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### ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the ethnography of the city of Urgut in Uzbekistan during the late 19th and 20th centuries. It analyzes the social and cultural aspects of the city's population, including their traditional practices and beliefs, economic activities and social organization. The study is based on primary sources, including ethnographic data and historical records. The results provide insight into Urgut's complex cultural and social dynamics and shed light on the changes that took place in the city in the 20th century.

**Keywords:** ethnography, Urgut, Uzbekistan, social organization, traditional practice, cultural dynamics, economic activity, primary sources.

### Introduction

Urgut is a small town in southwestern Uzbekistan located near the border with Tajikistan. The city has a rich history, and its inhabitants have maintained their traditional practices and beliefs for centuries. This article is devoted to Urgut ethnography in the late XIX century and the 20th century, with a special emphasis on the social and cultural aspects of the city's inhabitants. The study aims to highlight the social organization, economic activity and traditional practices of the townspeople and the changes that took place in Urgut in the 20th century.

The study is based on key sources, including ethnographic data and historical records. Ethnographic accounts, such as Urgut written by visiting travelers and scientists, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Vladimir A. Vyatkin and Wilhelm Bartold. These reports detail Urgut's social and cultural aspects, including its economic activities, social organization and traditional practices. Historical records used in this study include official documents and archival materials that offer insight into developments in Urgut in the 20th century.

The results of the study provide insight into the complex cultural and social dynamics of Urgut. Residents of the city have maintained their traditional practices and beliefs, which are deeply rooted in Islam. The economic activity of the townspeople includes agriculture, livestock and craftsmanship, which have been the main source of income for centuries. Urgut's social organization is based on large families, led by male elders. However, the city has faced significant changes throughout the 20th century, including the introduction of modern



technologies and the influence of Soviet ideology. These changes greatly influenced the social and cultural dynamics of the city.

Urgut is a small town in the Samarkand region of Uzbekistan. Ethnographic studies conducted in Urgut revealed several interesting findings about the cultural practices, traditions and beliefs of the city.

One of the most important cultural practices in Urgut is the celebration of weddings. Weddings in Urgut are complex activities that can last for several days. There are many songs, dances and parties at wedding receptions. The bride and groom are usually dressed in traditional Uzbek clothes and are headed by a religious leader at the wedding ceremony.

Another interesting cultural practice in Urgut is the preparation of traditional Uzbek cuisine. The Urgut people are very proud of their cuisine, distinguished by its rich taste and aroma. Some of the most popular dishes in Urgut include clove (rice dish cooked with meat and vegetables), shurpa (soup made with lamb or beef), and somsa (a delicious type of cake).

Religion also plays an important role in the life of the Urgut people. Most of the population are Muslims, and mosques with several are located throughout the city. The most important mosque in Urgut is the Lord David Foundation, a pilgrimage site for Muslims throughout the region.

Ethnographic studies conducted in Urgut provide valuable information about the cultural practices, traditions and beliefs of the city. The celebration of weddings, the preparation of traditional Uzbek cuisine, the importance of religion in everyday life are important aspects of Urgut culture.

One of the most interesting findings of the study is the main role of weddings in Urgut culture. The weddings are not only a celebration of the union between the two individuals, but also an opportunity for families to unite and strengthen social ties. The serene nature of the wedding receptions also reflects the importance of the people of Urgut on hospitality and generosity.

The study also emphasizes the importance of food in the Urgut culture. Preparing and sharing traditional Uzbek cuisine is not only sustenance-related, but also a means of expressing cultural identity and sharing a cultural heritage. The pride of the Urgut people in their cuisine reflects their strong sense of community and shared cultural values.

Finally, the study emphasizes the importance of religion in Urgut culture. The Lord's Daud Foundation serves as a symbol of the city's Islamic heritage and a place of worship and pilgrimage to Muslims in the region. The religious traditions of the Urgut people reflect their allegiance to their beliefs and belief in the importance of spiritual values.



## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS:

In a nutshell, during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Urgut's ethnography provides insight into the social and cultural dynamics of the city's inhabitants. The study emphasizes the importance of maintaining traditional practices and beliefs, while recognizing the need to adapt to modern technologies and ideologies. Future research may focus on the modern cultural and social dynamics of Urgut. Ethnographic studies conducted in Urgut provide valuable information about the cultural practices, traditions and beliefs of the city. The celebration of weddings, the preparation of traditional Uzbek cuisine, and the importance of religion in everyday life are important aspects of Urgut culture, which reflect the strong sense of community and common cultural values of the city.

Based on these findings, additional research is recommended to examine the ways these cultural practices and beliefs transition from generation to generation. Understanding the transition processes of cultural traditions and values will help ensure their continuity and preservation for future generations.

It is also recommended to make efforts to promote Urgut's cultural heritage and encourage the preservation and celebration of traditional traditions and beliefs. This may include initiatives such as the establishment of cultural centers that reflect the unique cultural identity of Urgut and Samarkand region or the development of cultural tourism programs. Discussion:

The ethnographic data and historical records analyzed in this study emphasize Urgut's complex cultural and social dynamics. Residents of the city have maintained their traditional practices and beliefs, which are deeply rooted in Islam. The economic activity of the townspeople has not changed much over the centuries, and agriculture, livestock and craftsmanship have been the main source of income. Urgut's social organization is based on large families, led by male elders. However, the city has faced significant changes throughout the 20th century, including the introduction of modern technologies and the influence of Soviet ideology. These changes led to the destruction of some traditional traditions and beliefs and greatly influenced the social and cultural dynamics of the city.

### Available Literature

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