

## FROM THE HISTORY OF SOURCES PROVIDING INFORMATION ABOUT UZBEK TRIBES

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### ABSTRACT

This article analyzes some sources that provide information about the history of one of the Uzbek tribes, namely the Myan Turkic tribe, which lived in the Fergana Valley. The main attention is paid to the composition of the sources on this topic, highlighting the most important information in them.

**Keywords.** Uzbek tribes, Fergana Valley, Myan Turkic tribe, historical sources, manuscripts, scientific research, archival sources, Myan migration, role in political life.

### INTRODUCTION

In a detailed scientific study of the history of the peoples of Central Asia in the late 19th - early 20th centuries, one of the urgent issues is the study of the history of the peoples of the Fergana Valley, the ethnic history of the population of this region, and issues related to their origins. In this regard, the history of the Mizan tribe, which lived in the Fergana Valley and played an important role in the political life of the region during the period under study, namely the rulers of the Kokand Khanate, and the sources that cover this topic are also of great importance for this scientific topic. Because then we can have a broader idea of the settlement of this Turkic tribe in the Fergana Valley, its social relations before entering the political scene, and issues related to its rise to political power.

A number of historical sources on the history of Central Asia, including the Fergana Valley, provide information about the political, socio-economic and cultural life of the peoples living in the region. Among this information, there is some information on the history of the Mizan, one of the large Turkic tribes that played an important role in the history of the peoples of Central Asia. Although this information is brief, it allows us to have an idea of the life and ethnic characteristics of the population of the valley at that time, including the Mizan tribe. First of all, it is worth noting that the Min ethnic group is one of the tribes that actively participated in the formation of the Turkic peoples of Central Asia, and the Min is mentioned in many sources. Such sources include manuscripts and published historical sources, periodicals, and works of scientific researchers.

One of the sources that provides important information on this is the 16th-century work "Majmuai at-tawarikh" ("Collection of History") by the Fergana mullah Sayfiddin Akhsikentiy. This source contains information about about 100 tribes that played an important role in the formation of the peoples of Central Asia, including the Min, the Hun, the Jalair, the Sarai, the Kungrat, and many other tribes [1:28]. Similar information is also given in the manuscript sources "Nasabnomayi Uzbek" and "Asomiyi navadu du firqayi Uzbek" ("Names of the Ninety-Two Uzbek Sects") [2:183;132-133]. It is noteworthy that the Turkic tribal names given in

these sources were present in almost all ethnic groups in Central Asia. In this regard, these sources are of great importance in the study of the ethnogenesis of the peoples of the region.

Another important source about the Fergana Valley peoples is the work “Tuhfat at-tavarihi khanii” (“The Royal Gift of History”) by Avaz Muhammad Mulla Muhammad Attar Khokandi, a historian from Kokand who lived in the 19th century. The historian lived from the beginning of the 19th century to the 1970s. In his work, the author provides important information about the Thousand Turkic tribes, including the Yuz, Kirg, Ong, Ongajit, Jalair, and Kungrat, as well as about the Thousand Turkic tribes [3:1].

There is also information about the Thousand Turkic tribes in some archival sources. In particular, at the beginning of the 20th century, the Bukhara scholar Sadr Ziyo provides information about the Turkic tribes, namely the Mangit, Yuz, Kirg, Naiman, Khitai, Kipchak, Bahrin, Burkut, and Thousand tribes. It is noteworthy that he indicates an important archival source on this topic [4:229;231].

A.A. Divaev, who was engaged in collecting sources about the Turkic tribes, collected important local sources from the Tashkent region, prepared the documents for scientific publication and published them in the newspaper “Turkestanskiy Vedomosti”. In particular, he provided important information about the Turkic tribes Kungrat, Min, Zhuz, Kirq, Ongut, Jaloyr [5:1].

The research of Ch. Valikhanov, a scholar of the history of the peoples of Central Asia, can also be considered a product of important research on this topic. In particular, in his work, he provided information about the Turkic Min Kungrat, Yuz, Kirq, Ongachi, Jaloyr, Sarai tribes and tribes [6:553]. The Min Turkic tribe played an important role in the political life of Central Asia, including the Fergana Valley, and various information is provided about this ethnic group.

