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HISTORICAL AND THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF STUDYING THE ETHNOCULTURAL HERITAGE OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Abstract: The article deals with the artistic cultural heritage of the karakalpak. Taking this into account, during the years of independence, the Republic developed decisions on the inclusion of ethnocultural heritage in state protection in order to preserve on the example of folk oral creativity.

Key words: heritage, creativity, ethnographic, expedition, folk, history.

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Introduction

Today, special attention is paid to the artistic cultural heritage of the Karakalpak. In particular, a number of reforms are being carried out to preserve our artistic culture and bring them to future generations. In addition, this problem is in the spotlight of a number of international organizations in the world, where special regulatory documents have been implemented [1]. Taking this into account, during the years of independence, the Republic developed decisions on the inclusion of ethnocultural heritage in state protection in order to preserve on the example of folk oral creativity.

It is known that in the endless deserts of the Karakalpak valley under the sand there were some ethnocultural monuments. Many famous Orientalists became interested in studying this heritage. For example, Academician V. Bartold is one of the scientists who perfectly understood the possible significance of ethnographic materials for history. These scientific studies are of particular interest, since they are surrounded by desert and sea, where, as in England, all life had a peculiar lifestyle, and even from the outside the acquired features had a characteristic viability.

The scientific work of the karakalpak ethnographic expedition is noteworthy. In particular, archaeologist S. As a result of the large-scale scientific research conducted on this territory by Tolstov, he

clarifies some issues. Wada has long developed urban culture and agriculture, animal husbandry, and also bordered on territories inhabited by nomadic tribes. Large-scale studies of these scientists over the years have enriched cultural science with important scientific sources [2].

Thanks to its 70-year scientific research, the expedition was able to widely disseminate numerous archaeological sites and information about antiquity. The result of the expedition is rich ethnographic materials of Khorezm and its adjacent territories. Many monuments, traditions that have practically disappeared so far do not lose their significance for science as a result of research by the Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition. The pre-Islamic period, that is, in ancient Khorezm lands, was first described by Uzbek archaeologists - Ya. Gulomov and T. Mirgiasov conducted large-scale research work. In particular, Y. Gulomov studied in detail the history of the ancient irrigated lands of South Karakalpakstan. As a result, it became known that the Khorezm expedition also began its initial activities in this territory [3].

S.P. In 1934, Tolstov, as the head of the expedition on the history and ethnography of Central Asia of the Museum of the Peoples of the former Union, also studied the past of the Khiva, Turtkul and Chimboy regions. According to the scientist, Khorezm is important not only in Central Asia, but

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also in the history of all neighboring countries. Since 1937, Tolstov began to lead an expedition organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Before the outbreak of World War II, expedition employees conducted archaeological excavations in the northern territory, and also discovered previously unknown historical monuments on the Karakum and Kyzylkum wasteland. However, due to the outbreak of World War II, the scientific activities of researchers temporarily ceased. In 1945, after the complete evacuation of the Institute of Ethnography to Moscow, S. Tolstov conducted archaeological research on Khorezm and Ostrov.

S. Uchenik and colleague Tolstov M. According to Itina, he noted the support in the development of the expedition from the central government, that is, local authorities of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. At the same time, several detachments were formed in the Central Asia region [4]. At their disposal were caravans of aircraft, mobile power plants and special vehicles.

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Ancient Khorezm studies were carried out not only in the Amu Darya delta, but also in the lower reaches of Syrdarya, on the Eastern Caspian coast, on the Ustyurt plateau, in the central part of the Karakum and Kizilkum deserts. The most famous monuments in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya were investigated, including in the Soils, Kuikirilgylkale, Jonbos-4, the right bank of Khorezm, cemeteries in Tagisken and Uygarak.

Archaeological scientific research was also carried out in the settlements of Zhetiasar - castles and "swampy settlements" in the lower reaches of Syr Darya. Since 1946, for more than 10 years, several small aircraft of the civil aviation system PO-2 the Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition were assigned to the Nukus airfield.

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Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition were assigned to the Nukus airfield.

Based on archival data from 1937-1959, field documents of the Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition with several tens of thousands of storage units are stored at the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of the Russian Academy of Sciences. At the same time, the materials collected as a result of many years of expedition activity, in addition to archaeological, anthropological and numismatic collections, contain many works of art, sculptural and color samples, jewelry, ancient camps, Turkic, Arabic inscriptions, etc [5].

Also in the state archival funds are field diaries of researchers, expedition reports, drawings and extensive illustrated materials, sketches, copies of wall tempos, finds, drawings of expeditionary artists - I. Savitsky, V. Pentman and G. Images of bayovs, photo archives, including negatives (films and glass records), positives (slides), publications, as well as several thousand aerial photographs

In turn, the activities of the Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition are divided into the following stages; the first - 1937-1940, the main - 1945-1970 (research on complex methods of starting the operation of aerial photography), the final stage - 1970-1990. In connection with the outbreak of World War II, the expedition took a break. He began to use aerial methods at the main stage. In 1945-1950, research was carried out in the Soil, in 1945-1946 - in Dzshunboskal, in 1951-1957 - in Kunkirykhal, in the 1950s - in the Urals-Ustyurt [6].

