



## SUUPY GIRL'S HOUSE

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*Karakalpak State University named after Berdak, student of archeology*

**Summary:** *this article deals with the history of archaeological monuments located in the region of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The historical and archeological data of their study have been extensively analyzed. Along with that, it was said about the place of memories in people's lives. At the same time, the peculiarities of the views of people based on them are highlighted.*

**Key words:** *Khozveli district, Mardajkan, Juma mosque, Gavir city, Nazlimkhan beauty, Suupy girl, innovation, kishi hall.*

Dear President, the year 2023 was designated as the year of "Respect for the individual and quality education". Of course, where human beings are valuable, there will be quality education and training.

At present, history and archeology are given great importance in the field of education as well as in other fields. Of course, if we young people use these opportunities sparingly, we will have to return them with our scientific discoveries, innovative ideas and achievements.

Last year, an innovative study hall named after Professor G. Khozhaniyazov, the person who introduced the archeology of Karakalpakstan to the world, the "Hero of Uzbekistan", was completed in the building of the Faculty of History of our university. Material data related to the science of archeology, valuable finds found as a result of archaeological research of ancient monuments located in the Karakalpakstan region are collected in this auditorium. Among these valuable finds, the Mizdakhkan complex, located in the Khozheli region, which has been studied by the archeological team, which has been developed since 1985 near Berdak KSU, is considered to be of special importance.

The "Mizdakhkan" complex located in the south-western region of the Khozheli district, which is part of the Kubla region of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, is also referred to as "Mardajkan" in historical sources. This historical monument occupied a very large area in terms of its location, and the grave of Khalifa Yerezeb, the "Jumart Kassap" warehouse, the "Nazlimkhan Sulyv" tomb, the Juma Mosque and the mounds of "Gavir Kala" have been preserved to this day.

Currently, in the region of Karakalpakstan, about four hundred archeological monuments have been taken into the state system, and it is a proud memory of our people that they are on a par with the great architectural buildings of Upper Asia, such as Ismayil Samaniy, Khoja Ahmet Yassaviy, Muhammed Tekesh, Sanjar Torebek Khanim, Gori Amir, Biibikhanim. "Nazlimkhan suliv" tomb is considered.

The monument is located in the area of the Mizdahkan Museum, which is a part of the ancient and medieval city of Khozheli, which is considered the "Venice of Central Asia". It is more famous among the local people as "Girl's House", "Suppy Girl's House" or "Palace".

As for the history of the study of the monument, in 1928-1929, the professor of St. Petersburg University, A. Yu. Yakubovsky, conducted archaeological excavations in Mizdakhkan for a short time, took the topographic map of the city, and at the same time studied the tomb of the "Nazlim Khan Sulyv" monument and copied its inscriptions. . With this writing, the Orientalist tradition was read by A.A. Nekrasov, and an explanation was given to it. One of them shows the lines "Life is wonderful, but it's a pity that it's not funny."

Later, in 1962, 1964, 1966, archeological excavations were carried out in Mizdakhkan under the leadership of VN Yagodin, head of the Karakalpakstan branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. As a result, many innovations of Mizdahkan will be revealed.

Professor A. Yu. Yakubovsky's first scientific assumption that this monument, called "Girl's house", is an underground mausoleum belonging to the end of the 13th century - the 14th century, was accepted by the scientists BN Zasiplin and BN Yagodin, who studied this monument in the period after that. . However, in 1959, as a result of the archaeological works carried out in connection with the restoration of this monument, the Tashkent archaeologist V.I. Filimonov found that "Nazlimkhan Suliv" is not an underground mausoleum built in the 13th-14th centuries, but rather at the end of the 12th century - the beginning of the 13th century, that is, Shingi Khan conquered our territory. I want to get a palace built on the ground.

In the beginning of the 80s, academician G. A. Pugashenkova, a well-known scholar on the history of architecture and arts of the ancient and middle ages of Orai Asia, intervened in this scientific debate. In his published article, he supports the opinions of A. Yu. Yakubovsky and V. N. Yagodinler, and comes to the conclusion that "Nazlimkhan suliv" is a mausoleum built in the 14th century.

"Girl's House" built on top of a natural high hill, which is more than 30 meters above the surface of the earth, is not so special that it attracts the first person from its appearance. All that was visible was an octagonal oval dome rising from the plain, an entrance similar to a corridor, and walls of places woven from ripe herbish surrounded by three large domes.

When you enter this building with a surface of 30x30 meters with the help of cubes, which are placed from the entrance, your thoughts about the monument will suddenly jump and you will feel like entering another world - a seven-story underground palace, and you will not know that you have given in to the dream of how much soil is on top of it. "Flowers" placed between herbaceous plants on the walls remind you of the blooming stars in the sky. And the cube-shaped carvings and stalactites on its corners indicate the peak of craftsmanship of that era.

At the lower part of the hall, eight carved lattices, installed one by one on each corner of the dome, divided the hall during the day.

The floor of the hall is covered with grasses that are woven together. In the very center of it is a special small square with four branches, covered with sky-blue tiles. According to the legends, it is the place where Abutalip, a craftsman, who built this building for a girl while being open to "Nazlimkhan suliv", died by throwing himself from the dome. That's

why the visitors who came to the girl's house would go around this square without stepping on it.

On the back and east sides of the Orai hall, there are decorated open-fronted rooms with a semi-domed top. Currently, there are graves in both of them. According to the narrators, it belongs to a girl named "Nazlimkhan Suliv" on the back, and to Abutalip, the guy who built this building on the east side. The scenes carved on the graves were destroyed, and today only their lower rows have been preserved.

In the western part of the Orai hall there is a kishi hall. They are connected to each other by a passage in the form of a corridor. The small hall repeats the big hall in terms of its construction and destruction. On the back side of it, a tomb is installed in an open, vault-shaped place.

In addition, there are three more rooms located along the long corridor leading to the underground building, on the east side of the main hall and between the two halls. These rooms are connected with the help of doors installed in the corridor.

It is too early to say that the secret chest of the memory of "Nazlimkhan Suliv" has been fully opened. The reason is that, regardless of how many tributes have been made in this holy place, which was studied from the scientific point of view for the first time by A. Yu. Yakubovsky, we have to say that until today there are different opinions about when and for what purpose it was built.

In our speech, the wise words of our President "Increasing the quality of education is the only way for the youth of New Uzbekistan" to guide young people who are interested in every science towards successful work. Of course, quality education plays a key role in our young people's choice of their own path in the future. That is, each of us should look at our past, we should never forget that we are children and successors of great historical figures. The reason is that it is one of our most important and important tasks to take care of the moments of our ancestors that we have left for the youth, and to learn their history from a scientific point of view.

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