The analysis of sources about the Ming Turkic tribe also allows us to draw important conclusions about their migration and ethnic characteristics in the Middle Ages. For example, some considerations can be made based on these sources regarding the entry of the Ming ethnic group into Mavorunnahr, including the Fergana Valley. In particular, the well-known researcher A. Askarov notes that as early as the 14th-15th centuries, Turkic cattle-breeding tribes such as the Jalair, Orlot, Naiman, Mangit, Kungrat, Ming, Kushchi and other tribes and regions entered Mavorunnahr from Dasht-i-Kipchog [7:378]. Natural migrations played a major role in this. This process took place over several centuries. In particular, S.S., who conducted scientific research in the Fergana Valley for many years, Gubaeva lists the following Turkic tribes as living in the Fergana Valley: the Qarluq, Yagmo, Chigil, Ashpar, Khalach, Chograk, Qovchin, Jalair, Barlos, Naiman, Khitai, Kirq, Churos, Kangli, Bahrin, Narin, Tagoi, Duglat, Utarchi, Arghun, Balikchi, and Minz [8:49-60]. She emphasizes that most of the tribes mentioned in these names had settled in the Fergana Valley before the migration of the Dashti-Kipchak Uzbeks [9:31-32].

This assumption is also confirmed by information from some local folklore sources. In particular, according to the legend of the Golden Bed, in 1512, when Babur left Samarkand for India through Fergana, he was forced to leave one of his pregnant wives with a servant and a decorated cradle. In this area, at that time, semi-sedentary Turkic tribes of the Qirq, Kipchak, Kyrgyz, and Myngs lived. Later, when the princess had a child, she and her child

were placed in the village of Myng Urugi. He was given the name Altyn Beshik. When Altyn Beshik grew up, he married a girl from each tribe. His eldest wife from Myng Urugi gave birth to a son and named him Tangryor. Altyn Beshik died in 1545. He became the head of the Myng tribe with the title of bey. Although these facts have not yet been fully scientifically confirmed, the information that the Myng ethnic tribes in it settled in the valley before the arrival of the Shaybanis is of great importance for us.

Although the Myng Turkic tribes that migrated to the Fergana Valley were located in a wide area along the valley, most of them settled in places convenient for a pastoral lifestyle near the city of Kokand in the western part of the region. This is confirmed by the data provided by ethnographers and researchers. Namely, it is noted that the Ming clan lived in the villages of Dehkanto, Targova, Chamoshibiy, Pillakhona, Jonikent, Tokaytepa, Pirtak, Tepakurgan, Kaynar, Saray, and Turaygir around the city of Kokand [10:165-166].

Historical sources confirm that they played an active role in political life in this region. The following information is provided in the work of the historian Mulla Alim Makhdumhoji "History of Turkestan": "The elders and nobles of Zhankat, Pilakhon, Tofontepa, Partak, Tepakurgan, Kaynar and other places gathered in Targova and decided to elect the son of Ashurbek as khan." So, at the beginning of the 18th century, the population of these villages was mainly composed of representatives of the settled Min Turkic tribe. We find the following information about the rise to political power of the leading elder of the Min tribe, Ashurqulibi, in the work of the historian Mirza Alim Mushrif "Ansab us-salatin va tawarikh ul khawakin": "... With the consent of the people, Ashurqulibi installed his father in the masnadi. Having ruled for several years, he passed away. Andin Shahrukhbiy remained a monument. He sat on the throne and reigned for thirteen years, and died at the age of forty" [11:7]. Such information is also cited in the work "History of Fergana" by Ishaq Khan Ibrat. In particular: "... In the era of Shahrukh Khan, the glory of the khanate was complete, Khokand died as the capital, proving his lineage from himself to Hazrat Adam, and the founder became a kingdom, and the ancestor Khawaqin Khokand became the great institution of the tribe."

In a word, the study of sources about the thousand Turkic tribes of the Fergana Valley plays an important role in the study of the history of the peoples of Central Asia. Because the correct solution of this issue will lead to new conclusions in the large-scale study of the ethnic history of the peoples of Central Asia, the migration of peoples, historical dynamics, mutual ethnocultural relations, and the issues of statehood of ethnic groups.

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