



ETNOGRAFIK ARXEOLOGIK VA KOMPARATIV TAHLIL USULLARI

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Annotation: This article discusses the role and importance of ethnographic, archaeological, and comparative analysis methods in scientific research. The ethnographic method is applied to study people's lifestyles, traditions, and cultures; the archaeological method helps to analyze material cultural remains and uncover historical processes; while the comparative method allows identifying similarities and differences among cultural and historical phenomena. The integrated use of these methods increases the accuracy and reliability of scientific findings.

Keywords: Ethnography, archaeology, comparative analysis, history, culture, scientific method, comparison.

Introduction:

Scientific methods used in historical and cultural research are the primary means of in-depth study of society's past, cultural heritage, and stages of human development. Human history is a complex and multi-layered process, and a single source or method is insufficient for its full comprehension. Therefore, historiography, ethnography, archaeology, and cultural studies have developed in an interconnected manner, forming new methodological approaches to scientific analysis.

Among such methods, ethnographic, archaeological, and comparative analysis methods are considered the most reliable and effective ways to study past life. They allow for a comprehensive analysis of humanity's material and spiritual culture, customs, beliefs, social life, and intercultural interactions.

The ethnographic method is a scientific approach aimed at studying socio-cultural phenomena such as the lifestyle, cultural traditions, folk applied arts, customs, religious beliefs, family and community systems, and labor activities of peoples. It is closely related to anthropology, sociology, and cultural studies, revealing the unique national character of the people. Through ethnographic observations, important information is collected about the value system in society, traditional rituals, oral folk art, as well as details of everyday life.

The archaeological analysis method relies on material culture artifacts in the study of human history. This method is of great importance in researching ancient times when written sources are absent or insufficient. Archaeological finds - tools, utensils, works of art, architectural structures, inscriptions, burial sites - provide a clear picture of the lifestyle, economic activities, religious beliefs, and technical knowledge of ancient societies. In this sense, archaeology serves as a "material witness" to history.

Comparative analysis is based on comparing historical and cultural phenomena across different peoples and periods. This method allows for identifying the interrelationships, similarities, and differences between cultures, and explaining the general patterns of historical

processes. For example, comparing the traditions of the Uzbek people with the cultures of other Turkic peoples in Central Asia or the peoples of the Middle East helps to determine their roots, mutual influences, and historical foundations.

The combined use of these three methods ensures a multidisciplinary approach to scientific analysis. Ethnographic data illuminate the socio-cultural aspects of society, archaeological finds reveal its material foundations, while comparative analysis uncovers their interrelationships and exposes the global patterns of cultural development.

Today, these methods are enhanced by modern digital technologies - 3D modeling, GIS systems, and artificial intelligence-based data analysis - which increase the accuracy of historical research. Particularly in countries with a rich cultural heritage, such as Uzbekistan, these methods enable the scientific organization of work on the preservation, restoration, and museumification of national values.

Thus, the harmonious application of ethnographic, archaeological, and comparative analysis methods creates an important scientific basis not only for a deeper understanding of the culture of the past, but also for a scientific understanding of today's national identity and its transmission to future generations.

Main part:

1. Content and significance of the method of ethnographic analysis

Ethnographic analysis is a scientific approach aimed at studying the lifestyle, customs, traditions, language, clothing culture, social relations, and religious views of the people.

With the help of this method, the researcher studies the peculiarities of everyday life, family rituals, labor activity, oral folk art, and folk applied art of the people.

The ethnographic method is carried out in the following stages:

- Observation - a direct study of the lifestyle of the local population;
- Interviews and surveys - collection of oral information;
- Photo and audio documents - documentation of culture;
- Comparative analysis - identifying similarities and differences between different groups.

For example, in various regions of Uzbekistan - Fergana Valley, Kashkadarya, Khorezm, or Karakalpakstan - rituals (wedding, circumcision, Navruz, Harvest Festival, etc.) are an important source for ethnographic observation.

The results of ethnographic analysis are widely used in anthropology, sociology, and history, helping to understand the process of development of human culture.

2. Method of archaeological analysis and its methodology

The method of archaeological analysis is a scientific method aimed at studying the monuments of material culture of ancient times.

This method plays a key role in the study of periods when there were no written sources. Archaeological finds - ancient tools, vessels, ornaments, buildings, inscriptions, cemeteries - are material evidence of past life.

Archaeological research is carried out in the following main stages:

1. Search and location (using topographic and aerial photographs);
2. Excavation (excavation) - identification of layers of the monument;
3. Documentation of findings - based on drawings, photographs, and descriptions;
4. Laboratory analysis - carbon, thermoluminescence, isotope analysis;
5. Reconstruction - a modeled form of past social life.



Archaeological research conducted in the territory of Uzbekistan (Afrasiab, Toprakkala, Dalverzintepa, Erkurgan) illuminated the stages of the formation of urban culture in Central Asia.

For example, important conclusions about the political system and cultural level of the ancient Khorezm state were drawn from the murals, vessels, and inscriptions of the Toprakkala monument.

In modern archaeology, such technologies as 3D modeling, GIS mapping, and digital reconstruction are widely used, increasing the accuracy of results.

3. Comparative analysis method and its scientific role

Comparative or comparative analysis is a scientific method that serves to identify cultural, economic, and social similarities and differences between different societies, peoples, and eras.

This approach is widely used in history, linguistics, ethnology, cultural studies, and sociology.

The main goal of comparative analysis is to identify commonalities, peculiarities, and stages of development between cultural phenomena.

For example, by comparing the family rituals of the peoples of Central Asia with the rituals of the peoples of Europe or the Middle East, it is possible to determine the existence of a similar system of religious and social values.

Comparative analysis helps not only to understand historical processes, but also to identify cultural connections, interactions, and assimilation processes.

This method plays an important role in the study of intercultural communication, the formation of a single scientific language in international historical research.

4. Mutual integration of methods and their application in modern research.

The combined application of ethnographic, archaeological, and comparative analysis methods creates a multi-source approach (multidisciplinary) in historical research.

For example, with the help of archaeological finds, the material aspects of past life are revealed, and through ethnographic observations, their spiritual and cultural content is analyzed.

Later, through comparative analysis, these results are compared with the experience of other peoples. Today, innovative approaches in scientific research, such as GIS technologies, 3D scanning, digital museums, and cultural heritage databases, make these methods more effective. For example, through the "Archaeological Map of Uzbekistan" project, all monuments in our country were recorded in digital form, and a system of their division into historical periods was created.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, ethnographic, archaeological, and comparative analysis methods are the cornerstones of historical and cultural research.

While the ethnographic approach reveals the spiritual and cultural life of society, the archaeological method analyzes its material culture, and the comparative method scientifically identifies the similarities and differences between different cultures.

Through their integration, it is possible to draw deep, objective, and systematic conclusions about the past.

Modern science, enriching these methods with digital technologies, opens up new prospects for a more comprehensive study of the history of human civilization. Therefore, these

methods are a universal scientific tool not only for historians and archaeologists, but also for culturologists, sociologists, and anthropologists.

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