

## HISTORY OF ORIGIN OF THE UZBEK TERM

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### ANNOTATION

In Uzbekistan, the remains of dozens of semi - basement settlements such as high Paleolithic monuments-puddles, ostrich, Siyobcha, Takalisoy, Khujamazgil, Achchisoy and Sari Ark were found and studied. Of these, stone scrapers, chisels, knife-shaped stone weapons, stone tools, a needle made of bone, a mustache, a fork and a pendant, a tuya, a bug and a pig bone are recorded.

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### INTRODUCTION

In Uzbekistan, monuments of Mustye culture were found and investigated in Surkhandarya region (Teshiktash cave), Samarkand (Omonkudan cave, Kokurbulak Harbor, Zirabulak, Khujamazgil Harbor), Tashkent region (Obirakhmat cave, Kullbulak Harbor, Khujakent Harbor, Paltov), Fergana Valley (Kalacha spaces, Sokh River spaces), Navoi region (Uchtut). At present, in Central Asia, the places where Neanderthal contemporaries lived are met in more than 90 places.

The most ancient monument to the Mesolithic period on the territory of Uzbekistan is the addition, which dates back to 10 thousand BC. From it are found Microlite weapons, Pike and triangular-shaped weapons, trained species caught (buqa or cow) bone. And this is M. at the beginning of the period, it shows that people on the territory of Uzbekistan are aware of livestock farming.

In our republic M.ga from numerous monuments it is possible to indicate the addresses of Obishir I and Obishir V in the Soh District of the Fergana Valley (see Obishir culture), Machay cave in the Boysun District of the Surgundary. The most ancient monument to the Mesolithic period on the territory of Uzbekistan is the addition, which dates back to 10 thousand BC. M. at the beginning of the period, it shows that people on the territory of Uzbekistan are aware of livestock farming.

Sarmishsay is a valley that has preserved the most and incomparable rock paintings in the territory of Uzbekistan. Here more than 6 thousand petroglyphs were found, which were engraved on rocks 7-10 thousand years ago. The images themselves cover the events of the period during the primitive community system. These are skillfully reflected through the process of people's work, various rituals, hunting landscapes, weapons, clothes and charms used in those times, the behavior of deer, slaves, gazelles, Lions, lions, tigers and dogs.

### Origin of the Term Uzbek

Allen J. from Western scholars Frank and Peter B. If the Golden term "Uzbek" appeared in the Turkic latitudes before the Golden Horde Khan uzbekhan, then another group (P.P.Ivanov.

A.No, it's not.Yakubovsky, X.Hukhem) claims that this term appeared due to the name of Uzbekistan (the years in which he lived: 1283-1341, the years he sat on the throne: 1213-1241). And some scientists, for example, M.Ermatov connects the emergence of the word" Uzbek " with uz(Oz), one of the Turkic tribes.

However, it is known that before the Golden Horde Khan Uzbek existed this term. For example, muarrix Usama ibn Mungiz, who lived in the 12th century, notes that the name of the Emir of Mosul was Uzbek in the work Kitab al-I'tibar. The famous muarrix Rashdiddin Fazlullah al-Hamadani also informs in his work "Jome at-Tavorih" that the name of the Tabriz governor belonging to the ilgezididid dynasty was Uzbek Muzaffar. The name of one of the troops of jalaliddin Khorezmshah is also known to be the world Pahlavon Uzbek.

The purpose of this information is so-that the scientific article written today about the ethnonym "Uzbek"-in the sources claim that the majority called this term "Uzbek", that is, "back to itself", because some part of the Turkish-Mongolian seeds, which moved in the vast steppe Kipchok, recognized themselves as free, not subordinate to anyone, another group of scientists wrote that the Golden Horde originated that is to say, the "Uzbek" is also to pass away from the need.

I was interested in the problems of the origin of the term" Uzbek " from my youth. Now I do not want to dwell on this in detail. When Mavridi arrives, I will try to sum up my thoughts on my historical and artistic works that reflect this issue and convey it to you.

I emphasize again that it is not easy to solve this issue, to clarify the origin of the term "Uzbek". As the historian Miriboy Ahmedov very correctly noted in his book" Lessons From History "(Tashkent," teacher", 1994, 196-th page), this " issue is so difficult, serious and delicate that the scientific analysis of it is not the work that a person can do. To do this, a historian, a mature archaeologist and anthropologist, a good linguist, who can thoroughly read the sources written in Arabic, Persian, Chinese and other languages, an ethnographer who can draw scientific conclusions about the ancient peoples, depending on their stand-by, religion, creed and other signs, a geographer who knows the science of classical geography well, especially toponymic, folklore scientists who perfectly know the

And now I want to bring to your attention the information about the fact that one hypothesis about the origin of the term" Uzbek " is said by four people, namely:

**This hypothesis was originally written in 1988 year**, as long as I have written my book "The Dream of Samarkand", which was first published in the journal "East star", later published in 1991, during the comments on the origin of the Turks (Khurshid Davran). Dream of Samarkand. Tashkent, 232-236 bet). I will bring the pieces from those reviews with some edits: "During the reading of this historical essay-story, many of our contemporaries, unaware of the history of their ancestors, did not want to be distracted by the terms "Turks", "Turks", "Uzbeks", calculating the conditions of that historical period and commenting on these terms.

