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Metaphor Identification in Multiple Languages

ABNED YESEV & ALISHER NAVOYI First Two Chagatai (Early Turkish) Sufi Master Posters

Central Eurasian Studies

The spectacular state-making of Central Asia has been central to the historiography of the region. This book is the first to bring together contributions from a wide range of scholars to assess the significance of Central Asia for the modern world. The book presents a comprehensive overview of the region's history, politics, economy, society, and culture, as well as key themes such as nationalism, modernization, and the role of the state. The book also includes a series of case studies that explore the impacts of the region's past on its present, including the legacy of the Soviet Union and the challenges of dealing with contemporary issues such as terrorism and migration.

The book is divided into seven parts, each focusing on a different aspect of Central Asia's history. Part one covers the region's prehistoric and ancient past, while part two looks at the region's medieval and early modern history. Part three examines the impact of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union, while part four focuses on the post-Soviet period. Part five explores the region's contemporary politics and society, while part six looks at the region's economy and environment. Part seven examines the region's culture, including its art, music, and literature.

The book is an essential resource for students and scholars of Central Asia, as well as for policymakers and journalists interested in the region. It provides a comprehensive overview of the region's history, politics, economy, society, and culture, as well as key themes such as nationalism, modernization, and the role of the state. The book is also a valuable resource for anyone interested in understanding the region's past and present, and its impact on the modern world.
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LITERATURES fills a long-felt gap in Western literature by presenting a concise summary, in three volumes and about 2000 articles, of
published studies on the literature of the entire world. It is the first attempt to
publish a comprehensive literature history in English for the world, including all
other hand that of Central Asia and the Caucasus, of Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan and of the various Arab countries including Morocco, Tunisia
and Algeria. The majority of entries give information about the life and work of the individual writers and poets of the classical, medieval,
and modern periods; the manuscripts on Central, Northern, Western and Eastern Asia as well as parts of Europe, and allows for a wide time span from the first
mention in the 6th century to modernity and present.This companion to The Ethnomusicologists’ Cookbook combines scholarship with a unique approach
to the world’s food cultures. The four dozen recipes, and culinary entries, include a regional food-related proverb, a recipe for a complete meal, a list of companion readings and listening pieces, and a short essay
that highlights the significant links between music and food in the area. The Ethnomusicologists’ Cookbook, Volume 2 will appeal to
international scholars, and students interested in learning about a cuisine that is rich in history and tradition, and that is waiting to be
recognized as a significant and important part of the world’s food cultures.
Asia through the lens of the disputed border territory between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. In his rich "biography" of the boundary, he employs a political, cultural, and geographic frame to present a new light on the geopolitical and historical process in this volatile and geopolitically significant region. Megoran draws on twenty years of extensive research in the borderlands via interviews, observations, participation, and newspaper analysis. He considers the problems of nationalist discourse versus local vernacular, elite versus popular, political accommodation and everyday experiences of border life. He explores the role of cultural intermediaries and the dynamics of violence in 2010, all of which have exacerbated territorial anxieties. Megoran also revisits theories of causation, such as the loss of Soviet control, poorly defined boundaries, natural resource disputes, and ethnic historic clashes, to show that while these all contribute to territorial conflict, political accommodation and spatial apportionment of the border areas are often more in conflict. As this compelling case study shows, the boundaries of the Ferghana Valley put in succinct focus larger global and moral questions of what defines a good border. Women have traditionally played a vital part in Islam throughout Central Asia - the vast area from the Caspian Sea to India, Central Europe and the Middle East. With this ground-breaking and original work, Maria Sultanova explores the experiences of Muslim women in the region and the ways in which religion has shaped their daily lives and continues to do so today. 'From Shamanism to Sufism' explores the fundamental interplay between religious belief and the cultural heritage of music and dance and is the first book to focus particularly on the role of women. Based on evidence from thirty-five countries and over fifteen years of field work, 'From Shamanism to Sufism' shows how women have kept alive traditional Islamic religious culture in Central Asia, especially through Shamanism and Sufism, even under Soviet rule when all religion was banned. Nowhere was the role of women more important than in the Ferghana Valley in Uzbekistan, the cradle of female Islamic culture and a center for women's religious and musical culture. This area is home to the 'Oitin-Oy' - a hub of religiously educated women and members of Sufi orders, who take a leading part in rituals, marking the pivotal moments in the Islamic calendar and maintaining religious practices through music and ritual dances. Sultanova shows how the practice of Islam in Uzbekistan has evolved over time: long underground, there was a religious resurgence at independence and over the last ten years, with a proliferation of religious institutions, Islam has been one of the most influential social and political forces in local communities. This book offers a comprehensive and accessible overview of the Islamic experience in Uzbekistan, its depth and scope of coverage is unrivalled by any existing publication on Afghanistan. As well as state-sponsored religion, the chapters cover such issues as the rise of Sufism, Shari'a, women's religious piety, transnational Islamism and the Taliban. Islam has been one of the most influential social and political forces in Afghan history and culture, and organizations and networks have played a role in both anti-colonial, War on Terror and anti-Soviet mobilization and modernization. Even as it has been deployed as the national cement of a multi-ethnic 'Emirate' and then 'Islamic Republic,' Islam has been no less a destabilizing force in dividing Afghan society. Yet despite the universal scholarly recognition of the centrality of Islam to Afghan history, its developmental trajectories have received relatively little sustained attention outside monographs and essays devoted to particular moments or movements. To help develop a more comprehensive, comparative and developmental picture of Islam in Central Asia, this book brings together specialists in different parts of Central Asia to explore the role of Islam in shaping and shaping the history of the region and its relation to the state. While the last part looks at the renegotiation of collective identities. The odyssey of 600,000 imperial Japanese soldiers incarcerated in Soviet labor camps after World War II and their fraught repatriation to postwar Japan. In August 1945 the Soviet Union seized the Japanese puppet state Manchuria and the only spherical empire captured 600,000 Japanese soldiers, who were transported to labor camps across the Soviet Union but primarily concentrated in Siberia and the Far East. Imprisonment came as a surprise to the soldiers, who thought they were being shipped home. The Japanese prisoners became a workforce for the rebuilding Soviets, as well as pawns in the Cold War. Alongside other Axis POWs, they did backbreaking jobs, from mining and logging to agriculture and construction. They were routinely thought they were being shipped home. The Japanese prisoners became a workforce for the rebuilding Soviets, as well as pawns in the Cold War. Alongside other Axis POWs, they did backbreaking jobs, from mining and logging to agriculture and construction. They were routinely