

Palaces In The Historical Cities Of Uzbekistan Formation

Mahmudova Feruza Ibraimovna

"Engineering, graphic and computer management" Department of trainee onkituvchi (Samarkand State Architectural and Kuril Institute)

Annotation. In this article, on the basis of research and use of the evolution and architecture of the formation and development of palaces in Uzbekistan, the architecture of palace buildings and complexes occupies its leading position in the civilization of mankind, as an object of government that captivates the general public art, architecture in space and time, also because it reflects the high heights inherent in construction and folk applied art, the architecture of the palaces was informed about the wealth of the periods in which they were created and the future preservation of folk culture for the future generation.

Keywords: historical cities, architecture, the former Soviet Union, spatial, architectural and planning, symbiosis in etymology, paradise, the phenomenon of the courtyard, verandas, sheds, birdhouses, ponds, fountains, gardens—palaces, embankments, flower beds, lawns.

Archaeological monuments and architectural monuments that have been preserved in our country and have been revered by our people for centuries have also been revived. All of them were renovated and some were built anew. Today, not only our people, but the world community has come and turned into holy shrines, which are worth spiritually feeding.

The oldest periods in the historical cities of Uzbekistan and their architecture (mil. avv. From the 4th century), the early middle and Middle Ages (the Karakhanids, Timurids), the khanates and Tsarist Russia in the Middle Osiè passed over the colonial period and developed, forming until the era of the former Union. The architectural volume—spatial and architectural—planned features characteristic of the palace buildings and complexes of each era were formed. Palace deb was originally said to be a luxurious and monumental huge building or mansions that served as the rulers' residences. Later, for centuries, buildings with various lush courtyards also received the name of the Palace [1].

In the etymology of the word palace there is a symbiosis, in the structure of which the functions of residence (privateness) and management community are elicited [2]. That is why the palace buildings have not lost their typological architectural traditions for centuries during centuries of formation and development, but rather improved.

Based on the research of the evolution and architecture of the formation and development of historical palaces, this was determined by the fact that the architecture of the palace buildings and complexes, together with the fact that it occupies a leading place in the civilization of mankind, has been able to embody the highest peaks characteristic of art, architecture, construction and folk applied art in space That is why the architecture of palaces is a reflection of the wealth of power and folk culture in the periods when they were created. It is for this reason that special symbols of mahogany, luxury, power, wealth and fairness were formed in the architecture of palaces.

In addition to the above, the most settled, stagnation of architectural traditions, local natural and climatic conditions, religious, social and moral values, traditions are also reflected in the formation of palace architecture. For example, the architecture of the middle osiè palaces reflects the phenomenon of paradise courtyard, characteristic of the architecture of the countries of the Islamic East with a warm and dry climate, and porches, sheds, lake forms, ponds, fountains, gardens, garden—palaces, walks, flower beds, chamans [3].



The oldest palaces on the territory of the city are studied and known to science include Varakhsha in Bukhara, Afrosiëb in Samarkand, Holchaën in Surhan–darè, earthen Castle in Khorezm, Kalatai-qir palaces [3]. These palaces are considered archaeological sites, and their ruins have survived to us. Formation of palaces on the territory of Uzbekistan BC. It began in the IV century. The walls of the palace rooms of antiquity were decorated with a majestic Color-Image. In the palace decoration of varakhsha, Afrosiëb, Holchaën, works of Fine Art– figurines, carved patterns and colorful murals were worked [4].

The holchaën palace complex was built on several hills, and a huge architectural and urban planning complex was formed from buildings in the form of 2. Inside the halls of ancient palaces, supas were installed on the floor along the walls. The palaces are defensive walls, they are usually made of paxsa, and the inner halls are made of large raw bricks, porches or columns, and the tagkursis are made of natural stones. The walls of the palaces of the ancient era were decorated with monumental figures, sculptures, floral patterns, RackS [5].

Varakhsha ruling shed East and West hotel and Kyzyl House (zallar)Dan consists of a bulgan. The lobby consists of 3 floors of a home ranch. Tent vahdaklaring ustunlari and tozilari gancher kabartma imaglar Hamda turlil khil girikhlar bilan bezatilgan. Saryning Kyzyl house and the Eastern hotel balla kavlab ochilgan. The main shallow wall is samonli mud sovak, yupka ganch suvak kilinib, valium rasmlar kyzil, Sarik, kulrang, karur, bell, rear and zhigarran byuklar bilan bezatilgan [6].

During the conversation, the parties expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation between Tajikistan and China. The house is a cozy gazebo. The house of shifting beer is part of the Antique roundagidek" chorhona " the shape of the epilgan [4]. During the conversation, the parties expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation between Tajikistan and China. Overlap of centralized rows of passport works-four-room houses. Yeraglik tushadigan manba katta zalning havlida joylashib, sarai yahlit kurinishga iga bulishiga factor. Amir Temur-the long-time ruler (XIV century) of Kurilgan-Shakhrisabzdog-Obasaray, Samarkand-da-Bokhstonsaray, Kyksaray-Hamd-Amir Temur-garden, kurilgan-sarataring-architect tuzilisi, ulard-serkhasham bezaklar-vaziga-hafisligi bilan ajalib turgan. Bukhara arch, old arch, Kirdashi and baska honliklar completed the sarlaring of the architect of Samarkand and the Fergana architect maktablar in the style of Tashkent.

