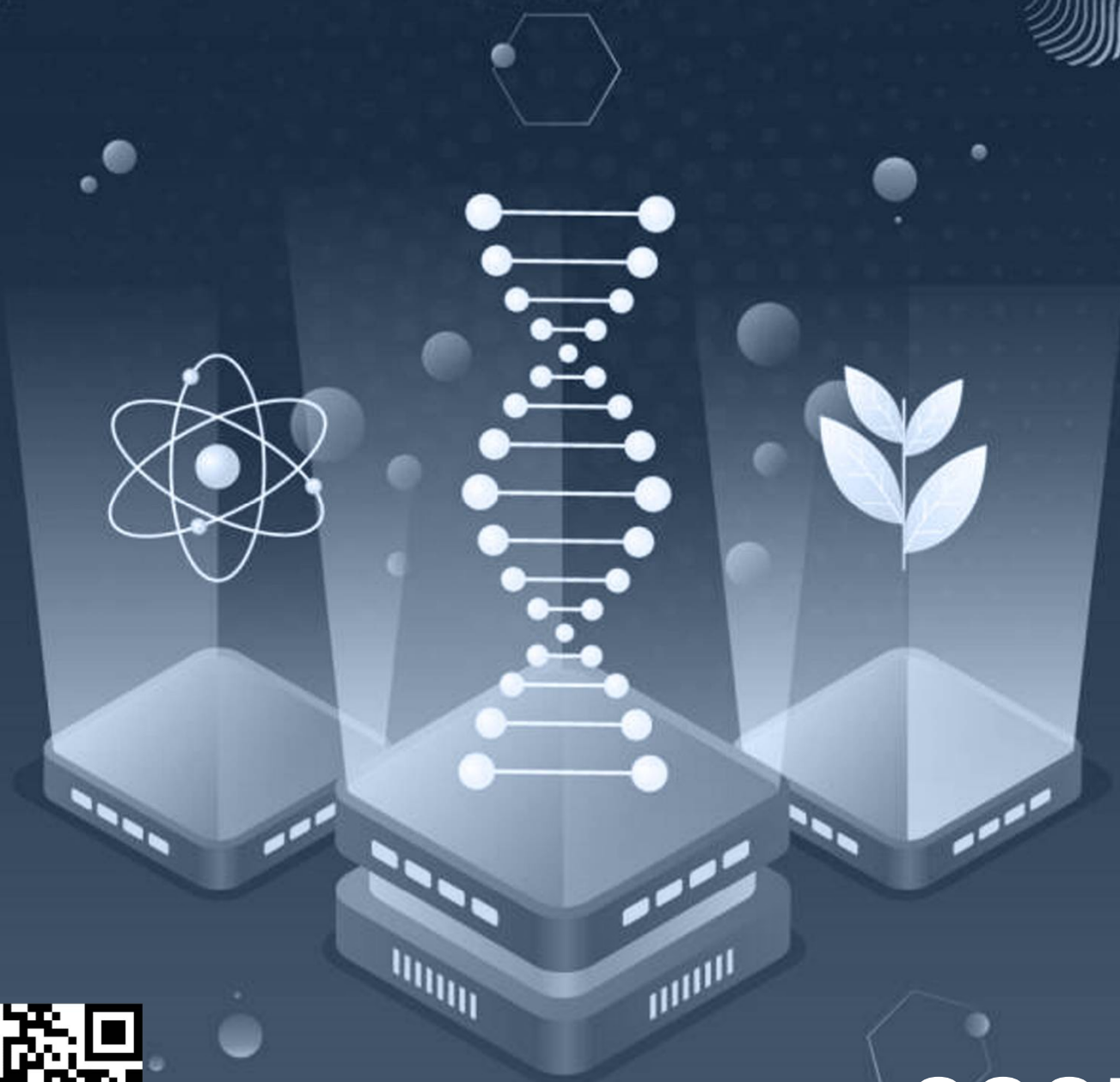


ISSN 2181-0000
Doi Journal 10.26739/2181-0000

JOURNAL OF MAMUN SCIENCE



VOLUME 3, ISSUE 5 **2025**

«MA'MUN SCIENCE» JURNALI

3 JILD, 5 SON

ЖУРНАЛ «MAMUN SCIENCE»

TOM 3, HOMEP 5

JOURNAL OF «MAMUN SCIENCE»

VOLUME 3, ISSUE 5



«MA'MUN SCIENCE» JURNALI

ЖУРНАЛ «MA'MUN SCIENCE» | JOURNAL OF «MAMUN SCIENCE»

№5 (2025) DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.26739/2181-0000-2025-5>

Бош мухаррир: | Главный редактор:
Chief Editor:

Urazbayeva Dilbar Abdullayevna
Psixologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Ma'mun Universiteti NTM

