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## The Relationship of Ethnology and Ethnography

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**Abstract:** *This article discusses the relationship between ethnology and ethnography and their implications for education. Ethnology The Greek word ethnos means logos. Both ethnology and ethnography study the ethnogenesis (ethnic history) of peoples, the ethnic culture of peoples and the nature of language. The difference between the language and the ethnic characteristics reflected in it is intended only for research purposes, and this difference is relative, in fact, it is a continuous and holistic process in which they occur as a whole. Ethnology is the study of the ethnonymy of peoples: ethnic values, customs and the specifics of a particular ethnic group. In this respect, it is important for linguistics. Ethnography is the study of the origin and formation, location and ethnic structure, customs, spiritual culture and national characteristics of modern ethnic groups in connection with historical processes. The article describes the process of studying ethnology and ethnography - a phenomenon associated with linguistics.*

**Keywords:** ethnography, ethnology, elementary ethnology, comparative ethnology, description of peoples, ethnography, cultural anthropology, study of interethnic processes, ethnogenetic and ethnic history, social anthropology.

### Introduction

Language is the most powerful means of preserving and enriching the material and spiritual heritage.

Through language, it is possible to study the ethnic structure and values of each nation, to provide information about them. From time immemorial, economic, political, and cultural ties between tribes and peoples have paved the way for the emergence of ethnic values in human history. All ethnic groups that have lived through the historical development of a nation differ from each other in their unique way of life, customs and traditions. Many travelers and traders gained some historical information during their life experiences and travels, and only a part of it was recorded. Numerous scientific studies by ethnologists show that at all stages of human history from primitive times to the present, people have come to understand themselves, to understand the traditional way of life, customs and spirituality, especially, has always aroused interest in learning about the ethnic characteristics and lives of neighboring peoples.

In the first decades of the nineteenth century, the general development of economics, the political system, and the scientific worldview in European countries led to the realization that there should be an independent science that studied different cultural and material sources. The study of ethnic values, the history of the people, the concept of culture, which is the main factor of humanity, laid the foundation for the formation of the sciences of ethnology and ethnography. The term "ethnology" was first used in science in 1784 by the German scientist A. Shavann. He expressed ethnology in 1787 as part of

anthropology - the general science of man. Initially, both sciences were introduced into science in Germany and France at the same time, and were called the "Science of Nations." It is well known that the term "*xalq*" (population) has a much broader meaning, sometimes referring to a group of people or a certain number of people, and sometimes to a state or country inhabited by several peoples and nations. we understand. In the etymological dictionary of the Uzbek language, the word "people" is derived from the Arabic verb *khalaq*, which means "created", "created", and in the Uzbek language, "ma" people living together in the same scene ", "population ", "ball of people ". It is known from special literature and textbooks that ethnology is a science that provides a systematic knowledge of the life of the ethnos and the processes directly related to it. Researchers have differing views on ethnology and ethnography, and the French scholar Jean-Jacques Ampère developed a general classification of the humanities in 1830, proposing to distinguish ethnology between them and express it as follows: "Ethnology is a new name for peoples and cultures reef". He divided ethnology into two parts, commenting on "elementary ethnology" and "comparative ethnology."

### Literary review

Some European scholars have argued that ethnology is a theoretical science and ethnography is a descriptive science. According to the famous Russian scientist SPTolstoy, ethnography is the study of the cultural and everyday life of different peoples of the world, mainly through direct observation, the historical change and development of these features, the origin (ethnogenesis), location (ethnic geography) and MGLevin, SATokarev, YV Bromley and G.E. The views of famous ethnologists such as Markov on the second type of ethnography (ethnology) also echo Tolstoy's views. Language plays a key role in the formation and differentiation of ethnic groups. SPTolstoy, who raised theoretical and practical issues to a new level and founded the World School of Ethnology and Ethnography, and