They had traditions of the construction of folk Masters, ornaments of ornaments, national architectural styles namoën. The traditions of European and national architecture are intertwined in the Sitorai Moxi Khosa, Nurillaboy Palace, Romanov Palace. In the late XIX – early XX centuries, ancient palace buildings were used as museums, libraries, holiday homes. The garden–palaces of Bukhara Khanate differ from the garden–palaces of Fergana and Khorezm Khanate in that they are formed outside the cities, on a wide territory, in the form of a separate garden–ensemble. The architecture of Bukhara's garden–palaces of the last hundred years reflects the culture of European construction. In the architecture of the garden– palaces in Shirbudunda, kaganda and Sitorai Mohi–Khosa, the garden-parkery culture typical of different eras and countries is intertwined.

In particular, it is possible to observe in them the chorboguslubi typical of the Middle Osiè, Russian and Mauritanian, Gothic and local artistic elements. The burials of feudal peasants, who had an ordinary rich household, a governor and a large landowner, resemble palaces in structure. They differed from palaces only in their large size, simple or rich decoration. The architectural typology of palaces was formed as follows in accordance with their location in the urban system and functional organization:

- 1) Emirs and Khans, palaces of Kings-family residence and rest, government residences of the state (Arch forts and ducks);
- 2) The Garden–palaces and ponds of the rulers;

- 3) palaces of Ministers and rich-nobles;
- 4) courtyard fortifications of merchants and nobles;
- 5) the guard rooms of the Kings and the tent-palaces in them.

Based on the complex architectural– typological, ideological–content, functional, volumetric–spatial, artistic decorative and architectural study of palaces in the historical cities of Uzbekistan, the following laws and methods, architectural compositional solutions were used in their architectural form-luring: - palaces were built in the right quadrilateral, one-and multi-courtyard, in some cases in square compact compositions; - the area around the palaces is usually surrounded by; - Palace buildings are usually built on high tagguri or artificially worked Hills, palaces include several courtyards in their composition, and palace rooms and halls are located around the perimeter of these courtyards. 3 —the ceiling of the central part of the main hall of the ancient and early medieval palaces - the attic is closed in style; - architectural salinity, incarnation and compositional integrity are characteristic of the exteriors of the palaces, solemnity, luxury, abundance of monumental murals are characteristic of their interiors; - The decoration of the walls of the interiors is designed in several rows (usually 2-3 Yaros); - the surroundings and courtyard of the palaces are landscaped and landscaped in the style of a beautiful garden, attic, attic; - the water and shadow legislation, microclimate landscape, architectural forms, art of environment harmony and scalability are ensured in the palace buildings and their courtyard areas.

If you visit Khorezm to watch Khiva, one of the central cities of the Great Silk Road, you will definitely have to cross the "Ichon fortress". To hiss the Oriental rukhi of this kokhna city, you can look around its markets, special schools where national lessons of agriculture are held, as well as confusing narrow streets.

In the period of scientific research conducted by the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan in 1984-1993, the age of the city was determined. According to the result of archaeological excavations, the territory of the "Ichan fortress" appeared in the 5th century BC. It follows that more than 2500 years have passed since the appearance of the city. By the 19th century, the city expanded, it was built from two parts, namely Ichan fortress yani Shahrstan (inner city) and Deshon fortress Rabat (outer city). And dozens of villages were located in the town. In addition to historical monuments located in the central part of the city, Khiva can offer other interesting spectator places. Outside the walls of " Ichon kala " there are places unknown to traditional tourist destinations.

The city was a city with great value for trade caravans. In addition to serving as a metropolis, the city of Khiva served as a religious, cultural and scientific center. The Old City complex "Ichan qala" between the walls of the well-preserved inner fortress to this day is included in the Unesco all-Jahan Heritage list with a large number of mosques, madrasas, towers and four gates.

In conclusion, it can be said that in the history of Uzbek architecture there are different types and manifestations of palace architecture, complexes of palace buildings, which have been formed over a long history, and some of them have been preserved and have come down to us. At the current stage of rapid development of our motherland, in a period when tourism and historical values \ u200b \ u200bare successful, their use for modern purposes, their adaptation to social and tourist attractions, the correct determination of their role and place in today's independence architecture plays an important role.

In addition to the above, most of the huge examples of Creativity built during the Timur era have not survived to us, or only some of their parts have been preserved. There are other monuments that we did not mention in the article. For example, a number of tombs in the ensemble of Shahi Zinda in Samarkand, Mirzo Ulugbek Madrasah, Oqsaroy ruins in Shahrizabz, a blue dome mosque, a number of tombs are examples of Architecture from this period. In addition, the gardens of Amir Timur around Samarkand and the palaces in them have not been preserved. Even the Kuksaroy, which until the XIX century was the main palace, was demolished during the years of Russian rule.

As a conclusion, it can be said that examples of architecture of the Timur and Timurid period still today benefit the economy of the territory in which it is located. Every year, thousands of tourists visit these monuments to watch them, to enjoy their beauty.

List of used adabièts:

1. Pugachenkova G. A. Zochestvo Tsentralnoy Azii. Xvvek. Vedutshie trendsii I cherti.- T.,1976.
2. Khamid Khalid M.Z. Architecture dvorsov islamskogo mira / / Avtoreferat diss. what
sais.three.Step.village.arch. - Bishkek, 2000.
3. Mankovskaya L.Yu. Tipologicheskie Osnovi zochestva Sredney Azii (IX-XX).- T.,1980.
4. Nazilov D.A. Interior in central Osiè architecture.- T., 2005.
5. Pugachenkova G. A.Khalchayan.- T., 1966.
6. Shishkin V.A. Varakhsha. –M., 1963.