

THE STUDY OF THE KARAKALPAK ETHNOGRAPHY IN THE WORKS OF T. A. JDANKO

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Annotation: This scientific article examines the life and scientific activity of the outstanding historian-ethnographer of the 20th century T. A. Jdanko. T. A. Jdanko is a scientist in the field of ethnography and ethnic history of the Karakalpak people, and such issues as his scientific research and research in this area, the works of the scientist, his contribution to ethnic history and the development of the Karakalpak people are analyzed.

Keywords: ethnography, ethnic history, Karakalpaks, K. P. Tolstov, Khorezm expedition, Samarkand Museum, ethnography.

Introduction

Tatyana Alexandrovna Jdanko was considered a mature specialist in the history and ethnography of the Central Asian peoples, including the Karakalpaks. She was born on July 19, 1909 in the family of Russian General A.E. Jdanko in Elisavetgrad, located on the territory of present-day Ukraine. In her youth, she studied at a school in Kyiv and in 1924 graduated from a seven-year labor school in the city. She received her further education at a commercial and industrial vocational school¹. Having moved to Moscow in 1927, T. Jdanko entered the Department of Ethnography of the Faculty of History and Ethnography of Moscow State University and graduated in 1930. After that, the scientist will begin further work and she will be sent to Uzbekistan on the basis of a referral. T. Jdanko, who started her activity in the museum, works as the head of the department of the museum in Samarkand. During these years, she participated in expeditions, based on her first experience as a historian-ethnographer, collecting valuable information for her scientific work.

The activity of the scientist in Samarkand was closely connected with her fate and scientific activity. First, in 1936-1941, she worked as the director of the Uzbek department of the museum in Moscow. In 1947, after successfully completing her postgraduate studies, she successfully defended his Ph.D. thesis under the guidance of the famous historian S.P. Tolstov. After that, she continued her work in the department of ethnography of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan of the Institute of Ethnography².

Also in 1945-1959, T. Zhdanko herself took part in the work of an ethnographic research expedition conducted in the Karakalpak region as a detachment commander. Here, valuable information about the parts of the population living in different living conditions was collected in a large volume. Among the mentors of the scientist in the scientific field were prominent historians of their time, such as P. F. Preobrazhensky, S. P. Tolstov, S. A. Tokarev and M. O. Kosvin. She also worked as deputy head of the Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition of the scientist S.P. Tolstov, which is of

¹ By the sea of dunes, on the land of takyrs. Collection of memoirs about T. A. Zhdanko / Compiled and author of the preface Bogoslovskaya I. V. - Tashkent: San'at, 2021. - P.297.

² Kamalov S. K. About the life and scientific activities of Tatyana Aleksandrovna Zhdanko // Ethnic history and traditional culture of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Nukus, 1989. - P. 9.

great importance in the history of Uzbekistan. She defended his doctoral thesis in 1964 as a result of the analysis and study of scientific data collected and received during this period.

ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

To this day, the studies and literature on the activities of T. Jdanko make it possible to obtain more information about her in the works written by the scientist. As a result of studying the scientific heritage of T. A. Jdanko and her works, a number of scientific results dedicated to the life of a scientist were announced. In a work entitled "Proceedings of T.A. Jdanko and the main tasks of modern ethnography of Central Asia" the scientist described the main directions of his scientific work and research³.

More information about her was published by S. Kamalov, one of the students of T. A. Jdanko, in the collection "Ethnic History and Traditional Culture of the Peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan", created in 1989⁴.

Especially in the work done by S. Kamalov, the publication of this essay on her biography and activities on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the birth of the scientist, the scientific works of T. Jdanko are summarized and his complete list is formed. This serves as the basis for a deep acquaintance with the scientific heritage of the scientist and the use of valuable ethnographic information. T. A. Jdanko, having made a great contribution to science, began to study the issues of the social lifestyle of the semi-sedentary population of the Central Asian region and Kazakhstan.

Among the students of T.A.Jdanko are S.K.Kamalov, K.Sh.Shoniyazov, S.Mirkhasilov, academician of UzFA from Uzbekistan, Kh. .Bekmuratova. It is noteworthy that he widely used information about her teacher's autobiography and her historical and ethnographic works.

