



QADIMGI TURKIY XALQLARNING TURMUSH TARZI XUSUSIDA

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada turkiy xalqlarning xo'jalik hayoti chorvachilik, savdo, hunarmandchilik va dehqonchilik kabi asosiy jihatlari orqali ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: temirchilik, tengriylik, Oltoy, o'tov, yilqichilik.

Turkiy xalqlar uzoq tarixga ega bo'lgan ko'chmanchi va yarim ko'chmanchi xalqlar bo'lib, ular asosan Markaziy Osiyo, Sibir va Sharqiy Yevropa hududlarida yashagan. Ularning turmush tarzi tabiiy sharoitlar, iqtisodiy faoliyat va ijtimoiy tuzilma bilan chambarchas bog'liq edi. Qadimgi turkiy xalqlar hayotida chorvachilik asosiy o'rinni egallagan. Chorva mollarning asosiy turlari qo'ylar bo'lib, ularning qabrlaridan ko'plab qo'y suyaklari topilgan. Otlarning ham soni ko'p bo'lib, uning sutidan qimiz tayyorlaganlar. Ko'chmanchilar o'z podalarini aralashtirib emas, alohida-alohida haydaganlar va har bir oila o'zining aniq belgilangan yayloviga ega bo'lgan. Yilqichilik ham turkiy xalqlar hayotida ayniqsa muhim o'rin egallagan. Chunki otlar harbiy yurishlar, savdo aloqalari va ko'chib yurishlar uchun zarur bo'lgan. Dehqonchilik ham turkiy xalqlar orasida muhim o'rin tutgan. Ayrim turkiy qabilalar, ayniqsa O'rta Osiyo va Yettisuv hududlaridagi turkiylar, sug'orma dehqonchilik bilan shug'ullangan. Suv manbalariga yaqin joylarda yashagan qabilalar paxta, bug'doy, arpa kabi ekinlarni yetishtirgan. Hunarmandchilik ham rivojlangan. Ular asosan metallurgiya, charm mahsulotlari tayyorlash, to'qimachilik bilan shug'ullanganlar. Temir va bronzadan yasalgan buyumlar urush qurollari, pichoqlar, uy-ro'zg'or buyumlari sifatida keng qo'llanilgan. Oltoyda o'sha davrga oid temir ma'danini qazib olish izlari, uncha chuqur bo'lmagan lahmalar borligi aniqlangan. Ular qazib olgan temir, bugungi kunda uchraydigan temirdan sifatli bo'lgan. Ana shu yuqori sifatli temirdan Oltoy temirchilari bir tig'li pichoq, bolta, uzangi, qilich, egma shamshir, qin, nayza va o'q uchlari hamda aylana osib qo'yiladigan, oyoqlarida turadigan ikki xil qozon yasaganlar.

Ko'chmanchi turkiy xalqlarining asosiy turar joyi "o'tov" (yurta) edi. Bu uylar yengil va tez ko'chirish uchun qulay bo'lgan tuzilmalarga ega bo'lib, yog'och va charm, jun matolardan tayyorlangan. Yurta ko'chmanchilik turmush tarzining bir qismi bo'lib, iqlim va geografik sharoitlarga mos ravishda harakatlanishni osonlashtirgan. Tabiat bilan uzviy aloqada bo'lgan ko'chmanchilar uchun o'tovda yashash hayotiy zarurat bo'lgan. Yozda dashtda o't-o'lan qurib qoladi, otar va podalarni Tyanshan, Oltoy, Xangay, Xentey tog'lari yonbag'irlaridagi o'tloqlarga haydash zarurati tug'iladi. Qishda tog'da ko'p qor yog'adi va o'sha uyur, otar va podalarni yana cho'l mintaqalarga qaytarish kerak chunki bu yerlarda qor yuqqa bo'lib, jonivorlar qor tagidan ozuqa topadilar.

Qadimgi turkiy xalqlar asosan tengriylik diniga e'tiqod qilishgan. Bu dinning asosida Tengri (osmon xudosi)ga ishonch yotgan. Tengriylik dinida tabiat kuchlariga, ayniqsa, osmon, yer, suv va otlarga sig'inish muhim bo'lgan. Ko'kka sig'inish-Tangriga sig'inish O'rxun bitiklarida ham qayd etilgan: "Avval yuqorida moviy osmon quyida qora yer bo'lgan, ular orasida osmon bolalari paydo bo'ldi".

Qadimgi turkiy xalqlar ko'chmanchi hayot tarzini olib borgan, chorvachilik, dehqonchilik va hunarmandchilikka asoslangan iqtisodiyotga ega bo'lgan. Ularning ijtimoiy tuzilmasi qabila va urug'



tizimiga asoslangan bo'lib, harbiy san'at va mehmondo'stlik alohida ahamiyat kasb etgan. Ushbu xalqlar o'zlarining diniy e'tiqodlari va boy madaniy meroslari bilan ham tarixda iz qoldirgan.

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