



FORMATION OF ETHNIC UNITS IN GALLAOROL DISTRICT

Khudoyorov Uktam Boyzakovych,
Jizzakh State Pedagogical University
General history teacher at the Faculty of History

Abstract:

In this article, the formation of ethnic units of Ghallarol district, which is considered one of the ancient corners of Uzbekistan, is analyzed on a historical and scientific basis.

Keywords: Ustrushona, Turan, Gallaorol, Ethnonym, Kangli, Toshbulok, Karizguduq, Turk.

In the years of independence, the science of history in Uzbekistan reached a new stage of development and led to the expansion of the scope of research related to social history. "Any civilization is the product of the movement and significant influence of many nations, peoples, peoples. In short, invaders and settlers will come and go, but the nation will remain eternal, its culture and history will live forever [1. 4]. Ghallarol district, which is considered one of the ancient corners of Uzbekistan, has also passed its historical development stage, and the process of formation of ethnic units has also been observed in the region.

The Gallaorol district of the Jizzakh region of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established on September 29, 1926, and until 1931 it was called Yangikurgan. Gallaorol district is located in the western, southwestern part of Jizzakh region. It borders Farish from the north, Jizzakh from the east, Bakhmal districts from the south, and Bulung'ur district of Samarkand region from the west. The area is 1969 square kilometers. The population is 175.7 (April 1, 2021) thousand people. Among the historical settlements, Nurtepa was influenced by culture. avv. Mug'tepa (Kiropol), built in the 6th century, Shirin in Kurkat, Khontepa in Savat, Soganoqtepa I, II are characteristic of large settlements embodying the characteristics of the city. The basement, semi-basement and above-ground structures found in them indicate that the process of settlement of the population here began much earlier.

Since ethnonyms often consist of ancient, old words, it is impossible to explain them with the current state of the language. It should also be noted that ethnoicons are an important source for studying the historical formation and development of the district's population, the ancient relationship of its peoples, interfaith and myths.





The village of China Yuzi is a village in the "Kipchaksuv" village of the Gallaorol district. It is located in the southwestern part of the district, in the border area with the Bulung'ur and Jomboy districts of the Samarkand region. located at the foot of Mount Bdin. According to our interlocutor Ravshanov Hazratkul ata, representatives of this clan are descendants of Yuz clan from Zomin district. According to another assumption, Chinese merchants traveled from this village, which is located on the caravan route, and it means the Chinese trail. Another version of the name of the village, according to a special assumption, originated from the clan of Hito and Yuz [2. 2].

Turk village is a village located in the western part of Gallaorol district, on the border with Payariq and Koshrabot districts of Samarkand region, and is part of "Jiydali" village assembly. The current location of this village is a little further east than before. On the slopes of the mountains on the Kunbotar side, there is a spring called Mallabuloq, and the name of the village is also called Mallabuloq. The place of the present village is located in a ravine and was an area with ponds. There were only two crossings in a very long distance to get to this side (pond side). One of them is called "jotiq" (bed) and the other "Tashkechuv". Many villages are located in the area between these two crossings, i.e. ponds. If we count them from north to south, the following village names are derived: Jarbuloq, Gulchambar, Anoyi, Shorcha, Beshkal, Turk, Karatash, Aq Qovun (Kyzil Kuch, Ramazan), Juma and all the neighboring small villages. The inhabitants of these villages are representatives of the Turkman, Boysun-Kungiro, Turk, Jiydali-Kongiro, clans of Uzbeks [2. 5].

Kangli are representatives of the people who live in the villages called Kangli 1 and Kangli 2, which are located on the south-eastern side of the city of Gallaorol. Today, this village is part of the collective farm named after D. Yoldoshev. According to the elders of the neighborhood, the Kangli people came and settled in Jizzakh long ago. According to the informant Ergashboy father Begaliyev, the ancestors of Kanglikla lived in the neighborhood of the Jizzakh Horde. The neighborhood is near the sheep market. At that time, Kangli people were mainly engaged in animal husbandry (by the method of confinement in a corral - A.P.) and partially in agriculture [3. 167]

There are different opinions, legends and stories, information about the origin and etymology of the word "Kang'li". In particular, the historian Rashid-ad-din, who lived in the second half of the 13th century, connects the origin of the word "Kangli" with the legendary person Oguz Khan. According to the narration given by Rashid-ad-Din, Oguz Khan fought with his clansmen and defeated the Ulami and captured a large amount of booty. This booty and wealth were so large that the khan made carts to





transport them to his residence. The chariot is represented by the word "kang'li" in Turkish [4. 82]

After this incident, Oguz Khan and his brothers were called Kangli. All of my relatives are considered descendants of my family. Abulghazi Bahadirkhan (1644-1664) also connects the origin of the word "kangli" with the military campaigns of Oguz Khan and writes the following: "Oguz Khan went and defeated the Tatars ... destroyed his army. Oguz Khan's army fell into the hands of a large number of dead animals, and they had little time to load them. There was a good-looking man. He thought and made a cart. They made all the carts as Andin saw. They loaded their goods (1 A.P. per cart) and returned. They called the cart a horse. Andin used to lose his horse and himself. Because of him, the one who makes a sound when he walks, they call the person who made it. All the sons of the rich man stand" [5. 3].

Koriz well village is located in the western part of Gallaorol district. The history of Koriz well village appeared about 350-400 years ago. Our informant, 50-year-old Safar aka Siddikov, said that today's residents of the village moved from Laylakuya village of Zomin district 350-400 years ago [6].

The village of Toshbulok is a village in the "Kipchaksuv" village of the Gallaorol district, located in the southwestern part of the district, in the border area with the Bulung'ur and Jomboy districts of the Samarkand region. It is located at the foot of Mount Bdin. Our interlocutor, 70-year-old Muhammadiyev Safar, one of the representatives of this "village" who belongs to the Tuyogli clan, said that during the reign of Bukhara Khan Abdulla Khan II, they left Surkhandarya and moved to the village of Koktash on the banks of the Zarafshan River in Panjikent.

Later, a part of the clan left Panjikent and moved to the village of Karakasmaq of Jomboy district, Jingichka (Ingichka) of Bulung'ur district, and another part to the village of Karaovuz (Karahovuz) at the foot of Gobdin mountain (mual for livestock purposes). The village of Karaovuz was near the present village of Kairagochli. Later, due to the convenience of a sedentary lifestyle, they moved to Iqishloq, which is called Kattakishloq, above the present village of Safarbulok. Due to its natural structure, the mountains in this area look like a goose is holding its height (chest), and many springs come out of these mountains. In the language of the pastoral population, the word "chest" is used interchangeably with "chest". For this reason, due to the springs coming out of this part of the mountain, i.e., the "stone" part, the name of the village is called Toshbuloq, which means the spring coming out of the stone. The eleventh generation of those who moved to this village are living today. The antiquity of the village should be explained by this fact [7].





In recent years, the study of the history of the peoples of Central Asia, the truthful and objective coverage of the history of national peoples, the science of ethnology has been enriched with new and valuable information. This serves to obtain more in-depth information about the ethnic formation of the population of the Central Asian region, migration processes in this region.

In this sense, the territory of the Jizzakh oasis, which is part of the Ustrushona state, and especially the regions of the Gallaorol district, are considered to be a part of the Turanian land that occupied an important place in the ancient and medieval history and actively participated. The mountain and sub-mountain areas of the oasis have long been among the densely populated cultural regions. In these large and small oases formed in the basins of many springs, streams and rivers, agriculture and settled life based on artificial irrigation systems, in addition to dry farming, began a long time ago.

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