



The Role of Architecture in the Study of the Ancient Material Culture of Ustrushona

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Abstract: Architecture, an integral part of the ancient material culture of Ustrushona - administrative, It is of special importance in defense, residential, production and religious worship monuments. This article provides information about the study of architecture and its development in Ustrushona material culture.

Keywords: Ustrushona, Mugtepa, Qaliyatepa, Munchogtepa, architecture.

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

The science of history provides a full and detailed vision, knowledge and understanding of the development of humanity, and plays an important role in the development of the people, especially the youth, into a well-rounded person. In fact, perfect human education is a priority area of our state's policy.

It is known from historical sources that by the end of the 3rd century AD, when the great Kushan empire began to disintegrate, the land between the two rivers, inhabited by the sedentary farming population of Central Asia, was divided into several natural-geographic regions. Over time, political structures were formed in these lands, and in the 5th-6th centuries, states appeared on the political map of the region based on agricultural oases. One of such states was the Ustrushona state, which was formed in a geographical area of great importance in the history of Central Asia. V.V Bartold this of the country ancient name Strushona or Ostrushona that interpretation eat meat ¹.

of our article is the analysis of materials collected as a result of archaeological research conducted in the historical area of Ustrushona. Therefore, we found that it is necessary to pay special attention to the history of the study of the region. The fact that the ancient land of Ustrushona is located in the territory of several republics has had an impact on the history of its archaeological research, which is not at the same level and pace.

In particular, the archaeological study of the Ustrushona region was not conducted on the basis of a general and unified plan, but was divided into administrative regions. Therefore, in the history of the study of this historical and cultural country, the periodical duration of the studies is not visible.

Embodies architectural, administrative, defensive, residential, industrial and religious architecture, which is an integral part of material culture. The description of ancient city centers is of great importance in the study of Ustrushona material culture and its development. The works in this direction were mainly carried out in the cities of Khojand, Mugtepa, Qaliyatepa, and Munchoktepa.

¹ Barthold V.V. Turkestan in the Mongol era. //Hair. T.I. M.: Nauka. 1963. p.

²The opening of the city of Nurtepa and the excavation research carried out here made it possible to reveal new aspects of the problem of the first urban centers of the "Ancient Ustrushona" region. ³The development of cities in one place for long periods of time, the ancient period of the area does not allow to fully explore the traditions of urban planning through excavation. Therefore, in the study of ancient urban culture, excavation research works were carried out in the cities of Khojand, Mug'tepa, Kaliyatepa by digging shurf. Since the areas of Munchoqtepa and Nurtepa cities are devoid of modern structures, it is possible to carry out full excavations in these monuments. Therefore, the materials of the above two monuments occupy a special place in the study of the urban culture of the ancient period of the region.

Although the oldest period urban planning of the "Ustrushona" region is researched mainly on the basis of the materials of the Nurtepa and Khojand monuments, they unfortunately do not provide enough information for the description of the urban planning of this period. Relatively large (5x3.5 m) residential cellars of this period, covered with light fences, have been identified in Nurtepa. In addition, it can be said that there were also light structures of the frame type in the monument. In general, in the architecture of Nurtepa, micro-relief of the local area, natural conditions were widely used. In the construction of the outer wall of the monument in the 7th-6th centuries BC, a 4.25m wide, 1.2-1.5m high natural loess slab was used. A 2.1 m wide straw wall was built parallel to it from the inner side of the loess lift, and as a result, a narrow corridor-corridor with a width of 1.4 m was built between them. The early constructions of Nurtepa mainly used pakhsa, raw bricks of two sizes from the 4th century BC. Raw bricks are square - (33x33x11cm) and t thief rectangle shaped - (40x28x10; 43x33x11cm) molds poured _

Raw of bricks ancient Khojand in constructions too wide used. In particular Khojand's AD from the era to the previous V century about defense walls in construction, dimensions 42x43x32x14-15; 46x26-28x13cm, was raw bricks used _ Such in the mold bricks Medium of Asia archaic period constructions for is characteristic. ⁴ Ancient to the period about memorials administrative architecture of constructions construction description yet complete not studied. Nurtepa in the city raw brick and from straw built luxurious of structures one how many rooms open studied although from them received architecture information still miles _ er. avv _ VI - V centuries administrative of structures internal, external views, architectural plans about conclusion to our output enough level basis be ca n't Nurtepa to culture incoming Mile in the monuments of Khantepa, Saganaqtepa I, II. _ V - III centuries about architectural structures determined. In Khontepa to live for tomorrow _ and semi -basements in Saganaqtepa to the base stones typed straw from houses used. of the area next period administrative construction traditions mainly, Munchagtepa in the monument to the studied III, IV - V centuries about two facility in the example our observation can _ But this constructions, first of all, this of the period last periods belongs to if so, secondly, tar h i and cross section drawings not brought because of their features realize reach opportunities limits _ ⁵ Under study of the period last periods came (III-IV centuries AD), in architecture too social - economic changes own on the contrary showed and in the area first fortresses (Chilhujra, Toshtemirtepa, Oktepa, Pardaquktepa, Rasulboyquktepa, Don'ngchatepa _ and etc.) appeared will be

In general when, studies as a result of « Ancient Ustrushona » region urbanism of architecture chronological development known one in a sense that it was restored despite (Nurtepa (mil. er. avv _

² Negmatov N.N. Iz opyta izucheniya gorodskoy jizni Khodzentsko-Ustrushanskogo region. // Srednevekovye gorod Sredney Asia i Kazakhstan. - L., 1970. S. 8-11.