Бош мухаррир ўринбосари: | Заместитель
главного редактора: | Deputy Chief Editor:

Xudoynazarov Egambergan Madrahimovich
Pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD),
dotsent Ma'mun Universiteti NTM

TAHRIRIY MASLAHAT KENGASHI | EDITORIAL BOARD | РЕДАКЦИОННЫЙ СОВЕТ

FILOLOGIYA FANLARI (INGLIZ TILI)

Axmedov Oybek Saporboyevich

Filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti

O'rozboyev Abdulla Durdibayevich

Filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Ma'mun Universiteti NTM

Kalandarov Oybek Ruzimbayevich

Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
Ma'mun Universiteti NTM

Yakubov Muzaffar Kamildjanovich

Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
Ma'mun Universiteti NTM

Galiyeva Margarita Rafaelovna

Filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti

Nasrullayeva Nafisa Zafarovna

Filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Samarqand davlat chet tillari instituti

Cho'ponov Otanazar Otojonovich

Filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc)
Urganch davlat universiteti

Yakubova Matluba Tajibayevna

Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
Ma'mun Universiteti NTM

Samandarova Lola Sultanovna

Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi Urganch filiali

FILOLOGIYA FANLARI (RUS TILI)

Cho'ponov Otanazar Otojonovich

Filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc)
Urganch davlat universiteti

Ruzmetov Surojbek Allaberganovich

Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
Urganch davlat universiteti

FILOLOGIYA FANLARI (NEMIS)

Yakubova Matluba Tajibayevna

Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
Urganch davlat universiteti

FILOLOGIYA FANLARI (O'ZBEK TILI)

Matnazarov Javlanbek Kabulovich

Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
Ma'mun Universiteti NTM

TARIX FANLARI

Anatoliy Sagdullayevich Sagdullayev

Tarix fanlari doktori, professor; akademik

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar
akademiyasining haqiqiy a'zosi

Ashirov Adhamjon Azimbayevich

Tarix fanlari doktori, professor,
O'zbekiston Respublikasi

Fanlar akademiyasi Tarix instituti.

Goncharov Yuriy Mixaylovich

Tarix fanlari doktori, professor
Altay davlat universiteti Rossiya

Shaydurov Vladimir Nikolayevich

Tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent
Leningrad davlat universiteti Rossiya

Abdullayev Utkir Ismoilovich

Tarix fanlari doktori (DSc),
dotsent Urganch davlat universiteti

Matkarimova Sadoqat Maqsudovna

Tarix fanlari doktori (DSc), dotsent
Ma'mun Universiteti NTM

Abdullayev Timur Pulatovich

Tarix fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
Ma'mun Universiteti NTM

Abdalov Umidbek Matniyazovich

Tarix fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD),
Dotsent Ma'mun Universiteti NTM

Jumaniyozova Mamlakat Tojiyevna

Tarix fanlari nomzodi (PhD), dotsent
Urganch davlat universiteti

Xo'jamuratov Umarjon Rustamovich

Tarix fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
Urganch pedagogika instituti

PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI

Shoumarov G'ayrat Baxromovich

Psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor; akademik
O'zbekiston Respublikasi

Fanlar akademiyasining haqiqiy a'zosi

Kryukova Tatyana Leonidovna

Psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor
Kostroma davlat universiteti Belorusiya

Karpinskiy Konstantin Viktorovich

Psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor
Grodno davlat universiteti Belorusiya

IQTISODIYOT FANLARI

Ruzmetov Baxtiyar

Iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor
Ma'mun Universiteti NTM

Sherov Alisher Bakberganovich

Iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa
doktori (PhD), professor

Ma'mun Universiteti NTM

Voronsova Yuliya Vladimirovna

Iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi

Moskva davlat boshqaruvi universiteti

Jabborov Umarbek Rustambekovich

Iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)

Ma'mun Universiteti NTM

Cho'ponov San'at Otanazarovich

Iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)

Ma'mun Universiteti NTM

Niyazmetov Islambek Masharipovich

Iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), dotsent

Ma'mun Universiteti NTM

PEDAGOGIKA VA FALSAFA FANLARI

Sardor Sharifzoda O'razboy Tabib o'gli

Pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa
doktori (PhD), dotsent

Ma'mun Universiteti NTM

Matnazarov Javlanbek Kabulovich

Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)

Ma'mun Universiteti NTM

Adilov Zafar Yunusovich

Falsafa fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)

Ma'mun Universiteti NTM

Slepko Yuriy Nikolayevich

Psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Yaroslav davlat pedagogika universiteti

Xazova Svetlana Abduraxmanovna

Psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent Kostroma
davlat universiteti Belorusiya

Kalandarova Madina Baxadirovna

Psixologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)

