

BUXORO VOHASI TARIXIY GEOGRAFIYASI

Bobohusenov Akmal Ashurovich

Osiyo xalqaro universiteti o'qituvchisi.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10667247>

Annotatsiya. Maqola Buxoro voahsining tarixiy joylashuvi aholining voha bo'ylab tarqalishi. Zarafshon daryosi bo'yida joylashgan qadimiy shaharlar va ularninig iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy hayoti haqida hikolar qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Zarafshon irmoqlari, Xitfar, Rudizar, Narshaxiy, Nur, Varaxsha, Poykent Farab, Tavois, Iskajkat, SHarg'; Zandana, Vardona, Afshina, Barkad, Romtin (Zamonbobo, Kichiktuzkon, Kattatuzkon, Lo'xli, Og'achuyuq, Qandirli Zamonbobo, Kichiktuzkon, Kattatuzkon, Lo'xli, Og'achuyuq, Qandirli).

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF BUKHARA OASIS

Abstract. The article is the historical location of the Bukhara oasis and the distribution of the population along the oasis. It tells about the ancient cities located along the Zarafshan River and their economic and social life.

Key words: Zarafshan tributaries, Khitfar, Rudizar, Narshahi, Nur, Varakhsha, Poykent Farab, Tavois, Iskajkat, SHArg', Zandana, Vardona, Afshina, Barkad, Romtin (Zamonbobo, Kichiktuzkon, Kattatuzkon, Lohkli, Og achuyuq, Kandirli Zamonbobo, Kichiktuzkon, Kattatuzkon, Lohkli, Ogachuyuq, Kandirli).

ИСТОРИЧЕСКАЯ ГЕОГРАФИЯ БУХАРСКОГО ОАЗИСА

Аннотация. Историческое положение Бухарского оазиса, распределение населения по оазису. Рассказывается о древних городах, расположенных вдоль реки Зарафшан, их экономической и социальной жизни.

Ключевые слова: притоки Зеравшана, Хитфар, Рудизар, Наршахи, Нур, Варахша, Пойкент Фараб, Тавоис, Искаикат, Шарг, Зандана, Вардона, Афшина, Баркад, Ромтин (Замонбобо, Кичиктукон, Каттатукон, Лохли, Ог ачуюк, Кандирли Замонбобо, Кичиктукон, Каттатукон, Лохли, Огачуюк, Кандирли).

Buxoro vohasida o'troq dehqonchilik, shaharsozlik madaniyatining vujudga kelishida Zarafshon daryosining hayotbaxsh o'rni beqiyos. Qadimda Misr «Nilning hadysi» bo'lganidek, Buxoro vohasini ham Zarafshon daryosining in'omi desa bo'ladi. Chunki, daryo adog'ida joylashgan bu o'lkaning o'zi, avvalambor, Zarafshonning ming yillar davomida oqizib kelgan loyqa yotqiziqlari tufayli vujudga kelgan. Uning toshqinlaridan hosil bo'lgan son-sanoqsiz irmoqlar, ko'l va ko'lmaqlar esa voha tabiatining shakllanishi va uning o'zlashtirilib obod etnlishida hayotbaxsh rol o'ynagan.

Turkiston, Hisor va Zarafshon tog' tizmalaridagi qalin¹ muzliklar, abadiy qorliklar erib, ulardan hosil bo'lgan ulkan toshqinlar Zarafshon daryosi bo'ylab oqqan. Uning o'sha zamonlardagi toshqinlari, shubhasiz afsonalarda tasvirlangan «Nuh to'fonii» ni eslatadi. O'sha zamonlarda Zarafshon o'z vodiysida nihoyatda keng maydon bo'ylab yoyilib oqqan. Uning o'ng qirg'og'i hozirgi Samarkand viloyatida Payariq va Xatirchi adirlarini, so'l qirg'og'i esa

¹ Мухаммаджонов А.Р. Қадимги Бухоро. –Тошкент: Фан, 1991. –Б.9.

