials, Hoja Jihangir escaped to the Kara-Tigin Tribes.¹⁵ In the summer 1826¹⁶, when Jihangir started to organize the moslems of Andijan¹⁷ and Burut together and attacked the Kashgar area¹⁸, the Kashgarian moslems also turned to him with their support¹⁹. In addition, the Khokendish Lord (Bek) and his peoples joined this rebel and helped him²⁰. Jihangir then conquered the West Four Cities: Hoten²¹, Yangi-hisar²², Kashgar²³, and Yarkend²⁴, within two or three monthes with the help of his Khokendish allies²⁵. But Jihangir regreted his former promises to Khokend to share his victory and refused to give the newly conquered lands to Khokend, so a split occurred between Jihangir and his Khokendish allies²⁶. Isa, the most reliable Khokendish of Jihangir, also quarrelled with him, and later Isa together with his brother Musa returned to Khokend²⁷.

Following the split between Jihangir and his allies, the Chinese forces launched a series of violent counter attacks against the rebels between January 17 and February 28, 1828, and recovered the lost territories, and pacified the area²⁸. Jihangir himself was finally captured²⁹ and sent to Peking³⁰, and on June 25, 1828, he was beheaded in the market in Peking³¹.

Because the Khokendish Lord refused to obey the Manchurian General

Na-yen-ch'êng's³² 那彥成 order, which demanded that he had to send Jihangir's wife and children who were staying in Khokend at that time back to China, commercial relations between China and Khokend stopped, Khokendish merchants were expelled from China and their properties were confiscated by General Na-yen-ch'êng³³. The angry Khokendish merchants then supported Yusuf, the elder brother of Jihangir, to be the Hoia. Uniting thousands of Andijan and Burut peoples together³⁴, they invaded the Chinese cities in the Kashgar area in 1830³⁵. They laid siege to Kashgar, Yangihisar and Yarkend; the Chinese forces defended those cities against the invaders for more than three months³⁶. At the beginning of 1831, when the Khokend forces heard that the Chinese main forces would launch a violent attack against them via the Kashgar, Ili and Uch routes, they fled across the China border³⁷.

Khokend then sent a delegate to Russia and asked for Russian help. Because the coalition of various tribes had invaded the China border area, the Russian *Gubernator* or Governor (Ku-pi-êrh-na-t'o-êrh 固必爾納托爾) not only refused to allow their delegate to enter Russian territory, but also informed China³⁸. As a result they could not but send their delegate to Kashgar to petition for the re-establishing of commercial relations, tax-exemption and compensation for confiscation³⁹. But they still refused to send their trouble-making chieftains to China, using the excuse that this would be against the Kuran⁴⁰. Perhaps due to the Chinese domestic situation, the emperor approved their demand and accordingly instructed Ch'ang-ling 長齡, who was appointed to pacify the rebellion in Kashgar at that time⁴¹. The Khokendish people were pleased beyond their expectations, and they send their delegate to Kashgar, who infolded the Kuran in his arms and took an oath of submission⁴². Trade between the Hui-kiang and Khokend resumed and Khokend again presented its tributes to China.

After Jihangir's rebellion in 1830, the Sino-Khokendish relationship remained peaceful until the invasion of Vali Han Töre Hoja from Khokend in 1847-48.

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate to Ch'ing
Empire in the Mid-19th Century

During these nearly twenty years of peace, the Khokendish Bek continually sent delegates to Kashgar or other Chinese cities asking for the maintenance of trade with China or other benefits but at the same time Khokendish "bandits" ceaselessly invaded the China border area and plundered the Chinese cities. Some of the most important of these incidents are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Firstly, let us describe the Khokendish invasions in the China border area. October 13 to November 11, 1833, Nur Bay, a chieftain of Khokend with more than a hundred Burut followers, plundered the moslem village of Sarī Köl outside of Yarkend intending to collect taxes there. In spring 1834, when the Khokendish delegate Tiao-kê-êrh Bay arrived in Yarkend to send the captive Chinese peoples and moslems and soldiers back to China, the military-governor of Ili Ch'ang-ling⁴³ ordered Abudurahman and Ismail to reprove him. Tiao-kê-êrh Bay reported this to the Khokendish Bek in order to have them withdrawn and he himself voluntarily stayed in Yarkend as a hostage. The Tao-kuang Emperor instructed Hsing-tê 興德, who was the Ts'an-tsan Ta-ch'ê in Yarkend at that time, to inform the Khokendish delegate that they could keep their trading relationship with China, but that they had to obey the existing regulations⁴⁴. However in September 23, 1834, the Rahim Bek in Sarī Köl, Kurchak, reported to Hsing-tê that Mehmet Selim (Selib), following the instructions of the Leshkar Huch Bek⁴⁵ of Khokend, had occupied Sarī Köl with forty Andijans and had proclaimed that the Khokendish Bek had ordered the Leshkar Huch Bek to control this area⁴⁶. Although the Chinese government ordered them to retreat, on the contrary, in November 11, 1836, the Leshkar Huch Bay of Khokend with two thousand "bandits" together invaded and occupied Sarī Köl area. They intended not only to collect taxes there but also from the Badahsan and Keshmir merchants⁴⁷. This border conflict continued through July 1837, when the chief of Khokendish "bandits" Adnan, who had been ordered to Sarī Köl by Huch Bek, was captured and sentenced to

death by general I-shan⁴⁸.

Later the Khokendish delegate, accompanying Abudulushur, a Hudeda⁴⁹, came to Yarkend and presented a petition which proclaimed that they would never disturb those places inside the Chinese karaul again⁵⁰. But in the spring of 1842, Buruts and the local people combined together and attacked Yangi-hisar and other places. After being defeated, they escaped out of the Chinese karaul. The Chinese captured the rebels' leader Buzuruk Han who had been one of the followers of Jihangir and who had realized that he himself was a descendant from Jihangir. Buzuruk Han then had intended to revenge himself for Jihangir's death on his tormentors, the Chinese, to proclaim himself as Hoja, and to foment a rebellion⁵¹.

Secondly, although the Khokendish "bandits" continually plundered the Chinese border area, Khokend still sent delegates to Hui-kiang asking for various benefits. For example, in the summer of 1831, Khokend sent their delegates Mirza Ismail, Timur(?) and Hakim to Kashgar at different times, and complained of the interruption of commerce during last five years, and petitioned for the re-establishment of commercial intercourse according to the former regulations⁵². Later, approximately in the spring of 1832, the Khokendish delegate Tiao-kê-êrh Bay arrived in Kashgar and presented the same petition. He said that the Khokendish Bek would by embracing the Kuran in his arms swear to obey the former commercial intercourse regulation forever voluntarily. So the Tao-kuang Emperor instructed that it would be better to accept their petition on the one hand but also on the other hand to prepare a long-term pacification policy for the security of Hui-kiang area⁵³. In the summer, the Tao-kuang Emperor received a report from Kashgar, which stated that the Khokendish Bek Muhammed Ali had sent his delegate with a petition as well as goods, horses and sheep and more than one hundred Andijan merchants to the Chinese karaul. Meanwhile, they also sent more than eighty Kashgarian moslems, who had been coerced to go to Khokend during the

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate to Ch'ing
Empire in the Mid-19th Century

rebellion, back to China. In response to this, the Chinese officials in Kashgar proclaimed an imperial edict, which permitted them to resume commercial intercourse, with the same tax-exemption in China as previously allowed⁵⁴.

In the spring of 1833, the Tao-kuang Emperor approved that the Khokendish delegate Mirza Ayub would be allowed to enter the Chinese karaul to conduct commercial business, and could appoint trustworthy chiefs as the heads of Khokendish merchants in Yarkend and other cities for collecting business fees. However, he would not allowed them to collect taxes on the commodities and goods which were transported and traded by the merchants of other tribes⁵⁵. In the summer the Tao-kuang Emperor granted the Khokendish delegate's petition to be allowed to go with other Central Asian moslem Beks for an annual audience with the Manchu emperor; the petition was presented by Alim Bay who had been sent to Yarkend to thank the emperor for permission to re-establish trade relations⁵⁶.

In the winter of 1833 the Huch Bek of Khokend sent a delegate to the Chinese karaul, and asked the Chinese to expel the nomad Kazaks from the Ili area so that they could collect taxes from them. Of course this was refused by Chinese officials⁵⁷. One year later, the Khokendish tributary delegate asked the Chinese officials to return the lands and properties of Andijans as well as Andijan women, taken by the Chinese local government during the former rebellion⁵⁸. Later in the spring of 1835, the Khokendish Bek also sent his delegate to Yarkend to ask for a tax-exemption for Badahsan and Keshmir. But the Chinese reasoned that they had no relations with Khokend, the Tao-kuang Emperor should, naturally, refuse their petition⁵⁹. One month later some Khokendish "bandits" invaded Sarī Köl, a strategic point in the Yarkend area located on the essential route from Badahsan and Keshmir to Yarkend. The invaders intended to collect taxes there. Naturally this was not allowed by Tao-kuang Emperor⁶⁰. One year later, the Tao-kuang Emperor instructed the Chinese officials at Hui-kiang to refuse the Khokendish delegate's petition

which asked the Chinese government to allow them to collect taxes from Badahsan and Keshmir peoples. According to the Chinese viewpoint, General Ch'ang-ling formerly only permitted them to establish and appoint the Hudeda to regulate their own Khokendish merchants who were engaged in trade there quietly, but not to collect taxes from Badahsan and Keshmir⁶¹.

Generally speaking, after 1837 Sino-Khokendish relations were maintained in peace for nearly ten years, although sometimes in this period some Burut "bandits" attempted to intrude on the Chinese karaul and to plunder the China border area. During this period information and records about Khokend in the *Ta-ch'ing Hsuan-tsung Ch'eng (Tao-kuang) Huang-ti Shih-lu* and other related materials are very rare. Meanwhile, on November 3, 1839, British warships intruded into the Kuang-tung seaport and the Sino-Anglo Opium War (1838-42) broke out⁶². The Chinese central government had to pay more attention to coastal security in the southeastern China than to border affairs in the northwestern China. However after the Opium War, the border conflict between China and Khokend broke out again.

In the summer of 1846, some Burut "bandits" invaded the Chinese karaul in Kashgar area and killed the Chinese border guards there⁶³, but they were soon defeated by the Chinese forces⁶⁴. Later, at the end of that year, Abdurahim, the Bek of Siknan in Badahsan, sent his delegate Kurban to Yarkend to report that Ti-wa-lien and Tosh Bek, chieftains of the Burut "bandits", and others had been captured by them, but that unfortunately the "bandits' chiefs" escaped on the road while being sent to China in the late spring of 1847⁶⁵. In the late summer of 1848, after receiving a report concerning the general situation in the Kashgar area from Sai-shih-ya-lê-t'ai⁶⁶ 賽什雅勒泰 (the Ts'an-tsan Ta-ch'ên in Yarkend), the Tao-kuang Emperor gave instructions for him to follow in case of emergency. In that report it stated that the Buruts had assembled in a place outside the Chinese karaul and intended to invade the China border area. It also confirmed that the former Khokendish delegate

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate to Ch'ing
Empire in the Mid-19th Century

was sent by Musulman Kul and was not a false one sent by Kazaks; it also reported on the situation concerning Hudayar's succession to the throne of Khokendish Bek through the support of Musulman Kul, the Mingbashī or Chief of Thousand of Khokend. Meanwhile Nemet, an Andijan Hudeda or Chief of Merchants in Kashgar, presented a petition from Musulman Kul to Sai-shih-ya-lê-t'ai, which proclaimed that the commodities taxes of Badahsan and Keshmir inside the Chinese karaul and the land-taxes of Kīpchak and Burut tribes had been bestowed on them by the Chinese emperor already. They also had appointed Mehmet Emin to be the Bek for controlling the customs in Sariyar, located on route of T'ui-i-po-t'ê⁶⁷. Further they intended to build a castle and a customs house en route to Badahsan in order to collect taxes there. Naturally all this was rejected by the Chinese officials and the Khokendish Hudeda was reprimanded by Sai-shih-ya-lê-t'ai. Finally the Khokendish Hudeda promised to recall Mehmet Emin and to destroy the castle and customs house. At that time Mehmet Yusuf, a Burut from Kizil Tagh, presented a letter to the Chinese official from Nemet who was an Andijan Hudeda. In this letter it was recorded that the Khokendish Mingbashī Huch Bek ordered all Buruts under his command to return all Chinese hats and belts, symbols of the Chinese subjects, to China, if they had not already done so. This was the reason why the Tao-kuang Emperor suspected the Khokendish Hudeda was an instigator of the Buruts' rebellion⁶⁸.

