

**PREPARATION OF AUDIO AND VISUAL MATERIALS ON THE HISTORY AND  
ETHNOGRAPHY OF THE FORISH DISTRICT AND A INDIVIDUAL  
METHODOLOGY FOR TEACHING THEM**

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**Annotation:** This article discusses the history, ethnography of the Forish district, the methodological methods for preparing audio and visual materials for secondary schools and teaching them. Through these methods, the place and significant aspects of the Forish district in the history of our Motherland are revealed in detail.

**Keywords:** Forish district, sahibkiran Amir Temur, Paris, Jizzakh archaeological detachment, history of the Forish district, virtual excursion, archive, audio and visual materials, online platform.

**INTRODUCTION**

It is impossible to create the future without studying the past. After all, the value and value, essence and weight of today are fully perceived only through the scales of yesterday. Indeed, no society will develop further until practical conclusions are drawn from history that serve the present and the future.

The peoples living in each region of our Motherland have their own glorious history. In this regard, Forish, one of the most important districts of our Republic, also has its own unique history. In this sense, through this article, we have decided to study the history of Forish, one of the largest districts of Jizzakh region.

The importance of audiovisual materials in studying the history of the Forish district is incomparable. These materials help to revive past events by presenting history not only through text documents, but also through images and sounds. Below we will analyze the role of audiovisual materials in historical research: When existing written sources, archival materials, or folk tales about the history of the Forish district are presented in visual form, their impact increases [Mirkomilov B., Akbutayeva N. p.107-108]. For example, scientific truths can be illuminated by analyzing photographs and videos of ancient monuments, archaeological excavations, or old maps.

**MAIN PART**

Recording the unique folklore of the district in audio format or recording ancient songs on video will serve to pass them on to future generations. These materials are of great importance in studying history as part of the national heritage. Interviews with prominent figures of the district or documentaries depicting events bring history to life. For example, audiovisual materials enriched with the memories of local historians, archaeologists or representatives of the older generation offer a new approach to the history of Forish. Videos or virtual tours on the history of the Forish district are very useful for teaching in schools and universities.

At the same time, they serve to familiarize the general public with their past. Audiovisual materials will serve as the basis for creating digital archives on online platforms for studying the history of the Forish district. These materials are a convenient tool for researchers, students and other groups interested in history[Mirkomilov.B., Raimov S., p.76-79].

So, as one of the main sources for studying the history of the Forish district, the following

information is provided in the work “History of the Forish District”:

According to information circulating among our local people, the origin of the name “Forish”, which became the name of the district, is said to be the name of the village “Parij”, which our grandfather Amir Temur wanted to build in the vicinity of Samarkand, and it was taken from its name. There is an assumption that later in the local dialect this term changed to Forij, Forish. Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor R. Shamsutdinov, explained his opinion in this regard as follows: “Amir Temur considers it his duty to turn Samarkand into one of the most beautiful cities in the world - the “Saykali” of the earth[Azamat Ziyov., p.41.].

Amir Temur believed that in front of the magnificent and beautiful Samarkand, the capitals of other countries of the world should look like small villages. Based on this logic, the ruler created a number of settlements (villages) around Samarkand and gave them the names of the capitals of major countries in the world: Baghdad, Damascus, Cairo, Shiraz, Sultania, Paris, and so on [Koraev S., p.43]. Paris later became known in popular pronunciation as Farish.

The history of Forish also goes back a long way. Archaeological research has revealed that the population has been living in this area since the Paleolithic era. In 1981, the Jizzakh archaeological detachment led by T.Sh. Shirinov conducted research and exploration work in the Forish district under the theme “Creating a complex of archaeological monuments of Uzbekistan”. According to the results of the research, the monuments, city ruins, monuments of a centralized village type, small-scale construction buildings, mounds and burial mounds preserved in the district were examined[Orinboev B., p.52-54].