Ma'mun Universiteti NTM

Nurullayeva Baxtigul Bobojonovna

Psixologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent Ma'mun

Universiteti NTM

TIBBIYOT FANLARI

Yuldashev Baxrom Sobirjanevich

Tibbiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), dotsent

Ma'mun Universiteti NTM

Abdullayev Ravshanbek Babajonovich

Tibbiyot fanlari doktori, professor

Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi Urganch filiali

Esamuratov Aybek Ibragimovich

Tibbiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), dotsent

Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi Urganch filiali

Samandarova Barno Sultonovna

Biologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent

Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi Urganch filiali

Tajiyeva Zebo Baxodirovna

Tibbiyot fanlari falsafa doktori (PhD)

Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi Urganch filiali

Nazarova Maloxat Berdiboyevna

Tibbiyot fanlari falsafa doktori (PhD)

Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi Urganch filiali

Xudaynazarova Salomat Ruzibaevna

Tibbiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent

Toshkent pediatriya tibbiyot instituti

ILMIY JURNAL TEXNIK KOTIBI

Sultanov Samandar Maxmud o'g'li

Arxeolog (tadqiqotchi pedagog)

Ma'mun Universiteti NTM

FILOLOGIYA

1. Yakubova Matluba Tajiboevna SHEVAGA XOS LEKSIK BIRLIKLARNING ERKIN SAMANDAR SHE'RIYATIDAGI BADIY AHAMIYATI.....	8
2. Rayxan Madaminova HOFIZ XORAZMIY "DEVON"IDAGI MA'NODOSH SO'ZLAR TAHLILI.....	17
3. Yangibayeva Nodira, Rahimova Mohigul HAYOT-MAMOT MOTIVINING IKKI XIL BADIY TALQINI.....	25
4. Niyazmetova Shahlo Adamboyevna ULUG'BEK HAMDAM SHE'RLARIDA PARALLELIZMLARNING QO'LLANILISHI VA O'ZIGA XOSLIGI.....	31
5. Pirmatova Ozodaxon Saparboyevna SHOLICHILIK LEKSIKASI VA GURUCHLI TAOM NOMLARINING LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK XUSUSIYATLARI.....	35
6. Jumanyazova Muxabbat Xusinovna XORAZM XALQ QO'SHIQLARI LEKSIKASIDAGI AYRIM SO'ZLARNING ETIMOLOGIYASI XUSUSIDA.....	40
7. Fayzullaeva Rukhshona Lutfulloevna, Melikova Martaba Numonovna INFLUENCE OF GLOBALIZATION ON THE COMMUNICATION PROCESS.....	44
8. Raufjon Maxmudov, Anaxon Vapayeva O'ZBEK VA RUS TILLARI LEKSIKASIDA ENG YANGI QATLAM.....	51
9. Ихтиёр Бабаназаров XII ACP XORAZM ILMIIY-ADABIY MUHOJITI DA MAHMUD ZAMAXSHARIYNING TUTGAN UYRI.....	56
10. Rayxan Madaminova HOFIZ XORAZMIY "DEVON"IDAGI KO'P MA'NOLI LEKSIK BIRLIKLARNING ASARDAGI O'RNI.....	62
11. Abdullayeva Poshshajon Usmon qizi FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLAR VA ULARNING O'RGANILISHI.....	69
12. Matyakubova Surayyo Abdullayevna OGAHIYNING TARIXIY ASARLARIDA QO'SHMA FE'LLAR SINONIMIYASI.....	73
13. Xo'jamurodova Iroda Anvar qizi SEMIOTIKA: NAZARIY ASOSLAR VA TADQIQOTLAR.....	78

IQTISODIYOT

1. Karimova Madina

XORAZM VILOYATIDA KICHIK BIZNESNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING HUDUDIIY XUSUSIYATLARI VA TADBIRKORLIK KO'NIKMALARINI BAHOLASH.....83

2. Baxtiyarova Sabohat Baxtiyarovna

STRATEGIK MENEJMENTNING O'ZBEKISTON SHAROITIDAGI TATBIQI.....91

PEDAGOGIKA

1. Davletov Erkaboy Yusbovich

BOSHLANG'ICH SINFI O'QUVCHILARIDA TAYANCH HAYOTIIY KOMPETENSIYALARNI SHAKLLANTIRISH IMKONIYATLARI.....95

2. Usanova Zulfiya Bozorovna

PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARNING GENEZISI VA RIVOJLANISH BOSQICHLARI...98

3. Odinaeva Gulshoda Shavkatovna

TARBIYA DARSLARI VOSITASIDA O'QUVCHILARDA IJTIMOIIY DAXLDORLIK TUYG'ULARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH METODIKASI.....102

