



Some Comments for Boilers, Which Concerning to Sapalli Culture

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Abstract

In the article analysed one of the boilers a vessel of Sapalli culture –boilers, concerning to different stages of development. Their forms, the sizes and appointments are investigated. It is resulted analogies, chronology, areas of distribution and a role in a life the population of an epoch of bronze of the given culture. Article sources is the published data on a theme and archaeological materials from own excavation in Jarkutan, developments of Sapalli culture concerning to different stages.

Keywords: *Sapalli Culture; Jarkutan; Kuzali; Mulali; Ancient Bactria; Central Asia; Boilers; Small Boilers; Frying-Pans; Spherical; Roll; Thin Border*

Introduction

From a territorial point of view, ancient Bactria currently includes the southern borders of Uzbekistan, areas of southwestern Tajikistan and areas of northern Afghanistan. As a result of studying the complexes of the Sapallitepa, the fire temple of the Jarkutan, the palace of the Jarkutan rulers, which is important in the ancient Eastern world from the point of view of architectural solutions, archaeological monuments that are part of the culture of the Sapalli are recognized by researchers as a new center of ancient Eastern civilization.

Over the past 20 years, several international archaeological expeditions have excavated Jarkutan monuments. In particular, scientists of the Institute of Archaeology of Germany in 1994–2003, the CNRS scientific center of France in 2006–2013, in cooperation with archaeologists of Uzbekistan, conducted archaeological excavations at the jargon monument and filled the history of the civilization of the peoples of Central Asia with important discoveries and scientific news.

The address of the Sapallitepa, named after the culture of the same name, is located on the left bank of the Ulanbulak gully in the Muzrabad district of Surkhandarya region, it was founded in 1968 by L. Albaum. In 1969–74, A.A. Askarov conducted extensive archaeological research, and it was found that

its total area is 3 hectares, as well as its central part with an area of 1 hectare is an address surrounded by defensive walls. It has been fully discovered up to the present time, and the archaeological material obtained here, complete scientific analysis was made by A.A. Askarov [1; 2, p. 13].

Jarkutan is the largest monument of Sapalli culture of the first city ruins, its total area is more than 100 hectares (Fig.1) and it was discovered in 1973 [3, p. 4]. The monument is located on the right bank of the dry water of the Bustoysoy in Sherabad district, which consists mainly of a “fortress”, a shahristan and a cemetery with a large area [2; 4]. Scientific research of A. Askarov Jarkutan has been carried out in this monument for many years, who gave the first comment that it was a monument of the first peasant culture characteristic of the ancient Eastern civilization [2], the monument shows that the Jarkutan was interpreted as the first city as a result of research work carried out in subsequent years [4]. A.A. Askarov, who introduced the concept of the Sapalli culture into science over the past period emphasizes that based on the chronology of this culture, the period of construction, the location of its burials, the stratigraphy of cultural layers, the dynamics of material cultural objects, it consists of three stages, namely Sapalli, Jarkutan and Mulali [2, p. 90–102; 5, p. 39–42]. Their long-standing dates (Sapalli stage: 1700–1500 years, Jarkutan stage: 1500–1350 years, Mulali: 1350–1000 years) are determined. The researchers found that Jarkutan studied 4 cemeteries and 719 tombs and that there was also an important stage in the development of Sapalli culture, and dated it to the year BC, although it is based on its designation of 1350–1200 years, this stage showed the place of Harappa culture in the formation of its material culture [3, p. 21–72].

It should be noted that the material culture from the Sapalli culture is among the most studied cultures by specialists. Unfortunately, the archaeological research of the Bronze Age of Northern Bactria has so far also focused on the main topics, such as the study of the palace, synagogue, defensive walls, magnificent structures, religion and the history of ancient civilizations. Simple culinary dishes, perceived as incredibly necessary for everyday life, have gone beyond the scope of special studies. Such cases can also be observed when studying the history of this culture.

So, as a result of research conducted on monuments from Sapalli culture, we received general information about culinary dishes. Research work on their types, geography of distribution, periods was not carried out, that is, it was not studied as a separate subject of scientific research. During the period of scientific research conducted in cultural monuments in recent years, many culinary dishes have been obtained, and these sources have shown that research is needed in this regard.

