

## REFERENCES TO PRACTICE IN LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY SOURCES

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### Abstract:

In this article, the words related to amal-mansab used in Uzbek texts at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century are given with an explanation. In the article, the level of use of such words and options are given.

**Keywords:** Rank, khanate, king, prince, official, lower rank, higher rank.

### Introduction

In 19th-century sources, the terms denoting high office began to be used long ago. For example, King, minister, naqib, qoshbegi, mingboshi, Centurion, Qazi, bek, etc.

With the entry of Russians into Central Asia, a change in the use of terms began in the sources of the XIX century. We can observe the use of Russian terms in the Gazetteer of this period. For example, volostnoy, governor, pristav, uyezkom, geniral, prikazchik, дума, etc. The use of such terms indicates the development of society.

Biz bu ishimizda yuqori mansabni bildiruvchi atamalarni quyidagicha tasnifladik:

**Podshoh** (f-t. پادشاه) - The absolute head of the authorities in the countries of the East. "...The king of the Horde is approaching..."(Kamil Kharazmiy) [1,5].

**Amir** (a. أمير) Head of state in Muslim states. The office was created by Khalifa Umar (.).a) introduced by. The term was originally used in the style of amir ul-MU'minin. The word Amir also expressed the commander-in-chief in the form of an emir Army. For example, "...amir lashkar Alimqul..."[2, 26], "...this man was the Emir of Azizbek's Army.."(A.Kadiri) [3, 43].

**Vazir** (a. وزير) Supreme career in the court of the king and Khan in Islamic countries. The sources were widely used by the 19th century. Because the minister's career was used as a senior position in the following period. "... the minister-he vuzaro-was ordered to convene..."(Muqimi). The term minister was also used again in the sense of head of officials.

**Ko'kaldosh** (f-t. كوكلداش) The official was appointed by the closest persons to the Khan dynasty. Kokaldosh Khan studied the attitude of citizens to politics and ensured the inviolability of this policy. The term skyscraper actually means, in fact, an emitter.

**Naqib** (a. نقب) Chief, Guide. Naqib was one of the most senior positions in the period leading up to the October Revolution, usually given to sahoba Ali's descendants, the Sayyids. He was Khan's closest advisor and walked with Khan. "... naqib-the umaros are waiting for you..."(P. Kadyrov).



**Qo'shbegi** (t.o'zb. قوشبېگى) The term originally meant "Chief of hunting (shikor) affairs", but in the 19th century the position of qoshbegi meant someone engaged in finance-tax affairs. In addition, the word qoshbegi has also been used in the form of qushbegi. The Shape of the kushbegi predates The Shape of the kushbegi. "...Muhammad Rizo bekkim is sarafroz with the position of qushbegi..."(Furqat).

**Mingboshi** (t.o'zb. منگباشى) the leader is either a daha or a village elder. The term was also widely used in Russian Times. "...Akbarali mingboshi went to Kumariq..."(Chulpan). At the end of the XIX century at the beginning of the XX century, instead of the term mingboshi, terms such as Garrison chief, fortress or battalion chief began to be used. The meaning of the term Mingboshi has become much narrower.

**Amin** (a. عمين) Chief of daha or village elder in the khanates of Central Asia. For example, "...hold aminlarinig firmly and beware of your fifties..."(M.Ismaili), "...aminga go"..."(A.Qahhor).

**Qozi** (a. قازى) In the past, an executive officer who works with Sharia ahkoms. He is still an executive and ruling official in several Muslim states today. "He said to him, and he said to his mufti..."(Muqimi), "...When Zainab's Junun was confirmed by the qazi, the punishment above him rose..."(A.Kadiri).

**Bek** (t.o'zb. بېك) In some Turkic peoples (including Uzbeks), the head of an administrative unit, which is called a holder or station, is a title granted or inherited to the governors of a city or region, as well as some officials. In 19th-century sources, the word Beck was also used in the form of another appeal, which was also added to the name of representatives of the upper class. For example, "...Sadma begim, Khasanali otang will also solve this problem..."(A.Kadiri). The word Beck has also been used in the form of beka for women. Again, forms of the term Beck have also existed, such as beclarbegi, biy. The position of beclarbegi meant the head of the Becks. The position of Biy, on the other hand, meant tribal chief. The position of Biy enjoyed great prestige in the nomadic population and the blackcurrant.

**Dodxoh** (f-t. دادخواه) Historically, in Persian and Turkish countries, an official who reviews the arz-complaints of citizens and gives the necessary advice. The word Dod means moan, fig, justice, whether the word means to want, to want. The word dodhoh in general means a helper to the nola-fig. The word was used in the Tashkent, Fergana Valley in the sense of glorifying mingbashi and other officials. For example, "...kimsan is the daughter of mingboshi dodho..."(M.Ismaili).

Dodhahim, dodhahlik is specific to you,  
Please face you without bribes.(Muqimi).

Terms for middle and lower office

There were a considerable number of middle-and lower-ranking terms, and such terms were divided into several groups in terms of subject matter:

1. terms related to administrative - economic and clerical (chancellery) Affairs;
2. terms included in the Māori system;
3. terms related to financial affairs;



Terms related to administrative and economic affairs have been of great importance in the management system. In particular, terms related to administrative work have played a major role in the life of the state. In contrast, terms related to economic affairs did not have much influence due to the underdevelopment of Economic Affairs.

