
PROJECT PROPOSALS FOR SCIENTIFIC REPAIR OF ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS OF THE 18TH-19TH CENTURY IN KARAKALPAKSTAN

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ABSTRACT:

The monuments of Karakalpakstan that have survived to this day are authentic works of art that have entered the Treasury of world culture. They have been studied for many years by historians, archaeologists, architects, art historians, ethnographers and other specialists.

KEYWORDS: monuments, Central Asian cities, civil architecture, buildings

RELEVANCE:

Buildings of the medieval period are the most numerous and poorly studied. Information about them is fragmentary, scattered and covers only a small proportion of the preserved monuments. There is still no generalizing work on the construction culture of Uzbekistan XVIII-beginning XX century. The physical aging of monuments, the impact of natural and climatic influences on them, seismic loads, the reconstruction of historically formed cities of Uzbekistan and their intensive modern development, which often lead to the loss of monuments, determined the relevance of the topic of the dissertation.

METHODS AND RESULTS:

In connection with the above, the identification of architectural monuments, their fixation, the study of folk traditions and features of architectural schools is of current scientific significance.

In this study, specific examples of civil and religious architecture are considered in detail characteristic features of architecture of the XVIII-beginning. XX centuries the Republic and highlighted in the architectural and art school, on which the attention is focused.

The architectural school is understood as a community of building principles, methods, techniques, the presence of masters and their followers, that is, continuity, a set of artistic features and distinctive features.

Architectural and art schools of Uzbekistan are considered as part of the General culture and art of the Karakalpakstan. It is not by chance that specialists distinguish local schools in music and theater arts of the XVIII - beginning on the territory of Uzbekistan XX centuries [3]. This indicates the development of the art of architects in the General direction of all types of arts in Uzbekistan.

Architecture and art schools of Karakalpakstan XVIII-beginning XX centuries were formed on the basis of the experience of previous years and go back centuries. The thesis uses scientific information about the construction culture and earlier periods. In this regard, a very brief review of the scientific literature on all historical epochs affecting the construction culture on the territory of the Republic is given.

Special studies were devoted to specific problems. Thus, the issues of regional identity of Central Asian cities were considered by sh. D. Askarov (6). The Problems of building and proportioning architectural forms were studied by M. S. Bulatov, P. sh.Zahidov and K. S. Kryukov (17, 32, 42). Typological foundations of architecture in Central Asia were identified by L. Yu. Mankovskaya (48). D. A. Nazilov studied the architecture of the mountainous regions of Central Asia (192). The development of civil architecture in medieval Central Asia was analyzed by A. Uralov (195) , etc.

The author of the presented work examined more than 500 monuments of civil and religious architecture in the Republic. Of these, only the most characteristic buildings of the XVIII-beginning XX centuries are covered in this dissertation. Together, these monuments form residential blocks, streets, ensembles, squares, public centers, and cities. Their scientific works reflect cities from ancient times to the XIX century. Problems of formation of cities of Uzbekistan XVIII-beginning XX century: They remained open. Meanwhile, each of them has a unique appearance. The structure of cities, their silhouette, typology of spaces, their scenarist, orienting accents, texture, color, etc. - all this makes up an interesting topic about medieval urban planning schools in Karakalpakstan. The study of this problem is an independent dissertation topic.

The territory of modern Uzbekistan is divided into a number of administrative divisions. For the convenience of studying monuments and comparing architectural schools on the basis of style and geographical location, adjacent regions are United as follows: Bukhara and Navoi; Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya; Samarkand and Jizzakh; Tashkent and Syrdarya; Ferghana, Andijan and Namangan; Khorezm and Karakalpak.

It is noteworthy that during the period under review, the Karakalpaks remained mainly nomadic pastoralists and did little farming. Cattle breeding, accordingly, were not sedentary; the Karakalpaks roamed in families with yurts. The dwelling of nomads, their building materials, structures, household utensils and decorative decoration of yurts is a special topic for research. These issues were partially raised in various publications.

