



# PROCEDIA

of Theoretical and Applied Sciences

Vol. 15 | Issue 2 | pp. 52-55 | ISSN: 2795-5621

Available online @ <http://procedia.online/index.php/applied/index>



## Important Problems of Historical Origin

Userbayeva Feruza

History course student  
Chirchik State Pedagogical University  
[feruzauserbayeva@gmail.com](mailto:feruzauserbayeva@gmail.com) 94.611-16.05  
Scientific leader: Kamoliddinov Farrux

**ANNOTATION:** The article talks about the invaluable role of sources in the study of the ancient past. An attempt is made to embody history through sources. Of course, taking into account the existence of topical issues related to source studies, we will try to cover these issues and the concept of source studies in detail in this article.

**KEY WORDS:** History is a source, ethnographic sources, past, written sources, material sources, historical museums, ethnos.

**Citation:** Ikramov, A.A. Outdoor Games and Relay Races in the System of Physical Education of Students. *Procedia of Theoretical and Applied Sciences* 2024, 3(2), 52-55.

<https://doi.org/10.xxxxx/xxxxx>

Received: 14 May 2024

Revised: 3 June 2024

Accepted: 25 June 2024

Published: 24 July 2024



**Copyright:** © 2024 by the authors. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution- 4.0 International License (CC - BY 4.0)

Currently, it is an urgent topic to study the history of Central Asia based on various sources, including written sources, to create research, and to reveal its scientific and practical importance. In the decision of May 24, 2017 No. PQ-2995 "On measures to further improve the system of preservation, research and promotion of ancient written sources" [1], the tasks of researching the history of our country through handwritten sources and archival documents were determined. given In this regard, many studies are being carried out based on historical sources. Many studies have been carried out on the history of the medieval period of Central Asia. Scientific works published based on manuscript sources are distinguished by the wealth of factual materials. Official documents are especially important in the study of economic and social issues. Also, in official documents, you can find valuable facts about political history, information that is not in historical works.

Source studies is one of the main and important branches of historical science, which studies the theoretical and practical aspects of the study of various sources and their scientific use. What do we mean by historical source? The concept of source or historical source is broad and includes everything created as a result of human activity. A material product created as a result of human activity can be a historical resource at the same time as it fulfills a certain task. A source is understood as a monument with certain information. Because information from historical sources forms the basis of history and science. The science of source studies in the field of social science can be mainly of two types - historical source studies and literary source studies. The purpose of source studies is to study historical source studies. The tasks of the science of source studies are the types of historical sources and their research, teaching the principles [2]. Of course, sources are important in historical research. It would be no mistake to say that we are reviving the distant history through these sources.

The science of source studies is one of the main and important branches of the science of history. The researched historical source is created by a social subject (a person or a group of people) and over time becomes a source of knowledge about the past. During the work of the historian on the source, there is an interaction between the cultures of the text creator and the researcher. The historian is an active party: he organizes interaction. In order to correctly evaluate the content of the source and reveal its essence, the historian must have a good knowledge of the history of the period when the source was created. One of the most important issues of source studies is to know the essence of the analysis of the source, to be able to compare it with other sources. But it is historical source studies that focuses on the thoughts and opinions of these sources and analyzes them in terms of their relevance. It is up to historians like us to judge based on authenticity.

What do we mean by historical source? By historical resource, we understand the material and spiritual monuments left over from the distant past, which reflect the past of nature and society at a certain stage. Material monuments include ancient monuments, settlements and tombs, ruins of cities, castles and fortresses, household items, etc. Spiritual monuments mean ancient writings, examples of folklore, legends, written monuments - inscriptions, manuscript books, documents and archival materials. In general, the historical source consists of material and spiritual monuments that appeared as a result of human social activity and reflect its characteristics. We call the science that organizes them source science. Source studies in the field of social science can be mainly of two types, historical source studies and literary source studies. Our goal is to study historical source studies. As for the tasks of source studies, it is the main task of source studies to find historical sources, to list them, to categorize them, to study them in depth and comprehensively, to determine the events that are little reflected or described in the source, to determine the content and objectivity of the given facts, to evaluate the importance of the source in studying the development of the science of history [3]. Source studies is a subsidiary science of historical sources and cultural phenomena. Source studies as a special scientific discipline was formed in the 19th century. Source studies, in turn, are organized into several main groups, depending on the historical sources, their general character, and how they reflect the 1960s.