Of all the monuments of Sapalli culture, many ceramic dishes were found, which were distributed by researchers and compared in comparative terms, were amazed by their division into several types and variants [1, p. 71–85; 2, p. 64–87; 3, p. 16–30; 4; 6; 7; 8]. Ceramics belonging to all stages are mainly made of ceramic tiles, among which culinary dishes, frying pans and some other dishes are made by hand. The culinary dishes were made by hand using a slightly pointed circle when straightening the mold. Culinary dishes of the Sapalli culture consist of the following types of dishes. These are: boilers, small boilers, frying-pans. These containers are made of fire-resistant clay and contain sand, wax, small particles of stone, gypsum, quartz and three other elements. The fact that their outer sides are covered with soot under the influence of a strong fire, and on some of them there are remnants of food on the underside, shows that the inhabitants of the Sapalli culture from this type of dishes used themselves as culinary dishes in everyday life. Depending on the shape and size of the dishes, you can cook a wide variety of dishes in them. For example, if dark food and bread were cooked in a frying-pan, then food and water were boiled in boilers for small families, and large families from boilers used it in their daily lives [1; 9, p. 85–88; 10, p. 30–32; 11, p. 16–17]. More detailed information was mentioned about the forms, variants, stages of formation of small boilers and frying –pans used in cooking (kitchen dish), manufacturing technology and at the same time a comparative analysis of materials from other Bronze Age cultures related to all stages of this culture [9, p. 85–88; 11, p. 18; 12, p. 125–130; 13, p. 104–105].

During the research conducted in the settlement of Sapallitepa, several dozen pieces of boilers were found that have a spherical shape, the flanges are bent outward, and the plantar part is flat, and the side walls, raised above the sole, are made inclined. The walls of these pots are 8–12 cm thick, almost the same size, and their liquid capacity is 6–10 liters [1]. Their loaves are of average quality, and there are three chamotes and tiny stones in the composition. Also, slightly curved from the flange, flat bottom, corrugated boilers of round shape were noted from the address [14, p. 28]. Although a scientific description of boilers obtained as a result of scientific research conducted at the address was created, but they are not comparable with materials from other Bronze Age cultures. The second largest monument of the Jarkutan of this culture in the course of scientific research conducted in the first city ruins, three boilers belonging to the Mulali period were recorded, one of them with a spherical flat bottom, the other with an elongated shape and a slightly inverted flange. And also the presence of gypsum and wax in the composition of their varnish is determined [4, p. 76, Fig. 69, 2]. In addition, the boiler section found in the flame of a two-story humdon opened in the interior of a multi-room house belonging to a large patriarchal family on the south side of the Jarkutan's arch is exactly the same as the round-shaped boiler section fixed at the location of the Sapallitepa in the form of [15, p. 46]. According to U.B. Rahmanov's opinion, food is stored, and culinary dishes are conservative, emphasizing that they do not undergo major changes at all stages of culture [6, p. 71].

In our previous scientific work, as a result of studying frying-pans belonging to different stages of the Sapalli culture, we expressed our opinion that they are the same at all stages, that is, they have the shape of a circle [12, p. 129], and the shape, size, functions of frying-pans considered as one of the culinary dishes, a comparative comparison with the findings [9, p. 85–88; 12, p. 125–130]. As can be seen from the above information, boilers for all stages of the Sapalli culture were studied by researchers as an example of culture.

Therefore, in this article we would like to make a comparative comparison with the findings of the shape, size, functions of frying-pans, the geography of their distribution and other cultures, which are considered one of the culinary dishes belonging to different stages of the Sapalli culture, as well as their long-standing dates. In our research, we want to implement the solution of the tasks assigned, based on the information provided in monographs and articles published by archaeologists about kitchen utensils, as well as culinary dishes found by the author.

Although full information was given in the opinions of this article, that is, in the author's article on the topic "Some comments for boilers, which concerning to Sapalli culture" [16, p. 21–32], written in Uzbek in 2014 in boilers related to all stages of culture, we found it necessary to republish, the conclusion of which the article in foreign languages with the involvement of scientific and ethnographic data.

