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PAPER

ON THE ART OF JEWELRY IN THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES IN THE LOWER AMU DARYA REGION (BEADS AS AN EXAMPLE) [Title]

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Abstract

The article analyzes the history of beads based on the results of archaeological research conducted at historical monuments of the South Aral Sea region.

Key words: Vinogradov A.V, Itina M.A. Tolstov. S.P, Ptashnikova I.V, Nerazik E.E, Khorezm, Lower Amu Darya, beads, Kyzylkum, Karakum, jewelry, Burgutqal'a, Tuproqqal'a, Kuna-Uaz, Kuyikkal'a Shokhsanam.

Introduction

The fact that the Khorezm oasis is located between the Kyzylkum and Karakum mountains, although geologically intact, is distinguished by its own characteristics and laws. This geographical location, reflecting the fact that our ancestors were located in a "contiguous" area, can also be seen from the results of the daily practical activities of the inhabitants of neighboring regions in developing all branches of craftsmanship. Although the land was divided into two regions as a result of the Amu Darya movement, mutual cooperation, economic and cultural relations were carried out during this historical period, and this harmony is reflected in the similarities in the examples of decorative art. This article aims to study the analysis of beads that were widely used in the daily activities of the oasis population in the early Middle Ages based on the results of archaeological excavations.

Research Methodology. The following were determined: Objectivity, theoretical and comparative analysis, discussion, generalization, final conclusion, the results of archeology, ethnography, geography were used. Analysis and results. Based on historical information recorded in the literature of the last century and modern publications, the history of bead art produced by the population in the early Middle Ages was analyzed. The historical roots and changes in the

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technological process of bead art obtained from the monuments of the Khorezm expedition such as Burgutqala, Tuproqqala, Ko'nauaz, Shokhsanam Kuyukkala were analyzed. Based on the above considerations, the following results were recorded:

As a result of the extensive archaeological research conducted by the Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition in the villages and cities built by our ancestors on the right and left banks of the Amu Darya River for half a century, it was clarified that the historical roots of beads such as rings, mirrors, bracelets, which were qualitatively decorative based on the production technology process, are long. The results show that the formation of the art of decoration in the spirituality of the oasis population continued in the early Middle Ages, and the extent of its specific aesthetic aspects, quantitative and qualitative changes.

Conclusions and Analysis [Conclusion / Recommendation] The technological features of the practical activities of artisans-jewelers who mastered the art of jewelry-beads recorded in the publications of the Khorezm expedition in the Bronze, Iron, and Antique periods in the 5th-9th centuries AD were summarized, and on this basis the following analyses were made:

1. Analysis of the emergence, formation, and historical roots of the art of jewelry in human spirituality;

2. Broad coverage of the interaction of the ancient population with the bead art in the early Middle Ages;

3. Theoretical and comparative analysis of beads widely used by the population of the present day with early medieval samples.

Analysis of literature on the topic [Literature review] The main content of this topic can be covered based on a theoretical comparative analysis of historical information recorded in the literature of the 20th century and scientific publications of the early 21st century. The Khorezm archaeological expedition has not neglected the use of decorative items in the daily life of the settled population living in the settlements of the right and left banks of the Amu Darya River in the development of all branches of the economy. The process of using beads as decoration by the population living in settlements in the cultural and economic areas of the V-IX centuries AD has its historical roots in the Neolithic era. A.V.

Vinogradov noted that the Neolithic tribal communities of the Jonbos 4 settlement produced beads in the form of cylinders and small buttons in the Burli workshop of the Sultan Uvays mountain quarry samples of quartzite and flint [1-S 1968-S 55]. M.A. Itina found the remains of beads from the Kokcha-3 cemetery as a result of excavations carried out in the settlements of the Bronze Age. [2. 1977-S 128]. Also, the researcher found two cylindrical and spherical bead remains in the houses (20) of the Yakka-Parson-2 settlement in the South Akchadarya region. [3 1963-S 127].

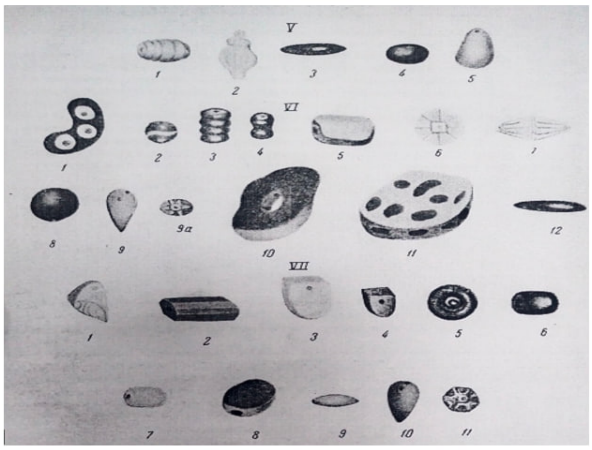
A round stone from the ancient Koykirilgan-Kala was found beads were obtained in the original form (table XVII,24, 25,26,27,28,29) [4. 1967, S-333]. As a result of the excavations carried out in Jonboskala by the Khorezm expedition, glass cylinders, blue and yellow beads of the same color as the sholkhom type were used as decorations. [5, 1948, S 88].



Jonboskala, Ayozkala, Dumankala

In addition to Jonboskala, beads of various shapes and colors dating back to the 5th-9th centuries AD were found in Burgutkal on the right bank. [6-1952. S 112].

In connection with the excavations conducted by E.E. Nerazik at the Kuna-Uaz monument located in the Sarikamishby basin, the remains of cylindrical beads with a distinctive feature of hanging on the neck were found. [7. 1952 S-290].



Burgutkala beads

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