Pastdarg‘om va Kattaqo‘rg‘on qirlarini yuvib o‘tgan. Bu katta oqimning biror tomchisi ham Zarafshon vodiysining yuqori va o‘rta qismlarida na dehqonchilik, na obodonchilik uchun sarf bo‘lmay, u hozirgi Navoiy shahri yaqinida tor Xazora darbandini yorib o‘tib, konussimon Buxoro vohasiga oqib kirgan.

Buxoro vohasida u qadimgi Xitfar (Vobkentdaryo), Rudizar (Shohrud), Qorako‘ldaryo, Moxondaryo va Tayqir kabi bir nechta tarmoqlar hosil qilib, butun voha bo‘ylab yoyilib oqqan. O‘scha zamonlarda hozirgi Buxoro viloyatining vodiy qismi Zarafshonning toshqin suvlaridan hosil bo‘lgan ko‘l va botqoqliklardan iborat bo‘lib, ular qalin butazor, chakalakzor va to‘qayzorlar bilan qoplangan.

Buxoro vohasining bu qadimiy tabiiy manzarasi X asrda yashagan tarixchi Muhammad Narshaxiyning «Buxoro tarixi» asarida quyidagicha tasvirlanadi: «Hozirda Buxoro (o‘rnashgan) bu mavze, (ilgari) botqoqlik bo‘lib, uning ba’zi erlarini to‘qayzor, daraxtzor va ko‘kalamzorlar tashkil etgan, ayrim joylari esa shunday bo‘lganki, biron hayvon ham oyoq qo‘yishga joy topa olmagan. Buning sababi shuki, Samarkand tomonidagi viloyatlarda tog‘larda qor erib, suvi (oqib kelib) o‘scha joyga yig‘ilib yotar edi.

Samarqand tomonida bir katta daryo borki, uning «Rudi Mosaf»-«Mosaf daryosi» deb ataydilar. Bu daryoga ko‘p suv yig‘ilgan, u bir talay erlarni yuvib, o‘pirib, loyqalarni surib kelgan va natijada bu botqoqliklar to‘lib qolgan. Suv ko‘p oqib kelaverdi, loyqalarni to Bitik va Farobgacha surib keltira berdi. So‘ng suv (toshib kelishi) to‘xtadi, Buxoro o‘rnashgan joy (astasekin) to‘lib, tekis erga aylandi va shunday qilib u kattadaryo So‘g‘d va bu (loyqalar bilan) to‘lgan mavze Buxoro bo‘lib qoldi»1.

Golotsen davrida, ya’ni miloddan avvalgi XII-X ming yillikda tektonik harakatlar oqibatida Poykand Qorako‘l massivi birmuncha ko‘tariladi. Zarafshonning qadimiy oqimi Buxoro vohasida damlanib, hozirgi Yakkatut yaqinida Moxondaryo va Gujayli o‘zanlari bo‘ylab Qizilqumning ichkarisiga tomon urib ketadi. Bu ikki qadimiy o‘zan bo‘ylab u Chuqurko‘l, Moxonko‘l, O‘rtako‘l, Chandirkо‘l, Zamonbobo, Kichiktuzkon, Kattatuzkon, Lo‘xli, Og‘achuyuq, Qandirli, Qayiqli, Qurbonboy, Rahmatbobo, Kichikporson, Kattaporson va Echkiqiron kabi bir qancha ko‘llar zanjirini hosil qiladi. So‘ngra 150 km masofada butun Urganjiy dashtini kesib o‘tib, Oqrabod va Nargizqal’a degan joylarda Amudaryoga borib quyiladi. Qadimda Zarafshonni Amudaryo bilan tutashtirgan Moxondaryoning suvsizlikdan keyinchalik qurib qolgan ko‘hna o‘zanlari hozirgi vaqtida tamoman quruq va usti po‘rsiq sho‘r hamda atrofi yulg‘un bosgan ko‘llar orasida deyarli bilinmay ketgan bo‘lsa-da, ammo cho‘l bag‘rida, xususan, barxanlar ostida juda yaxshi saqlangan. Ba’zi joylarda uning kengligi 30, chuqurligi esa 1,5-2 metrga boradi.

