

OQTEPA XAROBALARI

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Annotatsiya: Bir paytlar biz bu yerga o'spirin bo'lgan paytimizda kelganmiz. Bu joyni o'rghanish va bu erda izlanish bizga yoqar edi. Katta bo'lmanan tepalik biz uchun g'ayrioddiy va g'oyat jozibali ko'rindi.

Kalit so'zlar: : oqtepa, yunusobod, xaroba

Toshkentning markazida, Yunusobod tumanida qadimgi arxeologiya yodgorligi – Oqtepa manzilgohi xarobalari bor deb kim o'ylar edi? Bu joy haqida birinchi marta eshitgan vaqtimni juda yaxshi eslayman. Bir paytlar biz bu yerga o'spirin bo'lgan paytimizda kelganmiz. Bu joyni o'rghanish va bu erda izlanish bizga yoqar edi. Katta bo'lmanan tepalik biz uchun g'ayrioddiy va g'oyat jozibali ko'rindi. Biz eng yuqori choqqiga chiqishni yaxshi ko'rardik. Biz tog'da ekanligimizni tasavvur qilib, quyosh botishini tomosha qilardik. Tabiiyki, o'shanda biz oddiy tepada emas, balki noyob mustahkam istehkom, katta saroy ustida turganligimizni bilmas edik. Ushbu binoning qurilishi sanalari eramizdan oldingi V-VIII asrlar deb belgilangan. U yerda hech qanday to'siqlar va belgilar yo'q edi. Uning ichiga xohlagan inson kirishi mumkin edi. Bu joy tarixiy yodgorlik ekanligini tarix darsidan bilib oldim. O'qituvchining ta'kidlashicha, bu saroyda Choch davlati hukmdorlariga bo'ysungan bir necha turkiy hokimlar yashagan. O'shandan beri, har doim bu yodgorlik yonidan o'tib, har safar uning holatiga e'tibor beraman. So'nggi bir necha yil ichida uning atrofi to'sib qo'yildi va kirish joyi yaqinida ma'lumot yozilgan taxtacha osildi. Yaqinda esa yodgorlik atrofidagi hamma joyni qazishganligini va yodgorlik yonida binolar qurbanligini guvohi bo'ldim. Ammo matbuotdan bildimki, "Yunusobod Oqtepasi" daxlsiz qolgan.

