

IGNORANCE CAN BE COST EXPENSIVE (ISLAMIC PERIOD)

Juraeva Sarvinoz

Tashkent Architectural and Construction

Doctoral Institute



General view of the ARAB ATA mausoleum in Samarkand (X century)

Modern view of the ARAB ATA mausoleum in Samarkand (XXI century)

ANNOTATION

This article discusses single-arch structures in the early medieval architecture of Central Asia, the geometric analysis of the roof of the mausoleum, the first used muqarnas and many other issues.

Keywords: mausoleum, muqarnas, single-arch structure, roof, bouquet.

INTRODUCTION

The 10th century in Movarounnahr (between two rivers - the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya) is a special period and has always been in the center of attention of our scientists. The reason is that during this period there were great changes in the world of science. The Mamun Academy flourished. It is no secret that the research of such scientists as Abu Rayhan Beruni and Ibn Sina in the world of science amazed the world community. So far, it has become clear that the world we are studying is full of mysteries, and we have not yet reached its essence. My attention was attracted by the thought of one of the creators unknown in the world of science. "He who does not know his history is like a tree uprooted."

From this point of view, I have been keen to share some of my thoughts on this topic.

Of course, it is impossible to create the future without studying its history.

Under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shovkat Mirziyoyev, large-scale work is being carried out to preserve and develop our national culture, restore, study and transfer historical monuments and monuments of our country to future generations.

Important guidelines are the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects" and the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of July 29, 2002 "On

Measures to Further Improve the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects". According to the decision, the desire to study the monuments of the ancient and eternally young city of Samarkand, performing the tasks of studying historical places, their preservation, led us to the village of Tim.

Rocky mountains, palm-fringed skies and the sight of sheep during the spring months make everyone who visits want to see them again.

Let me introduce you to one of the rare monuments that can surprise people so much.

There is a building first discovered in 1958 by N. I. Leonov. According to the residents of the village of Tim in the Samarkand region, this cultural heritage site is named after the Arab Ota mausoleum. The scientist who set himself the task of studying this monument was M.E. Masson was able to read the Kufic inscription on the roof of the Arab Mausoleum in 1960 and discovered that it was built in 367, i.e. 977/8 AD. In the same year, G. Mausoleum was also visited by A. Pugachenkova, who expresses her opinion in her monograph.

The Mausoleum of the Arab Ota was rebuilt by Pulat Shahidovich Zakhidov in 1976-1977, and in 1984 it was published with a circulation of 10,000 copies in Uzbek, Russian, English, German and French by the Uzbekistan publishing house.

In this information, our attention is drawn to a source that strikes us. In fact, during this period, in the month of Rabbani al-Aval, the Samanid king Amir Nuh ibn Mansur (976-977) ruled, and the construction of the building was recorded in October-November 977.

Based on the conducted research, it can be concluded that until that time historical monuments were mainly built from raw clay, which affected their durability and safety under the influence of natural disasters (rain, heavy rain, snow, storms).

Near the slope of the hill, during this period, the brick building of the "Arab Father" was built. Near the monument to the Arab Ota there is a high hill. This indicates that the hill was built earlier. This place is now preserved under the name Kurgon. The existence and interdependence of small springs around these complex structures, which have benefited the local population to this day for centuries, indicates that these places were not only important objects of Movarounnahr in their time.

A mausoleum (arab. markad, turbat) is also called an architectural structure or a stone coffin (dakhma, sagana), in which the body of the deceased is located. The mausoleum consists of a small square room (5.6 x 5.6 m), the roof is made in the form of a dome. Inside is domed and the structure is interesting:

- Angular shape of the twist;
- Major recessions;
- Similar to the structure of cells.

The roof is mostly visible. The upper part of the arch, the upper part of the entrance, is decorated with intricate geometric patterns. Fastened with columns from belts in the corners. Above are three rectangular shelves. All this is covered by two roof foundations. The four outer corners of the buildings were lined with columns-bouquets along the entire height of the walls. The side walls of the building are lined with brick with a smooth figured seam on the outside. The lower part of the wall is covered with broken stone. The monument is built on a grid of 50, 35x50, 35 cm. The entire surface of the walls (external and internal) is made of brick, where an illustration of wicker brick is created [4].

The roof is especially rich in decorations. Here are the largest decorative elements:

- Decorated with intricate geometric patterns that fill the inside of the ganch;
- ALL frames are plant seeds or geometric textures.

The round additions on the front of the roof make a special impression on the ceiling.

Brick textiles are included in the interior of the building. There is also a weaving style on the walls. Each column has traditional ingredients - mostly similar to plant specimens. Particular attention is paid to forms similar to vegetable leaves.

The architect based his knowledge on the creation of this building and contributed to the further development of local architecture.

The mausoleum in Tim is an object that defines the features and style of the entire stage in the history of the historical architecture of Central Asia.

This is the oldest monument in the history of Muslim architecture, the source of the emergence and evolution of the facade in Central Asia.

Roofs. To date, research has shown that the roofs were first developed in the 11th and 12th centuries. The fact that the roof of this building has been preserved in its original uniqueness indicates that a new history has been added to science.

Another immutable law of the historical monument is the existence of muqarnas. The first example of the use of muqarnas in the history of architecture can be seen in the Arab ota mausoleum.



It should also be noted that mukarnos in a broad sense is a decorative element. Initially, in the period when it began to spread, muqarnas had a creative meaning. When later its unique charm was fully revealed by the architects, it was only used as decoration. The Muqarnas of the Arab mausoleum were built constructively.

In the Middle Ages in Sogdiana, Samarkand, the village of Tim was one of the largest settlements at the intersection of ancient caravan routes from Samarkand to Bukhara and Nasaf.

It is symbolic that the Arab mausoleum in Tim remains an architectural pillar.

The architect managed to embody local architectural ideas and forms in this monument. He managed to show the integrity of the original roof-dome architecture.

The door plays a key role in providing entry and exit from the building. However, there will be many scientific reasons at the door, reflecting the possibilities of the era. But this is also evident from the comparative images obtained on the basis of the study. The real door of the Arab ota mausoleum has been changed in recent years. This led to negative consequences for the natural appearance of the monument. As a young explorer, I think it is appropriate to put a door that represents the present era.



In short, a project for the restoration of the monument has been developed. The craftsmen were given suggestions for restoring the missing parts of the building. It should be noted that this ancient monument, built by an unknown architect, is now in disrepair.

Today, rainwater also flows inwards. In addition, according to the villagers, the building was shortened and repaired, and not expanded as a result of unauthorized repairs by a clever craftsman. I believe that

this ancient architectural monument of the Republic of Uzbekistan should be carefully preserved and passed on to future generations without neglect.

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