

Issues of Ethnic Identity Understanding of the People of Fergana Valley and their Reflection in Historical Works

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Abstract: this article provides detailed information about the lifestyle of the nomadic and semi-nomadic population groups of the Fergana valley in the late middle ages - uzbek clans of dashti kipchak origin, nomadic kyrgyz, mountain tajiks.

Keywords: toponym, work, uzbek, city, population, nomadic population, group, village, middle age, ethnonym, nomadic kyrgyz, mountain tajiks.



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Introduction. One of the local written sources that provides extensive information about the population, toponyms and ethnonyms of Central Asia of the last middle ages is the work of Balkh Makhmud ibn Vali called “Bahr ul-asrar” (Sea of Secrets), in this work you can find a number of toponyms related to the Ferghana valley.

Part. In particular, the work contains information on Ferghana, Uzgand, Osh, Koson and a number of other valley cities. Especially, when talking about Andijan in the work, it is emphasized that the population of many kasabas - large settlements and villages here are made up of Uzbeks.[1]

In the late middle ages, the population of the Fergana valley began to increase at the expense of nomadic and semi-nomadic population groups - uzbek clans originally from Dashtikipchak, nomadic kyrgyz, mountain tajiks, and those who moved from Bukhara and Khiva khanates. It is interesting that the people who moved from the distant Khiva khanate to the Ferghana valley founded several villages of their own called Urganji. Information has been preserved that the people who moved from Khorezm were from the Kungiroi clan of uzbeks.[2]

At the end of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century, the Russian authors who worked in the Fergana valley - shakrologists, military men, local historians, historians, ethnographers, etc., also left primary data on the ethnic composition of the valley's inhabitants. In particular, at the beginning of the 20th century, V. Nalivkin pays attention to the ethnonyms of the Fergana valley and emphasizes that the settlement of nomadic clans in Andijan, Margilon, Uzgand, Osh, Aravon regions of the valley was more rapid, and in the vicinity of Kokan, this process intensified in the late 17th - early 18th centuries.[3]

In such processes, both political and economic relations had their influence, and while the relatively fertile eastern parts of the valley - the foothills of the mountains attracted many uzbek

and kyrgyz clans, this process started relatively late in the central regions of the valley with a somewhat unfavorable climate.

The ethnologist According to S.Gubaeva, in the Ferghana valley, in particular, in the Kokan and nearby districts, descendants of Dashtikipchak uzbeks, such as “qirq”, “ming”, “kunghirot”, “kenagas”, “mangit”, “saroy”, “tama” and a number of others villages named after clans are related to migration processes that occurred in the last middle ages.[4]

The increase in the number of ethnotoponyms in the Fergana valley is mostly related to the political and migration situations that occurred in the Amudarya-Syrdarya region and adjacent areas in the last middle ages. For example, in the 92-bowl uzbek clan lists found mainly in Jizzakh, Zarafshan, Kashkadarya, and Sorkhan oases, the place names related to the ethnonyms “forty”, “hundred”, “thousand”, which are considered to be mutually allied (relative) clans, are in the Fergana valley. It is also noticeable that it meets quite a lot. Just as the ethnonyms “mangit” and “kenagas” from the uzbek clans known as mutual relatives or allied clans in the middle ages are found in the Ferghana valley, the ethnonyms “barlos” and “jaloyir”, which entered the Amudarya-Syrdarya region at the same time - during the Genghis period (XIII century) are also found in the valley. It is noticeable that they were preserved as specific village names.[5]

The ethnonyms nayman, thousand, yuz, forty, mangit and kenagas in the Ferghana valley are typical of the Shaibani (1501-1601), Ashtarkhani (1601-1747) and Kokan khanate (1710-1876) periods, while the barlos and jaloyir ethnonyms belong to the Genghis and Timurids. associated with the period.

Conclusion. So, when looking at the toponyms existing in the Fergana valley in the late middle ages based on the information contained in some written sources of the middle and late middle ages, as well as on the basis of toponymic evidence that reached the 20th century, the following situation can be seen:

- Major toponyms that existed in the Ferghana valley in ancient times and the middle ages have remained almost unchanged until recent centuries. Along with the toponym of Ferghana, which is the general name of the valley, Quba - Kuva, Akhsikat - Akhsi, Isfara, Bob - Pop, Uzgand, Osh, Margilon, Andigon - Andijon, etc.
- In the middle ages, a number of turkic toponyms appeared, which led to a slight increase in turkic place names that formed part of the valley toponyms. For example. Takasekirtkan, Tutluq, Alabuga, etc.
- In the late middle ages, the number of ethnotoponyms related to turkic and turko-mongol clans increased. In particular, among ethnotoponyms such as barlos, bahrin, shunkor, turk, the number and scope of ethnic toponyms specific to Dashtikipchak population, such as saray, naiman, yuz, ming, kirq, mangit, kenagas, chuburgan, buyrak will increase.

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