For a better understanding of the problem of frequent border incursions, some Khokendish domestic affairs must be now recounted. At that time, Khokend was under the domination of Muhammed Ali and had reached its greatest power and extent. After Khokend made peace with China, in the winter of 1831, they maneuvered and marched their forces to the Russian border. They felt that Russian had insulted them several times and they wanted to retaliate. At the same time, the Khokendish delegate came to Kashgar to report this military action to the Chinese authorities in order to get an allowance and

support from China⁶⁹. Although Muhammed Ali was an able and talented ruler, his cruelty and vicious nature had caused general discontent. Nasr Allah, the Emir of Buhara, sent a delegate to rebuke him. Muhammed Ali was angered and shaved the Buhara delegate's head bald. As a result, in 1842, Buhara Emir, personally commanding his own forces, attacked Khokend, captured Mubmmmed Ali and cut off his head. Nasr Allah ordered Ibrahim to garrison Khokend, and sent a delegate to the Chinese karaul to report their victory over the Khokendish⁷⁰. But Ibrahim treated the Khokendish very cruelly, so that the Khokendish people rose against him and made Shīr Ali their new ruler. When Nasr Allah decided to send twenty thousands soldiers to attack the rebellious Khokendish, there was a chieftain of the Buruts of Kīpchaks, named Musulman Kul who proposed that the rebellious Khokendish could be brought into submission by importunity and he himself applied for this mission. Nasr Allah accepted his proposal. But after Musulman Kul arrived in Khokend, he strongly exhorted the Khokendish to defend themselves against the Buhara invaders. Buhara soldiers besieged Khokend city for about forty days but retreated without success. For this reason Musulman Kul started to intervene in the domestic affairs of Khokend⁷¹.

After Shīr Ali died, his second son Hudayar (r. 1845-58 and 1865-75) succeeded to the throne. Musulman Kul gave his own daughter to Hudayar as wife, and controlled him very strictly, even forbidding him to meet visitors. As soon as the Tashkend people invaded Khokend, Musulman Kul intimidated Hudayar to counter attack the enemy. During the war, Hudayar escaped to the enemy for shelter. But later, after the Tashkend invaders were pacified, Hudayar was re-captured and brought Khokend by Musulman Kul⁷².

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate to Ch'ing
Empire in the Mid-19th Century

III. The Invasion of the Khokendish Hojas in 1847

In the September of 1847, the Tao-kuang Emperor twice received reports from Chi-ming 吉明 who was the Pang-pan Ta-ch'ên 幫辦大臣 (Assistant Amban) in Yarkend. These stated that the Andijan moslem "bandits", including some Hojas, had invaded the China border area⁷³. At the beginning of this invasion, there were only a few "bandits". However, although K'ai-ming-a 開明阿, the Chief of Staffs Amban or Pan-shih-ling-tui Ta-ch'ên 辦事領隊大臣 in Kashgar, commanded a large number of soldiers, he heedlessly followed the ordinary route without regard to exigencies and hesitated to take military action against the rebels. Thus he lost the initial chance to pacify the rebellion. In the first counter-attack against the rebels near Kashgar, he was defeated by rebels and withdrew into Kashgar City. After that Kashgar City was besieged for several months⁷⁴. The rebellion then grew and spread to other cities. In September 6 and 7, two or three thousand "bandits" besieged and attacked Yangi-hisar⁷⁵, but on September 9 and 10 they were heavily defeated in front of the Yangi-hisar city wall by Chinese soldiers⁷⁶. In September 26, the Tao-kuang Emperor received a report from Pu-yen-t'ai 布彥泰, the Governor-General of Shan-hsi and Kan-su Province, which stated that the Andijans and Buruts who lived in the border area outside of the Chinese karaul in Kashgar along with the Kashgarian local moslems intended to make trouble⁷⁷. Together they planned to take the City of Kashgar⁷⁸ and later Yangi-hisar City⁷⁹. Actually the rebels were stirred up by Almas Yusuf Hoja's son Buzur Han, the younger brother of Jihangir Alim Bay Bab ül-Din Hoja's son Vali Han Töre and Jemal Miralp Jihangir Hoja's son Han Hoja Sadir Han⁸⁰.

During this rebellion Vali Han also sent a confidential letter secretly to Öz Bek and Musa Bek of the Buruts tribe outside of the Chinese karaul, and ordered them to band the Buruts together and attack the Chinese cities. Öz Bek not only refused to become a part of the rebellion, but also presented

that confidential letter to Chinese officials⁸¹. Because the descendants of Jihangir and his brothers had escaped from Khokend and instigated rebellion in Kashgar, the Chinese government could not but take some serious counter measures. They ordered the Chinese (Hanese), Manchu and Mongol troops from Ili, Urumchi and other places to pacify the rebellion⁸².

On September 29, the Chinese forces arrived in Aksu⁸³. From September 9 to 16, Chinese forces garrisoned in Yangi-hisar fought the rebels and won a great victory over them⁸⁴. October 26, news from the Chinese military stations in Yarkend, which had been disturbed by rebels, was received by the court. In another report received one day later, it was stated that the situation of Kashgar, Yarkend and Yangi-hisar was still peacefull and stable, but the moslem city of Kashgar had been captured by rebels already⁸⁵. But at that time the rebels had already started to fear the Chinese and they hesitated when they heard the news about the coming of the Chinese main forces⁸⁶.

In November 16, the Tao-kuang Emperor received information that Chinese forces had arrived in Barchuk under the command of General I-shan, who was the Ts'an-tsan Ta-ch'ên in Yarkend. The rebels started to flee⁸⁷. On November 29, the Tao-kuang Emperor received several reports from General I-shan, which stated that he had defeated a few thousands rebels in K'o-k'o Jê-i-wa-t'ê 科科熱依瓦特 near Yarkend, and won a series victories⁸⁸. Two days later, on December 1st, the news of the victorious Chinese forces near Yarkend and then the liberation of Yarkend from the rebels' siege arrived in Peking⁸⁹. On November 4, the Tao-kuang Emperor received the report, from I-shan, that the rebels and "bandits" in Kashgar area had escaped and the moslem city of Kashgar had been liberated by the Chinese forces⁹⁰. Finally the rebellion in Kashgar and the invasion of Khokendish "bandits" of 1847 was suppressed, and the Chinese government started to make the necessary arrangements and administration reforms to pacify the region and to reestablish Chinese authority there.

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate to Ch'ing
Empire in the Mid-19th Century

January 17, 1848, the Khokendish delegate arrived in Kashgar, carrying the submissive petition of Musulman Kul, the Mingbashī of Khokend. After receiving the report from I-shan about this Khokendish petition, the Tao-kuang Emperor ordered I-shan that as the Chinese language was different from the Khokendish language, their writing was not reliable, and what they said would absolutely never be trusted. In addition to this, their character was always changing over and over again, so there was no alternative but to guard the border carefully, to exercise and train China's military forces, to treat moslems in various cities cleverly and not let them change their traditional submissive attitude toward China. I-shan was told the order must be executed well and to do it carefully, not disregarding and disrespecting this order⁹¹. In April 9, 1848, after examining the original documents of Khokendish delegate's petition and its Chinese translations, the Tao-kuang Emperor understood that the Khokendish Lord did not have the information about this invasion and saw that the writing in these petitions was very submissive. So, the emperor re-bestowed on them the right of conducting business in Chinese border cities with the same exemption from taxation and the same right to themselves appoint their own Hudeda or the chief of merchants, as in former time⁹².

[illegible]

The Chinese Translation of Document A(DACT)

爾爾河市都為普爾與大將軍捐了圖章呈遞的
伯克上達什打使去了東達爾達兒有些前
不要靜的人介紹和早出活不到家什邊而地
面上開事大兵到東打敗跑出來卡卡活子伯克
派哈里家推爾達哈哈事有六千人進到吉魯
轄地方他和車馬馬情推普普普普普普普普
活子推普普普普普普普普普普普普普普普
了泰嗎特兒拉達買底等幾個人看起來了已
把和車門派人看呢活子伯克兒我來與
大將軍回話我們照舊和沒有不好的心開
事的事我們是不知進進活子智多的百奇
回子照舊呼他們來往從前

大皇上元了活子智回子的說呼進進進進進進
不自來收進來的就是這件件照舊的事再沒
到的活出來的和車門送出來投他們
吃他們現是聖人的現代經典上又沒有送出
來投的現是聖人嗎特兒拉達買底等幾個人
那裡等住了我們那裡投的投的投的投的
向大兵把他們等住的時候我們已不敢要
門接著照舊投呢
大將軍普普普普普普普普普普普普普普
與我的投投投投投投投投投投投投投投
爾爾河市都為普爾與大將軍捐了圖章呈遞

覽

我們伯克將來的為人奉奉的話說我們這

看去的字兒到那裡不合規矩你按看規矩寫
字那你的圖記事情向好裡完曉曉曉曉曉
爾王意了我們以後當着和車不准他們出
活子我們情願保若我們不替呼他們的出活
不再開事不但不呼我們來往可奇兒我這
報我們是問其餘之外兒件來爾已這兒山子

處的人我們不替呼果的來拉達買底等幾個人
看去的字兒到那裡不合規矩你按看規矩寫
字那你的圖記事情向好裡完曉曉曉曉曉
爾王意了我們以後當着和車不准他們出活
活子我們情願保若我們不替呼他們的出活
不再開事不但不呼我們來往可奇兒我這
報我們是問其餘之外兒件來爾已這兒山子

The Chinese Translation of Document B(DBCT)

毛拉河布都為普爾與大將軍捐了圖章呈遞
的圖章一件我們活罕伯克所有的事情都呼我
等主意的話就是活罕伯克的話我回到活
罕我們的伯克除我說的字內的話若係外再
有別的話惟我阿布都為普爾是問所有的事
情有我作主又一件懇求大將軍施恩派人同

去將泰嗎特兒拉達買底們我們要按著經典
殺辦那些個不好的人我們的地方上也不肯
留叫這裡去的人照著我們殺辦若我們不報
泰嗎特兒拉達買底等以後他們在這裡露面
惟我們活罕伯克是問又一件活罕派出來的
呼達達只准留著使喚五十個人若過五十個
人查出來惟我阿布都為普爾是問又一件除
舊日在喀什噶爾住家的活罕人之外有到喀
什噶爾貿易來的活罕人呼他們賣貨物越
緊出卡若有賊匪者查出來除將本人懲辦外
惟我阿布都為普爾是問所有的這幾件我阿
布都為普爾作了保因此補圖記述了字兒正

月二十九日維現比的日子

覽

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate to Ch'ing
Empire in the Mid-19th Century

