

The Emergence and Stages of Development of the School of Clay Architecture in the Bronze Age in Uzbekistan

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Abstract:

The article analyzes the emergence and development stages of the school of clay architecture in the Bronze Age in Uzbekistan .

Keywords: Central Asia, Uzbekistan, Ustyurt, Lower Amudarya, Zarafshan, Tashkent, Fergana, Surkhan, Mesolithic, Sultan Uvais, Kyzylkum, Bozsuv, Joining, Obishir, Machai, Caspiboyi, Murgob River, Lower Amudarya, Yonboshkala, DJonbos-4, Old Asia, Kopetdog, Namozgoh, Altintep, Geoxur, Jarqoton, Grandfather, Sopollitepa, A.A.Marushenko., A. Kuftin., B.A.Litvinsky., V.M.Masson., V.I.Sarianidi., V.I.Xlopin., S.P.Tolstov., O.K.Berdiev., A. Askarov., Ya.Gulomov., U.Abdullayev.

Introduction

The geographical landscape of the Asian mainland is mainly divided into mountainous and plain parts as a result of several repetitions of paleotectonic movements. One of such plains is Uzbekistan, which is located in the Turan lowland. It is divided into natural geographical regions in terms of its geographical conditions, climate-landscape, and natural resources. In addition to the plains and mountainous regions, the following historical and cultural regions are distinguished from each other in terms of their unique geographical environment and nature, and have historically formed clear territorial boundaries: Ustyurt, Lower Amudarya, Zarafshan, Tashkent, Fergana. and the formation of oases such as Surkhan is a historical period, the economic development of the society during its stages determined the fate of the population[1]. The historical geographical location of Uzbekistan is not located in the same coordinates. This process did not happen in one

historical period or on a specific historical date. The masking process continued from the Stone Age to the Neolithic period.

The main part

It should be noted that in the Mesolithic period (12-7 thousand years ago) due to the retreat of the glacier to the north as a result of the rise in air temperature, the foothills and plains of Uzbekistan turned into water basins reflecting the geographical situation, their coastal foothills are full of flora - rich in the world of fauna, it differs from the Stone Age in many ways. Due to the geographical features of the Ustyurt region, climatic conditions, and the presence of natural resources, ethnic relations continued in the Neolithic and Eneolithic periods [2]. Such a historical process was carried out economically by the hunters who lived in Burli-3 settlement at the foothills of Sultan Uwais mountain. (Because Sultan Uwais Mountain does not have the status of a permanent water source like the mountains in the eastern and southeastern regions of our country). In the historical period, primitive people settled in the natural and economic regions of Uzbekistan along the coasts of natural caves, mountain gorges, tree hollows, streams, steppes and spring reservoirs. For example, in Ustyurt (Aydabol, Churuk, Oktoylik), Kyzylkum (Lavlakon, Dariosoy), Lower Zarafshan Valley (Sozogon, Chorbakti), Tashkent Valley (Bozsuv, Koshilish), Fergana Valley (Obishir, Toshko mir), in Surkhandarya (Machay). Economic factors were the basis for the occupation of hunter-gatherers who lived in the Caspian regions of northeastern Turkmenistan (Dam-Dam-Chashma, Kayli, Jebel), in southern Tajikistan (Chijor-Chashma, Dagana) [3]. One of the characteristic changes of the Mesolithic period is the differentiation of the daily activities of hunter-gatherers living in the mountains and plains, as well as the economic relations in society, that is, the mountain areas are hunting and gathering, plain water basins are steppes, and two types of hunting. The uneven development of maskur continued even in the Neolithic period, as the field was fishing and hunting of wild animals, as well as thermal farming.

During the Neolithic period (the first half of the 6th-4th millennium BC) during the dark historical period, the clans and communities that lived in certain areas covered by the urbanization processes in the Central Asian region were involved in the construction of settlements and in the fields of material culture in the natural and economic spheres of Uzbekistan. There was a process of sharp differentiation from the activities of the population already settled in its territories. (Due to fundamental changes in the spiritual culture of the Joytun people who lived in the foothills of Kopetdog and around the Murgob river basin, they lived in houses made of straw and reeds during the construction of residences, carried out «kayr» farming, and made female figurines from clay indicates). Taking into account the above-mentioned information, changes in the Neolithic economy of the Central Asian region can be divided into two areas:

Region 1 is the historical and cultural regions of Uzbekistan (Ustyurt, Lower Amudarya, Zarafshan, Tashkent, Fergana Valley settlements in the form of a semi-basement, the main occupation of which is animal husbandry, hunting and herding).

