

**HISTORY OF SURKHONDARYA AND ZARAUTSOY
EMERGENCE OF FINE ART**

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Annotation: In this article, information about the history of Surkhondarya, stone sources related to the Stone Age, the first stage of human development, i.e. texts, inscriptions, images, and paintings, as well as the first examples of stone tools, and the unique resources of Zarautsoy, which were turned into an art history reserve for the first time, are highlighted.

Keywords: stone age, labor tools, fine art, early samples, images, inscriptions, sources.

INTRODUCTION

The stone resources of the stone age, which is the first stage of human existence, i.e. texts, inscriptions, images, and paintings, as well as the first samples of stone tools, are the result of human creativity. Of course, people imitated living creatures and created their images due to imagining the wonders of nature and its secrets. It is known that man tried to exert his influence on things and events in nature or subjugate the natural conditions by drawing pictures. After all, they were formed under the influence of these imaginations and began to collect their first primitive experiences.

At first, people used natural ready-made caves and rocks to draw pictures of the miraculous works of nature. Also, one of the recognized settlements is Zarautsoy, located on the slopes of the Kohitang mountain in the southwest of the Hisar mountain range of the territory of Uzbekistan. And, of course, it is considered a place of culture, where there are rare examples of primitive art carved on arch stones in the gorge. The place, which has been preserving these artifacts created by our ancestors for thousands of years, is called Zaraut, Zarautsoy and Zarautkamar.

Zaraut is the name of the village, which was created by collecting water from different springs. The stream flowing through Zaraut village is called Zarautsoy. Until now, the caves in which Zaraut's paintings were drawn, which amazed researchers and tourists, were called kamar in the local language. The name Zarautkamar was born from this. Zarautsoy flows and joins Kizilolma stream, and these two streams go to Karabogsoy, after that to Maidonsoy, and finally to Loyliqsoy, they flow into Turkondaryo (Sheroboddaryo), which continues its way to Amudarya.

Pictures painted with red kesak (paint) were found on the stone in the vicinity of Kizilolma, Sherabad district (this village was also once called Zaraut) and Zarautsoy near the village of Zaraut. These fine art monuments belong to the Mesolithic period. In this picture, hunters with their tents closed, their tails tied, and their bows and arrows

are depicted together with dogs and wild animals. So, there are assumptions that the ancient hunters must have tied their tails on their backs and covered the tent in order not to frighten the animals to be hunted.

These gorges are located at the foothills of the Kohitang mountains, which are the most difficult to pass and reach in Surkhandarya. It is one of the wonderful and unique monuments of ancient art. A ten-year-old boy named Rauf from Zaraut accidentally discovered such a precarious place, a cave at the top of an inaccessible gorge. It was the spring of 1939, and about a month later, the family members told Ivan Fyodorovich Lomayev, who became a close friend of the family, about the find. I. F. Lomayev, a keen hunter-hunter, or rather a hunter-local historian, at the same time a horologist, an endless admirer of nature, goes to the belt together with his friend Vahob Davlatov and his son Rauf. In this regard, I.F.Lomayev reported to G.V.Parfyonov, director of the Surkhondarya District Museum in Termiz, about what he had seen. When G.F. Parfyonov first came to Surkhandarya for work in 1931, he recorded information from Khataklik elders that there were pictures of animals, people and unknown inscriptions in some caves of the mountain. But at that time no one could tell where these mysterious caves were. In addition, before I.F. Lomayev, there were people interested in belt drawings, one of them was the military topographer Fyodorov, who tried to copy the drawings in 1912. It is clear from the above that there is no doubt that there were people who were interested in these rare paintings before. In turn, Zarautsoi's paintings were first studied by I.F. Lomayev, and later the expedition led by G.V. Parfyonov started work and opened photographed the ancient red paintings of the rock, took extracts from them, and, importantly, new photo areas were identified. G. V. Parfyonov, A. Yu. Roginskaya, A.S. Kirillov, I.F. Lomayev, A.P. Ivanova, V.K. Sandul and SH. Ismailov did great work. Even the participant of the expedition is an artist by profession A.YU. Roginskaya published her pamphlet "Zarautsoi" in Russian in 1950. Roginskaya A.YU. In 1942, he was sent from Moscow to work as an artist at the Surkhandarya regional theater, and was involved in an expedition by G. V. Parfyonov. In the following years, the paintings of Zarautsoy Koya were carefully analyzed by the well-known scientist A.A. Formozov. Recently, Abdulla Kholmirezayev (1947), our fellow countryman, a devoted person of our country, published a scientific and popular treatise entitled "Zarautsoy Tilsimlari" (2003). Abdulla Kholmirezayev's childhood and youth were spent in the village of Zaraut grew up hearing many legends and stories about names. Let's look at "Zarautsoy spells": "In order to understand Zarautsoy's color image, G.V. Parfyonov tried to visualize the people who created these works. He would sometimes stay in the mountains all day. He wandered all over the place in search of belts and grooves, and reached far peaks. He studied all the details of the primitive man's life in Zarautsoi. The images found in Zarautsoi are the oldest painting complex in our country. In these pictures of people

and animals, the artistic image is connected with human labor, with his struggle for survival. This art is based on the skill of turning the images created in the mind of a primitive man into a work with its own primitive image and laws.

CONCLUSION

Zarautsoy is also very honored as a unique resource, which was turned into an art history reserve for the first time in our country. However, in spite of the above, the work in the field of conservation of Zarautsoy's works of art cannot be said to be satisfactory. Despite the fact that the "Zarautsoy-95" and "Zarautsoy-98" scientific-practical international conferences discussed the preservation of pictures for future generations, it seems necessary to practically protect the rock-colored images of Zarautsoy, which are completely neglected and unprotected until now. As a result of the assimilation of copper by primitive man, the way was opened for the improvement of working and hunting tools made of copper. It was possible to create villages based on early settlement, houses with cellars and teahouses. Due to the formation of married couple families, the way was opened for the development of keeping the spirits of ancestors, worshiping spirits, farming and cattle breeding as separate farms.

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