

Unique Architecture Of Ancient Cities Of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: The article described unique architecture of ancient cities of Uzbekistan one of them hotel as the second floor of the outer court, covering one room, hallway, terrace, area, warehouse, and two or three rooms and a hallway with adjoining or open space, sometimes one or more rooms on one or both sides of the high patio on the second floor.

Index Terms: Architecture of Uzbekistan, courtyards, floor, hallway, hotel, terrace, patio.

1. INTRODUCTION

In order to explore the ancient architecture of Uzbekistan, we will look at the design and style of our ancient cities. One of the peculiarities of the urban architecture of Uzbekistan is that the house is built in two courtyards - exterior and interior. This feature has long existed in Central Asia and the East. In the Assyrian and Sasanian palaces, in ancient Greek settlements, the courtyard was divided into two rooms. There are family rooms, terraces, kitchens and other rooms in the courtyard. Outdoor patio is often located on the second floor, with a living room on the ground floor, a balcony, a balcony and a living room on the second floor. Here's how the hotel's patios are built: The hotel is located on the second floor of the outer courtyard. It consists of a large square room with a square terrace and luxury. The walls of the living room are divided into shelves decorated with lace pattern. His race is separated from the main part of the room by pillars. The porch is higher than the hotel and is surrounded by decorative iron fences. The house on Culture Street in Samarkand consists of two courtyards and the first floor of the outer court is surrounded by four terraces. The second floor hotel is a courtyard between two rooms and a terrace, which helps the exterior achieve a beautiful architectural composition (Figure 1) [1,2,3,4]. The Mulla Arif Hotel in Nurata was built in 1911 by the master Imam and the master Kalandar. The hotel consists of a rectangular courtyard with two rooms and a hallway. The hotel's two-level carved gates make its facade more attractive. We also met a separate hotel in Greater Korgon. This hotel was built in the late 19th century by Kori Jalal. The hotel has a living room, hallway and terrace with the letter "G". The street is two stories high. The rooms are colorful, the doors and pillars are carved. The Pirmatov House in Kattakurgan was built in 1878. The inner courtyard of the house is surrounded by rooms and terraces on three sides [5, 6,7]. In the outer courtyard there is a hotel with two rooms with front porch. The other three sides of the courtyard are terrace. The hotel is magnificent, with its big balcony and magnificent columns.

2 METHODOLOGY

The two-story home in Bukhara is two-storey. The outer courtyard is open and surrounded by a terrace. On the second floor there is a hall with a hallway and a warehouse, with a large space in front and sides, with a balcony and a miniature

courtyard surrounded by a courtyard.

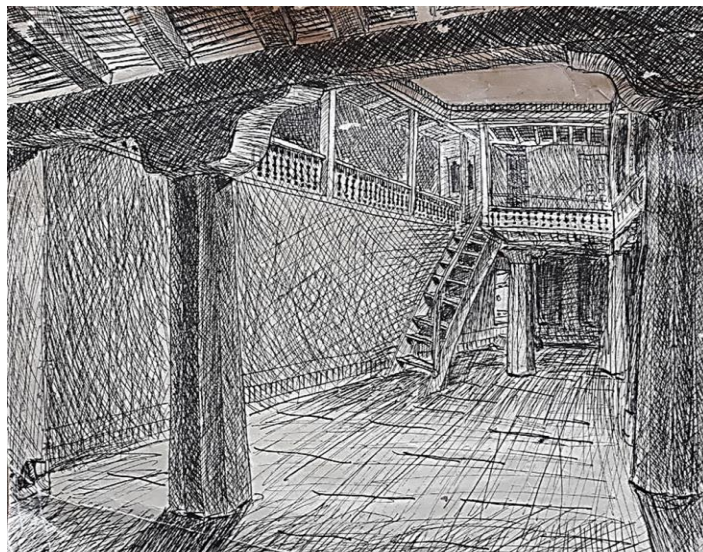


Figure 1. Interior of the residence in the city of Samarkand. 1970 Anniversary drawing by the architect A.N. Masharipov

The interior of the apartment in the town of Kitab has six rooms, two squares, six terraces and a covered kitchen. At the entrance to the outer courtyard there is a hall and a living room with a hallway, opposite it.

Sadihonni's house in Kokand was built in 1911 by the master Otajon. The hotel, which is built from the outer courtyard, is surrounded by a luxurious terrace with the letter "G". The main part of the courtyard has two floors. The living room and the courtyard are decorated with terraces and terraces.

