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HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE JILYH DOMOV XIVY**Atoshov Sanjar Bakhodirovich***Applicant-researcher (PhD)**Urgench State University**Uzbekistan*

Annotation: *This article describes the architecture, architectural structure and construction technology of the Khiva urban settlements of the Khorezm region. Ancient Khorezm became the reason for the formation of a vibrant architectural school, and the fact that it was separated from other cultures by a desert strengthened the values of the architectural school.*

Keywords: *Ichan castle, Dwelling place, porch, thatch, sinch, column, beam, gable, roof, mud.*

Today, Uzbekistan is focused on rapid development in all areas. Including the further improvement of the construction and architecture sectors, the preservation of historical cities and their use as the main factor in the development of the tourism system of our country. In his address to the Oliy Majlis and the people in 2021, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan emphasized that the issue of our cultural heritage is important and that "it is necessary to preserve our cultural heritage, which is a masterpiece of our rich history, and make it beautiful for future generations." A concept project dedicated to the study of neighborhoods in Uzbekistan has been launched. Ancient Khorezm was the reason for the formation of a vibrant architectural school, and the fact that it was separated from other cultures by the desert strengthened the values of the architectural school.

The type of residential building depends more on site conditions than other types of structures. It is the most versatile and complex of all the objects of the folk architecture of Uzbekistan, because the life that takes place in it is infinitely more diverse than the frozen forms of worship or any other task.

As a rule, residential buildings are considered more complex than other architectural objects. Residential architecture consists of many components and forms a whole ensemble with all incoming buildings, which creates the basis for changes. The appearance of housing depends on a whole set of different factors - social, historical, ethnic, natural and climatic factors.

Housing differs from other types of buildings and structures, and is classified according to the conditions of the place where it is built. Residential buildings are distinguished by their complexity and versatility in the national architecture of Uzbekistan. Residential buildings are usually more complex in their form than other

types of architectural objects. The shape of the dwelling is formed depending on several features. They are: historical, social, ethnic and climatic conditions. The main feature in the formation of unique settlements in different regions is the complex state of the external environment. Climatic complexes affecting residential areas include air temperature during the day and night, the number and duration of hot days, the strength of the wind, its thermal effect, the constant direction, the degree of dusting, the recurrence of dusty winds, water resources, air humidity. The influence of the listed conditions of the external environment helps to determine the approximate criteria of natural-climatic comfort in the internal environment of the dwelling. This is usually determined by three parameters. Changing the architectural solutions, properties, specific gravity of residential areas or changing their combination leads to changes in the structure of the residential building.

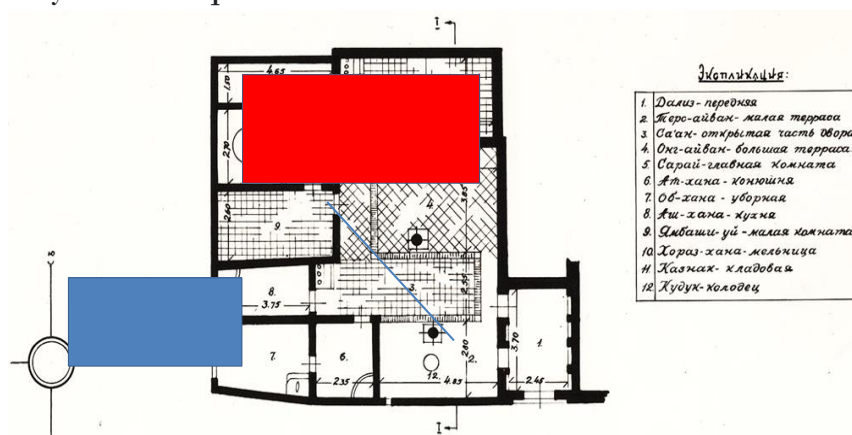
We try to determine what and how influences the formation of residential properties.

