

THE UNIQUENESS OF THE CULTURE OF THE AFRICAN PEOPLE

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Annotation: The end of the 15th century, various fields of culture flourished in the Ottoman society. A number of talented poets such as poetess Mehri Khotun and poet Mulla Mahmud have grown up in the country. Turkish architecture grew using the experience of master-builders brought from different countries. The wonderful architectural masterpieces built by Khoja Sinon, who is a Greek, made him known to the whole world. During his career, he led the construction of more than 300 structures: mosques, madrasas, palaces, fountains, baths, and bridges. The development of geography among various fields of science is particularly noteworthy.

Keywords: European continent, African studies, region, languages, politics, economy, culture, Russian Academy.

Аннотация: В конце XV века в османском обществе процветали различные области культуры. В стране выросли многие талантливые поэты, такие как поэтесса Мехри Хотун и поэт Мулла Махмуд. Турецкая архитектура выросла на основе опыта мастеров-строителей, привезенных из разных стран. Замечательные архитектурные шедевры, построенные Ходжой Сином, греком, прославили его на весь мир. За свою карьеру он руководил строительством более 300 сооружений: мечетей, медресе, дворцов, фонтанов, бань и мостов. Особого внимания заслуживает развитие географии среди различных областей науки.

Ключевые слова: Европейский континент, африканистика, регион, языки, политика, экономика, культура, Российская академия.

African studies is a science that studies the history, traditions, social and economic structure of the region, languages, politics, economy, culture and political processes of African peoples. Some information about Africa and its peoples have been known



by the Mowarounnahr people since ancient times. The African continent was mentioned by Muhammad Musa Khorezmi (9th century) in his work “Surat ul-arz” (“The Shape of the Earth”). Information about peoples in Africa, their customs, occupations and wealth was initially found in the works of one of the encyclopedist scholars Ahmed Farghani, Abu Rayhan Beruni’s “At-Tafhim” (“Explanation”), “Qanuni Mas’udi”, “Hudud ul-Alam” by an unknown author (“Boundaries of the Universe”, 10th century), Mahmud Koshghari’s “Devo-nu Lugotit Turk” (11th century, third volume), Muhammad Najib Bakron’s “Jahonnoma” (12th century) and other works.

The map of the world drawn by Beruni also has the shape of the African continent. We can find more detailed evidence about the natural resources and peoples of Africa in the geographical works of Hafizi Abru (1361-1430) and in the work “Bahr ul-asarar” (“Sea of Secrets”) by Mahmud ibn Wali. African studies are carried out at the African Institute established by the Russian Academy of Sciences in 1959. The direction of research is as follows: production forces, local studies, civilizational problems, international and inter-African problems, socio-political processes, “Islamic factor”, women’s issues, science, education, finance-credit relations in the region. This institute is one of the leading scientific centers in the world, it publishes its journal “Afrikansky ronok” (“African market”), reference collections, small encyclopedias, reference books and “Aziya I Afrika segodnya” (“Asia and Africa today”), “Vostok” Researches and analyzes issues related to Africa in (“East”) journals. African scientists and specialists also contribute to the teaching of African languages. Western scientists studied and analyzed political and economic issues of Africa, political processes in it, and published scientific monographs. In particular, the names of English scientists Crawford Yong, John Wright, Martin Cramer, Jonathan Birman, Wright Ferst, Lillian K. Harris, and French scientists Daniel S. Paplar should be mentioned. In the 1960s and 1980s, Uzbek scientists primarily studied the issues related to the national liberation movement of African peoples, and in the 1990s, they studied the current life problems of this region. In the 1980s, articles, pamphlets and monographs of several Uzbek scientists were published on various problems of Africa, and candidate theses were defended. Currently, African scientists from Uzbekistan are researching political, economic, social, ideological, and military issues related to Africa. At the Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies, founded in 1991, students study the history, economy, domestic and foreign policy of African countries, and become specialists in the field of African studies





With an area three times the size of the European continent, the ethnic image of Africa is as rich and diverse as its nature. European scientists previously called it the “black continent” and incorrectly described it as consisting of different ethnically unrelated tribes. Of course, the African continent, which was the main object of colonialism and sold hundreds of thousands of blacks deprived of their homeland as slaves, remained on the edge of development for several centuries. But there are several million people (Egyptians, Algerians, Moroccans, Amharas) who, along with the current nations, large peoples and ethnic groups (Hausa and Fulba in Nigeria), live in a clan system that is still engaged in pastoralism, wandering and hunting. Ethnographic groups are also found. Most of the African countries gained independence due to national liberation struggles and moved to the path of free development. As a result, ethnic groups that are achieving great social, cultural and political achievements are also achieving national unity.

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