

## نمایی از شرق: بیضی گودین ششم و کره اوروک<sup>۱</sup>

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### چکیده

در بخش دوم این پژوهش، مهاجرت‌های اصلی اقوام تبار \*سوپارستاها و سواگواتاها در آسیا و اروپا از هزاره دوم قبل از میلاد تا دهم پس از میلاد بازسازی شده است. نقش اقوام خویشاوند اتروسک در تکامل ملل و زبان‌های هندواروپایی بررسی و برجسته می‌شود. در بخش اول این مطالعه، نام \*سوپارستها برای نیاکان مردمانی که به زبان پروتو-هندواروپایی صحبت می‌کنند، \*پارستاس و \*سواگواتاس، و \*سوپاراها و \*تیرگواوناس\*های مربوط به آنها بازسازی شده است. با تجزیه و تحلیل اقوام اقوام تبار و گواهی‌های تاریخی بر روی آنها، رگه‌هایی از آداب و رسوم و مذهب پیشینیان برجسته شده است. علاوه بر این، مهاجرت‌های اولیه اقوام نسل در آسیا و اروپا بازسازی شده است. در این بخش دوم، میراث مردمانی را که از هزاره دوم قبل از میلاد در آسیا و اروپا پراکنده شده‌اند، تحلیل خواهیم کرد.

**کلید واژه‌ها:** مادها، نوشیجان، بین‌النهرین، بیضی گودین، کره اوروک

المقاله بزرگ‌شده است از :

Gopnik, H., Reichel, C., Minc, L., & Elendari, R. (2016). A view from the east: The Godin VI Oval and the Uruk Sphere. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports*, 7, 835-848.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2016.02.020>

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lypsinoides (Period II), using the same methodology as previously mentioned, and a specimen of *U. laticosta* (Period II) was found in the same locality. The specimens being compared were not available for study. The present study is based on the material available for study. The specimens being compared were not available for study. The present study is based on the material available for study.

۱. *U. laticosta* (Period II)

Example of *U. laticosta* (Period II) was found in the same locality. The specimens being compared were not available for study. The present study is based on the material available for study.

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Figure 1: A photograph of a fossil specimen, likely a trilobite, showing its characteristic three-lobed structure. A scale bar is visible at the bottom of the image.

۲. *U. laticosta* (Period II)

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نمایی از شرق: بیضی گودین ششم و کره اوروک<sup>۱</sup>



Fig. 4. Godein VI shell (left) and Uruk shell (right) (after Godein, 1963).

the acanthopores from the dorsal view. The acanthopores are arranged in a regular pattern along the edge of the shell. The acanthopores are arranged in a regular pattern along the edge of the shell. The acanthopores are arranged in a regular pattern along the edge of the shell.

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۱. Petrographic analysis of shell remains

A series of 12 samples were analyzed by petrographic microscopy. The results of the petrographic analysis are given in Table 1. The results of the petrographic analysis are given in Table 1.

<sup>1</sup> Godein, 1963, p. 100, pl. 1, fig. 1.