At the same time, the history of origin and stages of the development of fortresses were studied. In the first medieval times, island tribes of primitive fishermen, a bright and peculiar civilization of ancient Khorezm began to appear in the water-rich Aral lowland of the ancient Oka delta.

In 1939, 1.5 km south of Dzshamboskala, members of the expedition, students of Moscow State University - A. Abramovich and N. Vaccinator discovered the addresses of Kaltaminor and Jonbos - 4, dating back to the first period of the Neolithic culture of Khorezm.

According to data, during the Neolithic era, tribes of the Kaltaminor culture lived in the Akchadaryo Delta, which served as an example of the discovery in 1939 of the species Yonbos - 4. This species is located in the south of the delta mountain, where the living tribes were mainly engaged in fishing and hunting. Jonbos-4, which is still a classic cultural monument of Caltaminora, is an important object of the cultural layer up to 40 cm thick and covered with mud lying under the sand.

According to the results of archaeological excavations, the remains of the burnt monument Yonbos-4 have a rectilinear shape and are residential buildings built of wood and stone. Researchers

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managed to fully restore the structure of the monument based on the burned remains.

After the flood fire, the monument was covered with layers of clay, and thus the remains of this structure survived underground for more than five thousand years.

The Yonbos-4 structure was built on top of a sandy mountain range, 26x17 m long. According to archaeologists, in the center of the house there is a hole for fire smoke 8-10 m high, which is called "silent fire." Fish bones, kulak products and quartz tools were found in the Yonbos-4 fortress. Among the monuments found in this place, the oldest are the site of Yonbos - 4, dating back to the end of the IV millennium BC. E [7].

In the course of archaeological research, more than 200 fragments of found objects were transferred to the Karakalpak State Museum of Local Lore, which is currently stored in the museum's archaeological collection. At the same time, thanks to the drawings of the fortress, its layout was developed, which is currently KP.1070 in the archaeological collection of the museum and exhibited at the exhibition under Inv.101. In addition, fragments of slave goods made of red bark found in Jambaskalaa with the number KP 1/1-146 were preserved in this collection [8].

The archaeological collection was replenished with field research, some of which were attended by museum researchers. Archaeological expeditions were also carried out in the fortress, dating back to the late ancient period. It is known from history that in the IV-I centuries BC. e.

Almost all cities of the ancient Khorezm period were built to protect the valley from raids by neighboring tribes. The right side of Amu Darya from east to west is built up with Dzhamboskala, Buzorkala, Kurgoshinkala, Kirghizkkala, Ayazkala, Burylashala and Soils. From the fact that the plan of these fortresses was built taking into account the defense system, it is clear that Khorezm was a powerful centralized state [9].

In 1937, the Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition first investigated the ancient monument of Kuikirilgykale, located in the city of Turtkul of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 22 km northeast of the territory of Kadym Khorezm. The geographical location is located on the territory of the Akchadarya delta of the southern part of Turtkul, where field research has been carried out partially since 1950, and systematic excavations have been carried out since 1951 [10].

The filling has the shape of a large cylinder, diameter 44.4 meters, height 8.5 meters. During the

survey, it was found that the building consists of two floors. On the first floor there were rooms, on the second - galleries for shooting. Outside, neighbors (86.5 meters in diameter) surrounded it like a ring. There were plenty of domed rooms inside the wall. Unlike the objects found inside the walls, employees lived here. The found objects can be seen as the economic and cultural life of the population of the fortress in the 4th-1st centuries BC, that is, during the period of the Kang state. Among the very common oval vessels, images on water-like urine, which is delivered to men for hunting or, if not for sale, are particularly noticeable. One of these dishes shows a woman sitting on a throne and feeding a child, and the other shows a man preparing for a fight.

Among the drawings made, statues were found showing a woman raising wine, dressed in dark dresses and coats with pepper, on one hand - with an eye, on the other - with a pencil. There are suggestions that the images of this woman depict the wine god Mina.

Archaeologists - S. Tolstov, B. Weinberg and N. As a result of scientific studies of the two-river sculptures, it was noted that terracotta sculptures are associated with the religion of Zoroastrianism. The confirmation that in the territory of Khorezm until the period of the Arab invasion, crowded and Zoroastrianism developed well can be ostadons of various forms. As a result of archaeological excavations in this fortress, about 80 terracotta figures were discovered, about 83 fragments.

Identifying the eras of these terracottes caused some difficulty. Depending on the place of discovery and the raw materials used, the objects of slavery can be assumed early Kang period. 25% of terracotta found in sediments look like a man. They are divided into two parts, that is, terracottes with the lower parts of the head and shoulder, which scientists studied in several pears.

With the help of photographs stored in the collection of photographs of the Karakalpak State Museum of Local Lore, a model of Sunflower was developed. At number 1127, Inv.100 currently occupies a place in the museum exhibition, allowing each visitor to see its significance as a structure and architectural monument.

The museum staff provides the audience with detailed information about the history of the fortress, found as a result of archaeological research conducted there, their periodic stages, the first stage of excavation and its current condition.

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