

BUXORO VOHASI TARIXIY GEOGRAFIYASI

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Annotatsiya. Maqola Buxoro voahsining tarixiy joylashuvi aholining voha bo'ylab tarqalishi. Zarafshon daryosi bo'yida joylashgan qadimiy shaharlar va ularninig iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy hayoti haqida hikolar qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Zarafshon irmoqlari, Xitfar, Rudizar, Narshaxiy, Nur, Varaxsha, Poykent Farab, Tavois, Iskajkat, SHarg'; Zandana, Vardona, Afshina, Barkad, Romtin (Zamonbobo, Kichiktuzkon, Kattatuzkon, Lo'xli, Og'achuyuq, Qandirli Zamonbobo, Kichiktuzkon, Kattatuzkon, Lo'xli, Og'achuyuq, Qandirli).

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF BUKHARA OASIS

Abstract. The article is the historical location of the Bukhara oasis and the distribution of the population along the oasis. It tells about the ancient cities located along the Zarafshan River and their economic and social life.

Key words: Zarafshan tributaries, Khitfar, Rudizar, Narshahi, Nur, Varakhsha, Poykent Farab, Tavois, Iskajkat, SHArg', Zandana, Vardona, Afshina, Barkad, Romtin (Zamonbobo, Kichiktuzkon, Kattatuzkon, Lohkli, Og achuyuq, Kandirli Zamonbobo, Kichiktuzkon, Kattatuzkon, Lohkli, Ogachuyuq, Kandirli).

ИСТОРИЧЕСКАЯ ГЕОГРАФИЯ БУХАРСКОГО ОАЗИСА

Аннотация. Историческое положение Бухарского оазиса, распределение населения по оазису. Рассказывается о древних городах, расположенных вдоль реки Зарафшан, их экономической и социальной жизни.

Ключевые слова: притоки Зеравшана, Хитфар, Рудизар, Наршахи, Нур, Варахша, Пойкент Фараб, Тавоис, Искаикат, Шарг, Зандана, Вардона, Афшина, Баркад, Ромтин (Замонбобо, Кичиктукон, Каттатукон, Лохли, Ог ачуюк, Кандирли Замонбобо, Кичиктукон, Каттатукон, Лохли, Огачуюк, Кандирли).

Buxoro vohasida o'troq dehqonchilik, shaharsozlik madaniyatining vujudga kelishida Zarafshon daryosining hayotbaxsh o'rni beqiyos. Qadimda Misr «Nilning hadysi» bo'lganidek, Buxoro vohasini ham Zarafshon daryosining in'omi desa bo'ladi. Chunki, daryo adog'ida joylashgan bu o'lkaning o'zi, avvalambor, Zarafshonning ming yillar davomida oqizib kelgan loyqa yotqiziqlari tufayli vujudga kelgan. Uning toshqinlaridan hosil bo'lgan son-sanoqsiz irmoqlar, ko'l va ko'lmaqlar esa voha tabiatining shakllanishi va uning o'zlashtirilib obod etnlishida hayotbaxsh rol o'ynagan.

Turkiston, Hisor va Zarafshon tog' tizmalaridagi qalin¹ muzliklar, abadiy qorliklar erib, ulardan hosil bo'lgan ulkan toshqinlar Zarafshon daryosi bo'ylab oqqan. Uning o'sha zamonlardagi toshqinlari, shubhasiz afsonalarda tasvirlangan «Nuh to'fonii» ni eslatadi. O'sha zamonlarda Zarafshon o'z vodiysida nihoyatda keng maydon bo'ylab yoyilib oqqan. Uning o'ng qirg'og'i hozirgi Samarkand viloyatida Payariq va Xatirchi adirlarini, so'l qirg'og'i esa

¹ Мухаммаджонов А.Р. Қадимги Бухоро. –Тошкент: Фан, 1991. –Б.9.

Pastdarg‘om va Kattaqo‘rg‘on qirlarini yuvib o‘tgan. Bu katta oqimning biror tomchisi ham Zarafshon vodiysining yuqori va o‘rta qismlarida na dehqonchilik, na obodonchilik uchun sarf bo‘lmay, u hozirgi Navoiy shahri yaqinida tor Xazora darbandini yorib o‘tib, konussimon Buxoro vohasiga oqib kirgan.

