



Traditional Houses and Architecture of Kashkadarya

Qurbanov Ravshan Xushnazavovich, Shamahmudova Muhayo Xammatovna,

Sodiqov Mirasrol Mirkamol o'g'li

Tashkent Institute of architecture and construction

Abstract: This article provides information about the traditional houses of the folk national architecture of Kashkadarya and what rooms are available due to the climatic conditions of Kashkadarya. At the same time, it is said about the local construction materials used. In the article, special attention was paid to the waiting rooms of guests in rich apartments. And, in particular, information about local customs and cultural norms, namely about the bridge over the Kashkadarya.

Keywords: Architectural styles, architectural architecture, mountain area, plot, rich family, apartment, brick, alabaster, muddy, gouval, purified grain heap (adobe)

Date of Submission: 20-11-2021

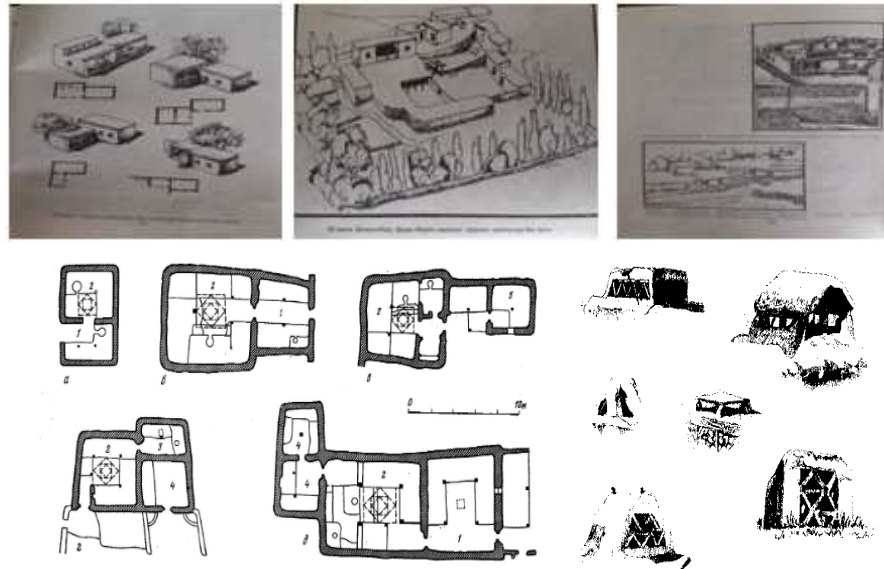
Date of Acceptance: 30-12-2021

The diversity of the natural and geographical conditions of Uzbekistan and the ethnic composition of its population led to the emergence of various schools of folk architecture here. At all times, the architects of Fergana, Bukhara, Khiva and Shahrisabz became popular, they retained their original design features and methods of construction, planning and decoration, architectural styles, mainly to this day. In order to understand the meaning and essence of folk national architecture, and then transfer its principles to modern practice, we must make full use of the rich heritage, penetrate into the world of architects who created works in which there is always benefit, durability, beauty. If we talk about the residential houses of Kashkadarya, then the residential buildings are built as one-storey, sometimes two-storey. The awnings were built not in front of the living room, such as in Bukhara or Khiva, but at the end of the courtyard (the shed) and served as an umbrella in front of the entrance. Kashkadarya houses are characterized by large areas. Many decor in residential areas have not been paid attention.

The study of architectural architecture showed that the political integrity of Bukhara, Fergana and Khorezm promoted three separate schools of folk architecture. At the same time, within the framework of the period under consideration, it is possible to observe the presence of three more independent architectural schools of Kashkadarya, Samarkand and Tashkent in specific monuments. Each of these schools has preserved its own high traditions of architecture and artistic culture. Their masters created works in which local features were expressed, gave monuments a distinctive, recognizable character.

In the mountainous areas of Kashkadarya there are two main types of housing with different furnaces. In the valleys of the western Pamir and Pamir region, the types of high-rise residential settlements developed. Despite their differences, it can be observed. Housing Planning and design solutions step-by-step transition from average heights to heights. The accommodation of Kashkadarya was conditionally divided into two and a half rooms – clean and spacious, there was a muri oven under

the hood. With an increase in the height of the village above sea level, the windows are replaced by small windows with a grille of windows, which are cut to the ground until the windows disappear completely. Although the housing construction of the Uzbeks differed in their specificity in different areas, there were also general principles of architecture. Old residences usually consist of sloping and narrow streets, along which houses without windows are built, surrounded by walls. All Windows, residential buildings, are aimed only at the courtyard.



