

CHARACTERISTICS OF HISTORICAL SAMARKAND CITY CENTERS

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Annotation: In the centers of historical cities, in addition to the preserved pedestrian streets, shopping malls, towers, architectural monuments, there are also traditional dwellings, neighborhoods and guzars, which are an integral and integral part of the architectural environment of those historic cities. Adjacent to and adjacent to the central part of some historic cities, these traditional historic apartment buildings illustrate the work done to create a harmonious structural system of architectural forms and environments of these celebrities.

Keywords: Historical, central, city, structural, construction, history, Central Asia, Samarkand.

Introduction

The legendary ancient city, which has long been famous for its attractive names, such as "Glory of the Earth", "Eastern Rome", "Paradise of the East", "The famous market of Sogd", "The Precious Pearl of the Muslim World.", "A bright spot of the earth" "azim Samarkanddir. Samarkand is one of the largest cities not only in Central Asia, but also in the entire East and one of the most important trade networks in Eurasia. Samarkand is famous all over the world for its historical monuments.

One of the reasons for the emergence of the majestic buildings of Samarkand is the uniqueness of the formation of residential buildings, which are the main architectural support of the splendor of the city. Olima L. Yu. According to Mankovskaya, in the areas of settled agriculture in Central Asia, people in ancient times built one-room, square and rectangular houses with wadded walls. Two or three of these houses were built next to each other in the city. It is known that in southern Fergana, even before the Arabs, one-room cotton houses with arched roofs were built next to each other, belonging to the poorest strata of the population and found in all historical periods of Central Asia.

Thus, the formation of residential buildings was formed on the basis of the rules of Central Asian architectural law, and ancient Afrosiab also developed on the basis of these laws with its own typology.



Among the pre-Mongol buildings of Afrasiab, a compact round cotton house was discovered, known in folk architecture as the "round house", with four-sided doors. These doors were closed in winter and open in summer.¹ Such houses later became known as "khordara" in common parlance. On the ground floor of one-room

¹ Нарзиев, А. К. У. (2020). РАЗВИТИЕ ГРАДОСТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА УЗБЕКИСТАНА. *Academy*, (11 (62)).

or hall houses there is a warehouse, and on the second floor there is a corridor. In the cities of the countries of the Arab Caliphate, there were stages up to fourteen floors. In Central Asia, including the medieval cities of Numishkent, Samarkand, Bukhara and Khorezm, you can find 3-4-storey buildings. For example, a mansion called Chadra-Khovli was built in 4 floors. This is a detached building with 2 rooms on the 1st floor. On the 2nd and 3rd floors - a one-room house with a veranda on one side; On the 4th floor there are 2 sheds adjoining a massive wall.

Most of the medieval houses in the cities were courtyards and multi-room, with summer and winter rooms, summer and winter kitchens, hotels and utility rooms.²

Apparently, there were different types of residential buildings in history. Now let's look at the architecture of residential buildings built in Samarkand during the years of independence and compare this experience with the architecture of folk houses built in the past.

With the beginning of the process of privatization of real estate in the country in 1990 and the publication of the Presidential Decree in 1994 "On the Support and Development of Private Housing", the range of private housing has expanded significantly.³



(In the Middle Ages in Samarkand (Mir Sayyid in the years of independence) residential buildings) Residential building on Baraka street)

The difference between the residential buildings built in Samarkand in the past centuries and in the years of independence can be seen in the photos above, and they have a unique look, from appearance to architectural solution.⁴ Today, the architecture, dimensions, architectural, planning and artistic solutions of these houses and, finally, the ease of use are very different from the houses built in past centuries and in the former Soviet era. These houses are usually built as one- and two-story, cozy and comfortable courtyards. The yard and the house have basic functional amenities such as a garage, a corridor, a warehouse, a basement, a bathroom, summer and winter kitchens, living rooms, a hotel, an office, and a bedroom for a personal car.⁵

The yard was taken and the driveway was landscaped, turned into a beautiful landscape, a small garden. The gates and outer walls of private courtyards, in general, not only the interior, but also the external environment are made with a cozy aesthetic taste. Most private homes have a separate summer living room with a small fountain or pool. Attention is drawn to the landscape solution of the courtyard.⁶

² Холиков, С. Р. (2021). Марказий Осиё архитектура ёдгорликлари гумбазларнинг турлари. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 2(2), 40-43.

³ Жонузаков, А. Э., & Холиков, С. Р. (2020). Архитектурный комплекс Хазрати Имам (Хастимом)-пример сохранения и использования культурного наследия в Узбекистане. *Academy*, (11 (62)).

⁴ Ravshanovich, X. S. (2021). Types of domes of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 1, 5-8.

⁵ Холиков, Синдоркул Равшанович. "Историческое развитие архитектурного комплекса Хазрати Имам (ХАСТИМОМ)." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION* 2.1 (2021): 104-107.

⁶ Есбергенов, Б. Е. (2021). Памятник Калиятепы В Городе Джизак Изучении Методов Архитектурного Строительства. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY*, 2(9), 69-72.



These changes show that our people pay special attention to the architecture of private housing, and their architectural solutions are shaped in accordance with the contemporary artistic, aesthetic and economic needs of our people.

It is gratifying that in the years of independence in the architecture of modern private housing, the national architectural traditions of our people that have developed over centuries have been consistently continued. Most of the houses are built according to individual projects. As a result, over the years of independence, a new architectural style has emerged in residential architecture. An example of this is the architecture of a street in Uzbekistan and nearby houses in Samarkand.⁷

Private residential buildings built over the years of independence in Samarkand, on average, have 1-2 floors. With a rapidly growing population with quick photographs, these homes are definitely in short supply. Low-rise and multi-storey residential buildings are being built for the needs of the population. Such buildings complement the splendor of our city with their architectural solutions and modern artistic and aesthetic appearance.

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