DISCUSSION

Tatyana Alexandrovna Jdanko devoted her great scientific activity to the ethnic history and ethnogenesis of the Karakalpak people. Her interests in this direction began in the late 30s of the XX century. Her first steps in acquaintance with the Karakalpak region were made in 1932, when he visited Khorezm and Bukhara with three employees of the museum in Samarkand to collect materials related to the period of the Bukhara and Khiva khanates. It is known that in the scientific literature devoted to the life of a scientist, 8 historical employees are mentioned who were sent to Uzbekistan to its Samarkand Museum, located on Registan Square⁵.

During their trip to Khorezm, young explorers travel around Khiva on carts, collecting valuable material about the cities and villages of the oasis. Acquaintance with the Karakalpak region in the true sense and the collection of ethnographic data on the history of the population here was associated with the archaeological and ethnographic expedition of the Institute of Ethnography named after N. N. Miklukho-Maklay, which began in 1937, aimed at exploring Khorezm. . In historical settlements located between Kyzylkum and Karakum, you will get acquainted with sand dunes, the remains of an ancient fortress and the ruins of a powerful wall that were created 1200 years ago. Also, in the course of research, certain regions of Karakalpakstan, their population, their ethnic characteristics and original historical facts are regularly collected. As part of the Khorezm expedition, the scientist who made the necessary plans, as a result of excavations in Tuprokkal, discovered ancient Khorezm documents

³"Ethnography and Ecology". Regional scientific session following the results of the field X Ethnographic research in Central Asia and Kazakhstan, dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the scientific activity of T.A.ZhdANKO // Soviet ethnography. - Moscow: Nauka, No. 4. 1991. - S. 165.

⁴ Kamalov S. K. About the life and scientific activities of Tatyana Aleksandrovna Zhdanko // Ethnic history and traditional culture of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Nukus, 1989. - P. 9.

⁵ Germanov V. Three Zhdanko sisters // Star of the East. No. 3. - Tashkent, 2014. - P. 86.

written on wood and leather, created by the Karakalpaks. By the 1940s, every year for several months, T. A. Jdanko participated in expeditions on the territory of Karakalpakstan.

RESULT

An analysis of the available scientific literature shows that the main part of the activities of T. A. Jdanko and the main emphasis in her research were focused on the development of research into the ethnic history and ethnogenesis of the Karakalpak people. Since 1953, the scientist, who worked as the head of the sector of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, as a result of his multifaceted and productive work, created scientific works on the problems of the history and ethnography of the Karakalpaks. As a preliminary result of scientific trips to Karakalpakstan, the scientist initially created two dissertation studies. Subsequently, based on the collected field materials, she systematically studied the various traditions of the Karakalpak population and expanded the scope of their subject matter and content. One of the main reasons for this is the efficient work of local ethnographers and young researchers involved in the expedition. A research group led by T. A. Jdanko compiled a perfect ethnic map of the region, having studied the composition of various tribal groups of the Karakalpaks, the history of their settlement, economy and material culture. As a result, by 1950 the first major research work of the scientist "Essays on the historical ethnography of the Karakalpaks" was published.

This work consists of three large sections, the first part tells about the tribal system of the Karakalpaks of Khorezm at the end of the 19th-beginning of the 20th century and ethnographically analyzes the tribes and their components. According to the data of 1901, the number of the first kind was 72,050, and the second - 42,000 people.

The second chapter of the work analyzes the development of the tribal system of the Karakalpaks, their administrative structure within the Khiva Khanate, the relationship between their tribal composition. The third chapter of this book is devoted to the ethnogenesis of the Karakalpaks, the ethnogenesis of the tribal ethnonyms of the Karakalpaks living in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya, and the relationship in the Amu Darya department during the colonial period.

In addition to scientific work related to field research in Karakalpakstan, T. A. Jdanko developed general theoretical problems of ethnography. Since the late 1950s, one of the main issues that the scientist has been dealing with has been the problems of ethnic processes in the region of Central Asia and Kazakhstan from ancient times to the present day. In 1952, she published his next work based on the materials of the Khorezm archaeological expedition⁶.

In the studies of T. A. Jdanko, information was collected that is characteristic of the traditional way of life and material culture of the Karakalpak people. By the 50s of the 20th century, the Karakalpaks published valuable information about the traditional clothing of the Karakalpak women, which began to lose its significance in their daily life. In 1956, in one of the villages of the Moinaksky district, during field studies conducted among the population, it turned out that for twenty years the population fixes that they did not wear bags. A similar situation is observed in the Chimbay region, and it is noted that residents did not wear kimesh after the October Revolution. This shows that in the late 1920s - early 30s, the traditional life of the Karakalpaks began to forget the centuries-old ethnic material and cultural signs⁷.

