

History of Uzbek Anthropology

Ikhtiyorbek Norov Kamoliddin oglu

Student of Nukus State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation: The expansion of on mastic research in Uzbek linguistics has led to the development, formation and development of this scientific field. Over the past period, he has defended doctoral and master's theses on the study of Uzbek names and toponyms, published dozens of monographs, collections and pamphlets, and many articles. All this indicates that Uzbek on mastics is now a unique branch of linguistics.

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Ancient historical names are the hallmarks of a nation's history. In addition to linguistic features, famous horses also contain valuable historical, ethnographic, geophysical, ethical, and even archaeological information. Famous horses are a great cultural linguistic heritage left to us by our ancient ancestors. This heritage reflects the historical memory of our people. As a result, efforts to restore and preserve historical names of the past have intensified in recent years. In this regard, one of the most important tasks is to study and improve our language, which is of great value.

Every language reflects the social life, way of life, life experiences of people who communicate in that language - peoples, nations and ethnic groups - over the centuries. That is why the language is recognized as the only witness to the life of the people, the stages of its historical development, as a symbol of ethnic cohesion, which collects its life experiences and transmits them from ancestors to generations, preserving national identity.

The inexhaustible wealth that has been passed down from generation to generation over the centuries and has been passed down from generation to generation, and passed on to these medicinal times, is the inexhaustible wealth of every nation. 'zligidir. For this reason, it is important to study and analyze the linguistic richness of each nation in the language of written monuments.

It is known that everyone who is considered to be an intelligent and cultured child of our people must first know the seven fathers, ancestors, national-cultural, religious values, customs and traditions. This requires knowledge of the sacred sites known by the names of certain nations, tribes, and clans, as well as the necronyms and ethnonecronyms, ethnonyms, and ethnotoponyms formed on their basis.

Language as an instrument of social communication is inextricably linked with the history of society, because every change that takes place in society leaves its mark on its language. Therefore, in the coverage of certain aspects of the history of society, where historical documents and written monuments are weak, linguistic materials help. At the same time, it is not enough to interpret certain linguistic factors without relying on historical materials. This shows how the history of society is related to the language of that society and the science of history that studies them¹.

Scholars have long been interested in studying, summarizing, taxonomizing, and drawing the necessary conclusions about names, especially place names and tribal names. According to ancient written sources, in the middle of the first millennium BC in Central Asia there were place names

such as Khorezm, Sughd, Bactria, Parthia, and the peoples living there were called Scythians, Saks, Massagets. , Reflected in sources written by Torg Pompey, Xenophon, Ctesias, Arrian, Strabo.

The expansion of the scope of on mastic research in Uzbek linguistics has led to the development, formation and development of this scientific field. Over the past period, he has defended doctoral and master's theses on the study of Uzbek names and toponyms, published dozens of monographs, collections and pamphlets, and many articles. All this indicates that Uzbek on mastics is now a unique branch of linguistics.

After the independence of Uzbekistan, the attitude to famous names, toponyms and ethnonyms has changed radically. Now these names are respected and studied not only as linguistic material, but also as a rare heritage of the people's history, culture and spirituality. As a result, the field of study of Uzbek on mastics has expanded and gained prestige.

The emergence of Uzbek anthropology and its formation as a modern scientific field has led to the creation of a unique scientific terminology in this field, as well as its development and improvement.

On the basis of sources on the names of Turkic tribes and clans, as well as other ethnic groups living in the Central Asian region in the past, to study the information on the names of some places in Uzbekistan, to pay attention to their spelling, Etymological analysis includes historical works of Abu Rayhan Beruni, Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu lug'otit-turk", Abulgazi Bahodirkhan's "Shajarai turk", Narshahi's "History of Bukhara", Alisher Navoi's prose and poetry, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's "Boburnoma". », As well as in the historical sources " Abulkhayrnoma ", " Abdullanoma ", " History of Muqumkhan ", " History of Salotin mang'itta ", " History of Abulfayzkhan "written in Persian, as well as in the offices of Khiva, Bukhara, Kokand khanates. preserved in the documents. These works are an important source for studying the names of the Uzbek nation and tribes, as well as place names based on them.

Mahmud Kashgari's Devonu lug'otit-turk is also an encyclopedic source that contains a rich ethnolinguistic information about the origin of Turkic tribal terms. It is no exaggeration to say that his work is literally a dictionary of place names. In addition to the well-known names on the world map attached to it, there are many small names on the wall, with geographical and etymological explanations. With the aim of compiling a dictionary of Turkic languages, Kashgari unknowingly set the stage for the beginning of linguistic expeditions. He writes about it: "I have traveled for many years in the cities, villages and pastures of the Turks, Turkmens, Oguzs, Chigils, Yagmas, Kyrgyz, collected dictionaries, various I have studied and determined the properties of words "1. Kashgari's small hemisphere map, which he attached to Devon, is still relevant today for the study of toponyms and ethnonyms.

The scientist identified the distribution of tribes and clans and began research in the field of area linguistics, which is now one of the most promising areas of linguistics.

Devonu lug'otit turk mentions many names of peoples, tribes and ethnic groups. Mahmud Kashgari in the main part of "Devonu lug'otit turk" talks about the Turkic tribes: bajanak, kipchak, oguz, yamak, bashgirt, basmil, kai, yabaku, tatar, kyrgyz, chigil, tuxsi, yagma, igroq, janiq, jumul, uyghur, tangut, xtoy; In the dictionary part of the book, kenjak, argu, kayig, bayot, chigay (chig'an), sugdoq, uch, qarluq, ogroq, kucha, bulaq, xalach, aramut, turkmen, qinik, also mentioned ethnonyms such as salgur.

However, not all the narrations of Mahmud Kashgari on the etymology of ethnonyms are true. For example, he is Turkmen - "turkmonand", which means "like a Turk", chigil - "chigil", which means

"what kind of clay is this", Uyghur "hud khor", which means "o ' This means that the names of the Turkic tribes are Persian. Used critically, it provides reliable and rich material for ethnography as well as toponymy.

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