

## TRADITIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CENTRAL ASIAN ARCHITECTURE

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**Annotation:** *In the archeology of Central Asia, new ideas have appeared in the scientific literature about the continuity between the Namazgah and Yaz I or the earthenware and Kuchuktepa cultures. In this regard, it is worth mentioning that, while many scientists believe that these cultures continued chronologically, other researchers think that there is a gap, "chaos" between these cultures. Other scientists, including B. Lionnet and F. And Hibert dates the Summer I period to BC. They came up with the idea of antiquing until the 15th century<sup>3</sup>. They disagree with Central Asian archaeologists on the issues of the age and emergence of this culture. The chronology of the Summer B.C. I period is mil.. They define the middle of the II millennium - the XV century<sup>81</sup>.*

**Key words:** *Central Asian, Kuchuktepa, Yaz I, Bronze Age, Altintepa, archeological.*

### INTRODUCTORY PART

Experts have a question about which signs are characteristic of cities and which ones are not. So, what signs are characteristic of cities. In this regard, there is no consensus among scientists. In our opinion, it is necessary to take into account the uniqueness of each region when defining city signs.

1. One of the most important signs for the first cities of Central Asia is the presence of luxurious architecture in the settlement. Luxury architecture includes palaces and temples. Their presence indicates that this settlement was an administrative and religious center. The first cities of Central Asia differed from ordinary villages, first of all, in that they were administrative and religious centers.

2. A relatively high area and number of inhabitants are also signs of early cities. However, the view that the first cities are 5-6 hectares, and the number of inhabitants should not be less than 5000, which is an important indicator for the first cities of Egypt and Mesopotamia, does not always correspond to our regions.

3. First cities, first of all, played the role of economic, political, religious and military centers of an oasis, and first cities differed from villages not by their economic status, but by their political status.

4. In early cities, the presence of a defensive wall is also considered an important sign. But its presence was not always the main condition for the first cities (Bronze Age). The presence of defensive walls becomes a prerequisite for most of the cities of the Early Iron Age and later.

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<sup>81</sup> Массон В.М. Древнеземледельческая культура Маргианы. МИА, 1959 № 73.

5. The existence of craft districts is considered an important sign for the first cities. However, the lack of large-scale archaeological research in most monuments creates certain difficulties in identifying this sign.

6. Writing, which is considered an important symbol for the cities of the ancient East, is found in the monuments of the first cities in Central Asia. Maybe because of the natural climate, the writings written by our ancestors did not reach us. Academician Askarov believes that some of the signs on pottery of the Bronze Age may have been inscriptions of that period. In any case, we cannot consider the inscription as a sign for the first cities in our area.

7. Astronomy, which is an important sign for the first cities of the ancient Sharks, is connected with the appearance of writing, so it is not possible to give any opinion about it, that is, whether they existed in the period of the first cities or not. Perhaps the archeological research conducted in the territory of our country will clarify something in this regard in the future.

### MAIN PART

Economic and cultural relations of the ancient peoples of Central Asia After the culture of the ancient city of Altintepa in the regions of South Turkmenistan became known to science, the research work on the ancient cities of Ancient Asia began. There was a whole zone of the first urban civilization of the Bronze Age in the regions of Eastern Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan, located between Mesopotamia on the one hand and the Harappan civilization of Ancient India on the other. In this zone, the organic trade and cultural relations with each other can be clearly observed in the art monuments discovered in Oltintepa. Connections with Mesopotamian traditions are first evident in the architecture. In addition to the construction methods, we can observe similarities in terms of the terracotta sculptures (golden bull's head). At this point, Oltintepa's connections with Indian culture are most clearly visible. In particular, there are a lot of ivory items in Oltintepa. The discovery of these objects from different layers indicates that there were long-term continuous contacts between them. In addition, some ceramic and metal objects can be traced to the influence of the Harappan culture.

According to the research results, the social structure of the society of South Turkmenistan becomes more complex during the Bronze Age, and we can get some ideas about this process through the monuments of houses and burial ceremonies. The first bronze Oltintepa constructions consisted of small houses, and according to their size, such houses were intended for small families.

1. By the Middle Bronze Age, the above landscape changes completely. Many findings indicate that there is significant social stratification in Altintepa society, which is reflected in property status and lifestyle in general. V.M. Masson distinguishes the following three groups among the urban population with different social and property status:

2. The location of the population in multi-room houses is typical for this group;

2. For this group, it is typical for the population to live in small detached houses with 3-5 rooms.

2. The population of this group was formed by the owners of residences known as "gentleman's quarters" in well-planned buildings.

Therefore, the above population groups identified as a result of excavations clearly reflect the processes of social stratification in Altintepa.

If we draw a conclusion from the results of the conducted research, Altintepa can be interpreted as a city center in terms of its territorial division according to classes, its unique internal structure - the first urban structure, the center of the surrounding agricultural area, the center of handicrafts, and also in terms of its ideological function. Research analysis shows that Altintepa of the Bronze Age reflects the evolution of an urban association formed on the basis of a sedentary farming society. The cultural achievements of this society are also at a high level, and in addition to various regional objects, particularly magnificent architecture (plan houses, temples, etc.) is evidence of these processes.

The urban structure of the Bronze Age of Southern Turkmenistan developed on the basis of the local early agricultural systems formed in the advanced centers of the ancient East. Most importantly, the information obtained from these areas greatly enriches our understanding of the development processes of the transition period from early farming to complex society, as well as urban development.