Results and Discussion

Boilers, which concerning to Sapalli stage. As a result of the research conducted at Sapallitepa, archaeologists have recorded fragments of about 200 culinary dishes. The exterior of the boilers of this period, which are relatively common, is covered with soot, which is usually found in most cases from the furnaces in the room. During this period, the frying-pans are almost the same size, and their average capacity is 6–10 liters. Some boilers are made on a potter's crossbar.

At the salting stage, about 200 pieces of pot pots were found, they can be divided into 1 type and 2 variants of the form:

1. Round (cone-shaped) pots. Their flange is bent outwards and has the appearance of a cutout near the plantar part. The diameter of the mouth flanges is 14–15 cm, and the wall thickness is 0.8–12 cm.

2. Spherical pots. They also have a flange bent outwards, and the sole looks flat, the wall thickness is 0.8–1.2 cm.

Boilers, which concerning to Jarkutan stage. Several dozen culinary dishes (boilers) belonging to this stage of the sopol culture were found. They can be divided into two types, depending on their shape and structure:

The first type is spherical boilers. Plates of this type have several numbers and can be divided into 4 different variants depending on the shape of the flange:

1. In a spherical shape, the flange of the boilers is in a vertical position, and from the outside it looks flat, they have a slightly vertical neck with an almost vertical neck (Fig. 1. 1–5). The flange diameter of boilers of this category is 14–24 cm, the wall thickness is 0.6–1 cm.

2. In spherical shape, the flange is vertical, and it has the form of a semicircle of forty, and the neck is in a slightly vertical position (Fig. 1. 6–10). The diameter of their flange is 13–24 cm, the wall thickness is 0.5–0.8 cm around.

3. In spherical shape, the flange is slightly curved and has a short neck. In addition, the upper part of the flange looks flat (Fig. 1. 11–12). The diameter of the flange is 16–22 cm, and the thickness of the wall is 0.6–0.8 cm.

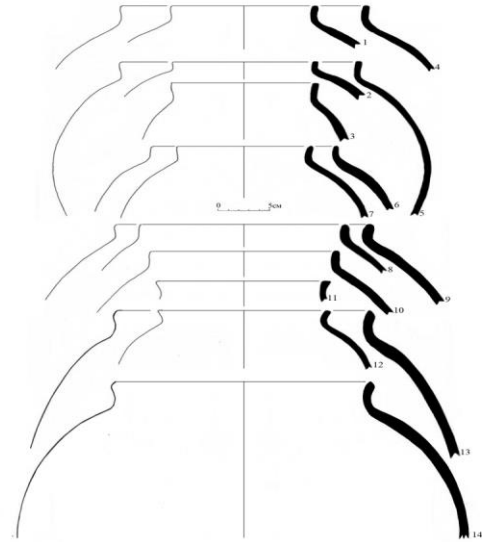


Figure 1.

4. In spherical shape, the flange is slightly curved outwards and has a short neck. On the magpie, the upper part of the flange is cut with an outward slope (Fig. 1. 13–14). The flange diameter is 14–24 cm, the wall thickness is 0.7–1 cm. consists of. Round-shaped frying pans of the second type are found in several dozen in the jargon monument, they can also be divided into four variants:

1. Round-shaped boilers with partially external flanges and a short neck. In magpies, the upper part of their flange looks like a semicircle (Fig. 2. 1-5, 7, 9). The flange diameter is 16-30 cm, while the wall thickness is 0.6-1.2 sm.ni making up for lost time.

2. Round-shaped boilers, flanged, with a short neck (Fig. 2. 6, 8). Their flange diameter is 34 cm, wall thickness 0.8–1 sm.ni making up for lost time.

3. Oblong boilers round shape, straight flange, top flange is in the form of a semicircle, at forty, and the flange is thicker than the walls of the pan (Fig. 2. 10). Flange diameter–18 cm, the sidewall thickness is 0.5–0.8 sm.

