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Title **CHARACTERISTICS OF HISTORICAL CITY CENTERS OF UZBEKISTAN**

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CHARACTERISTICS OF HISTORICAL CITY CENTERS OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: 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 highlight the work done to create a harmonious structural system of architectural forms and environment of these celebrities.

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

The legendary ancient city, which has long been praised for its attractive names such as "The Glory of the Earth", "Eastern Rome", "Paradise of the East", "Famous Market of Sughd", "Precious Pearl of the Muslim World", "Bright Point of the Earth" azim Samarkanddir. Samarkand is one of the largest cities not only in Central Asia, but in the whole East, and it is located in the center of a huge cultural center between the largest rivers of Central Asia, the Oguz and Yaksart-Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers - the so-called "dice river" Zarafshan. 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 rise of Samarkand's majestic buildings is the uniqueness of the formation of residential buildings, which is the main architectural pillar of the city's splendor. Olima L.Yu. According to Mankovskaya, in the settled agricultural areas of Central Asia, people in ancient times built one-room, square and rectangular cotton-walled houses. Two or three such houses were built next to each other in the city. It is known that in southern Fergana, before the Arabs, one-room cotton houses with arched roofs were built next to each other. Such houses belong to the poor and have been found in all historical periods of Central Asia.

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



Among the pre-Mongol Afrosiab buildings, a compact, round cotton house was found, known in folk architecture as the "round house," with four-sided doors. In winter these doors were closed and in summer they were open. Such houses were later called "chordara" in the vernacular. On the first floor of the one-room or hall houses there is a warehouse, and on the second floor there is a chordara. In the cities of the countries of the Arab Caliphate, spectacles up to fourteen storeys high were held. In Central Asia, including the medieval city of Numishkent, Samarkand, Bukhara and Khorezm, you can find 3-4-storey houses. For example, a mansion called Chadra-Hovli was built on 4 floors. It is a detached building with 2 rooms on the 1st floor. On the 2nd and 3rd floors there is a 1-room house with a porch on one side; On the 4th floor there are 2 awnings adjacent to the solid wall.

In the cities, most of the medieval houses were courtyards and multi-rooms, with summer and winter rooms, summer and winter kitchens, hotels, and utility rooms.

Apparently, there have been 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 people's houses built in the past.

With the beginning of the process of privatization of real estate in the country in 1990 and the issuance of the Decree of the President of the Republic in 1994 "On support and development of private housing", the nomenclature of private housing has expanded significantly.



(In the Middle Ages in Samarkand (during the years of independence Mir Sayyid residential buildings) A 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 pictures above, and they are unique, from their appearance to the architectural solution. Today, the architecture, dimensions, architectural, planning and artistic solutions of these houses, and finally, with their extreme convenience, are very different from private residences built in the past centuries and during the former Soviet era. These houses are usually built as 1 and 2 storey, comfortable and cozy courtyards. The yard and the house have basic functional amenities such as garage, corridor, warehouse, basement, bathroom, summer and winter kitchens, living rooms, hotel, office, bedroom for personal car.

The yard was taken and the entrance area was landscaped and turned into a beautiful landscape, a small garden. The gates and exterior walls of the private courtyards, in general, are designed not only internally but also externally with a cozy, aesthetic taste. Particular attention is paid to the architectural solutions of gates and courtyards, their architectural and artistic

have a separate summer living area with a small fountain or swimming pool. The landscaping solution of the yard is also noteworthy.¹



These changes show that our people pay special attention to the architecture of private housing, and their architectural solutions are formed in accordance with the modern 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, formed over the centuries, have been consistently continued. Most of the houses are built on the basis of individual projects. As a result, during the years of independence, a new architectural style is emerging in residential architecture. An example of this is the architecture of Uzbekistan Street and nearby houses in Samarkand.

Private residential buildings built during the years of independence in Samarkand have an average of 1-2 floors. With a rapidly growing population with fast photos, these homes are definitely in short supply. Low-rise and high-rise apartment buildings are being built to meet the needs of the population. Such buildings have an architectural solution and a modern artistic and aesthetic look adds to the splendor of our city

¹ Холицов, С. Р. (2021). Историческое развитие архитектурного комплекса Хазрати Имам (ХАСТИМОМ). INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION, 2(1), 104-107

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