

BUXORO VOHASI QOYATOSH SURATLARINING O'RGANILISH TARIXI

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Osiyo xalqaro universiteti tarix fani o'qituvchisi.

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Anontatsiya. Maqola XX asrda O'zbekistonning viloyatlarida olib borilgan Qoyatosh suratlarining o'rganilishi haqida bo'lib unda kimlar tomonidan qayerlarda tadqiqotlar olib borilganligi topilgan arxeologik obyektlarning o'rganilishi va yoritilish haqida bo'lib vatanimiz tarixini o'rganishda juda muhim manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: qoyatosh rasmlari, Ya.G'. G'ulomov, N.X. Toshkentboyev, Nurota tog' tizmalari, arxeologik obyektlar, Oqtog' va Qoratog' tizmalaridagi Sarmishsoy, Bironsoy, Tongotarsoy, Gurtuksoy, Qilichliksoy, Toytuyoqsoy, Otchoparsoy.⁷

THE HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF ROCK PAINTINGS OF THE BUKHARA OASIS

Abstract. The article is about the study of rock paintings carried out in the regions of Uzbekistan in the 20th century. It serves as a very important source for studying the history of our country.

Key words. rock paintings, Ya.G. Gulomov, N.Kh. Tashkentboyev, Nurota mountain ranges, archaeological sites, Sarmishsoy, Bironsoy, Tongotarsoy, Gurtuksoy, Qilichliksoy, Toytuyoksoy, Otchoparsoy in the Oktog and Karatog ranges.

ИСТОРИЯ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ НАСКАЛЬНЫХ РИСУНКОВ БУХАРСКОГО ОАЗИСА.

Аннотация. Статья посвящена изучению наскальных рисунков, проведенному в регионах Узбекистана в XX веке. Она служит очень важным источником для изучения истории нашей страны.

Ключевые слова. наскальные рисунки, Я.Г. Гуломов, Н.Х. Ташкентбоев, Нуратинские горные хребты, археологические памятники, Сармишсой, Биронсой, Тонготарсой, Гуртуксой, Кыличликсой, Тойтуйёксой, Отчопарсой в хребтах Октог и Каратог.

Asosiy qism

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 qilingan¹. 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'rgangan².

¹Ташкентбоев Н. Х. Наскальные изображения Карангурсыя и Сармича // ИМКУ. Вып. 7. Ташкент. 1966.-С.36-39.

² Кабиров Ж. Сармишсойнинг қоятошларидаги расмлар.-Тошкент, 1976.-Б.4-5.

Zarafshon vodiysining noyob yodgorliklar kompleksidan yana biri Sarmishsoy qoyatosh suratlaridir.

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. Sarmishsoyning iqlimi hududimizdagi boshqa tog‘lik joylardan farq qilgan holda, ob-havosi quruqroq hisoblanadi. Qish, bahor ba‘zan hattoki yoz oylarida ham shimol va shimoli-sharqdan kuchli shamollar esadi. Eng issiq vaqt yozning iyun va iyul oylari bo‘lib, harorat 27⁰S gacha ko‘tariladi. Darada sovuq oy esa, yanvar hisoblanib, bunda harorat -2⁰S gacha tushadi.

Yog‘ingarchilik mavsumi, asosan, kech kuzdan erta bahorgacha davom etib, dara inson yashashi uchun qulay manzilgoh hisoblanadi.

Sarmishsoy darasida 200ga yaqin arxeologik obyektlar mavjud bo‘lib, qoyatosh suratlari bularning gultojidir. Sarmishsoy darasi, asosan, salanets, granit va mayda zarrali qumtosh qoyalaridan iborat. Bu toshlarning sirti silliq, aksariyati katta-katta sathli bo‘lib, och-qo‘ng‘ir, jigarrang va qoramtir tovlanadi. Shuning uchun, bu yerda yashagan qadimgi ajdodlarimiz o‘zlarining hayot turmush tarzini qoyatoshlarda muhrlab qoldirganlar. Sarmishsoy darasidagi tasviriy san‘at namunalariga qaraydigan bo‘lsak, qadimgi ajdodlarimizning bu boradagi salohiyati naqadar kuchli ekanligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Shuning uchun ham ayrim tadqiqotchilar darani “Sehrli oyna darasi” deb ham ta’kidlashadi.