Buxoro vohasida u qadimgi Xitfar (Vobkentdaryo), Rudizar (Shohrud), Qorako‘ldaryo, Moxondaryo va Tayqir kabi bir nechta tarmoqlar hosil qilib, butun voha bo‘ylab yoyilib oqqan. O‘scha zamonlarda hozirgi Buxoro viloyatining vodiy qismi Zarafshonning toshqin suvlaridan hosil bo‘lgan ko‘l va botqoqliklardan iborat bo‘lib, ular qalin butazor, chakalakzor va to‘qayzorlar bilan qoplangan.

Buxoro vohasining bu qadimiy tabiiy manzarasi X asrda yashagan tarixchi Muhammad Narshaxiyning «Buxoro tarixi» asarida quyidagicha tasvirlanadi: «Hozirda Buxoro (o‘rnashgan) bu mavze, (ilgari) botqoqlik bo‘lib, uning ba’zi erlarini to‘qayzor, daraxtzor va ko‘kalamzorlar tashkil etgan, ayrim joylari esa shunday bo‘lganki, biron hayvon ham oyoq qo‘yishga joy topa olmagan. Buning sababi shuki, Samarkand tomonidagi viloyatlarda tog‘larda qor erib, suvi (oqib kelib) o‘scha joyga yig‘ilib yotar edi.

Samarqand tomonida bir katta daryo borki, uning «Rudi Mosaf»-«Mosaf daryosi» deb ataydilar. Bu daryoga ko‘p suv yig‘ilgan, u bir talay erlarni yuvib, o‘pirib, loyqalarni surib kelgan va natijada bu botqoqliklar to‘lib qolgan. Suv ko‘p oqib kelaverdi, loyqalarni to Bitik va Farobgacha surib keltira berdi. So‘ng suv (toshib kelishi) to‘xtadi, Buxoro o‘rnashgan joy (astasekin) to‘lib, tekis erga aylandi va shunday qilib u kattadaryo So‘g‘d va bu (loyqalar bilan) to‘lgan mavze Buxoro bo‘lib qoldi»1.

Golotsen davrida, ya’ni miloddan avvalgi XII-X ming yillikda tektonik harakatlar oqibatida Poykand Qorako‘l massivi birmuncha ko‘tariladi. Zarafshonning qadimiy oqimi Buxoro vohasida damlanib, hozirgi Yakkatut yaqinida Moxondaryo va Gujayli o‘zanlari bo‘ylab Qizilqumning ichkarisiga tomon urib ketadi. Bu ikki qadimiy o‘zan bo‘ylab u Chuqurko‘l, Moxonko‘l, O‘rtako‘l, Chandirkо‘l, Zamonbobo, Kichiktuzkon, Kattatuzkon, Lo‘xli, Og‘achuyuq, Qandirli, Qayiqli, Qurbonboy, Rahmatbobo, Kichikporson, Kattaporson va Echkiqiron kabi bir qancha ko‘llar zanjirini hosil qiladi. So‘ngra 150 km masofada butun Urganjiy dashtini kesib o‘tib, Oqrabod va Nargizqal’a degan joylarda Amudaryoga borib quyiladi. Qadimda Zarafshonni Amudaryo bilan tutashtirgan Moxondaryoning suvsizlikdan keyinchalik qurib qolgan ko‘hna o‘zanlari hozirgi vaqtida tamoman quruq va usti po‘rsiq sho‘r hamda atrofi yulg‘un bosgan ko‘llar orasida deyarli bilinmay ketgan bo‘lsa-da, ammo cho‘l bag‘rida, xususan, barxanlar ostida juda yaxshi saqlangan. Ba’zi joylarda uning kengligi 30, chuqurligi esa 1,5-2 metrga boradi.

Moxondaryoning o‘zanlaridan biri Amudaryoning o‘ng qirg‘og‘iga joylashgan XI-XII asr yodgorligi Nargizqal’a yaqinida 54 to‘rtta arnaga ajralib, delta hosil qiladi va chuqur hamda keng jarliklar orqali Amudaryoga borib tutashadi. Jarliklarni mahalliy aholi «suвлot» deb ataydi.