V. The Transliteration of Document A and B, And
Its English Translation

A. The Transliteration of Document A (TDA)

1. Elçi 'Abudulgofurning mühür basib, tutqan hati: bizning peklerimiz Tas-
kendge uruşqali ketib, vaqitni
2. ganimet tafib, bermunca ansiz halq oğurluqca hocalarini Qoqenddin alib
chiqib, Kaşgar öresike kelib, galbe qilib,
3. Uluğ çerig yetib, kelgende soquşub, qaçib, qaraulning taşiga çiqanda bizning
Qoqendning peklerimiz Hal Nezer Dada hocani
4. alti yüz kişi bilen aldiga Kulşaka yiberib, hocalarini Ne'met Yaqub başliq
nece kisini tutub, Qokendge
5. alib, barib, Yaqub 'Abudurahim Dolan Sali qatarliq nece kisini öltürdi.
Ne'met Molla Muhammedi qatarliq nece
6. kisini berikitib, yine hocalarini mu kişi qoyub baqib turadur. Qoqenddeki
peklerimiz meni sen barib,
7. uçurini
8. Uluğ Cangcüngge me'lum qilib, kelkende, bizler qadimqi dek aflik, yaman
niyetimiz yoq. Bizning bu galbedin haberimiz yoq. Tileymiz
9. iltifat qilib, Qoqendning sodakarlarimiz qadimqi dek olar kelib, barib
yürse. İlkeri
10. Uluğ Han ötken Qokend sodakarlarimizning baç zikratini Qokend halqiga
hudedda quyuşunu biz özümüz qoyusaq.
11. Tilekenimiz qadimqi dek subu iki qisimi işi. Yine bölük qoşadurğan işimiz
yoq. Yine hoca-
12. larini alib chiqib, bereli ya öltürelili deysek. Olar alhal Peygamberning evladi
şer'iatda
13. alib, chiqib, bermek öltürmek yoq iken, bunun taş yanindaki Ne'met Molla

Muhammedi qatarliqni

14. bizler anda tutub idük, bizler anda öltürüdürgeni öltürüb, banlaydurganı
15. banlaymız. Qaraulning içde bulari Ulug çerig tutqan bolsa, bizler bir söz digeli
16. esli cağmız imes. Bizning şer'ike baqib, öltürüb, banlasimizka
17. Ulug Cangcüng işemeseler. Tileymiz iltifak qilib, kişi qoşturub, berdürseler, biler barib, körüb
18. tursa. Bizning şer'itda öltürüdürgeni öltürüb, banlayduğanı banlasak.
19. Yine Kaşgardin qorqub, qaçib, çiqib, ketken uşaq halqlarini biz özümüz kişi
20. qoşub, alib, çiqib, bersek. Yine bizning. peklerimiz kelken kişidin yetib, yiberken
21. sözüning dikenini bizning mundin yiberken hatimiz anda barganda qai'daka kelmese,
22. özünün qai'daka ketürüb, hat qilib, mühürününgni basib, işni obdanliq bilen
23. tüketib, gelseng boladur deyib ihtiyarni menke beribdür. Mundin keyin hocalarini
24. baslab, olarni Qoqenddin çiqarmay biz özümüz ötdede kötürdük. Mubada
25. bizler aningdin haber almay Qoqenddin çiqib, yine galbe qilsa. Bizning kelib, barib soda qilmaq-
26. din tükül baçimizni öltürmekning taşinda bizningdin sorasalar. Muning
27. taş yanindaki
28. Keşmir Badahsan qatarliq yerler-
29. ning halqi birle bizning işimiz yoq. Tileymiz
30. Sorla Amban Taci Hakim Pekim yine Taci Hakim Pekim Iskağa Pekim
31. iltifat qilib, olar berçertib, yoqarişiğa yetkelseler,
32. deyib mühürünü basib, hat tutum.
33. Rebi-ül evvel ayning yirmi ikisi
34. Şembe küni 1265.

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate to Ch'ing
Empire in the Mid-19th Century

B. The English Translation of Document A (ETA)

1. The writing of ambassador 'Abdgofur, (which) has been imprinted with the seal and has been sent: Our Lords went to Tashkend for fighting.
2. Some restless people found this godgiven time, (and) secretly took their Hojas, (and) went out from Khokend, (and) came to the suburb of Kashgar, (and) made a disturbance there.
3. When the Grand Army reached (there), (they) fought with each other, (and) escaped; (and) when (they) reached the outside of the karaul (the border guard station), our Khokendish Lords sent Hal Nezer Dada Hoja with
4. six hundred persons to Kulsha and (they) captured the Hojas under the leadership of Ne'met Yaqub and others (of similar rank);
5. (and) took them back and arrived in Khokend; (they) killed Yaqub 'Abd-rahim Sali and others (of similar rank).
6. (And he) put Ne'met Molla Muhammedi and others in prison. Moreover (he) also deputed some one to watch their Hojas continually.
7. Our Lords in Khokend ordered me to go to (there) and
8. make known this information to the Grand General and to come back: (that) both of us (keep) peace similar to former times, (and) we have no bad intentions, (and) we have no information about these disturbances.
9. We are begging that (the Grand General would) give (us) a favor, (to allow) our Khokendish traders to come, to arrive here and move to and fro like in former times,
10. and that the exemption from alms taxation of our Khokendish traders, which has been rescinded by the Great Khan (be resumed) and we should appoint our own Hudedas -chief of traders- to the Khokendish people.
11. Our petition (in) just these two aspects is similar to former times, (and) we do not ask anything additional.

12. Again if we say take those Hojas and bring (them) out, deliver (them) and kill (them), (but) at the present time as they are the descendants of the Prophet Muhammed,
13. and, according to the Moslem Religious Law, it is not allowed to take (them) out and kill (them).
14. Except for this, Ne'met Molla Muhammedi and others who were captured, we are killing those who ought to be killed and we are punishing those who ought to be punished.
15. If the Grand Army captured them within the border-guard station (karaul),
16. absolutely we dare say nothing (absolutely it is not our time to say even one word).
17. If the Grand General does not believe the act of our killing and punishment according to the Moslem Religious Law, we are begging (the Grand General) for a favor, that he dispatchs someone to come with (us), and see,
18. according to the Moslem Religious Law, whom ought to be killed we should kill and whom ought to be punished we should punish.
19. Again those common people who have been frightened and have escaped out from Kashgar have come to (us),
20. we, ourself, will put someone to work and take (them) out and send (them) back.
21. Again (by) someone who has come (here), our Lords have sent (their) word saying that if our writing, (which) has been sent from here (and) has reached (there), does not suit the regulation there,
22. you write our writing, press your seal, accomplish (the mission) with goodness
23. and return. And he give this option to me.
24. Henceforth we, ourself, controlled the Hojas and gave security to them as long as they did not leave Khokend.

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate to Ch'ing
Empire in the Mid-19th Century

25. Lest we do not watch (them) and if they come out from Khokend and make disturbance (here) again. Not only would our coming, arriving and trade-making
26. be ended and our exemption from taxation finished, he (the Grand General) also would question us.
27. Except for this,
28. the people of Keshmir, Badahsan and similar places
29. do not have business with us. We are begging
30. my Lord Sorla Amban Taji Hakim and moreover my Lord Taji Hakim (and) my Lord Ishkaga
31. to grant us a favor to undertake and to present our petition to the superior --Your Honour.
32. For this reason (for saying that), I have imprinted this with the seal and written this writing.
33. On the third month twenty-two
34. Shembe day 1265 (February 15, Tuesday 1848).

C. The Transliteration of Document B (TDB)

1. Ulug' Cangcungge men 'Abudulgofurning' mühür basib, tutqan hatim bir qisimsi: bizning Qoqendning pekimiz heme ish kuşnung
2. ihtiyarlarini menke berib idi. Mening sözüm Qoqendning pekning sözü. Men 'Abudulgofur yanib, Qoqend peklerimiz qashiga
3. barganda men tutqan hatining icindeki sözdin bölök söz yütkelse men 'Abudulgofurdin sorasalar. Men heme işqe
4. ike bolarmen. Yine bir qisimsi: tilegenim
5. Ulug' Cangcung iltifat qilib, kishi qoshub, berseler. Ne'met Molla Muhammedi sheri bilen olturub, banlaymiz. Andag
6. yamanlarini yurtmuzda saqlamaymiz. Mundin bargan kishi olturub, banla-kanmuzni korub, tursa. Mubada

7. biz Ne'met Molla Muhammedi qatarliqlarini oltürmesek, keyin ki künde bu yerlerke çiqib, aşikara bolub, qalsa. Bizning Qoqend-
8. ning pekdin sorasalar. Yine bir qisimsi: Qoqendliqge aqsaqal bolub, kelken kişi tolası ellik kişi.
9. Ellikdin ziyade kişi tohtatmasaq. Mubada ellikdin ziyade kişi qasimızda tohtatsaq, carlab, tafib, men 'Abudulgofurdin
10. sorasalar. Yine bir qisimsi: qadim Kaşgarda olturuşluq halqimizdin bölük Kaşgarğa sodaga kelken
11. Qoqendlik sodakarlarimiz sodasini tüketib, derhal qarauldin çiqib, ketse. Mubada keyin ki künde ogurluqca
12. tohtab, qalsa. Süni carlab, tafib, banlab, men 'Abudulgofurdin sorasalar. Bu işning hemesike
13. men 'Abudulgofur ötte köterib, mühürümnü basib, hat tutum. Tarihni ming iki yüz altmış beş it yıl
14. Rebi-ülevvel aynning yirmi toquzu Yesambe küni 1265.

D. The English Translation of Document B (ETB)

1. One part of my writing (which) has been imprinted with the seal of 'Abudulgofur and which has been sent to the Grand General: Our Khokendish Lord gave the option in all matters to me.
2. My word is the word of the Khokendish Lord. When I, 'Abudulgofur, return to
3. and arrive in the presence of our Khokendish Lords, if any part of the word(s) in my writing (which) has been presented, is changed, question me, 'Abudulgofur.
4. I take responsibility for all things. One part moreover:
5. My petition (is that) the Grand General grant us a favor and put someone to work and send (him to us). We are killing and punishing Ne'met Molla Muhammedi and others according to the Moslems Religious Law.

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate to Ch'ing
Empire in the Mid-19th Century

6. In this matter, we are not hiding these bad men in our country. If he comes here (if he is here), he will see the act of killing and punishment (made by) us.
7. Lest, if we do not kill Ne'met Molla Muhammedi and the others, henceforth one day if they come to these places and appear here.
8. He (the Grand General) should question our Khokendish Lord. One part moreover (furthermore): all of these people (who) coming (with) the Khodendish merchants' chief (number) fifty.
9. We should not cause (allow) the (coming) people of more than fifty to stop here; lest if we would cause the people of more than fifty to stop in the presence of us, he (the Grand General) should investigate and find (him or them), and he (the Grand General) should question me, 'Abudulgofur.
10. One part again: except for a part of our people (who) are inhabiting in Kashgar,
11. our Khokendish merchants, who go to Kashgar for trading, after finishing their business, they should go out from the border-guard station (qaraul) and leave at once. Lest if henceforth one day some one secretly stay there,
12. he should investigate, find and punish him, and he should question me, 'Abudulgofur.
13. I, 'Abudulgoufr, guaranteed all of these things, imprinted this with my seal and wrote this writing. The date is in the Dog Year, one thousand two hundred and sixty-five,
14. the third month, twenty-nine, Yesambe day 1265 (February 22, Tuesday, 1848)

VI. Conclusion

In this article, the documents are of interest for two major reasons: firstly, as a linguistic record and secondly, as an indication of the repeated trouble between China and its nearest neighbor —the Khanate of Khokend.

Grammatically, morphologically and phonetically these two diplomatic documents of the Khokend Khanate were written in the Uzbek dialect which was similar to modern Uyghurian with only minor differences. For example, "ötde kötemek" (to take responsibility, to guarantee) in this text usually is written "hötdä almak" or "hödedike almak" in Uyghurian. The Chinese translation of these two documents basically is correct, but some points need to be explained here.