4. The flange of oblong round-shaped pots is slightly curved outwards, and they have a slightly short neck. The place is close to the base, cut as oblique (Fig. 2. 11).

Flange diameter–24 cm, base diameter–12 cm, wall thickness of 0.8–1.5 cm, height 35 cm.

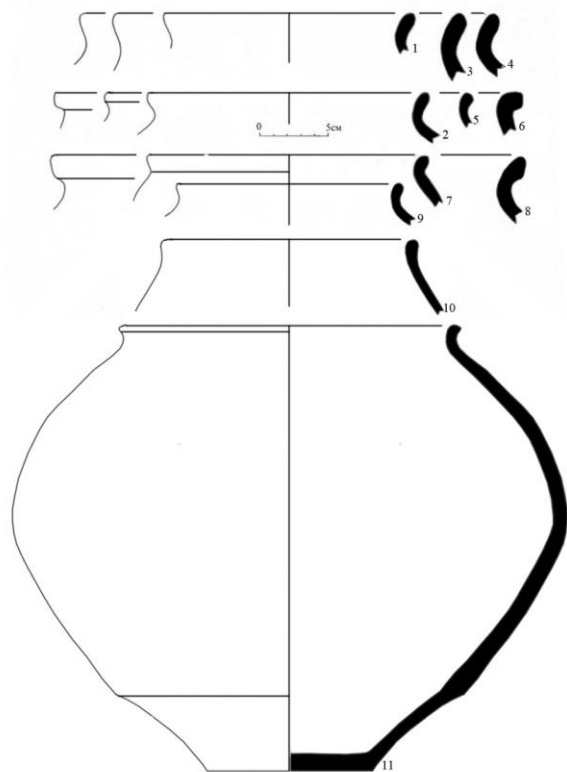


Figure 2.

Boilers, which concerning to Kuzali stage. Culinary dishes for this stage of the Sapalli culture were found during excavations carried out on the Jarkutan monument in 1996–2003. Despite the fact that these types of dishes are relatively few in number, the author tries to divide them into types and variants according to the number of pieces of dishes that are found in the upper layers of production waste and souvenirs. These types of dishes are found in all 10 pieces and can be divided into two types depending on their shape: The first type has a spherical shape, and they are divided into four variants, depending on the design of the flange.

1. The flange is slightly curved outwards and has a short neck. The vessel wall in the upper part of the flange is cut off from one side, that is, from the outside, to the edge (Fig. 3. 1–2). The diameter of their flange is 16–20 cm, the wall thickness is 0.5 – 1 cm. equal.

2. The flange is slightly curved outwards, in the form of a semicircle of forty, boilers with a short neck (Fig. 3. 3). The diameter of their flange is 20 cm, the thickness of the side wall is 0.8–1 sm.ga is equal.

3. The flange is bent at an acute level, boilers with a short neck, the diameter of their flange is 20 cm, the thickness of the side wall is 0.7–1 cm (Fig. 3. 4).

4. The flange is slightly turned out, has a short neck, the upper part of the flange along the edge is made of pots with a more flattened appearance (Fig. 3. 5). The diameter of their flange is 16 cm, the thickness of the side wall is 0.6 cm. nevertheless.

The second type is round-shaped (5 pieces), flanged from the flange, boilers with a short neck (Fig. 3. 6–9). The diameter of their flange is 20–28 cm, the thickness of the side wall is 0.5–0.8 cm. consists of.

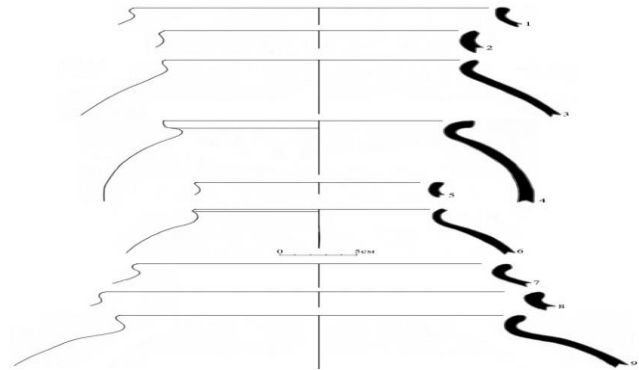


Figure 3.

