



**O‘RTA OSIYO QADIMGI KO‘CHMANCHI XALQLARIDA TIL
MASALASIGA OID AYRIM MULOXAZALAR**

**НЕКОТОРЫЕ СООБРАЖЕНИЯ ПО ВОПРОСУ ЯЗЫКА У ДРЕВНИХ
КОЧЕВЫХ НАРОДОВ СРЕДНЕЙ АЗИИ**

**SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE QUESTION OF LANGUAGE IN THE
ANCIENT NOMADIC PEOPLES OF CENTRAL ASIA**

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Annotatsiya:

O‘rta Osiyo ko‘chmanchi qabilalarida mil. avv. VI asrda qabilalar ittifoqi(siyosiy birlashma) vujudga keladi. Ushbu xalqlarda til va ularning qanday guruhlardan iboratligi e‘tiborli masala. Yaqin yillargacha mintaqa aholisining eron tilli ekanligi haqidagi fikr bu masalada asosiy o‘rin egallab kelgan. Olib borilgan so‘nggi izlanishlar Yevroosiyo dasht qabilalari eneolit va bronza davrlaridayoq turkiy tilda so‘zlashganligini ko‘rsatmoqda. Maqola temir davri O‘rta Osiyo ko‘chmanchi qabilalari tili va uning kelib chiqishi haqida.

Kalit so‘zlar: O‘rta Osiyo ko‘chmanchi qabilalarida siyosiy birlashmalar, ko‘chmanchi xalqlari tillari, turkiy tilli xunlar, “turk” atamasi, eron tillilik, sak tili, sak shevalari.

Аннотация:

Центральноазиатские кочевые племена сыграли большую роль в этногенезе и этнической истории народов региона. Хотя они делятся на разные кланы



и племена, до н. э. VI веке племена объединились в Союз (политическое объединение), образовав политическую власть. В возникших политических объединениях существовала своя политическая система и правила. Статья основана на различных источниках железный век о политической жизни и законах среднеазиатских кочевых племен и союзов.

Ключевые слова: Политические объединения среднеазиатских кочевых племен, языки кочевых народов, тюркоязычные гунны, термин “тюрк”, ираноязычие, сакский язык, сакские диалекты.

Abstract:

In the nomadic tribes of Central Asia, a tribal union (political union) arises in the 6th century BC. In these peoples, the language and what kind of gurukhs they consist of is a matter of consideration. Until recently, the opinion that the population of the region is Iranian-speaking has been central to this issue. Recent research suggests that Eurasian steppe tribes spoke Turkic as early as the Eneolithic and Bronze Ages. The article is about the language of the nomadic tribes of Central Asia of the Iron Age and its origins.

Keywords: Political associations in the nomadic tribes of Central Asia, the languages of the nomadic peoples, Turkic-speaking Huns, the term “turk”, Iranian linguistics, sak language, sak dialects.

KIRISH. ВВЕДЕНИЕ. INTRODUCTION

Language is a very important socio-cultural factor in the emergence of the state. Groups with a single language and culture seek to create a state system to protect their interests and maintain social order. In the 6th century BC, political associations arose in the nomadic tribes of Central Asia. In this sense, the languages of the nomadic peoples of the region and what groups they consist of are a matter of consideration.



ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA. МАТЕРИАЛЫ И МЕТОДЫ. MATERIALS AND METHODS.

In the matter of the language of the ancient nomadic inhabitants of Central Asia, the idea of Iranian linguistics has prevailed up to this time, enough reasons for this. First of all, the ideological criteria established in the era of the former regime and the research carried out on this basis. In this regard, archaeology has served in favor of this idea. The inadequacy of sources regarding the language of the nomadic population added massively to the long duration of the debate. According to research, the annals of the kingdoms of North China for the first time records of Turkic-speaking Huns appear from 1764 BC, later 822 BC, 304 BC [1]. Professor A. Khojaev believes that the term “turk” existed in Chinese sources at least 4 thousand years ago [2].

NATIJALAR VA MUHOKAMA. РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ И ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

Nomadic animal husbandry, with some differences, has formed specific common cultural values and Customs. In the union that arose within a single economic territory, mutual social relations and common cultural ties continued to perpetuate it. On the basis of these contacts, a common language was formed, until which the communication of the population was relatively difficult. Until recently, the opinion that the population of the region is Iranian-speaking[3] has occupied a key place in this matter. Linguists argue that the languages of ancient Iran did not differ much from each other at the initial stage of development[4]. In turn, the cattle-breeding Turkic peoples, although they have separate independent languages, fall out one better. It was this aspect that helped the tribes to get out of one alliance and join the other relatively easily.

The language of the Saxons belongs to the south eastern group of the Iranian language, according to the opinion spoken by most scholars[5]. In particular, the language of the amirgian tribes differed from other sak dialects[6]. This suggests that not all tribes and elates are Iranian-speaking. Based on the region itself, when we divide this into a group of traditional Western and eastern settlers, it is observed that the degree of Iranian or Turkic linguistics, from an ancient point of



view, becomes a phenomenon in which language dominance changes over time. As a result of the largest migration known to us being made by Eastern groups, Turkic language positions were growing and becoming the dominant language. This in turn was based on the fact that a significant part of the population consisted of speakers of the Turkic language from the beginning. The lack of a sharp discrepancy in the language issue between the nomadic tribes who lived in the region and their settlers facilitated the process of assimilation. Even in the Union of large tribes in dialogue, it makes it possible to understand one another through a single language and its dialects. Recent research suggests that Eurasian steppe tribes spoke Turkic during the Eneolithic and Bronze ages [7].

XULOSA. ВЫВОДЫ. CONCLUSIONS

The ancient nomadic tribes of Central Asia were not all Iranian speaking. The Turkic-speaking tribes that entered as a result of the migration did not have a new unity. The lack of a sharp discrepancy in the language issue between the nomadic tribes who lived in the region and their settlers facilitated the process of assimilation. This process in turn took place on the basis that a significant part of the population was originally made up of Turkic speakers.

ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YXATI. СПИСОК ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ.

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