Moxondaryoning o‘zanlaridan biri Amudaryoning o‘ng qirg‘og‘iga joylashgan XI-XII asr yodgorligi Nargizqal’a yaqinida 54 to‘rtta arnaga ajralib, delta hosil qiladi va chuqur hamda keng jarliklar orqali Amudaryoga borib tutashadi. Jarliklarni mahalliy aholi «suвлot» deb ataydi.

Ulardan birinchisi Oxursuvlot, ikkinchisi Jilg‘indisuvlot yoki Yulg‘unlisuvlot, uchinchisi Sho‘rsuvlot yoki Oyxonsuvlot, to‘rtinchisi Suvlisuvlot yoki Digosuvlot nomlari bilan mashhur. Bu suvlotlarning eni 75-125, chuqurligi esa 15-20 metrga teng. Moxondaryoning yana bir o‘zani Nargizqal’adan 18 km janubi-sharqda joylashgan Oqrabod mavzei yaqinida Sho‘ryotoq, Sariboy, Poyanda, Qumsuvlot va Jarsuvlot kabi beshta tarmoqqa bo‘linib, u ham Amudaryoga birlashadi.

Shubhasiz, Moxondaryoning kuchli oqimlari natijasida Amudaryoning, baland va mustahkam qirg‘oqlari yuvilib hosil bo‘lgan bunday chuqur va keng jarliklar qachonlardir uzoq o‘tmishda Zarafshon suvlarining Jayxunga tomon qanchalik shiddat bilan oqqanligidan guvohlik beribgina qolmasdan, balki bu ikki daryo aloqalarining qadimgi nishoni-osorul atiqasiga aylangan.

Buxoro va unga yaqin joylarda tashkil etilgan dastlabki aholi manzillar to‘g‘risida Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Ja‘far an-Narshaxiy o‘zining Buxoro tarixi kitobidi yozib qoldirgan. U Buxorodagi qadimgi Farab, Tavois, Iskajkat, SHarg‘, Zandana, Vardona, Afshina, Barkad, Romtin (Romitan), Varaxsha, Baykand, Karmina manzillar xususida quyidagilarni ta‘kidlaydi.

Karmina Buxoro qishloqlari jumlasidan bo‘lib, uning suvi Buxoro suvidan keladi, xirojji Buxoro xirojiga qo‘shiladi. Uning o‘ziga tegishli alohida bir qishloq ham bor, unda masjidi jome barpo etilgan. Karminani «Bodyaynxurdak» («Ko‘zacha») deb ataganlar. Buxorodan to Karminagacha o‘n to‘rt farsangdir1.

*Nur*² katta joy Buxoro va boshqa joylarning odamlari har yili ziyorat uchun u erga boradilar. Nur ziyoratiga borgan kishi hajqilgan (kishining) fazilatiga ega bo‘ladi; u ziyoratdan qaytib kelganida tabarruk joydan kelganligi sababli shaharni havoza band qilib bezatadilar. Bu Nurni boshqa viloyatlarda Nuri Buxoro deb ataydilar.

*Varaxsha*³. Bir nusxa (kitob)da Varaxsha o‘rnida Rajfandun deb yozganlar. Katta qishloqlardan biri. U Buxoro shahridan qadimiyoqdir. Unda podshohlarning qarorgohi joylashgan. Yilning oxirida esa yigirma kun bozor qilib, yigirma birinchi kuni navro‘z - yangi yil bayramini o‘tkazadilar. Buni «Navro‘zi kishovarzon» - «Dehqonlar navro‘zi» deydilar. Buxoro dehqonlari (yil kunlari) hisobini o‘sha kundan boshlaydilar va bunga e’tibor beradilar.

Baykand. Uni shaharlar jumlasidan deb hisoblaydilar. Baykand aholisi biror kishining Baykandni qishloq deb atashiga rozilik bergen emaslar. Baykandda Buxoro qishloqlari sonicha, mingdan ortiq rabot bo‘lgan.