PSIXOLOGIYA

1. Raximov Bobur, Radjapova Dilnura

SHAXS IJTIMOIIYLASHUVINING PSIXOLOGIK ASOSLARI.....107

TARIX

1. Babajanova Nilufar Alisherovna

QUYI AMUDARYO TARIXIIY-GEOGRAFIK REGIONIDA URBANISTIK JARAYONLAR. AHOLINING JOYLASHISHI VA TARIXIIY TARAQQIIYOT SAHIFASI.....111

2. Bekchanov Doniyor

XORAZM JADIDLARI QARASHLARIDA DAVLAT VA JAMIYAT HAYOTINI MODERNIZATSIYALASH MASALALARI.....115

3. Tajiyeva Umida Rajabboevna

O'ZBEK XALQII MADANIYATIDA TABIIATGA MUNOSABATNING BA'ZI MASALALARI.....119

4. Tilovboyeva Mardona Aybekovna

O'RTA OSIYO MINTAQASI TABIIY-GEOGRAFIK HOLATI, HUDUDIIY CHEGARALARI MASALALARIGA DOIR BA'ZI CHIZGILAR.....123

5. Исмаилов Улугбек Сапарбой огли

ПРОБЛЕМА ХИЩНИКОВ В ЭКОЛОГИИ ДРЕВНЕГО ПЕРИОДА ХОРЕЗМСКОГО ОАЗИСА.....127

6. Rajabova Zuhra Sa'dullayevna, Raximova Intizor Rustamovna

XIX ASR OXIRI-XX ASR BOSHIDA TURKISTONDA TA'LIM TIZIMI TRANSFORMATSIYASINING BA'ZI MASALALARI.....132

7. Marimov Muzaffar Erkinovich XX ASRNING 20-30-YILLARI XORAZM OKRUGIDA SOG'LIKNI SAQLASH SOHASI VA UNDAGI O'ZGARISHLAR.....	137
8. Bekchanov Doniyor AVAZ O'TAR QARASHLARIDA JADIDCHILIK G'OYALARI.....	141
9. Sultanov Samandar Mahmud o'g'li XORAZM VOHASI VA G'ARBIY SO'G'D HUDUDLARINING GEOGRAFIK SHAROITI, HUDUDIIY CHEGARALARI MASALALARI.....	145
10. Abdullayev Abdurasul Abdulpattoevich QUR'ONI KARIM OYATLARINI TAVIL QILISHDA ISHORIY TAFSIRLARNI O'RNI.....	149
11. Misrbekova Makhliyo THE REPRESENTATION OF USTRUSHANA'S HISTORY IN NUMISMATIC SOURCES...	155
12. Bekimbetov Bahodir Mirzabaevich YANGI O'ZBEKISTONDA OROL FOJIASINI HAL ETISHGA YONDASHUVNING TUBDAN O'ZGARISHI VA UNING NATIJALARI.....	161
13. Xayitmuratova Zaynura G'aybullayevna QADIMGI MARKAZIIY OSIYO XALQLARINING METROLOGIK TIZIMI: O'LCHOV BIRLIKLARINING PAYDO BO'LISHI VA RIVOJLANISHI.....	167

Misrbekova Makhliyo-

Lecturer, Samarkand Institute of Foreign Languages

THE REPRESENTATION OF USTRUSHANA'S HISTORY IN NUMISMATIC SOURCES<http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15670175>**ABSTRACT**

This article examines the historical development of Ustrushana based on numismatic sources—specifically, coins. The study analyzes the fact that the names of local rulers such as Chirdmish, Satachari, and Raxanch, which appear on coins, are not recorded in written sources. However, these numismatic monuments provide critical evidence for the existence of an independent or semi-autonomous political structure in Ustrushana. Furthermore, the article provides a scholarly analysis of the connections between Ustrushana's coinage traditions and those of Sasanian Iran, Byzantium, and India, highlighting the region's active participation in international trade and cultural exchange. Through an examination of iconographic features and minting techniques, the study reveals Ustrushana's geopolitical significance, economic system, and cultural identity within the context of Central Asia. The article emphasizes the importance of numismatics as an independent historical source and demonstrates its potential to uncover new historical facts.

Keywords: Ustrushana, numismatics, local rulers, coinage, geopolitical significance, Sasanians, Byzantium, international trade.

Мисрбекова Махлиё-

Преподаватель Самаркандского института иностранных языков

ОСВЕЩЕНИЕ ИСТОРИИ УСТРУШАНЫ В НУМИЗМАТИЧЕСКИХ ИСТОЧНИКАХ**АННОТАЦИЯ**

В данной статье рассматривается освещение истории Уструшаны на основе нумизматических источников — монет. В исследовании анализируется тот факт, что имена местных правителей, таких как Чирдмиш, Сатачари, Раханч, встречающиеся на монетах, не зафиксированы в письменных источниках, однако именно нумизматические памятники позволяют установить существование в Уструшане независимого или полуавтономного политического устройства. Кроме того, в статье научно обосновано, что связь уструшанского монетного дела с традициями чеканки монет Сасанидского Ирана, Византии и Индии свидетельствует об активном участии региона в международной торговле и культурных обменах. Посредством анализа иконографических элементов и методов чеканки на монетах раскрываются геополитическое значение, экономическая система и культурная самобытность Уструшаны в контексте Центральной Азии. Статья подчёркивает необходимость признания нумизматики в качестве самостоятельного исторического источника и демонстрирует её потенциал в выявлении новых исторических фактов.

