

## SOURCES OF MATERIAL CULTURE OF CHAGHANIYAN

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, the city of Chaghaniyan is larger than Termez in terms of area, but Termez is superior to Chaghaniyan in terms of its population and wealth. In short, "the city of Chaghaniyan has been glorified in all sources as one of the most culturally advanced, scientifically advanced central cities of northern Tokharistan for the last three hundred years.

**KEY WORDS:** Toharistan , Qabodiyon , Chaghaniyan, dafina, goliath, layer, mortar, Istakhri, dome bell.

### INTRODUCTION

In the Surkhandarya oasis, scientific research is being conducted on the history of Tokharistan, including Chaghaniyan. The city of Chaghaniyan was first reported by the Chinese historian Xuan Jiang, which dates back to about 630, when Xuan wrote in his diary: Chaghaniyan was surrounded by 10 li (3 km) and twice as small as Termez, but Equivalent to the central city of Qabodiyon. By the tenth century, the data of the historian al-Istakhri (849-934) show that now.

From historians al-Istakhri ("Kitab al masolik val mamolik" - "The Book of the Problem of Countries," 933) and al-Muqaddas (946-1000, "Ahsan at taqosim fi ma'rifat al-aqalim" - "The correct and scientific distribution of climates", 985) writes: Every house in the city is supplied with water, the irrigation system is well-organized, the city is covered with thick greenery, surrounded by various plants, horses are not visible from the height of the grass, and in winter birds are hunted here. A seventh-century Chinese chronicle states: "Chingan-yen-na covers an area of about 400 li from east to west and about 500 li from north to south. The circumference of the capital is about 10 li. To the east they go to a place called Hvo-lo-mo. 10 is about 5 km. This idea is mentioned about Dalvarzintepa, the traditional center of Chaghaniyan. Chaghaniyan is connected to Termez province in the south. In the north is the province of Hwo-lo-mo Hwaramo, mentioned in the works of Arab authors as Harun or Akharun. Ibn Khurdadbeh and Qudama (IX century) write that there was a place called Navandak 6 (or 3) fars away from Chaghaniyan, and Khamovaron 7 fars away from it. Since the late 1970s, the Art Expedition Division of the Art Research Institute of Uzbekistan has been conducting archeological excavations in the ruins of Budrach Shahrstan, the center of the Chaghaniyan region in the middle and upper reaches of the Surkhandarya. Academician EV Rtveladze was the general director of this work in Budrach. In March 1987, a number of bronze objects were found in a plowed field in the north-eastern part of Shahrstan, 180 meters north of Duniyotepa. Excavations were carried out at a site 15x15 meters wide and 1 meter deep (BSHR-1). During the archeological excavations, part of the ancient courtyard was located, as in the southern part of the excavation, four badraf sites were found at a distance of 1-2 meters from each other, and bronze objects were found here, the first and largest, adjacent to the excavated part of the land. At the bottom of the bronze pieces is a layer of whole and broken baked bricks. Underneath it was found a one-meter-thick layer of humus from poultry, beef and cattle bones, as well as glazed and unglazed pottery. Pottery finds: whole pottery in the form of a cone; uncooked and unglazed, thin-necked jug with a turnip-shaped belly (Arabic inscription on the abdomen); platters with white glaze and brown and red patterns, a platter with a plant image on the inside (painted green on a white glazed base); an antique bowl made of yellow clay with a thick white pattern, on the inner bottom of which is inscribed a series of Arabic inscriptions in large letters in blue. Bronze objects were also found in this layer: surmadon with a broken beak; a small round bell with a base cut out. The total amount of bronze items found here has not yet been fully determined, as there are both fragments and fragments among them. The find contains about 30 mortars (thieves), which can be of several types: frameless cylindrical mortars - 13.3 cm in height, 13.3 cm in diameter, 14 cm in diameter at the bottom; 22 from the bottom to the top, with a convex rim at the bottom - 22x14x18 cm in size, 20x20x24 cm

The edges of the bottom are circular embossed molds - size 13.3x15, 2x16.2 cm to 15.3x17, 2x18 cm. A single mortar is more similar to the above: bulging, with a convex base at the bottom, with a flat cut flower at the top; size 13.5x15x17 cm. There are five whole and seven broken churches. The lengths of all the churches varied - 21; 23.3; 28; 33.5 cm. The laurel contains a variety of jars. Of particular importance here is the octagonal jug, the body part is narrowed towards the throat, the mouth is sharply enlarged. The surviving part of this jar decorated with patterns is 12 cm in height, the width of the edges along the flowerbed is 5 cm. A small, noxious, relatively broad part of the mouth, the root part of which is not preserved. In the lower part of the body there is a silent wavy embossed pattern; the height of the surviving part is 10 cm, the diameter of the mouth is 6.5 cm, and the diameter of the thickest part of the body is 8 cm. Conical-necked jug, at the top of which there is a patterned - carved landscape, bubble patterns

On the outside were found four bowls with semicircular ornaments inscribed in the shape of a plant; one of which must have been used as a net, apparently, a strainer. Diameter of flower parts - 7, 10.3; 11; From 13.3 cm, their height - 2.2; 3.2; 4; 4.3 cm and. There are five circular base pieces. Too much; lamp parts, including 30 three-dimensional lamp parts of different sizes and shapes - in some of them the images of birds are embossed in a certain style; 15 are lattice-like, twisted, polygonal; 10 lobed, twisted chain, lattice; The ends are also available with a reel lamp. Body height 18.8 cm, diameter 5 cm, reel height 6 and 7 cm. and. There are ten fragments of plates attached to the bases of the lamps. A total of 11 bulging smooth rings (piles) were found. The laurel contains hundreds of pot pieces. One of these pots is in the shape of a pan and has two trapezoidal ears. The main part of the boiler is a semicircular part with a circle and three conical three support legs. Ears erect, five-sided, the tip twisted; more than 40 such pot ears were found. In addition, two bells, a handleless "spoon" and a "scraper" barbecue "(one of which has an Arabic inscription), circular hangers were found. Diameter 11.5 cm, the height of the handle is 6 cm. There are more small bundles, low triangles, rooster-shaped twigs, a piece of wild-shaped cigarette butt belonging to the cat family, and other items. Most of them are hidden in the closet. It was hidden by a master plumber. This is evidenced by the finished products in the workshop, the items brought for repair, as well as various bronze pieces stored for melting. Some circumstance (perhaps a wild boar or a riot in the city) forced these items to be hidden in a closet. Since the pottery from Badraf dates back to the 10th-11th centuries, as well as the copper coin in it, E.V. In the Middle Ages, many rulers of the East sponsored poets, scholars, and scholars in order to perpetuate their names.

In the second half of the tenth century, in the eleventh century, the rulers of Chaghaniyon became famous for gathering in their palaces the greatest poets of the East. The city of Chaghaniyan, the capital of Chaghaniyan Province, had become one of the most important cultural centers in Central Asia at that time. According to the Buddhist monk Xuan Jian, at the beginning of the 7th century, the Chaghaniyan capital was surrounded by an area of 10 li (about 5 km), with five small sangaram (Buddhist temples) and a small number of monks.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Chaghaniyan was famous for his horses, woolen clothes, carpets, and paint. The lands around the city were densely wooded due to heavy irrigation. In the tenth century, Chaghaniyan was one of the most developed cultural centers of Central Asia and held an important political position. Its rulers, Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Muzaffar and Abu Ali Ahmad ibn Muhammad from the Mujtahid dynasty, held very important military and administrative positions in the Samanid state. Abu Ali Chaghani, in particular, was known for his fighting prowess, and many Arab and Persian historians praised him.

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