later PIKushner, IIPotexin, LPPotapov, GFDebes, BODolgix and others with their research contributed to the development of science. Interest in man and his cultural way of life had a strong influence on the further development of ethnology. In this regard, ethnologists have begun to study the cultural characteristics of peoples through various studies. Notable are the works of the Italian writer Petro Matir, the Mexican dervish scholar Bernardino de Saagun, the bishops Bartolome de Las Casas and Diego de Landa, who collected all the scattered information reflecting ethnic views in the 16th century and first systematically described the Indians. In America, for example, in the 1950s, Franz Baos conducted a narrow range of scientific research. Founded in 1846, the Russian Geographical Society and its branches flourished ethnographically, with a comprehensive study of peoples. Famous tourists N.N. Miklujo Maclay and G.N. Potanin, V.Seroshsky, D.A., exiled to other countries. Clemens, I.Y. Sternberg, V.G.Bogoraz, V.I. Several scholars, such as Johelson, have created ethnographic works, and the works of D.N. Anuchin and N.N. Kharuzin have served to raise ethnology to a higher level. In the second half of the XIX century from a number of well-known scientists K.M.Ber, N.I.Nadezhdin, K.D.Kavelin defined the basic principles of the science of ethnography.

Uzbek scientists and researchers have also done a lot of research, and academician K. Shoniyozov was instrumental in solving the problems of ethnogenesis and ethnic history. During his research, the scientist studied the ethnogenesis and ethnic history of Uzbeks and other related peoples living in the Central Asian region. Continuing the scientific work of K. Shoniyazov, several academicians studied the ethnogenesis and ethnic history of the Uzbek people, ethnic composition and a number of subethnoses in the region, T. Fayziev, B. Ahmedov, I. Irmatov, B. Kh. Karmisheva, A. A. Doniyorov, O.Buriyev "Brief explanatory dictionary of ethnological terms", A. A. He has conducted a number of studies on Askarov's The Origins of the Uzbek People: Scientific and

Methodological Approaches, Ethnogenetic and Ethnic History. A number of studies have been conducted on the study of the material and spiritual culture of the Uzbek people, family and community life, interethnic processes, in particular, O. Buriyev, who described the Uzbek family and history. H. Ismailov, K. Nasriddinov, traditional house crafts H. Toshev and Murakov, traditions of neighborhoods and neighborhoods among Uzbeks Z. Orifkhonova, ancient religious e ' a scholar who has studied tiqods and their traces in the way of life of the Uzbek people, A. Ashurov, interethnic processes are reflected in the scientific pamphlets and monographs of U. Abdullayev<sup>1</sup>. There is still much to be done in science today.

### Materials and Methods

While ethnography and ethnology are interrelated, if we symbolically compare ethnology to a giant tree, theoretical and methodological research, ethnic news all constitute ethnography, and its root is determined by ethnography. Language is an important tool in the study of ethnography and ethnology, in the expression of the culture of peoples. Well-known German scholar W. von Humboldt called it "the united spiritual energy of people who speak a language." While ethnology is the theoretical study of the expression of ethnic values, ethnography is the practical application of folk sources. The first information about the ethnography of the Uzbek people, the sacred book of Zoroastrianism "Avesto" from ancient sources, ancient Turkic inscriptions and Sogdian inscriptions, "Monuments of ancient peoples" by Abu Rayhan Beruni, "Monuments of ancient peoples" by Abu Rayhan Beruni, Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu lug'ati-turk", Abu Bakr Narshahi's "History of Bukhara", Sharofiddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnoma" and "Nasabnomai uzbek", Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's "Boburnoma", Hafiz Tanish Bukhari's "Abdullanoma", We have a number of unique monuments, such as Abulgazi Bahodirkhan's Shajarai Turk, Muhammad Salih's

Shaybaniynoma, which testify to the ethnic values of our people through similar sources.

### Discussions and Results

Ethnography is also a science of the people, a combination of the ancient Greek words "ethnos" - people, "graphos" - writing, which literally means "description of peoples, ethnography." The term ethnography was first used by the German writer Johann Zummer in the early seventeenth century.

