pISSN:2349-5707 Volume:12,Issue 10,October-2025 eISSN:2349-5715

# THE ROLE OF AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS IN THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF FORISH DISTRICT

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**ANNOTATSIYA:** Ushbu maqolada Forish tumani tarixining tarixshunoslik masalalari,Forish tumani tarixini o‘rganishda audiovisual materiallarining o‘rni,audiodarsliklar, podcast va videodarslarning Forish tarixini o‘rganishdagi ahamiyati haqida so‘z boradi.
**Kalit so‘zlar**: virtual ekskursiya, arxiv, Parij, Forish, audiovisual, online platforma

**АННОТАЦИЯ:** В статье рассматриваются историко-исследовательские проблемы истории района Фориш, роль аудиовизуальных материалов в изучении истории района Фориш, а также важность аудиоуроков, подкастов и видеолекций в обучении истории.
**Ключевые слова**: виртуальный тур, архив, Париж, Каир, Султанат, Фариш, аудиовизуальный.

**ANNOTATION:** This article discusses the historiographical issues of the history of Forish District, the role of audio-visual materials in studying the history of Forish District, and the importance of audio lectures, podcasts, and video lectures in learning history.
**Keywords**: virtual tour, archive, Paris, Cairo, Sultanate, Farish, audio-visual.

## INTRODUCTION

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 folklore about the history of the Forish district are presented in visual form, their impact increases. For example, scientific truths can be illuminated by analyzing photographs and videos of ancient monuments, archaeological excavations, or old maps.

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 the study of 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 prepared 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.

## LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

So, we can rely on the work (monograph) "History of the Forish District" by Mirkomilov Bakhtiyor Mirkomilovich, a teacher, candidate of historical sciences, professor at the Jizzakh State Pedagogical University, as the main source for studying the history of the Forish district.[1]

According to local information, the name "Forish", which became the name of the district, is said to have originated from the name of the village "Parij" that our grandfather Amir Temur wanted

[1]Mirkomilov.B.Raimov.S- Forish tumani tarixidan.J.:2021

pISSN:2349-5707 Volume:12,Issue 10,October-2025 eISSN:2349-5715

to build in the vicinity of Samarkand, and was taken from its name. Later, there is an assumption that this term was transformed into Forij, Farish in the local dialect.

Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor R. Shamsutdinov, explained his opinion on this matter 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.[2] He believed that the capitals of other countries of the world should look like small villages in front of the magnificent and beautiful Samarkand. Based on this logic, our great grandfather established 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. Paris later became known as Farish in popular pronunciation."[3]

## RESULT

The history of Forish also goes back a long way. Archaeological research has shown 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 exploration and research in the Forish district under the theme "Creating a complex of archaeological monuments of Uzbekistan". According to the results of the research, the preserved monuments, urban ruins, monuments of a centralized village type, small-scale construction sites, mounds and burial mounds were examined in the district.[4]

Since the history of the historical monuments of this region and the irrigation structures and irrigation networks associated with their activities are almost unknown, in 1993 the Jizzakh archaeological detachment conducted research in the Forish district..[5] As a result of the research, along with the preserved monuments of cities, villages, fortresses, and castles in the oasis, the old foundations of irrigation networks were recorded.[6] Initial research was conducted at and around the Old Kurgan-tepa monument, located in the Mojurmsoy basin in the oasis.[7] It was the nomadic Turkic tribes that migrated and settled in the territories of the Farish district, mastering new lands and engaging in agriculture. The agricultural oases of this period have been identified by archaeological finds in the Farish district. For example, such monuments as Khonkelditepa (5th-6th centuries), Qamishtepa (4th-6th centuries), Oktepa I (5th-7th centuries), Oktepa II (5th-7th centuries), Oktepa III (5th-7th centuries), Qorovultepa (5th-8th centuries), Oristepa (5th-6th centuries) are among them.[8]

## ONLINE PLATFORM PROJECT

Creating an online platform on the history of the Forish district is a significant project, which will not only popularize historical knowledge, but also help 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: Collect, store and share historical information about the Forish district.

Audience: Intended for schoolchildren, students, researchers and local residents.

Features: Provide text materials, images, maps, video and audio materials.

2. Data collection and analysis

Sources: State archives, local historians, written documents and eyewitness accounts of the

[2] Masalskiy V.I – Turkistanskiy kray. M:, 1913

[3] Azamat Ziyo - O'zbek davlatchiligi tarixi. T:, "Sharq", 2000

[4] O'rinboyev B - Jizzax viloyati toponimlarining izohli lug'ati. T:, 2007

[5] Qorayev S -Toponimika, T:, "O'zbekiston faylasuflari ilmiy jamiyati", 2006

[6] Haydarov H - Jizzax viloyati tarixi. T:, "Mehnat", 1996

[7] Hakimov Q - Jizzax viloyati toponimlari. Jizzax,"Sangzor" 2014

[8] Suyunov S.Shimoliy –g'arbiy Ustrushonaning sug'orish tarixi. Tarix fanlari nomzodi ilmiy darajasi uchun tayyorlangan dissertatsiya. Samarqand. 1999.

pISSN:2349-5707 Volume:12,Issue 10,October-2025 eISSN:2349-5715

history of Forish. Books, articles, historical studies.
Organization: Divide the data into thematic sections, for example:
Ancient history of Forish. Culture and traditions.
Archaeological finds. Celebrities.
3. Technology solutions
Choose a website platform:
WordPress or Wix: Convenient for small projects.
Django or Laravel: For scalable and professional platforms.
Features:
Interactive map: Show historical sites in 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 (Include elements specific to Forish).
Simple and intuitive interface.
Responsive design for mobile devices.
5. Uploading information
Verify each piece of information and present it clearly to users.
Upload stories and thematic articles about local historical events.
6. Promotion
Social networks: Advertise on platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and Telegram.
Local cooperation: Work with schools, neighborhood committees, and historical organizations.
Events: Holding conferences and seminars on the history of the Farish.
7. Funding and resources
Grants: Receiving 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
Continuously adding new information and content.
Taking into account user suggestions.
Updates and technical maintenance.[9]
Creating an online platform opens 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.

## CONCLUSION

“The homeland begins at the threshold,” as they say, and in studying the rich history of our country, the history of the Forish district, although it is considered a small particle, has its place. As the First President of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov noted, “Awareness of identity begins with knowing history.” This unproven truth was proven during the years of 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. With the help of these materials, not only textual sources, but also vivid memories and visual experiences become useful resources for the researcher in studying the historical development of the Forish district. 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 Forish people. In conclusion, in studying the history of the Forish district, audiovisual materials

[9] Internet ma’lumotlari (wikipedia.uz)

pISSN:2349-5707 Volume:12,Issue 10,October-2025 eISSN:2349-5715

serve as an important tool not only for reviving historical events, but also for preserving the historical memory of the district's residents and passing it on to future generations. We hope that this brief study of ours will be a tool for shedding light on the history of our Motherland and for its widespread study by future generations.