

**ANCIENT WRITTEN MONUMENTS, PROSPECTS FOR THE PRESERVATION
AND DIGITIZATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE****Mahamatova Marjona Azamatjonovna**

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Abstract: This article provides a scientific-theoretical analysis of the preservation of cultural heritage, its current processes, and prospects. In the context of rapid development of globalization and information technologies, the role and importance of digital technologies in safeguarding tangible and intangible cultural heritage objects and passing them on to future generations are highlighted. The study primarily analyzes the Orkhon-Enasoy inscriptions, ancient Turkic runic writing, and their significance in the study of language, statehood, and cultural history. Additionally, the main directions of digitizing cultural heritage, international experiences, innovative technologies, as well as the problems arising in this process and their solutions are examined. The research results contribute to expanding opportunities for the protection of cultural heritage, conducting scientific research, and the effective use of digital resources in the educational process.

Keywords: cultural heritage, ancient scripts, Turkic runic writing, digitization, digital technologies, tangible and intangible heritage, preservation of cultural heritage, information and communication technologies, digital archives, globalization

Ancient written monuments are one of the important sources that determine the historical development, cultural outlook and national identity of each nation. The ancient written monuments of the Turkic peoples are not only a region or a region, but the common heritage of all Turkic peoples that exist today. These monuments provide an opportunity to study the origin, social life, statehood and language development of the Turkic peoples on a scientific basis. Orhun-Enasoy inscriptions are recognized as the oldest and most important examples of ancient written heritage. These inscriptions belong to the 8th century and are written in the ancient runic script. Inscriptions erected in honor of Bilga Khagan, Kultegin, Tonyukuk describe the political life of Turkic tribes, state administration, internal and external relations, as well as issues of responsibility between the people and the ruler. The content of these writings is still relevant today and promotes the ideas of unity, patriotism and justice. The importance of ancient written monuments as a common heritage is first of all manifested in their linguistic features. It is no exaggeration to say that the words, grammatical forms and syntactic structures used in the Orkhon inscriptions have in common with modern Uzbek, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkish, Uyghur and other Turkic languages. This situation scientifically confirms that the Turkic languages developed from a single root. Therefore, ancient written monuments are the main source for studying the historical development of Turkic languages. At the same time, these monuments reflect the general cultural and spiritual values of the Turkic peoples. In the inscriptions, the notions of loyalty to one's family, protection of the country, and respect for the traditions of ancestors occupy an important place. These values are preserved in the national consciousness of today's Turkic peoples and show the integrity of the all-Turkish culture. However, there are certain problems in the process of studying ancient written monuments and bringing them to the general public. One of the main problems is that the knowledge about these monuments is not



sufficiently formed among young people. In most cases, Orhun-Enasoy writings are studied only in special scientific circles and are not presented in a popular and understandable form. As a result, the young generation does not fully understand the importance of the national written heritage. To overcome this problem, first of all, it is necessary to expand the topics related to ancient Turkish written monuments in the education system. In schools and higher education institutions, these monuments should be read not only as historical facts, but as a common cultural heritage. Secondly, it is important to create electronic textbooks, interactive platforms and popular scientific publications with the help of modern information technologies. In today's globalization process, the issue of preserving cultural heritage and passing it on to future generations is becoming one of the urgent scientific and social problems. The concept of cultural heritage means a set of tangible and intangible values formed in the course of the historical development of a nation. Tangible cultural heritage includes historical monuments, archaeological monuments, works of art, and intangible cultural heritage includes customs, traditions, examples of oral creativity, music and national ceremonies. [Pages 1, 70-80.] The process of preserving cultural heritage in modern conditions is closely related to the concept of digitization. Digitization is the process of converting cultural heritage objects into a digital format, that is, storing them electronically in the form of text, images, audio and video. This process is carried out with the help of information and communication technologies. Information and communication technologies mean a set of technical and software tools that serve to create, process, store and transmit data.

The concept of digital archive is also important in the preservation of cultural heritage. A digital archive is a systematic collection and storage of cultural, historical and scientific materials in electronic form. Such archives reduce the risk of cultural heritage objects disappearing and make them widely available for scientific research and education. The article also focuses on the concept of innovative technologies. Innovative technologies are modern, advanced technological solutions used in the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage, including 3D modeling, virtual museums and digital platforms. These technologies are an important tool not only for preserving cultural heritage, but also for popularizing it.

THEORETICAL BASIS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION.

