

SOME INFORMATION ABOUT THE WRITTEN MONUMENTS OF THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF SUGDH

Makhmudov Dilshad

Doctor of Philosophy in History (PhD)

Shakhrisabz State Pedagogical Institute

It is known that it has a special place in the analysis of peculiarities and commonalities and differences of different regions of the country. This means that Sughd is geographically and politically "Central Sughd" or "Eastern Sughd" (mainly Panch-Samarkand / Upper Zarafshan), "Western Sughd" (Bukhara oasis / Lower Zarafshan) and "Southern Sughd". Sug'd" (Kesh-Nakhlazh / Kashkadarya oasis) helps to determine the source foundations of "three-part" content;

Information about the historical geography of Sughd, starting from the "Avesta" avv. It is reflected in Greek, Chinese and ancient Persian sources dating back to the 1st millennium, and their research as a historical source is becoming relevant today. The historical meaning of many languages such as Chinese, Greek, Latin, Pahlavi, Sanskrit (Ancient Indian), Old Turkish, Tibetan, Bactrian, Syriac, Armenian, Turkic, Persian and Arabic is yet to be fully resolved. it will be necessary to refer to the information [1]. Such a comprehensive comparative analysis is necessary not only in historical and geographical terms, but also for studying the history of Sughd in general;

Studies on the historical geography of Sughd today feel the need to analyze the scientific literature related to Sughd studies to one degree or another, to determine how much attention is paid to the historical-geographical aspect in them. Until now, great work has been done in the centers of health sciences such as St. Petersburg, Berlin, Paris, London, Oxford, Tehran, Tokyo, Rome, Tashkent, Dushanbe, and this field is developing further. This requires us to make full use of the scientific news obtained by them and to come to a certain conclusion on the issue of our research by carrying out the latest historiographical analysis.

This necessity is related to the special historical geographical issues related not only to Sughd, but also to the research of the historical geography of the settlements where the Sughds live. It is known that a significant part of the Sugdians. From the end of the IV-III centuries to the tenth century AD, they actively participated in the migration processes that lasted for a long time in Central Asia and North-West China and their neighboring regions. It is interesting that in those times, the flow of migration processes in the region was mainly from east to west, and the trade-related movement of the Sugdians was from west to east. In turn, all the peoples of the region, regardless of their political and military differences, were equally interested in the organization of trade and economic relations by the Sugdians. By the way, it would be difficult to justify the formation of such a large-scale diaspora of the Sughds in a region with complex military-political relations. This process contributed to the wide spread of the production culture related to crafts, which has been highly developed in

Sughd since ancient times, and ultimately to the active development of cultural and economic exchange and trade by Sughd migrants in these areas. [2].

Most of the studies on the historical geography of Sughd have been chronologically limited, and many issues remain problematic because they rely on Arabic-Persian sources. In the information received in Chinese and other languages, the original Sughd (Zarafshan-Kashkadarya basins) and the areas where the Sugdian diaspora is spread (Middle Syr Darya basins - Yettisuv - Eastern Turkestan - northwestern China) information about is sometimes added. As a result, in the published publications, the descriptions in this regard were briefly explained, and from the historical-geographic point of view, they did not come to strict conclusions.

In the following years, as a result of the great achievements in the science of Sugdian studies, the formation of dozens of large scientific schools in this field, the development of major specialists, in particular, the beginning of a special study of this field in the historiography of our country, Sugdian written monuments were not only from the point of view of linguistics, but also as a historical source, conditions have arisen for study. In fact, today we have the opportunity to include the Sugdian written monuments among the primary sources in the study of the history of Central Asia and its neighboring regions. In particular, the Sogdian sources are of special importance in the historical-geographical research of the history of the region. Although the Sugdian sources are not as extensive and coherent as the Chinese and Arabo-Persian sources, which contain a lot of information, they are useful in restoring and locating the local forms of a number of place names related to Central Asia. is unequaled.

The information contained in the Sogdian written monuments can be described as follows on the example of historical-geographic regions:

- Sugdian documents serve as a primary source for illuminating the historical geography of Panch, one of the important regions of historical Sughd, which includes the Zarafshan and Kashkadarya basins, and its neighboring regions. [3];

- The Sugdian epigraphic monuments found in recent years (for example, the Kul-tobe find) reflect primary information about the III-IV centuries of the important historical part of the region - the middle basins of the Syr Darya and some oases between the two rivers. is distinguished by its performance;

- Sugdian written monuments have the character of a local source for the rulers that existed in the early Middle Ages in the Amudarya-Syrdarya region, which is the core of Central Asia, and neighboring regions;

- some Sugdian documents, numismatic materials, and epigraphic monuments have a special place in illuminating the abstract aspects of the history of the Turkish khanate. In particular, the inscriptions of Bugut and Ili are important in illuminating the history of the early period of the Khaganate [4];

- The documents of Mugh Mountain, Tereksoi and Kulonsoi rock inscriptions are one of the primary sources for the history of Central Asia, especially the Turkic and Sugdian onomastics of the early Middle Ages, which play an important role in elucidating the ethnolinguistic culture of the peoples of the region. [5];

- Some of the Sugdian written monuments (for example, "Old letters") contain short but important information related to the history of Eastern Turkestan and Northwest China. [6];

- Sugdian documents (mainly Mugh Mountain documents, Chinanchkand document) serve as the primary source of the pre-Islamic local business traditions of the peoples of Central Asia. [7].