Aholi joylashuvida shahriston, ark, rabot hamda voha bo‘ylab mavjud tepalar muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Buxoro vohasida bir guruh tepalar saqlangan bo‘lib, ular hududning geografik joylashuvi va aholi hayot tarzi natijasida vujudga kelgan. Quyida bugungi kunga qadar saqlangan tepalar ro‘yxatini keltiramiz.

Xulosa qiladigan bo‘lsak Buxoro vohasi tabiy joylashuviga ko‘ra Moxandaryoning o‘zanida joylashgan bo‘lib aholi orasida turli nomlar bilan atalib kelmoqda. Muhim jihatni qadim zamonalardan beri aholi bu vohani o‘zlariga makon qilib, dehqonchilik, chorvachilik, savdo-sotiq bilan shug’ullanib hayot kechirishmoqda.

REFERENCES

1. Akmal, B., & Ismat, N. (2023). BAQTRIYANING BRONZA DAVRI ARXEOLOGIYA YODGORLIKARINING JOYLASHUVI VA MODDIY MADANIYATI. *Innovations in Technology and Science Education*, 2(8), 73-80.

² Хозирги Нурота шаҳри.

³ Навоий вилоятининг Кизилтепа туман маркази худудида жойлашган.

2. Bobohusenov Akmal. (2023). BUXORO VOHSINING ANTIK DAVRI SHISHA BUYUMLARI. *TADQIQOTLAR*, 25(2), 208–211. Retrieved from <http://tadqiqotlar.uz/index.php/new/article/view/307>
3. Bobohusenov Akmal Ashurovich. (2023). THE MATERIAL CULTURE OF THE TOMBS OF THE ANCIENT AND EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD. *International Journal Of History And Political Sciences*, 3(11), 24–29. <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijhps/Volume03Issue11-06>
4. Ashurovich, B. A. (2023). VARAKHSHA MURAL GANCH AND CLAY PAINTINGS. *International Journal Of History And Political Sciences*, 3(12), 48-53.
5. Akmal, B. (2023). ANTIK VA ILK O 'RTA ASRLAR DAVRI MOZOR-QO 'RG 'ONLARI MODDIY MADANIYATI. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 35(3), 65-70.
6. Bobohusenov, A. (2023). BUXORO VOHASINING ANTIK DAVRI YODGORLIKHLARI. *SCHOLAR*, 1(28), 298-302.
7. Akmal, B. (2023). QADIMGI BAQTRIYA MADANIYATI VA YODGORLIKHLARI TIPOLOGIYASI. *TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHЛИI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 3(7), 100-102.
8. Akmal, B. (2023). BUXORO VOHASI QOYATOSH SURATLARINING DAVRIY TASNIFI. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 29(1), 142-146.
9. Bobohusenov, A. (2023). QADIMGI VARAXSHA DEVORIY GANCH VA LOY BEZAKLARI. *SCHOLAR*, 1(28), 303-308.
10. Akmal , B. (2024). THE GREAT WALL OF THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES - KANPIRAK WALL. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 694–698. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/28381>
11. Xasanova, S. (2024). DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROVERB AND SAYING. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 140–147. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/27853>
12. Shaxnoza Baxadirovna, X. (2023). PROVERBS IN THE LEXICOGRAPHICAL ASPECT. *International Journal of Formal Education*, 2(12), 429–437. Retrieved from <http://journals.academiczone.net/index.php/ijfe/article/view/1771>
13. Xasanova, S. (2023). STRUCTURAL – SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PROVERBS. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(12), 619–625. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/27109>
14. Xasanova, S., & murodova, D. (2023). REPRESENTATION OF THE SYSTEMIC RELATIONS OF RUSSIAN VOCABULARY IN PROVERBS AND SAYINGS. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 276–280. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/24346>
15. Xasanova, S. (2023). USING EXPRESSIVE VOCABULARY IN RUSSIAN PROVERBS. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 403–408. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/25248>