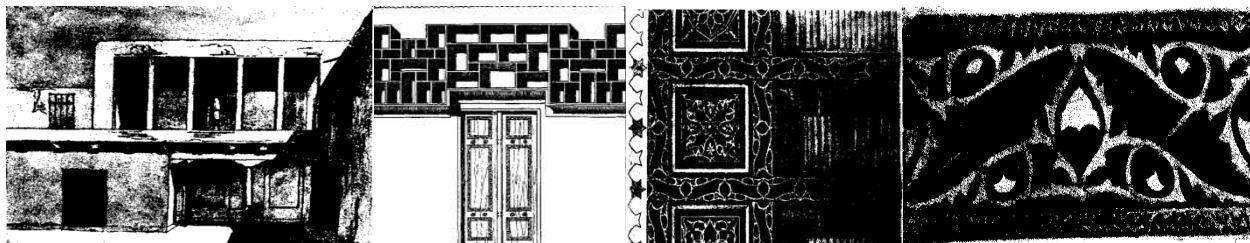
The thickness of the walls in different regions did not depend on the requirements of thermal insulation. In addition to stone walls, walls made of loypaxse were used in mountain areas. Incline roof to one side of a cross-or longitudinal Reed pavement was also common. It was used for the production of oval - shaped gouache-raw and burnt wedges up to 30 cm. As in the foothills, loy was used as a binder, as well as for plaster cladding. The walls of the House are made of clay and elegant with (lime).



The village of Anchor is characterized by its traditional houses. There you can see the ancient traditions, the settled life of the village of Central Asia. The village itself is in a beautiful place, with a strange shape in the middle of the rocks. In addition, the inhabitants of the village are considered long-lived. That is, it takes about 80-90 years.

When building housing, the Uzbek people took into account the comfort and weather conditions. Therefore, each separate city had its own traditions, a school of architecture. In the second half of the XIX century, houses were usually built without a foundation. Initially, the construction site was leveled, in a place close to the groundwater or saltwater (saline), under the walls as large as possible Kharsang stone or crumbly, while on the ground lay tiny swans or reeds .The roofs of the houses were made of wooden supports (columns) and transverse beams (bolors), semicircular bars (vassa) and Mats (buir), on which Clay bubbles (lumbas) were applied. The roof is covered with loy, which every year is mixed with a somon, and wooden or ceramic pipes are installed to drain

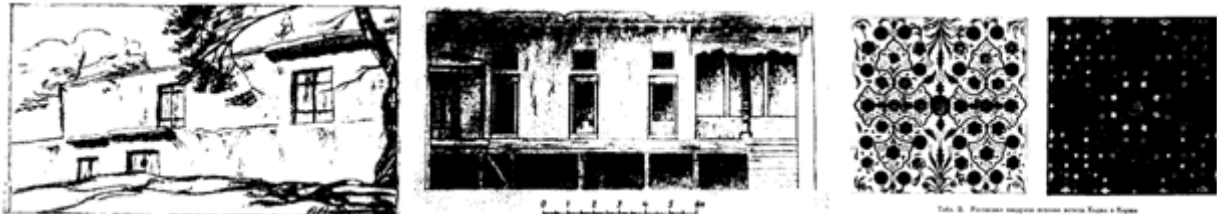
rain water. Regardless of the exterior of the house, most of the gates and doors of the residential buildings were decorated with carved patterns, while in the courtyard there was a beautiful Portal with a roof. It should be noted that traditional Uzbek houses have a special place in the terrace, which for a long time has been adapted to local natural and climatic conditions. The tradition of home improvement, especially guest houses, is very ancient.



In rich families, at the beginning of the last century, all rooms were luxuriously decorated, the walls of the open veranda were covered with carving works. Uzbek families have traditionally attached great importance to the decoration of accommodation. Usually, if the floor (inside the house) is soil, they covered it with material. When the guests were received, the corpses were fastened along the wall to sit. And in the Middle spread on the table in front of guests with all sorts of dishes, fruits, sweets and of course freshly baked cakes. In order to lean on the cotton fabric (bodice) in the living room, colorful embroidered pillows (bolish) were placed, chests with blankets were lined with richly sewn swimmers. To this day, in many houses hang beautiful carpets, photos or paintings on the walls. Traditionally, the most honorable place in the house is given to the guest and the largest in the family (usually the head of the family or the most elderly). To date, the ancient tradition of Hospitality has been preserved, according to which almost all Uzbek houses have a well-equipped and decorated private living room. Yards in rich houses are often twice as large: inside and outside. That is, in the inner courtyard lived children and women, and in the outer courtyard the guests were welcomed. The most luxurious rooms are also located here. The houses were built taking into account the family members and consisted of the main rooms: kitchen, living room, entrance hall, several rooms, terrace and auxiliary rooms. In cities with a high population density, the living room is often located on the second floor - the balakhouse. Since the threshold of the house is considered sacred, the opening of the entrance door is always built up (out) and low, because the people who enter and exit it bend over and over.

