

THE ROLE OF THE JALILTEPA SETTLEMENT IN THE CULTURES OF THE ANCIENT FERGHANA VALLEY (BY LIFTING MATERIALS)

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Annotation

The article presents the scientists who conducted archaeological research in the Fergana Valley and their proposals on the periodization of the history of the valley. Also, based on the results of the conducted archaeological researches, various pottery vessels found around the "Jaliltepa" settlement were comparatively analyzed and the period of the settlement was specified. According to this study, the period of the "Jaliltepa" settlement was determined as II-VII centuries BC.

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Introduction. It is known from the history of mankind that in all periods, people engaged in different economic activities made household items and labor tools and left material culture items that inform us about that period. These material cultural settlements, in turn, are being studied by archaeologists. Based on such a scientific analysis, scientists observed that the material culture of the ancient period of Fergana was divided into stages depending on the development process. The division of the ancient culture of Ferghana into consecutive stages was first proposed by B.A.Latinin [1.128], A.N.Bernshtam, Yu.A.Zadneprovskiy [5. 52], EDSaltovskaya [6. 23-46], N.G.Gorbunova [10. 26], B.X.Matbabaev [15. 18], B. Abdullaev [17. 35] have proposed in their research.

In particular, B.A.Latinin was one of the first scientists to periodize the first stages of farming culture in the valley, and based on his research, he divided the ancient period of the Fergana Valley into three major stages - Ferghana I (FI/1 - from the second millennium BC to the second millennium BC VIII centuries, FI/2 - VII-III centuries BC, FI/3 - IV-III centuries BC), Ferghana II (FII/1 - III-II centuries BC, FII /2 - period from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, FII/3 - the 2nd-4th centuries AD), Ferghana III (5th-8th centuries) and divided each period into smaller stages[2].

Materials And Methods: Further research in the study of the Fergana Valley is associated with the name of Y.A.Zadneprovsky, who periodizes the historical processes of the valley from the Bronze Age to the early Middle Ages (Chust culture, Eilaton culture (Eilaton-Oktom culture) [11.35], Shurabashat period, Markhamat period [4.]).

Later, E.D.Saltovskaya, based on her studies at Tudai-khurd and Tudai-kalon, proposes a periodization of the North-Western Fergana ceramics. He was the first to determine the stages of the development of

red angob ware from the 2nd to the 6th centuries BC in north-western Ferghana and identified these stages as Asht I (II-I centuries BC), Asht II (I-II centuries AD)), called Asht III (end of III century - beginning of V century), Asht IV (middle of V century - beginning of VI century) [6.23].

At the same time, B.A.Litvinsky also analyzed the grave materials and attributed to the Vorukh-Qarabulok culture a catacomb (a tomb with a dromos and a room at the end), a podboy (a tomb without a dromos) and simple dug graves, and called them the "khurum" or "mugkhana" of the Asht culture. proposed to separate from the graves that were formed on the so-called [17.127-129].

On the basis of research carried out by the scientist N.G.Gorbunova, based on the analysis of the whole group of findings found in the rural settlements of farmers and herdsmen's cemeteries from the 2nd century BC to the 7th century AD, it is shown that there are three stages in the development of the Kugai-Karabulok culture:

1. The first stage - from the 2nd century BC to the 1st century AD;
2. The middle stage - from the 1st century to the 4th century AD;
3. The third stage - from the IV century to the VII century [7. 26].

Jaliltepa (40.462452, 70.864695) is one of the settlement that existed during the above stages of the development of the material culture of the Fergana Valley. This settlement is located in the village of Jaloyir, Furqat District, Fergana Region. Currently, all sides are occupied, only 80X60 m. the hill in the field is saved. The settlement with a total height of 9 meters was first identified in 1930 by B.A.Latinin [3], registered by the expedition led by N.G.Gorbunova in 1973-1976 [9] and on the lifting materials it was dated to the late antiquity and the early middle ages, dated to the 1st-8th centuries AD [8. 16-35], and in 2013, the Fergana expedition of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, during the re-registration of the settlements of the Fergana region, determined the location of this settlement and determined its GPS coordinates.

Results And Discussion. In this study, an attempt is made to determine the chronology of the settlement based on the raised materials found in the settlement. Nine pottery vessels from Jaliltepa settlement fragments were found, among them one piece of an open-shaped bowl (Fig.1. 1), one tuvak with a pattern scratched on the outer surface (Fig. 1, 3), a jug (Fig.1. 2), one khum (Fig.1. 4), and There are five pieces of ceramic with scratched on the outer surface (Fig.1. 1,2,3,4,5).

The initial finding is an open-shaped plate, surface and interior sides it is light brown and made of dense clay (Fig.1. 1). These bowl-like forms were also identified in the study conducted by B.X.Matbabaev in Chordana [16. 210] and dated to the 6th - 7th centuries AD.