Ключевые слова: Уструшана, нумизматика, местные правители, монетное дело, геополитическое значение, Сассаниды, Византия, международная торговля.

Misrbekova Mahliyo-
Samarqand chet tillari institutida o'qituvchi

USTRUSHONA TARIXINING TANGALARDA YORITILISHI

ANOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada Ustrushona tarixining numizmatik manbalar — tangalar orqali yoritilishi o'rganiladi. Tadqiqotda Chirdmish, Satachari, Raxanch kabi mahalliy hukmdorlar nomlari tushirilgan tangalarning yozma manbalarda uchramasligi, lekin aynan ushbu numizmatik yodgorliklar orqali Ustrushonada mustaqil yoki yarim mustaqil siyosiy tuzum mavjud bo'lganini aniqlash imkoniyati tahlil etiladi. Shuningdek, maqolada Ustrushona tangalarining Eron Sosoniylari, Vizantiya va Hindiston tangachilik an'analari bilan o'zaro bog'liqligi, bu esa mintaqaning xalqaro savdo va madaniy aloqalarda faol ishtirok etganidan dalolat berishi ilmiy asosda yoritiladi. Tangalardagi ikonografik belgilar va zarb usullari orqali Ustrushonaning Markaziy Osiyodagi geosiyosiy maqomi, iqtisodiy tizimi va madaniy o'ziga xosligi ochib beriladi. Maqola numizmatikani mustaqil tarixiy manba sifatida qadrlash zarurligini asoslaydi hamda bu manbalar orqali yangi tarixiy faktlar aniqlanishi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ustrushona, numizmatika, mahalliy hukmdorlar, tangachilik, geosiyosiy ahamiyat, Sosoniylar, Vizantiya, xalqaro savdo.

INTRODUCTION

Ustrushana, one of the ancient regions of Central Asia, stands out for its rich historical and cultural heritage, geopolitical significance, and distinctive system of governance. Formed during the first millennium CE, Ustrushana emerged as one of the prominent political and administrative centers of its time. In studying the history of this region, archaeological findings, written records, and especially numismatic materials—coins—serve as important sources. Coins reflect not only the economic life of a society but also provide direct evidence of political authority, religion, art, and cultural dynamics.

The issuance of distinctive coins by Ustrushana's rulers offers valuable insights into the region's political independence, external influences during various periods, cultural interactions, and forms of governance. In particular, the presence of rulers' names, titles, and symbolic imagery on these coins served as a means to reinforce their political legitimacy. This article presents a scholarly analysis of how the history of Ustrushana is reflected in numismatic evidence and explores the potential of these sources for reconstructing the historical processes of the region.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Numismatic materials occupy an important place in scholarly research related to the history of Ustrushana. Numerous studies conducted by various scholars have focused particularly on illuminating the political, economic, and cultural life through the analysis of coins. Firstly, the work *"Drevniy Zaamin"* (1994) provides general information about the archaeological and historical monuments of the Ustrushana region, including locations where coins have been found. This source is of considerable significance for studying materials related to the ancient periods of the area. The monograph *"Ustrushanskije byli"* (2000) by A.A. Gricina reveals the distinctiveness of the region by analyzing the customs, cultural life, and coinage practices of the peoples who lived there. The work highlights the design and symbolism of Ustrushana coins and their role in expressing the emblems of political authority. These data hold a crucial place as factors confirming Ustrushana's independence in its historical context. V.V. Pokhlebkina's *"Dictionary of International Symbolism and Emblematics"* (2007) is employed to interpret the meanings of symbols on coins within a broader context. The concepts presented in this work allow for the comparison of symbols found on Ustrushana's coins with the international system of symbols. Finally, V.V. Bartold's *"Turkestan*

During the Mongol Invasion” offers a comprehensive account of the historical and political processes in the region. The book analyzes Ustrushana’s role in subsequent periods and the influence of its coinage against the backdrop of wider historical developments. The above literature provides both theoretical and empirical foundations for studying Ustrushana’s history through its coinage. In particular, by comparing local and foreign sources, it becomes possible to gain a complex understanding of the region’s unique historical development.

