



**WORKING WEAPONS OF PRIMITIVE PEOPLE AND UNIQUE TOOLS OF
THE ANCIENT PERIOD**

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ABSTRACT

In this article is written about the classification of tools, their ancient types, names and modern appearance. In the lifestyle of the Uzbek people's mentality, specific labor weapons and hand tools are used. These signs of mentality through the weapons of labor of our people, a kind of communication leads to the formation of belonging. We mainly want to recognize a person's way of life in society through how it affects his language, in what way the specific aspects of belonging to hand tools are classified.

Key words

labor, classification, hand tools, tool, application, measurement, cutting, striking, specification, shape, fastening.

Introduction: This article describes the classification of labor tools, their ancient types, their names, and their appearance at the present time. In the lifestyle of the Uzbek people's mentality, specific tools and hand tools are used. These signs of mentality lead to the formation of a unique communication affiliation through the working tools of our people. We mainly want to recognize how a person's way of life in society affects his language, and how he classifies the specific aspects of his belonging to hand tools.

Today, scientists are interested not only in ancient people. The tools themselves also carry a lot of information. First, depending on the complexity of subjects, we can conclude that the development of relations in society, the formation of communities among individuals. For example, you can hunt an antelope. But it would be difficult to kill and eat a mammoth alone, even with the help of close relatives. And the tribe had traditions that put the interests of the group above the aspirations of individuals. Therefore, spears in front of the bow indicate the development of speech and the organization of actions. This means



that the leaders who managed to gather the team and lead the group to the goal at that time had already begun to stand out.

Secondly, by studying ancient tools, we can notice that they are similar to each other even after thousands of years. That is, there was a process of learning to produce them. At the same time, let's talk about the types of ancient tools.

Ancient tools today - Today, the level of technological development is a little broken, but no one has canceled the role of the knife and pole in campaigns. Modern realities are such that you have to go to the far reaches of the planet to meet a professional spear thrower or archer. For example, the Bushmen still live in the African savannas, they do not understand the things we use. Researchers simply study their way of life.(1).

First, let's talk about the stone. Why is this topic interesting? It turns out that many readers and reviewers do not know enough about ancient tools and are probably limited to what they learned in school (in fifth grade history classes). While most of what we're talking about here isn't some kind of "great discovery," this information should be useful to all antiquarians interested in the history of technology (as tools and devices are called) and its impact on our modern lives. possible Because most of what we learned at that time motivated the development of mankind, and what has reached us is almost unchanged in the basic principles of their movement. Even today, there are many tribes living under the primitive community system. These are the hunters and gatherers of southern Africa, Australia, the Pacific Islands and the Amazon. By studying them, ethnographers reproduce what existed hundreds of thousands of years ago. In particular, they hunted with sticks and stones. Later, spear-like knives, pointed spears and harpoons appeared.

Over time, bows and arrows were created. When ancient tools are studied, they come up with names along the way. So, for example, the term "digging stick" appeared. What else can you say about an object that has its roots pulled out of the ground but doesn't look like a shovel from a distance?

In general, ancient people used most things to their maximum. That is, the knife replaced the shovel, fork, gun, and sometimes the scraper. Because such vessels were difficult to produce, the items were highly valued. Especially good and successful instruments were given good names and became heirlooms. We will quote the names of weapons used in ancient times.

Harpoon - used for hunting. Large aquatic animals such as whales were killed with harpoons. A rope could be attached to the harpoon to pull the hunted animals towards the hunter.

Hammerstone - (Stone) hammer - cracked by breaking other stones and used to make hand axes.



Spear - Spears were used for hunting and attacking animals or enemies. The spear was also used for defense against an attacking animal.

Net - A net was used to catch animals. It was used both in water and on land. The net was used to catch fish and other animals.

Bow and arrow - bow and arrows were used for hunting. Arrows were aimed with bows. Some small animals were also hunted with bows and arrows. Such animals could not be hunted with other weapons such as spears and axes.

Cleaver - It was used for many purposes such as digging soil, cutting meat and skin.

The Axe- was used to cut trees and branches. It was also used to protect against wild animals.

First Stone Tools- Stone tools were the first stone weapons. The oldest find is a grinder found dating back to 2.7 million BC. e. The first archaeological culture to use stone tools was the Olduvai archaeological culture. This culture existed between 2.7 and 1 million years BC. (2). Choppers were still used by Australopithecus, but their extinction did not stop the production of such tools, many cultures used stone as a material until the beginning of the Bronze Age. Australopithecines made tools in a primitive way: they simply broke one stone with another, and then simply selected a suitable piece. Australopithecines soon learned to work such axes with bones or other stones. They worked the other stone like leather and sharpened the sharp point.(3).

So Australopithecus had something like a cutter, which was a flat stone with one sharp edge. Its main difference is that it can cut large and thick objects, for example, a tree is cut. About 100,000 years ago, people realized that it was more efficient to give simple geometric shapes to a large stone, and then break it into thin stone slabs. Often, such an addition did not require additional processing, because the cutting edge remained sharp after cutting.

According to the achievement of weapon activity, the ancestors of people before 20 thousand BC assumed that stone tools would be more effective if they were attached to wooden handles or handles made of bone, animal horns. It was during this period that the first primitive arrows appeared. In addition, people began to make the first spears with stone tips, which were much stronger than ordinary wooden tips. When the idea of \u200b\u200btying a stone to a tree appeared, the size of these tools was significantly reduced, so microliths appeared. Microliths are small stone tools. Macroliths, on the other hand, are large stone tools, and anything between 3 mm and 3 cm in size is a microlith. In the Paleolithic period, a primitive knife was made of a long piece of stone with one or two sharp ends. Now the technology has changed: small pieces of stone (microliths) are attached to a wooden handle with the help of resin, and a primitive knife is obtained. Such a tool could serve as a weapon and was much longer than an



ordinary knife, but it was not durable, since microliths often broke from impact. The manufacture of such a tool or weapon was very simple. When the last ice age began on Earth, or rather, when it was already ending, many tribes needed a semi-sedentary life, and this way of life required a kind of technical revolution, tools became more advanced.

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