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CONSERVATION AND USE OF MEMORIAL MONUMENTS OF
SURKHONDARYA REGION

SURXONDARYO VILOYATI MEMORIY YODGORLIKLARINI
SAQLASH VA ULARDAN FOYDALANISH

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Annotation. In this article, the preservation and use of the monuments of the Surkhan Darya region, where the Surkhan oasis has its many centuries-old unique architectural monuments, as well as the scientific research and excavations carried out during the years of independence, are specifically discussed.

Annotasiya: Mazkur maqolada Surxon vohasi o'zining ko'p asrlik betakror me'moriy yodgorliklariga ega Surxondaryo viloyati obidalarini asrab-avaylash va ulardan foydalanish, mustaqillik yillarida olib borilgan ilmiy izlanishlar va qazishmalarga alohida to'xtalib o'tilgan.

Key words: Surkhan oasis, monument, ancient city, archaeologist, architectural monuments, architecture, ruins, shrine, crafts.

Kalit so'zlar: Surxon vohasi, yodgorlik, qadimiy shahar, arxeolog, me'moriy yodgorliklar, me'morchilik, xarobalar, ziyoratgoh, hunarmandchilik.

The Surkhan oasis is famous for its centuries-old unique architectural monuments and craftsmen who have made an incomparable contribution to world science. Today, the Sultan Saodat complex, Sheikh Aloutdin Attar, Isa Termizi, Hakim Termizi, and Sufi Olloyar mausoleums have become blessed places of pilgrimage for our compatriots. Most of the tourists visiting our country visit this place and get acquainted with the culture, history and development stages of the ancient city.

Famous archaeologists from developed countries such as Japan, France, and Germany cooperated closely with historians and archaeologists in discovering new aspects of the city formed in the 5th century BC. Research in this regard is bearing fruit. [1]

The Achaemenid dynasty, which came to Termez in the 6th century BC, called this city the "Ancient City". This great city at the crossroads of civilizations has been destroyed and rebuilt many times over the centuries. The modern city of Termiz was founded in the last years of the 19th century on the site of the village of Pattakesar.

Historical monuments are mainly located on the outskirts of the city. That's why it got the name "Old Termiz".¹

Uzbekistan is the land of great scientists. The contribution of thinkers who were born and matured in our country to the development of world science has been recognized and studied in depth for centuries. The great scholar Hakim al-Tirmizi is considered the founder of the "Hakimiya" school of Sufism. At-Tirmizi visited many cities and countries and talked with the leading scientists of his time.

Books of the thinker, who wrote about 400 works, such as "Odob an-nafs", "Bayan al-ilm", "Selnoma and Navroznoma" have gained international fame. For example, Hakim al-Tirmizi in "Solnama va Navroznoma" clearly indicated when the old year ends and the new year begins. He proved an easy way to calculate the year by the name of animals. He also commented on the change in weather. Only about 60 works of Sufism have reached us. These manuscripts are now kept in the libraries of Paris, Cairo, Damascus, London, Alexandria and Istanbul.[3]

Inscriptions, coins, and statues found in Fayoztepa serve as an important source for studying the history of Buddhism. In particular, the Zarautsoy inscriptions found recently in the Zarautsoy village in the oasis - stone paintings in the Zarautsoy gorge are considered a rare example of primitive art. More than 200 paintings found in Zarautsoi belong to the Mesolithic, Neolithic and later periods [2]. A scene of people hunting wild bulls with the help of dogs is depicted in Zarautsoi. Animals (wild bull, dog, fox, horned goat, gazelle, mountain goat), various objects (bow, arrow, spear, sickle-like weapons), masked people are animated in a unique way.

Teshiktosh is an archaeological reserve in Uzbekistan: it is located in a cave in the Boysun mountain range. It is 1500-1600 meters above sea level in the gorge of the Zovtolosh River in For Machai, 7 meters high, 20 meters wide, and 21 meters long. Since there was a hole in the ceiling of the furnace, when the fire was lit, it would go out through the hole at the top. Because there are 5 cultural layers with a thickness of 1.5 meters, and in each layer, one, and in some cases two, remains of a bonfire with a diameter of 40 centimeters and a height of 2 meters were found. In particular, ancient human remains found in the Teshiktash cave show that our nation has ancient roots. Bu yerga har yili ko'plab sayyohlar tashrif buyuradi.

One of the ancient towers in the Surkhan region is the Jarkurgan tower. The inscriptions kept on the facade of this minaret, located in the village of Minor, Jargorgon, indicate that the structure was built in 1108-1109. Historians and art historians-architects say that its total height is about 50 meters, and now the preserved part of the tower is 21.6 meters. Simple bricks, arches and epigraphic borders were

¹ <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5298/>

skillfully used in the construction of the Jarkurgan tower, and the base of the tower was placed on an 8-sided high seat.[4]

There are alcoves in the center of each end, and a door in one of these alcoves leads to a spiral staircase in the interior of the tower. Like all minarets, Jarkurgan minaret is decorated with a dome-shaped hall of muezzins. According to its architectural and artistic solution, the Jarkurgan tower is close to the towers of North India and Khurasan.

In the process of scientific research and excavations carried out during the years of independence, in particular, unknown aspects of monuments such as Teshiktash, Machai, Zarautsoy, Jarkoton, Sopollitepa, Dalvarzintepa, Karatepa, Fayoztepa, Tillabuloq, Jondavlattepa, Old Termiz. was studied. The history of the Surkhan oasis and the scientific progress of our country are being shown to the world. Noble efforts in this regard are perfect study of our history, in-depth study of the lives and activities of our great thinkers who made a great contribution to the development of world science, understanding of national identity, raising our spirituality, bringing the younger generation to the Motherland. love is important in bringing our history to adulthood in a spirit of respect.[5]

The discovery of the Fayoztepa monument, another unique place that represents the history of our people, was a simple coincidence. In the spring of 1968, the shepherd Asad Beknayev, while passing by, noticed the white statue and handed it over to the Museum of Local History of Termiz. Later, this historic site, the only one in Central Asia, will be completely excavated and scientifically studied.

LITERATURE.

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