³ Negmatov N.N., Belyaeva T.V. General report on the investigation of Nurtepe in 1980-1985 and the continuation of the work, study and preservation of the memory. // ART (1985). Vyp. XXV. - Dushanbe: Donish. 1994. S. 23-27., Pardaev M.H. Ubaidullaev I.H., Gafurov J.I., Kholboev Z.T., Ergashev B.S., Pardaev Sh.M. It was held in 2007-2008 in the 3rd district of Kaliyatepa archaeological studies especially ./ in Uzbekistan archaeological studies : 2007-2008 . Samarkand , 2012.

⁴ Negmatov N.N. Hodjent . Basic stage history. // Issledovaniya po istorii i kulture Leninabada. - Dushanbe: Donish . 1986a. S. 3-4.

⁵ Haydukevich V.F. Raboty Farkhadskoy archeological expedition to Uzbekistan in 1943-1944. // KSIIMK. Vyp. XV. - M.-L.: 1947. S. 92-109.

VI - V centuries),/ N. Negmatov, T. Belyaeva. / Munchagtepa (III, IV - Vasrlar) / V.F. Haydukevich /), bu good luck yet literally _ of the area ancient period of constructions internal and external architectural of the elements features full open to give opportunity have not _ Defense facilities everything is fine system main from the signs is one " Ancient Ustrushona » region of monuments defense facilities the remains in learning somewhat to success achieved. This in the y direction studies, Nurtepa, Khojand, Mugtepa, Munchogtepa cities materials based on analysis will be done. ⁶ Researchers of monuments defense structures, walls first views, defense system plans, construction materials and construction stages they learned Defense facilities architecture learning in the process ancient Ustrushonites military defense architecture of culture new edges opened. Razor in the area ancient period monuments stay place complexes construction description and development researchers in front of yet complete own the solution did not find from issues one being is coming Nurtepa (mil. er. avv _ VII - V centuries), Khontepa (mil. er. avv _ V - III centuries), Qaliyatepa (c. er. avv _ 2nd - 1st centuries), in the monuments of Munchogtepa (1st - 2nd centuries BC), Kor Gontepa (1st century BC - 1st centuries AD) take went excavation studies in the process this period stay place complexes architecture partially learned. ⁷ This good luck ancient of the Ustrushonites stay place complexes the most simple basement, semi- basement, raw brick and from straw built surface _ from the facilities consists of from being proof gives _ Nurtepa in sha christianity of the arch northern in the part religious prayer center, ancient period religious prayer structure - ziggurat is available was _ ⁸ But this of the facility architectural features too for now complete not studied. Seeing as we are, " Ancient Ustrushona » architecture about information giver material materials very too there are few too good not saved. Those in the snow, that's it in the direction special architecture point of view in his view studies take going that it is necessary shows.

Summary by doing in other words, being studied period of monuments architectural features, in particular, administrative, defense, production release, residence place and religious prayer complexes of architecture common signs possibility level was studied. But this materials of the area material culture and his development in particular common concept Although the problem is complex special to be studied for enough not _

⁶Haydukevich V.F. Raboty Farkhadskoy archeological expedition to Uzbekistan in 1943-1944 (Predvaritelnoe sobshchenie). // KSIIMK. Vyp . XV. - M.-L: 1947. S. 92-109., Negmatov N.N., Belyaeva T.V. General report on the investigation of Nurtepe in 1980-1985 and the continuation of the work, study and preservation of the memory. // ART (1985). Vyp . XXV. - Dushanbe: Donish . 1994. S. 23-27., Negmatov N.N. Hodjent . Basic stage history. // Issledovaniya po istorii i kulture Leninabada. - Dushanbe: Donish . 1986. S. 3-15.

⁷Belyaeva T.V. O rabotakh Nurtepinskogo otryada v 1984g. // ART (1984). Vyp . XXIV. - Dushanbe: Donish . 1993. S. 51-57., Gritsina A.A. Archaeological excavations in Severnoy Ustrushane . // Ya. Gulyamov i razvitie istoricheskix nauk v Uzbekistane. - T.: Science. 1988. p. 33-35., Haydukevich V.F. Raboty Farkhadskoy archeological expedition to Uzbekistan in 1943-1944. // KSIIMK. Vyp . XV. - M.-L: 1947. S. 92-109.

⁸ Negmatov N.N., Belyaeva T.V. Issledovanie Nurtepe v 1981g. // ART (1981). Vyp.XXI . -Monday: Donish . 1988. S. 19-31.

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