Muhammad Siddiq's house in Namangan was built in 1909 [8,9,10,11,12]. The house consisted of two courtyards. From the porch is a small miniature outdoor patio. The hotel has a terrace with the letter "G" in front of the porch. The inner courtyard is surrounded by houses on either side. Rayimjon's house in Andijan was built in 1920. The house consists of two courtyards adjoining. The inner courtyard is comprised of two front porch houses with a single row. At the entrance to the outer courtyard there is a porch and a room. Above them there are two rooms, with an oval street. In this house, the living room was located above the porch of the outer courtyard and the porch in front of it Yakubov House in Khiva (measure by V.L. Voronina) [12,13,14,15]. The house plan is compact, with a small courtyard in the middle of it surrounded by rooms. The yard is covered with a large "big" terrace and a small terrace. From the gate directly into the hallway, there is a two-room

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hotel. Although the hotel is professionally separated from the house, it is in many ways related to the home complex. In the cities of Uzbekistan, the outer courtyard is more compositional. In this way, the architects first of all tried to enrich and decorate the front porch of the house, but also to enhance its design function. The outside courtyard is often two-storeyed with a farmhouse and a terrace on the ground floor. On the second floor there were hotels that were surrounded by terraces. A small open space is left in the middle of the outer courtyard. This open space is also an open space for the second floor and the compositional connection of the surrounding rooms and terraces. The widespread use of the home in this structure, along with other requirements and principles, has made the home more welcoming. We feel it is also appropriate in an urban setting, because the visitor was welcomed in a cozy, spacious hotel on the second floor. Making the hotel a more luxurious, than the rest of the house, has long existed, and this principle is embodied in the Oriental miniatures. In particular, the hotel is located in a miniature "Beautiful Girl and Loveable Older" (Bukhara, 16th century). In the miniature "The nobleman in business" (1500), the hotel is divided into two parts, one with longitudinal composition and the other with a dome. They both rose above the home band. The outdoor patio is on the street. The first floor is often made of sturdy brick, with two gates set in the middle or one corner. The second floor is separated by a long balcony that protrudes from the first floor wall. Sometimes the second floor of houses with cross-sectional compartment is divided by a terrace, with columns on the side of the first floor wall to support the second floor. Home floors can be straight down the street. In this case, the floors are separated only by the brick, which is exteriorized 20-30 cm in the transverse line, with the first-floor beams and one or two rows of bricks. The composition of the house can be found in the form of longitudinal, transverse, semi-circular depending on its structure and location. In the architecture of the city its entrance had specific requirements. It is, of course, linked to the customs of that people. The beautiful and magnificent exterior gate of the building is called Vojidali's "Matlul ulum and majulul funun" by the Timurid generation. Indeed, carved gates were the home decor. People were happy to see the gorgeous ornamented gates in Bukhara. It should be noted that in the architecture of the lodging the gates were also beautifully designed. The gateway is basically the street with the yard. In most cases, the gate is closed in all directions, which ensures the intimacy of the yard. The gates are designed differently depending on the house's layout and composition. V.N. Manakova defined five types of gates in Tashkent. They have a porch-shaped corridor, a ladder structure with stairs, a letter "D" in the design, a rectangular gateway with a large balcony, and a rectangular gate with a "G" shape. There are also gates of Tashkent and Samarkand in Bukhara. At the same time there are cases when the porch is joined by a terrace surrounded by the outer courtyard. The houses of Nurata have a gorgeous composition porch. There was a house in a straight rectangular structure, with no windows and doors. At the top of the house is a side gate. The porch was lower and the porch of the porch was carved. In folk architecture, one can see the gates, the walls and ceiling of which are decorated with the letter "P", with two columns on the side of the gate, or the front wall, with the inset "P". The pillars on either side add to the gates. Generally, in the architecture of the house, the porch, with its compact, beautiful