We analyzed the terms related to administrative and economic affairs as follows.

**O'nbegi** (or **tenboshi**. اونبېيى) is an official who heads ten people. The unbegi were considered the lowest officials. The term unbegi has also been used as a military term. In addition to the tenbegi, we can also cite the following action names: fiftieth, Centurion. The term fiftieth originally meant an official presiding over fifty people, while it later also gave the meaning of an official presiding over more than fifty people or daha. We can also express this opinion about the term Centurion.

**Dasturxonchi** (f.t-o'zb. دسترخانچى) The official in this position was responsible for the feasts held in the presence of the Emir. The term began to be widely used from the XVIII century, since the position of tablecloth gained much more prestige during these periods.

**Miroxur** (a.f-t. ميراخور) The position signified the head of the Emir's stable. Considering that the official in the position of mirokhur provided the army, the royal officials with a horse at the time of the marches, during the hunting season, there was a great responsibility in the holder of this position. Later, as a result of the backwardness of the administration, economy, culture, military potential of the khanates, the position of mirokhur fell into disrepute. "...The Tsar's mirokhuri would come on the street. When the sound of a hunchbacked man comes to his ear and looks through the hole in the wall, someone is talking in the net of the roof, Kholbek in the middle, in front of a timeless door..."(follow the son of Jumnbulbul).

**Parvonachi** (f-t,o'zb. پروانچى) Parvonachi's career was of particular importance in the executive branch. His role was to convey Khan, Emir's decrees to the executors to the responsible persons, and to oversee the execution of these decrees. The term Parvonachi is based on the word parvona. The word expressed meanings such as the decision, decree of the King. The word Parwana is Persian, with the addition of an additional Uzbek wordmaker. "...Khan parvonachi had come and given all the assignments..."(PG.The same).

**Inoq** (t.o'zb. ايناق) An official who conveys the command of the emir to the common people. The official was also sometimes referred to as a jarchi, but was a high office from the Inok jarchi, which also meant the prime minister in the Khiva Khanate. In the emirate(Bukhara), it was used in the sense that we described (but also in the sense of prime minister until the 17th century).

**Sayschi** (a.o'zb. سايىچى) Saischi is a horse-breeding official for farm and military affairs in the khanates of Central Asia.

Sayschi knows Tobi of the horse, the cheeky man puts the Bopi of the sentence.

(Son of Ergash Jumnbulbul).

**Sarkor** (f-t. سرکار) An official who heads a job or process (translated from Persian as "headman"). "...That the mingbashi Khol sarkor ... " (Muqimiy).

**Mirobboshi** (a.f-t.o'zb. منگباشى) Headed irrigation works in the khanates and the emirate. The position enjoyed considerable prestige in the Khiva Khanate. "...while mirobboshi is cunning ... " (fun).



**Otaliq** (t.o'zb. اتاليق) Otalik was one of the close dignitaries to Khan, and the advisor to the Khan, if the prince was young, performed his assistant duties to him in the administration of power. "...then Father, Son of Hakimbi..." (A.Fitrat).

**Muhrdor** (a.f-t. محردار) The official who keeps the seals of the emir and Khans. "...the sealer of the palace hurried in from behind the mouth of the small Khoja door ..." (P.Kadyrov).

We analyzed the terms included in the Māori system as follows.

**Sarmunshiy** (f-t. سرمنشی) Amir, general secretary at Khan's court. He oversaw the formalization of all orders, decrees. "...To your happiness, Anwar brother became sarmunshi..." (A.Kadiri).

**Sarkotib** (f-t.a. شرکاتب) A devonhouse official who stands after sarmunshi. Sarkotib trained secretaries, overseeing their practice of spelling and formal style rules.

**Kitobdor** (a.f-t. کتابدار) Head of libraries in the Emirates and khanates. The office was much lower in terms of position from the 19th century, as the affairs of the bookat were far behind, and the affairs of the bookat were hardly dealt with by the emirs, the Khans, their officials.

**Xattot** (a. ختات) Letter carrier. They were primarily a private profession, and only in some periods had the meaning of a public official. Khatat knew the meaning of the lowest Devonian official in the Kokand Khanate in the mid-19th century.

With financial affairs, the colloquial terms did not make up much. We have commented on the following terms related to financial affairs in our work

**Daftardor** (f-t. دفتردار) The official who carries out the calculation of Khan's personal income. "...began to experiment with the methods of notebook, non-existence next to pearls..." (A.Kadiri).

**Sarkor** (f-t. سرکار) In addition to heading some kind of work (which we gave above), the holder of this position also served as keeper of the products that fall into the Treasury.

**Mushrif** (a. مشرف) The officials listed items that Khan had bestowed on him as well as military weapons. Again, an official in this position also inspected the crop. In addition, the person in mushrif lavozomi also headed the timely collection of taxes and the issue of their accounting in the emirate of Bukhara.

**Mehtar** (f-t. میختر) The holder of the Office enjoyed considerable prestige in the Kokand Khanate. He conducted the accounting of Treasury works and expenses. The term has also expressed meanings other than this. The position of mehtar in the Khiva Khanate corresponds to today's Minister of Finance.

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