

The Architecture Of Towers In Uzbekistan Heritage

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Abstract: In the town planning since the ancient periods, emphasizing to the vertical elements had the certain role. That's why, the gates of the city, the buildings on the main square, were built with high and gigantic form. The zikkurat on the silhouettes of the city and other settlements and other structures like the tower form the balance of the composition. Today, in the architecture are given the great importance the creation of vertical compositions for leaving of the biodiversity. The purpose of this article consists of the appearance of the vertical compositions and researching development of laws in the town planning.

Index Terms: the town planning, the historical town, tower, the call room, burj, vertical, mezana, muqarnas.

1 INTRODUCTION

In the heritage of architecture of Uzbekistan, formed structures examples from ancient of tower, constructions like the tower are exist, they have the special place the architecture system of the historical city and places of our country. Most of these types' constructions in Uzbekistan associated with the Islamic architectural monuments. In the Eastern architecture, various architectural solution of the towers and many samples which have functional quality. Currently, the construction of new religious buildings and applied in the tradition also includes the construction of the towers. After the independence, national and spiritual values restored many mosques are being built. Building the tower in the structure of the religious buildings which are being built recent years is being tradition. In Uzbekistan after independent years, many mosques have been built with reconstructing the national and spiritual values. Building based on the modern technological opportunities and having forms specific to the national architectural traditions at this type of buildings are being created the devices specific to the tower. Some of the towers on the territory of Uzbekistan (in Bukhara, Vabkent cities) were researched by A. Nilsen G. A. Pugachenkova. M. E. Masson, A. M. Yakubovskiy, L. N. Voronin, V. L. Voronina, A. A. Asanov, A. M. Pribytkova and others also researched the issues related to the theme of the towers. Some towers in Bukhara, Khiva, Urgench cities in the second half of the twentieth century, were learned in order to reconstruct by the workers of "Ta'mirshunoslik" scientific-research and designing institute. In general, many issues of the architecture of the towers which are the focus of constant attention of scientists of the Central Asia researched; the new horizons of these types of buildings are being opened. Only making researches regard to the architectural form and device aspects take the new direction after independence. Increasing the attention to national values due to playing the important role in the field of architecture are being done the religious and moral principles of the monuments, the scientific researches aimed to open the rational essence on them. In the articles and speeches of I.Azimov, D.Nazilov, E.Aseeva and others enlightened the towers in the historical cities of Uzbekistan and the religious and philosophical foundations of such kind of buildings [1, 2, 3].

The results of archive bibliographic researches indicate that the information related to the history of some towers exist in the works of medieval scholars, these definitions given in its period allow to identify the first solutions of the building. For example, the first historical information about preliminary device of Minaret Kalon in Bukhara were given in the work "History of Bukhara" of the medieval historian Abu Bakr Narshakhi (X century) [4], and they became the basis for the determination of the history of the formation of the tower. The descriptions of the ancient towers in the Eastern countries were taken the encyclopedic multi-volume work "The history of world architecture" which published in the second half of the twentieth century in order to compare. The origin of the towers on the territory of Uzbekistan, the genesis, stages of development and identifying it's the socio-cultural foundations are the scientific trend of the research on this subject, at the first time the development stages will be marked with researching widely of the architecture of such type of buildings as the particular subject. The descriptions of the towers and buildings like the tower which built in different regions of Uzbekistan, include the results of further researches.