## نمایی از شرق: بیضی گودین ششم و کره اوروک<sup>۱</sup>

842

H. Gopalk et al. / Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports 7 (2016) 835–848

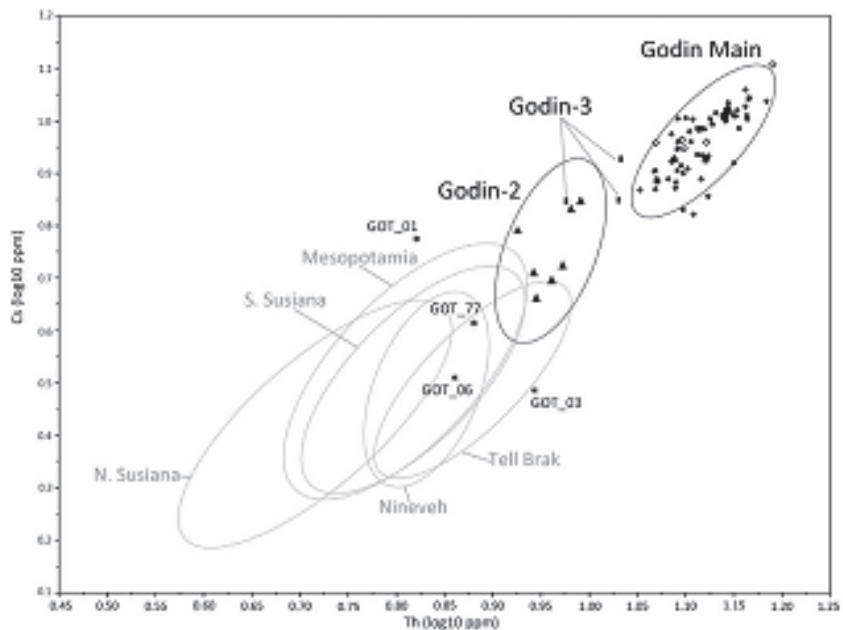


Fig. 8. Separation of chemical composition groups for the Godin sample on Cs and Th, relative to confidence interval ellipses for ceramic reference groups from Mesopotamia, Susiana, and the adjacent piedmont.

fragments GOT-49 and 50, a fact that corresponds well to bevel-rim bowls from many other Uruk sites. The use of sedge (cyperaceae) as temper, on the other hand, was noted in both local Group VI-E as well as in non-local Group VI-H. Its appearance in a local group, indicating

the presence of wetlands in close proximity to one local ceramic production site, should not surprise since the Kurramrud River is located directly to the north of Godin. Equally noticeable, however, is its presence in GOT\_35 & GOT\_21, two four-lugged jars from the oval compound.

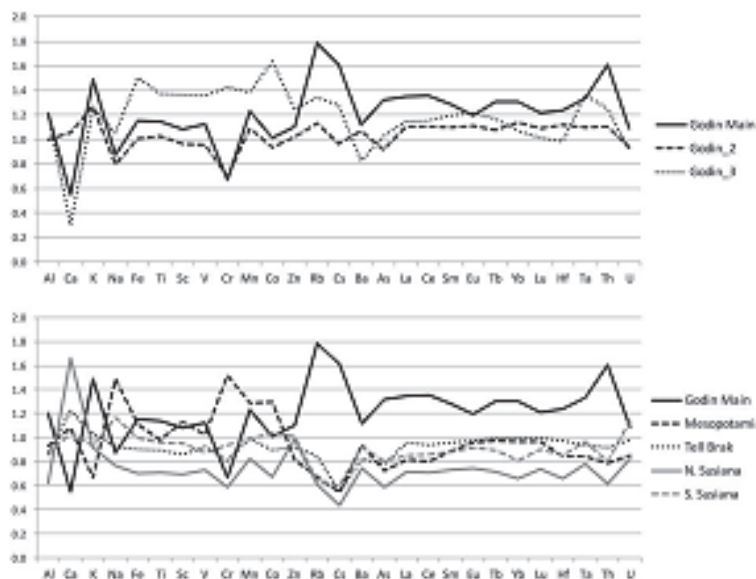


Fig. 9. Compositional profiles for the Godin ceramic groups. Upper: Comparison of Godin Main with ceramic reference groups from Mesopotamia, Susiana, and the adjacent piedmont (all located within the ZFTB), emphasizing the enrichment of Godin ceramics in Cs, Rb, the REE, and Th; Lower: Comparison of the compositional profiles for the three ceramic groups encountered at Godin.

Table 1: Comparison of the results of the two groups in the different stages of the composition process.

Stage	Group 1 (Control)	Group 2 (Experimental)
1. Idea	Group 1 showed a higher number of ideas generated in the first stage.	Group 2 showed a higher number of ideas generated in the first stage.
2. Selection	Group 1 showed a higher number of ideas selected for development.	Group 2 showed a higher number of ideas selected for development.
3. Development	Group 1 showed a higher number of ideas developed into paragraphs.	Group 2 showed a higher number of ideas developed into paragraphs.
4. Revision	Group 1 showed a higher number of ideas revised.	Group 2 showed a higher number of ideas revised.
5. Final Product	Group 1 showed a higher number of final products.	Group 2 showed a higher number of final products.

Table 2: Comparison of the results of the two groups in the different stages of the composition process.

Stage	Group 1 (Control)			Group 2 (Experimental)		
	Mean	SD	Min	Mean	SD	Min
1. Idea	15.2	3.5	10	16.8	4.2	12
2. Selection	12.5	2.8	8	14.1	3.1	9
3. Development	10.8	2.5	6	12.3	2.9	7
4. Revision	9.5	2.2	5	11.0	2.7	6
5. Final Product	8.2	1.9	4	9.7	2.4	5

Table 1: Comparison of the results of the two groups in the different stages of the composition process.

