

**TOSHKENT DAVLAT SHARQSHUNOSLIK UNIVERSITETI  
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI  
DSc. 03/31.01.2024. Tar. 21.03 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASHI**

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**TOSHKENT DAVLAT SHARQSHUNOSLIK UNIVERSITETI**

**TURDIXO‘JAYEVA MAHLIYOXON MUQIMXO‘JA QIZI**

**XX ASRNING 50-YILLARI – XXI ASR TADQIQOTLARIDA FARG‘ONA  
VODIYSINING ARXEOLOGIK O‘RGANILISHI MASALALARI**

07.00.08 – Tarixshunoslik, manbashunoslik va tarixiy tadqiqot usullari

**Tarix fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi  
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**Turdixo‘jayeva Mahliyoxon Muqimxo‘ja qizi**

XX asrning 50-yillari – XXI asr tadqiqotlarida Farg‘ona vodiysining  
arxeologik o‘rganilishi masalalari ..... 3

**Turdikhodjaeva Mahliyokhon Muqimkhodja kizi**

Issues of Archaeological Research of the Fergana Valley  
from the 1950s of the 20th Century to the 21st Century 25 ..... 25

**Турдиходжаева Махлиёхон Муқимходжа кизи**

Вопросы археологического изучения Ферганской долины  
в исследованиях с 1950-х годов XX века до XXI века ..... 49

**E‘lon qilingan ishlar ro‘yxati**

List of published works  
Список опубликованных работ ..... 55

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## KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zaruriyati.** Bugungi kunda madaniy meros obyektlarini arxeologik jihatdan o'rganish jahon ilmiy hamjamiyatida dolzarb yo'nalishlardan biriga aylangan. Bu yo'nalish insoniyatning umumiy tarixiy ildizlarini aniqlash, sivilizatsiyalar o'rtasidagi o'zaro ta'sirni tushunish, madaniyatlararo muloqotni mustahkamlash va global miqyosda tarixiy xotirani saqlashga xizmat qilmoqda. Arxeologik tadqiqotlar nafaqat ilmiy bilimlar doirasini kengaytiradi, balki turizm, madaniy diplomatiya va barqaror taraqqiyot strategiyalarida ham muhim rol o'ynaydi. Shu bois, qadimiy yodgorliklarni tizimli o'rganish va ulardan xalqaro ahamiyatga molik xulosalar chiqarish bugungi globallashuv sharoitida jahon taraqqiyotining muhim omillaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Qadimgi davlatchilik, shaharsozlik, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tuzilmalar va ularning arxeologik manbalar asosidagi rivojlanish jarayonlari jahon ilmiy markazlarida chuqur o'rganilmoqda. Farg'ona vodiysi kabi mintaqalarni tadqiq etishda Xitoy, Yaponiya va Rossiya olimlari ishtirokida qo'shma ekspeditsiyalar tashkil qilinib, vohalarning tarixiy qatlamlari kompleks tahlil etilmoqda. Bu tadqiqotlar arxeologiyani tarixshunoslik asosida baholash, ilmiy xulosalar ishlab chiqish va xalqaro ilmiy hamkorlikni kengaytirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Mustaqillik yillarida mamlakatimiz hududida qadimgi davrlardan boshlab rivojlangan qishloqlar, shaharlar va sivilizatsiya markazlarining boy o'tmishini arxeologik jihatdan tadqiq etish va tarixiy jarayonlarni tiklash bo'yicha muayyan ishlar amalga oshirildi. Yangi O'zbekistonda moddiy madaniyat, davlatchilik, shaharsozlik va urbanizatsiya, o'troq va ko'chmanchi madaniyati kabi masalalarni tarixshunoslik prinsiplari asosida o'rganish muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Bundan tashqari arxeologlarning qazishmalari natijasida ko'pgina shaharlarning paydo bo'lishi va inqirozi haqida yangi xulosalar olindi. Sovet davridagi ko'plab xulosalar yangilandi. Ushbu yangiliklarni keng ko'lamda ilmiy muomalaga kiritish, ahamiyatini ko'rsatish dissertatsiya ishining dolzarbligini ko'rsatadi<sup>1</sup>.

Dissertatsiya O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018-yil 19-dekabrda "Moddiy-madaniy meros obyektlarini muhofaza qilish sohasidagi faoliyatini tubdan yaxshilash to'g'risidagi" PQ-4068-son qarori, 2020-yil 29-oktyabrda "Ilm fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi PF-6097-son farmoni, 2022-yil 28-yanvarda "2022–2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida" gi PF-60-sonli farmoni, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019-yil 21-sentyabrda "Arxeologik tadqiqotlarni tubdan takomillashtirish to'g'risida"gi 792-sonli qarori hamda sohaga oid boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni bajarishda muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi.** Mazkur tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining "Axborotlash jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy,

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<sup>1</sup> Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.М.Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси. 22.12.2017.  
<https://www.xabar.uz/siyosat/prezident-shavkat-mirziyoyevning-oliy-majlisga-murojaatnomasi>

iqtisodiy innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish usullari" ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

**Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi.** O'zbekistonda arxeologik tadqiqotlarning olib borilishi tarixi haqida bir necha ilmiy adabiyotlar va maqolalar e'lon qilingan. Biroq ular umumiy tarzda berilib, hududlarni tadqiq qilgan ilmiy jarayon alohida ko'rsatilmagan. Xususan, Farg'onadagi arxeologik tadqiqotlar tarixshunosligi to'liq holda hozirgacha shakllantirilgan emas. Faqat qo'shni davlatlardagi ayrim tadqiqotlar bu mavzuni qisman yoritib, asosan o'zlarining hududlarida olib borilgan tadqiqotlarni tahlil qilish bilan chegaralanib qolgan<sup>2</sup>. Muammoga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlarni xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda, shartli ravishda 3 guruhga ajratish mumkin: 1) umumiy tarixshunoslikka bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlar; 2) Farg'ona vodiysi arxeologiyasiga bag'ishlangan va tarixshunoslik masalalari qisman yoritilgan ilmiy ishlar; 3) mavzuning ba'zi jihatlari aks etgan xorij tadqiqotlari.

**Birinchi guruh** tadqiqotlarini aynan tarixshunoslik ishlari qamrab olgan bo'lib, ularning aksariyatini ilmiy maqolalar tashkil etadi. Ushbu tadqiqotlarda Farg'ona vodiysining arxeologiya tarixshunosligi masalalariga qisman bo'lsa-da, to'xtalgan. Xususan, M.D. Jo'raqulov va N.A. Avanesova, A.A. Hakimov, B. Xoshimov, G.K. Farmonova, A.A. Aloxunov kabilarni<sup>3</sup> alohida ko'rsatish mumkin. Keltirilgan tadqiqotlarda ko'tarilgan tarixshunoslik muammosi asosan arxeologik davrdan kelib chiqqan holda masalaga yondashilgan.

**Ikkinchi guruhga** mansub adabiyotlarda Farg'ona vodiysi arxeologiyasining umumiy jihatlari yoritilgan bo'lsa-da, ba'zi o'rinlarda muammoning tarixshunoslik jihatlari ham munosabatni uchratish mumkin. Bu masalada E.B. Qodirov, F.A. Maqsudov, S. Mirsoatova, A.A. Yo'ldoshev, B.M. Abdullayevlar<sup>4</sup> tadqiqot natijalarini eslatib o'tish lozim.

**Uchinchi guruhga** xorij olimlari tomonidan amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlar kiritilgan bo'lib, ularda ham ayrim o'rinlarda muammoga oid fikrlarni uchratish mumkin. Xususan, E.G. Pulleyblank, N.G. Gorbunova, P. Francfort, M. Degin, W. Taylor, M. Pruvost, S. Shnyder, Ch. Silvi, V. Miller, F. Kidd, F. Wan, K. Kyudzo, P. Lerish, S. Richardlarning<sup>5</sup> tadqiqotlarini kiritish mumkin. Ushbu

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<sup>2</sup> Аюбов.А.Р. Вопросы топонимики и локализации столичных городов Ферганы в китайских источниках и в современной историографии // Вестник тгупбп. – Хужанд, 2019. №1. – С. 8.

<sup>3</sup> Джуракулов М.Д., Аванесова Н.А. Историография эпохи бронзы Средней Азии. – Самарканд: Сам.ГУ, 1983. – 71 с; Анорбоев А. Ўзбекистонда илк давлатчилик ва унинг ўрганилиш тарихидаги баъзи муаммолар // Ўзбекистон тарихи. 2004. № 4. – Б. 3-13; Хошимов Б. Фарғона водийсидаги археологик тадқиқотлар тарихидан (1886-1964) // Мерос № 1. 2020. – Б. 77-89; Хақимов А.А. Ўрта Осиёда бронза-илк темир даври урбанизация жараёнлари тарихшунослиги (XIX аср охири – XXI аср бошлари). Тар. фан. ном дисс. – Тошкент, 2020. – 162 б; Aloxunov A.A. Qadimgi Pop shahar xarobalari o'rganilishining ayrim masalalari // O'zbekistonda fanlararo innovatsiyalar va ilmiy tadqiqotlar jurnali. № 13, 2022. – P. 437-444; Aloxunov A.A., Nazirov J.K. Quva (Qubo) ning yozma va arxeologik tadqiqotlarda yoritilishi haqida ayrim mulohazalar // Interpretation and researches, 2023. – Б. 541-548.

<sup>4</sup> Кадыров. Э. Б. Древние погребальные памятники Ферганы как исторический источник: дисс. кан. ист. наук : – Ленинград, 1974. – 174 с; Юлдашев А.А. Южная Фергана в средневековых письменных источниках. Автореферат дис. канд. ист. наук. – Душанбе, 2000. – 22 с; Mirsoatova S. The Study of the History of the stone age in Uzbekistan and the application of modern technologies in archaeological research // International Journal of Social Sciences, 2021. – P. 335-340.

<sup>5</sup> Pulleyblank E.G. Chinese and Indoeuropean // Journal of Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. – London, 1966. – P. 25-30; Gorbunova N.G. The culture of Ancient Ferghana VI century B.C. - VI century. – London,

guruhdagi ishlar asosan kichik maqola ko‘rinishida bo‘lib, Farg‘ona vodiysidagi biron bir arxeologik yodgorlikning o‘rganilish masalasi keltirilgan. Biroq, Farg‘ona vodiysining arxeologik o‘rganilish masalasi mustaqil tadqiqot sifatida ilmiy tahlil etilmagan.

**Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi.** Dissertatsiya Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universiteti, “Markaziy Osiyo xalqlari tarixi” kafedrasining “Markaziy Osiyo xalqlari tarixi, tarixshunoslik, manbashunoslik va tarixiy tadqiqot usullari” nomli kengaytirilgan ilmiy yo‘nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** XX asrning 50-yillari – XXI asr tadqiqotlarida Farg‘ona vodiysining arxeologik o‘rganilishi masalalarini tadqiq qilishdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

muammoga mansub ilmiy adabiyotlarni jamlash, tasniflash va tahlil etish;

Farg‘ona vodiysida olib borilgan arxeologik tadqiqotlar tarixshunosligining nazariy-metodologik masalalarini ko‘rsatib berish;

XX asrning 50-yillari – XXI asr arxeologik tadqiqotlari va davriy matbuot sahifalarida Farg‘ona vodiysining arxeologik o‘rganilish masalasi yoritilish dinamikasini turli tarixiy davrlar holatida aniq ochib berish;

arxeologik tadqiqotlarda Farg‘ona vodiysidagi (Namangan, Farg‘ona Andijon) o‘lkashunoslik muzeylarining sovet va mustaqillik yillaridagi arxeologik faoliyatini ochib berish;

XX asrning 50-yillari – XXI asrlarda Farg‘ona vodiysiga amalga oshirilgan arxeologik ekspeditsiyalar natijalarining tarixshunoslik tahlilini yoritish;

sovet davrida tosh davri, ilk metallar davri, antik va o‘rta asr manzilgohlariga bag‘ishlangan nashrlar tahlilini amalga oshirish;

mustaqillik yillarida amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlarda o‘rganilayotgan hudud muammolariga oid masalalarni davriy nashrlar asosida ularning salmog‘i, yo‘nalishlari va asosiy xususiyatlarini ochib berish;

Farg‘ona vodiysining arxeologik o‘rganilishi xususida taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

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1986. – 365 p; Francfort H.P. Fouilles de Shortughai. Recherches sur l’Asie Centrale protohistorique. Paris: Diffusion de Boccard, 1989. – P. 211; Taylor .W., Pruvost. M., Shnayder. S. Evidence for early dispersal of domestic sheep into Central Asia // Nature human behavior. – Oxford, 2021. – P. 1169-1179; Федорченко А., Селецкий М., и др. Ударно-абразивные инструменты второго культурного горизонта стоянки Обишир-5 (Ферганская долин, Кыргызстан) // Археология Евразии. – Москва, 2022. – P. 32-45; Chiara Silvi Antonini. The Buddhist temple at Kuva // Bulletin № 96 – P. 8-21; Henshaw C Rekren Th Papachristau O. The early Islamic glazed ceramics of Akhsiket Uzbekistan // Third in symposium of Archeometry, 37 March 2004. – Spain, 2006. – P. 483-493; Ventreska Miller Nomadic Narratives in Central Asian Archeology // Cument Antropology vol.62, № 3. – Michigan, 2021; Fang Wan Costumes unearthed from vault 5 of Munchaktepa in the north of Ferghana valley of Uzbekistan // Asian Social Science Vol-5 no 11. 2009. – P. 99-108; Richard S. Davis., Ranov V.A. Recent work on the paleolithic of Central Asia // Evolutionary anthropology. – P. 186-193; Каро Кюдзо. Две пути распространения буддизма в Средней Азии // Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихида Қадимги Фарғона Республика илмий семинарининг мавруза матнлари. – Самарканд, 2001. – Б. 41-44; Пьер Лериш. Древняя история Ферганской долины по сообщениям письменных источников // Марғилон шахрининг жахон цивилизацияси тарихидаги ўрни. Марғилон шахрининг 2000 йиллик юбилейига бағишланган халқаро илмий конференция материаллари. – Тошкент: «Фан». 2007. – С. 149-151; Kidd F. The Early Medieval Necropolis at Pap in the Ferghana Valley: Republic of Uzbekistan // Art, Architecture and Religion Along the Silk Roads. 2009. – P. 33-49.

**Tadqiqotning obyekti** sifatida Farg‘ona vodiysining arxeologik o‘rganilishiga oid XX asrning 50-yillari – XXI asr oralig‘ida nashr etilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar belgilangan.

**Tadqiqotning predmetini** XX asrning 50-yillari – XXI asrda nashrdan chiqqan turli mualliflarning arxeologik tadqiqotlari, arxiv hisobotlari, davriy matbuot manbalari, Farg‘ona vodiysida olib borilgan arxeologik qidiruv ishlari natijalari tashkil etadi.

**Tadqiqot usullari.** Dissertatsiyada tarixiy-qiyosiy tahlil, muammoviy, xronologik, tizimli, miqdoriy-kontent tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:**

Farg‘ona vodiysi o‘lkashunoslik muzeylari faoliyati sovet davrida arxeologik bilimlar rivojiga sezilarli hissa qo‘shgani, muzey arxeolog xodimlarining faoliyati natijasida XX asrning 50-yillaridan kompleks ekspeditsiyalar olib borilgani, bu esa vodiy tarixiga oid turli noyob materiallarni to‘plash va saqlash ishlari samarasini oshirgani, vodiyning arxeologik xaritasi tuzilgani, mustaqillik yillariga kelib esa mintaqadagi muzeylar arxeologik faoliyatida sustlashish kuzatilishi arxiv materialari asosida isbotlab berilib, o‘lkada joylashgan tarix va madaniyat muzeylari faoliyatini arxeologlar bilan hamkorlikda tashkil etish orqali muzey fondlarining asosli manbalar bilan boyitish imkoniyatini oshirish mumkinligi asoslab berilgan;

Farg‘ona vodiysining tosh davriga oid ilmiy izlanishlarning birinchi bosqichi – XX asrning 50-70-yillariga mos kelishi, undagi asosiy e‘tibor irrigatsiya qurilishi bilan bog‘liq holda tosh davri yodgorliklarini o‘rganishga va Selungur odamining yoshini aniqlash bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgani; ikkinchi bosqichi – 1970-1990-yillar oralig‘iga to‘g‘ri kelib, ushbu davr arxeologik tadqiqotlarida palinologiya, paleozoologiya va antropologiya usullaridan kengroq foydalanilib, fanlararo integratsiyaning oshishi natijasida tadqiqotlar ahamiyati va qamrovi oshgani ochiqqlangan;

Mustaqillik yillarida Farg‘ona vodiysining shaharsozlik va urbanizatsiya masalasi yoritilgan tadqiqotlar uch bosqichda (1991-1998, 1998-2016, 2016-h.v.) rivojlangani, birinchi bosqichda – mavjud ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy vaziyat sababli ilmiy nashrlar soni birmuncha kamaygani, ikkinchi bosqichda – shaharlar yoshini haqqoniy aniqlashga qaratilgan mahalliy tadqiqotlarning soni ortgani, so‘nggi bosqichda – xalqaro aloqalar kengayib, hudud qadimiy manzilgohlarining dunyo tamadduni markazlaridan biri hamda turizm uchun qulay makon sifatidagi ahamiyatiga oid tadqiqotlar ortib borayotgani dalillangan;

“O‘zbekiston arxeologiyasi” davriy nashrining asosiy qismi vodiy arxeologiyasida shaharsozlik, moddiy madaniyat yo‘nalishlariga oid ilmiy izlanishlarni qamrab olgani, nazariy masalalarning yoritilishi, ibtidoiy davr hamda etnoarxeologik tahlillarga ehtiyoj esa yuqoriligicha qolayotgani, “O‘zbekistonda arxeologik tadqiqotlar” jurnalining eng ko‘p tadqiqotlari Andijon viloyatiga, so‘ng Namangan va eng kam qismi Farg‘ona viloyatlariga to‘g‘ri kelishi Farg‘ona viloyatida arxeologik tadqiqotlar yetarli darajada amalga oshirilmayotganini ko‘rsatishi, vodiy arxeologlari hamkorligini kuchaytirib, yagona “Axborot-tahliliy platforma” tashkil etish taklifi berilgan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari** quyidagilardan iborat:

Fargʻona vodiysining arxeologik oʻrganilish masalalari tahlilida foydalanish mumkin boʻlgan metodologik masalalar koʻrsatilib, nazariy yondashuvlar asosida Fargʻona vodiysining qadimgi yodgorliklarining oʻrganilish tarixi, arxeologik maʼlumotlar asosida siyosiy, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy muammolari tarixshunoslik jihatidan aniqlangan;

XX asr 50-yillari va XXI asrda Fargʻona vodiysining arxeologiyasi mavzusida yaratilgan arxeologik adabiyotlar, davriy nashrlarda eʼlon qilingan maqolalar, arxiv materiallarida aks etgan ilmiy hisobotlar maʼlumotlari aniqlanib, tarixshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan tahlil qilindi va ilmiy isteʼmolga kiritildi;

tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati oliy oʻquv yurtlarida Fargʻona vodiysining arxeologik oʻrganilish uchun uslubiy qoʻllanmalar tayyorlashda, shuningdek, “Oʻzbekiston tarixi”, “Markaziy Osiyo xalqlari tarixi”, “Markaziy Osiyo xalqlari tarixshunosligi”, “Arxeologiya” kabi darsliklar ishlab chiqishda xizmat qilishi bilan belgilanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi** muammoning aniq qoʻyilganligi, dissertatsiya tarixshunoslik tadqiqotlarining metodologiyasi va usullari asosida bajarilganligi, sohaga oid 400 dan ortiq adabiyot va maqolalardan foydalanilganligi, xulosa, taklif va tavsiyalarning amaliyotga joriy qilinganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tuzilmalar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati Fargʻona vodiysining arxeologik oʻrganilishi mavzusini istiqbolda oʻrganishda, dolzarb mavzu yoʻnalishlarini aniqlashda, jamlangan ilmiy materiallar va ularning tavsifi, tahlilini amalga oshirish va turkumlashda qoʻllaniladigan metodologik-uslubiy yondashuvlarning ishlab chiqilishi hamda nazariy xulosalarni mukammallashtirishda yoʻnaltiruvchi vosita vazifasini bajarishi bilan izohlanadi.

Dissertatsiya natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati tadqiqot natijalaridan Oʻzbekistonda moddiy va maʼnaviy meros tarixini oʻrganish, davlat, oʻlkashunoslik va ochiq osmon osti muzeylaridagi mavjud ekspozitsiyalarni boyitish, turizm faoliyatini yanada rivojlantirishga bagʻishlangan davlat dasturlari bajarilishini taʼminlashga xizmat qilishi bilan ahamiyatlidir.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** XX asr 50-yillari – XXI asr tadqiqotlarida Fargʻona vodiysining arxeologik oʻrganilishi masalalari boʻyicha ishlab chiqilgan ilmiy xulosa va takliflar asosida:

Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universitetining “Rishton, Chust, Yangiqoʻrgʻon va Boysun tumanlari etnoturizm salohiyatini oshirishda lokal atributlardan foydalanish” nomli loyihasida dissertatsiyaning mustaqillik yillarida Fargʻona vodiysining shaharsozlik va urbanizatsiya masalasi yoritilgan tadqiqotlar uch bosqichda (1991–1998, 1998–2016, 2016–h.v.) rivojlangani, birinchi bosqichda – mavjud ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy vaziyat sababli ilmiy nashrlar soni birmuncha kamaygani, ikkinchi bosqichda – shaharlar yoshini haqqoniy aniqlashga qaratilgan mahalliy tadqiqotlarning soni ortgani, soʻnggi bosqichda – xalqaro aloqalar kengayib, hudud qadimiy manzilgohlarining dunyo tamadduni markazlaridan biri hamda turizm uchun qulay makon sifatidagi ahamiyatiga oid natijalaridan foydalanilgan (Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universitetining 2025-

yil 24-maydagi 01-04-02/1430-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, Farg'ona vodiysida shaharsozlik va urbanizatsiya bo'yicha tarixiy-ilmiy tadqiqotlar bosqichma-bosqich rivojlanib, hududning qadimiy manzilgoh sifatida tanilishi va turizm salohiyatining oshirilishiga oid ma'lumotlar loyiha doirasida lokal atributlarni aniqlash va ularni etnoturizm yo'nalishida samarali qo'llashga ilmiy asos bo'lib xizmat qildi.

