



# THE STRUCTURE OF TURKISH TRIBES IN CENTRAL ASIA AND ITS HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

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## Abstract:

It is known that the Turks have always moved to Central Asia, the main reason for which, along with the great Turkic desert, the land of Turan has long been the homeland of the Turks. The second half of the seventh century - the Arab conquest of Central Asia in the first half of the eighth century - had a clear impact on ethnogenesis and ethnic processes in Central Asia.

**Keywords** Kipchak, Naiman, Kangli, China, Kungrad, Karluks, Chaladkas, Kangli, Turgeshes, Chigillar, Oguz, Turk.

## INTRODUCTION

First of all, if we talk about the familiar words "Turk" and "Turkic", there is probably no one in the world who has never heard of the Turkic peoples. , so we can add the word great to the word Turk and look at history as the history of the great Turks. One of the oldest tribes in the world is the Turkic tribes.

There are several Turkic Jahangirs who have left their names in the annals of history. Nowadays, the study of Turkic peoples is developing among the world's historians, because the Turks, who have a rich history, have a unique place in world history, and their writing is unique in which is one of the great ancient nations that has amazed the world, the process of falsification of history over the past centuries, the creation of many centuries written by fake hands, immersed in nationalism, our true history has been closed from the Altai to the shores of the Mediterranean, we have been under the false assumption that Iranian tribes and languages ruled, and today's young generation has a great responsibility to reveal our true history.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

One of the most important tasks of modern history is to find out what religions they practiced, what religions they practiced, and what their rituals were. If we study the historical works created to date, we will find various information about the Turkic people. Some historians say that the Turks spread during the Great Turkic Khanate, i.e. in the 5th century during the Bumin period.

There is no information about the ancient existence of Turkic tribes around the great Turkic steppes of Central Asia and the Black Sea coast. the organga connected with the period becomes closer to reality. According to the Turkic people, Lev Gumelov wrote the Turks in the "Ancient Turks" century under the name of Asanshod, a wolf tribe, from the 4th to the 5th centuries.

The great Uzbek ethnographer, academician Karim Shoniyozov, in his work connects the Sakas, the founders of the Qang state, with the Turkic tribes. Archeology has proved, on the basis of sources, the theory that there were Turkic tribes as well as Iranian tribes from Lake Baikal to the shores of the Mediterranean, and it should be noted here. There is a theory that these species may be the ancestors of the Turks, but this is a one-sided view and has not yet been proven by other sources.

Some sources may object to this, but the Sak, Massaget, or Sikif tribes may have spoken Persian, that is, eastern Iranian, under the influence of the Iranians. If we consider the successors of the Andiranova culture, we can consider the ancient Aryans as the first Turkic tribes. The Sogdian, Bactrian, and Khorezmian languages disappeared, and their writing, along with the Turkic runic language, ceased to be used in the tenth century. Persians and Turks became the main languages of the settled population. In the following centuries, the rapprochement and partial unification of the Iranian, Turkic, and Arabic-speaking populations was a major ethnocultural process. Later, the process of formation of the ethnos, which formed the basis of the Uzbek nation, intensified, especially in the XII century, after the conquest of Central Asia with the unification of the Turkic tribes led by the Karakhanid dynasty. After the Mongol invasion in the 13th century, a new wave of Turkic-speaking tribes joined the population of Central Asia. During this period, in the oases of Central Asia: Kipchak, Naiman, Kangli, China, Kungrad, Mangyt, and so on.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The ethnonym "Uzbek" entered the region after its conquest and partial assimilation. In the VI-VIII centuries, various Turkic tribes and clans entered the territory of present-day Uzbekistan from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Etisheye and other neighboring provinces, which were later assimilated by the local population. VI-VII centuries. The region can be described as the period of the Turkish Empire, which included Central and Central Asia. It is known that the Turkic Kaganate was later divided in 588 into eastern (central - Mongolia) and western (central - Yetiwche) koganates.

In the Western Kaganate lived the tribal and tribal associations of the Karluks, Chaladkas, Kanglis, Turgeshes, Chigils, and Oghuzs. Later, the Oguzs separated from this union and formed their own states. At that time, the Uyghurs dominated the eastern kaganate. In 745, the Turkish Kaganate was conquered by the Uyghurs, followed by the Uyghur state, which existed until 840. It was then overthrown by the Khakas (Kyrgyz). This led some of the Uyghurs to unite with the Karluks, some to migrate to Tibet, and the rest to stay in the Altai and mix with other clans of the Turkic ethnic group. It should be noted that the ancient Saks, Massagets, Sogdians, Khorezmians, and Turks, as well as other ethnic groups that later joined them, included Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Karakalpaks, Uighurs, and others. which was the basis for the formation of Turkic peoples also took part in the formation of the neighboring Tajik people. It should be borne in mind that the same clans and tribes could participate in the formation of different Turkic peoples. For example, in the Uzbek and Kazakh peoples there are Kipchaks, Jalayirs, Naymans, Katagans.

## CONCLUSION

Therefore, in fact that Uzbek and Kazakh languages have common phenomena specific to the above-mentioned generational languages should not be considered as a prod summarizing the above, we can assume that the rule of the ancient Turks in Central Asia covers the V-X centuries, during which time power was concentrated in the hands of the Kogonats Tuku (V-VIII centuries) Kaganate.

Central Asian Turks (552-745), Uyghur Khanate (740-840), Uyghur state (up to X century). Frequent changes of government did not lead to any changes in the ethnic composition of the Turkic population, which later lived in a very large area (Central Asia, Southern Siberia, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, East Turkestan, etc.): the language, customs, dress, culture, and other components of the Turkic ethnic groups remained very similar. As a rule, each kaganat is made up of certain ethnic groups, and although each ethnic group includes many other clans and tribes, it is called the name of the most privileged clan or tribe. For example, the Karluk ethnic group includes, in addition to the Karluks themselves, the Chigils (mainly in Maverannahr) and the Yagma (in the areas from the Ili River basin to Kashgar). The Yagma tribe was part of the Tugiyaguz (Tukiz-Oguz) ethnic group before it merged with the Karluks. The same picture is observed within the Uyghur ethnic group. For example, the Uyghur ethnic group formed not only modern Uyghurs, but also Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz and others. The same can be said about written monuments. For example, the written monuments, conditionally called Uyghur, are associated not only with Uyghur, but also with the history of the formation of other modern Turkic languages that were part of the ancient Uyghur ethnic community of the relations between Uzbek and Kazakh languages in the following period.

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