

# Life, education, history and place of Uzbeks in Afghanistan

**Torayeva Sayyora Bakhtiyorovna**

Education of Afghan citizens  
Senior teacher of the educational center

**AbdulMusavvir Qadiri**

Education of Afghan citizens  
Student of the educational center

**Abstract:** In this article, the number of Uzbeks in Afghanistan, the history of Uzbeks in Afghanistan, the difference between the Uzbeks of Uzbekistan and the Uzbeks of Afghanistan, the dialect of the Uzbeks in Afghanistan, the language of the Uzbeks in Afghanistan The place of residence of Uzbeks, some differences between the language of Uzbekistan and the language of Afghanistan, the place of Uzbeks in Afghanistan, and how Uzbeks in Afghanistan are educated in Uzbek are discussed.

**Keywords:** ethnic, Dari, tribe, Bodghis, Pamir, formerly, Kunduz, Balkh, Sheberghan, Maimana, population, residence, chiefdom, kalima, Pashtun, people, Badakhshan, Takhar, Samangan, Sarpul, Andhui, Javuzjon

The Uzbeks are the largest ethnic group in Afghanistan and speak the Uzbek and Dari languages, the Uzbeks are one of the largest Turkic tribes in Afghanistan.

Afghan Uzbeks live in more than nine provinces, a large number of Afghan Uzbeks live in Kunduz, Balkh, Sheberghan, Takhor, and Maymana provinces, and in the Pamir mountains of Bodghis province. Uzbeks live and this place was called Turkestan before. In the 70s of the 20th century, the population of Afghanistan was 16 million, of which 2 million were Uzbeks. Currently, the total population of Afghanistan is more than 30 million, of which the total number of Afghan citizens belonging to the Uzbek nationality is given in some as 3-5 million, in others as 7-8 is given as million. The main reason for the lack of accurate information about the number of Uzbeks in Afghanistan is that there has been no population registration since the last 40 years. In addition, the war has forced the Afghan people to constantly move from one place to another.

If we look at the history of the Turks, we know that the works and letters were obtained in the 4th-8th centuries AD. One of the first works of correspondence was the Urhun-Enasai or Rumi letter, and later the Uyghur writing developed and books were written in Turkish languages, and these writings developed until the reign of Shahrukh Mirza, and later the Arabic writing entered and many works and books were written in the Arabic writing.

During the Shaibani and Ashtarkhani period, Balkh region was ruled by Uzbek viceroys. Most of the population of the region is made up of Uzbeks. During this period, Balkh region developed a lot, became a big scientific centre, many historical, geographical and literary works were created.

When Uzbeks go to any country, they use the script of that country, for example, the Uzbeks of Afghanistan use the Arabic script, the Uzbeks of Turkey use the Latin script, and the Uzbeks of Uzbekistan use Cyrillic and Latin scripts. The Uzbek language is made up of Turkish words, so if a book is written in Uzbekistan, you will read it with pleasure and understand it if you copy it into the Arabic alphabet.

Now in Afghanistan, we see the use of Uzbek words in Persian and Pashtun languages, for example: tukman, surma, chobuk, Chakma, yayloq, qishq, sanglokh, kaymak, achar, kachi, kocho, boja and so on. Uzbek's are used a lot and the number of these words is not clear!

Although the language of Uzbekistan and the language of Afghanistan are the same, we can see some differences, because the Uzbek language of Afghanistan has words borrowed from Arabic and Persian, and the language of Uzbekistan has Russian words. There is a difference, and this topic is natural for linguistics. Uzbek language, like other languages, has many dialects. Historians say that more than 25 tribes live in Afghanistan and speak Uzbek dialects.

Muhammad Halim Yorkin divided the dialects of Uzbeks into two main types in Afghanistan, one (j) dialects and the other (y) dialects. ) residents live in Andhui, Javuzjan, Maymana and other places of Afghanistan.

Although the land of Afghanistan is multi-ethnic, it can be said that the Uzbeks have preserved their nationality very well. We can safely say that national values are developing in their original form, even in relation to their compatriots in Uzbekistan. In the holidays, celebrations, weddings and other ceremonies held in this region, great attention is paid to nationality.

In particular, the examples of folk oral creativity perfectly combine the attractive and diverse dialects of the Uzbek language:

This world has no duty,  
It's a pleasure to ride,  
Mama hava- lied  
My brother has no father.  
A ton left the world -  
Gengi, my jaw is fine,  
I am singing the term  
There is a mistake in one sentence.

Although the example of the folk term given above appeared among the tribes of Uzbeks who speak the "j" dialect, we can also see the Karluq dialect in it. So mutual relations between different Uzbek clans living here are very well established. Now pay attention to this term:

To the black of your brow,  
By the way.  
how can you bear  
To the lamentation of song.

And these four words are spoken in a completely different dialect "Y". From this we can also know that the Uzbek compatriots living in Afghanistan speak different dialects, even in some dialects the influence of the Persian language can be felt. For example:

You always look at Safedi Garde,  
You don't know my free language.  
My free language is known to the world,  
If you can't, get over it.

If you pay attention to the four mentioned above, you will feel the direction of Alisher Navoi and Babur's work. In general, Afghan Uzbeks have different dialects, but the customs and rituals are the same, and they all know themselves as a single Uzbek nation and are proud of it.

Uzbeks played an important role in the history, culture, socio-economic life and politics of Afghanistan. Currently, outside the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Uzbek language is the official state language only in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. According to the requirements specified in Articles 4 and 16 of Chapter 1 of the Constitution of Afghanistan, the Uzbek language is recognized as the official language in the Northern provinces of Afghanistan. After that, departments of Uzbek language and literature were established in universities, teacher training institutions were opened, schools providing education in Uzbek language were opened, television channels in Uzbek language were established, several radio stations and newspapers were also operating. Started

In Afghanistan, there are Uzbek-language schools for education in the Uzbek language, mainly in the northern part of the country. But getting an education in Uzbek in the country also causes some difficulties, because higher education is mainly conducted in Pashtun and Persian languages. State affairs are also conducted in these two languages. Another main problem is the lack of literature for education in the Uzbek language. Nevertheless, there are departments in Uzbek in several higher education institutions. Over the past 10 years, millions of young people in Afghanistan have received education in the Uzbek language. To date, thousands of young people have studied at the faculties of Uzbek language and literature and received higher education. Young Uzbeks from Afghanistan began to study at prestigious foreign universities. Today, these young people are becoming active participants in the education system of Afghanistan.

Uzbek textbooks, which are needed for teaching children in Afghan schools and other educational institutions, were prepared using books published in Uzbekistan in most cases. The reason is that the scientific works related to the Uzbek language, literature, history and culture are mainly published in Uzbekistan. Even the works written by our poets and scholars, Alisher Navoi and Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, who lived in the

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territory of present-day Afghanistan, were translated into Arabic by Afghan experts based on books published in Uzbekistan. presented to fans who want to read in the language.

But there are very few Uzbek literatures in natural and concrete sciences and information technologies. The government of Uzbekistan has developed a special project for the education of Uzbek youth in Afghanistan in their own language. As part of the project, a special centre for training Afghan citizens was opened in Surkhandarya region in 2017. The cost of education in the centre is covered by the Republic of Uzbekistan and Afghanistan. Here, in addition to the Uzbek language and literature, qualified personnel are being trained in the fields of pedagogy, information technologies, railways, and specific sciences. Until now, hundreds of our compatriots who graduated from the centre are working effectively in various spheres of society in their countries.

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