Region 2 South Turkmenistan Capetdog foothills and Murgob river basin.

A large amount of bone remains were obtained from the cultural layers of DJonbos-4 site, built on the side of the Yonboshkala elevation of the lower Amudarya basin, including 86% of the bones were the bones of carp, carp, and carp. At the same time, the fact that turtles, bird eggshells, and seeds were obtained indicates

the breadth of the daily menu [4]. According to historical data, Ustyurt hunters conducted hunting training in open conditions when they lived in seasonal shelters [5]. Such economic directions have determined the fate of the clan communities of the Lower Zarafshan, Kyzylkum, Tashkent and Fergana valleys [6]. The economic factors that the Joytuns settled in the foothills of Kopetdog can be taken to the economic fields from Kopetdog from time to time (more than 2000 m) to the Karakum desert, such as Kaltachinor, Feruza, Oltiyob, Arvas, the depressions in the plains to water basins. Turned, of course these processes happened during the spring. The area of water basins is wet, rich in minerals, which made it possible to carry out agriculture [7]. According to the researchers, BC In the 7th millennium, clan-communities of Kyzylkum and Fergana valleys started production activities [8].

Researchers' comments are likely to be controversial. For example, in the dark historical period, seeds planted in the ground may germinate if the temperature is sufficient to allow it to develop, but warm weather does not allow grass to grow. At such a high temperature, clans of Bami, Chopondepa, and Togolokdepa settlements located in the foothills of Capetdog in Southern Turkmenistan lived in houses made of straw and adopted a production economy as a way of life [9]. In this way, the artisans of the Neolithic clans of the Joytun clans in Central Asia did not have precise knowledge in the field of residential planning, but in order to restore the mud-pakhs of the houses they lived in, 5-8 cm wide , restored with the help of 20-30 cm long logs, and based on this knowledge, Keying was the center of spreading the simple style of architectural knowledge to the neighboring regions in the historical period. The architectural knowledge of the Joytun people can be explained by the results of the urbanistic processes that took place in the south-eastern region of Asia Minor. For example, the settlements of Neolithic clans (Chatal Guyuk, Khadjilar) in the southeastern region of Asia Minor, Jericho in Old Asia, and the settlements in the Iraqi region (Jarma) have houses made of straw, from which stone weapons, lamps, stone sickles and deep warehouses were explored. It belongs to the VIII-VII millennia [10].

According to archeological data, the scene of the processes that took place in the society of the Eneolithic period in Central Asia is explained as follows:

1. Emergence of stable settled life and irrigated farming based on established agricultural and livestock farming.
2. Rapid development of large areas and growing density of territorial location.
3. Development of productive forces as a result of emergence and development of metallurgy.
4. Innovations and inventions (copper weapons and articles, steam rooms, multi-room houses, defensive walls, use of raw brick in construction and adherence to architectural planning) appeared in the fields of crafts and construction [11].

In our opinion, it is necessary to pay attention to the results of the socio-economic and ethno-cultural relations of the Eneolithic society, the harmony of life and creativity of the Joytun people. Information about the history of the population of the Eneolithic period in the foothills of Kopetdog in southern Turkmenistan and around the Murgob River is recorded in the works of A.A. Marushenko, B.A.Kuftin, B.A.Litvinsky, V.M.Masson, V.I.Sarianidi, V.I.Xlopin, O.K.Berdiev [12].

According to the publication of the researcher, Joytun people used to farm 7.5-15 hectares of sernam and seunum in the foothills of Capetdog between the Karakum mounds, and the descendants of Joytun people who had mastered the Geoksur oasis farmed on 50-75 hectares during the Eneolithic period [13]. The opinion of the researcher about the cultivation of the above-mentioned hectare area by Joytun people is doubtful, in fact, it is not possible to cultivate such an area with a stone scythe. This situation can also be observed in Geaxor oasis. Because the copper material is soft, it is known that it is not possible to process the above-mentioned areas.