For example in document A, the Chaghatay word "elçi" has been transliterated into Chinese as Ê-êrh-ch'in 額爾沁 which originally was a Chinese transliteration from the Manchu word "elçin". In the Chinese translation of document B, we found that the name of this Khokendish delegate was Mao-la A-pu-tu-wu-p'u-êrh 毛拉阿布都烏普爾 (Molla 'Abudugofur). But from the seal imprinted on both document A and B, it seemed like "*Ata kerd haq oroah ja -u- sevir (suvar?) 'Abudulgofur ibn'il Molla 'Abudulsabur*". However it is too indistinct to be read clearly.

In texts A and B, we found that they were written according to the Chinese official style and document writing regulations. For example, when they wrote the characters "Uluğ Han", the Great Khan or the Great (Manchu) Emperor, and "Uluğ Cangcüng", the Grand General, they started to write the characters on the next new line and moved the characters of "Uluğ Han" and "Uluğ Cangcüng" several spaces out in the right margin in order to show respect to emperor, although there was still plenty of space for writing in the original line. The same thing happened in the Chinese translation of the text

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate to Ch'ing
Empire in the Mid-19th Century

A, but it was only a translation made by a Chinese official. The Chinese translation of text B seemed to neglect this regulation. Nevertheless all of these original texts and their translations were accepted by General I-shan and then sent to the Tao-kuang Emperor. The Emperor also accepted them.

The Lord of Khokend Khanate did not have the right to send his delegate or letter to the Manchu emperor directly, but only to communicate with the local Chinese authority in Hui-kiang, the Moslem Region, because before the Opium War, the Chinese government and its people did not have the idea of equality in diplomacy and the Khokendish Lord was merely a subject under the suzerainty of the Chinese emperor. Generally speaking, the Khokend Khanate was a big power in Central Asia at that time. Although they still recognized Chinese suzerainty, they invaded and plundered the Chinese border area when they found the opportunity. These humble diplomatic letters and the invasions of Khokendish rebels exactly and vividly show the fact of Khokendish double-faced policy to China.

There is an important thing which ought to be pointed out here. That is the date of these two documents was recorded in Hegira but not according to the Chinese calendar or the official date of Chinese government, which has been used as evidence of the subject states accepting the Chinese suzerainty traditionally. In the Chinese translation of document B, the record of "It Yil" (the Year of Dog) probably was a symbol to show that kind of submission to the Chinese empire. If it was true, the Chinese suzerainty over the Khokend Khanate was a very weak one. That was why the Tao-kuang Emperor was not angry about this point after he received these two diplomatic documents.

On the contrary, the Tao-kuang Emperor repeatedly ordered the Manchu high ranking officials in Hui-kiang (for example General I-shan) not to make trouble with Khokend and to protect the Chinese border carefully. The reasons for the Tao-kuang Emperor's passive reaction probably was due to the con-

servative character of the emperor himself, the recent defeat by the British expedition in the Opium war, the financial shortages of the government and the geographical difficulty of attacking the Khokend Khanate.

The main reason of the Khokend Khanate still recognized Chinese suzerainty at that time was economic. Khokend was historically one of the most important and active transportation markets in Central Asia. During the late 19th century, the Khokend merchants imported Chinese goods and products, mainly silks, rhubarb, tea and sometimes the raw materials for gun-powder⁹³, they then transported them to west Asia and south-west Asia. Sometimes they exported opium to China in return⁹⁴. They traditionally controlled strategic places along the "Silk Road", and they did not like other foreigners to share their profits; moreover they intended to enlarge their territory or sphere of influence. Thus, they fought with the Tashkendish Lords and against the Kazaks, invading the Kashgar area when they found the opportunity. The Khokendish rebels' invasion of Sari Köl area and requests for Chinese recognition of their privilege over Badahsan and Keshmir⁹⁵ and its peoples in China can be understood in this context.

The Chinese authorities used the policy of commerce in border areas as a powerful instrument for controlling the submissive states outside of China proper. Exemption from taxation was granted as a favor and grace to loyal and submissive foreign subjects. Moreover, the merchants from those submissive states were permitted to choose their own chief of traders, who was called "Hudeda" by the Manchu and "Aqsaqal" by the Khokendish merchants in China. All of them were only enjoying the Great Emperor's favor to the submissive subjects, and it did not have any relation to the extraterritoriality as found in the Sino-British Kiangning Treaty of 1842 after the Opium war. So, there was no unequal treaty or agreement between the Chinese Empire and Khokend Khanate, but only favors given by the Chinese emperor to his submissive subjects.

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate to Ch'ing
Empire in the Mid-19th Century

Concerning domestic affairs, under Russian pressure from without and the political struggle and tribal rivalries from within, it seemed that the Khokendish Lord could not easily control the general situation in the whole country, especially when he made an expedition to Tashkend. Naturally, some of the ambitious Khokendish chieftains combined with the Hojas, who were the descendants from Hoja Jihangir, and they were supported by the moslems in Hui-kiang. Together they all came to plunder the Kashgar area. A few scholars believe that the Khokendish Lord ordered or, at least, supported the Hojas to plunder the Chinese border area in 1847⁹⁶. Based on the information from these two documents I prefer to think that probably the Khokendish Lord knew of their planning but was unable to stop them, at least in the Hojas' invasion to China of 1847.

After receiving these two documents, the Tao-kuang Emperor's reaction was very astute. He not only agreed to re-bestow the exemption from taxation and to re-open the interchange of trade in Chinese cities in the border area but also ordered general I-shan not to pursue the rebel Hojas and Khokendish bandits to extreme. As a result, Sino-Khokendish relations returned to their former status. Unfortunately this peace was merely kept for two years. In the reign of the Hsien-fêng Emperor (r. 1851-61), the descendants of Hoja (Jihangir) continuously rebelled and attacked the Chinese cities in border areas, such as Kashgar (1855, 1857), Yarkend (1857), Yangi-hisar (1857) and Hoten (1857) etc. Finally at the end of the third year of the T'ung-chih Emperor's reign (January 1865), the Khokendish officier Yaqub Bek 阿古柏 together with Hoja Bushluq, the son of Hoja Jihangir, invaded the Kashgar area by the orders of Khokend Emir Molla Alim Kul and established a Kashgar Khanate there for nearly thirteen years (1865-78).

VI. Vocabularies and Grammers

A=Arabic, Ç=Chaghatay, Man=Manchu, Mong=Mongolian, P=Persian.

ablik Ç, a. n. peace, peaceful, harmony, harmonious union.

'Abdulğofur A, n. a personal name for man. 'Abdgofur.

-ning "of the 'Abdulğofur" genitive suffixes: -ning/-ning/-nung/-nüng.

-din "from 'Abdulğofur" ablative suffixes: -din/-din/-tin/-tin, from, out of

...

'Abudurahim A, n. a personal name for man.

aldi Ç, prep. before, in front.

-ğa "toward, forward" dative suffixes: -ğa/-ge/-qa/-ke.

alhal A, adv. now, present time.

al-mak Ç, v. to take, get, obtain, receive, accept, buy, capture.

-ib "taking or after taking" copulative gerund: -p/-b/-ip/-ip/-ib/-ib. The copu. ger. is chiefly used to join two or more verbs with the same subject, mood, and tense; the time of actions performed by the gerunds and the main verb may be simultaneous or successive; but it sometimes also is used to express the manner, the repetition of action.

-may "by not taking" negative gerund: -may/-mey.

alti Ç, a. six.

altimış Ç, a. sixty.

Amban Man. Manchurian high ranking official, official.

an Ç, adv. where, in this or these place(s), on, upon.

-da "in this or these place(s), there" locative suffixes: -da/-de/-ta/-te.

andağ Ç, adv. so, in that manner.

anıñ Ç, a, pron. "his, her, its" genitive of *ol*.

-din "from his/her/its".

ansız Ç, a. not tranquil, not calm.

aqsaqal Ç, n. old man with white beard, chief, village leader, chairman of the commerce, leader of merchants.

aşıkara P. a. adv. clear, evident, openly, publicly.

Ç, n. appearance.

a. bolmak P, Ç. v, to appear, manifest.

ay Ç, n. month

-ning "of the month" -ning, gen. suff.

baç P, n. toll, tax, customs duty,

-imiz "our tax" possessive suffixes of the 1st. pl.: -miz/-miz/-imiz/-imiz.

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate to Ch'ing
Empire in the Mid-19th Century

-imiz-ni "our tax" accusative suffixes: -ni/-ni.

Badahsan P. a mountainous area south of Panj-ab (Five River) in the north of Afghanistan.

baq-mak Ç, n. to look, look at, examine, look after, tend, attend to, face toward, see to.

-ib "looking or after looking" -ib, copu. ger. suff.

banla-mak Ç, v. to punish, make inquiries and take action accordingly, manage, do business, transact, do, provide.

It is a Uyghurilized loan-word borrowed from the Chinese "pan" 辦 or "pan-la" 辦了 which has the same meaning as in Uyghurian. The Chinese "pan" can be used either as a verb or a noun, but "pan-la" only as a verb or gerund.

In Uyghuraian or Chaghatay language, -la/-le may be added to all kinds of noun to express an act indicated by the primary word.

-kan "punishing or punishment", "one who punishes, punisher", "one who has punished" or "punished". Verbal noun: -kan/-ken/-gan/-gen.

It is used to indicate the action noun and the agent noun or participle which represents the action of the verb as continuing and as completed, and more over, on transitive verb. It can be used in either active or passive voice.

-kan-miz "our punishing" or "our punishment". -miz, poss. suff. 1st. pl.

-kan-miz-ni "our punishment" etc. -ni, acc. suff.

-miz "we punish". -miz, present tense 1st. pl.; present-future tense: verbal stem + -a/-e/-y (+ dur) + personal pronouns (-men/-sen/-dur/-miz/-siz/-durlar).

-sak "if we punish" present cond. 1st. pl. suff. -sak. The present of the conditional is used to express simple condition, wish or request etc.

-ş "to punish one another". -ş/-ış/-iş-uş/-üş: reciprocal or cooperative; action performed by more than one agent, either in cooperation or in opposition; archaic often not used.

It also forms nouns naming an action or the result of an action. "(act or manner of) punishing or punishment".

-ş-imiz "we punish one another" or "the act of our punishing".

-ş-imiz-ga "to our punishment of one another". -ga, dat. suff.

-y "by punishing". gerund: -a/-e/-y. The uses of this gerund are to indicate the manner of an action, to express time, to indicate purpose or aim, and to indicate the limit of the main action.

Present-future tense: stem + -a/-e/-y (+ dur) + personal pronouns.

-y-dur "he is punishing or he punishes".

"to cause punishing or punishment". causative: -dur/-dür/-tur/-tür.

-y-dur-gan "the act of causing the punishment or one who causes the punishment" etc.

-y-dur-ğan-ni "the act of causing the punishment or the act of one who has caused some to be punished" etc, -ni, acc. suff.

bar-mak Ç, v. to arrive go (away), come, reach.

-ğan "arriving" or "one who arrives" or "new arrival". -ğan, verbal noun.

-ğan-da "in (on) arriving or in one's arriving". loc. suff: -da/-de/-ta/-te.

-ib "arriving or after arriving". -ib, copulative gerund suffix.

bas-mak Ç, v. to stamp, print, press, control, restrain, oversee, tread on, oppress, attack suddenly, surprise, raid.

-la to press, control, oversee, stamp, etc. -la/-le: may be added to all kinds of noun to express an act indicated by the primary word.

-la-b "pressing or after pressing", "controlling" or "after controlling", etc. -b/-p: cop. ger. suff.

başlıq Ç. n. headship, presidency, headgear, helmet, title of a book.

becert-met Ç, v. to cause an undertaking, to cause a transacting.