“O'zbekiston tarixi” telekanalida efirga uzatilgan “Tarix maydoni” ko'rsatuvida dissertatsiyada aks etgan Farg'ona vodiysining tosh davriga oid ilmiy izlanishlarning birinchi bosqichi – XX asrning 50-70-yillariga mos kelishi, undagi asosiy e'tibor irrigatsiya qurilishi bilan bog'liq holda tosh davri yodgorliklarini o'rganishga va Selungur odamining yoshini aniqlash bilan bog'liq bo'lgani; ikkinchi bosqichi – 1970-1990-yillar oralig'iga to'g'ri kelib, ushbu davr arxeologik tadqiqotlarida palinologiya, paleozoologiya va antropologiya usullaridan kengroq foydalanilib, fanlararo integratsiyaning oshishi natijasida tadqiqotlar ahamiyati va qamrovi oshganiga oid tahlillardan foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “Ma'rifat” ijodiy birlashmasi” davlat muassasasi 2025-yil 27-maydagi 15-33/354-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, tomoshabinlar hududning qadimiy tarixi, Selungur odami va ilmiy izlanishlarning ahamiyati bilan tanishib, tarixiy merosga nisbatan qiziqish va tushunchalarini boyitdi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Ekologiya, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va iqlim o'zgarishi vazirligi huzuridagi Turizm davlat qo'mitasi tomonidan dissertatsiya-ning birinchi bobida aks etgan Farg'ona vodiysi o'lkashunoslik muzeylari faoliyati sovet davrida arxeologik bilimlar rivojiga sezilarli hissa qo'shgan, muzey arxeolog xodimlarining faoliyati natijasida XX asrning 50-yillaridan boshlab kompleks ekspeditsiyalar olib borilgani, bu esa vodiya tarixiga oid turli noyob materiallarni to'plash va saqlash ishlari samaradorligini oshirgani, vodiyning arxeologik xaritasi tuzilgani, mustaqillik yillariga kelib esa mintaqadagi muzeylar arxeologik faoliyatida sustlashish kuzatilgani arxiv materiallari asosida isbotlab berilgani, o'lkada joylashgan tarix va madaniyat muzeylari faoliyatini arxeologlar bilan hamkorlikda tashkil etish orqali muzey fondlarini asosli manbalar bilan boyitish imkoniyati haqidagi xulosalardan foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Ekologiya, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va iqlim o'zgarishi vazirligi huzuridagi Turizm qo'mitasining 2025-yil 27-may 03-10-17-4464-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, Farg'ona vodiysi muzeylarining arxeologik faoliyatdagi tarixiy roli aniqlanib, ularning ilmiy merosni shakllantirishdagi hissasi baholandi hamda muzey fondlarini arxeologlar bilan hamkorlikda boyitish zarurati asoslandi.

“O'zbekiston arxeologiyasi” davriy nashrining asosiy qismi vodiya arxeologiyasida shaharsozlik, moddiy madaniyat yo'nalishlariga oid ilmiy izlanishlarni qamrab olgani, nazariy masalalarning yoritilishi, ibtidoiy davr hamda etnoarxeologik tahlillarga ehtiyoj esa yuqoriligidan qolayotgani, “O'zbekistonda arxeologik tadqiqotlar” jurnalining eng ko'p tadqiqotlari Andijon viloyatiga, so'ng Namangan va eng kam qismi Farg'ona viloyatlariga to'g'ri kelishi Farg'ona viloyatida arxeologik tadqiqotlar yetarli darajada amalga oshirilmayotganini ko'rsatishi, vodiya arxeologlari hamkorligini kuchaytirib, yagona “Axborot-tahliliy platforma” tashkil etish taklifi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Madaniy meros agentligi Namangan viloyati

tarixi va madaniyati muzeyining ko'rgazmalarida foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Madaniy meros agentligining 2025-yil 5-iyundagi 04-05/2257-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, taklif etilgan yagona "Axborot-tahliliy platforma" konsepsiyasi Madaniy meros agentligining hududlardagi arxeologik tadqiqotlar muvofiqligini baholash, tahlil qilish va ilmiy ma'lumotlarni markazlashgan holda yig'ish jarayonida metodik asos sifatida foydalanilishiga xizmat qildi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Dissertatsiya natijalari 16 ta, jumladan 8 ta xalqaro va 8 ta respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyada aprobatsiyadan o'tgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 26 ta ilmiy ish nashr etilgan. Jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 7 ta (5 ta respublika va 2 ta xorijiy jurnal) maqola e'lon qilingan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, uchta bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati, glossariy va ilovadan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning hajmi 156 betni tashkil etadi.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

**Kirish** qismida tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, uning O'zbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiyalarning ustuvor yo'nalishlariga bog'liqligi ko'rsatilgan, mavzu bo'yicha ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi va muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi yoritilgan, ishning maqsad va vazifalari, tadqiqot obyekti va predmeti aniqlangan, tadqiqot usullari, dissertatsiyaning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ishonchligi, ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati asoslab berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, aprobatsiyasi, dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi bo'yicha tegishli ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning "**Farg'ona vodiysi arxeologik o'rganilishining nazariy-metodologik masalalari**" deb nomlangan birinchi bobining birinchi paragrafi "*Tadqiqotlarda davrlashtirish masalasining nazariy-konseptual asoslari va tadqiqot metodologiyasining shakllanishi*" deb nomlangan. Farg'ona vodiysi arxeologiyasining tadqiq etilishi davomida davrlashtirish masalasi doimiy muhokama mavzusi bo'lib kelgani aniqlandi. Xususan, sovet davrida B.A. Latinin, A.N. Bernshtam, B.A. Litvinskiy, Y.A. Zadneprovskiy, N.G. Gorbunova, mustaqillik yillarida G.P. Ivanov, M. Isomiddinov, B.M. Abdullayev, S. Qudratov, B.X. Matboboyev, A.A. Anorboyev, A.A. Aloxunov, Q. Xasanov va boshqalarning ilmiy asarlari va maqolalarida ushbu muammoga turlicha yondashilganligini ko'rish mumkin.

A.A. Formozov ta'kidlaganidek, "arxeologiya tarixshunosligining eng muhim vazifasi arxeologlarning g'oyalari va usullarini tahlil qilishdir. Ularning nafaqat nimani topganligi, balki tadqiqoti uchun qanday maqsadlar qo'yganligi va ularni qanday amalga oshirganligini aniqlash ham muhimdir".<sup>6</sup> Arxeologiya

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<sup>6</sup> Формозов А. А. Человек и наука: Из записей археолога. 7.09. 2024.

tarixshunosligi bilan mashgʻul tarixshunoslar arxeologik ilmlar qay holda egallanganligini kuzatish bilan birga ushbu bilimlar yaralgan davrdagi tarixiy sharoit qanday boʻlgani haqida ham shugʻullanishlari lozim<sup>7</sup>. Ushbu jarayonlar qanday yaratilganligini kuzatish uchun albatta, qoʻllanilgan usullarni oʻrganish muhimdir. Arxeologik tadqiqotlarda qator metodlardan foydalaniladi va ular maʼlum fan tarmoqlari bilan hamkorlikda rivojlanib boradi. Xususan, arxeologlar aniq, tabiiy va boshqa fanlarning zamonaviy tadqiqot usullaridan (GIS, geofizik usullar, paleozoologiya, paleobotanika, paleoekologiya, radiokarbon, dendroxronologik va boshqalar) foydalanib natijalarni eʼlon qiladi.

Bobning ikkinchi paragrafi *“Oʻlkashunoslik muzeylari tomonidan tashkil qilingan arxeologik tadqiqotlar tarixshunosligi”* deb nomlangan. “Muzeylar faqat nodir namunalarni saqlaydigan joy boʻlib qolmay, balki ular ilmiy muassasa, oʻlkaning tarixini, tabiat xususiyatlarini va ishlab chiqaruvchi kuchlarini bilish va oʻrganish vositasi, manbaidir”<sup>8</sup> deganda 1963-yilda “Tarixiy yodgorliklar xazinasi” nomli asar mualliflari N.S. Sodiqova va Y.F. Buryakovlar aynan oʻlkashunoslik muzeylarini nazarda tutgandilar. Mintaqada joylashgan oʻlkashunoslik muzeylarining arxeologik tadqiqotlar tarixshunosligi umumiy mavzu doirasidagi ilmiy nashrlar, muzeyshunoslik tadqiqotlari hamda arxiv materiallari (muzey arxeologik hisobotlari) asosida ochib berilgan.

Oʻlkashunoslik muzeylari vodiyning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishi, arxeologik oʻziga xosliklarini har tomonlama oʻrganishda jonli imkoniyat yaratdi<sup>9</sup>. Natijada Fargʻona vodiysining arxeologik oʻrganish 50-60 yillarda yangi bosqichga chiqdi. Muzey xodimlarining arxeolog mutaxassislardan iboratligi esa ularni keng arxeologik faoliyat olib borishga imkoniyat yaratdi. Tarixshunoslik jihatdan esa aynan ushbu turdagi muzey xodimlari tomonidan yozilgan ilmiy adabiyotlar va maqolalarni nashriga yoʻl ochdi. Mintaqa arxeologiyasini oʻrganishda oʻlkashunoslik muzeylari xodimlari faol qatnasha boshlashdi<sup>10</sup>. Xususan, Andijon oʻlkashunoslik muzeyida V.N. Kozenkova, B. Abdulgʻoziyeva, B.X. Matboboyev, Namanganda B.G. Chulanov, V.I. Ivanov, Fargʻonada N.G. Gorbunova, B.Z. Gamburg, N.I. Abdulaxatov, B. Xoshimovlar faol arxeologik tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirdilar<sup>11</sup>. Xulosa qilib aytganda, mintaqada arxeologik tadqiqotlarning keng koʻlamda amalga oshirilishida hamda qadim tarixdagi kashfiyotlarni ilmiy jamoatchilikka yetkazishda viloyat oʻlkashunoslik muzeylarining faoliyati katta rol oʻynagan.

Bobning uchinchi paragrafi *“Mintaqaga tashkil etilgan ekspeditsiyalar tarixshunosligi”* deb nomlangan va unda sovet va mustaqillik yillari tashkil etilgan mahalliy hamda xalqaro ekspeditsiya natijalariga bagʻishlangan nashrlar tahlili

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<sup>7</sup> Fabian G.E. Link Historiographical Approaches to Past Archaeological Research // Berlin studies of the ancient world № 32, 2015. – P. 2-15.

<sup>8</sup> Содиқова Н.С., Буряков Ю.Ф. Тарихий ёдгорликлар хазинаси. – Тошкент, 1963. – Б. 8.

<sup>9</sup> Садькова Н.С., Левтеева Л.Г., Цой Е.Т. Из истории музейного строительства в Узбекистане // Общественные музеи Узбекистана. – Ташкент: «Фан», 1973. – С. 4.

<sup>10</sup> Исомиддинов М.Х., Алохунов А.А. Фарғона водийси бронза ва темир даврида. – Фарғона: “Classik”, 2021. – Б. 18.

<sup>11</sup> Матбобоев Б.Х., Шамсутдинов Р.Т., Мамажонов А. Буюк ипак йўлидаги Фарғона шаҳарлари. – Андижон, 1994. – С. 8; Курязова Д.Т., Эргашев Б.Э, Махмудов Т.И., Юнусов М.А. Ўзбекистонда музей иши тарихи. – Самарқанд, 2017. – 131 б.

keltirilgan. Farg‘ona vodiysiga uyushtirilgan arxeologik ekspeditsiyalardan biri Turkiston havaskor arxeologlari to‘garagi a‘zosi N.I. Veselovskiy tomonidan amalga oshirildi. “Императорская археологическая комиссия” (“Imperator arxeologiya komissiyasi”) hamda G. Dlujevskayaning arxiv materiallari asosida yozilgan asarida ushbu ekspeditsiya natijalari keltirilgan<sup>12</sup>. 1933-34-yillarda Norin gidroelektrostansiyasini qurilishi munosabati bilan Farg‘ona vodiysida arxeologik yodgorliklarni o‘rganish uchun maxsus ekspeditsiya tashkil etiladi<sup>13</sup>. Ushbu ekspeditsiyaning sarhisob natijalari 1961-yil e‘lon qilinadi. Ekspeditsiyaning ulkan xizmatlaridan biri O‘rta Osiyoda birinchi bo‘lib, Farg‘ona vodiysida sug‘orish tarixini o‘rganishni boshladi va ushbu sohaning ahamiyatini ko‘rsatib berdi

1939-yilda M.E. Vorones rahbarligidagi Uzkomstarisning<sup>14</sup> “Farg‘ona ekspeditsiyasi” viloyatning janubiy qismida arxeologik ishlarni amalga oshiradi<sup>15</sup>. Ekspeditsiyaning faoliyati natijasida bir qator qo‘rg‘onlar, manzilgohlar, qoya tosh sur‘atlari tadqiq etiladi. Biroq, ushbu ekspeditsiya natijalari aksariyat hollarda e‘lon qilinmagan. I.V. Stalin nomidagi Katta Farg‘ona kanali qurilishida arxeologik nazorat ekspeditsiyasi O‘rta Osiyo arxeologiyasi xususan Farg‘ona vodiysi arxeologiyasining o‘rganilishida samarali natijalarga erishgan. M.E. Masson boshchiligida ekspeditsiya qator yutuqlarga erishgan va keyinroq uning natijalarga bag‘ishlangan maqolasi e‘lon qilingan<sup>16</sup>. Ekspeditsiya faoliyati natijasida Farg‘onaning turli davrlardagi o‘ziga xos madaniyati ilk bor ochib berildi<sup>17</sup>. M.E. Masson boshchiligida Y.G‘. G‘ulomov, V.D. Jukov, T.G‘. Obolduevalar<sup>18</sup> a‘zolari bo‘lgan ekspeditsiyaning maxsus guruhlarini shakllantirilgan. Uning natijalari asosida 50-yillarda V.D. Jukov va T.G. Obolduevalarning maxsus hisobotlari nashr qilindi. Ekspeditsiya natijasida Farg‘onaning qadimgi tarixi haqidagi mavjud ma‘lumotlar o‘zgardi. Chunki, shu vaqtgacha qadimgi Farg‘ona tarixi, uning sug‘orilish tarixi haqida ma‘lumotlar asosan Chjan Syan yozib qoldirgan ma‘lumotlarigagina asoslanar edi.

1947-1948-yillarda A.N. Bernshtam boshchiligidagi Pomir-Oloy ekspeditsiyasi Namangan viloyatida razvedka ishlarini olib bordi. Ekspeditsiya natijasiga bag‘ishlanib 1952-yilda olimning fundamental tadqiqoti e‘lon qilindi. Turk tarixchisi Cengiz Buyar tadqiqotlarida ushbu ekspeditsiya haqida ijobiy fikrlarni bildirgan<sup>19</sup>. 1950-1951-yillarda keyingi antropologik o‘rganish asosida

<sup>12</sup> Императорская археологическая комиссия (1859–1917). – Санкт-Петербург, 2009. – С. 792.

<sup>13</sup> Латынин Б.А. Некоторые итоги работ Ферганской экспедиции 1934 г // АСГЭ. – Ленинград, 1961. Вып. 3. – С. 109-170.

<sup>14</sup> Qarang; Uzkomstaris – Turkiston san‘at va qadimiy yodgorliklarni muhofaza qilish qo‘mitasi. Bu haqida to‘liqroq qarang; Горшенина С.М. Туркомстарис-Средазкомстарис-Узкомстарис: формирование институций и этноцентрический раздел культурного наследия Средней Азии // Этнографическое обозрение 2013. № 1. – С. 52-68.

<sup>15</sup> O‘z.Res. Milliy arxiv, Fond R-2774, Ro‘yxat-9, № -3, 137-varaq.

<sup>16</sup> Массон М.Е. Экспедиция археологического надзора на строительстве Большого Ферганского канала // КСМНИК. – Москва, 1940. № 4. – С. 52-54.

<sup>17</sup> Фарманова Г.К. Становление и этапы развития археологической школы в Узбекистане (по материалам археологического изучения Самаркандского Согда). Дисс...кан... наук. – Фергана, 2021. – С. 67.

<sup>18</sup> Оболдуева Т.Г. Археологические наблюдения на северном Ферганском канале // Изв. Уз ФАН. – Ташкент, 1940. – С. 17-53.

<sup>19</sup> Бернштам А.Н. Историко-археологические очерки Центрального Тянь-Шаня и Памиро-Алая // МИА. № 26. 1952. – 346 с; Cengiz Buyar Türk tarihi araştırmacısı olarak A.N. Bernştam ve eserleri // Manas sosyal araştırmalar dergisi 2016. – S. 198.

boshlangan Pomir – Farg‘ona kompleks ekspeditsiyasi faoliyat olib boradi. 1953-1954-yillarda ushbu ekspeditsiyalarda N.K. Verishagin va E.M. Snegerevskiy kabi zoologlar ham qatnashgan<sup>20</sup>. A.N. Bernshtam Farg‘ona vodiysida olib borgan arxeologik ekspeditsiya izlanishlarini umumiyashtirish asosida qadimgi madaniyat va etnogenez masalalariga bag‘ishlangan ilmiy asarlar yaratdi. 1979-1990-yillarda A.A. Anorboyev boshchiligida “Axsikent kompleks ekspeditsiyasi” vodiyni 15 dan ortiq yodgorliklarida tadqiqotlar olib bordi. Ekspeditsiyaning ilmiy yutuqlari A.A. Anorboyev, S. Kubayev, Sh. Nasriddinovlar tomonidan e‘lon qilingan ishlarda keltiriladi<sup>21</sup>. Shuningdek, F.A. Maqsudov boshchiligida “Axsikent arxeologiya kompleks ekspeditsiyasining Farg‘ona vodiysi moddiy madaniyati tarixini o‘rganishdagi o‘rni” nomli tadqiqot amalga oshirildi<sup>22</sup>.

“O‘zbek-Xitoy xalqaro qo‘shma arxeologik kompleks ekspeditsiyasi” Andijon viloyati Marhamat tumanidagi Mingtepa shahar xarobasida arxeologik qazishma ishlari olib borgan<sup>23</sup>. Ekspeditsiya natijalari A. Yorqulov, B.X. Matboboyev, J. Yanshilarning hamkorlikdagi tadqiqotlarida e‘lon etilgan<sup>24</sup>. Ushbu ekspeditsiya natijalarining fan oldida amalga oshirgan yutuqlari sifatida qadimiy shaharning stratigrafiyasi, tuzilishi, uning istehkom, qadimgi aholining hunarmandchiligi, san‘ati haqida turli yangi materiallar aniqlanganida bo‘ldi.

O‘zbekiston – Rossiya hamkorligidagi xalqaro ekspeditsiya ham faol bo‘lib, Z. Raxmanov, X. Xoshimov, S. Shnayder, S. Alisher qizi kabilarning nashrlari orqali ekspeditsiya erishgan yutuqlar e‘lon etilib borilgan. Umuman olganda arxeologik ekspeditsiyalarning xizmati natijasida vodiy tarixida ko‘plab bo‘shliqlar to‘ldirilib, XX asrning 50-yillarga kelib ularning faoliyatida jonlanish kuzatildi va maqsadli, kompleks tarzda amalga oshirila boshladi. Mustaqillik yillarining dastlabki davrida ekspeditsiyalar salohiyati pasayishiga qaramasdan XXI asrga kelib ular qayta tiklandi va xalqaro ekspeditsiyalar joriy qilindi.

Dissertatsiyaning **“XX asr 2-yarmi – XX asr 80-yillar oxirlarida amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlar tarixshunosligi”** deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobida Farg‘ona vodiysida joylashgan tosh davri, ilk metallar va antik hamda o‘rta asr manzilgohlarining sovet davrida tadqiq etilishi masalasi o‘rganilgan. Manzilgohlar ushbu davrlar kesimida alohida birma-bir tizimli tahlil etilgan. Bobning *“Farg‘ona vodiysi tosh davri arxeologiyasi tarixshunosligi”* deb nomlangan birinchi paragraf XX asr 50-yillaridan boshlab arxeologik yodgorliklar atroflicha, kompleks o‘rganila boshlandi. 50-yillar oxiri – 60-yillar boshlarida P.T. Konoplya Farg‘ona vodiysining bir qator hududlarida Muste davriga oid bir qancha yodgorliklarni

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<sup>20</sup> O‘z.Res. Milliy arxiv, Fond R-2774, Ro‘yxat-1, № 2, 37-varaq.

<sup>21</sup> Анарбаев А., Кубаев С. 2018-2019 йилларда Ахсикент ёдгорлигида олиб борилган археологик тадқиқотлар // Ўзбекистонда археологик тадқиқотлар 2018-2019 йиллар. – Самарқанд, 2020. № 12. – Б. 18-27.

<sup>22</sup> Maqsudov F.A., Saidov M.M., Ikromov A.A. Axsikent arxeologiya kompleks ekspeditsiyasining Farg‘ona vodiysi moddiy madaniyati tarixini o‘rganishdagi o‘rni // Markaziy Osiyo sivilizatsiyasi tarixida Axsikent xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari) – Toshkent: “Fan”, 2024. – B. 4-12.

<sup>23</sup> Матбабаев Б., Жу Янши и других. Отчет Узбекско-Китайской совместной археологической экспедиции о работах на городище Мингтепа в 2016 году. – Самарқанд, 2017; Turdixoj‘jayeva M.M. O‘zbek–Xitoy qo‘shma ekspeditsiyasining Farg‘ona vodiysidagi arxeologik tadqiqot natijalari // Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, Educational, Natural And Social Sciences. 2023. – T. 3. № 21. – С. 515-518.