The second finding is tuvak, its surface and mouth part of 1 cm. The inner side is painted with dark brown angob, above the angob there is a scretched pattern drawn parallel to both sides of a triangle made of t straight lines connected to each other (Fig.1, 3). Ceramic vessels similar to this find can be found in the materials of the Kainavot cemetery [12. 322]. In the chronological table of cemeteries compiled by N.G Gorbunova, it is said that the Kainavot cemetery includes the 1st - 4th centuries AD [12. 322].

The next find is a jug, which has a diameter of 8 cm. the surface is covered with dark brown angob, the clay of the vessel is well worked, the edges are sharp (Fig.1, 2). Similar forms of this vessel were also observed in the Kuyultepa settlement located in northern Ferghana, which was dated to the II and I centuries BC [13. 93-101], similar dark brown angob-covered jugs date back to this period in the Sugd region [14. 35].

The next finds include fragments of decorated vessels with engravings on the outer surface. One of the pieces of pottery, the upper part of the upper side of the piece is without angob, the lower part is painted with dark brown, the inside is burnt, the preserved piece of pottery is 6 cm high and 4.5 cm wide, in a

horizontal position from the middle of the vessel, two straight lines with a distance of 1.5 cm between them are drawn and there is a wavy line in between (Fig. 2, 1). N.G. Gorbunova gave similar ceramics of this type as find No. 53 in the chronological table of findings of the Kugai-Karabulok culture and assigned it to the I-IV centuries [12. 365]. Based on this period, it is reasonable to assign the Jaliltepa find to the 1st - 4th centuries AD.

Conclusion. The rest of the surface of the ornamented vessels is covered with black color (Fig.2. 2, 3, 4, 5). Comparing these ornaments to N.G.Gorbunova's table of ornaments of the Ferghana Valley, their similarity was found [12.365], but exactly such ornaments were not found. A pattern similar to pottery sherd 2 in Fig.2 was observed in Munchaq III ceramics and it is also given in the table of finds of Munchaqtepa settlement (pl. XLV, find #27) [12. 325]. Considering the similarity of the symbols in the remaining drawings (Fig.2. 3, 4, 5) to the ornamentations of the Kugaytepa settlement, we identified them as a new type of ornamentation of the Kugay-Karabulok culture.

Jaliltepa finds correspond to Fergana II/1, Fergana II/2, Fergana II/3 and Fergana III according to B.A.Latinin's dating system, thanks to Yu.A.Zadneprovsky and Koson periods, according to E.D.Saltovskaya's studies it corresponds to Asht I, Asht II, Asht III periods, and according to N.G.Gorbunova, it is the early, middle and late Kugai-Karabulok culture It was observed that it corresponds to the stages.

The Jaliltepa settlement by N.G.Gorbunova based on the archaeological materials, it was dated to the 1st - 8th centuries AD, according to our research (on the basis of the archaeological materials), the chronological period of the settlement is 2nd - 8th centuries BC. Starting from the 1st century, its development in later periods was shown by the confirmation of the conclusion of N.G.Gorbunova.

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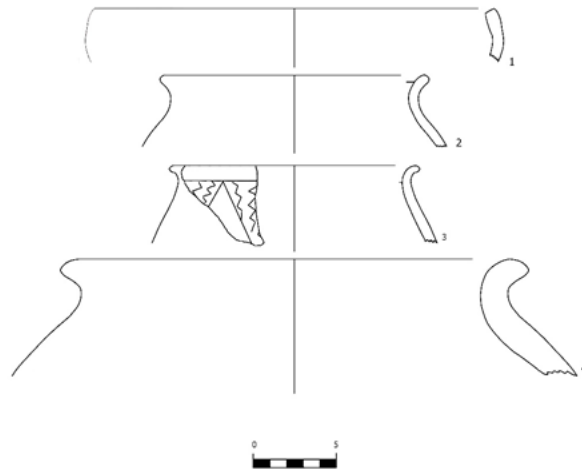


Fig.1

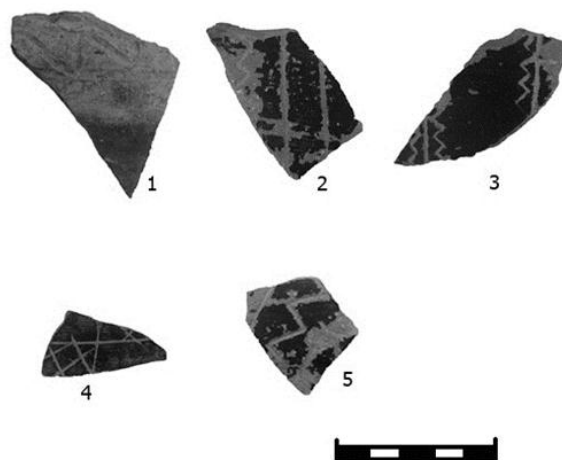


Fig.2