Since the historical monuments of this area and the history of irrigation structures and irrigation networks related to their activities were almost not covered, in 1993 the Jizzakh archaeological detachment conducted research in the Forish district. As a result of the research, along with the monuments of the city, village, mound, and fortress type preserved in the oasis, the old foundations of irrigation networks were recorded.

The initial research was conducted at the Old Kurgantepa monument located in the Mujrumsoy basin in the oasis and its surroundings. It was the nomadic Turkic tribes that migrated and settled in the territories of the Forish district, mastered new lands and began to engage in agriculture. The agricultural oases of this period were identified by archaeological finds in the Forish district[Hakimov K., p.62.]. For example, such monuments as Khonkelditepa (V-VI centuries), Kamishtepa (IV-VI centuries), Oktepa I (V-VII centuries), Oktepa II (V-VII centuries), Oktepa III (V-VII centuries), Korovultepa (V-VIII centuries), Oristepa (V-VI centuries) are among them[Haydarov H., p.23-24].

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

Online platform project. Creating an online platform on the history of the Forish district is a significant project, which will help not only popularize historical knowledge, but also interest the younger generation in the heritage of their homeland. Below are recommendations on the main stages and components of creating such a platform:

1. Developing a platform concept. Purpose: To collect, store and share historical information about the Forish district. Audience: Intended for schoolchildren, students, researchers and local residents. Features: Providing text materials, images, maps, video and audio materials.
2. Data collection and analysis Sources: State document archives, local historians, written and eyewitness accounts of the history of Forish. Books, articles, historical studies. Organization: Dividing data into thematic sections, for example: Ancient history of Forish. Culture and traditions. Archaeological finds. Famous people.
3. Technological solutions Website platform selection: WordPress or Wix: Convenient for small projects. Django or Laravel: For scalable and professional platforms. Features: Interactive map: Showing historical sites of the Forish district. Search engine: For easy navigation. Multimedia: Special sections for photos, videos and historical documents. Ability to add user comments and stories.
4. Platform design and user experience. Local culture and colors (Incorporating elements specific to Farish). Simple and intuitive interface. Responsive design for mobile devices.

5. Uploading information. Verifying each piece of information and presenting it clearly to users. Uploading stories and thematic articles about local historical events[[Mirkomilov B., Akbutayeva N. p.108-111].
6. Promotion Social media: Advertising on platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and Telegram. Local partnerships: Working with schools, neighborhood committees, and historical organizations. Events: Holding conferences and seminars on the history of Farish.
7. Funding and resources Grants: Obtaining grants from programs related to the development of culture and history. Sponsors: Working with local businesses and entrepreneurs. Crowdfunding: Raising public funds to develop the platform.
8. Continuous development. Constantly adding new information and content. Taking into account user suggestions. Updates and maintenance.
9. Creating an online platform will open up new opportunities for researching and preserving the history of the Forish district. Such a platform will not only collect historical materials and information, but also allow users to share their thoughts, comments, memories, and experiences[website [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)].

### **CONCLUSION**

To summarize, as they say, “The homeland begins at the threshold,” the history of the Forish district, although it is considered a small particle, has its place in the study of the rich history of our country. As many historians and statesmen have noted, “Understanding oneself begins with knowing history.” Historical realities that could not find their solution found their proof and solution during the years of our state’s independence. In studying the history of the Forish district, audiovisual materials – videos, films, photographs, audio recordings and other visual and broadcasting media – allow us to express historical events and processes in a more vivid, accurate and impressive way.

In studying the historical development of the Forish district, with the help of these materials, not only textual sources, but also vivid memories and visual experiences become useful resources for the researcher. Audiovisual materials also serve as an important tool for updating, imagining and evaluating historical research. This type of source is especially important in understanding the daily life, traditions and culture of the Farish people. Therefore, in studying the history of the Farish district, audiovisual materials serve as an important tool not only to revive historical events, but also to preserve the historical memory of the district's residents and pass it on to future generations. We hope that this brief study of ours will be a tool in illuminating the history of our Motherland and its widespread study by future generations.

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