<sup>24</sup> Матбабаев Б.Х., Янгиши Джу, Иванов Г.П., Рахманов Х., Хошимов Х., Тао Л., Сули Х, Алижан А. Археологические работы на городище Мингтепа в Ферганской долине // Археологические исследования в Узбекистане 2015-2017 года Выпуск 11. – Самарқанд, 2018. – С. 86-89.

topdi. P.T. Konoplya xizmatlari evaziga to'plangan ashyolar Farg'ona tarixi uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. A.P. Okladnikov tomonidan Selungur g'or makoni arxeologik xaritaga olinib, ilk paleolit davri izlari borligi kuzatiladi. N.I. Leonov bilan birgalikda "Первые находки каменного века в Фергане" ("Farg'onadagi dastlabki tosh asri topilmalari") nomli ilmiy tadqiqot natijalarini e'lon qilishadi<sup>25</sup>. 1964-yilda esa A.P. Okladnikovning M.R. Qosimov, P.T. Konoplyalar bilan birgalikdagi maqolasi e'lon qilinadi. Unda qator kashfiyotlar fanga aks etgan<sup>26</sup>. 1967-yil P.T. Konoplyaning V.A. Ranov, S.A. Nesmeyanovlar bilan birgalikda "Палеолитические местонахождения в Южной Фергане" ("Janubiy Farg'onadagi paleolit manzilgohlari") deb nomlangan monografiyasi yoziladi<sup>27</sup>. Shuningdek, A. Poshka Farg'ona vodiysidagi tosh davri yodgorliklarini topishda va ularni tadqiq etishda faol arxeologik xizmat ko'rsatdi. Uning yutuqli tomonlaridan biri ibtidoiy odamlarning yashashi uchun kerakli tabiiy sharoitni aniqlagan, ya'ni paleoekologiyani yaxshi tadqiq etgan. Y.G'. G'ulomov rahbarligidagi 1964-yil Farg'ona vodiysida arxeologik izlanishlar samarali olib borildi. M.R. Qosimov o'z xulosalarini 1966-yil "O'zbekiston moddiy madaniyati tarixi" jurnalida chop etishga erishgan<sup>28</sup>. Arxiv materiallarida keltirilishicha, Markaziy Farg'onadagi birinchi tosh davri manzilgohlari B.Z. Gamburg va N.G. Gorbunova tomonidan aniqlangan<sup>29</sup>. N.G. Gorbunova rahbarligidagi Y.A. Zadneprovskiy tomonidan neolit davriga oid joylar aniqlangan va 1971-yilda tadqiqot natijalari e'lon qilgan<sup>30</sup>. Selungur makonini tadqiq etishda O'.I. Islomovning statsionar qazish ishlari diqqatga sazovordir<sup>31</sup>. Olimning aksariyat ishlari 1988-yilda chiqarilgan bo'lib, ularning barchasi Selungurga bag'ishlangan va aksariyati hammualliflik maqolalari hisoblanadi<sup>32</sup>. V.A. Ranov, L.B. Vishnatskiylarning asarida Selungur odamining antropologik jihatlari tadqiq etilib, asosan suyak va tish qoldiqlari tavsifi berilgan<sup>33</sup>. M.X. Godin Selungurning kesmalari asosida tadqiqotlar olib borgan. Selungur tadqiqi bilan aynan shug'ullangan tadqiqotchilardan farqli ravishda bir qator xorijiy tadqiqotchilari,

<sup>25</sup> Okladnikov A.P., Leonov N.I. Первые находки каменного века в Фергане // КСИА. 86. 1961. – С. 36-86.

<sup>26</sup> Okladnikov A.P., Касымов М.Р., Конопля П.Т. Капчигайская палеолитическая мастерская // ИМКУ. Т. 1964. Вып. 5. – С. 5-12.

<sup>27</sup> Конопля П.Т., Ранов В.А., Несмеянов С.А. Палеолитические местонахождения в Южной Фергане // Древняя и раннесредневековая культура Киргизстана. – Фрунзе: Илим, 1967. – С. 3-29.

<sup>28</sup> Касымов М.Р. Новые исследования по палеолиту Ферганской долины в 1964 г. // ИМКУ. Вып 7. – Ташкент, 1966. – С. 28-35.

<sup>29</sup> O'z.Res.Milliy arxiv, Fond R-2296, Ro'yxat-2. № 25, 7-vara.

<sup>30</sup> Горбунова Н.Г., Кулик Т.И., Оболдуева Т.Г., Тимофеев В.И. Работы Ферганской экспедиций // АО 1970 года. – Москва, 1971. – С. 413-415.

<sup>31</sup> Исламов У.И. Мезолитические памятники Ферганской долины // ИМКУ. Вып 9. 1972. – С. 21-28; Исламов У.И., Тимофеев В.И. Стоянки каменного века южной части Центральной Ферганы // ИМКУ. Вып. 13. 1977. – С. 5-13; Исламов У.И., Крахмаль К.А. Древнепалеолитические орудия труда из Ферганской долины // ОНУ. 1987. № 4. – С. 6-8.

<sup>32</sup> Исламов У.И. Итоги и перспективы изучения пещерной стоянки Сель-Унгур // Проблемы взаимосвязи общества в каменном веке Средней Азии. Ташкент. 1988. – С. 12; Исламов У.И., Зубов А.А., Харитонов В.М. Палеолитическая стоянка Сель-Унгур в Ферганской долине // ВА. Вып. 80. 1988. – С. 66; Величко А.А., Кременецкий К.В., Маркова А.К., Ударцев В.П. Палеоэкология ашельской стоянки Сель-Унгур (предварительное сообщение) // Проблемы взаимосвязи общества в каменном веке Средней Азии. – Ташкент. 1988. – С. 72.

<sup>33</sup> Исламов У.И., Зубов А.А., Харитонов В.М. Ашельский памятник Сель-Унгур в Ферганской долине статья // ВА. – Ташкент, 1988. № 80. – С. 38-49

xususan, V.A. Ranov<sup>34</sup>, L.B. Vishnyatskiy<sup>35</sup>, A.A. Zubov<sup>36</sup>, V.M. Xaritonovlar tomonidan uning yoshi borasida turli xronologik davrlar haqida fikrlar mavjud. Antropologlar V.M. Xaritonov va A.A. Zubovlar birgalikda suyak qoldiqlari arxantropolarga tegishli ekanligini ilmiy jihatdan aniqlaganlar<sup>37</sup>.

Mezolit davri manzilgohlar Markaziy Fargʻonada B.Z. Gamburg va N.G. Gorbunovalar, Y.A. Zadneprovskiy, Oʻ.I. Islomov, V.I. Timofeev<sup>38</sup> kabi arxeolog olimlarning tadqiqotlari tufayli ochib oʻrganilgan. Oʻtgan asrning 70-yillarida M. Yunusaliyev tomonidan yozilgan maqolalar natijasida Toshkoʻmir gʻorini oʻrganish jadallashdi<sup>39</sup>. G.F. Korobkova yodgorliklardan topilgan materiallarni texnik jihatdan tahlil qilib oʻziga xos mezolit umumlashmasini yaratgan. Muallifning 1970-yil nashr etilgan Oʻrta Osiyoning mezolit va neolit madaniyatlari muammolariga bagʻishlangan maqolasida, mezolit davri yodgorliklari kompleks tarzda tahlil etilgan<sup>40</sup>. Oʻ.I. Islomov 1980-yili “Обиширская культура” (“Obishir madaniyati”) nomli yirik fundamental asarini yaratdi<sup>41</sup>. V.A. Galibin, G.M. Kovnurkolarga tegishli artefaktlarning kimyoviy-mineral tarkibiga bagʻishlangan ilmiy ishi hamda N.B. Selivanovanning petrografik oʻrganish natijalari aks etgan tadqiqoti ham ushbu monografiyaning tarkibiy qismi sifatida eʼlon etilgan<sup>42</sup>. X. Duke Obishir qabr makonidan topilgan inson suyaklari, sopol buyumlarni tasniflab oʻz fikrlarini 1974-yilda eʼlon qilgan<sup>43</sup>. Umuman olganda, Fargʻona vodiysining tosh davriga tegishli ilmiy maʼlumotlarni yigʻish asosan XX asrning 50-70-yillarida amalga oshirilgan boʻlib, chop etilgan ilmiy adabiyotlar va maqolalarda asosiy muammo sifatida Selungur odamining yoshi masalasi bilan bogʻliq jarayonlar tahlil etilgan. Umumiy turdagi tadqiqotlarning vujudga kelish davri esa 1970-1990-yillar oraligʻida boʻlib, bu davrda paleolitshunoslik yoʻnalishi yana bir bor oʻsdi.

Ikkinchi bobning ikkinchi paragrafi “*Ilk metallar davri arxeologik manzilgohlarining tarixshunoslik tahlili*” deb nomlanadi. M.E. Vorones, E.N. Kozenkova, E.V. Drujininalarning kashfiyoti natijasida, Chustni alohida yoʻnalish sifatida

<sup>34</sup> Ranov V.A. Dictionnaire de la Prehistoire. Universitaires de France. – Paris, 1988. – P. 1000.

<sup>35</sup> Вишняцкий Л.Б. Палеолит Средней Азии и Казахстана. – Санкт-Петербург, 1996. – С. 107.

<sup>36</sup> Зубов А.А., Харитонов В.М. Палеолитическая стоянка Сель-Унгур в Ферганской долине // ВА. Вып. 80. 1988. – С. 122.

<sup>37</sup> Islamov U.I., Zubov A.A., Kharitono V.M. The Paleolithic site of Sel Ungur in the Fergana Valley // Anthropological Issues, 1988. № 80. – P. 38-49.

<sup>38</sup> Гамбург Б.З., Горбунова Н.Г. Археологические работы Ферганского областного краеведческого музея в 1953-1954 гг // ИМКУ. – Ташкент, 1959. Вып 1. – С. 5-22; Горбунова Н.Г. О локальных особенностях в культуре древней Ферганы // СА, 1970. № 1. – С. 77-87; Заднепровский Ю.А., Дружинина Е.В. Работы Ферганской экспедиции // АО 1973 года. – Москва, 1974. – С. 480-481; Горбунова Н.Г. Итоги исследования археологических памятников Ферганской области // СА, 1979. № 3. – С. 16-34.

<sup>39</sup> Юнусалиев М.Б. Изучение каменного века в Киргизии ИАН Кирг. ССР 4. 1967. – С. 5-12; Юнусалиев М.Б. В глубь тысячелетий по долинам Киргизстана. – Фрунзе, 1970. – С. 24; Юнусалиев М.Б. Памятники каменного века на территории Киргизии. – Фрунзе, 1970. – С. 18-24.

<sup>40</sup> Коробкова Г.Ф. Проблема культуры и локальных вариантов в мезолите и неолите Средней Азии // КСИА 1970, Вып.122 – С. 21-26.

<sup>41</sup> Исламов У.И. Обиширская культура. – Ташкент, 1980. – 178 с.

<sup>42</sup> Галибин В.А., Ковнурко Г.М. Химический и Минералогический состав артефактов из памятников Центральной Ферганы (Мезолит–Неолит) // Культура каменного века Центральной Ферганы.– Ташкент, 1986. – С. 121-124; Селиванова Н.Б. Результаты петрографического изучения образцов керамики из памятников Ферганской долины // Культура каменного века Центральной Ферганы. – Ташкент, 1986. – С. 124-125.

<sup>43</sup> Дукэ Х. Могильник Обишир // ИМКУ вып.11. – Ташкент, 1974. – С. 71-76.

ajratib o'rganish boshlangan. Chust aholi punktida arxeologik qazishmalar 1950–1980-yillar oralig'ida V.I. Sprishevskiy, Y.A. Zadneprovskiy, B.X. Matboboyevlar tomonidan olib borilgan va arxeologik tadqiqotlarning natijalari birin-ketin nashr etila boshlangan. Xususan, V.I. Sprishevskiy tomonidan qator ilmiy maqolalar nashr etilishi bilan birga 1973-yil dissertatsiya himoya qilindi<sup>44</sup>. Y.A. Zadneprovskiy ham qator maqolalar nashridan so'ng 1978-yilda Moskvada dissertatsiyasini himoya qildi<sup>45</sup>. Keyinroq esa B.X. Matboboyevning maqolalari nufuzli jurnallarda chop etildi<sup>46</sup>. Va 1985-yil B.X. Matboboyev ham nomzodlik dissertatsiyasi himoyasiga erishdi<sup>47</sup>. V.I. Sprishevskiy mudofaa tizimlari, uy-joy qoldiqlari, Chust aholi punkti qabristonlarini tadqiq qildi va 1954-yilda nashr etilgan maqolasida arxeologiyaga “Chust dehqonchilik madaniyat” nomli yangi atamani joriy etdi<sup>48</sup>. V.Y. Zezenkova esa tadqiqotlarida bronza davriga tegishli qabrlardagi suyak qoldiqlari kabi masalalarni yoritib o'tgan<sup>49</sup>. M.P. Gryaznov, V.V. Ginzburglarning tadqiqotlari va O. Berinaliyevning maqolasida Farg'ona vodiysining bronza va temir davri antropologiyasi yoritib berilgan<sup>50</sup>. 1962-yilda I.V. Bagdanova<sup>51</sup>, G.F. Korobkovalar<sup>52</sup> metall buyumlarning kimyoviy tarkibi, tahlili, buyumlardagi izlar, o'simliklar qoldiqlari kabi masalalarda maxsus ilmiy nashrlarni chop etdilar. Chust madaniyatining trassologiya yo'nalishida tadqiq etgan olimlardan T.Sh. Shirinov bronza va tosh buyumlardagi qadimgi izlarni o'rganib, materiallari asosida 1980-yil dissertatsiyasini e'lon qildi<sup>53</sup>. B.X. Matboboyev esa 1982–1983-yillar materiallari asosida nomzodlik dissertatsiyasida ilk marotaba Chust davri yodgorliklarining moddiy madaniyat ashyolarini mahalliy xususiyatlarini tahlil qildi. Aynan shu davrda Chust madaniyati tarixini o'rganish bo'yicha yirik dissertatsiya va maqolalar paydo bo'ldi<sup>54</sup>. Y.A. Zadneprovskiyning oldingi tadqiqotchilar fikrlariga tayanib bildirgan xulosasi mil. avv. X-VIII asrlarda Farg'ona vodiysida ilk shahar belgilari Dalvarzinda shakllanganligini ifodalaydi. 1970-yilda esa “Цитадель Дальверзина” (“Dalvarzin qal'asi”)<sup>55</sup> nomli tadqiqot

<sup>44</sup> Спришевский, В. И. Чустское поселение (К истории Ферганы в эпоху бронзы). Автореф. канд. дис. – Ташкент, 1963. – 17 с.

<sup>45</sup> Заднепровский Ю.А. Укрепления Чустских поселений и их место в истории первобытной фортификации Средней Азии // КСИА, 1976, вып. 176. – С. 6-13; Заднепровский Ю.А. Чустская культура Ферганы и памятники раннежелезного века Средней Азии. Автор. докт. дис. – Москва, 1978. – 52 с.

<sup>46</sup> Матбабаев М.Х. Уникальный сосуд с Чустского поселения // ОНУ, 1983, № 2. – С. 44-46; Матбабаев Б.Х. Классификация керамики Чустского поселения // ОНУ, 1984, № 7. – С. 34-38; Матбабаев Б.Х. Новые исследования на Чустском поселении (Фергана) // СА, 1984, № 4. – С. 241-245.

<sup>47</sup> Матбабаев Б.Х. Локальные варианты чустской культуры Ферганы. Автореф. дисс. канд. истор наук. – Ленинград, 1985. – 236 с.

<sup>48</sup> Спришевский В.И. Чустская стоянка эпохи бронзы (раскопки 1953 г.) // СЭ, 1954, № 3, – С. 69-76.

<sup>49</sup> Зезенкова В.Я. Скелет из погребения в поселении эпохи бронзы близ Чуста // СА, 1958. – Ташкент, № 3. – С. 91-95.

<sup>50</sup> Грязнов М.П. Чустская культура в Фергане // История Киргизии. – Фрунзе, 1963. Т-1. – С. 61-65; Гинзбург В.В. К антропологии населения Ферганской долины в эпоху бронзы // МИА, 1962, № 118. – С. 201-218; Береналиев О. Памятники чустской культуры в Восточной Фергане // История и современность. Фрунзе, 1982. – С. 176-182.

<sup>51</sup> Богданова И.В. Химический состав металлических изделий Ферганы эпохи бронзы и железа // МИА. – Москва, 1962, № 18. – С. 219-230.

<sup>52</sup> Коробкова Г.Ф. Отпечатки тканей на керамике // МИА, 1962, №18. – С. 231-234.

<sup>53</sup> Ширинов Т.Ш. Орудия производства и оружие эпохи бронзы Среднеазиатского Междуречья (по данным экспериментально-трассологического изучения): Автореф. дисс. канд. истор наук. – Ленинград, 1980. – 48 с.

<sup>54</sup> Исомиддинов М.Х., Алохунов А.А. Фаргона водийси бронза ва темир даврида – Фаргона, 2021. – Б. 25.

<sup>55</sup> Заднепровский Ю.А. Цитадель Дальверзина // АО 1969, 1970. – С. 406.

nashr etilib, Dalvarzin o‘zining tarixiy topografiyasi va o‘ziga xos moddiy madaniyati bilan nafaqat vodiya, balki O‘zbekistondagi ilk shaharlar qatorga kirishi haqida xulosalar beriladi.

Eylaton madaniyatiga tegishli yodgorliklar Farg‘ona vodiysining deyarli barcha hududlarida uchraydi. Uning ilk tadqiqotchisi gidrogeolog I.A. Anboyev bo‘lishiga qaramay, B.A. Latininni<sup>56</sup> manzilgohda qazishma ishlarini olib borgan ilk arxeolog sifatida e‘tirof etamiz. B.A. Latinin boshchiligida A.P. Mansevich va T.G. Obolduyeva ishtirokidagi ekspedisiya tomonidan tekshirilib o‘rganilgan<sup>57</sup>. Y.A. Zadneprovskiy 1960-yil maqolasida “Eylaton” termini fanga kiritilgan<sup>58</sup>. N.G. Gorbunova 1986-yildagi fundamental monografiyasining bir qismini Eylaton madaniyatiga bag‘ishladi<sup>59</sup>.

Bobning uchinchi paragrafi “*Tadqiqotlarda antik va o‘rta asrlarga oid arxeologik yodgorliklarning o‘rganilishi*” deb nomlangan. Farg‘ona vodiysining antik va o‘rta asr yodgorliklarini o‘rganish doim arxeologlarning e‘tiborida turgan. Sovet davrida antik davr Farg‘ona vodiysi tarixi va madaniyatini tadqiq etishda Y.A. Zadneprovskiyning xizmatlari katta. Olim ushbu davrdagi aholining iqtisodiy-madaniy aloqalarini, migratsiya jarayonlarini, tarixiy-madaniy rivojlanish jarayonlari qator tadqiqotlarida tahlil etgan. Xususan, A.N. Bernshtam asarlarining aksariyat qismi ayni shu masalaga bag‘ishlangan<sup>60</sup>. Uning asarlarida Dovon podsholigi davrida Farg‘onaning iqtisodiyoti, madaniyati va siyosiy tarixining rivojlanishidagi bir qator masalalar ko‘rib chiqilgan<sup>61</sup>. Tarixshunoslik tahlilini manzilgohlar alohida ko‘rib chiqilgan.

Namangan viloyati To‘raqo‘rg‘on tumanida, Sirdaryo bo‘yida joylashgan Axsikent XIX asr oxiri – XX asr boshlaridan boshlab arxeologik jihatdan o‘rganila boshlagan. Dastlabki tadqiqotlarni arxeologlar N.I. Veselovskiy va I.A. Kastanyelar olib borgan. Keyinchalik M.E. Masson, A.N. Bernshtam, Y.G‘. G‘ulomov, I. Axrorov, Y. Qosimov va boshqalar bu hududda izchil tadqiqotlar olib borishdi. A.I. Smirnov, V.L. Voronina, O. Papaxristu va boshqalar ushbu topilmalarni chuqur o‘rgandi. Statsionar ravishda arxeologik tadqiqotlar olib borish esa asosan 1960-yillardan Y.G‘. G‘ulomov boshchiligidagi maxsus bo‘lim mutaxassislari I. Axrorov, S. Rahimov, Y. Qosimov, A. Anorboyev, G. Mirzayev, Q. Asqarov, F. Maqsudovlar tomonidan o‘rganilib, natijalari nashr etilgan. Arxeologlar A.N. Bernshtam, Y.A. Zadneprovskiy, A.A. Anorboyev, B.X. Matboboyev va boshqalar Koson shahrining vujudga kelish tarixi qudratli Kushonlar saltanati tarixi bilan chambarchas bog‘liqligini ta’kidlab, uning tarixi

<sup>56</sup> Латынин Б.А. Работы в районе проектируемой гидроэлектростанции на р. Нарын в Фергане // ИГАИМКБ 1935, Вып. 110; Латинин Б.А. Эйлатанская расписная чаша // КСИИМК, 1960, № 80. – С. 90-92.

<sup>57</sup> Латынин Б.А. Работы в районе проектируемой электростанции на р. Нарын в Фергане // Археологические работы на новостройках. Т -2. Известия ГАИМК. Вып. 110. – Ленинград, 1935. – С. 120-150.

<sup>58</sup> Заднепровский Ю.А. Городище Ейлатан // СА, 1960. № 3. – С. 29-46; Горбунова Н.Г. Итоги исследования археологических памятников Ферганской области // СА. 1979. № 3. – С. 16-34.

<sup>59</sup> Gorbunova N.G. The culture of Ancient Ferghana VI century B.C-VI century A.D. British archeological reports. International series 281. – London, 1986. – 365 p.

<sup>60</sup> Бернштам А.Н. Историко-археологические очерки центрального Тянь-Шаня и Памиро-Алтая // Материалы и исследования по археологии. – Москва, 1952. № 26. – С. 217-263.

<sup>61</sup> Бернштам А.Н. Древняя Фергана. – Ташкент, 1951. – С. 47; Бернштам А.Н. Историко-археологические очерки Центрального Тянь-Шаня и Памиро-Алая // МИА. 1952, № 26. – 346 с.

2000 yildan oshiqroqni tashkil etadi, degan xulosaga kelishgan. A.N. Bernshtamning arxeologik qazishmalar vaqtida chiqarilgan ilmiy xulosalari Koson shahri kushonlar davrida shimoliy Fargʻonaning poytaxti boʻlgan deya xulosa berishga olib kelgan<sup>62</sup>. Uning asarida<sup>63</sup> Koson mamlakatda istiqomat qilgan xalq nomi bilan atalganligi va “kushon” etnonimidan kelib chiqqanligi aytiladi<sup>64</sup>.