For summer and winter holidays, they rested in the summer. Verandas helped to avoid severe heat. In winter they lived in the interior rooms. Next to each house was built a pond, which grew around it (a swamp). They were inclined to cool the air. As a rule, in most middle-income families there was a separate guest room (a cocktail room). The poor man did not have this room. There was a farm room, a shed, a toilet in the yard. From time immemorial, the main building materials were Clay (pakhsa), g'isht (raw or burnt), clay bubbles of round or oval shape (guvala), wood (mainly Poplar and Willow), clay and Sumon for gypsum. In the past, madrasas and mosques, baths and palaces, houses of wealthy people and officials were built mainly of Burnt Bricks. The walls and roofs of many buildings are covered with plaster made of loy and sinew (plaster). And the owners of the richer apartments used plasterboard, which colorfully decorated the walls of the houses. Usually the floor of the living quarters is covered with soil, at the level of the plot itself, surrounded or painted with clay and Sumon, and in some rich families it is covered with ripened wedges. In the past, many Uzbek houses served as a means of heating sandals. And this is a low square table, on which a small one is placed on the ground floor, where coal is burning. In winter, sandals are covered with a large blanket. A person sitting at a table in the winter, tucked his hands and feet into a blanket for warmth. Often, family members went to sleep around sandals. Then a thicker tunic of iron (from round and improvised rectangular furnaces) was also used. Using (kerosene) in combustion, coal and firewood are burned. Modern Uzbek houses are centralized or separately

heated, equipped with water supply, sewerage and gas. Fruit trees, vineyards and flowers are planted. In Uzbek families living in private single-yard houses, free time is spent mainly in the fresh open air, in the shade of vineyards or fruit trees. The architecture of the city of Karshi developed in the general flow of Central Asian architecture. In mass construction, large-scale palaces of sinch, clay - pakhsa, raw brick or clay-Gual were used. The walls are often filled with raw loy or Wormwood. In Monumental construction, over time, after a mixture of clay or ganch, burnt gums began to be used more often.



Kashkadarya traditional accommodation and home ceilings

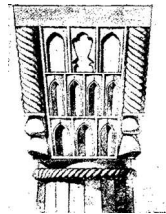
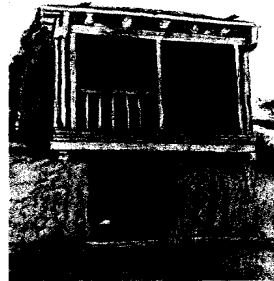


Рис. 68. Капитель колонны мечети Санги Охир в Шахрисабзе

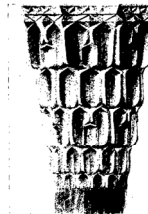


Рис. 69. Капитель колонны Кыз-Мечети в Карши. 1808 год

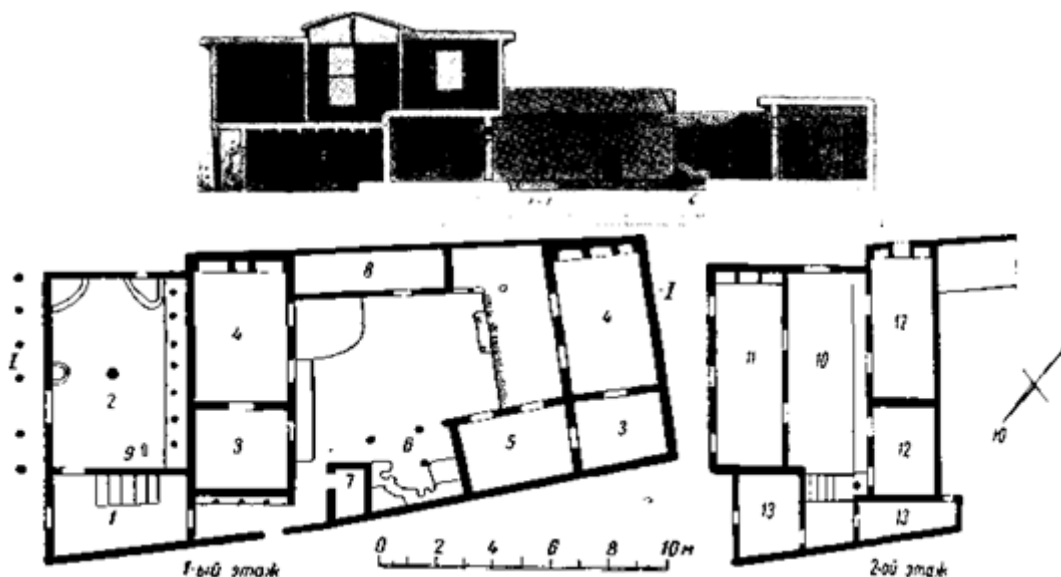
81

The street of the house in Karshi

House of kashkadarya shiypanli. It was conceived as a miniature bedroom, which is clearly visible in one of the rich houses of Karshi, moved to the second floor. At the end of this hall there are holes for ventilation. Next to it is the column of the Red Mosque in the city of Karshi.

Opposite is the house, on the second floor there is a Hall

1-passage, 2 - stables, 3-front, 4 rooms, 5 -extended room .6-kitchen, 7-dining room, 8-warehouse, 9-dressing room, men's room 10-indoor courtyard, 11-room for receiving guests, 12-additional room, 13-warehouses



Literatures:

1. V_L_Voronina "Folk traditions of architecture of Uzbekistan"Architecture and Urban Development Moscow -1951
2. Nozilov D.A.Architecture. "Chorbog" Tashkent 1996y.