In this study, historical source criticism and numismatic analysis were chosen as the primary methodological approaches for investigating the history of Ustrushana through its coinage. The main focus was directed towards elucidating political authority, religion, economic relations, and cultural interactions through the analysis of coins. Firstly, using the method of source criticism, written and archaeological sources related to Ustrushana—such as “*Drevniy Zaamin*”, “*Ustrushanskije byli*”, as well as academic articles and monographs—were systematically examined. These sources helped clarify the general historical context of the region. Secondly, numismatic analysis was applied to study the physical characteristics, iconography, inscriptions, and symbols present on the coins minted in Ustrushana. An attempt was made to interpret the symbols of authority through the design of the coins. In this regard, the works of V.V. Pokhlebkin and G. Boboyarov were utilized. Thirdly, through a comparative-analytical approach, Ustrushana coins were compared with those from other regions to identify their uniqueness, changes under external influences, and their role in historical processes. This method was developed based on the studies of scholars such as B.A. Litvinsky and V.V. Bartold. Additionally, a visual-analytical approach was employed, involving the analysis of photographs, catalogs, and digital archives of existing coins, focusing on their external appearance, script, and symbolic meanings. Internet resources, particularly materials from the website sogdcoins.narod.ru, served as an important supplementary source in this process. Through the integration of these methodological approaches, the historical significance of Ustrushana coins was more deeply revealed, and their role within the regional and political context was scientifically elucidated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

During this study of Ustrushana’s history through its coinage, several important scientific conclusions were reached:

1. Coins as a Historical Source: Coins minted in Ustrushana serve as a vital source of information regarding the region’s political independence, forms of governance, and external relations. The inscriptions, names of rulers, and symbols on the coins provide evidence of the existence of local dynasties in the area.

2. Legitimization of Political Power through Numismatic Symbols: The studied coins feature portraits of rulers, their names, and epigraphic signs (such as tamgas and royal titles), indicating that Ustrushana’s rulers sought to formally recognize and consolidate their authority.

3. Reflection of Cultural and Religious Symbols: The presence of symbols related to Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, and other local beliefs on the coins indicates religious tolerance and a multi-confessional environment. This suggests that Ustrushana was a cultural crossroads where diverse cultural layers intersected.

4. Development of Coinage Technology: Based on the studied coins, gradual changes in minting techniques, metal composition, and design can be observed. These changes provide insights into the economic and technological development of Ustrushana.

5. Regional Differentiation and Centers: The find spots and geographic distribution of the coins have allowed the identification of important political and economic centers within Ustrushana. Notably, areas around Kal’ai Kahkaha, Panjikent, and Zaamin are likely to have housed major mints. These findings demonstrate the high scientific potential of studying Ustrushana’s history not only through written sources but also by using archaeological and numismatic evidence. Coins remain one of the key sources for illuminating the political, religious, and economic life of the region. Material sources play a significant role in the study of the history of peoples and states. Among these, numismatic materials hold a special place. Coins can provide answers to questions concerning monetary circulation, trade routes, and economic and cultural relations during the period

of their minting. The importance of numismatic materials as historical sources lies in their ability to mitigate certain limitations inherent in written records—such as discrepancies caused by the transmission of information, linguistic and scriptural differences, and distortions of names, titles, and terms. Such misunderstandings are far less frequent in coins. Therefore, coins can be regarded as reliable and stable historical sources.

Our country is one of the regions in Central Asia where the earliest urban culture and statehood traditions emerged, and it was here that the region's first local coins were minted. It is important to study the coins reflecting the history of statehood in our territory by dividing them into several groups, one of which is the Ustrushana coins. Coin minting in Ustrushana began considerably later than in Sogdiana and Chach, dating roughly to the 6th–7th centuries CE. In the inscriptions on these coins, the name of the region appears as Ustrushana, Ustrushana, or Surushana, similar to the names found in manuscript sources [1]. The exact meaning of the term Ustrushana remains uncertain; however, some scholars suggest that it resembles the name of one of the Buddhist deities, Sudurshana. Given the close connections with India during this period, this similarity may not be coincidental.

During the reign of the ruler Satachari III, coins were minted bearing the image of an elephant rather than the ruler's portrait. This choice was likely deliberate. The name Satachari is derived from the Sanskrit term Sadacharya, meaning “teacher” or “master” [2]. A distinguishing feature of Ustrushana coins, as compared to those of rulers from other oases, is the unique depiction of the ruler's portrait, often shown with a distinctive crown or headdress [3]. Moreover, among the coins from this region and period, only those from Ustrushana feature the image of an elephant.