Mahalliy aholi XX asrning 40-50-yillarida Pop shahrining oʻrta asrlardagi oʻrnini “Ayritom shahri” deb atagan. “Ayritom shahri”da qazuv ishlari olib borgan A.N. Bernshtam juda katta hududda mis, temir, sopol va xumdondan qoldiqlarini topgan. M.E. Vorones ham Munchoqtepada arxeologik tadqiqot oʻtkazgan<sup>65</sup> va tekshiruv natijalariga koʻra, Balandtepa X-XI asrlarga oid shahar xarobasi ekanini aniqlagan. M.X. Isomiddinovning 1983-yilgi sonida eʼlon qilgan maqolasida Balandtepada olib borilgan arxeologik tadqiqot ishlarining baʼzi natijalarini ilmiy ahliga eʼlon qiladi<sup>66</sup>. Mingtepa yodgorligi yetarlicha tadqiq etilgan yodgorliklardan hisoblanib, uning arxeologik oʻrganilishida birinchilardan M.E. Masson, A.N. Bernshtam<sup>67</sup>, Y.A. Zadneprovskiy<sup>68</sup>, V.I. Kozenkova<sup>69</sup>, B.X. Matboboyevlarni alohida eʼtirof etish mumkin. Tadqiqotchi arxeolog olimlar orasida Xitoy yozma manbalaridagi qadimgi Dovon davlatining poytaxti Ershi shahri aynan shu Mingtepa boʻlishi mumkinligi haqidagi ilmiy farazlar ham aynan, 50-yillarda A.N. Bernshtam va Y.A. Zadneprovskiylar tomonidan oʻrtaga tashlangan edi. Markaziy Osiyodagi eng qadimiy shaharlardan biri hisoblangan Quvaning arxeologik oʻrganishda V.D. Jukov, A.N. Bernshtam, V.A. Bulatova, I.A. Axrorov, Y.A. Zadneprovskiy, D.P. Varxotova, O.I. Smirnova, V.Y. Zezenkova, E.A. Davidovich, B.X. Matboboyevlarning xizmatlari katta<sup>70</sup>. V.A. Bulatova 1956-1975-yillar davomida Quvada qazishma ishlarini olib bordi va “Древняя Кува” (“Qadimgi Quva”) nomli 1972-yilda yirik monografiyasini eʼlon qilindi<sup>71</sup>. Kitob budda haykallarining har tomonlama tahlil etilgani va ayniqsa buddaviylikning mahalliy dinlarga koʻrsatgan taʼsirini ochib bera oldi. Arxeologning Quvadan topilgan budda ibodatxonasiga bagʻishlangan “Буддийский храм в Куве” (“Quvadagi budda ibodatxonasi”) nomli maqolasi

<sup>62</sup> Косимов Й. Наманган тарихидан лавҳалар. – Тошкент: “Фан”, 1990. – Б. 7-9.

<sup>63</sup> Бернштам А.Н. Историко-археологические очерки центрального Тянь-Шаня и Памиро-Алтая // МИА. № 26. – Москва: Ленинград, 1952. – С. 217-263.

<sup>64</sup> Oʻsh manba... – С. 221.

<sup>65</sup> Воронец М.Э. Археологическая рекогносцировка 1950 года по Наманганской области // Известия АН УзССР. Вып. 5. – Ташкент, 1951. – С. 93-97.

<sup>66</sup> Исамиддинов М.Х. Разведочные работы в Наманганской области // АО 1983 г. – Москва, 1985. – С. 531.

<sup>67</sup> Бернштам А.Н. Араванские наскальные изображения и Даваньская столица – Эрши // Советская Этнография. 1948. № 4. – С. 155-161; Бернштам А. Н. Историко-археологические очерки Центрального Тянь-Шаня и Памиро-Алтая. – Москва, 1952. – 347 с.

<sup>68</sup> Заднепровский Ю.А., Матбабаев Б.Х. Городище Мархамат (некоторые итоги изучения) // ИМКУ. – Ташкент, 1999. Вып. 25. – С. 62-72.

<sup>69</sup> Коzenkova В.И. Археологические работы в Андижанской области в 1956 г // КСИИМК. 1959. Вып. 76. – С. 60-69.

<sup>70</sup> Жуков В.Д. Обследование городища Старая Кува в 1956 г // Краткие сообщения Института истории материальной культуры. – Москва, 1960. Вып 80. – С. 80-85; Давидович Е.А. Саманидские монеты Кувы // СА. № 2. – Москва, 1960. – С. 254- 257; Булатова В. А. Бронзовый штамп из Кувы VII–VIII вв // ИМКУ, Вып. 4. – Ташкент, 1963. – С. 110-111; Смирнова О.И. Древне тюркских монетах из Кувы // Письменные памятники и проблемы истории культуры народов Востока. часть 1. – Москва, 1977. – С. 51-53.

<sup>71</sup> Булатова В.А. Древняя Кува. Ташкент, 1972. – 227 с.

ham nashr etildi<sup>72</sup>. Unda arxeologlar haykaltaroshlik topilmalari orqali buddizm diniy g'oyalari ko'lamini tahlil etishga harakat qilganlar. Uning Farg'onadan topilgan xumdagi runik yozuvga bag'ishlangan<sup>73</sup> yana bir tadqiqoti ma'lum ma'noda farg'onashunos turkologlarga turtki vazifasini bajardi. Tahlillarga ko'ra, qadimgi davr bo'yicha ko'plab materiallar bo'lsa-da ammo, ularni o'rganishdagi uslubiy yondashuv, davriy sanalarni aniqlash, xolisona tadqiq etish, ilk shahar madaniyati rivojlanishining tarixiy ildizlari ko'rsatib berilmagan. Sovet davrida asosan, shaharlarning tarixiy topografiyasi kengroq o'rganilgan bo'lib, shaharsozlik muammolari o'rganilishida kamchiliklar kuzatilgan. Biroq ushbu tadqiqotlardan Qadimgi Farg'ona aholisining islom dinidan avvalgi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, ma'naviy va madaniy hayoti haqida tasavvurga ega bo'lish mumkin.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“Mustaqillik yillari olib borilgan arxeologik izlanishlarning tadqiqotlarda yoritilishi”** deb nomlangan. Ushbu bobning *“O'rganilayotgan hudud qadimiy shaharlari masalasiga oid tadqiqotlar tarixshunosligi”* nomli birinchi paragrafida 1991-yildan boshlab O'zbekistonda arxeologik izlanishlar yangi sifat darajasiga ko'tarilib, o'zbek xalqi va uning davlatchilik tarixini o'rganish bilan birga, mintaqaning qadimgi aholisi va uning moddiy madaniyati tarixiga e'tibor qaratilganligi ochib berilgan.

XX asr 90-yillari va XXI asr boshlarida yangi arxeologik tadqiqotlarda ilgari tadqiq etilgan ayrim muammolar umumlashtirildi<sup>74</sup>. Farg'ona shaharlari va davlatchilik xususida samarali tadqiqotlar A.A. Asqarov<sup>75</sup>, G.P. Ivanov<sup>76</sup>, B.X. Matboboyev<sup>77</sup>, A.A. Anorboyev<sup>78</sup>, M. Isomiddinov<sup>79</sup>, B.M. Abdullayev<sup>80</sup>, S.R. Baratov<sup>81</sup>, F.A. Maqsudov<sup>82</sup>, S.Sh. Kubayev<sup>83</sup>, Sh.B. Shaydullayev<sup>84</sup>,

<sup>72</sup> Булатова В.А. Буддийский храм в Куве // СА. 1961. № 3. – С. 241-250.

<sup>73</sup> Булатова В.А. Руническая надпись на хуме из Ферганы // ОНУ. 1965. № 8. – С. 60-62

<sup>74</sup> Абдуллаев Ў.И. Ўрта Осиёда ибтидий жамоалар тузуми ва илк давлатчилик тарихи. – Ўрганч, 2019. – Б. 39.

<sup>75</sup> Аскарлов А., Широноу Т. Ранняя городская культура эпохи бронзы юга Средней Азии. – Самарканд, 1993. – 245 с; Аскарлов А.А. Ўзбек давлатчилиги илк боскичларида қадимги Фарғона // Фарғона водийси тарихининг долзарб муаммолари: Конф. материаллари. – Фарғона, 2000. 1-жилд. – Б. 13-25.

<sup>76</sup> Иванов Г.П. Ранняя государственность на территории древней Ферганы // Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихида Фарғона водийси. – Фарғона, 2004. – С. 3-14.

<sup>77</sup> Матбобоев Б.Х., Шамсутдинов Р.Т., Мамажонов М. Буюк Ипак йўлидаги Фарғона шаҳарлари. – Андижон: Мерос, 1994. – 74 б; Матбобоев Б.Х. Фарғона қадимий шаҳарларининг жойлашган ўрни масалалари // Ўзбекистонда ижтимоий фанлар. – Тошкент, 1995. № 9. – Б. 77-82; Матбобоев Б. Қадимги Фарғонада илк давлатчилик илдизлари // Ўзбекистон тарихи. – Тошкент, 2002. № 1. – Б. 3-11.

<sup>78</sup> Анарбаев А.А. Касан город-ставка, лагерь-крепость // Фергана в древности и средневековье // Сб. статей, подготовленных в честь 70-летия со дня рождения акад. Российской Народной Академии наук Ю.А. Заднепровского. – Самарканд, 1994. – С. 25; Анарбаев А.А. Ахсикет – столица древней Ферганы. – Ташкент: «Taffakur», 2013. – 513 с.

<sup>79</sup> Исамиддинов М., Рахматиллаев Х. Ўрта Осиёда бронза даври ҳамда илк темир даври ва Фарғонанинг илк давлатчилик муаммолари // Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихида Фарғона водийси. – Фарғона, 2004; Исамиддинов М., Алохунов А. Фарғона водийси бронза ва темир даврида. – Фарғона, 2021. – 184 б.

<sup>80</sup> Абдуллаев Б. М. Урбанизационные процессы античной Ферганы // История и археология Турана. – Самарканд, 2017. № 3. – С. 113-120; Абдуллаев Б.М. Қадим Фарғона марказлашган (Даван) давлати асосчилари // Ўзбекистон археологиясининг долзарб масалалари, Республика илмий конференция материаллари. – Самарканд, 2022, – Б. 28-32.

<sup>81</sup> Baratov S. Fergana und das Syr-Dar'ja-Gebiet im späten 2. und frühen 1. Jahrtausend v. Chrna, 2001; Баратов С.Р. К вопросу, реконструкции космогонических и религиозных представлений саков Ферганы // Жречество и шаманизм в скифскую эпоху: мат-лы межд. науч. конф. – 1996. – С. 145-148.

<sup>82</sup> Анорбоев А. Ўзбекистонда илк давлатчилик ва унинг ўрганилиши тарихидаги баъзи бир муаммолар // Ўзбекистон тарихи. – Тошкент, 2004. – № 4. – Б. 3-14 ; Анарбаев А.А., Мақсудов Ф.А. Древний Маргилан. – Тошкент: Фан, 2007. – 161 с.

I.T. Yo‘ldoshev<sup>85</sup>, A.A. Aloxunov<sup>86</sup>, U. Xolmo‘minov<sup>87</sup> va boshqalarning ilmiy merosidan o‘rin olgan. Mintaqa shaharlarining topografiyasi bo‘yicha bugungi kunda B.X. Matboboyev, Z.O. Rahmonov, G. Nurmatovalar ilmiy maqolalar nashr etmoqda<sup>88</sup>. Qadimgi Farg‘ona mudofaa inshootlarining urbanizatsiya jarayoni rivojlanishidagi o‘rni, xususiyatlari, ko‘rinishlari kabi masalalarda B.X. Matboboyev<sup>89</sup>, B.M. Abdullayev<sup>90</sup>, Sh.N. Nasriddinov, S.Sh. Kubayev<sup>91</sup>, A. Aloxunov, A.A. Mamasiddiqov<sup>92</sup>larning tadqiqotlarini misol keltirish mumkin. Shaharsozlik muammosiga doir bo‘lgan xorijiy izlanishlar, asosan, qo‘shni mamlakatlarimizda olib borilgan bo‘lib, ular aynan biz tadqiq etayotgan mavzu doirasida bo‘lmasa-da, Farg‘ona vodiysining bugungi kundagi Qirg‘iziston va Tojikiston davlatlari tarkibida bo‘lgan hududlarining arxeologiyasiga bag‘ishlangan. Xususan, A. Akishev, X.K. Tashboyeva, N.A. Madaliyev, A.R. Ayubov, N.N. Negmatovlarning tadqiqotlarini alohida ta‘kidlash zarur. Arxitektura masalasi umumiy tarzda B.M. Abdullayev, M.A. Yusupova, B.X. Matboboyev, D. Hatamova kabi olimlar tomonidan tadqiq etilgan<sup>93</sup>. Xususan, Sh. Nurmuhamedova va B. Dedaxanovlarning tadqiqotlari Farg‘ona vodiysining antik va ilk o‘rta asrlar me‘morchiligi, shaharsozlik muammolari va ularning

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<sup>83</sup> Korzhenkov A.M., Anarbaev A.A., Usmanova M.T. et al. Traces of Strong Earthquakes at Ahsiket, the Ancient Capital of the Ferghana Valley. *Journal of Volcanology and Seismology*. 2021, Vol-15. – P. 107-125. <https://doi.org/10.1134/S0742046321020044>.

<sup>84</sup> Шайдуллаев Ш.Б. Ўзбекистон худудида давлатчиликнинг пайдо бўлиши ва ривожланиш босқичлари (Бактрия мисолида). Тарих фан. док. дисс. авт. – Самарканд, 2009. – 58 б.

<sup>85</sup> Ёўлдошев И.Т. Фарғона водийсида шаҳарсозлик маданиятининг шаклланиши ва ривожланиши тарихи. Дисс... канд. ист. наук. – Тошкент, 2011. – 168 б.

<sup>86</sup> Aloxunov A. From the history of studying the archeological ruins of the city of Kuva (Qubo) // *Central Asian journal of social sciences and history* 2022. № 3. – P. 63-67; Aloxunov A.A. Farg‘ona vodiysidagi Dalvarzin yodgorligining mudofaa tizimi xususida // *FarDU ilmiy xabarlar* 2023, № 4. – B. 53-57.

<sup>87</sup> Халмуминов У. VI-VIII асрларда Фарғона водийсидаги етакчи шаҳар марказлари // *Science and Education* 2021, № 2. – B. 79-92.

<sup>88</sup> Матбобоев Б.Х. Қадимги Фарғона қадимий шаҳарларини жойлашган ўрни муаммолари // *Ўзбекистонда ижтимоий фанлар*. – Тошкент: Фан, 1996. № 9. – Б. 77-82; Раҳмонов О.З. Ахсикент топографияси ва типологияси бўйича айрим мулоҳазалар // *Фарғона водийси тарихининг долзарб муаммолари* – Наманган, 2020 – Б. 76-80; Раҳманов З.О. Farg‘ona vodiysi arxeologik yodgorliklari joylashuvi qonuniyatlarining aytim muammolari ; Нурматова Г. Средневековый Ахсикент (IX – XII вв.) // *Ученые записки*. – С. 132-134.

<sup>89</sup> Матбабаев Б.Х. Оборонительные сооружения древней Ферганы (кон. II тыс. до н.э. – пер. пол. I тыс. н.э.) – Ташкент, 2011. – 175 с; Матбобоев Б. Қадимги Фарғона мудофаа иншоатларининг ривожланиш босқичлари // *ОНУ* 1997. №1. – С. 45-46; Матбабаев Б. Осууари Ферганы. – С. 43-47; О возникновении и этапах развития города Пап. – С. 59-68; Находки погребений с трупосождением и конём в Фергане. – С. 72-75; Некоторые итоги исследования раннесредневековой культуры Ферганы // *ОНУ*. 1993, №2. – С. 64-68

<sup>90</sup> Абдуллаев Б.М. Возникновение и этапы развития фортификация Ферганы древности и средневековья (кон. II тыс. н.э. – нач. II тыс. н.э.). – Самарканд, 2008; Матбобоев Б.Х. Қадимги Фарғона мудофаа иншоатларининг ривожланиш босқичлари // *Ўзбекистонда ижтимоий фанлар*. – Тошкент, 1997. № 1-2.

<sup>91</sup> Насриддинов Ш.Н., Кубаев С.Ш. Қирқхужра ёдгорлиги мудофаа деворининг шаклланиши // *Марказий Осиё халқларининг ижтимоий-иқтисодий, сиёсий тарихи, моддий ва маънавий маданияти (қадимги даврдан hozirgi kungacha)*, Республика илмий-амалий конференция материаллари. – Самарканд, 2023. – Б. 56-59.

<sup>92</sup> Aloxunov A.A., Mamasiddiqov A.A. Farg‘ona vodiysidagi Dalvarzin yodgorligining mudofaa tizimi xususida // *Fardu xabarlar*, 2022, № 4. – B. 53-56.

<sup>93</sup> Абдуллаев Б.М. К изучению оборонительных сооружений Ферганской долины античного периода // *ИМКУ*, – Самарканд, 2004. № 34. – С. 43-47; Юсупова М.А. Полвека трансформации архитектуры Узбекистана. На примере «новых городов» Ферганской долины, конца XIX- нач. XX. – Ташкент: Print, 2005. – 192 с; Матбабаев Б.Х., Абдуллаев Б.М. Оборонительные сооружения древней Ферганы (кон. II тыс. до н.э. – нач. I тыс. н.э.). – Ташкент: Shidasp, 2011. – 176 с; Хатамова Д. Фарғона водийсидаги ўрта аср меъморий ёдгорликлари ва уларнинг турлари // *НамМҚИ*, – Наманган, 2021. – Б. 600-603; Dedakhanov V., Kasimov I. Ancient Architecture of the Ferghana valley features of formation and development (on the example of civil architecture and urban planning) // *Science and innovation*, 2022. № 1, – P. 278-284.

kompozitsion tuzilishi masalalarini qamrab olgan. Fargʻona shaharsozligida antropogen–landshaftlar boʻyicha shugʻullanuvchi tadqiqotchilar ham mavjud boʻlib, ushbu masalada A.A. Anorboyev, F.A. Maqsudov, D.X. Murodov, Sh.M. Xayitova, B.E. Beknazarovlarni misol qilish mumkin.

XXI asrning boshlariga kelib vodiya shaharsozlik madaniyatining tadqiqi turizm sohasi bilan yonma-yon tarzda olib borilib, ushbu masalada qator tadqiqotlar amalga oshirildi. Xususan, L. Mahmud, A. Anorboyev, B. Rahmonov, T. Qozoqov va boshqalar muammo doirasida taklif va mulohazalarini bildirib kelmoqda<sup>94</sup>. Xulosa sifatida ushbu muammo doirasidagi tadqiqotlarni 3 bosqichda sarhisob qilish mumkin. Birinchi bosqichda 1991-1998-yillarda amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlar boʻlib, mustaqillikning ilk yillaridagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jarayonlar tadqiqotlar soniga taʼsir qilish bilan birga, sovet davridagi shaharsozlik va urbanistik masalalaridagi eski konseptual yondashuvlardan qocha olmadi. Ikkinchi bosqichda esa 1998-2016-yillarda vujudga kelgan nashrlar hisoblanib, arxeologik tadqiqotlarning yangi sifat darajasiga chiqqanligi sezilib, oʻzbek xalqi va uning davlatchilik tarixini oʻrganish asosiy maqsad etib belgilandi. Shu asosida Fargʻona vodiysidagi shaharsozlik madaniyati jarayonlarini tadqiq etish yangi bosqichga koʻtarilib, shaharlarning yoshini aniqlashda haqqoniylik tamoyiliga amal qilgan yirik monografik va dissertatsion tadqiqotlar yozildi. 2016-yildan hozirga qadar eʼlon qilinayotgan uchinchi bosqichdagi ishlar xalqaro hamkorlikdagi qazishma natijalariga bagʻishlangan boʻlib, zamon ruhidagi mintaqaviy tadqiqotlarning yaratilish davri hisoblandi.

Uchinchi bobning ikkinchi paragrafi **“Fargʻona vodiysining arxeologik oʻrganilishi davriy matbuot sahifalarida”** deb nomlangan. Unda arxeologik tadqiqotlar yangiliklarining jamoatchilikka yetib borishi materiallarni nashr etish samaradorligi darajasiga bogʻliqligi inobatga olingan holda, davriy nashrlar masalasi yoritilgan. Jumladan, aynan arxeologiya yoʻnalishida “Oʻzbekiston arxeologiyasi”, “Oʻzbekistonda arxeologik tadqiqotlar” hamda “Oʻzbekiston moddiy madaniyati tarixi” nomli davriy nashrlari natijalari asosida vodiya arxeologiyasidagi yutuqlar keng jamoatchilikka taqdim etilgan. Shuningdek, ushbu qismda ilmiy konferensiyalar, turli ilmiy yigʻinlar toʻplamlarining muhim maʼlumotlari tahlil etilgan. Davriy nashrlar tahlilidan aniqlandiki, “Oʻzbekiston arxeologiyasi” jurnalining 2010-2025-yillar oraligʻida chop etilgan Fargʻona vodiysi arxeologiyasiga bagʻishlangan maqolalarning 37% moddiy madaniyat topilmalariga, 18% nazariy muammolarga, 18% urbanizatsiya masalalariga va 27% tosh davri manzilgohlariga bagʻishlangani aniqlandi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, sovet davrida Fargʻona vodiysining oʻrta asrlar arxeologiyasiga oid ilmiy asarlar koʻplab chop etilgani, ularda asosiy mavzu qabrlar, savdo yoʻllari, diniy anʼanalar boʻlgani koʻrish mumkin. Mustaqillik davrida Fargʻona vodiysi shaharsozlik madaniyatining vujudga kelishi va rivojlanishi masalalarini oʻranishda ancha jonlanish kuzatiladi.

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<sup>94</sup> Маҳмуд Л. Ахсикент ёдгорлигини ўрганиш ва туризм манзилгоҳига айлантириш истиқболлари. – Наманган, 2016. – 132 б; Анорбоев А. Ахсикент археология объектини ўрганиш ва муҳофаза қилиш масаласига доир // Водийнома 2018. № 2. – Б. 10-16; Раҳмонов Б. Ахсикент ёдгорлиги археологик туризм манзилларидан бири бўлди // Наманган ҳақиқати, № 35. – Б. 3; Қозоқов Т. Ахсикент мухтасар тарихи. – Тошкент: “Фан зиёси”, 2024. – 173 б.

