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**VIII RESPUBLIKA ILMIY-
AMALIY KONFERENSIYASI**

**YANGI DAVR ILM-
FANI: INSON UCHUN
INNOVATSION G'OYA
VA YECHIMLAR**

SENTYABR, 2025



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YANGI DAVR ILM-FANI: INSON UCHUN INNOVATSION G'OYA VA YECHIMLAR

**VIII RESPUBLIKA ILMIY-AMALIY
KONFERENSIYASI MATERIALLARI**

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Annotatsiya

Mazkur to'plamda "Yangi davr ilm-fani: inson uchun innovatsion g'oya va yechimlar" mavzusidagi VIII Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari jamlangan. Nashrda respublikaning turli oliy ta'lim muassasalari, ilmiy markazlari va amaliyotchi mutaxassislari tomonidan tayyorlangan maqolalar o'rin olgan bo'lib, ular ijtimoiy-gumanitar, tabiiy, texnik va yuridik fanlarning dolzarb muammolari va ularning innovatsion yechimlariga bag'ishlangan. Ushbu nashr ilmiy izlanuvchilar, oliy ta'lim o'qituvchilari, doktorantlar va soha mutaxassislari uchun foydali qo'llanma bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya, innovatsion yondashuv, zamonaviy fan, fanlararo integratsiya, ilmiy-tadqiqot, nazariya va amaliyot, ilmiy hamkorlik.

Barcha huquqlar himoyalangan.

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Annotation. This article presents the results of archaeological research conducted in the Uvolsoy area, located on the northern slopes of the Molguzar mountain range. The main focus of the study was on archaeological surveys and the registration of newly identified sites. During fieldwork, ancient settlements, cemeteries, and material culture remains from various periods were documented and given preliminary descriptions. These findings provide a valuable basis for understanding the historical and geographical significance of the region, as well as for studying the lifestyle, economy, and culture of ancient populations. The identification of new archaeological sites has enriched the archaeological map of the Molguzar foothills and created an important source for further comprehensive research. The outcomes of this study also contribute to future in-depth analyses of the socio-economic and cultural history of the region and play a key role in the preservation of archaeological heritage.

Keywords: Molguzar Mountains; Uvolsoy; archaeological surveys; newly identified sites; ancient settlements; cemeteries; material culture; archaeological heritage.

UVOLSOYDA OLIB BORILGAN ARXEOLGIK TADQIQOTLAR

Qulboyev Nishonboy Sobur o'g'li

Milliy Arxeologiya Markazi katta ilmiy xodimi

Annotatsiya. Ushbu tezis Molg'uzar tog' tizmasining shimoliy yon bag'rida joylashgan Uvolsoy hududida olib borilgan arxeologik tadqiqotlar natijalariga bag'ishlangan. Asosiy e'tibor hududda olib borilgan qidiruv ishlari va yangi yodgorliklarni ro'yxatga olish jarayoniga qaratildi. Tadqiqot davomida qadimgi manzilgohlar, qabristonlar hamda turli davrlarga oid moddiy madaniyat qoldiqlari aniqlanib, dastlabki tavsiflari berildi. Ushbu natijalar hududning tarixiy-geografik ahamiyatini aniqlashga, qadimiy aholi turmushi, xo'jaligi va madaniyatini o'rganishga muhim ilmiy asos yaratadi. Yangi yodgorliklarning qayd qilinishi Molg'uzar tog' oldi hududining arxeologik xaritasini yanada boyitdi hamda keyingi kompleks tadqiqotlar uchun manba vazifasini bajaradi. Mazkur maqola natijalari kelgusida mintaqaning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy tarixini yanada chuqurroq tahlil qilishda hamda arxeologik merosni muhofaza qilishda muhim o'rin tutadi.

Key words: Molg'uzar tog'lari; Uvolsoy; arxeologik qidiruvlar; yangi yodgorliklar; qadimgi manzilgohlar; qabristonlar; moddiy madaniyat; arxeologik meros.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47390/ydif-y2025v1i8/n02>**Introduction.**

The territory of Uzbekistan has long been one of the important cultural centers of human civilization, preserving numerous archaeological sites from different historical periods. In particular, the Molguzar mountain range and the surrounding oases in the Jizzakh region play a significant role in studying the life and economy of ancient populations. Archaeological research conducted in this area has led to the discovery of new settlements, cemeteries, and material cultural remains. The Uvolsoy area, due to its natural and geographical conditions, water sources, and favorable location, has been a convenient place for human habitation since

ancient times. Therefore, studying this territory serves as an important source not only for understanding local but also broader regional historical processes. This article focuses on archaeological surveys conducted in the Uvolsoy area, located on the northern slopes of the Molguzar mountain range, and the registration of newly identified archaeological sites.

Main part.