2.2. Temporal variation in results of composition

The results of the two groups in the different stages of the composition process are presented in Table 1. The results show that the experimental group generated a higher number of ideas in the first stage of the composition process compared to the control group. This finding is consistent with the results of previous studies (e.g., ...).

2.3. Distribution of composition process stages

The results of the two groups in the different stages of the composition process are presented in Table 2. The results show that the experimental group spent more time on the first stage of the composition process compared to the control group.

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The results of the two groups in the different stages of the composition process are presented in Table 2. The results show that the experimental group spent more time on the first stage of the composition process compared to the control group.

3. Typological and formal variation relative to semantic composition

The results of the two groups in the different stages of the composition process are presented in Table 2. The results show that the experimental group spent more time on the first stage of the composition process compared to the control group.

1. ...

1. ...

نمایی از شرق: بیضی گودین ششم و کره اوروک<sup>۱</sup>

844

H. Gopalan et al. / Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports 7 (2016) 835–845

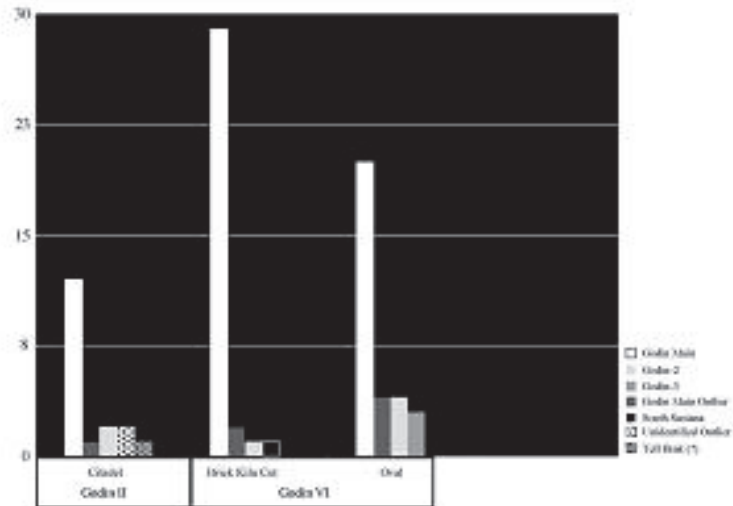


Fig. 10. Distribution of compositional groups by period and area.

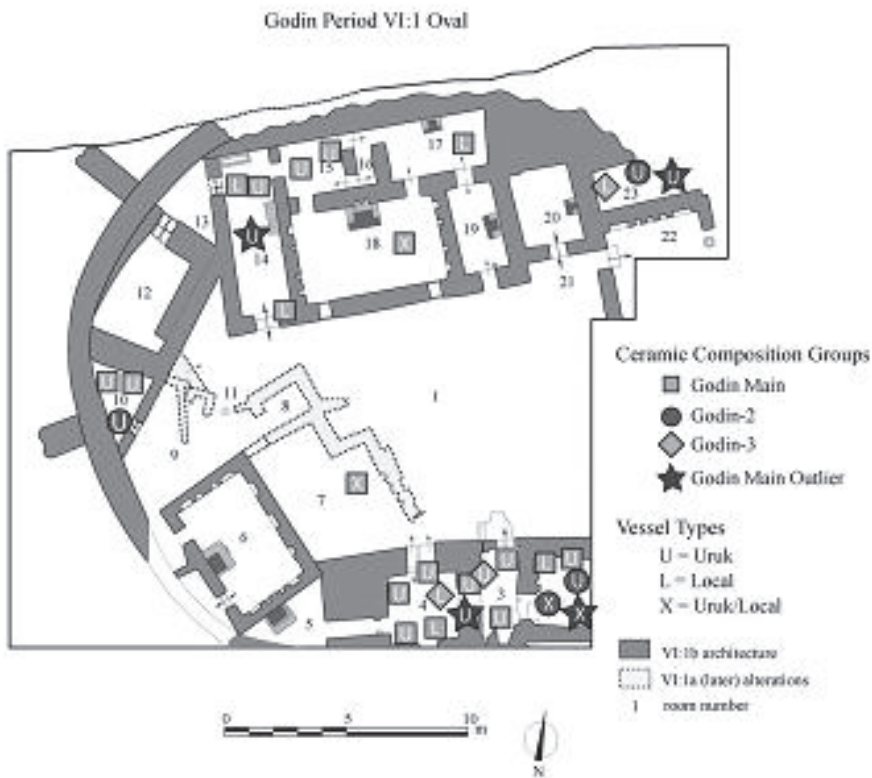


Fig. 11. Spatial distribution of composition group samples in oval compound.



and cypress were established in the young cypress plantations of Hamedan, Yazd.