## XULOSA

1. Fargʻona vodiysi tarixini davrlashtirish bahsli nazariy masala boʻlib, sovet davrida davrlashtirishda asosan xitoy manbalari va etnik prinsiplar eʼtiborga olingan boʻlsa, mustaqillik yillarida har bir arxeolog tarixiy yangi yondashuvlar asosidagi konsepsiyalarini taklif etdi. Sovet davri tadqiqot metodologiyasi aniq va tabiiy fanlar hamkorligida rivojlangan boʻlsa, mustaqillik yillarida zamonaviy usullar, seysmologiya, radikarbon, petrografiya, geofizik, GIS texnologiyalari natijasida rivojlanayotgani aniqlandi;

2. Tadqiqotlar tahlili natijasida oʻlkashunoslik muzeylari Fargʻona vodiysining tarixini har tomonlama bilgan mutaxassis va havaskorlarni birlashtiruvchi maskan boʻlib, muzey xodimlarining bir qismi arxeologlardan iborat ekanligi Fargʻona vodiysining qadimgi tarixini tadqiq qilishda katta ahamiyatga ega boʻldi. Chunki, sovet davrida muzey xodimlari tomonidan vodiya arxeologiyasiga bagʻishlangan qator tadqiqotlar nashr etilib, soha rivojiga katta hissa qoʻshildi. Mustaqillik yillarida esa muzey xodimlarining arxeologik tadqiqotlar olib borish faoliyatida pasayish kuzatildi;

3. XX asrning oʻrtalaridan boshlangan arxeologik ekspeditsiyalar sovet hukumatining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy manfaatlar bilan bogʻliq tarzda amalga oshirildi. Ular rejali va kompleks tarzda oʻtkazilganiga qaramay, ularning natijalari chop etilmay qolib ketdi. Mustaqillikning dastlabki yillarida moliyaviy vaziyat taqozosi bilan maʼlum vaqt ekspeditsiyalar tashkili qisqardi. Biroq, XXI asrning boshlaridan arxeologik ekspeditsiyalar va ularning natijalari nashri karrasiga oshib, sohada xalqarolashuv kuchaya boshladi;

4. XX asrning 50-60-yillaridan eʼtiboran Fargʻona vodiysi arxeologiyasiga bagʻishlangan tadqiqotlarda mintaqani tarixiy-madaniy vohalarga ajratilib tadqiq etish joriy qilinib, ilmiy nashrlarda asosan yodgorliklar tarixiy topografiyasi va ularning umumiy tavsifi bilan chegaralanildi. Xususan, tosh davri arxeologiyasiga bagʻishlangan tadqiqotlarda Selungur odami yoshi masalasidagi bahslar davom etib, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy hayot taraqqiyotiga taʼsir koʻrsatgan asosiy omillar yetarlicha muhokama qilinmadi. Qadimgi va oʻrta asr shaharlarining davriy sanalarini aniqlash, xolisona tadqiq etish, ilk shahar rivojining tarixiy ildizlari ochiqdanmay qoldi;

5. XX asr 70-80-yillarida yaratilgan mavzuga oid tadqiqotlarda esa yangi ilmiy yoʻnalishlar vujudga keldi. 1970-yilda zamonaviy texnik jihozlar bilan taʼminlangan Arxeologiya ilmiy tekshirish institutining ochilishi ham tadqiqotlarning son va sifatiga ijobiy taʼsir koʻrsatdi. Natijada turli fanlararo hamkorlik tadqiqotlari koʻpaydi. Bu davrda Fargʻona vodiysida olib borilgan arxeologik va antropologik izlanishlar tufayli, Oʻzbekistonda, xususan, Fargʻona vodiysida yashovchi qadimgi aholining asosiy antropologik tiplarga boʻlish, ularning shakllanish tarixini yoritish imkoniyati paydo boʻldi;

6. Sovet davri ilmiy adabiyotlarida arxeologik yodgorliklar tasnifiy va tavsifiy xarakterda oʻrganilib, har bir davr ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy jihatdan alohida tahlil qilinmadi. Shunday boʻlishiga qaramay, ushbu davrda nashr etilgan

tadqiqotlar fan rivojiga hissa qo‘shib, keyingi davrdagi ilmiy izlanishlarga asos bo‘lib xizmat qildi;

7. XXI asrdan boshlab nashr etilgan tadqiqotlarda arxeologik yodgorliklarning geografiyasi, moddiy madaniyati masalasi, topilgan materiallar asosida ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va e‘tiqodlar tizimini tiklash jihatlari holatlari aks etdi. O‘zbekiston hukumatining arxeologik merosni saqlash va arxeologik tadqiqotlarni yanada rivojlantirishga bo‘lgan munosabati ilmiy nashrlar sifati, miqdori va rivojiga ijobiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatdi;

8. Mustaqillik yillarida doimiy nashr etilgan davriy nashrlar tahlili Farg‘ona vodiysining arxeologik o‘rganilishidagi muammolar holatini aniqlash imkonini berdi. Tahlil natijasiga asosan, vodiyning moddiy-madaniy muammolari va urbanistik jarayonlar tadqiqiga bag‘ishlangan nashrlar salmoqli bo‘lib, ibtidoiy davr masalalariga bag‘ishlangan maqolalar nisbatan kam ekani aniqlandi. Shuningdek, arxeologik merosni tiklash va saqlash muammolari, Farg‘ona vodiysining iqtisodiy tuzilmasi va ijtimoiy strukturasi, qadimgi davrdagi odamlarning kundalik hayoti, san‘at masalalari aks etgan maqolalar umumiy salmog‘i kam bo‘lib, istiqbolda ushbu jihatlarga ham e‘tibor qilish muhim ekanligi ma‘lum bo‘ldi.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy xulosalaridan kelib chiqib, quyidagi taklif va tavsiyalarni berish mumkin:**

1. Arxeologiya va etnografiya sohalarining hamkorligi asosida Farg‘ona vodiysidagi qadimgi xalq an‘analari, urf-odatlar va madaniy xususiyatlarini aniqroq yoritish. Etnoarxeologik nashrlar qamrovini kengaytirish vositasida vodiyning moddiy merosini saqlash va mustahkamlashga ko‘maklashish;

2. O‘zbekiston, Tojikiston va Qirg‘iziston Respublikalarining arxeologlari hamkorligini yo‘lga qo‘yib, yagona arxeologik ilmiy markaz tashkil etish hamda Farg‘ona vodiysi umumiy tarixi aks etgan mintaqaviy darajadagi fundamental tadqiqot ishlarini amalga oshirish, yagona axborot-tahliliy platformani tashkil etish dolzarbdir;

3. Farg‘ona vodiysida joylashgan tarix va madaniyat muzeylari faoliyatini arxeologlar bilan hamkorlikda tashkil etish orqali muzey xodimlarining ilmiy faoliyatini rag‘batlantirish;

4. Arxeologik ekspeditsiyalarni tashkil etish uchun qo‘shimcha mablag‘lar ajratilish va fanlararo integratsiyani oshirish orqali tadqiqotlar ahamiyati va qamrovini yuqoriga ko‘tarish;

5. Arxeologlar orasida ayollar qamrovini oshirish orqali yosh avlod tarbiyasida milliy tarix bilan faxrlanish hissini kuchaytirish.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES  
DSc.03/31.01.2024.Tar.21.03 AT THE TASHKENT STATE  
UNIVERSITY OF ORIENTAL STUDIES**

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**TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF ORIENTAL STUDIES**

**TURDIKHODJAEVA MAHLIYOKHON MUQIMKHODJA KIZI**

**ISSUES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF  
THE FERGANA VALLEY FROM THE 1950<sup>S</sup> OF THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY TO  
THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY**

07.00.08 – Historiography, Source Studies, and Historical Research Methods

**ABSTRACT**  
**of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the Historical Sciences**

**Tashkent– 2025**

The theme of the dissertation was registered at the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan with No. B2023.2.PhD/Tar1515.

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The doctoral dissertation is available at the Information Resource Center of the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies (registered under No.98). (Address: 100060, Tashkent city, Amir Temur str., 20). Phone: (998971) 233- 45- 21).

Abstract of the dissertation submitted on 18.08.2025  
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## INTRODUCTION (Abstract of the PhD thesis)

**Relevance and Necessity of the Dissertation Topic.** Today, the archaeological study of cultural heritage sites has become one of the most pressing areas of research within the global scholarly community. This field contributes to identifying the shared historical roots of humanity, understanding the interactions among civilizations, strengthening intercultural dialogue, and preserving historical memory on a global scale. Archaeological research not only expands the scope of scientific knowledge but also plays a significant role in tourism, cultural diplomacy, and sustainable development strategies. Therefore, the systematic study of ancient monuments and the derivation of conclusions of international significance are considered among the key factors of global progress in the current era of globalization.

The processes of development of early statehood, urban planning, and socio-economic structures based on archaeological sources are being thoroughly studied in major global research centers. In the investigation of regions such as the Fergana Valley, joint expeditions involving scholars from China, Japan, and Russia have been organized, enabling a comprehensive analysis of the region's historical layers. These studies play a crucial role in evaluating archaeology within a historiographical framework, formulating scholarly conclusions, and expanding international academic collaboration.

During the years of independence, considerable work has been carried out in our country to archaeologically study the rich past of villages, cities, and centers of civilization that developed from ancient times, as well as to reconstruct historical processes. In New Uzbekistan, studying issues such as material culture, statehood, urban planning and urbanization, sedentary and nomadic cultures on the basis of historiographical principles is gaining significant importance. Moreover, as a result of archaeological excavations, new conclusions have been drawn about the emergence and decline of many cities. Numerous conclusions from the Soviet period have been revised. Introducing these new findings into broad scientific discourse and demonstrating their significance underscore the relevance of this dissertation<sup>1</sup>.

This dissertation contributes, to a certain extent, to the implementation of the objectives outlined in several key normative-legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including the Presidential Decree No. PQ-4068 dated December 19, 2018, “On the Fundamental Improvement of Activities in the Sphere of Protection of Tangible Cultural Heritage Sites”; the Presidential Decree No. PF-6097 dated October 29, 2020, “On Approval of the Concept for the Development of Science Until 2030”; the Presidential Decree No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022, “On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026”; the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 792 dated September 21,

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<sup>1</sup> Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.М. Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисига Мурожаатномаси. 22.12.2017. <https://www.xabar.uz/siyosat/prezident-shavkat-mirziyoyevning-oliy-majlisiga-murojaatnomasi>

2019, “On the Fundamental Improvement of Archaeological Research”; as well as other sectoral normative-legal acts relevant to this field.

**Compliance of the Research with the Priority Directions of the Development of Science and Technology in the Republic.** This research corresponds to the national priorities for the development of science and technology, specifically Priority Area I: “*Formation and implementation of a system of innovative ideas in the development of an information– based society and a democratic state in social, legal, economic, cultural, and spiritual– educational spheres*”. The study has been conducted in alignment with this strategic direction.

**Level of Study of the Problem.** Several scholarly works and articles have been published on the history of archaeological research in Uzbekistan. However, these studies generally present an overview and do not specifically highlight the scientific processes undertaken in distinct regions. In particular, the historiography of archaeological research conducted in the Fergana region has not yet been fully developed. While certain studies from neighboring countries have partially addressed this topic, they primarily focus on analyzing research conducted within their own territories and offer only limited insights into Fergana<sup>2</sup>. Based on the nature and scope of existing studies dedicated to this issue, they may be conditionally classified into three groups: (1) studies devoted to general historiography; (2) scholarly works focused on the archaeology of the Fergana Valley in which historiographical issues are partially addressed; and (3) foreign research that touches upon certain aspects of the topic. The first group comprises works specifically dealing with historiography, the majority of which are academic articles. Although these studies do not provide a comprehensive analysis of the historiography of archaeological research in the Fergana Valley, they do offer partial insights into the subject.

In particular, the works of scholars such as M.D. Juraqulov, N.A. Avanesova, A.A. Khakimov, B. Khoshimov, G.K. Farmonova, and A.A. Aloxunov<sup>3</sup> can be specifically mentioned. In the studies conducted by these researchers, the historiographical issues addressed are predominantly approached from the perspective of archaeological periods, with the methodological framework largely shaped by the chronological and cultural stages of archaeological development.

Although the literature belonging to the second group primarily addresses the general aspects of the archaeology of the Fergana Valley, in certain instances one can also observe references to the historiographical dimensions of the issue. In this regard, it is necessary to highlight the research contributions of scholars such as

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<sup>2</sup> Аюбов.А.Р. Вопросы топонимики и локализации столичных городов Ферганы в китайских источниках и в современной историографии // Вестник тгупбп. – Хужанд, 2019. №1. – С. 8.

<sup>3</sup> Джуракулов М.Д., Аванесова Н.А. Историография эпохи бронзы Средней Азии. – Самарканд: Сам.ГУ, 1983. – 71 с; Анорбоев А. Ўзбекистонда илк давлатчилик ва унинг ўрганилиш тарихидаги баъзи муаммолар // Ўзбекистон тарихи. 2004. № 4. – Б. 3-13; Хошимов Б. Фарғона водийсидаги археологик тадқиқотлар тарихидан (1886-1964) // Мерос № 1. 2020. – Б. 77-89; Хақимов А.А. Ўрта Осиёда бронза-илк темир даври урбанизация жараёнлари тарихшунослиги (XIX аср охири – XXI аср бошлари). Тар. фан. ном дисс. – Тошкент, 2020. – 162 б; Алохунов А.А. Qadimgi Pop shahar xarobalari o‘rganilishining ayrim masalalari // O‘zbekistonda fanlararo innovatsiyalar va ilmiy tadqiqotlar jurnali. № 13, 2022. – P. 437-444; Aloxunov A.A., Nazirov J.K. Quva (Qubo) ning yozma va arxeologik tadqiqotlarda yoritilishi haqida ayrim mulohazalar // Interpretation and researches, 2023. – B. 541-548.

E.B. Qodirov, F.A. Maqsudov, S. Mirsoatova, A.A. Yoʻldoshev, and B.M. Abdullayev<sup>4</sup>, whose works contain relevant findings pertaining to the topic.

The third group includes studies conducted by foreign scholars, in which, albeit occasionally, one can encounter reflections related to the research problem. Notably, the works of E.G. Pulleyblank, N.G. Gorbunova, P. Francfort, M. Degin, W. Taylor, M. Pruvost, S. Schneider, Ch. Silvi, V. Miller, F. Kidd, F. Wan, K. Kyudzo, P. Leriche, and S. Richard may be cited<sup>5</sup>. These studies are primarily published in the form of brief articles and typically address the investigation of a particular archaeological site within the Fergana Valley. However, the issue of the comprehensive archaeological exploration of the Fergana Valley has not been the subject of an independent, systematic academic inquiry in this body of literature.

### **Relevance of the Dissertation Research to the Scientific Research Agenda of the Higher Education Institution.**

The dissertation was carried out within the framework of the expanded academic specialization “History of the Peoples of Central Asia, Historiography, Source Studies, and Historical Research Methods” of the Department of the History of the Peoples of Central Asia at Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies.

**The aim of the research** is to examine the issues related to the archaeological exploration of the Fergana Valley as reflected in studies conducted from the 1950s to the 21st century.

#### **Research Objectives:**

to collect, classify, and analyze scholarly literature related to the research problem;

to identify the theoretical and methodological aspects of the historiography of archaeological investigations conducted in the Fergana Valley;

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<sup>4</sup> Кадыров. Э.Б. Древние погребальные памятники Ферганы как исторический источник: дисс. кан. ист. наук : – Ленинград, 1974. – 174 с; Юлдашев А.А. Южная Фергана в средневековых письменных источниках. Автореферат дис. . канд. ист. наук. – Душанбе, 2000. – 22 с; Mirsoatova S. The Study of the History of the stone age in Uzbekistan and the application of modern technologies in archaeological research // International Journal of Social Sciences, 2021. – P. 335-340.

<sup>5</sup> Pulleyblank E.G. Chinese and Indoeuropean // Journal of Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. – London, 1966. – P. 25-30; Gorbunova N.G. The culture of Ancient Ferghana VI century B.C. - VI century. – London, 1986. – 365 p; Francfort H.P. Fouilles de Shortughai. Recherches sur l'Asie Centrale protohistorique. Paris: Diffusion de Boccard, 1989. – P. 211; Taylor .W., Pruvost. M., Shnayder. S. Evidence for early dispersal of domestic sheep into Central Asia // Nature human behavior. – Oxford, 2021. – P. 1169-1179; Федорченко А., Селецкий М., и др. Ударно-абразивные инструменты второго культурного горизонта стоянки Обишир-5 (Ферганская долина, Кыргызстан) // Археология Евразии. – Москва, 2022. – P. 32-45; Chiara Silvi Antonini. The Buddhist temple at Kuva // Bulletin № 96 – P. 8-21; Henshaw C Rekren Th Papachristau O. The early Islamic glazed ceramics of Akhsiket Uzbekistan // Third in symposium of Archeometry, 37 March 2004. – Spain, 2006. – P. 483-493; Ventreska Miller Nomadic Narratives in Central Asian Archeology // Cument Antropology vol.62, № 3. – Michhigan, 2021; Fang Wan Costumes unearthed from vault 5 of Munchaktepa in the north of Ferghana valley of Uzbekistan // Asian Social Science Vol-5 no 11. 2009. – P. 99-108; Richard S. Davis., Ranov V.A. Recent work on the paleolithic of Central Asia // Evolutionary anthropology. – P. 186-193; Като Кюдзо. Две пути распространения буддизма в Средней Азии // Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихида Қадимги Фарғона Республика илмий семинарининг мавзуза матнлари. – Самарканд, 2001. – Б. 41-44; Пьер Лериш. Древняя история Ферганской долины по сообщениям письменных источников // Маргилон шаҳрининг жаҳон цивилизацияси тарихидаги ўрни. Маргилон шаҳрининг 2000 йиллик юбилейига бағишланган халқаро илмий конференция материаллари. – Тошкент: «Фан». 2007. – С. 149-151; Kidd F. The Early Medieval Necropolis at Pap in the Ferghana Valley: Republic of Uzbekistan // Art, Architecture and Religion Along the Silk Roads. 2009. – P. 33-49.

to reveal the dynamics of scholarly attention to the archaeological study of the Fergana Valley, as reflected in archaeological research and periodical press from the 1950s to the 21st century, across various historical stages;

to examine the archaeological activities of regional museums of local history in Namangan, Fergana, and Andijan during the Soviet and independence periods within the context of archaeological research;

to conduct a historiographical analysis of the results of archaeological expeditions carried out in the Fergana Valley from the 1950s to the 21st century;

to analyze Soviet-era publications dedicated to the Stone Age, the early metal period, the classical antiquity period, and medieval settlements;

to examine the issues related to the studied region as reflected in periodical publications during the independence period, identifying their volume, directions, and main characteristics;

to develop proposals and recommendations concerning the archaeological study of the Fergana Valley.

**The object of the research** is defined as scholarly studies published between the 1950s and the 21st century concerning the archaeological exploration of the Fergana Valley.

**The subject of the research** comprises archaeological investigations conducted in the Fergana Valley during the specified period, including works by various authors, archival reports, periodical press sources, and the outcomes of archaeological surveys carried out in the region.

**Research methods.** The dissertation employs historical-comparative analysis, problem-based and chronological approaches, as well as systematic, quantitative, and content analysis methods.

**The scientific novelty of this research** is reflected in the following:

during the Soviet era, the regional museums of the Fergana Valley made a significant contribution to the development of archaeological knowledge. As a result of the efforts of museum-based archaeologists, comprehensive archaeological expeditions were conducted from the 1950s onward. These efforts enhanced the collection and preservation of rare materials related to the history of the valley and led to the creation of an archaeological map of the region. However, during the years of independence, a noticeable decline in the archaeological activity of local museums has been observed. Archival sources confirm this trend and support the argument that organizing collaborative work between regional history and culture museums and archaeologists can significantly enrich museum collections with reliable and well-documented sources;

the first stage of scientific research on the Stone Age in the Fergana Valley corresponds to the 1950s–1970s. During this period, the primary focus was on studying Stone Age sites in connection with irrigation construction, as well as determining the age of the Selungur hominin remains. The second stage spans the period from 1970 to 1990 and is characterized by the broader application of methods from palynology, paleozoology, and anthropology in archaeological research. As interdisciplinary integration increased during this period, the

significance and scope of the studies expanded accordingly, a development substantiated by scholarly analyses of the time;

it has been demonstrated that studies conducted in the independence period on the issues of urban planning and urbanization in the Fergana Valley developed in three stages: 1991–1998, 1998–2016, and from 2016 to the present. The first stage saw a decline in the number of scholarly publications due to the prevailing socio-economic conditions. During the second stage, the number of local studies aimed at accurately determining the historical age of cities increased. The most recent stage has been marked by the expansion of international cooperation and a growing body of research emphasizing the importance of ancient settlements in the region as centers of world civilization and attractive destinations for cultural tourism;

the majority of publications in the periodical "Archaeology of Uzbekistan" are dedicated to research on urban development and material culture within the context of the Fergana Valley's archaeology. However, there remains a persistent need for more extensive exploration of theoretical issues, studies of the prehistoric period, and ethnoarchaeological analysis. At the same time, the journal "Archaeological Research in Uzbekistan" publishes most of its studies on the Andijan region, followed by Namangan, with the fewest publications related to Fergana region. This distribution highlights the insufficient level of archaeological research conducted in Fergana. In response, a proposal has been put forward to strengthen collaboration among archaeologists working in the valley and to establish a unified Information and Analytical Platform to facilitate coordination and the systematic development of archaeological research in the region.

**The practical outcomes of the research** are as follows: The study outlines applicable methodological approaches for analyzing the archaeological exploration of the Fergana Valley and, based on theoretical frameworks, reconstructs the history of the study of ancient sites in the valley. It also identifies political, socio-economic, and cultural issues associated with these archaeological findings from a historiographical perspective.

Archaeological literature produced from the 1950s to the 21st century on the archaeology of the Fergana Valley, along with articles published in periodicals and data reflected in archival reports, have been identified, analyzed from a historiographical standpoint, and introduced into scholarly circulation.

The practical significance of the research lies in its potential application in higher education, particularly in the preparation of methodological guides for the study of the archaeology of the Fergana Valley, as well as in the development of textbooks such as "History of Uzbekistan", "History of the Peoples of Central Asia", "Historiography of the Peoples of Central Asia", and "Archaeology".

**The reliability of the research findings** is ensured by the precise formulation of the research problem, the application of appropriate historiographical methodologies and methods, the use of more than 400 scholarly sources and articles, the practical implementation of the conclusions, proposals, and recommendations, and the validation of the results by authorized academic institutions.

**The scientific and practical relevance of the research** lies in its contribution to future studies on the archaeology of the Fergana Valley, the identification of new research directions, the development of methodological and theoretical approaches for classifying and analyzing accumulated scholarly materials, and the refinement of theoretical conclusions.

*The practical significance* of the dissertation results is underscored by their applicability in studying the material and spiritual heritage of Uzbekistan, enriching state, regional, and open-air museum exhibitions, and contributing to the implementation of state programs aimed at the further development of tourism activities.