In short, written monuments in the Sugdian language are not only in the original Sugd or neighboring or relatively close areas such as Ustrushona, Choch, Middle Syr Darya, but also in

Mongolia, North-West China, Eastern Turkestan, Yettisuv. etc., gives an idea of how wide is the geographical environment in which these historical regions are spread Sugdian written monuments.

So, if we look at the Sugdian written monuments on the example of the regions where they were found, first of all, the following geographical regions appear before our eyes: "Local Sugdian" script (Samarkand, Panch, Bukhara), numismatic, epigraphic and heraldic materials (Amudarya-Syr Darya and neighboring areas, Yettisuv), Kultobe inscriptions (Middle Syrdarya), Tereksoi and Kulansoi rock inscriptions (Yettisuv), "Old letters" (North-West China), Ili inscription, Chinanchkand document, Sugdian texts with Buddhist, Moni and Syriac script (Eastern Turkestan), Bugut, Karabalgasun (Mongolia. Among them, from Turfan and several places in China, as well as Tibet and Shatial (Pakistan) can also include Sugdian written texts on religious subjects).

References and sources

1. Бичурин Н.Я. (Иакинф). Собрание сведений о народах, обитавших в Средней Азии в древние времена. В 3-х томах. – М.– Л.: Изд-во АН СССР, 1950–1953; Pahlavi Texts. The Bundahis-Bahman Yast, and Shayast La-Shayast. Trans. by E. W. West. BSE. – Vol. 5. Part 1. – Delhi, 1987; Тер-Мкртчян Л. Х. Армянские источники о Средней Азии V – VII вв. – М.: Наука, 1979; Пигулевская Н. В. Сирийские источники по истории народов СССР. – М.-Л.: Изд-во АН СССР, 1941; Абдурахмонов Ф., Рустамов А. Қадимги туркий тил. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1982; «Материалы по истории киргизов и Киргизии». Вып. 1. – М.:Наука, 1973; Sims-Williams N. Bactrian Documents from Northern Afghanistan, I: Legal and Economic Documents. – Oxford University Press, 2000.
2. Vaissière E. de la. Sogdian traders: a history. Translated by J. Ward. (Handbook of Oriental studies = Handbuch der Orientalistik. Section eight, Central Asia; v. 10). – Leiden – Boston: Brill, 2005; Ходжаев А. Сведения китайских источников о государстве Самарканд (Канго) // Материалы научно-практической конференции на тему «Актуальные проблемы китаеведения. Вопросы филологии, политики, экономики и философии». – Т., 2007; Хўжаев А. Хитой манбаларида суғдларга оид айрим маълумотлар // O'zbekiston tarixi, 2004, №1. – Б. 52–61; Ўша муаллиф. Суғдийларнинг Хитойга бориб қолиши // Мозийдан садо, 2002. – №2 (14).
3. Согдийские документы с горы Муг. Чтение, Перевод. Комментарий. Вып. II. Юридические документы и письма / Чтение, перевод и комментарии В. А. Лившица. – М.: Изд-во восточной лит-ры, 1962; Согдийские документы с горы Муг. Чтение. Перевод. Комментарий. Вып. III. Хозяйственные документы. Чтение, перевод и комментарии М. Н. Боголюбова и О. И. Смирновой. – М.: Изд-во восточной лит-ры, 1963.
4. Kljaštornyj S. G., Livšic V. A. The Sogdian Inscription of Bugut revised // AOASH. – Budapest, 1972. – Tom. XXVI (1). – P. 69–102; Osawa T. Batı Göktürk Kağanlığın'daki Aşinaslı Bir Kağan'ın Şeceresine ait Bir Kaynak // TÜRKLER. – Ankara, 2002. – Cilt 2. – S. 79–88; Исҳоқов М.М. Суғдча Буғут мангу битиги (суғд–турк мадания, ижтимоий–сиёсий, этник муносабатларига доир) // Марказий Осиёда анъанавий ва замонавий этномадания жараёнлар. 1-қисм. – Тошкент, 2005. – Б. 106–107/.
5. Лившиц В.А. Согдийская эпиграфика Средней Азии и Семиречья. – СПб.: Филологический факультет СПбГУ, 2008.
6. Лившиц В.А. Согдийские «Старые письма» (I, III) // Письменные памятники Востока. – Москва, 2008. – № 1 (8). – С. 173.
7. Исҳоқов М. Номи азал Туркистон // Ўзбекистон адабиёти ва санъати. – Тошкент, 1993. – № 45–46. – Б. 1, 5.

