

## Guzar's ethymology in Historical Sources

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**Annotation:** This article explains that Guzar, which has a special place in the life of the Emirate of Bukhara, has long played an important role in the history, economic, political and cultural life of the peoples of Central Asia, based on the etymology, geographical name and available written sources. The fact that Khazar is the name of an ancient Turkic tribe, a people, has been analyzed on the basis of written and historical sources

**Keywords:** Shaybanids, Ashtarkhanids, Bukhara Emirate, Guzar principality, land, region, Hukzor, Huzar.

### Introduction:

Among the ruling dynasties in our country, the Emirate of Bukhara occupies a special place with its order of government, the continuation of statehood traditions and its peculiarities.

The administrative system of the Mangit's period was the successor of the statehood of the Shaybanids and Ashtarkhanids. The crisis of political, social and economic life in the Bukhara Khanate in the first half of the XVIII century laid the foundation for the emergence of new rulers. In 1753, Amir Muhammad Rakhim ascended the throne and founded the last dynasty of the Bukhara state, the Mangit dynasty, which ruled until 1920. At that time, the principality of Guzar had its own position in the Emirate of Bukhara.

### Main part:

The Guzar oasis is located on the cultural dialogue and trade routes that connect Ancient Bactria with other countries, which has long been the "heart of Central Asia". Not only commodities but also cultures, experiences, knowledge, and religious beliefs were carried along these ancient roads. Sufficient demographic and ecological conditions in the oasis, as well as the availability of water resources, have long been the basis for the formation of artificial irrigation systems and the establishment of an ancient agricultural culture based on this system. In the course of historical development, agricultural settlements have become villages, some large villages located on trade routes and water sources, large and small towns, which are the centers of oases. The remains of these ancient villages, towns, and other structures have survived to the present day as archeological monuments of various shapes and forms.

Having a special place in the life of the Bukhara Emirate, Guzar had long played an important role in the history, economic, political and cultural life of the peoples of Central Asia, as well as one of the most important cities of the Great Silk Road.

In the second half of the XIX century, this area was called the Guzar principality and formed a large area. Territorially, the principality is bordered by Karshi in the north, Boysun in the south, Kerki in the west, Chirakchi and Yakkabag in the east. Ethnically, Uzbeks and Tajiks lived here, and the Uzbek nation was in the majority. Representatives of more than 90 clans and tribes lived in Guzar principality.

Amir Haydar's letters, written in the early 19th century, also contain relevant sources on the history of the Guzar principality. The works of the Russian author V.Vyatkin also contain information about the years 1800-1803.

In the works devoted to the history of Bukhara, the works of travellers and historians such as D.Logofet, I.Yavorsky, A. Makshev, M.Terentev contain information about the history of the Guzar principality.

In the process of studying the history of Guzar, tried in their works Russian scholars such as V.Bartold, I.Yavorsky, D.Logofet to reveal the history of the peoples living here. The works created by the Russian General LE Kostenko show the level of military situation in the country, its condition at that time, the names of military fortifications and settlements.

It is natural that many people are interested in the origin and history of Guzar etymology. Accurate information about its origin and content is almost non-existent in written sources. However, it should be noted that there are a number of assumptions and suppositions.

In ancient times, Guzar was called "guzar" in the local language because it was located where caravans stopped, hence the word. From a scientific point of view, the modern Buryat, in the Mongolian language, guzar - land, soil, earth; in the written Mongolian language - gadzar, in the Khalkha language gadzar - meaning country, province, country.

According to I.Yavorsky, a Russian officer who was in Guzar in 1878, the southern part of Guzar was once a thick tugai forest, which was called Hukzor because of its abundance of wild animals, especially huk (wild boar).The word Hukzar has been pronounced as "Huzor" for centuries. I.Yavorsky also told about the fact that the area around the ancient city of Guzar is surrounded by tugai and thick trees, the fauna is colorful.

The name Guzar appears in ancient written monuments and sources in the form of "Guzar". The core of the toponym Guzar can be any geographical term related to the ancient Turkic language. According to al-Tabari, Guzar was one of the strongest Turkish fortresses during the Arab conquest. This is probably why the word related to the root of the name does not occur in Uzbek.

It is also believed that Guzar-Huvzar (a place where the plant grows) is derived from the name of an ancient Afghan tribe - the Hazara ethnonym, or from the Arabic word Guzar (which also means "foothills"). The pronunciation of the word "Guzar" as "Guzar" is close to the truth. This idea is reflected in the works of many ancient travelers and historians.

"History of Tabari", "History of Bukhara" by Narshakhi, "Devonulugotit-turk" by Mahmud Kashgari, "Lisonut-tayr" by Alisher Navoi, "Boburnoma" by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, "Shaybaniynoma" by Muhammad Salih, "Abdullanoma" by Hafiz Tanish Bukhari, Mirmuhammad Amin In Bukhari's Ubaydullanoma, Guzar appears as a place like Guzar Fortress, and later as Guzar principality.

Until the second half of the 19th century, when Tsarist Russia entered the Bukhara Khanate, Guzar was referred to in sources as "Khuzor". According to the Russian historian VL Vyatkin, the word "Guzar" was mainly called "Khuzar" and was called "Guzar" as a result of the Russian mispronunciation of the word.

After the invasion of Tsarist Russia, this form was transferred to Russian historical documents. In Uzbek it is called "Guzar".

