



THE HISTORY OF UZBEK ARCHITECTURE AND ITS PLACE TODAY

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“After gaining independence, the interest of our people to know the history of their country, language, religion, culture, and values, and to understand their identity is increasing. This is natural. There is a person who wants to know the identity of his ancestors, his lineage, the history of the village where he was born and grew up, the city, in short, his homeland.”

Islom Karimov

ABSTRACT: - This article provides brief information about the architectural structures built in the history of Uzbekistan and their specific aspects. Architectural styles, trends and monuments in ancient cities are described. After independence, monuments will be taken under state protection.

KEYWORDS: Architectural styles, Zaruatsoi, Teshiktosh, Koshk, Varakhsha, Shahristan, Ichan Qala, Minorai Kalon, Farjak, Tillakori, Sherdor, Observatory.

INTRODUCTION

Complex water structures built on this ancient soil in the period before Christ and after, which still preserves its beauty, are the remains of our ancestors' farming and craft culture, architecture and urban planning in our country

since ancient times. shows that his art is highly developed.

“Architecture and construction in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan began in the 10th millennium, according to some data, in the 3rd millennium BC. In Judda, many

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archaeologists find evidence that temples belonging to fire worshipers and Buddhists were built in this country.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The construction of castles in that period was also widely developed. The castles were built on high places and served as a defense against external attacks. Today, the remains of about 400 fortresses exist in the territory of Uzbekistan. Ancient art monuments found in our country (Zaruatsoi paintings) belong to the Mesolithic period. Samples of the Kaltaminor culture give an idea of the art of the Neolithic period. A large stone statue of two snakes with their heads facing each other, made in the form of a bracelet, found in the valley of Sokh (Fergana), was created at the end of the 2nd millennium BC - the beginning of the 1st millennium BC. In those times, ceramic dishes were decorated with simple patterns (triangle, arch, striped). Settlements in the stone age consisted of caves (Teshiktash cave) and cone-shaped chaylas made of tree trunks and straw".

Architecture in the early Middle Ages in Uzbekistan is described mainly by the example of the construction of castles and the construction of residential areas. In a relatively small village castle called Bolaliktepa, located north of Termez, 10 long rows of rooms all face an inner courtyard. The fortress is located separately in Panjikent, and in the territory of Shahristan, huge temples with a unique history are surrounded by service houses. The construction of the city of Sogd is depicted by Varakhsha, which is typical for Uzbekistan. It is located in the western part of Bukhara. The general scheme of the spatial and planning solution of the city of Varakhsha was as follows: the two-towered palace of the provincial governor (hunukkhudot) and the Koshk were built higher than the surroundings. Along with the palace, the palace and farm

rooms were surrounded by the walls of the fortress, forming a square. One step down on the plain lies Shahar, and here are the dense residential complexes of the city surrounded by a fortress wall".

In the following periods, mainly due to the introduction of Islam, a number of changes took place in architecture. In the 10th century, the first madrasa in the Islamic world - "Farjak" madrasa - was built in Bukhara. Architectural structures were built in many cities of our country during the Karakhanids period. Unfortunately, most of these structures were destroyed during the Mongol invasion. From the 15th-16th centuries, the folk architecture of Bukhara, Khorezm, Samarkand, Kokan, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya has its own construction styles.

The beginning of Samarkand architecture is connected with the monuments of Afrosiyab. It is said that the town of Afrosiyob was formed in the V-VII centuries BC. The architecture and construction of that period was related to the socio-economic conditions, which were considered complex for that period, such as the provision of water to the population, the construction of the 5.5 km long fortress walls. On the southern slope of Afrosiab, near the tomb of Qussam ibn Abbas, there is a magnificent complex of mausoleums - Shahi Zinda. The Bibikhanim Mosque, built by Amir Temur in honor of his beloved wife Saraymulkhanim, is a classic example of Central Asian architecture, a majestic architectural structure. Great and unique buildings Ulugbek (1417-1420s), Sherdor (1619-1636) madrasas and Tillakori madrasa-mosque (1646-1646) were built in Registan square. Ulugbek observatory was built in Samarkand in 1428-1429. The observatory building disappeared. It was found by Vyatkin in 1908 as a result of many researches. In the 18th century and later, the city of Samarkand suffered a lot of casualties as a result of many

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battles, including wars between the Bukhara and Kokand khanates, and its architecture was not very developed.

Ark Castle is one of the most ancient cultural heritage objects, which was considered the center of the city of Bukhara in ancient times. Bukhara Arch was built at the beginning of AD and became an ensemble in the 16th century during the Shaibani dynasty. The construction of the Ark fortress is connected with the name of Siyavush, the son of the king of Iran and a Turkish woman. According to the information, "after defeating the king of Samarkand, Afrosiyab, Siyovush stopped here on the bank of one of the lower tributaries of the Zarafshan river and laid the foundation for the creation of the city. Great people like Rudaki, Firdawsi, Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Omar Khayyam lived and worked in the Ark fortress. The time of construction of Minarai Kalon, which is considered a symbol of Bukhara, and the construction of the Rabati Malik caravanserai correspond to the Karakhanid period. Minorai Kalon, which was built in Bukhara in 1127, is one of the works that have reached the peak of the architectural and engineering art of world architecture. It is 50 m high and has 105 steps".

There are ample opportunities to study the architectural and urban planning compositions of the Ichan Castle. Ichan Castle is part of Khiva's inner castle. Ichan Castle was entered through the gates called Bogcha, Tosh, Ota and Polvon. In the construction of the Ichan fortress, the method of face-to-face construction (double), which has been used since ancient times in Central Asia, was used. The construction of separate ensembles of buildings is one of the unique aspects of Khiva architecture. In 1851-1852, Muhammad Aminkhan Madrasa was built in Ichan Castle. The madrasa and minaret were planned to be the largest and ensemble in Khiva, but the work was not completed. Another of Khiva's

architectural monuments is Pahlavon Mahmud's mausoleum. It is a complex of blue-domed palaces, mausoleums and shrines. The mausoleum was built in 1810-1835 on the site of a small building built in 1664 on the shack of Pahlavon Mahmud.

" After the republic gained independence, the protection of cultural monuments rose to the level of state policy. The Law "On Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects" is in force in Uzbekistan. Within this Law, all issues related to preservation, restoration, conservation and use of monuments are regulated. More than seven thousand monuments, including 2,500 architectural monuments, more than 2,700 archeological monuments and more than 1,000 magnificent art monuments are under state protection. 10 cities of Uzbekistan with the largest collection of historical monuments are included in the list of historical cities, including Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shahrisabz, Toshken, Ko'kan and others.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be said that the architectural structures created in the history of every country occupy an important place. The historical and architectural structures built in our country amazed the whole world at that time. The prosperity of our cities such as Bukhara, Samarkand and Khiva is a voice for the world. Unfortunately, many structures were destroyed during the raids. However, after independence, the architectural monuments were taken under State protection. Nowadays, it has been improved and serves our country and foreign tourists.

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