Boilers, which concerning to Mullali stage. Culinary dishes for this stage of the Sapalli culture are found mainly in several dozen living quarters, garbage pits and tombs. Boilers can be divided into two types, depending on their shape and design:

The first type has a spherical shape and, depending on the design, is divided into eight variants:

1. The flange is slightly curved outward, the flange is thicker than the side wall of the vessel, and the cauldron consists of ribbed rollers (Fig. 4. 1). The diameter of their flange is 28 cm, the thickness of the flange wall is 1–1.5 cm, while the thickness of the side wall is 0.8–1 cm. it will take up to.

2. Slightly sliced, short purchase of boilers to the inner side of the flange. The upper part of the flange of their forty has the form of a semicircle (Fig. 4. 2). The diameter of the flange is 26 cm, the thickness of the side wall is 1-1. 2 sm.ni making up for lost time.

3. The flange is slightly curved outward, and its upper part looks like a semicircle of forty (Fig. 4. 3). The diameter of the flange is 24 cm, the thickness of the side wall is 0.7–0.8 cm.

4. The flange is straight, its edge is slightly sharper at the end and has a vertical neck (Fig. 4. 4). The diameter of the flange is 26 cm, while the thickness of the side wall is 1–1.2 cm.

5. The flange is slightly turned out, its upper part has a slightly sharper, shorter neck in the forties (Fig. 4. 5).

The diameter of the flange is 22–26 cm, while the thickness of the side wall is 0.7-1.5 cm.

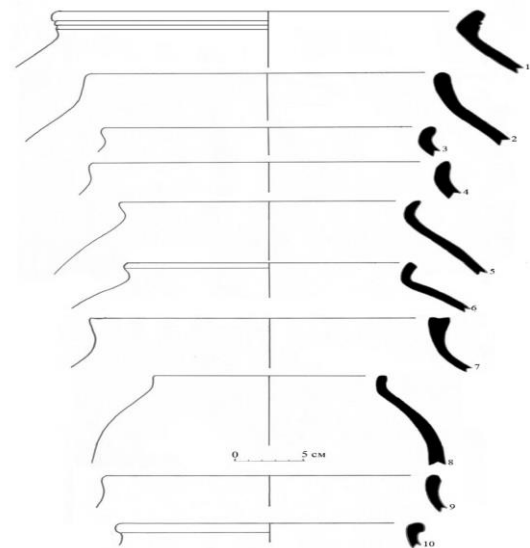


Figure 4.

6. The flange is slightly turned out, the upper part of the flange with an outward slope is cut out in it (Fig. 4. 6). The diameter of the flange is 20 cm, while the thickness of the side wall is 0.6–0.7 cm.

7. The thin border is partially vertical, its upper part is thicker in appearance than the flange wall, in the form of a groove along the edge (Fig. 4. 7). The diameter of the flange is 24 cm, the thickness of the side wall is 0.6–0.7 cm.

8. The thin border is raised vertically, its edge is flat, in place, has a relatively long vertical neck (Fig. 4. 8). The thin border diameter is 16–20 cm, the side wall thickness is 0.7–1.3 cm.

The second type is frying-pots of an oblong round shape, they can be divided into two variants, depending on the design:

1. The flange is vertical, and its edge is visible in a semicircle at forty. The flange adjacent to the vertical neck (Fig. 4. 9). The flange diameter is 22 cm, the side wall thickness is 0.7–0.9 cm.

2. The valve flange, in the upper part has a vertical neck, in the form of a semicircle of forty (Fig. 4.10). The flange diameter is 20 cm, the side wall thickness is 0.6 cm.

Boilers of the Sapalli culture were of two types at all stages, that is, they had a round and spherical shape, at later stages (Mulali) there was only an increase in the number of variants of dishes of this type, and more additives were added to the clay, and the quality of their fire tolerance increased.