Analysis of research literature

According to the conclusion of I.N.Xlopin, the results of the Eneolithic inhabitants of Kopetdog's foothills in the field of building knowledge are densely populated (2000-3000 inhabitants) in the monuments of Namozgoh, Oltintepa, Ulugtepa, such a historical process took place in Geoksur 1 settlement [14]. According to V.M.Masson's conclusion, in the Early Eneolithic and Bronze Age, the people of Namozgoh and Altintepa, located in the foothills of Kopetdog, were considered centers of agricultural culture based on artificial irrigation, and they were «capitals of ancient farmers or cities of Altintepa civilization» [15].

According to the archaeological publication, the geographical landscape of the Margyan and Bactrian cultures in the Bronze Age is reflected in the construction of settlements, architecture, and visual arts. rectangular and circular elements are noted on the defensive walls [16].

In the lower Amudarya, Zarafshan, Fergana, and Tashkent oasis, which are geologically connected to the Kopetdog foothills of southern Turkmenistan, Andronova tribes who moved from the northern (wooden tribes) and northeastern regions of Kazakhstan settled and mingled with the local population and started ethnic processes, those who took [17]. In the research of U.Abdullayev, the opinion that the population of the Bronze Age in the cultural and economic regions of Central Asia became the main power of livestock and agricultural production is reflected in the material and spiritual culture of the population in the Lower Amudarya and Western Zarafshan regions. z does not find its reflection [18].

A.Askarov, in the northern area of the Surkhan oasis, Sherabad district, Sopollitepa, in the plain of the lower basin of the Ulanbuloksoy tributary of the same river, in the height of the Bostonsoy tributary coastal area, which is active in the north of this river. recorded the data [19]. In the historical literature, the inhabitants of the Zamonbobo culture in the Lower Zarafshan region were engaged in sedentary cattle breeding and «kayr» farming in lemon lands, living in semi-basement-shaped settlements with wooden poles, continuing ethnic relations, and hunting and hunting were the leading products in their daily life. According to M.A.Itina's conclusion, BC. Noting the emergence of the Tozabogyob culture in connection with the mixing of the Andronova tribes who migrated to the Southern Aral Sea in the beginning and middle of the 2nd millennium BC with the indigenous people of the Bronze Age, the Suvyorgans, he notes the formation of the irrigated farming culture in Khorezm during the Bronze Age. noted that it is under the influence of the population of southern farming oases [21].

The researcher's information about the history of the emergence and development of the agricultural culture based on artificial irrigation networks in the Khorezm oasis during the Bronze Age did not find its meaning in archaeological research. At the same time, according to the sources obtained as a result of

archeological research in the Ustyurt region, the inhabitants of the Eneolithic period had ethnic relations, lived in cellars, and samples of hand-made pottery and bronze weapons were obtained [22].

The Fergana Valley has its own special features due to its geographical location, which is naturally separate from the main arable region of Uzbekistan. In this respect, the economic development of the Bronze Age society was avv. It is possible to observe the specific features of the development of primitive settlements of the beginning of the II millennium. This historical process can be attributed to the fact that the Andronova tribes living near the Ohangaron River in the Tashkent oasis mixed with the representatives of the local Neolithic clans. They placed the deceased in the graves after farming in the lemon lands (Burchmulla, Yangiyo'l) [23].

Yu.A. According to Zadneprovsky, in the Late Bronze Age, the inhabitants of the Eneolithic period founded the Chust settlement in the Central Fergana Plain. They settled with the Andronova tribes and the inhabitants of the Eneolithic period and founded the Chust settlement [24]. Based on the results of the archaeological research conducted in the Chust settlement, the researchers concluded that the Chust people lived in semi-basement dwellings, made pottery by hand, and although the main focus of their economy was cattle breeding, Tozabog in the Khorezm oasis area. The situation of differentiation from the culture carried out by the inhabitants of Yobkhoz is distinguished by the defensive walls surrounding the four sides of straw and raw bricks based on the knowledge of construction [25].