The issue of preservation of cultural heritage is one of the important directions of the development of society. The concept of cultural heritage means a set of tangible and intangible values formed during the historical development of a nation. This heritage represents the nation's identity, historical memory and spiritual wealth. Therefore, preservation of cultural heritage is considered as a process of not only cultural, but also social and spiritual importance. Theoretically, the concept of cultural heritage preservation is based on the principles of heritage protection, its documentation and scientific study. [Pages 2, 57-76.] Protection of cultural heritage means physical, legal and spiritual protection of objects of historical and cultural importance. This process is aimed at preventing the destruction, loss or loss of value of cultural heritage objects. In the theory of preservation of cultural heritage, it is important to distinguish the concepts of tangible and intangible heritage. Tangible cultural heritage includes architectural monuments, historical structures, works of art and archaeological finds. Intangible cultural heritage includes customs, traditions, oral creativity, music and national ceremonies. According to theoretical approaches, these two types of heritage are inextricably linked, and it is necessary to preserve them not separately, but as a whole system. The principle of historicity plays an important role in the theoretical foundations of preservation of cultural heritage. According to this principle, each object of cultural heritage should be studied based on its time, social conditions and cultural environment. From the student's point of view, the principle of historicity emphasizes the need to preserve the original appearance of the heritage object and not distort it in modern interpretations. Also, the principle of continuity is important in the theory of preservation of cultural heritage. According to him, cultural heritage is considered as wealth that



should be passed on from generation to generation. This requires not only preservation of heritage, but also its introduction into the process of study, promotion and education.

In modern scientific views, the issue of preservation of cultural heritage is considered in the global context. Globalization processes threaten cultural diversity on the one hand, and on the other hand create an opportunity to promote heritage internationally. Therefore, issues of international cooperation, exchange of experience and use of modern technologies are emphasized in the theoretical framework.

DIGITAL PROCESS AND ITS STAGES.

Digitization is one of the important and necessary directions in the process of preservation of cultural heritage in modern conditions. The digitization process involves the preservation, study and presentation of cultural heritage objects to the general public by converting them to digital form using modern technologies. According to the scientific sources studied by the student, digitization is considered as an effective tool in ensuring the long-term preservation of cultural heritage. The digitization process consists of several successive stages, each stage performing its own tasks. [Pages 3,109-111.]

The first stage is the preparation stage. At this stage, the objects of cultural heritage that need to be digitized are identified, their condition is assessed, and documentation work is carried out. According to the student, this stage is important for the quality implementation of the digitization process.

The second stage is the stage of direct digitization, in which cultural heritage objects are transferred to a digital format using technical means. Tangible cultural heritage objects are digitized through photography, scanning or 3D modeling. In the digitization of intangible cultural heritage samples, audio and video recordings are used. According to the analysis conducted by the student, special attention should be paid to technical accuracy and quality at this stage. [Pages 4,89-91.]

The third stage is the stage of data processing and systematization. At this stage, the obtained digital materials are organized, described and special catalogs are formed. The process of describing digital data, that is, creating metadata, facilitates the search and use of cultural heritage objects. From the student's point of view, this stage provides an important foundation for academic research. The fourth stage is the storage and protection stage, where the digitized materials are stored on dedicated servers or digital archives. At this stage, it is important to create backup copies to avoid data loss. According to the student, ensuring the security of digital information should be an integral part of the digitization process. The fifth stage is the stage of use and popularization. Digitized cultural heritage objects are presented to the public through electronic platforms, virtual museums and educational resources. This stage serves to increase the scientific and educational significance of cultural heritage. According to the opinions expressed by the student, the main goal of digitization is not only to preserve the heritage, but also to make it widely available. The digitization process is a multi-stage process aimed at preserving, systematizing and popularizing cultural heritage in accordance with modern requirements. This student analysis shows the theoretical and practical importance of the digitization process.

ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES.

DIGITAL ARCHIVES AND ELECTRONIC PLATFORMS.

Information and communication technologies are an integral part of the process of preservation and digitization of cultural heritage. These technologies serve as an important tool in the collection, processing, preservation and delivery of cultural heritage objects to the general public. According to the sources studied by the student, the introduction of information and communication technologies makes the process of preservation of cultural heritage more efficient and convenient compared to traditional methods. The concept of information and communication technologies means a set of computer equipment, software, Internet networks