2. THE ORIGIN AND GENESIS OF THE TOWERS IN THE EASTERN ARCHITECTURE

2.1. The Principles of the Architecture of the Tower-Type Structures

In the world architecture the movement to construct of heights devices belongs to the period architecture at the vertical system. The great pyramids, this process which appeared in the high cascading ziggurats in Babylon in the medieval architecture, later has been continuing to create the tower and buildings like the tower which is the symbol of religious trends. In modern architecture exist aspiration of the human from Eiffel Tower to many other towers, skyscrapers, typical and symbolic levels. Many speculations exist about the origin the minarets as the architecture form. Among the foreign experts the presumptions widespread that the Faros Lighthouse in Alexandria, which was confessed the Seven Wonders of the World, caused the towers' architecture [5]. From the expert's presumptions of Butler, Shuazi were tried to enter the architectural theory by Tirsh who tried to observe the solving of towers of Cairo. Bible is about the Tower jogged staffs try to track into action [6]. The researchers like them Faros lighthouse for consisting of rectangle form and series of eight sides and circle sketch floor at the top of the lower floor of minarets of mosques which built in Cairo (Egypt). Also, they tried to interpret this hypothesis with Arabic means "the Manor" - "fired place" of the tower word. In it time, there were the researchers who gave the hypothesis which the towers

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appeared from Egypt on the basis of this hypothesis. The researches which accomplished at the beginning of the twentieth century, explained the shortcomings of this theory [6, 7, 8, 5]. Later, V.V.Bartold wrote that imitation to the Christian sanctuary caused appearing the towers [9]. In addition, many theories appeared about the origin of the towers. The hypothesis existed that the architectural pillars which linked from the riot pillars of the ancient Roman Empire to the Buddhists "stambx" in India and Afghanistan were the beginning of the towers in the Islamic buildings. At the scientific literatures on the issue of towers existed the conclusions of the well-known scientists A.Yu.Yakubovskiy, M.E.Masson, L.N.Voronin V.A.Nilsen G.A.Pugachenkova and others. A.Yu.Yakubovskiy [10] gave more importance in comparison them with the tower in the Old Urgench according to the issue of the origin of the towers of Central Asia. Also, M.E.Masson [11] gave the idea in his research devoted to reconstruct of the tower at the Ulugbek Madrasah that regardless of the first towers for the "azonchi" where built, they did the monitoring task and it was suspicion the architectural solutions of first samples of the towers repeat in the remote regions of khaliphate, in the other countries, contrariwise, their architectural solutions should be different on the influence of local conditions. L.N.Voronin researched widely the issue of the origin of the towers not only samples in Central Asia, but also in the Middle East, Egypt [6]. However, according to his idea the towers connected with the expansion of the territory of the khaliphate and the development of Islam among the Christian churches. "The prototype of towers is the nothing the rectangular towers of Christian church" he gave the conclusion. The idea existed among many researchers that the utility function of the towers became later the second level and typical monument. Although, the towers of XI-XII centuries saved their main function, but in the fifteenth century, at the period of Timurids, architectural-artistic compositional, typical features strength end. The portal, the burjes at the corners of the courtyard's wall, the buildings like the tower which entered the volume of the construction as the architectural form, were built double floor tower which was circle, the angles perpendicular to the top of the foundation. Such vertical elements like the towers begin to build in two or more in the jome' mosques in all regions of the Islamic world are being built.

2.2. The social and political factors of formation of towers in Islamic architecture

The development levels of Islam religion demonstrated in the architecture, in all territory of the Caliphate, in the construction of many buildings which had different shapes, sizes. Subsequently, the specific construction rules of these types Islamic building, formed the architectural style and content. The first Arabic mosques consisted of rectangular or square courtyard without walls, after tradition which encouraging "namoz" with saying "azan", used for "azan" firstly the roof of the mosques or the high nearest buildings, after half century, began to build special devices – the towers for "azan". Christians called for cult with bell, the Jews with "sunray". Therefore, the majority of Christian churches was built high belfry. From them used revolting against the danger of them. In the Middle East architecture, the tradition of the construction of high mosques, was increased the high level by Abbasid khaliphs. In 847-861 years, in Samarra city (Iraq) which was the capital of the khaliphate in the short term, differentiate