There are reports that Akramkhan, the governor of Guzar, was very cruel to the population, demanding the property of the people, enlisting his children in the army and carrying cups of

patience. The word Guzar was used instead of Khuzar. Due to this, the word Khuzar, which has been used since ancient times, took the form of Guzar as a result of Russian pronunciation in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and is still used in all written and official sources.

### Results and Discussions:

M.E. Masson conducted archeological excavations, talking to the elders who knew the history of Guzar well and relying on folk legends. According to the results of the research, the site of the ancient city of Guzar was Martepa (according to legends, Mor-ajdar, i.e. large), south of the center of the present Guzar district. The city is located on the left bank of the river. Indeed, archeological and oral evidence confirms that the city was a large gate by Bactria, which was called the "Iron Gate". As a result of the Arab invasion, the city was conquered and destroyed. After this incident, the population moved to the right bank of the river. According to archeological data, the fortress on the right bank was also completely destroyed. The city area was 12 hectares.

There are also legends about the emergence of the city of Guzar. According to one of such legends, the city of Guzar was founded by the legendary king Afrosiab.

During the Turkish Khanate, Guzar region had a special position. At-Tabari called the farmer Goh Malik, the Turkish Maliki. At-Tabari also calls the ruler of Guzar (now Guzar) "the queen of Guzar", "the farmer of Guzar". The farmer of Guzar at that time was a Turk named Subugro. According to the source scholar Sh.S.Kamoliddinov, on the site of Mardtepa hill, three or four kilometers south of Guzar, there was a strong fortified fortress, where King Sabuqra stood. Before the Arab conquest, this fortress was the capital of Guzar province. The Arab invaders who besieged the fortress were powerless to capture it, and by trickery managed to make a truce, and thus occupied it, and then destroyed it.

The great linguist of the XI century Mahmud Kashgari in his work "Devonulugotit-turk" mentions the city of Guzar. In particular, he states that "Guzar is the name of a place from the Turkish cities". When Mahmud Kashgari spoke about Guzar, he was probably referring to a city founded during the Turkish Khanate. Therefore, the history of Guzar can be closely connected with the city of the Turkish Khanate, which is considered to be the main city for these surrounding areas. Based on his research in the area, S.B. Lunina believed that the place of Subaxwas Uluktepa. The pottery found in Subah dates back to the 11th century, and no pottery from earlier periods has been found.

When T. Nafasov commented on Eskibog near present-day Guzar, he stopped at Iskifag. He explains: "Eskibog is a village near the city of Guzar. As-Sam'ani, Iskifagn (Iskifagan) in the works of Yakut. He was a mile away from Subah (now Guzar). VV Bartold says it must be the present Eskibog village.

X-XIII centuries fagn (fagan) in Movarounnahrtoponymy refers to the Sogdian word vagn, the ancient Iranian word bagina (temple). Askifagn is a high (high) temple. Askifagn- Eskibog is a high (large) temple. Subah (Guzar) is a summer residence, a garden".

T. Nafasov describes Iskifag as Subakh's summer residence, a garden. Iskifagn was from the cities of Sogdia. It is not clear whether the term "Subax" is Turkish or Sogdian. The locals pronounce it "Supa". The position, if so (i.e., the written sources assume that Supa would enter in the form of Subax), also means a high, hand-built seating area. The interpretation of the word Guzar, unfortunately, had not yet been developed.

In the VII-VIII centuries, when the Turkish Khanate ruled, the main focus of the Turks was on the Middle and Upper Kashkadarya valleys. In the fertile foothills, where irrigation is convenient, they

built castles, castles. The settlements that appeared around Chechaktepa and Guzar were associated with the Turks.

Ibn Hawqal gave information about 16 rustaks of Kesh province. Kesh Miyon, Rud, Balandaron, Rasmoyun, Keshk, Aru, Buzmajon, Siam (or Sanam), Argon, JojRud, GuzarRud, GuzarSuruda, Sangardak (inner), Sangardak (outer) Maymurg. The word "rud" generally means "river."

In ancient times, Guzardarya was called "Guzar-rud". When counting the settlements of Kesh region, their location was not taken into account. Guzar was part of Kesh in the Middle Ages, and Sangardak, one of the cities of Chaghaniyon (Saghaniyon), was also included in the Kesh tribe. The Kesh Rud and Siam basins were located in the upper part of the Kashkadarya, and the city of Miyon Kesh and its environs must have been the name of a territorial association. The term "Guzar" is a geographical name meaning a narrow part of the river. And this is confirmed by Ruby (born in 1179). "Khazir" means "dark eye". Mahmud Kashgari (11th century) noted that Turkestan also had the name Guzar. The great linguist also noted that "Khuzar is the place name of one of the Turkish cities". According to T. Nafasov, in the ancient Turkic stone inscriptions Khuzar (Guzar) was written in the Khazar style, and it was not clear which language it belongs to. This name was written in the form of Khuzar (Guzar) in the ancient Turkic inscriptions of V-VII centuries and is mentioned in the sources as the name of the city in the most remote area inhabited by Turkic peoples.

#### **Conclusion:**

It is true that the name Guzar is related to the Turkic Khazar ethnonym. Khazar is the name of an ancient Turkic tribe, a people. He lived on the territory of the tribal alliance Afghanistan. The Caspian Sea is also called the Caspian Sea. The name of Guzar was created on behalf of the ancient Turkic tribe, the people.

There is also a place near the Vakhsh River in Tajikistan, which is derived from the geographical term Guzar.

This means that the interpretation of the word Guzar (Khuzar) has not yet been fully developed.

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