Later, in the late 18th century and in 1808, special magazines began to appear under the same name. At the same time, the terms ethnology and ethnography were applied to science, and ethnology began to be studied as a science in France, and in 1839, the first scientific society, the Paris Ethnological Society, was founded. Since that time, Ethnology has been recognized as an independent science. The word "ethnos" first appears in ancient Greek sources. In the 6th and 5th centuries BC, the word was used to refer to non-Greek tribes and clans. An ethnos is a group of people who speak the same language, recognize the same origins, have a set of traditions and a common way of life. The terms ethnology and ethnography are now traditionally referred to in some countries as "cultural anthropology" or "social anthropology."

Although much research has been done in the field of ethnography and ethnology, there are still scientific views that need to be addressed. The main goal is to seal new gaps in the study of folk history and national traditions. The science of ethnology is not limited to the description of the way of life of different peoples and nations, but its object and subject of study covers a wide range of areas and directions related to the life of the people.

If the main object of research in ethnology is the study of ethnos, the life and values of peoples, we can group the subject as follows:

- Problems of ethnogenesis and ethnic history;
- The problem of ethnicity and ethnic groups;

<sup>1</sup> A. Ashurov. Etnologiya. Toshkent: 2011. -190 b.

- Material culture of peoples;
- Economic views of peoples, national ceremonies and traditions;
- The system of kinship of different peoples: kinship and neighborly relations;
- System of educational traditions of different nations...

We can continue the research subject of ethnology again. But this shows that the object of study of ethnology is multifaceted. Ethnology is the study of the ethnogenesis of the peoples of the world, their specific material and spiritual culture, anthropological and linguistic features, traditional economy, rituals and lifestyles, and the role of each ethnos in world development. provides information. So ethnology as a modern science:

1. a worldview capable of methodologically independent solution of human history and ethnic problems of individual peoples;
2. a scientific field that provides additional material to other social sciences that study man and society....

The goals and objectives of ethnology can be divided into:

- to study the ethnogenesis (ethnic history) of peoples;
- Comprehensive introduction of ethnic culture of peoples;
- to express the features of the organization of social space in cultures;
- Development of mechanisms of ethnic consciousness, self-awareness, ethnic origin, identity and their implementation...

Although ethnography and ethnology are interrelated, they are both disciplines with different perspectives. A number of studies on the methodological issues of this science show that it is incorrect to accept the concepts of "ethnology" and "ethnography" in the same way. Ethnography is the

study of the origins and formation, location and ethnic structure, customs, spiritual culture, and national characteristics of modern ethnoses in relation to historical processes. Historical ethnography examines the characteristics of lost peoples and nations, ethnic processes in the past, everyday life, and spiritual culture<sup>2</sup>. Ethnography first collects accurate data, then analyzes it to understand its essence and draws theoretical conclusions. Ethnography, like other sciences, has its own specific research methods and terms. His style is based on specific worldviews and theories (methodologies), and he studies his research in connection with anthropology, archeology, linguistics, sociology, and art history. Thus, while traditional "ethnography" collects, systematizes, and further describes materials related to a particular ethnos (ethnic unit), "ethnology" analyzes all the information about an ethnos from a theoretical and methodological point of view. and draws general conclusions in this regard. It should be noted that ethnology is a broader concept than ethnography, and ethnography is a specific part of ethnology.

### Conclusion

The results of the scientific analysis show that folk culture should be studied in ethnic, regional and dialectal forms and language is the main source for studying national culture. Ethnology is the study of the formation and development of different ethnic groups, their understanding of ethnic identity, forms of cultural governance and the laws of collective relations, interpersonal relationships and the social environment, and in ethnography the origin and formation, location and ethnic structure of ethnoses , explores customs, spiritual culture, and national characteristics in relation to the historical process. Today, both views deal with ethnicity. Ethnology is widely used. We will further enrich the process of linking these features in future research.

<sup>2</sup> Jabborov I., O'zbek xalqi etnografiyasi, T., 1994.

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