According to the researcher Yu.A.Zadneprovsky, he divided the population in the Fergana Valley into two types, who carried out economic activities in the last stage of the Bronze Age:

Type 1 settled farmers, including the Chust settlement located in the Central Fergana region;

The 2nd type was cattle ranching and «nomadic» agriculture on the banks of the riverbeds [26].

The economic development of the society, similar to the material culture of the settlements of the Tozabogyob and Suvyorgan tribes in Khorezm, also covered the Tashkent valley. At the end of the Bronze Age, the Tashkent valley was divided into two regions that differed in geographical features, natural conditions and resources:

In the lower part of the Ohangaron river, Borganli (Burgu culture) developed. The topographical structure of the monument is semi-basement dwellings, hand-made pottery, the inhabitants settled down and engaged in agriculture [27].

Research results

In the history of Central Asia of the X-VIII centuries, information about the transition from the Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age was recorded in the publications [28]. Researcher ASSagdullayev took into account the stage of transition from bronze to the first iron age, taking into account the iron weapons taken from the house rooms of Anovtepa located at the foothills of Kopetdog in South Turkmenistan, Dalvarzin in the Fergana valley, Jarqoton in the Surkhan oasis.

In the historical period of Maskur Kopetdog, the unique dishes made by the inhabitants of Murgob, Surkhan, Kashkadarya and middle Zarafshan natural and economic regions found similarities in the monuments of Yozdepa 1 in South Turkmenistan [29]. Khorezm expedition personnel in the southern region of the Aral Sea. The dwellings of the Yakka-Parson-2 settlement, built by the inhabitants of the 8th century, the interior, the structure of the houses and rooms, the shape of the half-cellars with wooden columns, the shape of the handmade ceramic vessels, repeated the economy carried out by the inhabitants of Tozabogyob. H.Matyokubov paid attention and recorded his opinions [30]. The archaeological team led by Khorezm expedition member M.A.Itina, along the Inkardarya and Jonidarya tributaries, where the middle part of the Syrdarya branched off to the left bank, was built by representatives of the Amirabad culture from pakhsa and raw bricks. In the IX-VII centuries, he had memory knowledge [31].

In the 10th-8th centuries, Odoytepa was surrounded by a wall on all four sides by the settled population in the area of the northern basin of Sarikamishboi on the middle coast of the Amudarya near the southern border of the Khorezm oasis, Yerkurgan, Sangirtepa, Orta in the Kashkadarya oasis. In the Zarafshan oasis, the settlements of Afrosiyab and Koktepa are surrounded by defensive walls on all four sides [32]. In S.P.Tolstov's monograph. By the middle of the 1st millennium, Chirikrabort, Babishmulla, Balandi, Baroqtom residential areas were built on the eastern Arolboi plain [33]. Under the leadership of Ya.G.Gulomov, the Mohandaryo archaeological group has archaeological monuments in the Lower Zarafshan valley, Katta Tuzkon-3, Poykent spaces, the inhabitants of the Burganli (Burguluq) culture continued their economic traditions in the Tashkent oasis [34]. According to ASSagdullayev, Kyziltepa irrigated land around it was more than 200 hectares [35]. Mil. avv. By the middle of the 1st millennium, as a result of the first breezes of the Khorezm oasis's urbanization process, the Dingilja monument was founded on the right bank of the Amudarya, in the Southern Okchadarya region [36].

In the development of socio-economic relations of the 7th century society, in addition to the settled agricultural population, nomadic and semi-nomadic livestock farming was distinguished in terms of geographical environment and natural resources, such as the Caspian Sea and the Aral Seas, the Pamirs, and the Tianshan Mountains. Those who have assimilated and formed geographical latitude [37]. Based on the information mentioned above. In the 10th-6th centuries, the population living in the historical and cultural regions of Central Asia showed differences in the economy, i.e., in the areas that were suitable for crops, they engaged in irrigated agriculture and animal husbandry. - it should be noted that the daily activities of tribes living in pastures and mountains were dominated by livestock farming. On the other hand, the population living in the oases under the leadership of the «city-state priest» formed producers, farmers, cattle breeders, and builders in connection with the development of the socio-economic system of the society and the division of tasks performed by the members of the community.