In the XVIII century Karakalpaks were often ruled by Kazakh khans, who took a significant tribute from them. In the 20s of the XVIII century they were in danger from the Dzungars, who had displaced the Karakalpaks.

The latter moved to the North-Western lands and the territory of the Yaik, which belonged to the Kalmyks. In the middle of the XVIII century, the Emir of Bukhara, Muhammad Rahim, allowed some of the Karakalpaks to move to the territory of the khanate in the valley of the Zarafshan River. Khiva khans also sought to gain access to the Aral sea and made efforts to subdue the Karakalpaks. The bulk of them settled on the Yangi Darya and in the Eastern part of the Amu Darya Delta. This area was called Karakalpak land.

Here, on the territory of the settled agricultural population in the XVIII-beginning XX century was implemented, and construction activities. At that time, the mausoleums of Shamun-Nabi near Khojeyli, Mazariddin in Shabbaz, Vali Atalik between Nukus and Turtkul were built, as well as the Sultan Uiz-Bobo mosque, Banya and Inoyat-bulus caravanserai.

The above-mentioned architectural monuments of Karakalpakstan are mostly raw, archaic, primitive and do not have high artistic qualities. In this regard, there are not enough materials to characterize the local architectural school.

At the same time, outstanding architectural monuments of the XIII-XIV centuries have been preserved here. Among them are the mausoleums of Muzlum Khan Sulu on The mizdakhkan settlement, Narijan-Bobo in the Turtkul district, and others. They are reflected in scientific publications. But they are outside the chronological boundaries of our research.

The main objectives of the study were determined in accordance with the goal:

- To trace the influence of historical conditions and natural and climatic environment on the development of late medieval architecture;
- Identify the continuity of progressive traditions in the folk architecture of Uzbekistan XVIII-beginning XX century.

- Classify the preserved architectural monuments of the designated period according to their functional purpose;
- Analyze spatial compositions, planning structures, design solutions and decorative techniques in local architectural and art schools of Karakalpakstan;

The research method is based on a comprehensive approach and systematic analysis of the objects under study. It is based on a full-scale study of the monuments of Karakalpakstan XVIII-beginning XX century (Measurements, photo fixation) and generalization of archival materials and information of scientific publications. The work is based on a detailed study and comprehensive coverage of the extensive factual material collected by the author as a result of scientific trips from 1969 to 1999. To identify the features of architectural and artistic schools of Uzbekistan and their mutual influence, the dissertation examines only the most characteristic buildings of civil and religious architecture from the most extensive material. This work on the construction culture of Karakalpakstan is in the late medieval period and the features of various architectural and artistic schools in no way claims to be an exhaustive presentation of the issue.

The scientific novelty of the work is as follows:

- For the first time, based on a systematic approach, a theoretical study of late medieval architectural schools of Karakalpakstan and their mutual influence was conducted, taking into account historical, natural, climatic and social conditions;
- For the first time, the General classification of civil and religious architecture monuments of the Republic of XVIII - beginning is given XX centuries, taking into account their functional purpose; identified and introduced in the scientific use unknown and little-known

architectural science of Central Asia-built for various purposes.

Practical significance of the research:

The materials of the dissertation can be used as textbooks on the history and theory of architecture of Karakalpakstan XVIII-beginning XX centuries.

CONCLUSION:

The identification of features of late medieval architectural and art schools Karakalpakstan allows us, without resorting to eclectic mixing, to meaningfully use positive traditions in modern construction practice and decorative design of buildings.

First of all, the presence of certain architectural traditions, the origins of which go back centuries, is established. Characteristic of the architecture of the XVIII-beginning XX centuries are the use of yard compositions, whether it is residential architecture or a religious building. For centuries, there was a search for optimal structures of load-bearing walls and ceilings. The secrets of artistic design of residential, public and religious buildings in Karakalpakstan were passed down from generation to generation.

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