-ib "to cause a transaction or an undertaking" or "after causing a transaction". -ib, cop. ger. suff.

ber-mek Ç, v. to give, deliver, depute, send, pay, offer, attribute, teach, undergo.

-eli "let us give" etc. voluntative suffixes: -alı/-eli

-dur-seler "if they give" etc. present cond. 3rd. pl. It can be used as 3rd. sg. for expressing the respect to some one, "if he gives".

-ib "giving" or "after giving". -ib, cop. ger. suff.

-ib-dür "he gives or he is giving". -dur/-dür. the auxiliary verb, originally the aorist of the verb *tur-* "to stand", but it occurs only in the present tense.

sg. -dur men I am	pl. -dur biz (miz) we are
-dur sen you are	-dur siz you are
-dur he is	-durlar they are

-dur "he gives". -dur, aux. v. present tense, sg. 3rd.

-seler "if the give". present cond. 3rd. pl.

-sek "if we give". present cond. 1st. pl.

berkit-mek Ç, v. to put in prison, close up, shut up, blockade, seal up, stop up, obstruct, protect, prohibit.

-ib "putting in prison or after prohibiting". -ib, cop. ger. suff.

bermunca Ç, a. some, a few.

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate to Ch'ing
Empire in the Mid-19th Century

- bile(n) Ç, prep. with, by, and, together with.
bir Ç, a. one.
birle(n) Ç, prep. with, by, and, together with.
biz Ç, n. we.
 -ler "we, both of us, all of us". -lar/-ler: nominative pl. suff.
 -ning "our". -ning, gen. suff.
 -ning-din "from our..." ablative suffixes: -dīn/-din/-tīn/-tin.
böl-mek Ç, v. to separate, divide.
 -ük n. "part, subdivision, fragment, compartment, company, squadron".
bol-mak Ç, v. to become, be
 -a-dur "he/she/it is". present tense 3rd. sg.
bu Ç. a. pron. this.
 -lar these. they, pl. of. "*bu*."
 -ning genitive of *bu* "this", "of this".
bul-mak Ç. v. to find, invent, obtain, reach.
 -ub "finding or after finding". -ub, cop. ger. suff.
 -sa "if he finds", -sa, present cond. 3rd. sf.
çağ Ç. n. time, opportunity.
 -miz "our time or our opportunity". -miz, poss. suff. 1st. pl.
Cangcüng Chinese, Chiang-chün 將軍 "general".
 -ğa/-ke "to the general". -ğa/-ke, dat. suff.
car-mak Ç, v. to investigate, examine, muster, check.
 -la-mak to investigate, examine, check. -la/-le may be added to all kinds of nouns to express an act indicated by the primary word.
 -la-b "investigating" or "after investigating". -b, cop. ger. suff.
çerig Ç, n. soldier, army, military force.
çiq-mak Ç, v. to come or go out, issue, appear, result, pass, set forth, rise.
 -ib "coming or after coming". -ib, cop. ger. suff.
 -ar-may "not go out" or "he does not go out". verbal noun of the aorist suff. -r/-ar/-er/-ur/-ür. It is used as an action noun or an agent noun. negative ger suff.: -may/-mey and -mayin/-meyin.
Dada Ç. n. a personal name for man.
Dolan Ç. n. a personal name for man.
de-mek Ç, v. to speak, say, tell.
 -b(yib) "saying or after saying". -b(yib), cop. ger. suff.
 -ğeli "saying or after saying". -ğali/-ğeli/-qali/-keli. This gerund is used to indicate the starting point of the main action (inceptive gerund); or to express purpose

(gerund of purpose): or with verbs signifying intention, resolution or inclination, it is sometimes used to denote the direct object of the main verb (objective gerund).

-ken "saying or after saying". -ken, verbal noun.

-ken-i "saying" or "after saying" etc. -i, acc. suff.

-sek "if we say". -sek, present cond. 1st. pl.

derhal P. a. n. at once, immediately, go on *doing*.

duk (-duk) Ç. preterit pl. 1st. suffixes: -duk/-dük/-tuk/-tük.

elçi Ç. n. envoy, ambassador, delegate.

ellig Ç. a. fifty.

-din "from fifty, out of fifty or (more or less) than fifty". -din, abl. suff.

esli Ç. a. adv. absolutely, totally, whole, perfect.

evlâd A. n. pl. of *veled*, children, descendant.

ġanimet A.n. godsent.

ġalbe Ç, n. disturbance, trouble.

-ler "disturbances". -ler, pl. suff.

-ler-din "from the disturbances" etc. -din, abl. suff.

qıl-mak Ç. v. to make a disturbance.

haber A. n. news, information, report, notification.

-imiz "our news or information". -imiz, 1st, personal suff.

al-mak Ç. v. to get information, report, look after, watch, care for. aid.

hakim A. n. ruling, dominating, overlooking; ruler, governor, judge.

Hal (Hali) A. n. maternal uncle. But it is used as a personal name for man in this text.

halq A, n. people, the common people, crowd.

-ları "its' people or xxxx's peoples". -ları/-leri, poss. pl. 3rd. suff.

-ları-nı "its' peoples, etc. -ları-nı, acc. of the poss. pl. 3rd. suff.

-i "its' people or xxx's people", -i/-i, the poss. suff. after consonants.

-i-ğa "to its' people" etc. -ğa, dat. suff.

han Ç. n. Khan, sovereign.

heme Ç. a. all, whole, total, perfect, complete, entire.

-si "all of his", etc. -sı/-si, poss. suff. 3rd. sg.

-si-ke "to all of his..." etc. -ke, dat. suff.

hoca P. n. moslem priest, school-master.

Ç. n. lord, master, descendant of Muhammed the Prophet and the Four Khalifas

-lar "hocas, hojas or moslem priests" etc. -lar, pl. suff.

-ları "their hocas or descendants" etc. -ları/-leri, poss. suff. 3rd. pl.

-ları-nı "(to) their hocas" etc. -nı/-ni, acc. suff.

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate to Ch'ing Empire in the Mid-19th Century

Hodeda/Hudāda Man. n.  leader of merchants.

hat (hatī/hattī) A. n. writing, letter, handwrittten, degree, line.

-imiz "our writing" etc. -miz/imiz, poss. pl. 1st. suff.

-im "my writing, letter" etc. -im/-im, poss. sg. 1st. suff.

-ning "of the writing or letter". -ning/ning, genitive suff.

iç Ç, n. inside, interior, stomach, heart, inner.

-de "inside, within". -da/-de, loc. suff. in, on, upon, within.

-inde "within, inside".

-indeki "the content, that inside of...".

-ki, suffix, when placed after a noun in the locative or genitive it forms a pronoun or adjective.

-ki P. "who, which, that". It is used as a relative pronoun in the Chaghatay and Uyghurian language.

idi/di Ç, v. he was preterit, sg. 3rd. suff.

ike Ç, n. lord, master, ower.

bol-mak Ç, v. to take responsibility, control, occupy.

-ar "take responsibility or he takes responsibility". present tense: stem + -(a/u)r + personal pronouns.

-ar-men "I take responsibility". -men, present tense 1st. sg.

iki Ç, a. two.

-si "both of them". -si/-si, poss. suff. sg. 3rd. (after vowels).

intiyar A, n. 1. old, old man. 2. choice, selection, option.

-ni "the choice, the option". -ni, acc. suff.

-lari "their options or their choice". -lari/-leri, poss.suff. 3rd. pl.

-lari-ni "their option or options". -ni/-ni, acc. suff..

ilkeri/ilgeri/ilgiri Ç, a. n. former(ly), from of old, forward, the forward part, the front.

iltifat A, n. courteous or kind treatment, favour.

qil-mak make a favour or do a favour.

imes/mes Ç. negative verbal n. (aorist). present tense neg.: stem + -mas/-mes + personal pronouns.

iş/işi Ç, n. work, action, affair, business, occupation, profession, matter.

-kuş Ç, n. the same as *iş* or *kuş*. It is used to emphasize or to indicate *all of them*, when these two words are combined together.

işkuş-ning "of the affair or matter". -ning, gen. suff.

-qa "to the affair" etc. -qa/-qe, dat. suff.

-ning "of the affair" etc., -ning, gen. suff.

işen-mek Ç, v. to believe, trust, accredit.

-me-mek negative form of *işen-mek* disbelieve, distrust.

-me-se "if he does not believe" etc. -se, present cond. sg. 3rd.

-me-seler "if they do not trust". etc. -seler, present cond. pl. 3rd. It can be used as sg. 3rd. for expressing the respect.

İşkağa Ç. n. a personal name for a man.

it Ç. n. dog.

Kaşgar Ç. n. a city in the far west of Sinkiang province, China. It was a political, economic, cultural and military center in the Moslem Region during the Ch'ing dynasty.

-dîn "from Kaşgar". -dîn, abl. suff.

-da "in Kaşgar". -da, loc. suff.

-ğa "to Kaşgar". -ğa, dat. suff.

kel-mek/gel-mek Ç. v. to come, suit, fit, answer a *purpose*, seem, appear, sham, endsre, pretend.

-ib "coming or after coming". -ib, cop. ger. suff.

-ken/-gen "coming, one who has come, comes" etc. -ken, verbal noun suffix.

-ken-de "in coming" etc. -de, loc. suff.

-me-mek the negative form of *kel-mek*, not to come etc.

-me-se "if he does not come" etc. -se, present cond. sg. 3rd.

-seng "if you come" or "you should achieve" etc. -seng, present cond. sg. 2nd.

The present cond. is used as: a) in the protasis of cond. sentences to express simple condition; b) in main clauses to express wish or request; c) as in Ottoman Turkish and in other Turkish dialects the present of the conditional is sometimes used in narrations instead of the indicative; d) *bolsa* means "however, as for"; e) the auxiliary verb *bol* is often used with the present of the conditional to express possibility or impossibility; f) the word *kerek*, "necessary" or "needed" is used with the conditional serves as necessitative.

ket-mek/git-mek Ç. v. to go, start, leave, go out, depart.

-se "if he goes or he should go" etc. -se, present cond. sg. 3rd.

Keşmir a place located in south-west of Kashgar, between China and Pakistan.

keyin ki Ç. a. last, latest, continue.

kin Ç. prep, conj, a, adv. later, behind, after, after that.

yılları recent years

ki P. prep, conj, adv. 1. who; 2. when.

kin/keyin Ç. adv, a. behind, after.

kişi Ç. n. person, human being, some one.

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate to Ch'ing
Empire in the Mid-19th Century

-din "from some one". -din, abl. suff.

-ni "the some one". -ni, acc. suff.

kör-mek/gör-mek Ç, v. to see, deem, visit, experience; it also is used as an auxiliary verb with gerund in...e....a, it signified continuous action.

-ub "seeing or after seeing". -ub, cop. ger. suff.

köter-mek Ç, v. to raise, bear, uplift.

-ib "raising or after raising", "bearing or after bearing". -ib, cop. ger. suff.

kötür-mek Ç, v. to take away, carry off, lead, conduct, hold, contain, bear, endure, support.

-üb "taking or after taking away" etc. -üb, cop. ger. suff.

Kulşa the name of a certain place located between the Chinese borderguard station and Khokend.

-ka "to Kulsha or toward Kulsha". -ka, dat. suff.

kuş Ç, n. affair, matter, action, work.

-nīng "of the affair" etc. -nīng, gen. suff.

kün Ç, n. day, time, sun, light, feast-day.

-de "in day time, every day or on a certain day". -de/-da, loc. suff.

-ni "the day" etc. -ni, acc. suff.

me'lun A, n. a. known, evident, obvious, clear.

qıl-mak Ç, v. to make known, ascertain or fix, prove or demonstrate.

men Ç, prop. I.