According to the information recorded in the archeological literature, the cities of Yerkurgan, Uzunkir, Afrosiyab, Koktepa in South Sugdiyan, Yerkurgan, Uzunkir, Afrosiyab, and Koktepa were cultural centers Jalik centers served as the main cities and were religious and ideological objects [38]. According to ASSagdullayev, miles in the territory of Uzbekistan. avv. In the IX-VIII centuries, it is possible to add to the information about the small states under the leadership of the rulers of the regions [39].

In the middle of the 7th century - in the middle of the 6th century, the administrative-territorial geographical boundaries of the agricultural oases of Bactria, Sughd historical and cultural regions, Kyziltepa in the Surkhan oasis, Yerkurgan in Kashkadarya, Uzunkir, Afrosiyab in the Zarafshan valley, Koktepa as city-states it can be observed that it has been determined.

Amudarya left bank, Sarikamishboi basin, in the middle part of Davdon tributary of Amudarya, the Charmanyob irrigation facility was built on the north side, and at the foot of the network, which was built to the west in the direction of the north, there is a fortress with the name of Kozalikir. It is known that its construction was It corresponds to the borders of VII-VI centuries. The topographical location of the monument is 25 hectares, surrounded on four sides by a two-line defensive wall, and the outer wall has defensive elements. The interval of the semicircular towers along the side of the wall is 36 meters. The monument served as the first city in the middle part of Sarikamishboi. When the time comes, it should be noted that historical information about Kozalikir being the first capital of the Khorezm oasis is widely included in the researchers' publications. However, the geographical location of the Kozalikir monument has nothing to do with the Khorezm oasis.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, it can be noted that the «oasis-states» of the Bronze Age (the first cities, houses of farmers around temples and palaces surrounded by defensive walls, production facilities, artificial irrigation networks and agriculture In relation to the system of lands used for the purposes of the Early Iron Age, the ancient Bactrian confederation, a political association uniting various regions in the south of Central Asia, was formed. It included farmers' houses and fortresses, military fortifications, and oasis centers such as Oltindiyar, Kyziltepa, Yerkurgan, Uzunqir, Afrosiyob, and Koktepa. In the north-eastern regions of the region, military alliances and political associations of cattle-breeding tribes were formed in the steppe and mountainous regions.

Thus, based on the above-mentioned opinions, it is possible to come to the following final conclusion:

- BC In the first quarter of the second half of the 2nd millennium, an architectural and stylistic school was established in the history of Uzbekistan at Sopollitepa, Chust in the Fergana Valley, in the second half of the Maskur region, based on the knowledge of architecture. The representatives of the Maskur school of construction carried out the task of spreading construction knowledge to the neighboring areas.

- BC Due to the increase in population of Sopollitepa in the 9th century, as a result of migration policy towards the northern part of the Sherabad River at the initiative of the tribal chief, it became one of the centers of the Zharqoton architectural school, which covered the area of the left bank of the Bostonsoy tributary. was It was during this historical period that the people of Fergana valley founded the Dalvarzintepa monument in the geographical location of the Chust monument, and an architectural school was formed in Central Fergana based on the knowledge of architecture.

- BC In the middle of the second half of the 7th - 6th centuries, the fortresses of Jondavlattepa, Qiziltepa, Haytabad and Bandikhon 2 were formed as an architectural school in the Surkhan oasis in the historical and

cultural regions of Uzbekistan. Yerkurgan, Karshi, Uzunqir, Orta Zarafshonda, Smarakanda, Koktepa fortresses operated as architectural schools in the Kashkadarya oasis.

- BC The last quarter of the 6th century - the 5th century architectural schools: Bozorkala in the Khorezm oasis, Ko'zalikir in the Sarikamish basin, Qal'alikir, Oyboyirkala in the Ustyurt area, Hazorasp on the plain of the Heykanik canal irrigation facility, this canal adog in Ichan castle (Khiva).

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