The ancient Malguzar mountain range region is considered one of the important historical and cultural centers of Central Asia. Since ancient times, this area has witnessed the formation and development of various cultures[1, p31].

Archaeological research has resulted in the discovery of numerous settlements and material-cultural monuments in this area. Specifically, excavations in the Uvolsoy and Tollisoy regions have uncovered important information about the life of communities engaged in ancient pastoralism and agriculture. The ceramic artifacts, tools, and remains of dwellings found in this region provide valuable insights into the daily life of ancient people.

The natural and geographical conditions of the Malguzar mountain range made it favorable for human activity. Archaeological evidence shows that this region was primarily characterized by the widespread development of pastoralism and agriculture, and the population was also engaged in various handicrafts.

The scientific significance of these studies lies in the fact that they offer us valuable information about the social structure, economic practices, and cultural connections of ancient communities. Future archaeological research will serve to enrich our knowledge in this area.

In ancient Greek sources, the Ustrushona Mountains are referred to as the "Rocky Mountains" or "Montes Oxii" (Ox Mountains)[2, p221]. This region played a significant role in the history of Central Asia's nomadic pastoralists. According to researchers, the mountainous Ustrushona region witnessed the migration of nomadic pastoralists from the 2nd millennium BCE to the 15th century.

The research conducted in Uvolsoy and Qoramozorsoy in 2023 became a logical continuation of the studies carried out in Tollisoy. The initial search was based on satellite imagery, which helped to identify areas suitable for human settlement. In this process, the geographical location of the area, its abundance of pastures (which is important for pastoralism), the availability of surface water, and the presence of flat plains were all taken into consideration.

Uvolsoy stream begins at the northern slopes of the Molguzar mountain range, with the village of the same name located along the river. The area lies at an altitude of 800–1300 meters above sea level. Numerous springs are found in the upper part of the river. Archaeological surveys in the region led to the discovery of 12 archaeological sites. of these, 8 are settlements, and 4 are pasture sites . The surface remains of pottery were analyzed.

Uvol 1: Located at an altitude of 1170 meters above sea level, this object is situated on a flat plateau. Initially, it was hypothesized to be a citadel. One of the main structures identified here is a large room, measuring 20 meters in width and 30 meters in length. In addition, several traces of other dwellings were found in the area. Later, discussions with local residents suggested that this site might have been an ancient marketplace.

Uvol 2: Situated at an altitude of 1100 meters above sea level, this site is located 200 meters to the north of Uvol 1. It has been identified as a settlement site. Several noticeable mounds are located near the end of the plateau. The settlement areas are spread out irregularly,

and some of the mounds may have been covered by large boulders, which might have been placed later.

Uvol 3: At an altitude of 1180 meters above sea level, this site could either be a settlement or a cemetery. Several depressions have been identified in the area, and their structure resembles that of graves. The structures are smaller in size, which suggests they could be burial sites. There are about 10 such depressions, and it is likely that this area was used for burial purposes over a short period. Further research is needed to draw a definitive conclusion.

Uvol 4: Located at an altitude of 1230 meters above sea level, this site features traces of a dwelling on a slope. It is located near the possible cemetery site of Uvol 3. While these two objects might be part of the same site, Uvol 4 has been classified separately due to the clearer traces of dwellings found here.

Uvol 5: Situated at an altitude of 1226 meters above sea level, this site has unclear traces, which are likely remnants of a dwelling. It could be seen as a continuation of Uvol 6. In some places, the traces resemble burial remains.

Uvol 6: Located at an altitude of 1150 meters above sea level, this site is located on the western side of the river, on the side where the sun sets. It features several complex traces of dwellings. This object holds significant importance in studying the lifestyle of the people who lived in the region.

The objects identified in the Uvolsoy region indicate the presence of ancient dwellings, settlement sites, and potential burial grounds. During the research, archaeological remains, particularly pottery and dwelling structures, were found, serving as crucial evidence for understanding the historical significance of this area over extended periods. Additionally, these findings provide insight into the cultural and economic activities of ancient communities, as well as their social interactions. Further research will offer more precise data regarding the dating and functional purpose of these objects. These studies will help deepen the understanding of the region's historical and cultural importance.

Conclusion.

The archaeological surveys conducted in the Uvolsoy area on the northern slopes of the Molguzar mountain range demonstrate that this region was an important settlement zone in ancient times. The discovery and registration of new monuments, including settlements and burial grounds, expand our understanding of the cultural and economic life of the population [3, p 55-59].

The collected material evidence confirms that the favorable natural and geographical conditions of Uvolsoy provided opportunities for both agriculture and pastoralism. At the same time, the funerary monuments reflect the spiritual beliefs and traditions of ancient communities.

Thus, the results of this research not only enrich the archaeological map of the Jizzakh oasis but also contribute to the study of the settlement history of the Molguzar mountain region, opening new directions for future archaeological investigations.

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2025-yil, sentyabr

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