

## MATERIAL CULTURE OF KARAKALPAKS -MEANS OF THE ROAD TRANSPORT

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Since ancient times, in Karakalpak , there were different types of transportation tools , due to the diversity of families. People engaged in agriculture often used carts, while those engaged in fishing used boats, sledges, and rafts.

The boat brought all kinds of goods to the markets in neighboring countries. A.Kunn reported that Shopping on boats in the market of the city of Shimbay indicates that the day will last 1-3 days.He sold cotton, linen, fish in boats. (day. The A. 1876 , s.229).

It is mentioned in the works of Karazin that in the cities of Shimbai, Nukus , Khonirat ,the makers communicated by boat (N. Karazin, 1875, p.207).

Many travelers, scientists have told about the widespread use of carts in Karakalpak's means of transportation in the 19th century.

A.V .Kaulbars reported that when approaching the black-footed ferrets , he noticed a strange phenomenon in people The tour of the carts in the village of Karakalpak near each house showed that such a sight is not seen in the Kazakh villages of neighboring peoples. 1 - 2 oxen in the carts showed that they were fed. (Spanish). 1881 , 555 to 556).

In the Karakalpak farm there was a wagon with the equipment for road fighting A. Jdanko, from Russia. Kosbergenov told about it in the media. (Zhdanko T. and. The A. 195 , 45 to 49). Zhdanko considers the chariot is one of the most valuable heirlooms in the material heritage of the pirates and brings him stories about the chariots in the pirate frontier, in the story of Qırq-qız.

The difference between the Karakalpak chariots and the Uzbek chariots can be seen in the thickness of the Kegeyly's length In the folklore of the Karakalpak , such carts with oxen were called ox carts. Launched name.

In the folklore of the Karakalpak , such carts with oxen were called ox carts .. Horse-drawn chariots were called "at araba" .According to the construction of the carts , the carts of the robbers are divided into two types:. The wheels of the sweet chariot are thick and flat. Flowers will be thrown on their shoulders. Such a carriage has a



name. Tat carts will be distributed in districts of Kubin region. And in the backyards of the bandits the TV carts of the developed nations are used more often. For this chariot is light in the sandy places. They have been booted.

The importance of the chariot in the tour of the Karakalpak is mentioned in the works of the Karakalpak classic poems. For example:

Ógizdiń moynın taldırǵan,

Irgatılıp joldı jırǵan,

Ataqlı usta balta urǵan,

Kómeshleriń sınıq arba. (Kúnxoja, 1969, 136-p]

The indicated routing tools have shown their effectiveness. For example, in the conjunction of the Sun and the Moon in the 23rd, the chariot speaks about its place in the wedding festivals and with that, e II. and. IX. e Chinese written records of captives indicate that the indigenous peoples of Central Asia made wagons from trees that grew in certain places (Bichurin 1950, art.99 of the Constitution). One of the material heritages of the communities of that time was the carriages which was used by the peoples of the Aral Sea in the 20th century .. the frame has been erased. Even in this one example, we can see that the national culture of the ancestors of the Karakalpaks were formed locally.

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