

## SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF ETHNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH IN THE SOUTHERN OASES OF UZBEKISTAN

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**ABSTRACT:** This article discusses some considerations on the historiography of ethnographic research in the southern oases of Uzbekistan. In some works reflecting the state of formation and development of social sciences in Uzbekistan, partial attention is paid to the history of the development of the science of ethnology.

**KEYWORDS:** Considerations, historiography of ethnographic research, southern oases, Uzbekistan, partial attention, development of science.

### INTRODUCTION

The analysis of the sources and literature on the topic shows that the first steps are being taken in conducting research in the field of ethnological (ethnographic) historiography in Uzbekistan. It was determined that effective scientific research should be carried out more in this direction and that there are still many problems in this direction that have yet to be solved. In particular, no special scientific work on the historiography of the ethnology of the southern regions of Uzbekistan has been conducted or scientific literature devoted to this topic has not been published. In the scientific literature, there is very little information about the emergence, formation, development of ethnographic knowledge or the description of ethnographic research conducted in the southern regions of Uzbekistan, and this information, in turn, only describes the general state of ethnographic research in Uzbekistan [1. 200; 323; 332; 244].

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Ethnographic studies conducted in the southern regions and the formation and development of ethnographic science in the region are directly related to the emergence and formation of social sciences in Uzbekistan. Historiographical works devoted to the analysis of ethnographic studies carried out before the independence of our country were one-sided, did not show the scientific-practical value and scientific importance of the studied problems, and often had a bibliographic description. However, it is impossible not to mention the path of ethnography in Uzbekistan and the scientific value of these works in the study of the ethnology of the Uzbek people.

In 1925, V.V. Bartold's pamphlet "History of Oriental Studies in Europe and Russia" [2. 112] was published in Leningrad. In this book of the famous oriental scientist, the process of studying the history, life and livelihood of the peoples of the Central Asian region is shown [3.8]. In this pamphlet, the historiography of the ethnographic research conducted in Central Asia is described in a generalized way, and the research conducted in the southern oases is not specifically mentioned.

In some works reflecting the state of formation and development of social sciences in Uzbekistan, partial attention is paid to the history of the development of the science of ethnology. Examples of these are the works of A.A. Askarov, R.Kh. Aminova, M.A. Akhunova and B.V. Lunin [4. 200; 14-23; 27-31]. A large amount of historical-ethnographic literature is collected in them, and in the analysis of these sources from the point of view of historiography, one-sided approach is taken from the point of view of simply giving them a description [5. 6].

B.V. Lunin's series of articles devoted to the development of ethnographic knowledge in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan from the 18th century to the 60s of the XX century, was published [6.22-41; 67-71; 49-55; 56-62]. Although the author has carried out large-scale and scientifically valuable works in them, the articles are mainly bibliographic works, but the historiography of the ethnology of the southern regions is not covered.

The research carried out by scientist B.K. Karmisheva during the Soviet era does not have a historiographical description, in her monograph "Essays on the ethnic history of the southern regions of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan" it is precisely the southern oases (the Surkhandarya oasis and partly the Kashkadarya oasis) from the XIX century to the 70s of the XX century. conducted ethnographic research and literature analysis [7.323]. B. Kh. Karmisheva, while studying the ethnic history of the population of the southern regions of Uzbekistan, tried to compare the information in them by bringing together the previously created large-scale sources.

The well-known scientist I. Jabbarov's research, which reflects the main stages and perspectives of the development of ethnographic science and local studies in Uzbekistan, did not dwell on the detailed coverage of the problems of the ethnology of the southern regions of Uzbekistan in the literature [8.74-84; 312].

The above-mentioned sources were mainly created during the Shura era, and they did not pay special attention to the historiography of ethnographic research conducted in the Southern regions, and only some information was recorded about the activities of ethnographic scientists who conducted ethnographic research in the oases. Nevertheless, some of their conclusions were used to illuminate the topic.

In the early years of independence, works were also created that partially reflect the historiography of the ethnology of the southern regions. In particular, in the works of A.A.Ashirov,

O.Boriev, I.M.Jabborov, F.Ochildiev, K.Sh.Shoniozov, researcher A.R.Qayumov, in 2011, the Institute of History of the Republic of Uzbekistan and N.N. Mikluho-Maklay the book "Uzbeks" in the multi-volume column "People and culture" published in collaboration with the leading scientists of the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of the Russian Academy of Sciences Z.Kh. Arifkhanova, S.N. Abashin, [9.7-13] D.A. Alimova's the bibliographic classification and the information indicating the state of study of certain issues are deleted.

During the years of independence, special studies were conducted on the ethnic history and ethnogenesis of the Uzbek people, as well as the history of ethnography and the historiography of ethnographic research in Uzbekistan. Along with such scientific researches, it is possible to note the publication of scientific works, articles and monographs of professor A. Doniyorov dedicated to the study of these problems. The scientist studied the historiography of ethnographic studies conducted in Uzbekistan at the end of the XIX - XX centuries in a unified manner. In his candidacy and doctoral theses, a large volume of historical and ethnographic sources related to the ethnology of Uzbekistan created at the end of the XIX - XX centuries was collected and analyzed from the point of view of historiography.

In the years of independence, another research with the description of pure historiography is the scientific work of D. Hoshimova, who studied the coverage of the problems of the ethnic history and ethnogenesis of the Uzbek people in the historiography of the Motherland, and a series of articles on the topic were published [10. 58-61; 117-125; 85; 161; 31]. Although these works describe the history of ethnographic research in Uzbekistan and the sources on the ethnic history of the Uzbek people created in the middle of the XIX and XX centuries from the point of view of historiography, they did not specifically focus on the historiography of ethnographic research in the southern oases. The results of the scientist's research were also used in the process of elucidating this topic.

Although N.Rajabova's candidate's thesis on the historiography of the study of the material culture of the inhabitants of the southern oases is related to the historiography of archaeological research, this work is also a source of light for the topic we are studying, that is, the study of the problems of the material and spiritual culture of the inhabitants of the Kashkadarya oasis.

From the last quarter of the XX century, a new era began in the study of the ethnography of the southern oases. A group of scientists working in oases defended their candidacy. In particular, O. Boriev, S. Davlatova, O. Ibragimov, M. Ibragimova, K. Kubakov, Q. Nasriddinov, F. Rakhmonov, G. Tosheva, N. Tursunov, B. Hamrokulova, P. Norbotaev in the introduction to the candidacy works of Kashkadarya and those who briefly touched upon the historiography of researching the ethnic history, material and spiritual culture, customs and traditions of the inhabitants of Surkhandarya regions.

The monograph of M.Usmonov also mentions the ethnic history of the inhabitants of the Kashkadarya and Surkhondarya oases (A.N., more precisely the bells) in historical sources and literature [11.10-28].

### CONCLUSION

The analysis of the literature on the subject shows that so far no special researches devoted to the historiography of the ethnology of the southern oases have been conducted or there is no special source. It is clear from the above cases that the initial stages of ethnographic research conducted in the Kashkadarya and Surkhondarya oases, the study of the ethnic history and structure of the population, the unique material and spiritual heritage of the region, customs, traditions and rituals of a large volume of sources are compared from the point of view of modern times. showed that it should be studied on the basis of drawing clear scientific-theoretical conclusions by means of comparison.

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