

THE CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE SELJUKS AND THE TURKIC DYNASTIES IN CENTRAL ASIA IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 11TH CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the separation of the Seljuks from the Oghuz Yabgu state (766-1055) and settling in the lower reaches of the Syr Darya, as well as the Samonids (865-999), the Karakhanids (840-1212) and the Ghaznavids (977-1186) neighborhood relations and conflicts were highlighted.

Also, the reasons why the Seljuks helped the Samanids' emir Muntasir in the fight against the Karakhanids, but after forming an alliance with the Khagan of the Karakhanids, Nasr Elaq Khan and then taking part in the campaigns of the governor of Bukhara, Ali Tegin, who separated from the Karakhanids, against the Ghaznavids and the Karakhanids.

After Mahmud of Ghazni (997-1030) tricked Arslan Yabgu (d. 1032) into captivity, the dispersal of the Seljuks and the complex processes that they experienced during this dispersal, were revealed.

In addition, the article mentions that the grandsons of Seljuk (900-1007) Muhammad Tugrul (1040-1062) and Dawud Chaghribey (989-1060) how defeated the huge army of the Ghaznavids' sultan in the battle of Dandanakan and the formation of the Seljuk Sultanate was explained.

KEYWORDS: *Oghuz Yabgu State, Seljuks, Oguzs, Turkmens, Shah Malik, Nasr Elaq Khan, Muntasir, Arslan Yabgu, Tugrulbey, Dawud Chaghribey, Mahmud Of Ghazni, Ali Tegin, Kutalmish, Mas'ud Ghaznavi, Dandanakan.*

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