and digital communication tools. With the help of these technologies, information about cultural heritage objects is quickly processed and systematized. From the student's point of view, this process is important in conducting scientific research and exchanging information. Another important aspect of information and communication technologies in the preservation of cultural heritage is the expansion of openness and accessibility. It will be possible to access electronic resources through the Internet. This creates an opportunity for not only experts to get acquainted with the objects of cultural heritage, but also the general public. According to the student, information technology serves as an important pedagogical tool in popularizing cultural heritage. Information and communication technologies are also used in the protection of cultural heritage objects. Digital monitoring systems, electronic accounting and control mechanisms allow monitoring the condition of heritage objects. According to the analysis conducted by the student, these technologies provide accuracy and systematicity in the process of preservation of cultural heritage. Digital archives are an important component of the process of preservation and digitization of cultural heritage. The concept of digital archive means the systematic collection of materials of historical, cultural and scientific importance in electronic form. Such archives serve to ensure the long-term preservation of cultural heritage objects. Digital archives store digital copies of tangible and intangible cultural heritage documents, works of visual art, music and oral creativity. From a student's perspective, digital archives are an important resource for academic research because they provide quick and easy access to information. Electronic platforms are a means of providing users with materials stored in digital archives. These platforms are organized in the form of websites, online catalogs and virtual museums. According to the student, electronic platforms are of particular importance in communicating cultural heritage to the general public and popularizing it. Another important aspect of digital archives and electronic platforms is their place in the educational process. They are used as an additional resource in the educational process and serve to increase the scientific and practical knowledge of students. According to the observations made by the student, digital platforms increase interest in cultural heritage in the younger generation. In modern times, innovative technologies are being actively introduced into the process of preserving cultural heritage. These include 3D modeling, virtual museums, and digital reconstruction technologies. These approaches make it possible to restore the objects of cultural heritage in a realistic way. According to the observations made by the student, innovative technologies are of particular importance in popularizing cultural heritage among young people.

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS.

Despite the importance of preservation and digitization of cultural heritage, there are a number of problems in this area. Identifying and analyzing these issues is important in improving the efficiency of the digitization process. According to the observations made by the student, the existing problems are mainly explained by organizational, technical and personnel factors.

Problem 1 is related to insufficiently developed material and technical base. The digitization process requires modern technical tools, high-quality scanners, special software and stable internet infrastructure. In many cultural institutions, the lack of these tools slows down digitization. According to the student, this situation leads to incomplete formation of digital cultural heritage resources.

Problem 2 is related to the lack of qualified specialists. The process of digitalization of cultural heritage requires not only technical knowledge, but also knowledge in the field of history, cultural studies and information technology. According to the sources studied by the student, the lack of personnel with sufficient training in this direction has a negative impact on the quality of the process.

Problem 3 is explained by limited financial resources. Digitization projects often require large financial resources. The lack of these funds prevents the full and systematic implementation of projects. From the student's point of view, financial problems are one of the



main obstacles in ensuring the continuity of digitization. At the same time, the prospects in the field of digitization of cultural heritage are also wide. The development of modern information and communication technologies creates new opportunities in this direction. In particular, the development of digital archives, virtual museums and online platforms is bringing the process of preservation and popularization of cultural heritage to a new level.

In the future, by strengthening international cooperation, it is possible to introduce best practices in the field of digitalization of cultural heritage. Also, strengthening the training of specialists in this direction in educational institutions is one of the important tasks in the future.

EXPECTED OUTCOME.

As a result of this research, it is expected that certain scientific conclusions will be reached regarding the theoretical and practical aspects of the preservation and digitization of cultural heritage. First of all, the importance and necessity of the digitization process in the preservation of cultural heritage will be explained on a scientific basis. During the research, the stages of the digitization process, the role of information and communication technologies, and the importance of digital archives and electronic platforms are systematically analyzed. Also, according to the results of the research, the possibilities of increasing the level of preservation, reducing the risk of disappearance and creating favorable conditions for scientific research will be identified through the digitization of cultural heritage objects. The analysis conducted by the student shows that the use of digital technologies serves to effectively introduce cultural heritage into the educational process. In addition, on the basis of this article, it is expected to develop practical recommendations for solving the problems encountered in the process of digitization of cultural heritage. The research results can serve as a scientific and methodological resource for cultural institutions, educational organizations and young researchers.

CONCLUSION

In short, the ancient written monuments are the common historical, cultural and spiritual heritage of the current Turkic peoples. Their in-depth study, preservation and wide promotion will serve to understand the historical commonality between the Turkic peoples and strengthen the sense of national identity and unity. Therefore, the study and preservation of ancient written monuments remains an urgent scientific and social task even today. Next, the preservation and digitization of cultural heritage is one of the important directions of the development of modern society. Cultural heritage is an invaluable value that embodies the historical memory and spiritual wealth of the nation, and it is considered an urgent task to preserve it and pass it on to future generations. In this article, the theoretical foundations of cultural heritage preservation, the digitization process and its stages, the role of information and communication technologies, and the importance of digital archives and electronic platforms were covered in detail. The research revealed that digitization is one of the effective and promising methods of preservation of cultural heritage, which ensures the long-term preservation of heritage objects and expands the possibilities of their use. At the same time, the existence of technical, personnel and financial problems in this field was also determined, and it was emphasized that they need to be eliminated.

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