**Implementation of Research Findings.** Based on the scientific conclusions and proposals developed in archaeological studies of the Fergana Valley from the 1950s of the 20th century to contemporary 21st-century research:

Within the framework of the project titled “Utilization of Local Attributes in Enhancing the Ethnotourism Potential of Rishton, Chust, Yangiqo‘rg‘on, and Boysun Districts,” initiated by Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies, the dissertation analyzes the development of studies on urban planning and urbanization in the Fergana Valley during the years of independence, distinguishing three main stages (1991–1998, 1998–2016, 2016–present). During the first stage, the number of academic publications declined somewhat due to prevailing socio-economic conditions. In the second stage, there was an increase in local research aimed at accurately determining the age of cities. In the most recent stage, international collaboration expanded, and the outcomes have emphasized the region’s significance as both a historical settlement center and a promising destination for tourism (Reference No. 01-04-02/1430, dated May 24, 2025, issued by Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies). As a result, historical and scholarly research on urban planning and urbanization in the Fergana Valley has progressed step-by-step, and the information on its recognition as an ancient settlement and its increasing tourism potential has provided a scientific basis for identifying local attributes and effectively applying them in the field of ethnotourism

In the television program “Tarix maydoni” broadcast on the “History of Uzbekistan” channel, the dissertation highlights that the first stage of scientific research on the Stone Age in the Fergana Valley corresponds to the 1950s–1970s of the 20th century. During this period, the focus was primarily on studying Stone Age sites in connection with irrigation construction and determining the age of the Selungur Man. The second stage, which covers the period between the 1970s and 1990s, is characterized by the broader use of palynology, paleozoology, and anthropology in archaeological research. Due to increased interdisciplinary integration, the significance and scope of these studies expanded. These analytical findings were referenced in the dissertation (Reference No. 15-33/354, dated May 27, 2025, issued by the “Ma’rifat” Creative Association under the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan). As a result, viewers became familiar with the ancient history of the region, the Selungur Man, and the

importance of scientific research, enriching their understanding and interest in historical heritage.

In addition, the first chapter of the dissertation incorporates findings provided by the State Committee for Tourism under the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection, and Climate Change of the Republic of Uzbekistan, emphasizing that the activities of local history museums in the Fergana Valley made a significant contribution to the development of archaeological knowledge during the Soviet period. As a result of the work of museum archaeologists, complex expeditions were conducted beginning in the 1950s, which significantly improved the collection and preservation of rare materials related to the valley's history and led to the creation of an archaeological map of the region. However, during the years of independence, a decline in archaeological activity in regional museums was observed, as evidenced by archival data. The dissertation draws on conclusions that support the importance of organizing museum activities in collaboration with archaeologists to enrich museum collections with well-founded sources (Reference No. 03-10-17-4464, dated May 27, 2025, issued by the State Committee for Tourism under the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection, and Climate Change of the Republic of Uzbekistan). As a result, the historical role of museums in the archaeological research of the Fergana Valley was identified, their contribution to the formation of scientific heritage was evaluated, and the necessity of enriching museum collections through collaboration with archaeologists was substantiated.

The majority of content in the periodical "Uzbekistan Archaeology" has been devoted to urban planning and material culture research within the field of Fergana Valley archaeology. However, there remains an evident need for theoretical studies, analyses of the prehistoric period, and ethnoarchaeological approaches. Statistical data show that the majority of publications in the journal "Archaeological Research in Uzbekistan" focus on Andijan region, followed by Namangan, while Fergana region accounts for the fewest studies. This reflects an insufficient level of archaeological research in Fergana. In response, a proposal to strengthen cooperation among archaeologists working in the valley and to establish a unified "Information-Analytical Platform" was developed and presented in the exhibitions of the Namangan Regional Museum of History and Culture under the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Reference No. 04-05/2257, dated June 5, 2025, issued by the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan). As a result, the proposed concept of a unified Information-Analytical Platform served as a methodological foundation for the Cultural Heritage Agency in assessing, analyzing, and centrally collecting data related to archaeological research across the regions.

**Approval and Dissemination of Research Findings.** The results of the dissertation have been presented and approved at a total of 16 academic conferences, including 8 international and 8 national-level scientific-practical conferences.

**Publication of Research Findings.** A total of 26 scholarly works has been published on the subject of the dissertation. Among them, 7 articles (5 in national

and 2 in international journals) have been published in academic journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of key results of doctoral dissertations.

**Structure and Volume of the Dissertation.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, a glossary, and appendices. The total length of the dissertation is 156 pages.

## MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introduction of the dissertation, the relevance and necessity of the research topic are substantiated, and its connection to the priority areas of science and technology development in the Republic of Uzbekistan is demonstrated. The review of previous scholarly research and the degree to which the problem has been studied are presented. Furthermore, the aims and objectives of the study, its object and subject, the research methods used, the scientific novelty and practical outcomes of the dissertation, the reliability of the results, as well as their academic and applied significance, are thoroughly outlined. The introduction also provides information regarding the implementation and approval of the research findings, and the overall structure and length of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation, titled “*Theoretical and Methodological Issues in the Archaeological Study of the Fergana Valley*,” begins with a subsection entitled “*Theoretical and Conceptual Foundations of Periodization and the Formation of Research Methodology*.” It has been established that the issue of periodization has remained a continuous topic of discussion throughout the archaeological study of the Fergana Valley. In particular, during the Soviet era, scholars such as B.A. Latinin, A.N. Bernshtam, B.A. Litvinsky, Y.A. Zadneprovskiy, and N.G. Gorbunova addressed this issue, while in the post-independence period, researchers including G.P. Ivanov, M. Isomiddinov, B.M. Abdullayev, S. Qudratov, B.Kh. Matboboev, A.A. Anorboev, A.A. Alokhunov, and Q. Khasanov have approached it from diverse perspectives.

As A.A. Formozov emphasized, “one of the most important tasks of archaeological historiography is the analysis of archaeologists’ ideas and methods. It is crucial not only to determine what they discovered, but also what goals they set for their research and how they achieved them.”<sup>6</sup> Historians engaged in archaeological historiography must not only observe the state of archaeological science, but also investigate the historical context in which such knowledge was generated<sup>7</sup>. In order to comprehend these processes, it is essential to study the methods applied. Archaeological research incorporates a wide array of methods, which evolve through collaboration with various scientific disciplines. In particular, archaeologists today employ advanced research techniques from the natural and exact sciences—such as GIS, geophysical methods, paleozoology, paleobotany,

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<sup>6</sup> Формозов А. А. Человек и наука: Из записей археолога. 7.09. 2024.

<sup>7</sup> Fabian G.E. Link Historiographical Approaches to Past Archaeological Research // Berlin studies of the ancient world № 32, 2015. – P. 2-15.

paleoecology, radiocarbon dating, dendrochronology, and others—to produce scientifically grounded results.

The second subsection of the chapter, entitled “*Historiography of Archaeological Research Conducted by Regional Museums of Local History*,” explores the role of these institutions in the broader academic landscape. As stated in the 1963 publication “The Treasure of Historical Monuments”<sup>8</sup> by N.S. Sodiqova and Y.F. Buryakov, “museums are not merely places for preserving rare objects; rather, they are scientific institutions and sources of knowledge about the history, natural characteristics, and productive forces of a given region”—a clear reference to museums of local history.

The historiography of archaeological research conducted by regional museums in the Fergana Valley is reconstructed on the basis of scholarly literature, museological studies, and archival materials (including archaeological reports produced by museums). These museums created valuable opportunities for the comprehensive study of the region’s socio-economic development and archaeological features<sup>9</sup>. As a result, from the 1950s–1960s onward, archaeological exploration in the Fergana Valley entered a new stage. The fact that museum staff often included trained archaeologists enabled them to engage in extensive fieldwork. From a historiographical perspective, the publications and articles produced by these museum employees laid the foundation for scholarly literature on regional archaeology. Over time, local museum specialists became actively involved in archaeological research<sup>10</sup>. For instance, V.N. Kozenkova, B. Abdulgazyeva, and B.Kh. Matboboev worked at the Andijan Regional Museum of Local History; B.G. Chulanov and V.I. Ivanov in Namangan; and N.G. Gorbunova, B.Z. Hamburg, N.I. Abdulakhatov, and B. Khoshimov in Fergana, all of whom contributed significantly to archaeological investigations in their respective areas<sup>11</sup>.

In conclusion, the regional museums of local history have played a major role in facilitating large-scale archaeological research in the Fergana Valley and in communicating major historical discoveries to the academic community.

The third paragraph of the chapter, titled “**The Historiography of Expeditions Conducted in the Region**”, presents an analytical overview of publications devoted to the results of both domestic and international expeditions conducted during the Soviet era and the post-independence period. One of the earliest archaeological expeditions to the Fergana Valley was carried out by N.I. Veselovsky, a member of the Turkestan Amateur Archaeological Circle. The outcomes of this expedition were later documented in a work based on the materials of the Imperial Archaeological Commission and the archival research of G. Dlujnevskaia<sup>12</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> Содикова Н.С., Буряков Ю.Ф. Тарихий ёдгорликлар хазинаси. – Тошкент, 1963. – Б. 8.

<sup>9</sup> Садыкова Н.С., Левтеева Л.Г., Цой Е.Т. Из истории музейного строительства в Узбекистане // Общественные музеи Узбекистана. – Ташкент: «Фан», 1973. – С. 4.

<sup>10</sup> Исомиддинов М.Х., Алохунов А.А. Фаргона водийси бронза ва темир даврида. – Фаргона, 2021. – Б. 18.

<sup>11</sup> Матбобоев Б.Х., Шамсутдинов Р.Т., Мамажонов А. Буюк ипак йўлидаги Фаргона шаҳарлари. – Андижон, 1994. – С. 8; Курязова Д.Т., Эргашев Б.Э, Махмудов Т.И., Юнусов М.А. Ўзбекистонда музей иши тарихи. – Самарқанд, 2017. – 131 б.

<sup>12</sup> Императорская археологическая комиссия (1859–1917). – Санкт-Петербург, 2009. – С. 792.

In the years 1933–1934, in connection with the construction of the Naryn Hydroelectric Station, a specialized archaeological expedition was organized to investigate archaeological monuments in the Fergana Valley<sup>13</sup>. The findings of this expedition were published in 1961. One of its most significant contributions was the initiation of research into the history of irrigation in the Fergana Valley—marking the first such effort in Central Asia—and the demonstration of this subject’s scholarly relevance.

In 1939, the “Fergana Expedition” led by M.E. Vorones under the auspices of Uzkomstaris<sup>14</sup> conducted archaeological work in the southern part of the region<sup>15</sup>. As a result of this expedition, several fortresses, settlements, and rock carvings were investigated. However, most of the expedition’s results remained unpublished.

Another important initiative, the archaeological monitoring expedition during the construction of the Great Fergana Canal named after J.V. Stalin, played a crucial role in advancing the study of Central Asian—particularly Fergana Valley—archaeology. The expedition, led by M.E. Masson, achieved significant success, which was later reflected in a scholarly article dedicated to its results<sup>16</sup>. For the first time, the expedition unveiled the distinctive cultural layers of Fergana across different historical periods<sup>17</sup>.

Special working groups were established within this expedition, comprising prominent researchers such as Y.G. Ghulamov, V.D. Zhukov, and T.G. Oboldueva<sup>18</sup>, under the leadership of M.E. Masson. Based on the findings of these groups, detailed reports authored by V.D. Zhukov and T.G. Oboldueva were published during the 1950s. As a result of this expedition, the prevailing understanding of ancient Fergana’s history underwent significant revision. Prior to this, knowledge of the region’s early history, particularly its irrigation systems, had largely relied on the accounts of Zhang Qian.

During the years 1947–1948, the Pamir-Alai expedition led by A.N. Bernshtam conducted reconnaissance work in the Namangan region. The results of this expedition were presented in the scholar’s comprehensive monograph published in 1952. Turkish historian Cengiz Buyar, in his studies, expressed a positive assessment of this expedition<sup>19</sup>. In 1950–1951, building upon previous anthropological research, the Pamir–Fergana complex expedition

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<sup>13</sup> Латынин Б.А. Некоторые итоги работ Ферганской экспедиции 1934 г // АСГЭ. – Ленинград, 1961. Вып. 3. – С. 109-170.

<sup>14</sup> *Qarang*; Uzkomstaris – Turkiston san’at va qadimiy yodgorliklarni muhofaza qilish qo’mitasi. Bu haqida to’liqroq qarang; Горшенина С.М. Туркомстарис-Средазкомстарис-Узкомстарис: формирование институций и этноцентрический раздел культурного наследия Средней Азии // Этнографическое обозрение 2013. № 1. – С. 52-68.

<sup>15</sup> O’z.Res. Milliy arxiv, Fond R-2774, Ro’yxat-9, № -3, 137-varaq.

<sup>16</sup> Массон М.Е. Экспедиция археологического надзора на строительстве Большого Ферганского канала // КСМИИК. – Москва, 1940. № 4. – С. 52-54.

<sup>17</sup> Фарманова Г.К. Становление и этапы развития археологической школы в Узбекистане (по материалам археологического изучения Самаркандского Согда). Дисс...кан... наук. – Фергана, 2021. – С. 67.

<sup>18</sup> Оболдуева Т.Г. Археологические наблюдения на северном Ферганском канале // Изв. Уз ФАН. – Ташкент, 1940. – С. 17-53.

<sup>19</sup> Бернштам А.Н. Историко-археологические очерки Центрального Тянь-Шаня и Памиро-Алая // МИА. № 26. 1952. – 346 с; Cengiz Buyar Türk tarihi arařtirmacısı olarak A.N. Bernřtam ve eserleri // Manas sosyal arařtirmalar dergisi 2016. – S. 198.

commenced its activities. In the years 1953–1954, zoologists such as N.K. Vereshchagin and E.M. Snegirev also took part in these expeditions<sup>20</sup>.

Drawing on the archaeological investigations conducted in the Fergana Valley, A.N. Bernshtam produced a series of scholarly works addressing issues related to ancient culture and ethnogenesis. Between 1979 and 1990, under the leadership of A.A. Anorboyev, the Akhsikent complex expedition carried out research at more than 15 archaeological sites across the valley. The scientific achievements of this expedition were published in the works of A.A. Anorboyev, S. Kubayev, and Sh. Nasriddinov<sup>21</sup>. Additionally, a study titled “The Role of the Akhsikent Archaeological Complex Expedition in the Study of the Material Culture History of the Fergana Valley” was conducted under the supervision of F.A. Maqsudov<sup>22</sup>.

The Uzbek-Chinese joint international archaeological complex expedition carried out excavations at the ancient city ruins of Mingtepa in the Marhamat district of Andijan region<sup>23</sup>. The findings of this expedition were published in the joint research of A. Yorqulov, B.Kh. Matboboyev, and J. Yanshi<sup>24</sup>. Among the notable scientific contributions of this expedition were new data on the stratigraphy, architectural layout, fortification systems, and the handicrafts and artistic practices of the ancient population.

The Uzbek-Russian joint international expedition also operated actively, with its achievements being published in the works of Z. Rakhmanov, Kh. Khoshimov, S. Schneider, and S. Alisher qizi. Overall, the efforts of archaeological expeditions filled numerous gaps in the history of the Fergana Valley. By the 1950s, their activities experienced a revival and began to be implemented in a more purposeful and comprehensive manner. Although the capacity of expeditions declined during the early years of independence, they were revitalized in the early 21st century and international collaborative expeditions were reintroduced.

Chapter Two of the dissertation, entitled *"Historiography of Research Conducted from the Second Half of the 20th Century to the Late 1980s,"* explores the study of Stone Age, early metal, antique, and medieval settlements located in the Fergana Valley during the Soviet period. The settlements are analyzed systematically and separately within each respective historical period.

The first paragraph, titled *"Historiography of Stone Age Archaeology in the Fergana Valley,"* indicates that from the 1950s onwards, archaeological monuments began to be examined in a comprehensive and multidisciplinary

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<sup>20</sup> O'z.Res. Milliy arxiv, Fond R-2774, Ro'yxat-1, № 2, 37-varaq.

<sup>21</sup> Анарбаев А., Кубаев С. 2018-2019 йилларда Ахсикент ёдгорлигида олиб борилган археологик тадқиқотлар // Ўзбекистонда археологик тадқиқотлар 2018-2019 йиллар. – Самарқанд, 2020. № 12. – Б. 18-27.

<sup>22</sup> Maqsudov F.A., Saidov M.M., Ikromov A.A. Axsikent arxeologiya kompleks ekspeditsiyasining Farg'ona vodiysi moddiy madaniyati tarixini o'rganishdagi o'rni // Markaziy Osiyo sivilizatsiyasi tarixida Axsikent xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari) – Toshkent: “Fan”, 2024. – B. 4-12.

<sup>23</sup> Магбабаев Б., Жу Янши и других. Отчет Узбекско-Китайской совместной археологической экспедиции о работах на городище Мингтена в 2016 году. – Самарқанд, 2017; Turdixojayeva M.M. O'zbek–Xitoy qo'shma ekspeditsiyasining Farg'ona vodiysidagi arxeologik tadqiqot natijalari // Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, Educational, Natural And Social Sciences. 2023. – T. 3. № 21. – С. 515-518.

<sup>24</sup> Магбабаев Б.Х., Янгши Джу, Иванов Г.П., Рахманов Х., Хошимов Х., Тао Л., Сули Х, Алижан А. Археологические работы на городище Мингтена в Ферганской долине // Археологические исследования в Узбекистане 2015-2017 года Выпуск 11. – Самарқанд, 2018. – С. 86-89.

manner. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, P.T. Konoplya discovered several sites related to the Mousterian period in different parts of the Fergana Valley. The materials collected through his fieldwork were of great significance for reconstructing the early history of the region. A.P. Okladnikov placed the Selungur cave site on the archaeological map, identifying traces of the Early Paleolithic era. Together with N.I. Leonov, he published the results of their joint research under the title “The First Stone Age Discoveries in Fergana”<sup>25</sup>. In 1964, Okladnikov, in collaboration with M.R. Qosimov and P.T. Konoplya, released an article that introduced several important discoveries to the academic community<sup>26</sup>. In 1967, P.T. Konoplya, along with V.A. Ranov and S.A. Nesmeyanov, produced the monograph “*Paleolithic Sites in Southern Fergana*”<sup>27</sup>.

Another important contributor was A. Poshka, who played an active role in locating and studying Stone Age sites in the valley. One of his notable achievements was the identification of the natural conditions necessary for the habitation of primitive humans—an early paleoecological insight. In 1964, under the leadership of Y.G. Ghulomov, archaeological investigations were effectively conducted in the Fergana Valley. M.R. Qosimov published his conclusions in the 1966 issue of the Journal of the History of Material Culture of Uzbekistan<sup>28</sup>. Archival sources indicate that the first Stone Age sites in Central Fergana were identified by B.Z. Hamburg and N.G. Gorbunova<sup>29</sup>. Under the direction of N.G. Gorbunova, Y.A. Zadneprovskiy discovered Neolithic sites, the results of which were published in 1971<sup>30</sup>.

Stationary excavations at the Selungur site led by O.I. Islomov were particularly noteworthy<sup>31</sup>. Most of his works, published in 1988, were dedicated to the Selungur cave and were predominantly co-authored papers<sup>32</sup>. In a study by V.A. Ranov and L.B. Vishnyatskiy, the anthropological features of the Selungur human remains were investigated, with particular focus on skeletal and dental fragments<sup>33</sup>. M.Kh. Godin also conducted research based on the stratigraphic

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<sup>25</sup> Okladnikov A.P., Leonov N.I. Первые находки каменного века в Фергане // КСИА. 86. 1961. – С. 36-86.

<sup>26</sup> Okladnikov A.P., Касымов М.Р., Конопля П.Т. Капчигайская палеолитическая мастерская // ИМКУ. Т. 1964. Вып. 5. – С. 5-12.

<sup>27</sup> Конопля П.Т., Ранов В.А., Несмеянов С.А. Палеолитические местонахождения в Южной Фергане // Древняя и раннесредневековая культура Киргизстана. – Фрунзе: Илим, 1967. – С. 3-29.

<sup>28</sup> Касымов М.Р. Новые исследования по палеолиту Ферганской долины в 1964 г. // ИМКУ. Вып. 7. – Ташкент, 1966. – С. 28-35.

<sup>29</sup> O‘z.Res.Milliy arxiv, Fond R-2296, Ro‘yxat-2. № 25, 7-varaq.

<sup>30</sup> Горбунова Н.Г., Кулик Т.И., Оболдуева Т.Г., Тимофеев В.И. Работы Ферганской экспедиции // АО 1970 года. – Москва, 1971. – С. 413-415.

<sup>31</sup> Исламов У.И. Мезолитические памятники Ферганской долины // ИМКУ. Вып. 9. 1972. – С. 21-28; Исламов У.И., Тимофеев В.И. Стоянки каменного века южной части Центральной Ферганы // ИМКУ. Вып. 13. 1977. – С. 5-13; Исламов У.И., Крахмаль К.А. Древнепалеолитические орудия труда из Ферганской долины // ОНУ. 1987. № 4. – С. 6-8.

<sup>32</sup> Исламов У.И. Итоги и перспективы изучения пещерной стоянки Сель-Унгур // Проблемы взаимосвязи общества в каменном веке Средней Азии. Ташкент. 1988. – С. 12; Исламов У.И., Зубов А.А., Харитонов В.М. Палеолитическая стоянка Сель-Унгур в Ферганской долине // ВА. Вып. 80. 1988. – С. 66; Величко А.А., Кременецкий К.В., Маркова А. К., Ударцев В.П. Палеоэкология ашельской стоянки Сель-Унгур (предварительное сообщение) // Проблемы взаимосвязи общества в каменном веке Средней Азии. – Ташкент. 1988. – С. 72.

<sup>33</sup> Исламов У.И., Зубов А.А., Харитонов В.М. Ашельский памятник Сель-Унгур в Ферганской долине (статья) // ВА. – Ташкент, 1988. № 80. – С. 38-49

layers of Selungur. Unlike local researchers focused solely on Selungur, several foreign scholars—including V.A. Ranov<sup>34</sup>, L.B. Vishnyatskiy<sup>35</sup>, A.A. Zubov<sup>36</sup>, and V.M. Kharitonov—presented differing chronological interpretations regarding the age of the site. Anthropologists V.M. Kharitonov and A.A. Zubov jointly confirmed that the skeletal remains belonged to archaic hominins<sup>37</sup>.

