

**ANCIENT EXAMPLES OF THE ART OF SCULPTURE ORGA Nish  
IS OF PRIORITY IMPORTANCE**

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**Abstract:** This article is about the oldest examples of sculpture found in the territory of Uzbekistan.

**Key words:** statue, Kushan, ancient, territory, relief, stone

**Аннотация:** В статье рассматриваются древнейшие образцы скульптуры, найденные на территории Узбекистана.

**Ключевые слова:** статуя, Кушан, древний, территория, рельеф, камень

Sculpture is one of the oldest forms of art, and in each era it has had its own direction and content. Looking back into the past, The art of sculpture has been developed since ancient times we will see that it did. Egyptian sculptor "Nefertiti" created by Thutmose, or Greek sculptor Meron's "Disc shooter", Skopas's "Dancer "Moneda" statues are bright of this is an example. Including our country Dalvarzintepa, Halchayan, Ayritom, Campirtepa, Bolaliketepa, Karatepa, Afrosiab, the ancient state of Khorezm Such as Earth Castle, Jonbos Castle, and Frost Castle archaeological from a number of areas Excavations have found artifacts dating back to the 2nd–5th millennia BC. examples of sculptural art It also has a long history in Uzbekistan. indicates that In this place, especially the soil found in the fort, embossed on the surface of the jug "

"Mother and child" image of the gods artistic in its perfection has value. But it is most of the sculptures are in their period made of soft material and long that the period remained under the soil because of this, it has not reached us in its original form. The study of the ancient monuments of Central Asia began in the 1930s, but it was mainly in the 1960s that attention to it intensified. S. P. Tolstov, V. A. Shishkin, Y. Gulomov, M. E. Masson, G. A. Pugachenkova, B. Yes. Stavsky, B. Like Turgunov scientists worked effectively in this field. That's it. Meron. "Disc thrower" from AD mid-5th century BC Skopas. "Dancer Coin" Despite the 4th century BC, the ancient monuments of the BC era in Central Asia, including in Uzbekistan, have not yet been fully studied. However, according to the information found and identified so far, it is clear that art and culture were at a high level in Central Asia in previous centuries. This is very important in studying the past of our people.

is a great opportunity. For example: L. I. Rempel's "Architectural ornament to Uzbekistan", G. A. Pugachenkova's "Architekturnye pamyatniki Nis", M. T. Aminjonov's "Story of Ancient Memories" in the literature, there is a lot of information about the influence of the Greeks and local peoples, among other peoples, from the monuments found in the lands of Central Asia before the Arab conquest. In October 1932, soldiers of the border troops were lying in the water in the area near Ayritom, 13 kilometers above Termiz and three chest-high reliefs were carved on a stone slab between the leaves of the Akanfa tree. A sculpture of a musician (playing a harp, lute and drum), i.e. a piece of frieze They find it in Amudarya. This statue after a certain period "Preservation of historical monuments and cultural treasures" to Tashkent This discovery will be brought to the historical committee in the future. large-scale exploration to find and study relics became the main impetus for the beginning of the excavations. After archaeologists became convinced that this statue was very ancient, a working group was formed under the leadership of M. E. Masson and sent to the Surkhandarya region. As a result of the excavations conducted by them in Airitam, many unique objects were found: ceramic vessels, jewelry, coins, and sculptures.

The most exemplary examples of fine and applied art found in our country date back to the Kushan Empire. The Kushan culture, which left an indelible mark not only on the history of the peoples of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India in Central Asia, but also on the history of the peoples of the whole world, was one of the most advanced periods of human development. Looking at the examples of art and labor found, any person is amazed. Because most of the sculptures made specifically for Buddhism are anatomically perfect. In order to create works of art at a high level, a person's consciousness and thinking must be at a high level. These examples of sculpture show that the lifestyle, art, science, and culture of the people during the reign of the Kushan Empire were at a high level. The period in which this state lived is known in history as the "Kushan era." The Kushan era covers the period from the end of the 1st century BC to the middle of the 4th century AD. The center of this great empire, which occupied lands from the Indus Valley to Parthia, was the lands of northeastern India, that is, modern Afghanistan. According to written sources, after the victory of the nomadic "Great Yuechki" tribe over the Greco-Bactrian kingdom, it settled on the right bank of the Amu Darya and was divided into five principalities: Khumi, Shuami, Khisa, Dumi and Guishuang. The nomadic tribes witnessed the rich traditions of Bactria, a developed state system and a highly developed culture. The Bactrians were much higher than the nomads in their socio-economic system. Therefore, they began to assimilate the achievements of the Bactrians. This was not only the desire of the nomadic tribes, but also the necessity of the development of society. The

tribal rulers first of all began to solve the problem of commodity and money circulation, which was highly developed in Bactria. Since they did not have the experience to issue new coins, they began to mint coins in the simplest way, imitating the coins of Eucratides and Heliocles, which were in circulation in these regions. According to archaeological research, coins minted in imitation of the coins of Heliocles were the most common in circulation during this period. The obverse of the coins shows the head of an unknown king, and the reverse shows a Greek god.

Instead of the statue of Zeus, a relief of a horse is depicted. It is known that the peoples of Central Asia, and especially nomadic tribes, revered horses and worshiped them. Interestingly, the majority of coins of this type were found in the Surkhandarya region. It is assumed that these coins were minted by the governors of the Kushan-Guishuan region. The placement of the image of a horse on the coins indicates that a new state was emerging here. Coins with the image of a horse are found mainly in the vicinity of Dalvarzintepa and Kholchayan. Based on this, G. A. Pugachenkova believes that “the capital of the Kushan-Guishuan region was located in the place of Dalvarzintepa.” At the second stage of the development of the new state, the image on the obverse of the coins changed. It depicts a statue of the king. His facial features resemble the statues found in Kholchayan. On the reverse side of the coins, there is a statue of a horseman and four words written in Greek letters. The first word is *Hukumran*, the second word is *Geray*, the third word is still unread, the fourth word is read as *Kushan*. Thus, it was established that the name of the first ruler from the Kushan-Guishuan tribe was *Geray*. However, there is no information about when *Geray* ruled. Most researchers believe that he ruled in the second half of the first century BC.

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