It should be noted that with the study of ancient Eastern history in the past centuries, mainly European scientists were more engaged. This is most often explained by the fact that Europe, which restored its destiny, sewed its hungry eyes on the properties of the Asian continent, only after that, the sacrifices of science have ceased to be studied. Therefore, since the history of the

East was studied mainly by Europeans, the meaning of the name of the peoples living in this ancient territory, the origin of which was studied mainly from the point of view of European (Iranian) languages. Since the study of Turkic languages at that time was sluggish, these languages were practically not addressed. As a result of this, one-sided thoughts appeared. For this reason, it is suspected that many European linguists say that the ancient peoples who lived in Central Asia, the elats spoke in the languages of Suvd and Khorezm, which belong to the group of East Iranian languages. Considering that Saklar and massagets lived side by side with Turkic-speaking Huns, senbians, Uighurs, who lived on the slopes of the Aral Sea, Ettisuv, Tangritog (Tien-Shan) and Altai, N.Aristov, G.Grumm-Grjimaylo, A.Kononov, S.Malov Pelko, A.Researchers like Gaben are skeptical about the entry of these nomadic peoples into the Iranian-speaking group. Translated by the Greek muarrichi Herodotus "history " I.Pyanov writes that" when Massagets say, one should only refer to the Turks".

Now let's look at the peoples living in the Oasis. Due to the fact that the theory does not cover them all, let us pay attention only to the people who lived in the estate of the Oasis – ancient Sogd, which for centuries was the basis of the center of Amir Timur Saltanat. Muarrix at-Tabari, who described the events of the invasion of SUHD property by the Arabs, provides information that the SUHD governors and the armies were Turks. One of the ancient Sogd culture furnaces is the researcher O. who studied the words minted on the Sogdian coins found in Panjakent.I.Smirnova comes to the conclusion that the Sogdians are those who speak Turkish. The scientist came to this conclusion that the minted in the coins of Sugd is the "jabbag" suffix, which according to the phonetic and morphological structure of the word is Turkish. As explained in the "Devonul lexicon-Turkish", "yabgi", "yafgi" Su means "a career or an official below two degrees from Khan".

It is known from the ancient Greek, Rum, Iranian, Chinese, Indian and arab sources that among the ancient ethnic groups, the inhabitants of the area were very highly cultured by the inhabitants of the waterfowl (Bactrians).

The process of serving the formation of Turkic peoples, who lived between the Two Rivers, was founded by the Kushans who moved to this region in the III-II centuries before the melody, or "yuechjilar" according to ancient Chinese sources, the Huns (hoytalian) who occupied this country by military means during the IV century before the melody, the eftalites (hoytalian) in the V-VI centuries. All of them belong to the Turkic group, they formed states that in history they left the name of the state of Kushans and eftalites (hoytalian).

By the time we were telling the story, a single nation, a single nation, a single nation, a single nation, was formed, which was called Turkish in the time of the seeds, which were called by different names (today it was accepted as Turks, so as not to be understood only by the Turks). Scientists respond differently to the question of when this folk formation ended. Some say that this process was completed on the eve of the Mongol invasion, that is, by the end of the 12th century, with the structure of large states built between the two rivers, others suggest that this formation ended in the IX-X centuries – when the Karakhitoy state was established, others in the XI-XII century – between the Karakhitoy and the Khorezmshahs Some again argue that this process took place between the XI-XIV centuries. But we believe that this process took place at the end of the 12th century, on the eve of the Mongol invasion, during the period of the

Khorezmshah state. The Mongols, who settled in this area after the invasion, too, soon absorbed into the composition of the Turks, which began to form here. After all, the basis of the Mongolian army is also formed by Turkic seeds, so this process takes place very easily. In this regard, we should not forget that after the Mongol invasion, Amir Temur's activities related to the subordination of the retail country to the sole authority were the primary foundation of the local people's Union. At this time, writing state documents in a single Turkish language took an official character. By the time when Babur mirzo lived, when he called the "Turks", the main part of the local population living in the south of the Steppe Kipchak was understood, in the Southern Bank of the amudarya, between the two rivers. Babur mirzo and other temurids belonged to this people.

And the Uzbeks of that time were a union of Turkic seeds, which after the Mongol invasion lived in the Steppe Kipchak and the Golden Horde. Many researchers associate their name with the name of the Golden Horde Khan Uzbek (1312-1342). This is a really unfounded statement. Well, the etymology of the word "Uzbek", when and how the term "Uzbek" appeared. There are different opinions about this. In my opinion, this term is a syllable in the name of our ancient ancestor Oghizkhon, and it is not surprising if the word "Oghizbek" is a form that has become "Uzbek". For some reason, the term "Uzbek" dates back to very ancient times.