Although coins minted during this era bear the (Y)-shaped tamga (seal) and Sogdian inscriptions naming rulers such as Raxanch, Chirdmish, and Satachari, none of these names have been documented in written historical sources. They do not correspond to known rulers from textual records. Among the rulers identified from the coins, Chirdmish (6th–7th centuries CE) is the earliest. The name Chirdmish is of Sogdian origin, meaning “descended from Mitra” [4]. On the obverse of the coin, the ruler is portrayed wearing a distinctive winged crown, depicted as cheerful and gentle. He is adorned with three large jewels or beads on his neck and wears large earrings. The reverse side of the coin features a Y-shaped tamga, which is the ruler's seal, along with a Sogdian inscription stating “ruler Chirdmish.” The coins of Chirdmish exhibit a blend of Sasanian Iranian and Buddhist iconography.

A bronze coin of ruler Satachari (6th–7th centuries CE) depicts an elephant facing left on the obverse, surrounded by a Sogdian inscription reading “ruler Satachari.” The reverse bears the Y-shaped tamga seal [5]. In Hinduism, the elephant-headed god Ganesha is regarded as the patron of trade. Given that Ustrushana, like other regions of the time, maintained active trade relations with India, the depiction of the elephant on the coins likely reflects this connection.

Ustrushana coins reveal a syncretism of three major world religions: Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, and Christianity. On the obverse of coins from the era of Raxanch III (6th–7th centuries CE), the crowned ruler is depicted similarly to other Ustrushana coins, while the reverse features the Y-shaped tamga alongside a cross. Such crosses also appear on coins of other Central Asian rulers and are frequently interpreted as evidence of Byzantine influence.

The cross is considered one of the three oldest symbols in the world and signifies the sun. Similar symbols have been found among ancient Hindus, Assyrians, Chinese, Scandinavian peoples, Germans, Etruscans, and Phoenicians. After the emergence of Christianity, Christians adopted the cross as their ideological emblem. It is well known that Jesus Christ was crucified on the cross, and therefore Christians viewed the cross as a symbol of suffering and punishment, associated with criminals. Similar crosses in the shape of the letter T or X existed in ancient Iran, Rome, and Egypt. Today, there are seventeen known variations of the cross symbol [6].

Historically, the cross has been regarded as a symbol of purifying fire and the sun. The placement of the cross alongside dynastic tamgas (seals) on Ustrushana coins likely served a dual purpose: on one hand, to legitimize the authority and demonstrate the power of the Ustrushana rulers; on the other hand, to reflect conflicts among ruling dynasties. Indeed, the names of the

aforementioned rulers disappear from records after the 8th century, when the state began to be governed by a different dynasty. The formation of this new dynasty involved Turks, whose names are known from written sources: Khorabugra (720–738), Khanakhora (738–800), Kovus (800–825), and Abu al-Hasan Haydar ibn Kovus (Al-Afshin) (825–840) [7].

The earliest Muslim coins began to be minted around 892–894 CE [8]. According to V.V. Bartold, the last Ustrushana afshin, Sayid ibn Abdallah (880–893), appears on copper coins dated 892–893, whereas coins dated 893–894 bear the name of Ismail ibn Ahmad of the Samanids [9]. This indicates that during this period the local dynasty was overthrown and Ustrushana was incorporated directly into the Samanid realm. The name of Sayid ibn Abdallah is known only from coins, whereas the names of subsequent rulers are preserved in written sources.

The minting of coins in the name of a local ruler for the first time after nearly a century-long hiatus following the era of Raxanch III symbolized, in a broad sense, economic and political independence. The issuance of coins in Ustrushana not only reflects the presence of developed trade and economic relations in the region but also indicates the functioning of a clearly defined political system and governance structure. Coins—as one of the most important economic and political symbols of their time—serve as direct material evidence of the existence of monetary circulation, active market trade, and foreign economic relations in the region. In particular, the fact that rulers minted coins in their own names demonstrates that they possessed political sovereignty or, at the very least, a high degree of autonomy.

Systematic numismatic analysis shows that the coins minted in Ustrushana are distinguished by unique iconographic and epigraphic features. These features not only reinforced regional identification but also reflected the political status, religious beliefs, and foreign policy orientation of the local authority. These aspects confirm that Ustrushana functioned as an independent or semi-independent state during certain historical periods. Moreover, the recording of rulers' names and sometimes their titles on the coins indicates their efforts to establish a centralized system of governance.

This method of coinage was not only connected with economic needs but also served as a means to reinforce political legitimacy. Therefore, Ustrushana numismatics is not merely a tool for organizing financial transactions but also an important evidentiary source that reveals historical and geopolitical realities. Consequently, through the analysis of numismatic materials, significant scholarly conclusions can be drawn regarding Ustrushana's political independence, level of economic development, and its relations with the outside world. Due to its strong cultural ties with other states, there is a notable coherence observed in the coins.