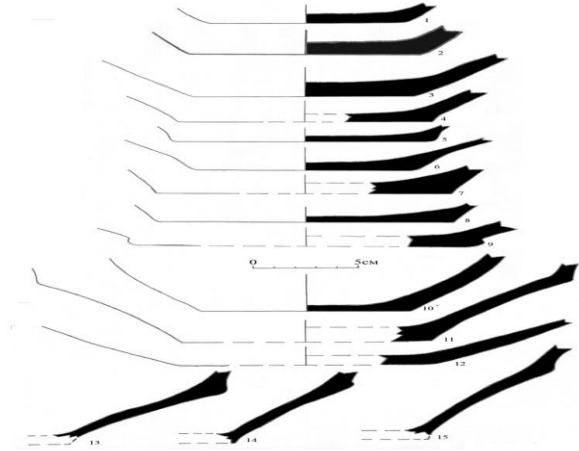


Figure 5.

The lower part of the boilers belonging to all stages of the Sapalli culture has a flat appearance (Fig. 5). In general, at all stages of the Sapalli culture, it is observed that the traditions associated with weaving dishes of this type continued at later stages. On the monument of geoxyur of the South Turkmenistan of the Eneolithic era, spherical pots with a round bottom represent trireids. Their flange is vertical, bold, triangular and slightly curved outward, as well as sharply [17, p. 241–243]. Even in the monuments of Karatepa 4, it is noticed that there are cauldrons in the form of a charm with a thick rim and thickened on the outside, belonging to the Namazgah II period [18, p. 345–363]. In addition, a circle of bottoms from the same period, found in the shape of a balloon, is formed from the monument to Namazgah period studied by A.F. Ganyalin [19, p. 47].

Prior to our study, on the example of the culture of Namazgah with culinary dishes, was studied by L.I. Khlopina [20, p. 59–69; 21]. Studies by L.I. Khlopina have shown that the culinary dishes of the temple culture are divided into types, the forms of which are restored, boilers with a flatter bottom and an inclined bottom are characteristic. Unlike boilers from Sapalli culture, it was typical for Namazgah period boiler to decorate the outside. For this reason, much attention was paid to the semantics of the design of boiler. There is also a pitcher ceramic boiler, which gives a Jarkutan decoration. It was made under the influence of nomadic ceramics of the Andranovo and or Murghab oases. The decoration of this boiler has a geometric shape, in the form of a circle and a zigzag (Pic. 13). Given the size of the cauldron and the richness of its decoration, it can be assumed that this cauldron was used in collective ceremonies.

I.S. Maksimov studied spherical pots belonging to the period of Namazgah IV [22, p. 27]. At the Dashli–1 monument of the Late Bronze Age in southern Bactria, pottery vessels with a circular base, a spherical shape and a flange were found [23, p. 36]. In addition, the garland of this monument was also studied, which turned out to be a sharply inverted spherical boiler [24, p. 62].

The monument of Tekkemtepa on the territory of Turkmenistan dates back to the IV century BC. From the cultural layer of the second half of the II millennium, a boiler flange (compacted) was discovered, which was not so high, had a vertical, spherical shape, and part of it, close to the base, was cut as oblique. The diameter of its flange is 26–28 cm, the diameter of the base is 8–12 cm [25, p. 81]. L.I. Khlopina found Namazgah the 6th period of the mosque, with a slightly turned out rim [20, p. 60]. The researcher analyzed the patterns, shapes given to the surface of kitchen utensils belonging to this period, and gave them information about their properties in cooking [20, p. 59–64]. It was discovered that the material at our disposal was assigned a drawing on the outside of one of the boilers belonging to the Jarkutan phase.

Boilers of a flat round shape, the shape of a roller, the flange of which is slightly turned outwards, were also studied from Elkentepe [26, p. 23]. Spherical boilers have been found, which are bent from a flange belonging to the Chust culture, and they are made in the style of a ribbon [27, p. 28]. Comparative comparisons show that a complex of dishes of this type is observed in all monuments of the eneolithic and bronze age in ancient Bactria and Southern Turkmenistan. Because of this, all family members of this type of tableware used them in their daily lifestyle. There are sometimes even three dishes of this kind. Usually a vessel or a working weapon in the grave will be associated with the died man. Because this type of dishes can also not be found in all basements.