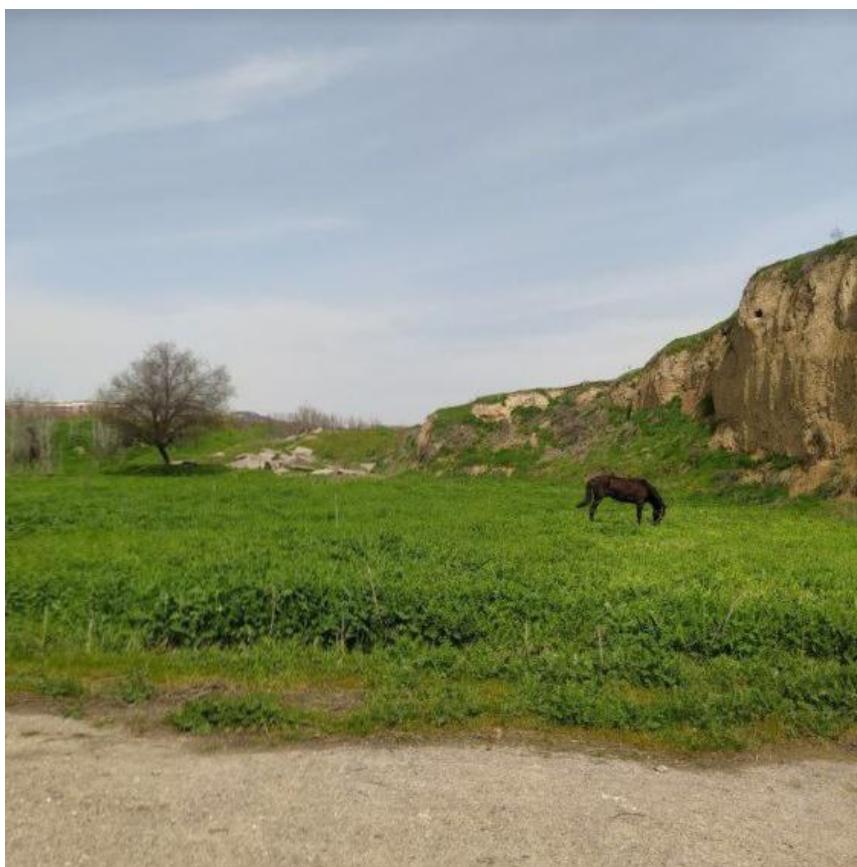


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Oqtepasi — o'rta asrlar arxeologiya yodgorligi (5—13-asrlar). Toshkentning shim.sharqiy qismida, Oqtepa kanali bo'yida joylashgan. 1886 yil V.P.Nalivkin qayd qilgan. 1940—41 yillarda A.I.Terenojkin qazishlar olib borgan. 1975-yil va 1977—85 yil Toshkent arxeologiya ekspeditsiyasi (M.S.Mershchiyev, M.I.Filanovich) tomonidan o'rganilgan. Yu.O. — jan. Tomoni baland va tik tepalik ko'rinishdagi ko'shkli qo'rg'onqasr va istehkomsiz qishloq xarobasi. Maydoni qariyb 100 ga, eng baland qismi 21 m. Ko'shkli qo'rg'on (86—180 m) shim.dan jan.ga tomon cho'zilgan va qishloqsan chuqur jarlik (xandaq) bilan ajratilgan. Qazishmalardan ma'lum bo'lishicha, 5-asrda qasr do'nglik ustiga urib chiqilgan paxsa tagkursi (platforma)da qadimiy ko'targan. U uzun va keng zinapoyaga o'xshatib qurilgan ikki qavatli binodan iborat bo'lib, uning birinchi qavatini mayd. 80x80 m va yuqori qavatining mayd. 50x50 m ga teng. Qasrning har ikkala qavatining ichkari tomoniga uzun yo'lak — galereya bino qilingan va tashqarisi baland devor bilan o'ralgan. Tashqi devor va tomi ravoqsimon qilib yopilgan yo'laklar galereyasi xalq tilida "devg'isht" deb yuritilgan paxsa bloklari (70x70x70 sm) hamda 48x24xYu sm hajmdagi uzun xom g'ishtlardan ishlangan. Yo'laklar halqasining kengligi 2 m, bal. 2,3 m. Ustki qator yo'laklar burchaklarida gumbazli dumaloq xonalar bo'lib, ular tashqaridan doira shaklidagi minora (mo'la)larni hosil qilgan. Kvadratning ichki qismi uzun ensiz, tomi gumbazli xonalardan iborat bo'lib, ular qator yo'laklarga tutashgan. 7-asr boshlarida tor xonalar tuproq bilan to'lg'azilib, mustahkam tagkursiga aylantirilgan va ustiga binolar qurilgan. Qasrning to'rt burchagidagi minoralar mustahkamlanib, uningjan. G'arbiy qismida mayd. 22x22 m li ko'shk bino qilingan.



Saqlanib qolgan imorat qoddiklariga qaraganda (7-asr oxiri va 8-asr boshi), ko'shk ham 2 qavatli bo'lib, uning pastki qavatida ravoqli xonalar, yuqorida esa mulkdorning uyjoy va mehmonxonalarini joylashgan. Ko'shkdan shim.roqda 10 tacha xonalar ochilib, ular ibodatxona majmuasidan iborat bo'lgan. Ko'shknинг sharqiy qismida 9 ta uzun boloxonali uylar kavlab ochilib, ayrimlarining ichida devor bo'ylab ensiz supa, orqa devorida yorug'lik darchalari, to'sin tuynuklari saqlangan. Xonalar, asosan, omborxona, boloxonalar esa xizmatkor va qarollar uchun boshpana vazifasini o'tagan.

Oqtepaning qasrga yondoshgan qo‘rg‘on qismida ham qazish ishlari olib borilib, qo‘rg‘onning tashqi devori, hovli va devor bo‘ylab chokarlar uchun qurilgan gurar joylar, ko‘shkka tomon yo‘nalgan ko‘tarma yo‘lning bir qismi va darvozaxona oldi inshootlarining vayronalari kavlab ochilgan.



Qazish jarayonida sopol buyum bo‘laklaridan tashqari tosh, suyak va metallardan yasalgan qurolyarog‘, zebiziynat, jumladan, temir pichoq, xanjar, bolta, o‘roq, uch parrakli o‘q paykonlari, tosh yorg‘uchoklar, tog‘ xrustali ko‘zli kumush uzuk va h.k. topilgan. Topilmalar orasida nuroniy mo‘ysafid tasvirli terrakota, ayniqsa, diqqatga sazovor. Shuningdek, 5-asrdagi mahalliy hukmdorlarning kumush tangalari, umaviylartt 12 ta dirhami hamda sug‘d yozuvli mis tanga qayd etilgan. Tangalar, kuchli yong‘in izlari va boshqalarga qaraganda qo‘rg‘on 8-asrning 1-choragida vayron bo‘lgan. Qo‘rg‘on xarobasi o‘rnida 8-asrning 2-yarmida hayot qayta jonlangan. 9—12-asrlarda u Binkagp viloyatining istehkomli qishloqlaridan biriga aylangan. 13-asr boshida inqirozga uchragan. Ma’lumot uchun, “Yunusobad Business city” markazi 4 ta lotdan iborat. 41 hektar maydonda qurilishi kutilayotgan markazning birinchi lotida 9,12,15 qavatli 3 va 4 yulduzli mehmonxonalar bунyod etiladi. Ikkinchи lot hududida mакtab va bog‘cha hamda 1388 o‘rinli avtoturargoh barpo etish ko‘zda tutilgan. Maydoni 1,4 hektar bo‘lgan uchinchi lotda ofis va mehmonxonalar, 12 va 15 qavatli binolar quriladi. 18,2 hektarlik to‘rtinchи lotda esa katta bog‘, kichik do‘kon va restoranlar qurish rejalashtirilgan.

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