Later, T. A. Jdanko conducted field research in Chimboy, Takhtakopir, Kegeyli, Karaozak, Kungirot and Moinak regions, in particular, on the islands of Tazbeskum, Mergentov, Karaboyli and Karadzhar of the Aral Sea. The "Koraborkli" tribe, which has the same ethnonym as the Karakalpaks, is

⁶ Jdanko T.A. Essays on the historical ethnography of the Karakalpaks. – M; L. 1950. - 178 p.

⁷ Jdanko T.A. "Karakalpaks of the Khorezm oasis" (Proceedings of the Khorezm archaeological expedition. M, 1952.

mentioned in information related to the Karakalpak epic and folklore, as well as in sources included in the Kipchak tribal union. Accordingly, in the period after the invasion of the Mongols, the ethnogenesis of the Karakalpaks was significantly influenced by their contacts with the Nogais. The Karakalpaks began to be mentioned under their current name in Central Asian sources dating back to the end of the 16th century. This people led a semi-sedentary way of life along with cattle breeding and fishing.

In the third part of the results of the Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition, another research work of the scientist was published, based on interesting information about the decorative and applied art of the Karakalpaks⁸.

It can be said that the 1960s were one of the most fruitful and meaningful stages of the scientist's research activities. In addition to co-authoring many scientific studies, he worked tirelessly on his doctoral dissertation. As a result, he became one of the co-authors of the book "Peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan", originally published in 1962-63. In 1964, the scientist defended his doctoral dissertation. Also in the same year, they published the work "Essays on the History of Karakalpakstan" together with a group of remarkable authors from Karakalpakstan⁹.

In the conclusions of the scientist, questions of the history of ancient Khorezm and the history of the Karakalpaks and their interdependence are substantiated. In particular, this problem is covered in detail in the work published above. The ancient Khorezm civilization was established in the large Khorezm oasis, irrigated by the Amu Darya waters, and the culture of irrigation and agriculture was highly developed. In 1970-1980, a scientist who studied the problems of the sedentary and nomadic lifestyle of the population living in the island basin published a number of articles¹⁰.

In 1986, a work was published devoted to the historical issues of the history of the Karakalpak region from ancient times to the present day. In these studies, the scientist, who witnessed not only the ancient history of the region, but also the emergence of the tragedy of the island, which today has become one of the main world problems, perceived this situation as a natural-historical tragedy of his dear land. Although one of the important features of the study of T. A. Jdanko is based on field ethnographic research, the author tried to substantiate the facts and materials on the historical issues he studied from the available scientific literature, as well as on the basis of unexamined archive documents¹¹.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the study and detailed study of life, scientific and historical work, the heritage of the great scientist-historian, cartographer, ethnographer and local historian Tatyana Alexandrovna Jdanko, in particular, the history of the Karakalpak people, the history of culture, ethnography and ethnogenesis, lifestyle, toponymy, cartography Data analysis today is the basis for new scientific research.

- All activities of the scientist were filled with historical research, and today it has become an important historical fact in the study of the history and ethnography of the peoples of the Aral Bay basin.

⁸ Field materials of the Karakalpak ethnographic detachment of the Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1956–1959. Collector N.P. Lobachev. - S. 73.

⁹ Folk ornamental art of the Karakalpaks. Tr. Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition. T. III. M. 1958.

¹⁰ Essays on the history of the Karakalpak ASSR. T. I. - Tashkent. 1964.

¹¹ Ethnic communities and ethnic processes in pre-revolutionary Russia // Ethnic processes in the USSR. M., 1977. S. 33-84; Uning uzi, Ethnographic studies of the Khorezm expedition (Peoples, problems, works) // Culture and art of ancient Khorezm. M., 1980. S. 21-41; Shu muallif, Family among the peoples of Central Asia // Family life of the peoples of the USSR. M., 1990 (jointly with N. P. Lobacheva).

- A significant scientific study by T.A. Jdanko and its results serve to identify local features of the history of the Karakalpak region in the Soviet era and its ethnic history.
- Information about the history of the territory of Karakalpakstan and the ethnic history of its inhabitants, historical information created as a result of the expedition, testifies to the high awareness of the scientist in his field. It is also not possible to analyze information about its activities within the framework of one article.

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