

ETHNOGRAPHY OF TAJIKS OF NURATA DISTRICT

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Annotation

In this article the history of ethnic formation of the Tajik people, ethnogenesis and ethnicity of the Tajik people study of the history, ethnogenesis and ethnic history of the Tajik people, Ethnic components involved in the ethnogenesis of Tajiks. Pamir peoples Issues of racial classification of the Tajik people. Pamir-Fergana type, Tajik interactions of the people with other peoples of the region. Another of the region similarities with the peoples of the Pamirs, ethnographic ethnography and anthropological description.

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Many weapons of the Late Paleolithic period have been found on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan. These territories were part of the Ancient Bactrian state. Later, Achaemenid rule was established in Tajikistan. In 329, Alexander the Great's army invaded, and the people strongly opposed him. As a result, part of the territory of Tajikistan became part of the Seleucid state, and then most of the territory became part of the Greco-Bactrian kingdom. During the Kushan period, large irrigation canals were built, urban planning and handicrafts flourished, and trade and social relations with the countries developed.[1] The Kushan script is based on the Greek script. In the 5th and 6th centuries, the eastern part of Central Asia was conquered by nomadic treacherous tribes, and then by the Hephthalites. In the second half of the 6th century, the territory of Tajikistan became part of the Turkic Khanate. In the middle of the 8th century, Islam was introduced as a result of the Arab invasion. In the IX-X centuries the territory of Tajikistan was a part of the Tokhir and Samanid states, in the IX-XII centuries it was a part of the Ghaznavids, Qarakhanids, Seljuks, Qarahitays, Khorezmshahs. Genghis Khan's army (1219-21), which invaded Tajikistan, met with strong opposition from the population (popular resistance in Khojand led by Temur Malik, etc.).[2]

The Mongol invasion severely damaged economic, social and cultural life. By the second half of the 14th century, the economy was recovering. The territory of Tajikistan was part of Amir Temur and the Temurids during this period, and in the 16th century under the Shaybanid Empire. It then came under the control of the Bukhara Emirate and was divided between the Bukhara Emirate and the Quqon Khanate in the early 19th century. In the second half of the 19th century it was conquered by tsarist Russia. After the October Revolution in Russia (1917), Tajikistan was occupied by the Bolsheviks, despite serious opposition from the population (led by Ibrahimbek, Eshan Sultan, Davlatmandbiy, Fozayl Makhsum). From November 1917 to February 1918, Soviet power was established in northern Tajikistan and it became part of the Turkestan ASSR. The rest of Tajikistan was part of the Bukhara

Emirate. After the invasion of Bukhara in 1920, the USSR was formed. In 1924, as a result of the policy of dividing the Central Asian republics into so-called "national-state borders", Tajikistan became an autonomous republic within the Uzbek SSR, and in 1929 an allied republic within the USSR. On September 9, 1991, the Declaration of Independence was issued and the name "Republic of Tajikistan" was approved. Among the peoples of Central Asia, the Tajiks are one of the oldest peoples in the Iranian language family, formed in a complex socio-economic, political and geographical environment.[3]



Tajik's Ethnography

Tajiks live in Bukhara, Samarkand, Urgut, Surkhandarya, Shyroboddarya, Big and Small Uradarya rivers, upstream of Kashkadarya, Karshi oasis, Nurata mountains, Jizzakh city, along the Sokh river of Fergana valley, Fergana, Quqon southern parts, lives in the foothills of the Namangan mountain range. Tajik villages can also be found in Kyrgyzstan's border areas with Tajikistan. There are also more than 3 million Tajiks in Afghanistan, and a smaller group in northeastern Iran and northwestern China. The origin of the Tajiks dates back to the end of the second millennium BC - the beginning of the first millennium. During this period, Iranian-speaking tribes came to Central Asia from Eurasia and mixed with the indigenous population. In the territory where the Tajiks were formed (Bactria, Sogdiana, Fergana), along with the agricultural peoples, there were also nomadic Saks. In the 2nd century BC, the Yuezhi and Shak tribes invaded Bactria and established the mighty Kushan state.

According to researchers, the ancestors of the Tajiks go back to the Shak-Massaget tribes. Over time, these tribes were joined by new Turkic tribes. The Sogdians, the Parkanans, and partly the Tohars took part in the formation of the Tajik people. The Greeks - Macedonians, Yuezhi, Xionians, Kidarites, Hephthalites, "Ok Gunns", and later some Turkic tribes mixed with the local population.[4] During the Arab rule, by the time the Samanid state was formed (IX-X centuries), the Tajik people was formed. The modern Tajik language originated from the ancient Sogdian and Bactrian languages during the Samanid rule. At that time, the Tajik literary language (dori) appeared. The Sogdian population will speak Tajik instead of their own language. In the territory inhabited by Tajiks, the Tajik language overlaps with other eastern Iranian languages begins to produce. By the end of the ninth and beginning of the tenth centuries, the Tajik people remained the common and unique language of all ethnic groups. Until recently, there were various ethnographic groups among the Tajiks.

Tajiks are divided into several groups depending on where they live. The ancient Tajiks living in the foothills and mountains around the Yahsu and Kizilsuv rivers call themselves Tajiks. The Tajiks in the upper reaches of the Yakhsu River are known as the Yaksuvs. The Tajiks on the banks of the Obimazor River are called Khovalings, the Tajiks around Shurobdarya are called Shurabdarya, the Tajiks around Baljuvan are called Baljuvans, the Tajiks living in the ravines in the north-eastern part of Baljuvan are called darachis, and the Tajiks around the right tributary of the Kyzylsu River are called steppe. The Tajiks of the Gazimalak mountain range are called the Gazimalaks, the Tajiks of the Vorzob basin are called the Varzobians, and the Tajiks of the south-eastern part of the Kashkadarya basin are called the Harduri Tajiks. There are also Tromite Tajiks, Kuhistoni Tajiks, Yagnob Tajiks, and Rog Tajiks.

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