sharply the form and device of al-Malviya tower near the Jome' mosque which was the largest on its period and was built by Mutavakkil khaliphe, (the area of 240x156 meters) from traditional towers. With spiral staircase was raised to the spiral tower which fixed in the rectangular high ground. These monolithic constructions are similar to the style of devices called zikkurats before the Islam in the Middle East architecture. However, in the mosques built in twelfth century, built vertical, circle sketch towers in this territory. Mosul city of Iraq the high level of its development stage on the caravan way from Europe to India (XII-XIII centuries), there was built mosque called Jome' al-Kabir or an-Nouri. Its tower which was built in 1148, built on the circle sketch with seven stone rows carved decorative belt on the magnificent square "poygumbaz". It is tradition to build square sketch multi-story towers in the northern wall of the courtyard of Jome' mosques at the Western architecture (Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco). They give the European view of medieval inviolable fortresses. In Europe such fortresses like tower were saved captive princes. The architecture of the towers in the north and the north-eastern area from Arabia differs from the devices in the Maghreb and the Middle East, their formation process took place in different direction. The tombs tower-shaped were built more in Iran. One of them Gumbazi Qabus, was built in 1006, at the cross-section inside is 9,97 meters and outside 14,63 meters and height 51 meters. In the circle plan this construction went up thinner, was ten right angles ribs. Its roof covered with the cone-shaped dome. On the brick's construction had not any false work or hand prints, it had been done with high level of quality. The tower-shaped tombs are seen at the Iranian architecture in the XIII-XIV centuries. In the fifteenth century, in Iran and Khorasan, making towers at the edge of the portal was increased like in Central Asia. The portal of Gavharshodbegim mosque in Mashhad is an example of this process. In the architecture of Khorasan and Maverounnakh this method continued until the end of the nineteenth century.

3. The Tower Devices in the Architecture of Uzbekistan

3.1. In the Architecture of Uzbekistan the First Samples of the Tower-Type Structures

At the scientific researches related to the history of architecture of Uzbekistan, are still unidentified the samples before Islam similar this type of devices. Indeed, the circle sketch burjes of ancient castles, fortresses, palaces' walls could be the start of tower-shaped devices. In addition, during the Buddhist period, memorial column-stambx or immigrants vade-mecum device were at the form of cylindrical or conical tower, the fire could be put at the top of it. But their remains have been not yet fully defined. The towers saved wholly or partly in Uzbekistan are associated with Islamic buildings, mainly, Jome' mosques. The architectural evolution of forms of these types occurred during the IX-XII centuries, its main devices' solutions, conical or cylindrical volume and internal stairs system are not exposed more changes. However, the processing of the forms and architectural progress is seen movement. The tower in Chorsutun mosque (XI century) in Termez from the towers situated separately, at the cylindrical volume, Dzharkurgan tower (1108), at the prism-shaped base, at the sum miniature, similar to the sum of sixteen cylindrical columns installed the high volume. In the development

process of the towers of Uzbekistan in X-XII centuries, especially, apart from towers which were built separately, existing tower-shaped “guldasta”s’ near the portal of caravansaraes or castle-rabats with courtyard of large complexes are defined at the researches which were held in Rabati Malik (XI century) in Karmana city of Navai region. Until 30 years of the twentieth century at the corner of the southern wall was saved one of the four towers-“guldasta”. Its diameter is 5,5 meters and height to “mukarnas”-lantern is 15,6 meters. The circular staircase are in the tower, can be come up to the lantern room [12]. The staircases are result from height of the home’s roofs in the yard. These towers, according to the researchers’ mind, were considered the guard room, watchtower apart from the architectural tasks. The formed architectural style of the towers in this area, namely, circle plan, conical or cylindrical volume and the completed view with lamp at the top, with “mezana”, were the main direction of the development at the next stage.

3.2. The Development Stages of Tower Devices in the Architecture of Uzbekistan

We can sign the architectural forming of the towers by the periods the following steps:

1. Constructing first tower or buildings like the tower in the area of Uzbekistan, the watchtowers or individual citadel on the ancient caravan routes, the guardhouses like burj-tower at the corner of the wall of the castles were built during the VI-X centuries. The whole any sample related to them is not fully preserved.
2. The religious buildings – the first towers which placed alone in front of the Jome’ mosques (XI-XII centuries). Their perfect samples are Minaret Kalan and Minaret Vobkent in Bukhara (XI century). In this period, and late the sample related to XI century of burj-towers, guldastas which only as the architectural element is defined in Rabati Malik.
3. The towers served only religious functions in the XIV-XV centuries and in this period they were built on large scale.

