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ETHNOGRAPHIC GROUPS OF FERGHANA VALLEY

Abstract: This article describes the features of entry and placement of ethnographic groups in the Ferghana Valley. The location of ethnographic groups in the Ferghana Valley has its own characteristics. It can be noted that the role of ethnographic groups in the valley in social, economic and political life was significant in the period under study. Of particular importance are the tribal units of ethnographic groups.

The article attempts to cover the ethnographic groups of the Uzbek people based on historical and ethnological data. A study of the penetration, formation, migration, and distribution of ethnic communities in the Ferghana Valley.

Key words: subethnos, ethnographic group, ethnic group, ethnos theory, core of subethnos, assimilation process, ethnic community, ethnogenesis, concentration, Uzbek people, clan, tribe, genealogy, ethnonym, ethnic formation.

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Introduction

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Since the last quarter of the 20th century, some changes have taken place in the research object and methods of ethnology. Until recently, the customs, rituals and economy of the peoples were studied in detail, but now there is a need to study the main factors that give rise to the existing customs, rituals and characteristics of economic activity.

Until the beginning of the 19th century, the process of consolidation among the Uzbek people had not been completed. Therefore, a number of ethnographic groups (subethnoses) that are part of it still retained their traditional ethnic features (such as ethnonyms, economic and cultural identity) and were distinguished by these distinctive features. Ethnic groups such as Turks, Kipchaks, Kuramas, and Yuz can be described as sub-ethnic groups that have preserved their ethnic characteristics relatively well in the Fergana Valley at this time [2, p.67].

The study of historical forms of ethnos: tribe, clan, people, nation, ethnographic group, ethnic minorities is the subject of research in ethnology.

Nowadays, in the field of ethnology, along with the terms ethnos, ethnic unity, the terms "ethnographic group" (English - *ethnographic group*; German -

ethnographische Gruppe; Russian – *этнографическая группа*) are widely used. An ethnographic group is a part of a certain ethnos (an integral part of an ethnic group or nation, one of its subdivisions) and differs in certain features: language dialect, economic activity and some aspects of life. An ethnographic group is usually formed as a result of the expansion of the ethnic territory of a tribe, people, or nation, that is, one group mixes with another ethnos, moves to another place, becomes part of the population and lives with it. An ethnographic group is sometimes formed as a result of being separated from its people, its nation, and joining another ethnic group. Most of these ethnic groups have retained their identity over the centuries, living among the local population, adopting their customs and culture, and gradually assimilating into it. However, a certain number of them have preserved their language, identity and some features of material culture [13, p.77-78]. As a result of consolidation and assimilation processes, many peoples included subethnoses or ethnographic groups. After the conquest of Movarounnakh by nomadic Uzbek tribes in the early 16th century, the Fergana Valley was designated as a place of migration for several Uzbek tribes. On the borders of Kokand, around Ashpar - Mings, around Khujand - Yuzes, around Andijan - Turks and

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Kipchaks, between Margilan and Namangan Kipchaks lived in nomadism [4, p.315-321].

Many Uzbek tribes entered the Fergana Valley with the Shaybani army, mixed with the Turkic tribes, and increased the Uzbek element in the area, as well as caused Ming, Kipchak, Karakalpak, Turk, Kirk, Yuz, Nayman, Saray and other ethnic groups to gain political authority. [3, p.426].

In Muhammad Hakimkhan's *Muntahab at-Tawarikh* and Mirzo Olim Mushrif's *Ansob as-salatin* ... the active participation in the political life of the Kokand khanate is conceived due to the fact that various ethnographic groups settled in the khanate and their position in the khanate was discussed.

The process of settlement of Kipchaks in the Fergana Valley, which is considered as an ethnographic group, takes several centuries [6, p.45-72; 12, p.17]. It is possible that some of their groups appeared in the Fergana Valley before the arrival of the Sheibanikhan army [1, p.16]. K. Shoniyozov, who was specially engaged in this matter, connects this process with a more precise date - the 20s and 30s of the XVIII century. He noted that a large group of Kipchaks who had fled the Kalmyk persecution had arrived in the mountainous and foothill areas of northern Fergana at the same time.

It should be noted that in the Kokand khanate, the Kipchaks lived not only in Andijan region, but also in Namangan and Margilan regions of the khanate and around Kokand.

In the 19th century, the Kipchaks became a powerful tribe and group in the Kokand khanate and began to take an active part in the political life of the khanate.

Most of the Fergana Kipchaks lived in the Andijan district - Andijan, in the lower reaches of the Naryn River, in the villages around Moylisuv and Karadara. Some of them lived in the territory of Namangan district - in the basins of rivers and streams, such as Kosonsoy, Sumsar, Chodak, Podsho Ota, Naryn, Gova, and around the Yangiariq canal [13, p.139-140].

In the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the Kipchaks living in the valley were divided into four main groups. These are Kipchaks, Kyrgyz-Kipchaks, Chinese-Kipchaks and Sart-Kipchaks.

These Kipchak groups are divided into several tribes. In particular, Kugai, Bugach, Kumushoy, Ulmas, Yashik, Zhaidok, Puchugoy, Elatan, Bogoz, Agim, Toz, Sirmok, Yetti kashka, Kutluksaid, Cherek, Kokmuyin, Turtaygir, Turtoy, Tovuldi, Okrakur, Changrabchi, Chiyal, Kulan, Okbuyra, Karabovur, Bashkir, Tikan, Karatikan, Sari-kipchak, Koramoyun, Katta-ulmas, Yaydok, Kuykulok, Ogin, Zhikan, Turtaylik, Tuyachi, Saroy, Yorboshi, Kazi peoples are recorded in the Fergana valley. Among the above-mentioned tribes of the Fergana Valley Kipchaks, the largest are the ethnonyms called Yettikashka, Ulmas,

Kulan, Elatan and Yashik [5, p.402]. In the Fergana Valley, there are many ethnonyms with the names of the Kipchak tribes, most of which are reflected in the names of places [6, p.44].