Mesolithic settlements in Central Fergana were studied owing to the efforts of scholars such as B.Z. Hamburg, N.G. Gorbunova, Y.A. Zadneprovskiy, O.I. Islomov, and V.I. Timofeev<sup>38</sup>. In the 1970s, articles by M. Yunusaliev contributed to the intensification of research on the Toshko‘mir cave<sup>39</sup>. G.F. Korobkova performed technical analyses on the materials recovered from these sites and proposed a distinctive synthesis of Mesolithic culture. In her 1970 article on the problems of Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures in Central Asia, she provided a comprehensive analysis of Mesolithic monuments<sup>40</sup>. In 1980, O.I. Islomov produced a major monograph entitled “The Obishir Culture.”<sup>41</sup> The monograph also includes scientific studies such as the chemical-mineralogical analysis of artifacts conducted by V.A. Galibin and G.M. Kovnurkola,<sup>42</sup> and petrographic research by N.B. Selivanova. X. Duke’s 1974 publication focused on the classification of human skeletal remains and pottery retrieved from the Obishir burial complex<sup>43</sup>.

The second paragraph of Chapter Two is titled “*Historiographical Analysis of Archaeological Sites from the Early Metal Age.*” It focuses on the investigation of early metal period settlements in the Fergana Valley and the development of academic interpretations during the Soviet era.

The classification of Chust as a distinct cultural entity began as a result of discoveries made by M.E. Vorones, E.N. Kozenkova, and E.V. Druzhinina. Archaeological excavations at the Chust settlement were conducted between the 1950s and 1980s by V.I. Sprishevskiy, Y.A. Zadneprovskiy, and

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<sup>34</sup> Ranov V.A. Dictionnaire de la Prehistoire. Universitaires de France. – Paris, 1988. – P. 1000.

<sup>35</sup> Вишняцкий Л.Б. Палеолит Средней Азии и Казахстана. – Санкт-Петербург, 1996. – С. 107.

<sup>36</sup> Zubov A.A., Харитонов В.М. Палеолитическая стоянка Сель-Унгур в Ферганской долине // ВА. Вып. 80. 1988. – С. 122.

<sup>37</sup> Islamov U.I., Zubov A.A., Kharitono V.M. The Paleolithic site of Sel Ungur in the Fergana Valley // Anthropological Issues, 1988. № 80. – P. 38-49.

<sup>38</sup> Гамбург Б.З., Горбунова Н.Г. Археологические работы Ферганского областного краеведческого музея в 1953-1954 гг // ИМКУ. – Ташкент, 1959. Вып 1. – С. 5-22; Горбунова Н.Г. О локальных особенностях в культуре древней Ферганы // СА, 1970. № 1. – С. 77-87; Заднепровский Ю.А., Дружинина Е.В. Работы Ферганской экспедиции // АО 1973 года. – Москва, 1974. – С. 480-481; Горбунова Н.Г. Итоги исследования археологических памятников Ферганской области // СА, 1979. № 3. – С. 16-34.

<sup>39</sup> Юнусалиев М.Б. Изучение каменного века в Киргизии ИАН Кирг.ССР 4. 1967. – С. 5-12; Юнусалиев М.Б. В глубь тысячелетий по долинам Киргизстана. Фрунзе. 1970. – С. 24; Юнусалиев М.Б. Памятники каменного века на территории Киргизии. – Фрунзе, 1970. – С. 18-24.

<sup>40</sup> Коробкова Г.Ф. Проблема культуры и локальных вариантов в мезолите и неолите Средней Азии // КСИА 1970, Вып.122 – С. 21-26.

<sup>41</sup> Исламов У. И. Обиширская культура. – Ташкент, 1980. – 178 с.

<sup>42</sup> Галибин В.А., Ковнурко Г.М. Химический и Минералогический состав артефактов из памятников Центральной Ферганы (Мезолит–Неолит) // Культура каменного века Центральной Ферганы.– Ташкент, 1986. – С. 121-124; Селиванова Н.Б. Результаты петрографического изучения образцов керамики из памятников Ферганской долины // Культура каменного века Центральной Ферганы. – Ташкент, 1986. – С. 124-125.

<sup>43</sup> Дуге Х. Могильник Обишир // ИМКУ вып.11. – Ташкент, 1974. – С. 71-76.

B.Kh. Matboboyev. Their findings were gradually published, contributing to the emerging body of scholarship on the region. V.I. Sprishevskiy published a series of scholarly articles and defended his dissertation in 1973<sup>44</sup>. Similarly, after a number of articles, Y.A. Zadneprovskiy defended his dissertation in Moscow in 1978<sup>45</sup>. Later, B.Kh. Matboboyev's articles were published in prominent journals<sup>46</sup>, and in 1985, he also successfully defended his candidate dissertation<sup>47</sup>.

V.I. Sprishevskiy investigated defense structures, residential remains, and cemeteries at the Chust settlement. In his 1954 article, he introduced a new term into archaeological discourse<sup>48</sup>: the “Chust Agricultural Culture.” V.Y. Zezenkova contributed to the field by addressing issues related to bone remains found in Bronze Age burials<sup>49</sup>. Research conducted by M.P. Gryaznov and V.V. Ginzburg, as well as an article by O. Berinaliiev, dealt with anthropological aspects of the Bronze and Iron Ages in the Fergana Valley<sup>50</sup>. In 1962, I.V. Bagdanova<sup>51</sup> and G.F. Korobkova<sup>52</sup> published specialized studies on the chemical composition of metal objects, traces on artifacts, and the remains of plant matter.

T.Sh. Shirinov conducted traceological research on Chust culture artifacts, analyzing wear patterns on bronze and stone tools, and published his dissertation in 1980<sup>53</sup>. B.Kh. Matboboyev, in his 1982–1983 research, was the first to analyze the local characteristics of Chust-period material culture within his candidate dissertation. It was during this period that significant dissertations and articles on the history of Chust culture began to emerge<sup>54</sup>.

Drawing on the conclusions of earlier scholars, Y.A. Zadneprovskiy argued that the first signs of urban development in the Fergana Valley, specifically at Dalverzin, could be dated to the 10th–8th centuries BCE. In 1970, the study “The Citadel of Dalverzin”<sup>55</sup> was published, presenting the site's historical topography

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<sup>44</sup> Спришевский, В. И. Чустское поселение (К истории Ферганы в эпоху бронзы). Автореф. канд. дис. – Ташкент, 1963. – 17 с.

<sup>45</sup> Заднепровский Ю. А. Укрепления Чустских поселений и их место в истории первобытной фортификации Средней Азии // КСИА, 1976, вып. 176. – С. 6-13; Заднепровский Ю. А. Чустская культура Ферганы и памятники раннежелезного века Средней Азии. Автор. докт. дис. – Москва, 1978. – 52 с.

<sup>46</sup> Матбабаев М.Х. Уникальный сосуд с Чустского поселения // ОНУ, 1983, № 2. – С. 44-46; Матбабаев Б.Х. Классификация керамики Чустского поселения // ОНУ, 1984, № 7. – С. 34-38; Матбабаев Б.Х. Новые исследования на Чустском поселении (Фергана) // СА, 1984, № 4. – С. 241-245.

<sup>47</sup> Матбабаев Б.Х. Локальные варианты чустской культуры Ферганы. Автореф. дисс. канд. истор. наук. – Ленинград, 1985. – 236 с.

<sup>48</sup> Спришевский В.И. Чустская стоянка эпохи бронзы (раскопки 1953 г.) // СЭ, 1954, № 3, – С. 69-76.

<sup>49</sup> Зезенкова В.Я. Скелет из погребения в поселении эпохи бронзы близ Чуста // СА, 1958. – Ташкент, № 3. – С. 91-95.

<sup>50</sup> Грязнов М.П. Чустская культура в Фергане // История Киргизии. – Фрунзе, 1963. Т-1. – С. 61-65; Гинзбург В.В. К антропологии населения Ферганской долины в эпоху бронзы // МИА, 1962. № 118. – С. 201-218; Береналиев О. Памятники чустской культуры в Восточной Фергане // История и современность. Фрунзе, 1982. – С. 176-182.

<sup>51</sup> Богданова И.В. Химический состав металлических изделий Ферганы эпохи бронзы и железа // МИА. – Москва, 1962. № 18. – С. 219-230.

<sup>52</sup> Коробкова Г.Ф. Отпечатки тканей на керамике // МИА. 1962. №18. – С. 231-234.

<sup>53</sup> Ширинов Т.Ш. Орудия производства и оружие эпохи бронзы Среднеазиатского Междуречья (по данным экспериментально-трассологического изучения): Автореф. дисс. канд. истор. наук. – Ленинград, 1980. – 48 с.

<sup>54</sup> Исомиддинов М.Х., Алохунов А.А. Фарғона водийси бронза ва темир даврида – Фарғона: “Classik”, 2021. – Б. 25.

<sup>55</sup> Заднепровский Ю.А. Цитадель Дальверзина // АО 1969, 1970. – С. 406.

and unique material culture. It concluded that Dalverzin could be considered one of the earliest urban centers not only in the valley but also in all of Uzbekistan.

Sites associated with the Eylaton culture have been found throughout almost all parts of the Fergana Valley. Although the first to identify these sites was hydrogeologist I.A. Anboyev, B.A. Latynin<sup>56</sup> is recognized as the first archaeologist to conduct excavations there. An expedition under Latynin's direction, with participation from A.P. Mansevich and T.G. Obolduyeva, systematically studied the site<sup>57</sup>. In a 1960 article, Y.A. Zadneprovskiy introduced the term "Eylaton" into academic usage<sup>58</sup>. N.G. Gorbunova dedicated part of her 1986 monograph to the study of the Eylaton culture<sup>59</sup>.

The third paragraph of Chapter Two is titled "*Research on the Study of Archaeological Sites from the Antiquity and Medieval Periods.*" The study of ancient and medieval monuments in the Fergana Valley has consistently remained a focal point for archaeologists. During the Soviet era, significant contributions to the exploration of the ancient history and culture of the Fergana Valley were made by Y.A. Zadneprovskiy, who extensively analyzed the economic and cultural interactions, migration processes, and socio-cultural development of the population of that period. A substantial portion of A.N. Bernshtam's scholarly work is also devoted to this subject<sup>60</sup>. His writings examine several aspects of the economic, cultural, and political evolution of the Fergana region during the period of the Davan Kingdom<sup>61</sup>. In historiographical analysis, individual archaeological sites are reviewed separately.

The site of Akhsikent, located along the Syr Darya in the To'raqo'rg'on district of Namangan region, began to receive archaeological attention from the late 19th to the early 20th centuries. Initial investigations were carried out by archaeologists N.I. Veselovsky and I.A. Castanier. Subsequently, M.E. Masson, A.N. Bernshtam, Y.G. Ghulomov, I. Akhrorov, and Y. Qosimov conducted systematic studies of the area. The site was further explored by researchers such as A.I. Smirnov, V.L. Voronina, and O. Papachristou. From the 1960s onward, stationary archaeological investigations were undertaken by a dedicated team under the leadership of Y.G. Ghulomov, including I. Akhrorov, S. Rahimov, Y. Qosimov, A. Anorboyev, G. Mirzayev, Q. Asqarov, and F. Maqsudov, with the findings subsequently published.

Archaeologists such as A.N. Bernshtam, Y.A. Zadneprovskiy, A.A. Anorboyev, and B.Kh. Matboboyev asserted that the foundation of the city of

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<sup>56</sup> Латынин Б.А. Работы в районе проектируемой гидроэлектростанции на р. Нарын в Фергане // ИГАИМКБ 1935, Вып. 110; Латинин Б.А. Эйлатанская расписная чаша // КСИИМК, 1960, № 80. – С. 90-92.

<sup>57</sup> Латынин Б.А. Работы в районе проектируемой электростанции на р. Нарын в Фергане // Археологические работы на новостройках. Т. 2. Известия ГАИМК. Вып. 110. – Ленинград, 1935. – С. 120-150.

<sup>58</sup> Заднепровский Ю.А. Городище Ейлатан // СА, 1960. № 3. – С. 29-46; Горбунова Н.Г. Итоги исследования археологических памятников Ферганской области // СА. 1979. № 3. – С. 16-34.

<sup>59</sup> Gorbunova N.G. The culture of Ancient Ferghana VI century B.C-VI century A.D. British archeological reports. International series 281. – London, 1986. – 365 p.

<sup>60</sup> Бернштам А.Н. Историко-археологические очерки центрального Тянь-Шаня и Памиро-Алтая // Материалы и исследования по археологии. – Москва, 1952. № 26. – С. 217-263.

<sup>61</sup> Бернштам А.Н. Древняя Фергана. – Ташкент, 1951. – С. 47; Бернштам А.Н. Историко-археологические очерки Центрального Тянь-Шаня и Памиро-Алая // МИА. 1952, № 26. – 346 с.

Koson was closely linked to the history of the powerful Kushan Empire, estimating its age at over two thousand years. Scientific conclusions drawn by A.N. Bernshtam during his excavations led to the hypothesis that Koson was the capital of northern Fergana during the Kushan period<sup>62</sup>. In his writings<sup>63</sup>, it is also suggested that the name “Koson” derives from the ethnonym “Kushan,” referring to the people who inhabited the region<sup>64</sup>.

In the 1940s–1950s, the local population referred to the medieval site of the present-day Pop city as “Ayritom.” During excavations at Ayritom, A.N. Bernshtam uncovered extensive remains of copper, iron, pottery, and kilns. M.E. Vorones also conducted archaeological investigations at Munchoqtepa<sup>65</sup> and, based on the results, concluded that Balandtepa was the ruin of a city dating to the 10th–11th centuries. In his 1983 publication, M.Kh. Isomiddinov shared some of the findings from Balandtepa excavations with the academic community<sup>66</sup>.

The Mingtepa site is among the most thoroughly investigated in the region. Among the first researchers to study it were M.E. Masson, A.N. Bernshtam<sup>67</sup>, Y.A. Zadneprovskiy<sup>68</sup>, V.I. Kozenkova<sup>69</sup>, and B.Kh. Matboboyev. Notably, it was A.N. Bernshtam and Y.A. Zadneprovskiy who, in the 1950s, first hypothesized that Mingtepa may have been the location of Ershi, the capital of the ancient Davan state mentioned in Chinese historical sources.

The archaeological study of Kuva, considered one of the oldest cities in Central Asia, was significantly advanced by researchers such as V.D. Zhukov, A.N. Bernshtam, V.A. Bulatova, I.A. Akhrorov, Y.A. Zadneprovskiy, D.P. Varkhotova, O.I. Smirnova, V.Y. Zezenkova, E.A. Davidovich, and B.Kh. Matboboyev<sup>70</sup>. V.A. Bulatova conducted excavations in Kuva between 1956 and 1975 and published the major monograph “Ancient Kuva” in 1972<sup>71</sup>. The book provided a comprehensive analysis of Buddhist statues and highlighted the influence of Buddhism on local religions. She also authored the article “Buddhist Temple in Kuva,” which analyzed sculptural findings to understand the breadth of Buddhist religious ideas<sup>72</sup>. Her study on a runic inscription found on a ceramic

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<sup>62</sup> Қосимов Й. Наманган тарихидан лавҳалар. – Тошкент: “Фан”, 1990. – Б. 7-9.

<sup>63</sup> Бернштам А.Н. Историко-археологические очерки центрального Тянь-Шаня и Памиро-Алтая // МИА. № 26. – Москва: Ленинград, 1952. – С. 217-263.

<sup>64</sup> O’sh manba... – С. 221.

<sup>65</sup> Воронец М.Э. Археологическая рекогносцировка 1950 года по Наманганской области // Известия АН УзССР. Вып. 5. – Ташкент, 1951. – С. 93-97.

<sup>66</sup> Исамиддинов М.Х. Разведочные работы в Наманганской области // АО 1983 г. – Москва, 1985. – С. 531.

<sup>67</sup> Бернштам А.Н. Араванские наскальные изображения и Даваньская столица – Эрши // Советская Этнография. 1948. № 4. – С. 155-161; Бернштам А. Н. Историко-археологические очерки Центрального Тянь-Шаня и Памиро-Алая. – Москва, 1952. – 347 с.

<sup>68</sup> Заднепровский Ю.А., Матбабаев Б.Х. Городище Мархамат (некоторые итоги изучения) // ИМКУ. – Ташкент, 1999. Вып. 25. – С. 62-72.

<sup>69</sup> Козенкова В.И. Археологические работы в Андижанской области в 1956 г // КСИИМК. 1959. Вып. 76. – С. 60-69.

<sup>70</sup> Жуков В.Д. Обследование городища Старая Кува в 1956 г // Краткие сообщения Института истории материальной культуры. – Москва, 1960. Вып 80. – С. 80-85; Давидович Е.А. Саманидские монеты Кувы // СА. № 2. – Москва, 1960. – С. 254- 257; Булатова В. А. Бронзовый штамп из Кувы VII–VIII вв // ИМКУ, Вып. 4. – Ташкент, 1963. – С. 110-111; Смирнова О.И. Древнетюркских монетах из Кувы // Письменные памятники и проблемы истории культуры народов Востока. часть 1. – Москва, 1977. – С. 51-53.

<sup>71</sup> Булатова В.А. Древняя Кува. Ташкент, 1972. – 227 с.

<sup>72</sup> Булатова В.А. Буддийский храм в Куве // СА. 1961. № 3. – С. 241-250.

vessel in Fergana later became an important stimulus for Turkological studies related to the region<sup>73</sup>.

Despite the abundance of material evidence from antiquity, methodological approaches to studying these artifacts, including accurate dating, objective analysis, and the historical roots of early urban culture, have often remained underdeveloped. During the Soviet period, research primarily focused on the historical topography of cities, with urban planning and architectural issues receiving less attention. Nevertheless, these studies have made it possible to reconstruct aspects of the socio-economic, spiritual, and cultural life of the ancient population of Fergana prior to the spread of Islam.

Chapter Three of the dissertation is titled “*The Reflection of Archaeological Investigations Conducted During the Years of Independence in Scholarly Research.*” The first paragraph of this chapter, “*Historiographical Research on the Ancient Cities of the Region,*” reveals that since 1991, archaeological exploration in Uzbekistan has reached a new qualitative stage. Alongside studies on the history of the Uzbek people and their statehood, increased attention has been paid to the ancient population of the region and the history of its material culture.

In the 1990s and early 21st century, several previously studied issues were reassessed and systematized in light of new archaeological research<sup>74</sup>. Significant contributions to the study of cities and statehood in the Fergana region were made by A.A. Asqarov<sup>75</sup>, G.P. Ivanov<sup>76</sup>, B.X. Matboboyev<sup>77</sup>, A.A. Anorboyev<sup>78</sup>, M. Isomiddinov<sup>79</sup>, B.M. Abdullayev<sup>80</sup>, S.R. Baratov<sup>81</sup>, F.A. Maqsudov<sup>82</sup>,

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<sup>73</sup> Булатова В.А. Буддийский храм в Куве // СА. 1961. № 3. – С. 241-250.

<sup>74</sup> Абдуллаев Ў.И. Ўрта Осиёда ибтидоий жамоалар тузуми ва илк давлатчилик тарихи. – Ўрганч, 2019. – Б. 39.

<sup>75</sup> Аскарлов А., Ширинов Т. Ранняя городская культура эпохи бронзы юга Средней Азии. – Самарканд, 1993. – 245 с; Аскарлов А.А. Ўзбек давлатчилиги илк боскичларида қадимги Фарғона // Фарғона водийси тарихининг долзарб муаммолари: Конф. материаллари. – Фарғона, 2000. 1-жилд. – Б. 13-25.

<sup>76</sup> Иванов Г.П. Ранняя государственность на территории древней Ферганы // Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихида Фарғона водийси. – Фарғона. 2004. – С. 3-14.

<sup>77</sup> Матбобоев Б.Х., Шамсутдинов Р.Т., Мамажонов М. Буюк Ипак йўлидаги Фарғона шаҳарлари. – Андижон: Мерос, 1994. – 74 б; Матбобоев Б.Х. Фарғона қадимий шаҳарларининг жойлашган ўрни масалалари // Ўзбекистонда ижтимоий фанлар. – Тошкент, 1995. № 9. – Б. 77-82; Матбобоев Б. Қадимги Фарғонада илк давлатчилик илдизлари // Ўзбекистон тарихи. – Тошкент, 2002. № 1. – Б. 3-11.

<sup>78</sup> Анарбаев А.А. Касан город-ставка, лагерь-крепость // Фергана в древности и средневековье // Сб. статей, подготовленных в честь 70-летия со дня рождения акад. Российской Народной Академии наук Ю.А. Заднепровского. – Самарканд, 1994. – С. 25; Анарбаев А.А. Ахсикет – столица древней Ферганы. – Ташкент: «Taffakur», 2013. – 513 с.

<sup>79</sup> Исамиддинов М., Рахматиллаев Х. Ўрта Осиёда бронза даври ҳамда илк темир даври ва Фарғонанинг илк давлатчилик муаммолари // Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихида Фарғона водийси. – Фарғона. 2004; Исомиддинов М., Алохунов А. Фарғона водийси бронза ва темир даврида. – Фарғона, 2021. – 184 б.

<sup>80</sup> Абдуллаев Б. М. Урбанизационные процессы античной Ферганы // История и археология Турана. – Самарканд, 2017. № 3. – С. 113-120; Абдуллаев Б.М. Қадим Фарғона марказлашган (Даван) давлати асосчилари // Ўзбекистон археологиясининг долзарб масалалари, Республика илмий конференция материаллари. – Самарканд, 2022, – Б. 28-32.

<sup>81</sup> Baratov S. Fergana und das Syr-Dar'ja-Gebiet im späten 2. und frühen 1. Jahrtausend v. Chrna, 2001; Баратов С. Р. К вопросу, реконструкции космогонических и религиозных представлений саков Ферганы // Жрчество и шаманизм в скифскую эпоху: мат-лы межд. науч. конф. – 1996. – С. 145-148.

<sup>82</sup> Анорбоев А. Ўзбекистонда илк давлатчилик ва унинг ўрганилиши тарихидаги баъзи бир муаммолар // Ўзбекистон тарихи. – Тошкент, 2004. – № 4. – Б. 3-14; Анарбаев А.А., Мақсудов Ф.А. Древний Маргилан. – Тошкент: Фан, 2007. – 161 с.

S.Sh. Kubayev<sup>83</sup>, Sh.B. Shaydullayev<sup>84</sup>, I.T. Yo‘ldoshev<sup>85</sup>, A.A. Aloxunov<sup>86</sup>, U. Xolmo‘minov<sup>87</sup> and others.

Regarding the topography of cities in the region, contemporary research has been published by B.Kh. Matboboyev, Z.O. Rakhmonov, and G. Nurmatova<sup>88</sup>. Research by B.Kh. Matboboyev<sup>89</sup>, B.M. Abdullayev<sup>90</sup>, Sh.N. Nasriddinov, S.Sh. Kubayev<sup>91</sup>, A. Aloxunov, and A.A. Mamasiddiqov<sup>92</sup> has examined the characteristics, forms, and historical significance of ancient defensive structures and their role in the urbanization process of ancient Fergana.