G.A.Pugachenkova said in her work which devoted to the stage of Central Asian architecture in XV century [13], about the formation areas of the architecture of the towers of this period, and gave the following comments: In the Timurids period the towers were built not only in the complex of the largest mosques, but also in the architectural view of other types of high constructions. Round-shaped towers inherited from the previous centuries, in the XIV-XV centuries the role of the towers at the architectural solutions and forms of buildings. The high or low towers which were located near mosques individually were served at the front of the small mosques in the epoch of timurids. At the high scale constructions, the volumes which have right, circle shapes specific to the towers were included to the structure of the building, began to build two, four and more. They evinced with enrichment architecture of madrasahs, tombs, palaces, more decorative volume than their main function on them. In the architecture Temur and timurids, guldastas of tower and portal had new architectural qualities the role at the constructions. At the silhouettes of devices of town they had the important role as the main vertical accent at the composition of town-planning. In the period of timurids the high portal and its burjes with tower in Samarkand, Herat and other cities, the dense and low devices of these cities differ with their majesty. L.Yu.Mankovskaya who

researched their typological features in the tower architecture of Uzbekistan, determined these species classification at the samples of Central Asian architecture the basis of the class, type and views [14]. Although the conditions, sequential steps, the influence of architectural trends of their genesis by chronologically did not clear in this classification, this formal-architectural typology appears interest largely. L.Yu.Mankovskaya divided towers types depending on location in the square, completed time, the floors, architectural division of surface. The samples located in front of the mosques or at the corner of it of the towers separated samples are Chiburja mosque, Bashan, Daxiston towers (IX-X centuries), Kalyan in Bukhara (XII century), Kaltaminar in front of Mohammed Amin Madrassah in Khiva (XIX century), as well as Islamkhuja tower (in the beginning of the twentieth century); the towers located in the center –the tower of mosque in Samarrai (IX century), the tower of the mosque of Ibn Tulun in Cairo, the tower of Hassan Mosque in Rabat (XII century); the towers located in the courtyard – in Zangiata, in the Jome’ mosque in Andijan, they also take place in the classification. The stable typological qualities of towers in central asia: the tower shape (cylinder, cone), floor-element (one, two-syllable), and completed with the lamp, the “sharafa” of its top. The bottom of it being cube, eight angles, and in many cases also the circle are the sign of the tower. Diversity and heterogeneity are observed in the architectural form and ratios, artistic and decorative style. The types which the lamp and “mezana” of it are high than their volume, show in buran tower (x century); uzgan tower (x century); bukhara, termez tower (xi century); gaukushon in bukhara (1570); gijduvan (xvi century); vangazi, chor-bakr towers; towers of jome’, miyan khazrat mosques in kokand; kaftarlik tower in margilan, kurgancha tower in karshi. The conical lamp “mezana”s joined towers are shown mainly in the khorezm architecture. Juma mosque (xviii century), said sholikorboy (1842), turamurod tura, abdalbobo, tilla ovliya, muhammad muharram, bikajon bike, turt shabboz, polvonkori, islamkhuja and other towers.