As noted above, the presence of symbols of Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, and Christianity on the coins demonstrates that the rulers of Ustrushana maintained a tolerant attitude towards other religions. The research findings show that numismatic sources occupy a significant, reliable, and stable position as historical evidence in the study of Ustrushana's history. Coins are not only important for illuminating economic and trade relations but also serve as key instruments for understanding the governance system, religious beliefs, foreign political influences, and cultural interactions. The symbols, portraits of rulers, inscriptions, and iconographic signs depicted on Ustrushana coins allow for the reconstruction of the region's distinctive political, religious, and cultural landscape. The minting of coins in Ustrushana during the 6th–7th centuries CE attests to the presence of elements of political independence within the region. The clear indication of the ruler's name in Sogdian script and the systematic arrangement of symbols on the coins demonstrate that this process was carried out within a centralized political framework. In particular, the presence of iconographic elements such as the elephant, winged crown, cross, and other symbols, along with the integration of Buddhist, Zoroastrian, and Christian motifs, reflects the religious tolerance and cultural diversity of Ustrushana's society. Although local rulers' names such as Chirdmish, Satachari, and Raxanch—found on coins from the Ustrushana region—do not appear in written historical sources, their appearance in numismatic materials warrants special recognition. This situation highlights the necessity to regard numismatics not merely as an auxiliary discipline but as an independent and crucial historical source.

Moreover, the information about local rulers obtained through these coins is particularly valuable in revealing new historical facts that are absent from written records.

Based on the names and pictorial symbols inscribed on the coins, it has been established that Ustrushana operated as a political entity possessing internal political independence and functioned to a certain degree as an autonomous or semi-autonomous political unit. This provides significant evidence concerning the region's internal governance system, the distribution of power among local dynasties, and the level of economic independence. In particular, the circulation of coins, along with their metallic composition, weight, and iconographic elements, allows us to infer that a distinctive monetary policy was practiced in this territory.

Furthermore, the numismatic tradition of Ustrushana demonstrates a degree of integration with the coinage practices of the Sasanian Empire of Iran, the Byzantine Empire, and Indian monetary systems, confirming the region's active participation in international trade relations and cultural exchanges. The iconographic symbols and inscriptions on the coins enable the delineation of the scope and directions of these cultural and economic connections. This underscores Ustrushana's strategic and geopolitical significance as a crossroads of Eastern and Western civilizations.

Thus, the numismatic heritage of Ustrushana holds unparalleled importance not only in illuminating the economic and political history of the region but also in elucidating its cultural identity, external relations framework, and geopolitical status. This further emphasizes the necessity of employing numismatic sources as an independent and vital component in historical research.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Ustrushana, situated along the Great Silk Road, played a crucial role in trade and cultural exchange among various peoples. Through the study of Ustrushana coins as historical sources, we gain the opportunity to derive important scholarly conclusions not only about local rulers but also about their political ideologies, religious beliefs, foreign relations, and cultural perspectives. Therefore, the evaluation of numismatic materials as primary evidence in the study of historical processes remains a pressing and significant scholarly concern.

Iqtiboslar/References/Сноски

1. Древний Заамин.-Т.: Фан, 1994. –С.64
2. Грицина А.А. Уструшанские были. –Т.: Из-во народного наследия им. А.Кадыри, 2000. – С.38
3. Бобоёров Ғ. Илк ўрта асрлар тангаларида Ўзбекистон худудидаги давлатчиликка доир маълумотлар. // Ўзбекистон тарихи манбалари. –Т., 2010. –Б. 28
4. Грицина А.А. Уструшанские были. –Т.: Из-во народного наследия им. А.Кадыри, 2000. – С.4
5. <http://www.sogdcoins.narod.ru/ustrushana/coins.html>
6. Похлебкин В.В. Словарь международной символики и эмблематики. – М.: ЗАО Центрполиграф, 2007. - С. 210-211
7. Грицина А.А. Уструшанские были. –Т.: Из-во народного наследия им. А.Кадыри, 2000. – С.42-45, - С. 53
8. Древний Заамин.-Т.: Фан, 1994. С–64
9. Бартольд В.В. Туркестан в эпоху монгольского нашествия. Соч. Т.I. –М.: 1973. С–269-282

«MA'MUN SCIENCE» JURNALI

3 JILD, 5 SON

ЖУРНАЛ «MAMUN SCIENCE»

TOM 3, HONEP 5

JOURNAL OF «MAMUN SCIENCE»

VOLUME 3, ISSUE 5

Контакт редакций журналов. www.tadqiqot.uz
ООО Тадqiqот город Ташкент,
улица Амира Темура пр.1, дом-2.
Web: <http://www.tadqiqot.uz/>; Email: info@tadqiqot.uz
Тел: (+998-94) 404-0000

Editorial staff of the journals of www.tadqiqot.uz
Tadqiqot LLC The city of Tashkent,
Amir Temur Street pr.1, House 2.
Web: <http://www.tadqiqot.uz/>; Email: info@tadqiqot.uz
Phone: (+998-94) 404-0000