

History of Turkish Names in Fergana Valley

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Annotation: In this article, the importance of such clans as duglat, dukhtuy, barlos, barqi, ordubegi, itarji, kunji, churas, bekchak, tagay in the preservation of a number of ethnotoponyms related to Turko-Mongol clans as the names of large settlements in the valley in the late 19th - early 20th centuries.

Keywords: population, literary environment, group, Turkic languages, valley, population, history, middle age, ethnotonym, military category, term, relationship.

Introduction. Among the Turkic toponyms in the Ferghana valley, a settlement called tutluq was mentioned in “Boburnoma” and “History of Rashidi”, and this place was located 2 farsakhs away from Andijan. The fact that the terms Taka-sekratkan and tutluq are words specific to the karaluq dialect of turkic languages indicates that this dialect was widespread in the Ferghana valley at that time.

Part. As Babur emphasized, this dialect is the colloquial language of the inhabitants of Andijan - Turkic (Chigatoy) and was a leader in the literary environment of the region.[1]

Interestingly, from the content of a historical reality described almost identically in “Boburnoma” and “History Rashidi”, it is known that a group of mongols lived as a military class in the Ferghana valley during the Timurid period. Babur's information about Mongolia ulus (historical Mongolia - Ettisuv and surroundings), Mirza Mukhammad Khaidar also touched on the same reality, warm relations between Umarshaikh Mirza and Yunus khan were maintained for a long time, Yunus khan's army in the valley while Umarshaikh Mirza was in Andijan - ordering the mongols to return to Mongolia, he and his family stayed in Andijan accompanied by poor people and emphasized that he was the guest of this Timurid ruler for two months, and that there was no enmity or disagreement between them during that period.[2]

The following information mentioned in “History of Rashidi” enriches the imagination of what was the ethnic situation in Movarounnakh at that time, especially in the Ferghana valley. Writing about Mirza Mukhammad Khaidar Babur, when he was given the name Zakhiriddin Mukhammad when he was young, the chighatais, that is, the turko-mongol population, called him “Babur” because of the difficulty in pronouncing this name. It is emphasized in “History Rashidi” that the inhabitants of Chigatay were mainly nomads at that time and were not used to such names because they were not engaged in commerce.

It can be seen that during the time when Babur was born and raised, the population group called “Chigatay”, that is, during the period of the Chigatay dynasty (1224-1346) and the Timurids (1370-1506), representatives of the leading turko-mongol clans in Central Asia had a more nomadic lifestyle, and they lived in the Fergana valley. who made up part of the population. Apparently, the Chigatays who gave him the name Babur, struggling to pronounce Babur's real name - Zakhiriddin Mukhammad, were residents of Ferghana and preserved the simple lifestyle and customs typical of ancient turks at that time.

In “History of Rashidi” it is noted that the city of Uzgend is one of the most important cities in the Ferghana region, and it is located higher in Andijan than the cities of Osh, Madu and Chagirak. Among the names of these places, the toponyms Uzgend and Chagiraq are names of turkic origin, but it is not clear to which language group the names of the cities of Osh and Madu belong. Mirza Mukhammad

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Khaidar Ferghana valley, neighboring areas from the north and northeast, as well as historical Mongolia (mainly Ettisuv - Eastern Turkestan, for a certain period of time the Tashkent oasis), which includes the neighboring regions of the valley. also wrote down important information about clans, some of them were considered leading political and military forces in the Ferghana valley. It should be mentioned here that a number of ethnotoponyms related to these turko-mongol clans were preserved as names of large settlements (village, neighborhood, village) in the valley at the end of the 19th - beginning of the 20th century. In "History of Rashidi" "History of Rashidi", the following clans were leaders in historical Mongolia: 1) duglat, 2) dukhtuy, 3) barlos, 4) barqi, 5) ordubegi, 6) itarji, 7) kunji, 8) churas, 9) bekchak (bekchik), 10) tagay.

According to Mirza Mukhammad Khaidar, the representatives of these clans were the main ruling class of historical Mongolia, emirs (army chiefs), army chiefs and leaders of other military units. In addition, a number of turkic and turko-mongolian clans related to historical Mongolia, such as "kyrgyz", "karluk", "shunkorchi", "bakhrin", "makrit", "mankish", "kaluchi", served in the military service of the Mongolian Chigatai Khans. [3]

The "Barki" and "Bargi" clans, mentioned in "History of Rashidi" as one of the leading clans of the Mongolian nation, are known today as one of the major Kyrgyz clans. One of the branches of Bargi clan is called "Anjiyanchi" which means "Andijan".[4]

It is interesting that Mirza Muhammad Haidar writes with special emphasis that one of the Chigatai khans, when returning from Kunduz to Andijan, was accompanied by respected representatives of the "Barki" clan and actively participated in the battles around Andijan.[5]

It can be seen that in the middle ages, representatives of this clan were one of the most influential clans in the region, and by the end of the middle ages they were part of the kyrgyz. Another of the above-mentioned influential Turko-Mongol clans is "itarji" or "itarchi", and this ethnonym is found in the form of "utarji" and "utarchi" in the list of "92 Uzbek" clans.[6]

Mirza Mukhammad Khaydar writes about the large settlement of Alabuka, which is located among the mountains on the northern side of the Ferghana valley, and points out that this land is on the border of Ferghana and Andijan with Mongolia.

A branch of the Norin River, one of the major water sources that flows into the Ferghana valley from the northeast and forms the Syrdarya river, is still called Alabuka, and in the 19th century, one of the areas around the Talas valley belonging to the Kokan khanate was called Alabuka (Olabuqa). On the northern border of the present Namangan region, one of the districts belonging to the Jalalabad region of Kyrgyzstan is called Alabuka. In the middle ages, a part of the "kaluchi", one of the influential turko-mongol clans of the Mongolian nation, lived between the Ettisuv and Ferghana valleys, and moved to the territory of "Uzbekistan" (Uzbek nation) together with the "bulgachi" clan of this nation. They go to the service of Abulkhairkhan. The ethnonyms "kelachi" and "kulachi" are found in the lists of "92-bowl Uzbek clans" that began to be formed during the time of the founder of the nomadic Uzbek nation, Abulkhairkhan (1428-1468), and ethnotoponyms related to these clans have been preserved in the territory of our country. For example, at the beginning of the 20th century, there were villages called big Kelachi and small Kelachi in the city of Margilan, and they are still called that.[7]

Conclusion. Also, the name of one of the villages in Konimekh district of Bukhara region was called Kelachi. At the beginning of the 20th century, there were settlements called Kilachi (Kelachi) in Khatirchi, Karmana, Kharkanrud and Shofurkom regions and districts belonging to the Bukhara Emirate.

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