According to our observations, culinary dishes, dishes for boilers, began to be used in Central Asia since the neolithic era. However, the oldest boiler in Central Asia was found in a monument of the first period of Namazgah in the south of Turkmenistan [28, p. 159]. The presence of boilers was observed in the monuments of the later period, including the monuments of the Eneolithic period Geoksyur, Qaradepe, Namazga 2 period, Sarazm, Chopontepe [17, p. 241–243; 18, p. 345–363; 19, p. 47]. In the bronze age, this type of tableware was widespread in the nomadic world (Tazabogyon Zamonbaba, Tulkhar, Tigrovoya balka, Beshkent, Ariktoy) and settled cultures [29, p. 97; 30, p. 176–177; 31, p. 30–32; 32, p. 33–35; 33, p. 234–236; 34, p. 70–71; 35, p. 88; 36, p. 42–45]. Even if it is very rare, even small boilers in pots are worth triraidi [32, p. 25–26].

The complex of sopols at each stage of the Sapalli culture differs sharply from each other in form and quality. Our research shows that the technology of cooking utensils, the composition, shape and quality of clay did not change during all periods of its culture with Sapalli. This situation encourages a deeper study of the pottery traditions of the culture under study. The process of cooking culinary dishes requires an individual approach, the composition of clay (wax, small pebbles) consists of refractory elements, does not have the property of elasticity. It is unclear to us how much heat was required during cooking. We can say that they were not cooked separately at the same time, that is, together with the dishes. Most of the hum of the Sapalli culture are the most civilized two hemispheres of the hum, by this time none of the monuments of the Sapalli culture had been recorded either immature or overgrown with clay. This feature is evidenced by the fact that the two hemispheres are the most optimal, in shape and technologically advanced.

From the point of view of processing, boilers are divided into two parts. If the large boilers are made in the style of “ribbon”, the small boilers are made in a straight shape. Due to the fact that the boilers made in the “ribbon” style are polished in ceramic tiles in shape, it seems that they are made in ceramic tiles, but from inside the container it is noticeable that it is made in the “ribbon” style, especially on the neck.

As noted in the Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language: – a boiler is a household appliance that is poured from cast iron for cooking, cooking and heating water for various dishes [37, p. 323]. According to tarkhi, boilers are divided into such types as dexe (small boiler, boiler), proven, stomach, neighborhood boiler, washing boiler, depending on the shape and size [38, p. 84].

The culture of the nozzle varies depending on the diameter of the boiler flanges. We believe that small cauldrons were used for one family, if pots with large rims were used for a patriarchal community or for various rituals. According to statistics, many boilers with large rims in the Sapalli trieradi culture. Based on this information, it can be concluded that the role of patriarchal families in copolitepe and jargon was great. Members of the patriarchal family used one large pot. This means that the role of the patriarchal family was great in the social life of the Sopol culture, and its head actively participated in the management of the slang community. The division of labor and production was carried out within the patriarchal family.

Why, at the stages of the Sapalli culture, the shape of ceramic dishes has completely changed—it is natural, of course, to raise the question of whether the shape of culinary dishes has remained unchanged. It would be more correct to answer this question simply that dishes require aesthetic taste, beauty, and culinary dishes are designed for the oven. But there are other aspects to this question. The main reason for the frequent change of dishes was due to various ethnic processes, the influence of cultural ties, which largely depended on the level of mastery of ceramics. Culinary dishes of the Sapalli culture are characterized by kneading technology and stability of cooking processes. According to our observations, the technology of making kitchen utensils from clay, that is, boilers, began to be used in Central Asia from the neolithic era, the composition, shape and quality of clay did not change throughout all periods of the history of the Sapalli culture.