Written sources: Written sources are an important and basic type of historical sources. Human social activity, more precisely, is created as a result of interpersonal relationships and plays an important role in the study of the history of the Middle Ages (VI-XIX centuries) as a source that reflects the socio-political events that occurred in those times.

Material sources: It is known that the history of human society covers a period of about 40,000 years, but a relatively long time has passed since writing appeared. For example; including labor and war weapons, clothing, jewelry, housing and equipment, palaces,

castles, temples, statues, etc. in historical museums.

Ethnographic sources: Materials and information related to the origin of peoples are ethnographic sources. For example, the names of people, tribes and clans, patterns and decorations of weapons and items created by human hands and intelligence, 60 customs and traditions preserved in the minds of people, as well as in oral and written literature, and the way of life of people are ethnographic sources. All this is examined and organized by the science of ethnography (from the Greek ethnos - people, grapho - I write, information about the people; folklore)

Folk literature: Some examples of literature have reached us through the works of ancient Greek historians, as well as Eastern scholars such as Tabari, Masudi, Beruni, Firdawsi, Ibn al-Asir. The legends about Kayumars, Jamshid and Siyovush, the stories about Amort and Sparetra, Tomaris and Shiroq are among them. Material and technical information of the sources means the size of the paper on which the manuscript book or document is written, the number of paper sheets, cover, text size, letter, ink, calligraphy, work Information such as name, author, book history and place is meant. This information is important in studying the reasons for writing the work, the place where it was written, and the technical development and socio-political environment at that time. Without identifying this information, it is about the events described in the work, about the manuscript work in general. and it is impossible to have a strong imagination and express an opinion about it [4].

Important aspects of resource organization: identification, restoration, analysis. Identification of sources and its scientific significance. Sorting sources by topic and its main conditions. Source analysis methods. Analysis of sources according to external and internal signs. Making general conclusions about the historical source. Formation of the first writing in Central Asia. Studies on Turkic inscriptions, their inscriptions and identified locations, and Turkic sources. The art of literature is the ancient writings and their research [5] . When studying various topics, the historian gets only the information he needs from the document. For the source scholar, the integrity of the source is important. In this, the historian proceeds from the assessment of the authenticity of the source [6]. Of course, these aspects are taken into account. Teaching this subject is considered to be of little importance to the students of history.

The importance of source studies in the study of history is incomparable. These two concepts are inextricably linked. - the current issues of the district are highlighted. Despite this, many effective works are being carried out in the study of this subject. In this article, we tried to reveal the concept of source studies and various current issues in the study of this science today.

## REFERENCES

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Qadimiy yozma manbalarni saqlash, tadqiq va targ'ib qilish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori // "Xalq so'zi" gazetasi, 2017 y. 25 may. № 103 (6797). – B.1.
2. Abdumajid Madraimov, Gavhar Fuzailova "Manbashunoslik", Ozbekiston faylasuflar milliy nashriyoti 2008-yil, 27-bet.
3. <https://uz.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manbashunoslik>
4. Abdumajid Madraimov, Gavhar Fuzailova Manbashunoslik, Ozbekiston faylasuflar milliy nashriyoti 2008-yil, 46-bet.
5. 'Tarixshunoslar va manbashunoslar uchun dastur, 2021-yil Urganch, 7-bet.
6. D.Alimova - tarix fanlari doktori, professor Manbashunoslik Ozbekistonning eng yangi tarixi masalalari boyicha Muvofiqlashtiruvchi-metodik markaz, 2019.© TURON-IQBOL nashriyoti, 2019, 18-bet