Another ethnographic group in the valley is the Turks, who are one of the main strata of the Uzbek people.

There are different views on the period of migration and settlement of the Turks [6, p.68]. In the literature, the Turks settled mainly in the south-eastern part of the valley, on the borders of the Fergana valley, the Turks were plowed by the Uzbeks of Shaibanikhan on the plains and pushed to the upper mountains [9, p.59]. The fact that the Turks settled in the middle part of the valley on barren plains and covered with vegetation to feed their sheep indicates that they appeared in this area in a short period of time [11, p.17]. The settling Turks naturally settled in their nomadic territories. Therefore, the settlements of the Turks were located in the southern part of the Fergana Valley, near the Adiroi, which stretches from west to east [12, p.6, 99]. From the Turkic ethnographic group, large tribes such as the Barlos, the Kaltats, and the Turks lived in the Fergana Valley. In addition to large groups of Turks, there were small subdivisions in the valley, where tribal names are not found anywhere else [6, p.69-70]. In the Aravan district of Osh region lived parts of the Turks: Karrak, Beshkaram, Kokyalabosh, Yamonturk, Gojlar, Tangrik, Kechatogor, Kalpatupi, Supalik, Kingir, Sutkhor, Kaltatay. In Andijan region: Turks compactly form Korabagish, Karakurgan, Kutarma, Shukurmergan and Kushchi of Marhamat district; they lived in the collective farm "Yangiobod" of Asaka district, in the territory of Shirmanbulak and Naiman villages of Khojaabad district. Namuna of Kuva district, Ohunboboev collective farm of Buz district. Osh region: Uzgan district, inhabited by Aravon districts [5, p.389].

The Yuz were another ethnographic group that played a key role in the socio-political life of the Fergana Valley [8, p.54]. In the Fergana Valley, the Yuz were divided into several parts, which were called Marka, Karapchi, and Kirk. They are usually called by the ethnonyms Markauz, Karapchiyuz and Kyrgyz [1, p.15]. These ethnic divisions, in turn, are subdivided into a number of smaller clans - the Marka, the Uya-solin, and the Khitaizi (Chinese Yuz).

In the Fergana Valley, there were also small tribes of the Balaiazim, Barchavekyuz, Changuz, Devonbegi, Kallar, Kipchak, Naiman, Mulatupi, Napkarachuz, Sirgali, Hashtak, Chauken, Erganakliyuz and Chorkesar.

In the XIX-XX centuries, the main part of the population lived in Zaamin and Uratapa, which are adjacent to the valley [10, p.222]. Besides, they also lived in several villages in the Balikchi, Asaka, Shahrikhan and Buvay districts of Andijan province.

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The Yuz spread mainly along the lowlands of Fergana, and even the Kurama list reached the foothills and settled in the south-western corner of the valley [8, p.56]. Mings also lived in Balikchi, Shahrikhan, Asaka and Kuva districts of the Fergana Valley.

The migration of Kurama ethnographic groups to the Fergana Valley involves several stages. While some correspondents date the end of the 18th century to the beginning of the 19th century, others say that their ancestors moved to the Fergana Valley in the 17th century. The reason for the migration of the Kuramas to the valley was that the remaining half-nomads found pastures for their livestock. The teams came to the Fergana Valley from Telyau, Khonobod, Zhaloir, Abjaz, Karaktay and other villages of Angren, and through the passes of Sarimsoklik, Korakiya, Kendirdovan and others in the Kurama mountain range. Some of the Kuramas were located in the foothills of the Kurama Mountain Range, while others were located in the Fergana Valley with a number of pastures suitable for their livestock. Due to the high population density of the valley and the lack of pastures, the Kuramas of valley have been able to settle more quickly than the rest of the others at the foot of the mountain ranges and to mix with the settled population.

The following groups of Kuramas moved to the Fergana Valley with their units: Zhalairs: Kereit,

Zhapalak, Turaigir, Tupar, Karachopon, Chuvaldak, Zhastaban; Tamas: Chubalanchi, Olchin; Uyshuns: Chuvildak, Abiz, Beshkal, Kurpa; Telyau: Karaguyli, Karasiyrak; Ungut; Abjaz; Urakli; Balgali, Gishlik and others. Kuramas are registered in Turakurgan, Uchkurgan, Uychi, Yangikurgan and Kosonsoy districts of Namangan region; in the Fergana region: Beshariq, around Kokand, Kuva and Rishtan districts; in Izboskan, Asaka, Shahrikhan, Altynkul, Pakhtaabad districts of Andijan region [7, p.40]. Nomads and semi-nomads settled in the Fergana Valley separately. The Kuramas were a minority in comparison with the other ethnographic groups located in the Fergana Valley [9, p.65].

The border of the XIX-XX centuries was a period of transformation in the field of self-awareness of the people living in the Fergana Valley, as evidenced by statistics. Some ethnic groups were beginning to disappear from the lists.

So far, only Kipchaks have been seriously studied among ethnographic groups among the Uzbek population of the Fergana Valley [15, p.13]. Information about the ethnographic groups of Uzbeks in the valley is partially covered in monographs and articles written by various researchers. One of the problems of Fergana's ethnic history is the study of ethnographic groups living in the area in the past as a separate study.

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