4. THE ROLE OF THE TOWERS IN THE HISTORICAL CITIES OF UZBEKISTAN

4.1. Jarkurgan Tower (Surkhandarya)

It is known from the history of architecture of Uzbekistan the highest alone towers were built in front of the large jome’ mosque or in the courtyard, they played the dominant role at the composition of town-planning of the cities and dwellings. The lamp lights in these towers functioned which determined the external view of the cities which considered important commercial, cultural and political centers at the caravan routes were seen from 50-60 miles and done the lighthouse. This task at the first samples of towers in the cities was lately only religious purposes, the prestige, the symbol of the power of the ruler. Bukhara, Vobkent towers which were built in X-XI centuries were done first tasks, later Kaltaminar, Islamkhuja towers built in Khiva had become a symbol of power. The towers and devices like the towers in the ancient architectural heritage of Uzbekistan were considered the experience school of which determined the construction technology, method, the level of architectural skill at the particular periods of the masters of the people, despite any volumetric solution, the architectural appearance. Preserving them, using this experience reasonable help to development of modern architecture in accordance with the national spirit. The

Jarkurgan tower preserved in the south of Uzbekistan. In the village Minor near the road from Termez to Denov in the current Jarkurgan district, tower which once was considered the largest jome' mosque and was built near the unexisted building, differs from other towers among the complex of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan with their external view and formation. Tower near the old mosque was burned brick. F.N.Jukov noted its fossils in 1879 and the artist N.N.Karazin drew it. There is the guess that later the local people destroyed remains of the mosque and the second floor of the tower for the brick. According to the recordings, particularly the lack of signs of the mosque oriented to the tower meant building separately. The first view of the tower being higher than the current appearance, the second floor and the lamp destroying were identified in the researches [15]. The tower is now 21,6 meters, at the top of diameter 4,1 meters, at the dado part 5,4 meters. Despite the loss of the tower, as well as, not taking consideration some deviation (1,5-2,5°), it gives complete architectural imagination of building. The appearance of the tower encircled with sixteen "nimustun" similar to the ancient castles, and its body fixed eight edges "poyustun". The Arabic scripts were written the side surface of the eight edges. The top of sixteen "nimustun" linked with archways, completed with writing belt in the cylindrical surface, and opened the entrance door to the staircase room at the southern-western edge of the niche. The decors of the device consist of the polished and constructed brick layer like the fir. The dimensions of square baked brick are 27-28 cm, thickness 4 cm. The foundation of it is deep, it picked with the mortar mixture from the brick. Also, it is identified that cane ashes mixed this mixture.

4.2. Minaret Kalon in Bukhara

The device Minaret Kalon in the complex Poyi Kalon in the historical center of Bukhara is located in the south of entrance part, it is adjacent archway wall with mosque wall according to the people's definition. In this complex Mir Arab madrasah which is called the name tower, is located opposite the portal of Kalyan Mosque. Amir Olimkhan madrasah which was built in XVI century and ended the complex is existed in the south of this madrasah. The historian Abu Bakr Narshakhiy wrote that the tower was restored in 1127 instead of destroyed and ancient tower by Muhammad Arslankhan from Karahani rulers. Its height 47,5 meter and was built from baked bricks (27x27x5 cm). For being the strong monument integration of the gypsum mixture with brick the tower saved own original architectural condition. Via the internal staircase went to "mezana". The diameter of "mezana" is 6,66 meters. The top of the "mezana", the diameter of below of "mezana" is 6 meters. Inside of core of tower the spiral staircase which its width is 1 meter, made arching arch, illuminated 5 small holes. The width and diameter of the staircase made by the height of the column of core of the tower with diameter of 3,25 meters at the same measure. The bottom part of "mezana" of the tower consisted of three-lane cut stone "mukarnas". The room covered with the dome was placed at the top of the base core. The spiral staircase carried to the narrow corridor in it's around. 16 open archways existed at the exterior of corridor-gallery. The archways have the form of half jug ate columns. The top of the "mezana" finished with large five-row "mukarnas" eaves. The upper part of the tower as long covered with oblong dome, its diameter is 1,60 m, the wall thickness completed with 40 cm room. The outer surface of the tower decorated with carving

and decorations. The decorations of ornamental belt did not like each other. The number of belts which separated with large folds are 14. At one of the upper ring-folds existed inscriptions with carving stone decors such as "Amali Usta Baqo" and "1127 year, Arslankhan tower". These records can be repaired after reconstruction, because, the tower was damaged for exploding by the red soldiers in 1920. In 1923-24 years it was restored by master Abdukodir Bakiyev.