-i "me". -ī/-i/-nī/-ni, acc. suff.

-ke "to me" -ke, dat. suff.

-ning "my". -ning, gen. suff.

ming Ç, n, adj. thousand.

molla A. n. theological student, chief judge, doctor of moslem law. It is used as an official title or a personal name for a man in this text.

mu Ç, a, adv, conj. 1. also, with, and, more over, by, or, but, and, yet, nevertheless;
2. it also can be used to combine clauses together.

mubada P, conj. lest, that.

Ç. if it (is), in order to avoid.

Muhammedî A, n. a personal name for a man

mun Ç, a, prop. this.

-dīn "from here or from this (place)". -dīn, abl. suff.

-nīng "of this". -nīng, gen. suff.

mühür Ç n. seal, signet-ring, impression of a seal.

-üm "my seal". -üm, poss. suff. (after consonants) 1st. sg.

-üm-nü "my seal". -nü, acc. suff.

bas-mak Ç, v. to put one's seal to stg, to guarantee the truth of stg.

nece Ç. a. many, much, how many, how much, some.

Ne'met A, a. riches, blessing, favour, talent. It is used as a personal name for a man in this text.

Nezer A, n. 1. eyesight, view, aspect; 2. similar, like, equal. It is used as a personal name for a man in this text.

niyet A, n. purpose, aim, wish, heart, mind.

obdan Ç, n' a. good, excellent, right, well.

-lîq "goodness, excellence, righteousness". -lîq/-lik/-luq/-lük has several function: an abstract noun expressing quality; occupation, profession; the place where something is found in abundance; the purpose for which something is suitable; the length of time; and the pleonastic uses.

oğurluq Ç, n. plunder, steal.

-ca like a plundered, like a thief, secretly, privately or clandestinely". -ca/-ce/-ça/-çe, the equative suffix. It is used to denote equality both in quality and quantity, manner, time etc.

olar Ç, prop. they, that. nom. pl. 3rd. personal pronoun.

-nî "them". -nî, acc. suff.

oltur-mak Ç, v. to sit, rest, fit well, run around, settle.

-uş "settle or settling". -ş/-iş/-iş/-uş/-üş, forms nouns meaning an action or the result of an action.

-uş-luq "inhabiting, inhabitancy, inhabitation". -luq, a suffix to form the abstract noun.

öl-mek Ç, v. to die, fade, lose freshness, winter.

-tür-mek Ç, v. caus. of ölmek, kill, slay, render soft or tender.

-a-dur "he/she/it kill. -a, gerund; -dur, auxiliary verb; present tense: stem + -a (/e/-y) + (dur) + personal pronouns.

-a-dur, present tense, 3rd. sg.

-adur-ğan-nî "the one who has (been) killed or the one who is going to be killed" etc. Verbal noun in -ğan is used to indicate the action noun and the agent noun or participle which represents the action of the verb as continuing and as completed; more over as a transitive verb. it can have either active or passive voice. -nî/-ni, acc. suff.

-alî "let us kill". -alî/-eli, volunative suffixes.

-di/-dü "he killed" etc. -dî/-di/-du/-dü, preterit, 3rd. sg. preterit: stem + tense

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate to Ch'ing
Empire in the Mid-19th Century

sign -d + personal suffixes derived from poss. suffixes; but stem final *t* always, and after *ç, k, p, q, s, ş* usually, the tense sign is *t*.

-mek-ning "of the killing". -ning, gen. suff.

-me-mek the negative form of *öltür-mek*, not to kill or slay, etc.

-me-sek "if we do not kill,.. -sek, present cond. 1st. pl.

-üb "killing or after killing". -üb, cop. ger. suff.

-ül-mek the passive form of *öltür-mek*, to be killed etc.

-ül-üb "to be killing or after to be killing".

öre/yöre Ç, n. suburb, land, area.

ötde Ç, n. guarantee.

öt-mek Ç, v. pass over, get over, exempt.

-ken "the act of exempting, exemption, one who has been exempted" etc.

öz Ç, n, a. own, real, genuine, essential, self, essence.

-ü "himself". -ü, reflexive pronoun suffix 3rd. sg.

-ümüz "ourselves". -ümüz, refl. pron. suff. 1st. pl.

-üng "yourself". -üng, refl. pron. suff. 2nd. sg.

peygamber P. n. prophet, the Prophet Muhammed.

pek/bek Ç, n. prince, chieftain, lord, formerly a title of a lord or official.

-din "from lord". -din, abl. suff.

-im "my lord". -im, refl. pron. suff. sg. 1st.

-iniz "our lord". -imiz, refl. pron. suff. pl. 1st.

-ler-imiz "our lords". -ler, pl. suff.

qadim A, a. ancient, old; n, times, days of old.

-qi "former time, ancient". -ği/-qi/-ki: forms adjectives with the sense of belonging to (especially of places and times).

qai'da A, n. base, rule, principle, custom, regulation, pedestal.

-ğa "to the rule or principle". -ğa, dat. suff.

qal-mak Ç, v. to remain, be left over, survive, halt, cease, be abandoned, be postponed, stay the night.

-sa "if he remains" etc. -sa, present cond. sg. 3rd.

qaraol (karaul) Ç, n. patrol, guard, sentry, guard-room, police-station, border guard station.

-din "from the border guard station". -din, abl. suff.

qas Ç, n. presence. in the presence of.

-i "in his presence...". -i, poss. suff. 3rd. after consonant.

-i-ğa "to his presence or to the presence of...". -ğa, dat. suff.

-imiz "(in) our presence or the presence of us". -imiz, refl. pron. suff. 1st. pl.

-imi-da "in our presence of or in the presence of ...". -da, loc. suff.

qatar Ç, a. similar, alike, like, resembling, the same kind.

-liq "similar one, similar people or similar person" etc. -liq, an suffix to form the abstract noun.

-liq-larī "their similar peoples or his similar peoples". -larī, poss. suff. pl. 3rd;
-lar-ī, pl. poss. suff. sg. 3rd.

-liq-larī-nī "the similitudes or his similitudes". -nī, acc. suff.

-liq-nī "the similitude or the similar kind" etc.

qıl-mak Ç, v. to do, make, perform.

-maq "doing, performing or making" -maq/-mek, verbal noun (action noun, infinitive).

-maq-dīn "from doing, from performing" etc. -dīn, abl. suff.

qīsīm A, n. part, portion, piece, kind sort.

-sī "his part" etc. -sī, poss. suff. sg. 3rd.

Qoqend a town located in Fergana and which was the capital of the Khokend Khanate; its popular etymology is "town of the boar".

-da, "in Qoqend". -da, loc. suff.

-da-ki "these/those in or belonging to Khokend". -ki/-qī/-ği, forms adjectives with the sense of belonging to (especially of places and times).

-din "from Khokend". -din, abl. suff.

-lik "Khokendish or belonging to Khokend". -lig(k)/-lig/-lug/-lüg, forms adjectives signifying "belonging or related to, provided with".

-liq-ge "to the Khokendship". -liq, abstract noun suffix; -ge, dat. suffix.

-ning "of the Khokend". -ning, gen. suff.

qorq-mak Ç, v. frighten, be afraid.

-ub "frightening or after frightening". -ub, cop. ger. suff.

qoş-mak Ç, v. 1. to add, increase, pour out, pour together; 2. to run, put into work, attribute, give as escort and companion.

-a-dur "he increases, he runs, he puts to work" etc. present tense, 3rd. sg.

-adur-ğan "some thing which is going to be added" etc. verbal noun in -ğan is used to indicate an action noun, agent noun or participle which represents the action of the verb as continuing and as completed; also a transitive verb.

-dur/tur-mak v. *caus.* of qoş-mak cause to run or increase etc; also to run about and tire oneself in doing stg.; to dispatch.

-ub "causing to dispatch" etc. -ib, cop. ger. suff.

-ub "running or after running" etc. -ub, cop. ger. suff.

qoy-mak Ç, v. to put, let go, leave, permit, suppose.

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate to Ch'ing
Empire in the Mid-19th Century

-ub "putting or after putting", etc. -ub, cop. ger. suff.

-u-saq "if we put, if we permit", etc. -saq, present cond. pl. 1st.

-uş 1. "to put to one another", etc. -uş, reciprocal or cooperative v. suff.

2. "issue, permit, appoint", etc. -üş, forms nouns meaning an action or the result of an action.

-uş-i "his appointment or his permit" etc. -i/-ü, refl. pron. suff. sg. 3rd.

-uş-i-ni "the his appointment" etc. -ni, acc suff.

Rebi "ül-evvel A, n. the third month of the moslem year.

Sali a personal name for a man.

saqla-mak Ç, v. to hide, keep secret, keep, store for future use, preserve from danger.

-ma-mak "the negative form of saqla-mak, not to hide" etc. -ma/-me, the negative stem is formed by direct addition of the negative suffix -ma/-me to the positive stem.

-ma "concealment, hiding". -ma/-me, verbal noun suffixes (abstract).

-ma-miz "our concealment" etc. -miz, poss. suff. 1st. pl. (after vowel).

sen Ç, pron. you.

-i "the you, to yot". -i, acc. suff.

Sola Ç, n. inspect, inspector, goal, oversee(r). It is used as a personal name in this text.

soq-mak Ç, v. to fight, war, thrust into, insert, drive into, involve, entail.

-uş-mak Ç, v. to fight, war to push oneself gently *into a place or amongst others*; to drive one to another, or to fight with each other". -ş/-ış/-iş/-uş/-üş: reciprocal or cooperative; action performed by more than one agent, either in cooperation or in opposition; archaic form not often used.

-ub "fighting with each other" etc. -ub, cop. ger. suff.

soda P. n. transaction, trade.

-ğa "to transaction, to do business". -ğa, dat. suff.

-ker trader.

-ker-ler-imiz "our traders". -ler, pl. suff. -imiz, poss. suff. 1st. pl.

-ker-ler-imiz-ning "of our trades". -ning, gen. suff.

-si-ni "his business" etc.

sor-mak Ç, v. to ask, inquire about.

-a-salar "if they ask". present cond. pl. 3rd. It also can be used as sg. 3rd. for expressing the respect to some one. "if he ask".

söz Ç, n. word, speech, talk, gossip, promise, agreement.

-din "from the word, from the promise". -din, abl. suff.

-i/-ü "his word" etc. -i, poss. suff. 3rd. sg. (after consonants).

-i-ning "his word's..." or "of his word". -ning, gen. suff.

-üm "my word" etc. -üm, poss. suff. sg. 1st.

Şembe P, n. Saturday.

şer'iat A, n. the moslem religious law, canonical obligation.

-da/-ta "in the moslem religious law". -da, loc. suff.

-ğa "to the moslem religious law". -ğa, dat. suff.

şu Ç, a, pron. this, that. (*su* is between *o* that/there and *bu* this/here).

-bu "this very, that very, just this".

-nu "the this". -nu, acc. suff.

Taici Mongolian, the lowest order of the Mongolian nobility. It is used as a title of the official in Uyghurian.

taf-mak/tap-mak Ç, v. to find.

-ib "finding or after finding". -ib, cop. ger. suff.

tarih A, n. date, epoch, history, annals, chronogram.

-i-ni "the date of it". -i, poss. suff. sg. 3rd. -ni, acc. suff.

taş Ç, a. outer, exterior. n. outside, exterior, outward appearance.

-ğa "to the outside" etc. -ğa, dat. suff.

-i-ğa "to the outside of it". -i, poss. suff. sg. 3rd.

-i-da "in it's outside". -da, loc. suff.

Taşkend a city and an emirate in Central Asia during the 19th century, located northwest of Khokend.

-ğa "to Tashkend". -ğa, dst. suff.

tile-mek Ç, v. ask for, desire, wish for.