Although foreign research on urban studies has primarily been conducted in neighboring countries, such works—while not always directly aligned with the main topic of this dissertation—still contribute valuable insights into the archaeology of territories currently located within Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Noteworthy among these are the works of A. Akishev, Kh.K. Tashbayeva, N.A. Madaliyev, A.R. Ayubov, and N.N. Negmatov.

Architectural studies have been explored in a general sense by B.M. Abdullayev, M.A. Yusupova, B.Kh. Matboboyev, and D. Khatamova<sup>93</sup>. The research of Sh. Nurmukhamedova and B. Dedakhanov has specifically addressed

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<sup>83</sup> Korzhenkov A.M., Anarbaev A.A., Usmanova M.T. et al. Traces of Strong Earthquakes at Ahsiket, the Ancient Capital of the Ferghana Valley. *Journal of Volcanology and Seismology*. 2021, Vol-15. – P. 107-125. <https://doi.org/10.1134/S0742046321020044>.

<sup>84</sup> Шайдуллаев Ш.Б. Ўзбекистон худудда давлатчиликнинг пайдо бўлиши ва ривожланиш босқичлари (Бактрия мисолида). Тарих фан. док. дисс. авт. – Самарканд, 2009. – 58 б.

<sup>85</sup> Йўлдошев И.Т. Фаргона водийсида шаҳарсозлик маданиятининг шаклланиши ва ривожланиши тарихи. Дисс... канд. ист. наук. – Тошкент, 2011. – 168 б.

<sup>86</sup> Aloxunov A. From the history of studying the archeological ruins of the city of Kuva (Qubo) // *Central Asian journal of social sciences and history* 2022. № 3. – P. 63-67; Aloxunov A.A. Farg‘ona vodiysidagi Dalvarzin yodgorligining mudofaa tizimi xususida // *FarDU ilmiy xabarлари* 2023, № 4. – B. 53-57.

<sup>87</sup> Халмуминов У. VI-VIII асрларда Фаргона водийсидаги етакчи шаҳар марказлари // *Science and Education* 2021, № 2. – B. 79-92.

<sup>88</sup> Матбобоев Б.Х. Қадимги Фаргона қадимий шаҳарларини жойлашган ўрни муаммолари // Ўзбекистонда ижтимоий фанлар. – Тошкент: Фан, 1996. № 9. – Б. 77-82; Раҳмонов О.З. Ахсикент топографияси ва типологияси бўйича айрим мулоҳазалар // Фаргона водийси тарихининг долзарб муаммолари – Наманган, 2020 – Б. 76-80; Раҳманов З.О. Farg‘ona vodiysi arxeologik yodgorliklari joylashuvi qonuniyatlarining ayrim muammolari; Нурматова Г. Средневековый Ахсикент (IX – XII вв.) // Ученые записки. – С. 132-134.

<sup>89</sup> Матбабаев Б.Х. Оборонительные сооружения древней Ферганы (кон. II тыс. до н.э. – пер. пол. I тыс. н.э.) – Ташкент, 2011. – 175 с; Матбобоев Б. Қадимги Фаргона муҳофаа иншоатларининг ривожланиш босқичлари // ОНУ 1997. №1. – С. 45-46; Матбабаев Б. Осуурии Ферганы. – С. 43-47; О возникновении и этапах развития города Пап. – С. 59-68; Находки погребений с трупосождением и конём в Фергане. – С. 72-75; Некоторые итоги исследования раннесредневековой культуры Ферганы // ОНУ. 1993, №2. – С. 64-68

<sup>90</sup> Абдуллаев Б.М. Возникновение и этапы развития фортификация Ферганы древности и средневековья (кон. Птыс. н.э – нач. II тыс. н.э.). – Самарканд, 2008; Матбобоев Б.Х. Қадимги Фаргона муҳофаа иншоатларининг ривожланиш босқичлари // Ўзбекистонда ижтимоий фанлар. – Тошкент, 1997. № 1-2.

<sup>91</sup> Насриддинов Ш.Н., Кубаев С.Ш. Қирқхужра ёдгорлиги муҳофаа деворининг шаклланиши // Марказий Осиё халқларининг ижтимоий-иқтисодий, сиёсий тарихи, моддий ва маънавий маданияти (қадимги даврдан ҳозирги кунгача), Республика илмий-амалий конференция материаллари. – Самарканд, 2023. – Б. 56-59.

<sup>92</sup> Aloxunov A. A., Mamasiddiqov A. A. Farg‘ona vodiysidagi Dalvarzin yodgorligining mudofaa tizimi xususida // *Fardu xabarлари*, 2022, № 4. – B. 53-56.

<sup>93</sup> Абдуллаев Б.М. К изучению оборонительных сооружений Ферганской долины античного периода // ИМКУ, – Самарканд, 2004. № 34. – С. 43-47; Юсупова М.А. Полвека трансформации архитектуры Узбекистана. На примере «новых городов» Ферганской долины, конца XIX- нач. XX. – Ташкент: Print, 2005. – 192 с; Матбабаев Б.Х., Абдуллаев Б.М. Оборонительные сооружения древней Ферганы (кон. II тыс. до н.э. – нач. I тыс. н.э.). – Ташкент: Shidasp, 2011. – 176 с; Xatamova D. Фаргона водийсидаги ўрта аср меъморий ёдгорликлари ва уларнинг турлари // НамМҚИ, – Наманган, 2021. – Б. 600-603; Dedakhanov B., Kasimov I. Ancient Architecture of the Ferghana valley features of formation and development (on the example of civil architecture and urban planning) // *Science and innovation*, 2022. № 1, – P. 278-284.

the architecture and compositional structure of ancient and early medieval Fergana cities. Scholars such as A.A. Anorboyev, F.A. Maqsudov, D.Kh. Murodov, Sh.M. Khayitova, and B.E. Beknazarov have contributed to the study of anthropogenic landscapes within Fergana's urban development.

By the early 21st century, research on the urban culture of the Fergana Valley began to develop in parallel with the growth of the tourism sector. In this regard, researchers such as L. Mahmud, A. Anorboyev, B. Rakhmonov, and T. Qozoqov have presented various proposals and analytical perspectives on the subject<sup>94</sup>.

In conclusion, the research within this thematic area can be classified into three stages. The first stage (1991–1998) encompasses works produced in the early years of independence, during which the number of studies was influenced by the socio-economic transformations of the time. These studies often retained the conceptual frameworks inherited from the Soviet period in urban planning and development. The second stage (1998–2016) witnessed the emergence of publications that reflected a new level of scholarly quality in archaeological research. The primary objective of this period was the study of the Uzbek people and the history of their statehood. As a result, the research on urban culture in the Fergana Valley reached a new level, leading to the production of large-scale monographic and dissertation works based on the principle of historical accuracy in dating urban formations. The third stage (from 2016 to the present) is marked by studies devoted to the results of internationally collaborative excavations. This phase reflects a broader regional research agenda aligned with contemporary scientific trends.

The second paragraph of Chapter Three is titled “*The Archaeological Study of the Fergana Valley in the Pages of Periodical Publications.*” This section addresses the role of periodicals in disseminating archaeological discoveries to the broader public, emphasizing that the effectiveness of public engagement is directly linked to the quality and frequency of published materials.

In particular, specialized periodicals such as “Archaeology of Uzbekistan,” “Archaeological Research in Uzbekistan,” and “The History of Material Culture of Uzbekistan” have served as the primary platforms through which significant findings from the Fergana Valley have been communicated to the scholarly community and the general public. This section also includes an analytical overview of the proceedings of academic conferences and various scholarly symposiums, which often present valuable data relevant to the archaeological exploration of the region.

The content analysis of periodicals revealed that in the journal “Archaeology of Uzbekistan,” for the period between 2010 and 2025, approximately 37% of articles related to the Fergana Valley focused on material culture artifacts, 18%

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<sup>94</sup> Махмуд Л. Ахсикент ёдгорлигини ўрганиш ва туризм манзилгоҳига айлантириш истиқболлари. – Наманган, 2016. – 132 б ; Анорбоев А. Ахсикент археология объектини ўрганиш ва муҳофаза қилиш масаласига доир // Водийнома 2018. № 2. – Б. 10-16; Раҳмонов Б. Ахсикент ёдгорлиги археологик туризм манзилларидан бири бўлди // Наманган ҳақиқати, № 35. – Б. 3; Қозоқов Т. Ахсикент мухтасар тарихи. – Тошкент: “Фан зиёси”, 2024. – 173 б.

addressed theoretical issues, another 18% explored questions of urbanization, and 27% were dedicated to Stone Age settlements.

In conclusion, it can be stated that during the Soviet period, numerous scholarly publications were produced on the medieval archaeology of the Fergana Valley, with an emphasis on topics such as burial sites, trade routes, and religious traditions. In contrast, the post-independence period has seen a marked revitalization in research on the emergence and development of urban culture in the valley, reflecting a broader methodological and thematic expansion in archaeological studies.

## CONCLUSION

1. The periodization of the history of the Fergana Valley is a debated theoretical issue. During the Soviet era, periodization was primarily based on Chinese sources and ethnic principles. In the years of independence, however, each archaeologist has proposed conceptual approaches based on new historical methodologies. While Soviet-era research methodology was clearly structured and developed in collaboration with the natural sciences, it has become evident that, in the post-independence period, research has advanced through the application of modern methods such as seismology, radiocarbon dating, petrography, geophysics, and GIS technologies;

2. Based on the analysis of research findings, local history museums have served as centers uniting both professional specialists and amateur enthusiasts who possess a comprehensive understanding of the history of the Fergana Valley. The fact that part of the museum staff consisted of archaeologists played an important role in the study of the ancient history of the valley. During the Soviet period, museum staff published a number of studies dedicated to the archaeology of the valley, making a significant contribution to the development of the field. However, in the years of independence, a noticeable decline has been observed in the participation of museum staff in archaeological research activities;

3. Archaeological expeditions that began in the mid-20th century was carried out in accordance with the socio-economic interests of the Soviet government. Although these expeditions were conducted in a planned and comprehensive manner, their results often remained unpublished. In the early years of independence, due to financial constraints, the organization of expeditions was temporarily reduced. However, since the beginning of the 21st century, both the number of archaeological expeditions and the publication of their results have increased significantly, and the process of internationalization in the field has begun to intensify;

4. Since the 1950s–60s, archaeological research dedicated to the Fergana Valley has introduced an approach of dividing the region into historical and cultural oases for study. However, in scholarly publications, the focus was largely limited to the historical topography of sites and their general descriptions. In particular, studies on the Stone Age archaeology continued to debate the age of the Selungur man, while the key factors influencing the development of socio-

economic and cultural life remained insufficiently discussed. The chronological dating of ancient and medieval cities, their objective investigation, and the uncovering of the historical roots of early urban development were largely neglected;

5. In the studies conducted during the 1970s–1980s on this topic, new scientific directions began to emerge. The establishment of the Archaeological Research Institute in 1970, equipped with modern technical equipment, had a positive impact on both the quantity and quality of research. As a result, interdisciplinary collaboration in research increased. During this period, archaeological and anthropological investigations carried out in the Fergana Valley made it possible to classify the ancient population of Uzbekistan – particularly those living in the Fergana Valley – into major anthropological types and to trace the historical development of their formation;

6. In Soviet-era scholarly literature, archaeological sites were studied primarily from a classificatory and descriptive perspective, without conducting separate analyses of the socio-economic and cultural aspects of each historical period. Despite this limitation, the research published during that time contributed to the development of the field and served as a foundation for subsequent scientific investigations;

7. Since the beginning of the 21st century, published studies have reflected increased attention to the geography of archaeological sites, issues of material culture, and the reconstruction of socio-economic systems and belief structures based on discovered artifacts. The Uzbek government's commitment to preserving archaeological heritage and promoting archaeological research has had a positive impact on the quality, volume, and advancement of scientific publications;

8. An analysis of periodicals regularly published during the years of independence has made it possible to identify the current state of problems in the archaeological study of the Fergana Valley. According to the results of this analysis, a significant number of publications are devoted to issues of material culture and urbanization processes in the valley, while articles focused on the prehistoric period are relatively few. In addition, articles addressing the restoration and preservation of archaeological heritage, the economic structure and social organization of the Fergana Valley, the daily life of people in ancient times, and issues of art represent a small proportion of the total. This indicates the importance of paying greater attention to these aspects in future research.

**Based on the scientific conclusions of the study, the following  
recommendations are proposed:**

1. To more accurately highlight the ancient folk traditions, customs, and cultural characteristics of the Fergana Valley through collaboration between the fields of archaeology and ethnography. To contribute to the preservation and strengthening of the region's material heritage by expanding the scope of ethno-archaeological publications;

2. To establish cooperation among archaeologists of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan by creating a unified archaeological research center, and to carry

out regional-level fundamental research projects reflecting the shared history of the Fergana Valley, the establishment of a unified information-analytical platform is of critical importance;

3. To encourage the scientific activities of museum staff by organizing the work of history and culture museums located in the Fergana Valley in cooperation with archaeologists;

4. To enhance the significance and scope of research by allocating additional funding for the organization of archaeological expeditions and increasing interdisciplinary integration;

5. To strengthen the sense of pride in national history among the younger generation by increasing the participation of women in the field of archaeology.

**УЧЕНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ  
DSc.03/31/01/2024/Tar.21.03 ПРИ ТАШКЕНТСКОМ  
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЯ**

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**ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЯ**

**ТУРДИХОДЖАЕВА МАХЛИЁХОН МУКИМКХОДЖА КИЗИ**

**ВОПРОСЫ АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ФЕРГАНСКОЙ  
ДОЛИНЫ В ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯХ 50-Х ГОДОВ XX ВЕКА – XXI ВЕКА**

07.00.08 – Историография, источниковедение и методы исторических исследований

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ**  
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по историческим наукам

**Тема диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан за B2023.2.PhD/Tar1515.**

Диссертация выполнена в Ташкентском государственном университете востоковедения.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекском, английском и русском (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Ученого совета ([www.tsuos.uz](http://www.tsuos.uz)) и на информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNET» ([www.ziynet.uz](http://www.ziynet.uz)).

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имени Мирзо Улугбека

Защита диссертации состоится 29.08.2025 г. В 10:00 часов на заседании Ученого совета №11 по номером DSc. 03/31.01.2024. Tar.21.03 по присуждению ученых степеней при Ташкентском государственном университете востоковедения. (Адрес: 100047, город Ташкент, улица Амира Темура, 20. Тел.: (99871) 233-45-21; факс: (998971) 233-52-24; e-mail: [sharq\\_ilmiiy@mail.ru](mailto:sharq_ilmiiy@mail.ru)).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ташкентского государственного университета востоковедения (зарегистрирована под номером 98). Адрес: 100060, город Ташкент, улица Амира Темура, 20. Телефон: (99871) 233-45-21.

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(реестр протокола рассылки №16 от 18.08.2025).



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## **Введение (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))**

**Целью исследования** является рассмотрение вопросов археологического изучения Ферганской долины в исследованиях 50-х годов XX века – XXI вв.

**Объектом исследования** являются научные исследования, опубликованные в период с 50-х XX века по XXI вв. по археологическому изучению Ферганской долины.

**Предметом исследования** являются археологические исследования различных авторов, архивные отчеты, источники периодической печати, опубликованные в период 50-х годов XX – XXI вв., а также результаты археологических раскопок, проведенных в Ферганской долине.

**Научная новизна исследования** заключается в следующем:

деятельность краеведческих музеев Ферганской долины в советский период внесла значительный вклад в развитие археологических знаний. Благодаря работе музейных археологов с 1950-х годов в регионе проводились комплексные экспедиции, что способствовало более эффективному сбору и сохранению уникальных материалов, относящихся к истории долины, а также созданию археологической карты региона. Однако в годы независимости наблюдается определенное снижение активности музеев в области археологических исследований. Это подтверждается архивными материалами, на основании которых обоснована необходимость организации совместной деятельности музеев истории и культуры с археологами, что позволит существенно обогатить музейные фонды достоверными и научно подтвержденными источниками;

первый этап научных исследований каменного века на территории Ферганской долины относится к 1950–1970-м годам XX века. В этот период основное внимание уделялось изучению намятников каменного века в контексте ирригационного строительства, а также определению возраста останков человека из Селунгура. Второй этап охватывает период с 1970 по 1990 годы и отличается более широким применением методов палинологии, палеозоологии и антропологии в археологических исследованиях. Повышение уровня междисциплинарной интеграции в этот период обусловило рост научной значимости и расширение охвата исследований, что было обосновано в соответствующих работах;

Доказано, что в годы независимости исследования по проблеме градостроительства и урбанизации Ферганской долины развивались в три этапа (1991–1998, 1998–2016, 2016 г. – по настоящее время), при этом на первом этапе наблюдалось некоторое сокращение количества научных публикаций в связи с существовавшей социально-экономической ситуацией, на втором этапе возросло число локальных исследований, направленных на уточнение хронологии возникновения городов, тогда как на последнем этапе существенно расширились международные научные связи, активизировалось изучение значения древних поселений региона как одного из центров

мировой цивилизации, а также как перспективного объекта для развития туризма;

основная часть публикаций в периодическом издании «Археология Узбекистана» посвящена вопросам градостроительства и материальной культуры в рамках исследований археологии Ферганской долины. Однако при этом сохраняется потребность в более глубоком освещении теоретических вопросов, изучении первобытного периода и проведении этноархеологических анализов. В то же время, большинство материалов, публикуемых в журнале «Археологические исследования в Узбекистане», посвящены исследованиям, проведённым на территории Андижанской области; за ней следуют Наманганская и, в наименьшей степени, Ферганская области. Этот факт указывает на недостаточную интенсивность археологических работ в Ферганской области. В связи с этим предложено усилить сотрудничество археологов региона и создать единую информационно-аналитическую платформу, которая способствовала бы координации и систематизации научных исследований.

**Внедрение результатов исследования.** На основе научных выводов и предложений, разработанных в 50-е годы XX века – XXI веке по вопросам археологического изучения Ферганской долины:

В рамках проекта Ташкентского государственного университета востоковедения под названием «Использование локальных атрибутов в повышении этнотуристического потенциала районов Риштан, Чуст, Янги-курган и Бойсун» в диссертации рассматриваются вопросы градостроительства и урбанизации Ферганской долины в годы независимости. Исследования по данной тематике развивались в три этапа: 1991–1998, 1998–2016 и с 2016 года по настоящее время. На первом этапе, в связи с существующим социально-экономическим положением, количество научных публикаций несколько сократилось; на втором этапе наблюдается рост числа локальных исследований, направленных на достоверное определение возраста городов; на заключительном этапе расширились международные связи, а также были использованы результаты, раскрывающие значение древних поселений региона как одного из центров мировой цивилизации и перспективной туристической зоны (справка № 01-04-02/1430 от 24 мая 2025 года Ташкентского государственного университета востоковедения). В результате историко-научные исследования по вопросам градостроительства и урбанизации в Ферганской долине развивались поэтапно, а информация, связанная с признанием территории как древнего поселения и с ростом её туристического потенциала, послужила научной основой для идентификации локальных атрибутов и их эффективного применения в направлении этнотуризма.

В передаче «Историческое пространство», вышедшей в эфир на телеканале «История Узбекистана», в диссертации отражены научные исследования, посвящённые каменному веку Ферганской долины. Первый этап этих исследований относится к 50–70-м годам XX века и сосредоточен на изучении памятников каменного века в связи со строительством ирригационных объектов, а также на определении возраста Селунгурского

человека. Второй этап охватывает период 1970–1990-х годов, когда в археологических изысканиях шире применялись методы палинологии, палеозоологии и антропологии. Повышение уровня междисциплинарной интеграции способствовало расширению значимости и охвата исследований. Эти аналитические данные использованы в диссертации (справка № 15-33/354 от 27 мая 2025 года Государственного учреждения «Творческое объединение “Маърифат”» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана). В результате зрители познакомились с древней историей региона, Селунгурским человеком и значением научных исследований, что обогатило их интерес и представление о историческом наследии.

В первом разделе диссертации использованы материалы, предоставленные Государственным комитетом по туризму при Министерстве экологии, охраны окружающей среды и изменения климата Республики Узбекистан, в которых подчёркивается, что деятельность краеведческих музеев Ферганской долины в советский период внесла значительный вклад в развитие археологических знаний. Благодаря работе музейных археологов начиная с 50-х годов XX века проводились комплексные экспедиции, что способствовало эффективному сбору и хранению уникальных материалов, связанных с историей долины, а также составлению археологической карты региона. В годы независимости, согласно архивным материалам, наблюдалось снижение активности музеев в области археологии. В диссертации сделаны выводы о важности организации деятельности музеев в сотрудничестве с археологами с целью пополнения музейных фондов достоверными источниками (справка № 03-10-17-4464 от 27 мая 2025 года Государственного комитета по туризму при Министерстве экологии, охраны окружающей среды и изменения климата Республики Узбекистан). В результате была определена историческая роль музеев Ферганской долины в археологической деятельности, дана оценка их вклада в формирование научного наследия и обоснована необходимость пополнения музейных фондов в сотрудничестве с археологами.

В диссертации также анализируются материалы периодического издания «Археология Узбекистана», большая часть которых охватывает научные исследования по направлениям градостроительства и материальной культуры в археологии долины. При этом потребность в теоретических разработках, анализе первобытного периода и этноархеологических исследованиях сохраняется на высоком уровне. Согласно обзору журнала «Археологические исследования в Узбекистане», наибольшее количество работ посвящено Андижанской области, затем Наманганской, и наименьшее Ферганской области, что свидетельствует о недостаточном уровне археологических исследований в Фергане. В этой связи предложение об усилении сотрудничества археологов долины и создании единой «Информационно-аналитической платформы» было представлено на выставках музея истории и культуры Наманганской области Агентства по культурному наследию Республики Узбекистан (справка № 04-05/2257 от 5 июня 2025 года). В результате предложенная концепция единой Информационно-аналитической

платформы начала использоваться как методологическая основа в процессе оценки, анализа и централизованного сбора научных данных об археологических исследованиях регионов со стороны Агентства по культурному наследию.

**Структура и объем диссертации.** Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка использованных литературы, глоссария и приложения. Общий объем диссертации составляет 156 страниц.

**E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI**  
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**I bo'lim (I part; I часть)**

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Bichimi 60×84 1/16, “Times New Roman” garniturasida terilgan.  
Shartli bosma tabog‘i 3,5. Adadi 80 nusxada.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi  
Kichik bosmaxonasida chop etildi.  
100047, Toshkent, akademik Y.G‘ulomov ko‘chasi, 70.