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. Undan keyin O‘zbekiston Fanlar Akademiyasi akademigi Ya.G‘ulomov boshchiligidagi Mohondaryo ekspeditsiyasi a‘zolari O‘.Islomov, N.Toshkentboyev hamda boshqalar Sarmishsoy va Qorong‘ursoyda bo‘lib, bu yerni ilmiy o‘rgana boshlashdi. 1966-yilda N.Toshkentboyev³, 1966-1967-yillarda A.Kabirov⁴, 1968-yilda V.Tanasiychuklar⁵ darada o‘z tadqiqotlarini amalga oshiradi. 1969-yilda O‘zFA Tarix va arxeologiya instituti tomonidan Ya.G‘.G‘ulomov tashabbusi bilan A.Kabirov rahbarligida Sarmishsoy qoyatosh suratlarini o‘rganish uchun maxsus otryad tuziladi. 1969-1972-yillarda otryad tomonidan Sarmishsoyda keng ko‘lamda qidiruv va ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib boriladi. Tadqiqotlarda Sarmishsoy darasi 15 qismga ajratiladi.

Abdujabbor Kabirov tomonidan 3500 xil tasvirlar ilmiy jihatdan o‘rganilib, 40 xilga yaqini turkumlangan va suratlarining mazmuniga qarab, 5 xil guruhga (odamlarning tasviri, jang va ov qurollarining tasviri, kiyimlar tasviri, xo‘jalik va uy ro‘zg‘or buyumlari tasviri, hayvonlarning tasviri) ajratilgan.

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

³ Тошкентбоев Н.Х. Наскальные изображения Коронгурсая и Сармыша, ИМКУ, выпуск 7.-Ташкент, 1966.-С.36-39.

⁴ Кабиров Ж. Сармишсойнинг қоятошларидаги расмлар.-Тошкент, 1976.-Б.4.

⁵ Танасийчук В. Ущелье волшебных зеркал. «Наука и жизнь».№8. -Л., 1969.-С.98-100.

ishlari natijasida 60 dan ortiq qoyatosh rasmlari aniqlanib, ularda ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib borilgan⁶.

M. Jo'raqulov va N.Xolmatovlar tomonidan Xatirchi tumanidagi Maydonsoy va Oltinsoy daralaridagi qoyatoshlarga chizilgan turli jonivorlar, xususan ot, tog' takasi hamda boshqa noaniq belgilar o'rganiladi. Ushbu qoyatosh suratlari Sarmishsoyda o'rganilgan suratlar majmuasi bilan bog'liq bo'lishi mumkinligi aytib o'tiladi⁷.

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.

Guruh a'zolari Nurota tog' tizmasining Oqtog', Qoratog' tarmoqlarida yangi yodgorliklarni topish va tadqiq etishni rejalashtirgan. Shu maqsadda, petrogliflarni o'rganish guruhi Xatirchi tumani hududidagi Oqtog'ning janubiy yon bag'irlaridagi Oqsoqolotasoy, Sangijumansoy, Changlisoy, Oqtosh, Tegirmontosh, Qoramachit, Gumbazi, Oltinsoy, Langarsoy, Maydonsoy, Shaldiroqsoy, Chinor, Buloqlisoy va boshqa soylardan 30 dan ortiq yodgorliklarni kashf etgan va o'rganganlar⁸.

Ma'lumki, 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 aniqladi⁹.

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⁶ **Кабилов Ж.** Сармишсойнинг қоятошларидаги расмлар. Тошкент, 1976; **Кондрикова М., Хужаназаров М.** Наскальные изображения Янбашая // Ўзбекистон қадимда ва ўрта асрларда. -Самарқанд, 1992. -Б.22-24.

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⁸Хужаназаров М.М. Нурота тоғлари қоятошларидан топилган янги тасвирий санъат ёдгорликлари // Ўзбекистон қадимда ва ўрта асрларда. -Самарқанд, 1992.-Б.22-24.

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