-ken "asking for, one who has (been) asked for or one who asks for". -ken, verbal noun.

-ken-im "I ask for". -im, poss. suff. sg. 1st.

-ken-imiz "we ask for". -imiz, poss. suff. pl. 1st.

-y-miz "we are asking for". -y + -miz: present-future tense pl. 1st.

tohta-mak Ç, v. to stop, stay, prevent.

-b "stopping or after stopping". -b, cop. ger. suff.

-saq "if we stop, if we prevent" etc. -saq, present cond. suff. pl. 1st.

-t-mak v. cause to stop, prevent, hinder, oppose, detain, intern, confiscate.

-t-ma-saq "if we do not cause to prevent or if we do not cause to stop".

-ma, negative stem; -saq, present cond. suff. pl. 1st.

-t-saq "if we cause to stop".

tola Ç, a. many, much, very big, huge, full, the whole of, all over of.

-si "all of it (them)". -si, poss. suff. sg. 3rd.

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate to Ch'ing
Empire in the Mid-19th Century

tokuz Ç, n, a. nine.

tüket-mek Ç, v. to exhaust, use up, spend, finish.

-ib "exhausting" etc. -ib, cop. ger. suff.

tök-mek/tük-mek Ç, v. run out, pour out, spill, scatter, finish.

-ül-mek passive form of tök-mek to be finished, to run out of, etc.

-l verbal noun or verbal adjective.

tur-mak Ç, v. to stop, cease, stand, wait, remain, endure, continue, dwell *on a subject*,
(as an auxilliary verb it expresses continuous action, e. g. baqîp turmak,
to keep on looking).

-a-dur "he stops" etc. present tense: stem + -a/-e/-y + (dur) + personal pronouns.

-a-dur, present tense sg. 3rd.

-sa "if he stands, if he stops" etc. -sa, present cond. sg. 3rd.

tut-mak Ç, v. hold, hold on to, keep, retain, preserve, take, catch, seize, stop, esteem,
agree with.

-ituk/-itük "we caught, we captured" etc. -ituk/-idük etc., preterit tense, 1st. pl.

-qan "holding, taking" etc. -qan, verbal noun, it is used as an action noun, agent
noun or participle which represents the action of the verb a) as continuing, or
b) as completed, or c) indicating a transitive verb.

-ub "taking" etc. -ub, cop. ger. suff.

-um "my taking" etc. -um, poss. suff. 1st.

-tum "I took" etc. -tum, preterit tense, 1st. sg.

uçur Ç, n. information, news.

-i-ni "the information about it" or his information" etc. -i, poss. suff. 3rd. sg.;

-ni, acc. suff.

uluğ Ç, n, a. great, grand, big, huge.

uruş Ç, n. blow, fighting.

-qalî "fighting or after fighting" etc. -ğalî/-qalî, gerund.

-mak Ç, v. to strike one another, fight, war.

uşaq Ç, n. boy, youth, male, servant, shop assistant, common people.

vaqit A, n. time, (with a participle) when.

-ni "the time". -ni, acc. suff.

Yaquub A, n. a personal name for a man.

ya Ç, conj, either, or.

yaman Ç, a, n. bad, disagreeable, strong, violent, cruel, smart, efficient.

-larî-nî "the bad men or badness" etc. -larî, poss. suff. pl. 3rd. -nî, acc. suff.

yan Ç, n. side, flank, vicinity *of a thing*, presence *of a person*, direction,

-î-da "at/in his side or in comparison with..." etc. -î, poss.suff. sg. 3rd; -da, loc.

suff.

-i-da-ki "that in his side of..." etc. -ki, suff., when placed after a noun in the locative or genitive it forms a pronoun or adjective. -ki P. pron, adj. "who, which, that". It is used as a relative pronoun in Chaghatay and Uyghurian language.

yan-mak Ç, v. 1. to return, come back; 2. to burn, be alight, catch fire.

-ib "returning or after returning". -ib, cop. ger. suff.

Yekşambe P, n. Sunday.

yer Ç, n. the earth, ground, place, space, room, landed property, situation, employment.

-ler-ning "of the places". -ler, pl. suff.; -ning, gen. suff.

yet-mek Ç, v. to arrive, reach, attain, suffice.

-ib "reaching or after reaching". -ib, cop. ger. suff.

yetkür-mek/yetkör-mek Ç, v. to cause to reach, send over, forward.

-seler "if they send over". -seler, present cond. pl. 3rd suff.

yiber-mek Ç, v. to send.

-ib "sending or after sending". -ib, cop. ger. suff.

-ken/gèn "sending or the act of sending". -gen, verbal noun.

yil Ç, n. year.

yirmi Ç, n. a. twenty.

yine Ç, adv. again, moreover, still.

yoq Ç, n, a. non-existent, absent, non-existence, nothing. *Yoq* is used with possessive suffixes to make the negative of the verb "to be".

yoqarī Ç, a. n. high, upper, above, upwards, on high up.

yöre/öre Ç, n. side, neighbourhood, suburb, land, area.

-si-ke "to the land or suburb of...". -si, poss. suff.; -ke. dat. suff.

yurt Ç, n. native country, home, habitation, estate.

-umuz "our native home" etc. -umuz, poss. suff. pl. 1st.

-umuz-da "in our native home" etc. -da, loc. suff.

yür-mek Ç, v. to move, transport, revolve, turn round, to move to and fro, advance, make progress, start, go on foot.

-se "if he moves or if he transports", etc. -se, present cond. sg. 3rd.

yütkel-mek Ç, v. to change, alter, transform.

-se "if he change" etc. -se, present cond. sg. 3rd.

yüz Ç, n, a. hundred.

zıkarat A, n. alms-giving, alms tax (Islam law), alms charity, purity, justice.

-i-ni "his/its alms tax" etc. -i, poss. suff. sg. 3rd.; -ni, acc. suff.

ziyade A. a. increased, more than, surplus, excess, much, too much, excessive, very,

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate to Ch'ing
Empire in the Mid-19th Century

VIII. Notes

1. Chao, Êrh-sun 趙爾巽, *Ch'ing-shih-kao* (CSK) 清史稿, original publication (OP) Peking and other places, 1927-28; publication with punctuation by Ting-wen bookshop (TW), Taipei 1981.
CSK-TW, vol 373, bio. 160, I-shan's bio., p. 11539.
Ta-ch'ing Hsüan-tsung Ch'êng (Tao-kuang) *Huang-ti Shih-lu* 大清宣宗成(道光)皇帝實錄(道光實錄) (TKSL), reprinted by Hua-wen bookshop, Taipei 1964.
TKSL, v. 453, p. 8a-b.
2. Chang-chia, Jung-an 章佳容安, Na-wen-i-kung (Yen-ch'êng) Kê-shih-kê-êrh Ts'an-tsan Ta-ch'ên Tsuo-i 那文毅公(彥成)喀什噶爾參贊大臣奏議, reprinted by Wen-hai bookshop, Taipei 1966. Vol. 19, p. 4a-5a.
Na-yen-ch'êng's report of Septmber 10, 1809:.... From 1759 to this year (1809), Khokend sent their delegates to us twenty-three times. Their letters are still keeping and preserving in the government office of Kashgar....
3. *TKSL*, 451, 20a-b.
4. *TKSL*, 453, 7a.
5. *TKSL*, 462, 28b-29a.
6. *CSK-OP*. 529, bio. 316, Shu-kuo 屬國 SK (Submissive States) 4, 6a.
7. Burut see *ibid.*, 8a-9a.
8. General Ch'ao-hui 兆惠 see *CSK-TW*, v. 313, bio. 100, p. 10674.
9. Huo-chi-chan (Hoja Jihan) 霍集占 see Wei, Yüan 魏原, *Sheng-wu-chi* (SWC) 聖武記, reprinted by Chung-hua bookshop, Taipei 1962, Vol. 4, p. 14b-19b.
10. *CSK-OP*. 529, bio. 316, SK 4, 6a; *SWC*, 4, 26b.
11. *Ibid.*
12. *Ibid.*
13. *Ibid.*, 6b; *SWC*, 4, 34b.
14. *CSK-OP* 529, bio. 316, SK 4, 6a; *SWC*, 4, 26b; *CSK*, Hsüan-tsung Pen-chi, v. 17, p. 619.
15. *CSK*, *ibid.*, p. 632.
16. *TKSL*, v. 74, 7b-9a, Nov. 26, 1824, imperial edict to Chün-chi Ta-ch'ên 軍機大臣 (the High Ranking Official in the Grand Council of States) (CCTC); 74, 22b-24.; Dec. 7, 1824, edict to CCTC; 90, 9b-10b, Nov. 15, 1825, edict to CCTC.
17. *SWC*, 4, 35b.
18. *TKSL*, 89, 28b-29a, 31a-35b, Nov. 8, 1825, edict to CCTC; 90, 9a-11a, 12a-b, Nov. 15, 1825, edict to CCTC; 90, 40a-42a, Dec. 5, 1825, edict to CCTC; 100, 7a-9a, Aug. 20, 1826; 100, 23b, Aug. 16, 1826; 110, 13a-b, Dec. 17, 1826, edicts to CCTC.

19. *TKSL*, 100, 23b-31a, Aug. 16, 1826; 101, 2b-8a, Aug. 19, 1826; 100, 28a-b, Aug. 17, 1826, edicts to CCTC.
20. *CSK-OP*, 17, 638.
21. Hoten fell into rebel hands in September 21, 1826, according to general Yang Yü-ch'un's 楊遇春 report. *TKSL*, 105, 12b, Oct. 5, 1826; 106, 10a, Oct. 17, 1826, edicts to CCTC.
22. Yangi-hisar and Yarkend fell into rebel hands in September 26, 1826. *TKSL*, 107, 34a-b, Nov. 11, 1826, edict to CCTC.
23. The Chinese city of Kashgar fell into rebel hands in September 26, 1826, *TKSL*, 107, 34a-b, Nov. 11, 1826 edict to CCTC; In July 25, 1826, Kashgar was sieged by rebels. *TKSL*, 106, 9b, Oct. 17, 1826; 108, 31a, Nov. 24, 1826, edicts to CCTC.
24. See note 22.
25. *TKSL*, 110, 12b-13a, general Ch'ang-lig's 長齡 report, Dec. 17, 1826, edict to CCTC.
26. *TKSL*, 113, 26b, Feb. 16, 1827, general Ch'ang-ling's report, edict to CCTC.
27. *Ibid.*
28. *SWO*, 4, 35b-39b; *TKSL*, 116, 16a-b, May 2, 1827, Ch'ang-ling's report, edict to CCTC.
29. *TKSL*, 132, 14b, 16a-17a, March 7, 1828, Ch'ang-ling-ling's report.
30. Jihangir was sent and arrived in Peking in June 21, 1828. *TKSL*, 126, 9b.
31. *TKSL*, 136, 18a-b.
32. *CSK-TW*, Na-yen-ch'êng bio., 367, 11458-62.
33. *TKSL*, 149, 25a-28b, Feb. 1, 1829; 148, 17b-18b, Jan. 10, 1829, edicts to CCTC; 150, 12b-13b, Feb. 15, 1829; 154, 12b-14a, April 24, 1829; 164, 7b-8b, Feb. 11, 1830, Na-yen-ch'êng's reports, and edicts to CCTC.
34. *TKSL*, 176, 4a-b, Nov. 26, 1830; 177, 1b-2b, 10b, Nov. 25, 1830, 10b, 14b, Nov. 27, 1830, 35b-36b, Dec. 3, 1830; 179, 20b-22a, Dec. 19, 1830, edicts to CCTC.
35. *TKSL*, 173, 4a-5b, Oct. 19, 1830, edicts to CCTC.
36. *TKSL*, 173, 17b, Oct. 22, 1830; 177, 14b, Nov. 26, 1830, edicts to CCTC.
37. *TKSL*, 181, 13b-14a, Jan. 20, 1831, edict to CCTC; 181, 29b, Jan. 23, 1831; 181, 30b, Ha-fêng-a's 哈豐阿 report; 181, 5a, Jan. 15, 1831, Ha-fêng-a's report.
38. *TKSL*, 194, 4b-5a, Oct. 23, 1831; 6a-7a, Oct. 24, 1831, Lumbu Dorgi's 倫布多爾濟 report.
39. *TKSL*, 195, 12a-b, 15a-b, Dec. 8, 1831, Ch'ang-ling's report.
40. *TKSL*, 183, 33a-b, March 6, 1831; 199, 18a-b, Nov. 27, 1831; 201, 16b-17b, Dec. 26, 1831, edicts.
CSK-OP, 529, SK 4, 7a.
41. Ch'ang-ling, see *CSK-TW*, v. 367, bio. 154, 11454-58.
42. *TKSL*, 207, 26b-27a, April 13, 1832, edict to CCTC Ch'ang-ling.