design and style, in addition to the above mentioned functions, gave the home compositional solemnity and served as a backyard for the home complex. Rooms and terraces are basically single-story. Also, many homes leave a hole in the wall to communicate with their neighbors. Neighbors were aware of each other through the hole. Noticing the lack of a guest's home, neighbors brought bread, oil, food, and fruit from those holes. That's why our people have a saying: "From the door that comes from the guest, through the hole where food is provided." Neighbors also came to talk to the guest, who in turn invited them into their home. To summarize our views on the types of hotels in the urban architecture of the cities of Uzbekistan, we will look at the descriptions of the above and studied homes. The hotel in Tashkent is located on the second floor of the outer courtyard and has a room and terrace. There is a room and hallway in the living room of Voronina, which is located in the outer courtyard of the house on Karasaray Street. V.N. Manakova's article provides a schematic plan of the second floor of 12 apartments [16,17,18,19]. They have a hotel, a hallway and a terrace; room-terrace, room-terrace-bed-terrace; room-hallway; room-terrace-patio; room-terrace-hallway-ceiling; room-hallway-terrace. The house in Samarkand is a two-room adjoining hotel with a terrace on the second floor of the outer courtyard. In the house of Mazokirova brought by AK Pisarchik, the hotel is on the second floor and consists of a room with a porch. In the house of Abduljalolov the hotel is located on the ground floor of the courtyard. Examining the schematic plans of the houses that V.A. Lavrov learned, two of them have a room and a terrace, both of which are on the first floor of the outer courtyard, and the third in the one-room hotel. One courtyard, learned by P. Zakhidov, is in the backyard of Faizullaev's house and has a room and a hallway. The two-bedroom hotel, on the second floor of the courtyard, is adjacent to the terrace with two-room and one-story lodgings. Mansurov's home is a pillar in front of a one-room hotel and is in the middle of the room. In the home of TB Rapoport as an example in Samarkand, the hotel is comprised of a room and a terrace on the second floor. In most of the houses in Bukhara, the hotel has a room and a hallway, all covered with a terrace (on the second floor). Hotel Abdulobek in the hotel hall, It has a room and a warehouse on the second floor of the outer courtyard. Two of the schematic descriptions of the Bukhara lodges listed in V.L. Lavrov's book are on the first floor of the hotel's exterior, with one room and a hallway, and the other on the second floor of the outer court; one room, hallway and square; one room and area. L.I. Rampel summarizes the study of hotels in Bukhara, saying that hotels usually come on the first floor and on the second floor as separate yards, and that luxury apartments consist of several rooms.

3 RESULTS

In the reviewed houses in the book town, the living room is on the ground floor of the hallway and the terrace is connected to the farmhouse. Looking at the schematic descriptions of Shakhrisabz accommodations learned by V. Voronina, the hotel with one room, hallway and terrace on the first floor, the other two rooms on the second floor of the house have one room, hall and barn. Also located on the second floor of the outer courtyard, in one of the two two-story homes, the hotel has a room, terrace and storage. The latter has a high ceiling between the hotel, the room and the warehouse. Situated on the second floor of the Karshi house - the second-floor

courtyard of the city, Karshi has a lounge and a terrace. V.L. Voronina presents in her book the hotel on Beshkent Street in Karshi. The hotel has a front porch and hallway. In one of the houses VL Voronina cites, the hotel consists of two hallways, a large living room with a lounge, while the hotel is located on the first floor of the outer courtyard. Apartments on March 8 and New Street, the hotel is on the second floor, with a small outdoor patio, a room and a barn. In another house, the hotel has a plan with a shed between the two rooms. In Fergana houses, the hotel is spacious with a small courtyard. In the Fergana Valley cities, the hotel will have more front porch. The majority of families engaged in entrepreneurship in Andijan, Kokand, Margilan by the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries had their own indoor and outdoor courtyard and built hotels in the outer courtyard. Although the Khiva houses are closely connected to the hotel, it also has a separate entrance from the rooms. The hotel can be seen as a room, front porch and hallway.

4 CONCLUSION

Consequently, in the cities of Uzbekistan, the hotel is mainly built in the outer courtyard. The hotel has the second floor of the outer court, comprising one room, hallway, terrace, area, warehouse, and two or three rooms and a hallway with adjoining or open space, sometimes one or more rooms on one or both sides of the high patio on the second floor is possible. In single-story homes, the hotel can be built closer to the entrance of the outer courtyard, or in a separate small courtyard, as well as a room or small patio above the porch or other farmhouse, or a large one-and-a-half room. In single-storey, single-family homes, the hotel has a separate entrance and door, although it is both structurally and interconnected with the complex, meaning that the hotel is adjacent to the gate. In some houses, the porch serves as the entrance to the hotel. Sometimes a single-family home may have one or two rooms, and on the second floor there may be a small playground, similar to an outdoor patio. At the same time, some of the wealthiest households have built a separate home away from their home to accommodate guests. These homes were called hotels.

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