

STONE AGE SETTLEMENTS OF UZBEKISTAN

N.U.Xolmatov

Samarkand State University

M.G'aniev

Master

ABSTRACT

The history of personality in the knowledge of the daily lifestyle, social system, economic activities of the communities of the Stone Age, the settlements in which they live also play an important role as a source of information. In fact, in the early stages of the development of the history of personality, primitive communities used natural habitats, in particular caves, elevations, tree tops, pits, as settlements. Since primitive communities were engaged in farming and hunting in the early stages of their development, their habitat often acquired a short-term character. However, studies have found that some multi-cultural layered caves are long-term settlements. On the Central Asian scale, it is considered from the sentence g'cave spaces such as flood-Ungur, Obi-Rahmat, Jabal, Dam-rest-Fountain 1.2, open-ended. Primitive people over time blocked the cave, the front part of the ungyrs, artificially, in addition, from cold winds, rain, snow, Shakh-shakhba, animal skins. cave spaces have recovered field levels(sticks) in front of the mouth section. In this way, people built their own settlements. They were in the form of a semi-basement, a basement, and in the last Paleolithic survey of Samarkand, information about this was obtained.

INTRODUCTION

By the time of Mesolithic, Neolithic, the construction of settlements was improved. V about it.The A.Interesting information was obtained during the research carried out in the territory of Tajikistan after the completion of ranov. From the cultural horizon of the 2nd to the well-preserved settlement remains of 3 have been found, the area of which is up to 40 square meters in level. It was found that the living rooms were dialed with thin rock stones in the form of chips so that the floors were not damp, Zax. Experts note that such a method was also observed in the Neolithic settlements located in the Iraqi territory in the Middle East. (Ranov, Korobkova 1971, 137-138 B). No superior traces were found in these settlements. Therefore, it can be concluded that the roofs of the House are slightly closed. The determination of the structure, the diameter of which is 12 meters and the depth of which is 1 meter from the space, indicates that they are semi – full-shaped settlements. The design of the remains of the settlement with a chamfer-shaped appearance from the 2 cultural horizon of the Mesolithic kitchen space, located in the eastern Pamir region, has been studied.

In the process of excavations at the monuments of Jonbos 4 in Akchadarya Basin of lower Amudarya, Tolstov Harbor, Lavlakon 26 in Kizilkum, Uchashi-131 in Lower Zarafshan Oasis, Dorbazakir-1,2 in the Middle Zarafshan Oasis, Sazagan 2, Jangal 1 in the Neolithic area, the remains of settlements were investigated from the borders of Uzbekistan. In particular, in the study of Tolstov Harbor Kompleksi found 4 accommodation remains. Two of these are huts built on the ground level section. The remaining two were houses in the form of a semi-basement.

The house, built on the ground level part, is relatively well studied, it is 110-120 meters square. In this house with ovens in the interior can be inhabited 35-50 people –one mother's seed (on average there is an 8-10 family consisting of 5 people). Other houses in the form of a semi-basement were relatively small in size compared to these houses. These houses, apparently, operated at the same time, formed a village in which 150-180 people live. From the flying 131 space, as in the Tolstov space, a settlement fortress was found, which was built on top of the three land levels, where 150-200 people could live. Studies have shown that the settlements of the ancient hunter, fisherman communities, who lived in the lowlands region of Central Asia, were built on land levels and were in the form of a semi-basement. These houses are built in a carcass style, usually in a rectangular, circular or suede form. There are views that the roof of the houses is covered with reeds and over which the hut is pressed. In the center of the houses with a large community, more precisely, closer to the exit door from the house, there was a large furnace. Religious duties on the basis of the public around this furnace carried out surf-habits. Relatively small, small ovens along the inner side perimeter of the House are arranged in order, so that each of them can belong to one small family. The place adapted to the work of the farm was considered a component of the Neolithic community houses. Tolstov in space farm towels constitute the level of the area, which is built side by side from the south-west of the settlement. The area is larger than the living rooms by level measurement. From these areas, the place of pits is found, indicating that the columns are buried. This means that this part is a slightly closed pawn in the form of a veranda, and in this place the main economic work that belongs to the community, in particular, such as scraping of animal bodies, cleaning of fish, skinning, stone weapons, bone processing, making jewelry, etc., was carried out in home conditions. Dishes can also be cooked in hot weather.

In the research of Neolithic monuments of the Kizilkum and lower Zarafshan regions, the remains of settlements were also found. It was found that they differ in their internal structural elements and in their size. For example, Dorbazaqir 1 in space has differentiated with the placement of residential furnaces. The settlements identified in the beet 26 in space are similar to Tolstov Harbor houses in their size and size. Only it is noteworthy that from this place the remains of ash and burnt sand are found in the furnace, which is preserved in a circle. Dorbazaqir 1, Lavlakon 26, states that the visible state of the pits intended for the columns observed in residential buildings is relatively variable in the structure of housing construction. The remains of Housing found in the monuments of the Neolithic communities of the middle Zarafshan Oasis Sazagon also play an important scientific role. Especially Carp 2. From the Jangal-1, Tepakul 3 spaces, settlement pendants were found. The living rooms were in a circular form, the walls of which were 4,0-4,5 meters, the walls of which were collected from thin stones measuring 25-35 centimeters, and their remains with a height of 40-45 centimeters were found. From the Jangal 1 Monument, the remains of two Houses of this order were studied. In the sazagon 2 space survey, the remains of a house of 3,85 X 3,65 meters in size or a stone in a circle form, the cultural layer of the Tepakul 3 Space survey also revealed the remains of a construction of the same content. The settlement of sazagon 2, Jangal 1 monuments is similar to the settlement of the Southern Tajik Tutqovul monument with some of its features . As mentioned above, the remains of the furnace were found inside the dwellings of the Jangal 1 Monument. Inside each house there was a single furnace, and they were located

close to the house wall. Studies have shown that the size of the ovens is 70x45 centimeter, has a wall with a small stone, and the ashes of the ovens are preserved up to 5-7 centimeters. The data presented confirm that the settlements were buildings, whose walls in the form of a semi-ertula were covered with cobwebs or arches, on which light poles were planted, coming from the stones.

Well, settlements allow to illuminate the actual fields of the primitive era, such as the paleoecological conditions of historical periods, the interaction of nature and mankind, the social system of society, economic affairs of communities, family-matrimonial relations. In this regard, accommodation is considered a unique resource in the study of our past history, material culture.

REFERENCES

1. Виноградов А.В. Древние охотники и рыболовы Среднеазиатского междуречья. М.,1981. С.148-155.
2. Гулямов Я.Г., Исламов У., Аскарлов А. Первобытная культура и возникновение орошаемого земледелия в низовьях Зарафшана. Ташкент, 1966.С. 25-29.
3. Джуракулов М.Д., Аванесова Н.А.Новые исследования по Сазаганскому поселению // ИМКУ, №19. Ташкент, 1984. С. 32-41; Джуракулов М.Д., Холматов Н.У.Мезолит и неолит Среднего Зарафшана. Ташкент, 1991. С.102-103.
4. Ранов., Коробкова Г.Ф.Туткаул многослойное поселение гиссарской культуры в Южном Таджикистане // СА,№ 2. 1971. С.137-138.