

## BUXORO VOHASI ARXEOLOGIK MEROSIDA QOYATOSH SURATLARINING TUTGAN O'RNI

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqola Buxoro vohasida qoyatosh suratlarini o'rganish jarayonida bu hudud ibtidoiy davrdanoq odamzod tomonidan o'zlashtirilganligi va keyingi tarixiy davrlarda ham uzluksiz madaniyat yaratilib, Qizbibi tog' tizmasi va Nurota tog' tizmasi o'rtasidagi Malik cho'ldan Zarafshon daryosi oqib o'tib, daryoning shimoliy tomonida Sarmishsoy darasida istiqomat qilgan aholining ibtidoiy ziroatchilik, chorvachilik va ovchilik bilan shug'ullanganligi aniqlandi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Qoyatosh suratlari, sarmishsoy, ibtidoiy davr, buxoro vohasi, Zarafshon vohasi, rangli suratlar, Qizbibi, Tongotarsoy, Gurtuksoy, Qilichliksoy, Toytuyoqsoy, Otchoparsoy, Umartolsoy.

### THE PLACE OF KAYOTASH PICTURES IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF BUKHARA OASIS

**Abstract.** This article, in the process of studying rock paintings in the Bukhara oasis, shows that this area has been occupied by humans since primitive times, and a continuous culture has been created in subsequent historical periods, and the Zarafshan river flows through the Malik desert between the Kizbibi mountain range and the Nurota mountain range. , it was found that the inhabitants who lived in the Sarmishsay gorge on the north side of the river were engaged in primitive agriculture, animal husbandry and hunting.

**Keywords:** Key words: Rock paintings, Sarmishsay, primitive period, Bukhara oasis, Zarafshan oasis, colorful pictures, Qizbibi, Tongotarsoy, Gurtuksoy, Qilichliksoy, Toytuyoksoy, Otchoparsoy, Umartolsoy.

### МЕСТО КАЙОТАШСКИХ ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЙ В АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОМ НАСЛЕДИИ БУХАРСКОГО ОАЗИСА

**Аннотация.** В данной статье в процессе изучения наскальных изображений Бухарского оазиса показано, что эта территория была освоена человеком с первобытных времен и в последующие исторические периоды создавалась непрерывная культура, а река Зарафшан вытекает из пустыни Малик в середина хребта Кизбиби и хребта Нурота. Установлено, что население, проживающее в ущелье Сармишсай на северном берегу реки, занималось примитивным земледелием, животноводством и охотой. Ключевые слова.

**Ключевые слова:** Наскальные рисунки, Сармишсай, первобытный период, Бухарский оазис, Зарафшанский оазис, красочные изображения, Кызбиби, Тонготарсой, Гуртуксой, Киличликсой, Тойтуйёксой, Очопарсой, Умартолсой.

Buxoro vohasi qoyatosh suratlarining xronologik chegarasi kishilik tarixining bronza davri (mil.avv. 3-2-mingyillik)dan boshlab o'rta asrning so'nggi bosqichlari bilan belgilanadi.

Sarmishsoy qoyatosh suratlarining ishlanish texnikasi va tasviriga o'xshash suratlar Farg'ona vodiysi hamda O'rta Osiyoning boshqa hududlarida ham uchraganligi qadimgi davr aholisining etnomadaniy aloqalari natijasi ekanligi ochib berildi.

Buxoro vohasi qoyatosh suratlarining xronologiyasi, ishlanish texnikasi, mazmun-mohiyati qadimgi aholining tafakkurini ochib berishga xizmat qildi.

XX asrning 60-yillarida O'zbekiston qoyatosh rasmlarini o'rganishda O'zbekiston Fanlar Akademiyasi haqiqiy a'zosi, akademik Ya.G'. G'ulomov rahbarligida Mohondaryo ekspeditsiyasining a'zolari A. Muhammadjonov, M.Qosimov, O'. Islomov, N. Toshkentboyev, T. Mirsoatov, J. Kabirovlar Sarmishsoy, Qorong'iungursoy va boshqa shu kabi yodgorliklarda bo'lib, ba'zi ilmiy izlanishlarni olib borganlar.

Bu kuzatishlar natijasi sifatida, 1964-yili N.X. Toshkentboyevning bu dara rasmlari haqidagi maqolasi e'lon qilingan<sup>1</sup>.

Shundan so'ng, J. Kabirovning Nurota tog' tizmalarining qoyatosh rasmlarini o'rganish borasida amalga oshirgan tadqiqotlari ahamiyatli hisoblanadi. U 1966-1972-yillar mobaynida Nurotaning Oqtog' va Qoratog' tizmalaridagi Sarmishsoy, Bironsoy, Tongotarsoy, Gurtuksoy, Qilichliksoy, Toytuyoqsoy, Otchoparsoy, Umartolsoy, Qorachorvoq, Naymanchaliksoy daralaridan yangi qoyatosh rasmlarini topib, ularni ilmiy jihatdan o'rgangan<sup>2</sup>.

Sarmishsoy Navoiy shahridan 40-45 km shimoli-sharqda, hozirgi Navbahor tumanida Qoratog'ning janubiy yon bag'rida joylashgan. Daraning uzunligi 5.5-6 km bo'lsa, uning eni 15 metrdan 200 metrgacha cho'zilgan, qoyatoshlarning balandligi 15 metrdan 50 metrgacha yetadi. Sarmishsoy darasida antropogen landshaft shakllanishining asosiy sabablardan biri uning iqlimidir.

Sarmishsoy darasida 200ga yaqin arxeologik obyektlar mavjud bo'lib, qoyatosh suratlari bularning gultojidir. Sarmishsoy darasi, asosan, salanets, granit va mayda zarrali qumtosh qoyalaridan iborat.

Sarmishsoy suratlari haqidagi dastlabki xabarlar 1958-yildan keng ommaga yoyila boshlangan edi. O'shanda Xalilullo Muxammedov «Qizil O'zbekiston» gazetasida dara haqidagi o'z maqolasini e'lon qilgan edi.

XX asrning 70-80-yillarida Nurota tog' tizmasining Oqtog', Qoratog' hududlarida arxeolog olimlar J. Kabirov va M. Xo'janazarovlar tomonidan olib borilgan ilmiy tadqiqot va kuzatish ishlari natijasida 60 dan ortiq qoyatosh rasmlari aniqlanib, ularda ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib borilgan.

Xatirchi tumani hududi, xususan, Nurota tog' tizmasi qoyatosh rasmlari tadqiqotida O'zRFA Arxeologiya instituti qoshida 1987-yili M. Xo'janazarov rahbarligida tashkil etilgan "Qoyatosh rasmlarini o'rganish" guruhi tomonidan amalga oshirilgan ishlar natijasi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

O'zbekiston qoyatosh rasmlarini o'rganishda Nurota tog' tizmasi juda istiqbolli hudud hisoblanadi. 1987-1989-yillar mobaynida M.Xo'janazarov Oqtog'ning janubiy yon bag'rida olib borgan tadqiqotlari jarayonida Oqsoqolotasoy darasi yon bag'irlarida yangi qoyatosh rasmlari borligini aniqladi. Ana shu ungur va kamarlarning devor va shiplariga qadimgi ajdodlarimiz rangli buyoqlarda rasmlar chizib qoldirganlar.

<sup>1</sup>Ташкентбойев Н. Х. Наскальные изображения Карангурсая и Сармича // ИМКУ. Вып. 7. Ташкент. 1966.-С.36-39.

<sup>2</sup> Кабилов Ж. Сармишсойнинг қоятошларидаги расмлар.-Тошкент, 1976.-Б.4-5.

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