The inscriptions of Ash-Shira (Assyria) dating back to the 12th century BC (Middle) reported the invasion of Scythians (Scythians), who invaded the vast deserts of Asia, calling the name of these warlike nomadic tribes ishgauz, the name of their chief Ispak. A person who is very familiar with the history of the Turkic peoples quickly notice that the name "ishgauz" is actually associated with the name "oghiz", this name is "ichug".

It is known that this Turkic tribe (Association), consisting of twenty-four seeds, consists of two large groups, one of which is called "ichug" ("inner ogiz", the other is called "tashug" (outer ogiz). It is necessary if you pay attention to how much the name "ichug" resembles the word "ishgauz" in the as-Shira inscriptions. As for the word Ispak in those ancient inscriptions, it is natural for ash-Sharks to write their alien, unknown names on the invaders themselves. In fact, there is no doubt that the Scythian chief's name is Ogizbek or a diminutive form of the same name – "Uzbek" ("Uzbek") (if we take into account that other peoples around the side also call Uzbek "Ozbek", then this opinion is categorical). There are many such violations in history threeraydi. The name of our ancestors-saklar, massagets and the heroes belonging to them, was distorted by the works of the Greek muarriks. We do not know what these names are actually. Still, I want to prove with an example from our very recent past how sometimes the names muarrix used in an unfamiliar language are distorted. Khorezm great muarrikh Bayani events related to the conquest of the Russian city of Khiva include the names of the heads of the bayonida Tsarist Russian army, including the names of Kulachov, Verufkin. These names are Russian, in fact they were Golovachyov, Veryovkin. I am sure that as a result of the same violation "Uzbek" (Uzbek) in the ash-Shira script" Ispak".

**This hypothesis is second**, and teacher Askad Mukhtar explains it in one of the notes in the book "when sleep escapes", which was originally published in 2005 year, partially printed in the Journal "Tafakkal" with the title "Tundal", later:

"The name of the Uzbek people is associated with the name of Uzbekistan. Where did "uzbekhon" come from?

In my opinion, the history of this word (hence, also the name of the people) is very long. In 721 year was the Congress of Turkic tribes. Then Bilga Hakan begins his speech with such words: "O Lords of Turkish sons!" "Son" at that time was used in the meaning of "tribe". Hence the word "son begi" — the head of the tribe. In the time of the princes of the son was a layer much more privileged than El. I have a hypothesis that Uzbeks originated from the same stratum of the Turks.»

**Third**, the well-known historian scientist, Doctor of architectural Sciences, a real member of the International Academy of architecture of the Eastern countries, Polat Zahidov makes this hypothesis clear in the article "who gave birth to day batargha", which was first published in the 9th issue of 2002 of the newspaper "literature and art of Uzbekistan", and then in the article "Rabbguzi saadati", which:

"Like the Uzbek ethnogenesis, the fact that the question "Oguz" lies in the time of the Uzbek ethnonymy is more appropriate to reality. This hypothesis can also be explained by the fact that in the Byzantine chronicles the name of the Turkic Oghuz, which was pressed from the side of the rising sun, was reduced to "goose", "uz". That is, "uz" is just a condensed form of the word "Oguz". This word was added with another pure Turkish word - "Beck", which formed the new — the term "Uzbek" (read the article in full on this page)".

**In the fourth**, featured in this hypothesis is the well-known writer Tahir Malik comments as follows on his Web page:

There are different opinions about the term "Uzbek". According to our historian scientists, "Uzbek" means "self – esteem". In another interpretation, the history of Uzbekistan begins with Uzbekhan. There is no logical basis in these two views. First of all, every nation, whether large or small, living on earth, does not want to subordinate itself to one, to another. Secondly, if history begins in Uzbekistan, who called This Khan "Uzbek"? This name is not taken from the sky. So this name, this term was even before.

I am not a historian, I do not even have a claim to being a scientist. However, I have a firm opinion about this. "Kirghiz" – means a country Oguz, "Gagauz" - a blue Oguz. The grandfather of the Turkic peoples were Oguzhan. There is enough information about this in the ancient history books. In the Oguzkhan period, people(families) were given names: Uighur, karlık, qibchak, kangli...(those who are interested in this history enjoy the work of Mirzo Ulugbek "the history of four ulus" durum). In our opinion, "Uzbek" means Oguz begi. That is, the family close to the Oguzhan Palace was called so. This case was also in Europe. For example, in Russia there was a stratum "dvoryanin", that is, "prilijennioy k tsarstvennomu dvoru" – a person close to the Tsar's Palace. Again in Europe there are such sections as the lord, gersog, baron, they all distinguish how close they are to the ruler. The Oguz princes were also so close to the palace. It would be honest if our historian scientists studied and analyzed the original sources without holding firmly what their masters like Yakubovsky, Bartolt, Bertels said. We are grateful to those who studied our history and wrote books. However, there is one truth in this regard: in

the opinion of the stated representative of another nation who is studying the history of One Nation, the assessment certainly lies in the interest of one's own nation. Those same interests will block the way of equity.»

#### **LIST OF USED LITERATURE:**

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