

HOUSE BUILDING ARCHITECTURE OF KHOREZM IN THE 17TH-20TH CENTURIES

MRDI named after K. Behzod "Art pottery and repair "

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Abstract: In this article, the special climate of Khorezm (closeness to the desert), the location of the population, the development of the cities and the shape of the houses had a good effect. In ancient times, people lived near irrigation networks. The event of migration of cities as a result of the change of the river bed is often seen in the history of Khorezm.

The oldest and most common type of housing is described separately.

Key words: Ancient monuments, restoration, hoarding, conservation, history, fortress, porch, tower, inner fortress, archeology, renovator.

ДОМОСТРОИТЕЛЬНАЯ АРХИТЕКТУРА И ВНУТРЕННЕЕ УБРАНСТВО ХОРЕЗМА В 17-20 ВЕКАХ.

Аннотация: В данной статье хорошо сказался особый климат Хорезма (близость к пустыне), расположение населения, развитость городов и форма домов. В древние времена люди жили вблизи ирригационных сетей. Событие переселения городов в результате изменения русла реки часто встречается в истории Хорезма.

Отдельно описан самый старый и распространенный тип жилья.

Ключевые слова: Древние памятники, реставрация, накопительство, консервация, история, крепость, крыльцо, башня, внутренняя крепость, археология, реставратор.



X Khorezm's unique climate (closeness to the desert), settlement of the population, had a good effect on the development of cities and the shape of houses. In ancient times, people lived near irrigation networks. The event of migration of cities as a result of the change of the river bed is often seen in the history of Khorezm. The oldest and most common type of housing is a separate moun dare yards.

A fortress is completely different from a village and a village. The incessant internecine wars in the territory of Khorezm demanded that the walls of the fortress-courtyard should be strong and the rooms spacious. In the fortress, there were places where the family's entire livelihood, goods, food and water were stored. The fortress is surrounded by a straw wall without holes, and the corners of the wall are fixed with dome-shaped towers. The courtyard (plani) of the fortress is rectangular and is often divided into outer (dishan) and inner (ichan) courtyards. All rooms are covered with a flat roof. Adjacent rooms were also illuminated through tunnels above the long corridor, such a fortress protected a community of 100-150 people during a siege.

Along with the construction of many fortified fortifications, villages began to appear around them in the VI-IX centuries, the owners of large estates in these villages were given a special favor by the koshk fortresses. The houses around the fortifications were mostly simple buildings built in the shepherd's style. During these times, it was easy to restore and demolish such buildings. In cities, it was convenient to build compact buildings due to space constraints. The shepherd's hut later became the main building characteristic of the city. Unfortunately, the thatched buildings did not last as long as the thatched buildings. Therefore, the development of their construction could not be studied.

The unique structure of Khiva houses is noteworthy, the structural basis of the building is a one-story brick wall, and clay and clay are pounded between the beams. The arrangement of the summer and winter rooms here is completely different from the houses of Bukhara, Samarkand and Fergana. It has been a necessary element of architecture in Central Asia for centuries. Its occurrence was greatly influenced by the climatic conditions of the region. Here summers are very hot and winters are cold. The appearance of the houses of Khiva is very wonderful: every house has a porch facing the north direction, where people mostly saved their lives from the heat during the summer "Cancer month".



Due to the limited space in the inner fortress of Khiva, the facades of the courtyards are almost all very narrow. The porch almost blocks the courtyard scene from above, and the courtyard also serves as a partial porch. They built the porch higher

in the yard so that the wind would flow better. This is helped by the fact that the wind alternates from bottom to top and illuminates the interior with every ray. The porch kept the room from being too cold in winter and too hot in summer. That's why the designers paid special attention to the connection of the room with the courtyard's climatic conditions and its colorful landscape in terms of harmony. The porch came in handy in the implementation of these activities. It served as a part connecting the room with the outside environment.

The porch was widely used in houses in the Middle Ages and later. In the memory of the residence, the porch was built between two and four rooms, completely occupying the front part of the house (peshayvan). It was built as a gallery (corridor) on the front or sides of the building, as a monand to the nursery protruding from the level of the wall, as a shed occupying the open part of the second floor, and as a separate four, three-sided open shelter.

The use of the veranda in the living room is based on the climatic conditions of that place and the layout of the rooms. For example, due to the special climatic conditions in Khiva, relatively hot weather in summer, it is intended to hang the air of the veranda and the yard. The porches here have two different structures. Ulli (Great) occupied the front part of the porch and rose much higher than it. In front of it is a smaller porch. The main porch resembles a minaret in that it has a central column. It was facing downwind, directing the wind into the yard. In fact, both houses seem to cover the yard with a roof. In addition to its function, the porch artisticized the general composition of the building and enriched its memory solution. For example, in the Taskhovli palace in Khiva, the main porch is in the form of a pit and a tower, and the pillar in its center is decorated with a nigor pattern. This gave the composition of the whole yard an artistry.

Khorezm city residences. Closedness has been preserved in the urban residential planning. This situation is typical for country yards. An inn (talaq) was sometimes built over the entrance to the yard, where the owner of the house, the craftsman, received customers. The residence is strictly oriented to light, winter living rooms are placed to the south-east, west, and summer rooms to the north. The yard is almost covered by porches, the awnings of which protrude far forward. The porches are of different sizes, and on the north side, a balan helmet porch with one column is built, and it is higher than the level of other rooms. The following types of porches are displayed in the residences of Dishankala of Khiva:

a) A large one-pillar porch with a small courtyard. This porch covers half of the courtyard. A large veranda is built above the living room, this type of veranda is the most common;

b) A long and high right porch is built in the yard and a reverse porch lower than the height of the right porch is built on its opposite side;

c) In the yard, a balcony-porch is built on the living body opposite the big porch, and the porches adjacent to it on this side are at the same level. As a result of their addition, the gaps are closed and sunlight is blocked and the yard is completely shaded;

g) Porches are restored along the yard parameter. Two sides or three and four sides can be made angular. This method is widely used in the construction of courtyards located on the outskirts of the city.

Porches not only add comfort to the interior of residential buildings, but also give a unique look to the external composition.

A characteristic feature of Khiva houses is that both the structure and the decoration of the building are unique. The walls of the room and porch are made of unadorned straw mud, the roof of the house (vassa, patik) and half-timbered fences. There are carved ornaments made of ganch. The only decoration in the building is the carved wooden pillar of the porch. Carved doors, railings and some raised porches also add to the beauty of the home.

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