Tokhirboy-3 settlement is among the multi-roomed settlements as monuments typical of the building traditions of the Eneolithic and Bronze Age of southern Turkmenistan. The traditionalism in the construction of Tokhirboy-3 settlements is related to the construction plan of the farm houses in Kelleli-1 settlements and "Aksuyaklar quarter" in Altin Depe and indicates that there was a connection between them.<sup>82</sup>

Also, according to V. M. Masson, the appearance of the first Eneolithic complex Anov I in South Turkmenistan is connected with the influx of various tribal groups from the Kopetdog foothills. Judging from the results of the research, the novelty of this period in the society of South Turkmenistan was that copper and raw bricks appeared in the lifestyle of the population, the settlements had a clear plan structure, the quality of pottery improved, new styles were formed in the patterns, and textiles appeared.

"Despite the fact that the majority of researchers who conducted research on the main factors of the urban processes and the level of development in the society interpreted the concept of "first city" or "city" differently in different periods, independently of each other, in many cases, the conclusions of their research are very close to each other. It is worth noting that most researchers (A. Askarov, V. Masson, B. Litvinsky, I., Dyakonov, T. Shirinov, B. Udemurodov, I. Masimov, and others.) stressing its origins, they determine its beginning with the Eneolithic - Bronze Age and try to prove their conclusions with evidence.

First of all, it should be noted that the essence and content of the concept of "Urbanization" ("urbanization", "urbanization", "emergence and development of cities" or "urban planning culture"), which is often found in historical, scientific and sociological

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<sup>82</sup> М. Массон. Первые цивилизации. Ленинград 1989. С 173

literature, are interpreted differently by researchers and in this regard A single concept has not been created between them. We can conditionally divide specialists who have conducted research in this direction into the following groups:

Foreign researchers. In their scientific works, they emphasize that Urbanization takes a leading place in the development of society, and they recognize the wide use of urban amenities in villages and suburbs (Soberg, Trigger, Kristaller, Oppenheim, Weber, etc.);

Researchers from the former Soviet Union. They used the increase in the number of cities in different regions and the increase in the number of urban residents as the main criteria for research in this direction (V. Masson, B. Litvinsky, M. Dyakonov, E. Rtveladze, A. Sagdullaev and others.);

The researchers who belong to this group have used the processes of migration (movement of the population of a certain area to cities and back), ancient ways and processes of international communication as the main criterion for their scientific work. (Sarianidi, Askarov, Shirinov, etc.);

Also, according to the Dyakonov-Jacobson concept, the first cities of the Ancient East were mainly the economic and political centers of certain oases, and performed the task of centralizing and redistributing agricultural products grown in the entire oases. That is, this function was implemented by the power of the first state system, and its center was embodied in the structure of the first city: the administrative power was in the palace, and the religious-ideological power was in the temples. That is, the main task of the first cities in the East was to lead the economic life of the first emerging states and direct them towards development.

This concept is much closer to the truth and has been recognized by most researchers. It should be noted that in many cases it can be applied to Egypt and Mesopotamia, where statehood began to take shape in the 3rd millennium BC. Altintepa, Namozgoh, Sopolli, and Jarkoton in the south of Central Asia were not the centers of known states. In other regions, this process started relatively late.

The concept of the city, developed by V. Barthold, is relatively more widespread in the process of researching the issues of Central Asian urbanism. the researcher believes that the three-part structure (arch, city, robot) is characteristic for the cities of the 9th-12th centuries in this concept. However, it should be noted that this characteristic is characteristic only of the cities of the Middle Ages, with the exception of the structure of the cities of an older period.

According to the results of archeological research conducted in recent years, it is confirmed that the single plan and three-part city structure in the development of the first cities is not typical for all the cities of Central Asia. In our opinion, this is the case. it is explained by natural - geographical condition - conditions and, of course, social - economic and military - political factors.

We should pay special attention to the fact that when explaining the concept of "city", it is extremely important that the city being explained belongs to which period. Because early

cities, ancient or medieval cities may not be the same in terms of structure and function. According to some researchers, the territorial (or dimensional) approach reflected in the Greeks in the study of ancient settlements is not very reliable for expressing the concept of "city". However, this approach cannot be completely rejected. This situation can be observed especially during the study of settlements of Orta Shark, irrigated farming culture. When interpreting the concept of "city" in terms of size, the conditional boundary area of the first city can be 3-6 hectares. Taking into account the internal structure of settlements of this size, they can be included in the ranks of cities.

Researchers express the concept of "city" from the point of view of their functional situation. In this regard, there are different opinions of researchers that deny each other. Some foreign scientists consider any settlement that has a superior position in the stage-by-stage development of settlements to be a city. Another group of scientists proposes to include all settlements whose inhabitants are not engaged in farming as cities. Another group of scholars consider only settlements that functioned as political centers to be cities.

#### **SUMMARY**

First of all, the first cities of Central Asia were the centers of economic and certain farming communities, and their inhabitants, based on geographical conditions, were engaged in farming in the surrounding areas in many cases. A large number of material culture objects discovered as a result of the researches show that the first cities of the Bronze Age Central Asia were agricultural centers, administrative and religious centers. At this point, it should be noted that in the functional state of the first cities, trade, trade, military, political and cultural processes also played an important role.

Despite the fact that the issues of the emergence and development of urbanization processes in Central Asia still require a lot of research, when we summarize and analyze the different opinions of researchers, it becomes clear that it is not appropriate to approach the first, oldest cities from the point of view of the current concept of "city". Because, from the point of view of appearance and formation, as well as from the point of view of the main features and functions of urban planning, the first cities are sharply different from the modern, even medieval cities.

Just as the early urban planning culture was formed and developed in different regions of the world in different periods, cities may have performed different tasks in the first period of their emergence or in the developed period, and may have experienced different periods in the process of development at different stages.

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