Over a 20-year period, the study area was divided into 100 plots (10 × 10 m) based on the composition of the cypress trees. The plots were divided into two groups: 50% cypress and 50% other species. The plots were divided into two groups: 50% cypress and 50% other species. The plots were divided into two groups: 50% cypress and 50% other species.

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\*The methodology of this study was based on the methodology of the study conducted by ...

**Table 1**  
The results of the statistical analysis of the data obtained from the study.

Composition Group	Data Group		Average	Standard Deviation
	Control	Treatment		
100% Cypress	...	...	...	...
75% Cypress	...	...	...	...
50% Cypress	...	...	...	...
25% Cypress	...	...	...	...

## نمایی از شرق: بیضی گودین ششم و کره اوروک<sup>۱</sup>

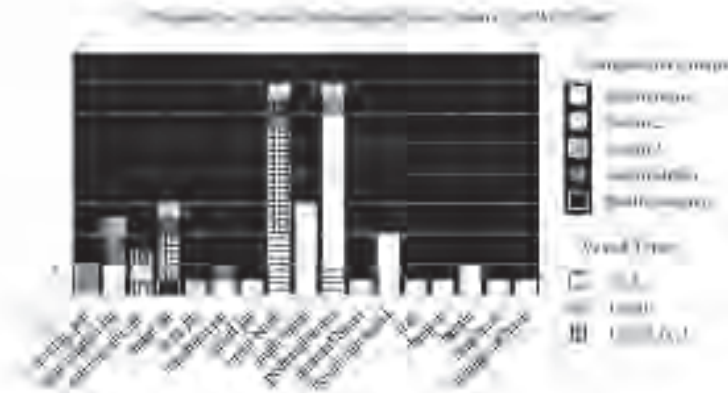


Figure 1: Frequency of pottery types across different sites.

...the pottery was found in the same place as the pottery in the ... The fact that ... pottery was found in the same place as the pottery in the ...

...the pottery was found in the same place as the pottery in the ... The fact that ... pottery was found in the same place as the pottery in the ...

### ۱۰. Summary and discussion

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- The pottery was found in the same place as the pottery in the ...
- The pottery was found in the same place as the pottery in the ...
- The pottery was found in the same place as the pottery in the ...



Fig. 10: Close-up of pottery fragment with scale bar.

<sup>1</sup> ... The pottery was found in the same place as the pottery in the ... The fact that ... pottery was found in the same place as the pottery in the ...



Fig. 11: Pottery fragment with scale bar.



Figure 1. Fossil specimens showing different views of the fossilized structure.

specimens were prepared using standard procedures for fossil preparation, including cleaning, mounting, and preservation.

Preparation and preservation of the fossil specimens were carried out following standard procedures.

- Both the surface and the internal structure of the fossil specimens were studied using scanning electron microscopy (SEM).
- The fossil specimens were mounted on a suitable material for preservation, including all the views of the fossilized structure.
- However, the internal structure of the fossil specimens was studied using scanning electron microscopy (SEM).
- The fossil specimens were preserved using standard procedures for fossil preservation, including cleaning, mounting, and preservation.

The fossil specimens and their internal structure were studied using scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The fossil specimens were mounted on a suitable material for preservation, including all the views of the fossilized structure.

At a fossiliferous site, the fossil specimens were found in the form of small fragments. The fossil specimens were studied using scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The fossil specimens were mounted on a suitable material for preservation, including all the views of the fossilized structure.



Figure 2. A larger fossil specimen showing a complex, multi-lobed structure.

The fossil specimens were prepared using standard procedures for fossil preparation, including cleaning, mounting, and preservation.

**References**

The authors would like to thank the staff of the Department of Geology, University of Tehran, for their assistance in the field. We are grateful to the staff and members of the museum for their assistance in the field. The authors would like to thank the staff of the Department of Geology, University of Tehran, for their assistance in the field.