As for the culinary dishes of Sapalli culture, they are characterized by kneading technology and the stability of cooking processes. This technology has been known since the first Namazgah period in Central Asia, which is explained by the creation of the fire resistance properties of ceramic dishes of people of the eneolithic era. Ceramics from Sapalli culture improves this technology. These changes are observed in the composition of boiler loaves, in the technology of cooking lentils, in their forms, in cooking methods. While the addition of crushed stems to the clay composition accelerated the construction of the vessel, the grinding of ceramic tiles after finishing gave the boilers aesthetic appeal. According to ancient legends, the Scythians had a huge cauldron. Such a scene is given in the work of the great historian Herodotus “History”: – This giant copper cauldron was made in accordance with the decree of the Scythian Emperor Hadrian. He said that everyone would pull the arrowhead out of the bow to the maximum, knowing the number of their citizens. They are carved into the mountain quickly. Hakan (king) ordered to melt the rod of these arrows and make a large cauldron. It so happened that the legendary copper cauldron of the Scythians appeared. It turned out that the cauldron was consecrated, and special dishes were prepared only during sacred rites [39, p. 228].

Huge copper boilers were considered sacred even by the ancient Saks, during sacrificial ceremonies in honor of the Gods, special dishes were prepared in such boilers [40, p. 21–23]. In southern Uzbekistan—in order to say that there will be no other death, after that there will be a third incision and sprinkled with flour into a rolled cauldron. Great attention was also paid to the cleanliness and neatness of the boiler. Don’t let the devil lick the dish—the boiler is placed on a special bowl and immediately removed from the oven, that is, the neck is soaked with a lid. There was an assumption that a washed cauldron always wants—and a cooked pan with food is washed. It is believed that when a bird is given food or grain in the boiler, it rises from the apartment to the barracks. A cauldron is placed in the corner of the room so that the bride can be protected from all sorts of unpleasant accidents. Our people also carried out cleaning activities related to the boiler. For example, a sore on the baby’s body is vaccinated against chickenpox. In order not to fly away when the baby is being carried, put a sweater on his forehead. The nursing mother was vaccinated with rapida or Enga at the tip of the mammary glands, first hitting the four ears of the boiler, then on the ground, and then on the mother’s breast. A frightened person is also immediately put a pot moth in a saucepan, to the place where the fatty fat is eaten, the pot moth is also rubbed. During an eclipse of the Moon or during an earthquake, the boiler suffers from a skimmer hit [38, p. 87–88].

In the late XIX–early XX century, the term boiler (–boiler, big boiler) was also used and expressed in relation to a large family in various regions of Uzbekistan, including the Kashkadar oasis. Because all the members of a large family ate from the same pot [41, p. 17–18]. According to ethnographic data, the large pots that our ancestors revered using various rituals were considered sacred in the end. Because the dishes prepared at large–scale mass ceremonies in the pots of dosh served to unite El–yurt and solidarity.

Conclusion

Thus, as a result of the analysis of boilers for all stages of the Sapalli culture, the following conclusions can be listed:

1. Almost all researchers expressed clear views on the functions of this type of dish, noting that they served it for culinary purposes, that is, for cooking. This is proved by the fact that the dishes are lean, and the additives that withstand fire are in the composition of clay;
2. The bottoms and walls of the dishes are covered with black soot under the influence of fire, which indicates that the food is prepared in special culinary dishes characteristic of peasant culture;
3. The technology of making culinary dishes is the same at all stages of stem culture, after the bulbous phase, these types of dishes are enlarged, their side walls are slightly thickened, and clay is added to them more often. This may indicate an increase in the number of people in patriarchal families;
4. In the brigades of the peasants of ancient Bactria, culinary dishes were produced, the ancient traditions of local handicraft pottery continued;
5. Although the forms of culinary dishes at the stages of the Sapalli culture and army cultures do not differ much from each other, but the reception of this type of tableware was not carried out between them. The reason is that these dishes differ from each other in color and clay additives. And the dishes are much more fragile than other types of dishes;
6. The owners of settled farming people in Central Asia had mutual economic and cultural ties with each other, and the traditions of the Neolithic period in these cultures continued even in the last Bronze Age.
7. Based on the above scientific analysis, we can say that the final conclusion shows that the culinary dishes of the Sapalli culture did not change in shape and form at all stages. The researcher U.V. Rahmanov's conclusion, food is stored, and kitchen utensils are conservative, that is, they have not undergone any major changes at all stages of culture.

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