Ulardan birinchisi Oxursuvlot, ikkinchisi Jilg‘indisuvlot yoki Yulg‘unlisuvlot, uchinchisi Sho‘rsuvlot yoki Oyxonsuvlot, to‘rtinchisi Suvlisuvlot yoki Digosuvlot nomlari bilan mashhur. Bu suvlotlarning eni 75-125, chuqurligi esa 15-20 metrga teng. Moxondaryoning yana bir o‘zani Nargizqal’adan 18 km janubi-sharqda joylashgan Oqrabod mavzei yaqinida Sho‘ryotoq, Sariboy, Poyanda, Qumsuvlot va Jarsuvlot kabi beshta tarmoqqa bo‘linib, u ham Amudaryoga birlashadi.

Shubhasiz, Moxondaryoning kuchli oqimlari natijasida Amudaryoning, baland va mustahkam qirg‘oqlari yuvilib hosil bo‘lgan bunday chuqur va keng jarliklar qachonlardir uzoq o‘tmishda Zarafshon suvlarining Jayxunga tomon qanchalik shiddat bilan oqqanligidan guvohlik beribgina qolmasdan, balki bu ikki daryo aloqalarining qadimgi nishoni-osorul atiqasiga aylangan.

Buxoro va unga yaqin joylarda tashkil etilgan dastlabki aholi manzillar to‘g‘risida Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Ja‘far an-Narshaxiy o‘zining Buxoro tarixi kitobidi yozib qoldirgan. U Buxorodagi qadimgi Farab, Tavois, Iskajkat, SHarg‘, Zandana, Vardona, Afshina, Barkad, Romtin (Romitan), Varaxsha, Baykand, Karmina manzillar xususida quyidagilarni ta‘kidlaydi.

Karmina Buxoro qishloqlari jumlasidan bo‘lib, uning suvi Buxoro suvidan keladi, xirojji Buxoro xirojiga qo‘shiladi. Uning o‘ziga tegishli alohida bir qishloq ham bor, unda masjidi jome barpo etilgan. Karminani «Bodyaynxurdak» («Ko‘zacha») deb ataganlar. Buxorodan to Karminagacha o‘n to‘rt farsangdir1.

*Nur*² katta joy Buxoro va boshqa joylarning odamlari har yili ziyorat uchun u erga boradilar. Nur ziyoratiga borgan kishi hajqilgan (kishining) fazilatiga ega bo‘ladi; u ziyoratdan qaytib kelganida tabarruk joydan kelganligi sababli shaharni havoza band qilib bezatadilar. Bu Nurni boshqa viloyatlarda Nuri Buxoro deb ataydilar.

*Varaxsha*³. Bir nusxa (kitob)da Varaxsha o‘rnida Rajfandun deb yozganlar. Katta qishloqlardan biri. U Buxoro shahridan qadimiyoqdir. Unda podshohlarning qarorgohi joylashgan. Yilning oxirida esa yigirma kun bozor qilib, yigirma birinchi kuni navro‘z - yangi yil bayramini o‘tkazadilar. Buni «Navro‘zi kishovarzon» - «Dehqonlar navro‘zi» deydilar. Buxoro dehqonlari (yil kunlari) hisobini o‘sha kundan boshlaydilar va bunga e’tibor beradilar.

Baykand. Uni shaharlar jumlasidan deb hisoblaydilar. Baykand aholisi biror kishining Baykandni qishloq deb atashiga rozilik bergen emaslar. Baykandda Buxoro qishloqlari sonicha, mingdan ortiq rabot bo‘lgan.

Aholi joylashuvida shahriston, ark, rabot hamda voha bo‘ylab mavjud tepalar muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Buxoro vohasida bir guruh tepalar saqlangan bo‘lib, ular hududning geografik joylashuvi va aholi hayot tarzi natijasida vujudga kelgan. Quyida bugungi kunga qadar saqlangan tepalar ro‘yxatini keltiramiz.

Xulosa qiladigan bo‘lsak Buxoro vohasi tabiy joylashuviga ko‘ra Moxandaryoning o‘zanida joylashgan bo‘lib aholi orasida turli nomlar bilan atalib kelmoqda. Muhim jihatni qadim zamonalardan beri aholi bu vohani o‘zlariga makon qilib, dehqonchilik, chorvachilik, savdo-sotiq bilan shug’ullanib hayot kechirishmoqda.

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² Хозирги Нурота шаҳри.

³ Навоий вилоятининг Кизилтепа туман маркази худудида жойлашган.

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