4.3. Khorezm Towers

The most of the samples of architecture of Khorezm towers were situated in Khiva which registered as the historical reserve. In addition, the tower in Kuhna Urgench which considered the territory of Khorezm in ancient reflects the architecture of Khorezm. According to the historical sources, at the beginning of the century (the twentieth century) the great and the small tower were located beside each mosque and madrasah in Khiva. Currently, in Khiva preserved 12 towers in Khiva: Friday mosque tower, Kaltaminar, Islamkhujja Tower, Said Sholikorboy Tower, Mamat Mahram Tower, Polvon Kori Tower, Chilla Avliyo tower, Abdalbaba Tower, Turt Shabboz Tower, Kaptarxona tower, Matchon tura tower and Shaykh Qalandarbobo Towers and so on. These towers were built at different times in different styles and forms. The oldest of them is the tower of Juma mosque, built in the X century and was ruined. In 1788, after the reconstruction its height is 33 meters, the bottom diameter of it is 7 meters. The tower belts decorated with ceramic tiles vinegar. Currently, the most beautiful and high tower among towers of Khiva is the tower which was built in 1912 by Khan's father-in-law, and Prime Minister, Islamkhujja. The 120 stairs carried to height of the 48,0 meter tower. By 2010, the height of the tower is considered 44 meters. At some sources, even, were given data that its height was 55 m. In 2010, in Islamkhujja tower was carried out research works with laser measurements by the experts, could be measured its height above ground level – 48,037 m [16]. The tower made from the brick, mosaic decorations and had the room for observing the city and its around at the top of it. At the sources were known the names of the masters who involved in the construction: Hudoybergan hoji, Qalandar Kuchim, Eshmuhammad Hudoyberdi o'g'li and Bolta Bois o'g'li. The Islamkhujja tower looks like its compact and sophisticated appearance, its elegant shape are vertical and higher than Kalon Minaret. Its body will be up sharply getting thin and join with unlades compact "sharafa" and vaulted "mezana". This tower than Bukhara's Minaret decorated the surface with knuckle vinegar coatings. Blue and white, and blue colors, combined with the color of the sky. The diameter of level beneath of the tower is 9,5 m. According to the above-mentioned examples, Khiva towers mainly, reflects the stage of particular direction of the nineteenth and twentieth century architecture of the tower. However, the rare sample of Khorezm architecture of the ancient tower device is the tower in Old Urgench (now Turkmenistan), it was built in the rule of the Golden Horde, in fourteenth century by 20-30 years by Khorezm's emir Kutlug Temur [17]. The special considerations are existed about the date of construction and the name of the person who was built this tower, of the tallest tower among towers which were identified in Central Asia (59,90 m) by researchers [18]. They believe that the tower could be built before the Mongol oppression. The name of Kutlug Temur and the records which was written construction date were carved later. The tower is the product of Khorezm's masters of the art

of engineering. Now, according to the wooden scaffolds which the saved part of remain of lusted "mezana", it made of wood. Two spiral staircases carried to the two floors of "mezana". When was counted to the top of "mezana" with the square stylobate, the first height of the tower was 62 meters. Its diameter in the base is 10,8 meters, it dwindled by 4 meters under the lantern at above. The upright position of tower was strengthened. The high quality of brick construction and linking radially of 143 staircases saved to break up from the fire in the ancient.

