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THE EARLIEST HUMAN LABOR WEAPONS AND THEIR TYPES (AS IN THE CASE OF KOKAYOZ, AGHZIKICHIK AND OTHER MONUMENTS)

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Abstract
The history of mankind begins with the beginning of the labor process. Labor, in turn, began with the preparation of labor tools. As the place where primitive people began to make such initial labor tools, Central Asia is also recognized as one of the cradles of humanity. This places great tasks on the shoulders of historians and archaeologists. The study of the settlements and labor tools of primitive people living in Central Asia is recognized as one of the most pressing issues facing archaeological science today. Because the study of the types of labor tools and the development of their processing techniques allows us to assess the development of human thought.

Keywords: Uchtut, Ijond, Ogzikichik, Muste, Kokayoz 1-8.

Of course, the question of the caves where ancient people lived and their social consciousness during the period of primitive society remains a relevant topic in the study of the history of our country . In recent years, the excavation of the Acheulean period sites called Kakayoz in the Kyzylkum region has also become important. As a result of the technical and tyrological interpretation of the stone industries of the Kakayoz 1-8 sites, the "Levalluev technique in the Kakayoz area" and a series of directions corresponding to them, which were previously

unknown in the tyrology of the Stone Age of Central Asia and were intended for the production of bifaces, were made known to science and, in a certain sense, gave impetus to the progress of research in this area. It was determined that this was a highly developed form of the Levallois technique, which was designed to break off [1]pre-planned negatives with intersecting ribs, indicating a high level of development of stone-working techniques and, at the same time, conceptual thinking .

The Ogzikichik cave site, located in Tajikistan , was investigated by V. Ran , and the stone tools collected from this place belong to the Muste and later periods [2]. During the excavation of the cave, very small weapons and animal bone remains of the Quaternary period were collected. The presence of campfire remains of primitive people was observed here. The stone tools recovered from the site can be divided into two groups. The main part of it belongs to the developed Muste period and occupies an important place in subsequent studies. The tools in this group are distinguished by the fact that they are actually made of various stones polished naturally in water. The main part of the weapons dates back to the last stages of the Muste period. All excavated material is more than 2000 years old. More than 50% of the stone tools are scrapers, axes, and spearheads, and 20% are spearheads. The Oghzikichik site is very close to the Semiganch and Teshiktosh monuments in terms of the culture of making stone tools. Here, the nuclei were processed to the end, and the handles were also carefully made in the form of notches. The scrapers were made from fragments of stone tools. A notable feature of the Karaburi industry is the presence of naturally polished flint tools typical of

[1] Ergashev O. Stone processing workshops of the Kokayaz basin (technical and typological research) . Dissertation submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy . Samarkand – 2017
[2]Ranov V.A. Izuchenie kamennogo veka Sredney Azii za dvadtsat let (1945-1965) // Materialnaya kultura Tadjikistana. Vyp. I. Monday, 1968.

the Soan culture. This evidence indicates that the Karaburi is somewhat different from the artifacts of the Central Asian Muste weaponry period.

Middle Raeolithic monuments have also been excavated from the Boysuntag areas of Surkhandarya. 2228 stone artifacts have been excavated from the cultural layers of Teshik-Tash. They are mainly made of flint-like limestone and include nuclei, scrapers, awls, cutters, retouched blades, and flakes. In general, the industry of each of the five layers developed uniformly and without change [3].

In 1959, academician A. R. Okladnikov, together with a group of Uzbek archaeologists, conducted preliminary research at the Uchtut site. It was determined that the Uchtut site was a stone workshop used by primitive people to make tools of the Neolithic period. In the same year, another workshop of the Paleolithic period was discovered in the village of Ijond near Uchtut. According to the results of archaeological excavations at the Uchtut and Ijond stone workshops (all subsequent research was conducted under the leadership of archaeologists MR Kasimov and TM Mirsatov), it was proved that they belong not only to the Neolithic stage of the Old Stone Age, but were also used as a source of raw materials for the production of tools in the Upper Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. Because in the upper part of the rock on the southern slope of Mount Vaush there is a layer of flint 10-15 cm thick, extending over a very long distance, which has attracted the attention of our primitive ancestors since ancient times.

