

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS OF THE TEMURIAN PERIOD IN SAMARKAND

Sobirov Jamshidbek Zokirjon Ogli

Andizhan State University Faculty Of History

Step 3 Student

ANNOTATION

The buildings of the Timurid period are of special importance in history. This article deals with the descriptions and inscriptions given to these structures in the work of Boburnoma.

Keywords: Boburnoma, Timurids, construction, Samarkand, monument, architecture.

INTRODUCTION

The life of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur is an example for future generations. At the age of 47, he lived a short but creatively prosperous, harmonious life and accomplished things that could not be achieved even after a hundred years.

As a worthy successor of the great king, his grandfather Amir Temur, Babur's lifelong goal was to restore his kingdom in all his territories, to build a great kingdom without pride, and to carry out state affairs. He left his most difficult times as a skilled commander: his relatives, princes and comrades, and tried to take the throne from it, even if he was helpless. This quality of Bobur, his hope for the future, still serves as an example today.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Mirzo Babur in his work "Boburnoma" left information about the Timurid dynasty, the buildings built by Amir Temur and Mirzo Ulugbek, madrasas, gardens, mosques, baths, as well as the climate and population of Samarkand.

The meaning of the social phrase is that social issues are a feature of people's lives and

development, determining their activity in society. In the words of suffocation, it is widely understood that humanity will timely promote the environment and the laws of society. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur narrates in "Boburnoma": two hundred people were working in the mosque. In one Agra, six hundred and eighty people worked every day in the buildings of this Agra. In Agra and Sekri and in Bayno and Dolpur and in Gavaliyar and Koyil a thousand four hundred and ninety-one stonemasons used to work in my building every day ... ”

THE SUCCESSOR OF THE OWNER

In the 15th century, architecture, painting, fine arts and literature finally flourished in Samarkand and Herat. Many luxury public buildings will be erected in these two capitals. Among the Timurid rulers, Ulugbek attaches great importance to construction in a country like his grandfather Temur. During his reign, several mosques, madrasas, khanaqahs, baths, sardobas and caravanserais were built. Cemeteries and shrines will be renovated. First of all, he will finish many unfinished buildings during the reign of Timur. These include the entrance roof of the Gori Amir, some mausoleums in the Shahizinda ensemble, the Kokgumbaz Mosque in Shahrisabz, and the tomb of Ahmad Yassavi in Yassi.

In 14th and 15th century architecture, new methods were used to decorate buildings, as well as to build them on the basis of new specific purposeful solutions. The ceilings of the buildings

and the interior walls of the rooms are decorated with embossed rivets, Islamic motifs gilded on white or blue, and sometimes epigraphic inscriptions.

In the architecture and applied arts of this period, the centuries-old traditions are further refined, creating a unique style that represents a high level of spirituality. Buildings built in this style are distinguished by their harmony, proportion of parts, variety and means of exploring the festive landscape. Indeed, the masterpieces of 14th-15th-century architecture, which fascinate people with their perfection, elegance, and beautiful patterns, are the product of the labor of thousands of people. They reflect the ingenuity, skill and centuries-old experience of skilled architects, painters and builders, who grew up among the people. The engineers and designers of these architectural monuments were deeply aware of the objective laws of beauty and were able to convey the idea and spirit of the time in their works. Their architectural style, patterns, unique qualities and attributes are unique and inimitable.

In "Boburnoma" it is mentioned that the tomb of Amir Temur's children was placed in "Dor us-siyodat". The tomb of Umarshaikh is symmetrically located at a distance of 21.5 m from the tomb of Jahangir, that is, to its south. The top of the tomb is covered with a peculiar small dome. The underground tomb is not very deep. Located just 3m below ground level. It is 4.5x4.5 m in size, like the tomb of Jahangir Mirza. Judging by the structure of the marble tombstones and their use, this mausoleum is very similar to the monument of Hakim at-Termizi.

REFERENCES

1. Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur. "Boburnoma"- T.: 2019
2. Sh.J.Askarov Architectural Criticism Curriculum T, Institute of Architecture and Construction. S Begmatov Orifxon Hotamov T, 2010.
3. P. Zohidov T, "Sharq", 1996
4. Atlas of Central Asian Arts and Crafts Uzbekistan (edited by A. Khakimov) T, 1999 (published in English)
5. www.ziyonet.uz
6. o'g'li, P. X. G. . (2021). Qadimgi Davrda Turizm. ИЖТИМОЙ ФАНЛАРДА ИННОВАЦИЯ ОНЛАЙН ИЛМИЙ ЖУРНАЛИ, 1(3), 27–33.
7. ogli, P. K. G. ., & Yoldashevich, U. I. . (2021). Integrating Tourism with the World Economy. International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences, 1(5), 229–230.
8. Og'li S. J. Z. DEFINITION OF INDIA IN BOBURNOMA //Archive of Conferences. – 2021. – С. 25-27.