The feudal system of the medieval East determined the most common feature of the settlement - its closed character. In addition to class conflicts, this feature has other reasons. Public life is not developed. In a certain sense, the public city center was a market - a center of crafts and trade; to a certain extent, the place of rest and gathering was the bathhouse; madrasahs were a type of state institutions.

But for the most part the townsman, freed from crafts and trades, was engaged in his private life, carrying at home a small germ of the public duties of the inn. Therefore, the sharp isolation of housing, separating it from the streets, which were considered only as a means of communication between parts of the city, and the width was reduced to the size of a cart. There were other reasons for building houses with blank walls

In the Khorezm region, the dwellings were mostly pakhsali (courtyard) and wooden sinchy. Due to the ease of construction technology of thin houses and the fact that they take up little space in the narrow and dense environment of the city, the city of Khiva is widespread in Ichan Qala.

The fact that the city of Khiva is isolated from other cities and has a unique natural climate has led to the formation of unique settlements here. Khiva settlements are distinguished by their uniqueness.



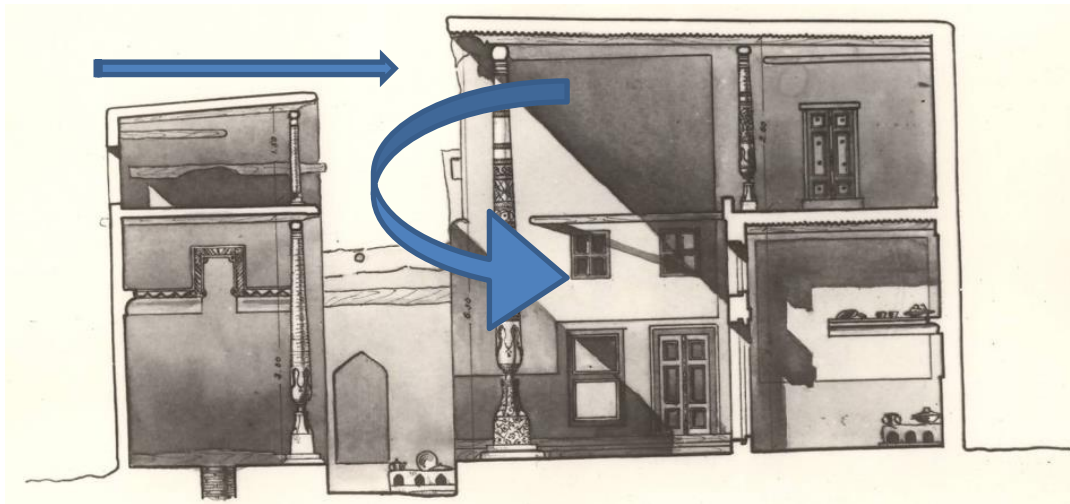
*Figure 1. Khiva. History of Khudoybergan Jabbarov house.
Drawing by architect T. Stramtsova. 1938.*

- Used to wait for guests.
- Used for family meals and recreation.

A unique aspect of the volume-spatial solution of the Khiva traditional dwelling is the contrast, the attempt to close the courtyard environment up to the top, for which two verandas of different heights serving each other. The high porch (right-porch) faced the north, the direction where the summer winds blow. The right porch captures the wind blowing from the north and directs it to the courtyard environment, which, along with natural ventilation of the courtyard, provides natural ventilation in the living rooms facing the porch with windows and doors. At the back of the porch, the rooms are arranged on two floors. The room on the second floor opened to the courtyard through a small porch or remained closed and was used as a utility room (Fig. 1).

Khiva residences reflect the owner's occupation. For example, a merchant's house had a room where goods were stored and a shop with one column facing the street. A guest house and a porch were observed on the second floor of the House of Craftsmen. From here, there was an opportunity to observe the customer who came to the craftsman's house and welcome him in the fresh air. [Figure 2]

It should be noted that two-story, two-yard dwellings are rare. In Khiva, there are often one-story dwellings with a very small yard or none at all.