16. Toshpo'latova, S. (2023). MS ANDREYEV-SCIENTIFIC CAREER. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(12), 801-807.
17. Toshpolatova Shakhnoza Shuhratovna. (2023). ETHNOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL COSTUMES AND RITUALS OF TAJIKS IN THE WORKS OF M. S. ANDREYEV. *International Journal Of History And Political Sciences*, 3(12), 42–47. <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijhps/Volume03Issue12-08>
18. Shakhnoza Shuhratovna, T. (2023). M. S. ANDREYEV'S WAY OF LIFE. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education* (2993-2769), 1(10), 655–659. Retrieved from <http://grnjournal.us/index.php/STEM/article/view/2280>
19. Toshpo'latova, S. . (2024). RELIGIOUS ANTHROPOLOGY. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 504–510. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/28281>
20. Toshpulatova Shakhnoza Shuhratovna. (2023). ETYMOLOGY OF TAJIK MARRIAGE CEREMONY. *International Journal Of History And Political Sciences*, 3(11), 17–23. <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijhps/Volume03Issue11-05>
21. Toshpo'latova, S., & Ashurova, G. (2023). THE HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK OF M. S. ANDREYEV - "ARK BUKHARI". *Modern Science and Research*, 2(9), 404–409.
22. Toshpo'latova, S. (2023). ETHNOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CALENDRICAL CALCULATION AND LENGTH MEASUREMENTS OF KHUF VALLEY TAJIKS IN THE RESEARCHES OF M.S. ANDREYEV. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 291–299.
23. Toshpo'latova, S. . (2023). A STUDY OF THE WEDDING CEREMONY OF THE TAJIKS OF AFGHANISTAN. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(9), 84–89.
24. Ilniyoz o'g'li, S. F. (2023). XIX ASRDA XONLIKLARNING O 'ZARO SAVDO MUNOSABATLARI. JOURNAL OF SCIENCE, RESEARCH AND TEACHING, 2 (8), 111–114.
25. Sayfutdinov Feruz Ilniyazovich. (2023). USING GIS SOFTWARE AND THE IMPORTANCE OF DIGITAL HISTORY IN THE STUDY OF HISTORY . *International Journal Of History And Political Sciences*, 3(10), 31–33. <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijhps/Volume03Issue10-06>
26. Sayfutdinov, F. (2023). THE IMPORTANCE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING HISTORY. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 719–723. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/24678>
27. Sayfutdinov Feruz Ilniyoz o'g'li. (2023). XIX ASRDA XONLIKLARNING O'ZARO SAVDO MUNOSABATLARI. *JOURNAL OF SCIENCE, RESEARCH AND TEACHING*, 2(8), 111–114. Retrieved from <https://jsrt.innovascience.uz/index.php/jsrt/article/view/284>
28. Sayfutdinov, F. (2023). ANALYSIS OF DATA ON LAND OWNERSHIP AND LIVESTOCK FARMING OF KARAKALPAKS. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 650–657. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/25727>

29. Sayfutdinov Feruz Ilniyozovich. (2023). LAND OWNERSHIP RELATIONS BASED ON THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF KARAKALPAK. *International Journal Of Literature And Languages*, 3(11), 20–27. <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijll/Volume03Issue11-04>
30. Vahobovna, S. G. (2021). Khoja Abdulkhaliq Ghijduvani And Its Method. *European Journal of Humanities and Educational Advancements*, 2(10), 39-40.
31. Srojeva, Gulbahor. "CONTINUITY IN EDUCATION-CHIEF MEZON." Modern Science and Research 2.12 (2023): 834-839.
32. Srojeva , G. . (2024). SOLUTIONS, RESULTS AND PROBLEMS OF REFORMS IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 782–788.
33. Srojeva, G. (2023). LOWER ZARAFSHAN OASIS TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 199–204.
34. Muxamedovna, G. M. (2023). UCHINCHI RENESANS DAVRIDA AJDODLARIMIZ MEROSINI ORGANISH ORQALI INTEGRATSION TA'LIMNI YANADA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH TAMOYILLARI. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 22(1), 35-38.
35. Muxamedovna, G. M. (2023). KREATIV YONDASHUV ASOSIDA DIDAKTIK MATERIALLAR YARATISH MEXANIZMLARI. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 21(3), 12-14.
36. Gadayeva, . M. . (2023). THE UNIQUE SIGNIFICANCE OF MASTERING SOCIAL SCIENCES DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW UZBEKISTAN. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 459–464. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/25292>
37. Gadayeva, . M. . (2023). THE UNIQUE SIGNIFICANCE OF MASTERING SOCIAL SCIENCES DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW UZBEKISTAN. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 459–464. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/25292>
38. Gadayeva Mohigul Muxamedovna. (2023). HISTORY OF PATRIOTIC WOMEN . *International Journal Of History And Political Sciences*, 3(12), 69–75. <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijhps/Volume03Issue12-12>
39. Bafoeva, R. (2023). The concept of family in English, Russian and Uzbek proverbs. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education* (2993-2769), 1(10), 651–654. Retrieved from <https://grnjournal.us/index.php/STEM/article/view/2279>
40. Rokhila Bafoeva 2023. The Concept of Education in English and Uzbek Proverbs. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education* (2993-2769). 1, 9 (Nov. 2023), 292–296.
41. Bafoeva, R. (2023). NEW METHODS OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 58-63.
42. Pirmanovna, N. G., & Bafoeva, R. (2022). NATIONAL AND CULTURAL PROVERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES AND THEIR UNIVERSAL FEATURES. *Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке*, 1(4), 500-503.

