

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ROCK PAINTINGS OF SARMISHSOY GORGE

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ABSTRACT

Among the archeological monuments, the place of rock paintings reflecting the thinking of our ancient ancestors, their life activities, lifestyle is unique. There are many such rock paintings in Uzbekistan. One of them is the rock paintings in the Sarmishsay gorge. Therefore, this article provides a scientific analysis of the Sarmishsay gorge, its role in the formation of the anthropogenic landscape of the Bukhara oasis in ancient times, and the interpretation of rock paintings there.

Key words: *anthropogenic landscape, archeological research, Sarmishsay gorge, research, rock paintings.*

INTRODUCTION

From historical and archaeological data we can know that the Bukhara Oasis is one of the ancient foci of the history of personality culture. Here the formation of the anthropogenic landscape dates back to the Stone Age. The Stone Age Space and the location in the Oasis area are extensive, mainly on the banks of water basins, in mountainous and mountainous regions. One of the regions that has a special place in the formation of anthrop-landscape in the mountain regions in the Bukhara Oasis is the Sarmishsoy gorge. Sarmishsoy is located in the north-east of the city of Navoi region 40-45 km, in the southern slopes of Karatag in the present Navahor district. The length of the creek is 5.5-6 km, its width ranges from 15 meters to 200 meters, the height of the rock reaches from 15 meters to 50 meters. One of the main reasons for the formation of the anthrop-landscape in the Sarmishsoy Gorge is its climate. The climate of Sarmishsoy differs from other dam areas in our region, the weather is drier. In winter, spring sometimes even in summer, strong winds blow from the North and North-East. The hottest time is June and July of the summer, when the temperature rises to 27^oS. The cold month in the valley is January, and the temperature in it falls to -20^oC. The rainy season lasts mainly from late autumn to early spring, and the creek is a convenient destination for human habitation.

MAIN PART

There are about 200 archaeological objects in the Sarmishsoy Gorge, and rock paintings are the culmination of these. The Sarmishsoy gorge consists mainly of shale, granite and fine-grained sandstone rocks. The surface of these stones is smooth, most of them large-large-layered, with a pale brown and dark tinge. Therefore, our ancient ancestors, who lived here, were able to live their own way of life on the rocks. If we look at the examples of fine art in the Sarmishsoy shadow gorge, we can see how strong the potential of our ancient ancestors is in this regard. That's why some researchers also suggest that gorge is a "magic window gorge."

The first reports about the pictures of Sarmishsoy began to spread to the general public from 1958

year. Then Khalilullo Mukhammedov published his article on gorge in the "red Uzbekistan" newspaper. Then, Mokhondarya expedition headed by academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan Y.G.Gulomov, and the members U.Islomov, N.Toshkentboev, as well as others, was in Sarmishsoy and Qorghursoy and began to study here scientifically. In 1966 by N.Toshkentboev [1, pp.36-39], in 1966-1967 by A.Kabirov [2, p.4], and in 1968 V.Tanasiychuk [3, pp.98-10] Gorge carried out her own research. In 1969 by the Institute of History and Archeology of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the initiative of Y.G.Gulomov under the leadership of A.Kabirov, a special detachment was created to study the pictures of Sarmishsoy rock. In 1969-1972, he conducted extensive research and research in Sarmishoy by the detachment. In the studies, the Sarmishsoy Gorge is divided into 15 parts. About 3500 different images were scientifically studied by Abdujabbor Kabirov categorized into 40 different and, depending on the content of the pictures, divided into 5 different groups (the image of people, the image of fighting and hunting weapons, the image of clothes, the image of household and household items, the image of animals). Very mysterious rich images of the creek attracted many researchers even in the years of Independence. Mature researchers from Poland, Norway and France gorge many times carried out their research. As a result, several rock paintings were identified, which were not known before. Scientific knowledge about the Sarmishsoy gorge has expanded. From the results of the research, we can know that some of the pictures of the Sarmishsoy Rock are reflected in petroglyphs, which are struck by hard objects and appear in the petroglyphs with scratches, scratches, scratches and rubble, and the rest consists of drawings with natural blue, red, white paints.

If we look at the pictures of the Sarmishsoy rock manuscripts we will witness that it was scratched by representatives of different tribes in different times. Therefore, the theme and content of the pictures are different. It is also very important to study the chronology of the pictures of the Sarmishsoy gorge. And this is one of the urgent problems facing the science of the present day. The reason is A.P. Okladnikov asserts, the identification of the period of rock paintings is considered somewhat more difficult than the identification of the period of archaeological monuments [4, p.107]. Therefore, the chronology of the pictures of Sarmishsoy is rich in controversy for a while. Some researchers believe that the drawing of Sarmishsoy's paintings began in the year B.C. Some associate it with subsequent periods, if they say, starting with 7th millennium B.C.. A true researcher of the pictures of Sarmishsoy depending on the technique, subject and content of the work of A.Kabirov's paintings, chronologically it is believed that it includes 3rd-millennium and 1st-millennium B.C., and 3rd-millennium B.C.. These are:

1. Ancient pictures. In the pictures of this period made pictures included in 3-2 millennia B.C..
2. Pictures of the early Iron Age. (B.C.. 1 thousand years old. Most of these pictures are created in 7th – 1st centuries B.C..).
3. Pictures of the next period. (made pictures in 1 millennium B.C.). [2, pp. 31-69]

How beautiful are the pictures of Sarmishsoy made although similar to the technique and image of the workmanship of the pictures of Sarmishsoy rock pictures in Fergana [5, pp.125-128], as well as in other regions of Central Asia we can see [1, p.39]. It would not be exaggerating if we emphasize that this similarity is the result of the ethno culture ties of the population of the ancient times.

CONCLUSIONS

In place of the conclusion, I can say that the rock paintings of the Sarmishsoy gorge Creek tell us about the history of the inhabitants of ancient times, such as lifestyle, labor activity, economy and ideological foundations. The fact that Zarafshan river flows from the Malik desert between the Kızibibi mountain system and the Nurota mountain system, and the Sarmishsoy gorge is located on the north side of the river, paves the way for the population to engage in primitive farming, cattle-breeding and hunting.

And this contributes to the fact that the gorge was inhabited by representatives of the ancient population and increased the efficiency of labor activity. The expansion of the population to the territory paved the way for the formation of a specific entropic landscape of the Bukhara Oasis.

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Appendix



General vision of Sarmishsoy gorge
(Photoes of Ochilov A.T.)



Photoes from Sarmishsoy rocks (photos of Ochilov A.T.)