5. CONCLUSION

In the ancient heritage of world architecture, including in the territory of Central Asia, the cultural monuments which have special architectural solution such as upright building like the tower form and the tower. Most of them are directed to perform certain aims and functions, some of them built to demonstrate the typical content and essence. The tower and constructions which did observation, signal, lighthouse (fire, monitoring device with light), protection, later for religious purposes; praying (saying azan), belfry and others, also, vertical, high columns, stella, guldasta like the tower, burj, tombs like the tower which were built decorative-typical, ideological purposes, demonstrated at the every stage of the development of the architecture of the West and the East. In the rich heritage of the architecture of Uzbekistan, the rare samples of this type of constructions which have global importance are existed. The samples with different shape and form of tower and devices of constructions like the tower were identified in the complex of the historical cities in Uzbekistan. The samples of towers in Uzbekistan which was built from IX-XII centuries, were saved, the basis of the origin of them, their roots were equal to the first view of the functional responsibilities in the Maghreb, the countries of the East. However, the architectural genesis of towers had direction of the intricate high tower to east. Some of the researched towers in the territory of Central Asia were built the influence of the Islam religion. Because, according to the sources in Central Asia building of tower and constructions like the tower in the complex of religious buildings have widespreaded from the IX-X centuries. They had different architectural forms influence of the local socio-economic conditions. The external appearance of the towers, according to the volumetric solution, can divide into prism, spiral, cylindrical, cone-types. The towers in the complex of constructions had various architectural solutions. In Central Asia, Khurasan, portal guldastas, at the corners of the wall of the courtyard, were observed mainly the appearance of typical towers with circular sketch, in the period of the Ottoman Turks in the architecture of Middle East the thin towers completed arrowhead built unseparatedly from the volume of the building and more. In more wide territory, from Spain to India, interaction of cultures under the ideology of Islam, appeared generality at the architectural ideas, but the local architectural and construction laws, traditions and customs in Syria, North Africa, Egypt, the Arabian Peninsula, Iraq, Central Asia, India, produced the methods of local architectural schools. In the architecture of the tower this process showed evidently. The architectural solutions of these devices which their first functions are common, are submitted to the special architectural laws in each territory, the regions. In Islam, the first calling to "namaz" was carried out in some higher place, on the roof of the building. Bilal who was disciple of the prophet Muhammad, said azan on the high rock. Later,

building special device was ritual. In each major place building high tower in the Jome' mosques which met many Muslims, was developed after the call to prayer being ritual. The samples of towers of tombs in X-XII centuries are shown more in Iran, Azerbaijan, Khorasan architecture. Gumbazi Qaboos Tower is famous example of this type of constructions. The most part of identified towers in Uzbekistan are in the complex of Jome' mosque, it serves to call azan and pray. There are guesses that the towers genesis of Central Asia abutted the guard tower before Islam. Most of the towers in Uzbekistan are cylindrical-shaped thinning to up, its top completed with cage. The cage of Jayhoni tower in X-century (Bukhara) was made of wood firstly. The first towers were built from raw bricks, and later, especially, after the XI century, built from baked bricks: at the its body was made "kitaba"s as the belt form, and then the it's surface decorated with brick decorations entirely. The external surface of Kalon and Vobkent towers in Bukhara covered with these small reliefs. Jarkurgan tower plays a special role with its architectural form among ancient towers of Uzbekistan. This kind of tower may be the different view of tower which its sketch was angle, in Khorasan, Iran. The lower part of add syllable construction consists of octogonal, namely, eight angles, its top has 16 semi-circle. The top of the tower and mosque near it were destroyed. The youngest among towers of Uzbekistan is in Khiva, most of them built in the end of the XIX century and the beginning of the twentieth century. In the inside of Ichan Kala part of the city existed dozens of various sized samples. Most of them are related to the position of the person who built them, have the architectural solution. The famous of them are unfinished Kaltaminar tower and Islamkhuja tower which were built in 1912. When researched the towers have being built in the complex of new mosques, the structure of the towers, some of them are far the ancient architectural traditions of Uzbekistan and have alien forms, solutions. For example, the shape and function of towers of Kukcha, Chigatai cemeteries' territory under Jome' mosque in Tashkent, are similar to some tower shapes in the West. Of course, these towers do not any function apart from the typical qualities. That's why, the rooms this located in the base with prismatic form of Kukcha mosque function as warehouse. If allow to build a new mosque typical towers, it will be efficient to build them using architectural forms of buildings like the towers formed from ancient in Uzbekistan.

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