43. Pirmanovna, N. G., & Bafoeva, R. (2023). INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK MAQOLLARING GENDER XUSUSIYATLARI. *World of Science*, 6(5), 167-169.
44. Gulamova , D. (2024). EUPHEMISM INTERPRETATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 817–823. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/28458>
45. Gulamova, D. (2023). METHODOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING THE CULTURE OF USING EUPHEMISMS IN 9TH GRADE NATIVE LANGUAGE CLASSES. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(12), 483–493. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/26960>
46. Gulamova, D. I. (2023). 5-6-SINF ONA TILI DARSLARIDA EVFEMIZMLARDAN FOYDALANISH MADANIYATINI SHAKLLANTIRISH USULLARI.
47. Gulamova, D. I. (2023). EVFEMIZMLAR O 'QUVCHI NUTQ MADANIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRUVCHI OMIL SIFATIDA.
48. Bobojonova, D. (2023). THE IMPORTANCE OF UZBEK FOLK PROVERBS. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 670–675. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/25751> More Citation Formats
49. Bobojonova Dilnoza Okhunjonovna. (2023). A Proverb is a Product of Folk Wisdom. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education* (2993-2769), 1(9), 333–338. Retrieved from <https://grnjournal.us/index.php/STEM/article/view/1509>
50. Shokir o'g'li, S. U. (2023). MAHALLANING JAMIYAT IJTIMOIY TARAQQIYOTIDAGI O'RNI. Научный Фокус, 1(6), 369-371.
51. Sadullayev, U. . (2024). THE NEIGHBORHOOD IS THE CRADLE OF VALUES. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 607–613. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/28343>
52. Sadullayev, U. (2023). ABOUT THE EMERGENCE OF THE CONCEPT OF NEIGHBORHOOD. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(12), 722-727.
53. Sadullayev Umidjon Shokir O'g'li. (2023). THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MAHALLA SYSTEM'S REFORMATIONS IN NEW UZBEKISTAN. *International Journal Of History And Political Sciences*, 3(10), 25–30. <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijhps/Volume03Issue10-05>
54. Sadullayev Umidjon Shokir o'g'li. (2023). The History of the Creation and Formation of the Neighborhood. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education* (2993-2769), 1(10), 480–485. Retrieved from <https://grnjournal.us/index.php/STEM/article/view/2142>
55. O'gli, S. U. S. (2023). ELUCIDATION OF ISSUES OF THE HISTORY OF BUKHARA GUZARS IN OA SUKHAREVA AND HER STUDIES. *International Journal Of History And Political Sciences*, 3(11), 30-35.
56. Sadullayev, U. (2023). ABOUT THE EMERGENCE OF THE CONCEPT OF NEIGHBORHOOD. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(12), 722–727.