Archaeological experiments have shown that any weapon could be made in any shape from the wet flint lying underground, because it was much easier and more efficient to make weapons from wet flint lying underground than from stone lying on the surface.

[3]Okladnikov A.P. Central Asia and the era of stone and bronze. Moscow-Leningrad, 1966. Str. 48

During the excavation of the mines, traces of weapons preserved on their walls were studied, which weapons were used to dig the mines. According to the results of the observations, animal horns, a wolf's shoulder blade and traces of weapons were found in the layer of soil that covered the rock layer, and animal horns with their tips polished to a mirror-like finish were found inside the mines.

examine the traces on the walls of the mine and to study the labor productivity of primitive miners, experimental work was carried out using several types of tools, namely, wolf horns, shoulder blades of large animals, and primitive tools made of wood and stone. So, primitive people used either iron and horn tools to dig mines, and stone tools to extract flint from the bedrock beneath the mine .[4]

The social basis of this field of study in the origin of man is F. Engels' theory of labor, which is of great importance in the doctrine of anthropogenesis. The doctrine that man was formed in the process of labor and that labor created man in this process became a cornerstone in science.

Anthropologists have made a great contribution to clarifying this issue. Mankind has developed labor, primarily by creating tools, struggling with the vagaries of nature, working to obtain food, and protecting themselves from predators. These factors played an important role in the formation of man and the primitive system. True, great apes also had simple weapons. For example, we can mention the ability to knock down tree fruits, kill small animals with sticks, and dig up and eat nutritious plant roots. They could use simple stones, wood, bones, and tree branches lying on the ground for these tasks. From a geological point of view, the formation of man is directly related to the Quaternary period. According to anthropologists, man appeared on earth with artificially prepared tools. The constant use of tools by primitive people in life gradually activated the use of natural resources. The scope of labor is constantly expanding. People unite to use

[4] A. Askar o v . This song is the beginning period from the tree plates . Tashkent . Science . 1973. P. 23-25

natural resources in life, collective hunting arises. The process of developing tools has a great impact on social life, and social life is also gradually becoming more complex.

Currently, only a few stone tools have been discovered dating back to the Early Pleistocene. These stone tools do not have a specific system of making or chipping. Some scientists suggest that such tools may be the weapons of the earliest hominids. Such stone objects are called eoliths in science (eolith - Greek for "sharpened"). Disputes among scientists on this issue arose in the last century. According to some scientists, such "stone tools" may have been made from sharp stones that were cut as a result of the collision of stones flowing along a stream. It should be noted that objects made of stone, such as weapons, will never be worn away by the movement of water. Therefore, it is reasonable to say that such shapeless, weapons could have been used by humans in very early times. In the most ancient times, weapons were usually made of rough flint. They were sharpened with several chisels on their cutting and grinding sides. In archeology, such weapons are called the culture of weapons made with chisels. Such weapons were found in Hungary, France, India, Burma, Malaysia, Java, China, and various regions of Africa and the Middle East.

As a result of the continuous improvement of tools in the stages of the transition from the Early Raelian to the Late Raelian, the modern type of man was formed. The human associations that arose during the Early Raelian stage formed a strong community that had developed to a certain extent by the Late Raelian period. Thus, collective labor created the conditions for collective life. Labor experience increased. The technology of making weapons improved. This process became hereditary from generation to generation. The emergence of the primitive collective had a great influence on the development of productive forces. The development of productive forces led, first of all, to the development of the

technology of making weapons from stone. Now, instead of rough, shapeless stone flakes, people began to use the technology of cutting long, deep slices from the stone core. Thanks to the technique of making small grooves on both sides of such sharp-edged slices, compact, sharp, and productive weapons began to be produced. This method also made it possible to save raw materials. Thanks to the introduction of new techniques and technologies, special weapons began to be made that performed various, different tasks. For example, special tools such as scrapers, chisels, perforators, and levers were produced, and the differentiation of production increased, the possibility of manufacturing tools of labor increased, and this process gradually accelerated.

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