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate to Ch'ing
Empire in the Mid-19th Century

43. *CSK-TW*, v. 368, bio. 155, 11479-81.
44. *TKSL*, 249, 2b-3b, March 10, 1834, edict to CCTC Ch'ang-ling; 254, 4b-6b, Aug. 5, 1834, CCTC Hsing-tê's 興德 report.
45. The Chinese transliteration of Lieh-shih-kê-êrh Hu-shih Pieh-k'é 列什格爾胡什別克 probably is Leshkar Huch (Kuch) Bek (the Lord of Military Force) in Chaghatay language.
46. *TKSL*, 249, 2b-3b, March 10, 1834, edict to CCTC and Ch'ang-ling's report; 261, 10b-12a, Jan. 1, 1835, edict and Hsing-tê's report.
47. *TKSL*, 291, 25b-28a, Dec. 23, 1836, edict to CCTC, Hsing-t's report; 292, 3b-4a, edict and Hsing-tê's report.
48. *TKSL*, 294, 24b-25b, March 3, 1837, edict to CCTC, I-shan's report; 298, 31a-32b, July 30, 1837, edict to CCTC; 301, 8a-10a, Oct. 4, 1837, edict to CCTC, I-shan and Kuan, Fu's 關福 report.
49. Hudeda or Hudāda (胡迭達) is a Manchurian word. *Huda* means "business, commerce", *da* "chief, head". Hudeda is a title of the chief of merchants in Manchurian, has the same meaning as "*Aqsaqal*", the white beard or the chief of village, in Uyghurian. Here I sincerely thank Professor H. Okada's comment and explanation.
50. *TKSL*, 301, 8a-10a, Oct. 4, 1837, edict to CCTC.
51. *TKSL*, 417, 12b-13b, June 13, 1845, edict to CCTC Pu-yen-t'ai 布彥泰; 21a-22b, June 25, 1845, edict to CCTC I-ching 奕經.
52. *TKSL*, 195, 12a-b, Sep. 28, 1831, Ch'ang-ling's report and edict to Nei-kê (Cabinet) 內閣; 199, 18a-b, Nov. 3, 1831, edict to CCTC; 201, 16b-17b, Dec. 27, 1831, edict to CCTC and Ch'ang-ling's report.
53. *TKSL*, 207, 26a-27b, April 13, 1832, edict to CCTC Ch'ang-ling.
54. *TKSL*, 214, 19a-20a, July 18, 1832, Ha-liang-a's 哈琅阿 report.
55. *TKSL*, 235, 21b-22b, June 2, 1833, edict to CCTC, Ch'ang-ch'ing's 長清 report.
56. *TKSL*, 254, 4b-5a, Aug. 9, 1834, edict to CCTC, Hsing-tê's 興德 report.
57. *TKSL*, 244, 18b-19b, Nov. 30, 1833, edict to CCTC and I-li General T'ê-i-shun-pao's 特依順保 report.
58. *TKSL*, 257, 8a-10a, Oct. 22, 1834, edict to CCTC and Su-ch'ing-a's 舒精阿 report; 260, 15a-16b, Dec. 15, 1834, edict to CCTC and Hsing-tê's report; 262, 21a-23a, Feb. 15, 1835, edict to CCTC and the report of Li-fan-yüan (Ministry of Submissive States) 理藩院.
59. *TKSL*, 266, 22a-b, Feb. 15, 1835, edict to CCTC.
60. *Ta-ch'ing Shih-ch'ao Sheng-hsün (Hsüan-tsung Ch'êng Huang-ti) (SCSH-HT)*, 大清十朝聖訓(宣宗成皇帝) 90, 1b, July 16, 1835.
61. *TKSL*, 283, 1a-b, June 14, 1836, Hsing-tê report and edict to CCTC.

62. *TKSL*, 328, 7b-8b, Dec. 13, 1839, Lin, Chê-hsü's 林則徐 report.
63. *TKSL*, 443, 17a-18a, Oct. 13, 1846, edict to CCTC and Sai-shih-ya-lê-t'ai's 賽什雅勒泰 report.
64. *TKSL*, 434, 13a-14a, Nov. 2, 1846, edict to CCTC and Sai-shih-ya-lê-t'ai's report; 435, 23a-b, Dec. 16, 1846, edict to CCTC and Sai-shih-ya-lê-t'ai's report.
65. *TKSL*, 436, 17a-18a, Jan. 9, 1847, edict to CCTC and Sai-shih-ya-lê-t'ai's report; 441, 9a-b, May 23, 1847, edict to CCTC.
66. Sai-shih-ya-lê-t'ai committed suicide in the summer of 1847, when Andijan bandits attacked Kashgar. This news arrived in Peking and is recored in the *Tao-kuang Emperor's Veritable Records (TKSL)* in the date of September 11, 1847. Then (general) I-shan was appoited to be the Yarkend Hebei Amban (Ts'an-tsan Ta-ch'ên). *CSK-OP*, Hsüan-tsung (Tao-kuang) Pen-chi, 3, v. 19, p. 701.
67. T'ui-i-po-t'ê 推依博特, it is not "Tibet" or "Töbet", but a name for a certain place between Sari Köl and Yarkend.
68. *TKSL*, 432, 8a-10a, Sep. 1, 1846, edict.
69. *TKSL*, 207, 26a-27a, April 13, 1832, edict to CCTC Ch'ang-ling.
70. *CSK-OP*, 529, SK 4, 7b; also see *TKSL*, 378, 26a-b, Sep. 1, 1842, edict, T'u-ming-a's 圖明阿 report.
71. *CSK-OP*, *ibid*; *TKSL*, 388, 32a-b, Jan. 31, 1843, edict to CCTC, T'u-ming-a's report.
72. *CSK-OP*, *ibid*.
73. *TKSL*, 455, 4b-5a, Sep. 11, 1847, edict to CCTC, Chih-ming's 吉明 report; 445, 6b-7a, Sep. 12, 1847, edict to the Ts'an-tsan Ta-ch'ên in Yapkend I-shan and Ili Chiang-chün (General) Sa-ying-a 薩迎阿.
The Russian source recorded that the invasion of the Khokedish Hojas in 1847 was named the Seven Hojas' Riot which wes led by Kadi Tore Hoja and other Hojas. See A. N. Kuropatkin, *Kashgaria, istoriko-geograficheskii ocherki strani, eya voenniya sili, promishlennosti i torgovlya*, S.-Peterburg 1879, 120-23; Chinese traslation by the Institute of Modern History, Academy of Social Sciences, Peking 1982, 130-34.
74. *TKSL*, 446, 33a-34a, Oct. 8, 1847, edict, Chi-ming's report.
75. *TKSL*, 446, 31b-33a, Oct. 8, 1847, edict to CCTC. At that time Chi-ming was the Ts'an-tsan Ta-ch'ên in Yarkend.
76. *TKSL*, 447, 29a-31b, Oct. 27, 1847, edict, Chi-ming and Shu-hsing-a's 蘇興阿 report.
77. *TKSL*, 446, 2a-b, 4a-5a, Sep. 26, 1847, edicts to CCTC and Cabinet, Pu-yen-t'ai's report.
78. *TKSL*, 446, 4a-5a, Sep. 26, 1847, edict to Cabinet, Pu-yen-t'ai's report.
79. *TKSL*, 446, 19a-20a, Oct. 2, 1847, edict, Chi-ming's report.
80. *TKSL*, 446, 29a-b, Oct. 6, 1847, edict to CCTC, Sa-ying-a's report; 447, 26a-b,

Two Diplomatic Documents from the Khokend Khanate to Ch'ing
Empire in the Mid-19th Century

Oct. 25, 1847, edict to CCTC, Chung-hsiang's 鍾翔 report; 449, 9b-11a, Dec. 11, 1847, edict to CCTC, Chi-ming's report, In this edict, it also stated that the chiefs of rebels were Mehmet Temin and Abudullah, who were the son of Yusuf, the elder brother of Jihangir, and Vali or Vali Töre, the son of Bab ül-Din who was the younger brother of Jihangir, and they came into the Chinese qaraul from Khokend and made disturbances there. The names of Buzur Han, Han Hoja Shirdil Han were not mentioned.

81. *TKSL*, 447, 26a-27a, Oct. 25, 1847, edict to CCTC, Chung, hsiang's report.
82. *TKSL*, 446, 9a-21a, Oct. 2, 1847, edict, Chi-ming's report; *Ibid*, 4a-5a, Sep. 26, 1847, Pu-yen-t'ai's report; 447, 1a-3b, Oct. 9, 1847, edict to CCTC, Chung, Hsiang's report; 447, 35b-38b, Oct. 9, 1847, edict to CCTC, I-shan and Pu-yen-t'ai's report.
83. *TKSL*, 446, 24a-b, Oct. 4, 1847, Pu-yen-t'ai's report; 447, 24a-b, Oct. 24, 1847, edict to CCTC, I-shan's report.
84. *TKSL*, 447, 29a-b, Oct. 27, 1847, edict Chi-ming and Shu-hsing-a's report.
85. *TKSL*, 447, 27a-31b, Oct. 26, 1847, edict to CCTC, Cha-la-fen-t'ai's 扎拉芬泰 report.
86. *Ibid*, 30b-31b, Oct. 27, 1847, edict to CCTC, I-shan's report.
87. *TKSL*, 448, 9b-11b, Nov. 16, 1847, CCTC I-shan's report.
88. *Ibid*, 23b-26a, Nov. 29, 1847, I-shan and Chi-ming's report.
89. *Ibid*, 29a-b, Nov. 21, 1847, edict to Cabinet, I-shan's report.
90. *TKSL*, 448, 32b-34a, Dec. 4, 1847, edict to Cabinet, I-shan's report.
91. *TKSL*, 451, 20a-b, Feb. 29, 1848, The Ts'an-tsan Ta-ch'ên in Yarked I-shan and others reported that the Khokendish delegate arrived in Yarkend on January 17, 1848.
92. *TKSL*, 453, 7a, April 9, 1848, edict, I-shan's report.
93. *TKSL*, 71, 18a-b, Sep. 6, 1824, edict; 135, 28a-b, Na-yen-ch'êng's report, June 4, 1828; 184, 12a-b, March 22, 1831, edict to Cabinet, Ch'ang-ling's report.
94. *TKSL*, 326, 29a-30b, Oct. 28, 1839.
95. *TKSL*, 183, 1a-2b, edict to CCTC, Hsing-tê's report, June 14, 1836; 192, 3b-5a, Jan. 9, 1837, Hsing-tê's report.
96. Ch'ên, Hwa 陳華, *Sin-kiang Chien-shih (A Short History of Sinkiang)*, II, Sinkiang Peoples' Publication 1980, p. 35.