*Picture 2. Khiva. Khudoybergan Jabbarov house forty.
Drawing by architect T. Stramtsova. 1938.*

In the typical "average" houses of Khiva settlements, the windows of the living rooms are grouped on three sides of the right-porch, oriented towards its surroundings and always facing north. The reverse porch, which is lower in height and used for household chores, always faces south. Storehouses and stables were attached to the terrace.

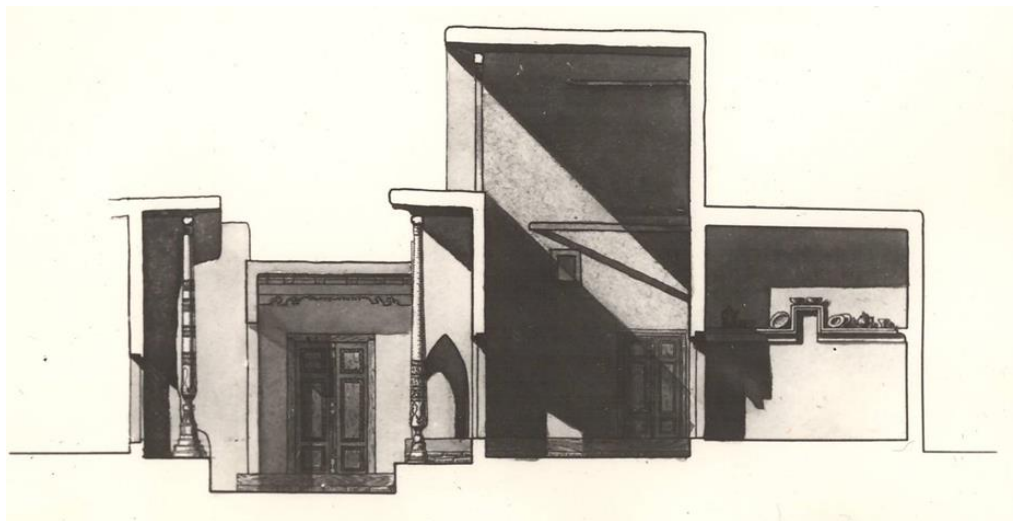


Figure 3. Khiva. A street corner in the south-west of Shakhristan.

Drawing by architect T. Stramtsova. 1938.

Access from the street was usually through a courtyard setting, a farm part connected to a reverse porch connected to the living rooms. The yard space was limited in size and formed a gap between the right and reverse porches with an open side above 2-3 m in width. The lack of land in the urban environment has made Khiva settlements narrow yards - like wells.

Rooms with standard artistic decoration in Khiva residences are plastered with straw. In winter, the rooms are heated by stoves, so there is no need to decorate the walls. It is rare to find hanging shelves on the walls of the room.

In addition, door panels, fences, and in some houses, tabadanos decorated the dwelling.

Khiva residences, different from Bukhara and Samarkand houses, enriched the street environment with high porches and elegantly decorated entrances. It was usually a shelf inserted 10-15 cm from the wall and a canopy above it. [Photo 3]

The main decoration of the Khiva settlement was the pillar of the porch. The pillar decorations are beautiful and skillfully made. In addition, door panels, fences, and in some houses, tabadanos decorated the dwelling.

The shelf has a door decorated with wood carvings. Above the door, the bogot (kozyryok) is mounted on small pillars. The pillars are also decorated with carved patterns. In rare cases, there was a canopy (naves) mounted on several pillars one floor high. The umbrella was inserted into the front of the building.

Despite being limited from the outside environment, Khorezm houses had their own charm. This is achieved mainly due to the contrast with the flatness of the walls and the silence of the wooden columns.

The peculiarity of the construction of Khiva dwellings is single-row thin walls. The thinness of the walls did not allow placing a shelf.

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